High incidence of Ureaplasma in brazilian women

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OBJECTIVE

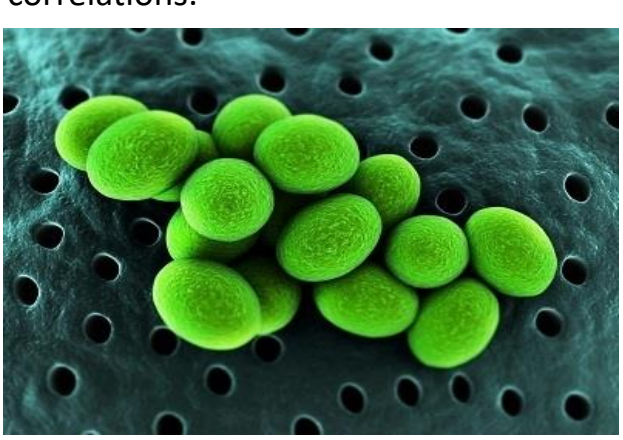
To evaluate the prevalence of Chlamydia trachomatis (CT), Ureaplasma Urealyticum (UU) and Mycoplasma hominis (MH) in women seen at a regular gynecology clinic without any complaint or symptom.

DESIGN

Prospective clinical study

MATHERIALS AND METHODS

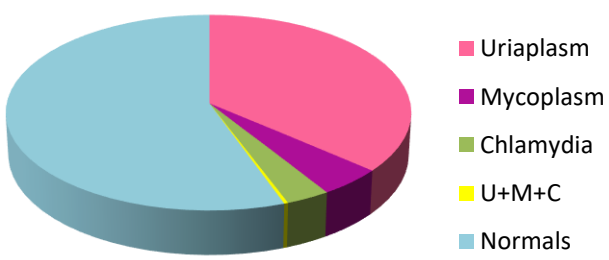
From January 2014 to March 2015, 339 women were seen at a regular gynecology clinicin Sao Paulo, Brazil. Endocervical swab samples were obtained from all participant sand a search for CT, UU and MHwas performed using hybrid capture and PCR. The inclusion criteria were: age between 18 and 45 years old and no complain of gynecological pain or any other signs of discomfort. Frequencies of positive result to either microorganism tests were evaluated individually or in association. Pearson analysis was used to indicate significant correlations.



Ureaplasm image representation

RESULTS

Among the 339 women tested the prevalence of infection was: CT=3.2% (11/339), MH=4.7% (16/339) and UU=36.3% (123/339). One woman tested positive for all three microorganisms while 207 were negative to all. Correlation analysis showed that MH and CT were significantly related at the 0.01 level (Pearson correlation = 0.195).



Results after the test with 339 women

CONCLUSION

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) have great impact on the health of the global population but the magnitude of these infections is difficult to determine due to lack of data from notifications.

Moreover, these microorganisms have also been implicated as a potential cause for spontaneous abortions, premature births, chorioamnionitis, salpingitis and infertility.

In conclusion, our data suggests that the assessment of these microorganisms should be included in the list of routine exams, especially for women who are planning a pregnancy, as the impact of these infections may be overlooked.

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