

make it unique among other bacteria

↑ **Ureaplasma urealyticum**

- lacks a cell wall. *make it resistant to some antibiotics like (penicillin)*
- the **smallest** of free-living microorganism.
- cause genitourinary tract infections.
- highly **pleomorphic**,
 - may appear as coccoid bodies, filaments, and large multinucleoid forms.
- contains sterols
 - Ureaplasma is distinguished from **Mycoplasma** by its production of **urease**.

part of body bacterial
its part of our normal flora
and they live in Balance
without causing problem
However can increase
to cause infection

Ureaplasma ↑

EPIDEMIOLOGY

- The main reservoir of human strains is the genital tract of sexually active men and women;

MANIFESTATIONS

- One half of cases of nongonococcal, nonchlamydial urethritis in men may be caused by *U. urealyticum*.

يعني الناصر اللي عندهم
urethritis
بس مش بسبب ال
chlamydia, gonorrhoea

In women, *Ureaplasma* has been shown to cause chorioamnionitis and postpartum fever.

50% من الحالات بتكون
بسبب ال
ureaplasma

- The organism has been isolated from 10% of women with the latter syndrome.

• it can also cause °

Kidney stone
prostatitis
endometriosis

+ العلاقة بال
infertility problem
in Both male
and female

in pregnant women it can infect the baby
and cause pneumonia, meningitis, Lung injuries

منش وطلوب ← DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

منش وطلوب ⊙ Tetracycline is the treatment of choice because
it is also active against *Chlamydia*,

Gardnerella vaginalis

- ***G. vaginalis***

- ☐ facultatively anaerobic

- ☐ gram-variable rod.

- ☐ one of the organisms responsible for bacterial vaginosis.

- ☐ Most common vaginal infection

- ☐ It is overgrowth, and change of environment of vagina.
= overgrowth of normal flora

most
common
cause
of

PATHOGENESIS

- Bacterial vaginosis (BV),
 - formerly known as nonspecific vaginitis, was named because bacteria are the etiologic agent in this infection and an associated inflammatory response is lacking.
- BV is the most common cause of vaginitis.

PATHOGENESIS

more than one type
of bacterial species

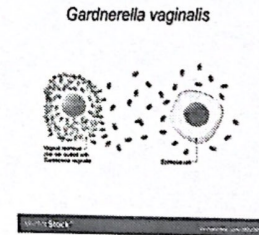
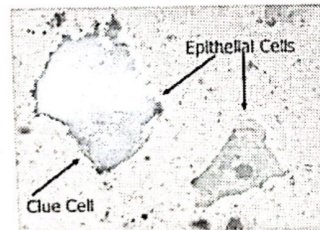
- BV is known to be a synergistic polymicrobial infection. Some of the associated bacteria include Lactobacillus species and anaerobes. → normal flora of vagina
- Vaginal flora becomes altered, causing an increase in the local pH.
- This may result from a reduction in the H_2O_2 producing lactobacilli.

ما كسا
←

alteration in the vaginal ecology

Gardnerella vaginalis

- It is associated microscopically with clue cells,
– epithelial cells covered in bacteria.
- Although BV is not considered a sexually transmitted disease, *But increased the risk of this infection*
- sexual activity has been linked to development of this infection.

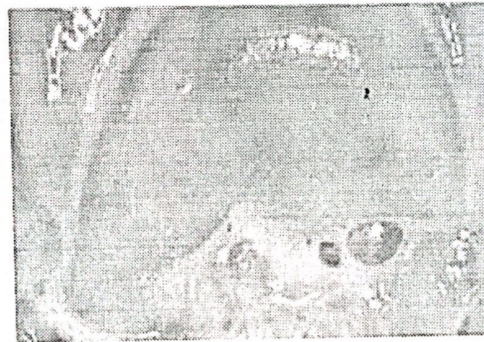


CLINICAL ASPECTS

MANIFESTATIONS

- Symptoms of infection typically include a gray, thin, and homogeneous vaginal discharge that is adherent to the vaginal mucosa, associated with a "musty" or "fishy" odor.

Bacteria Vaginosis Discharge



CLINICAL ASPECTS

MANIFESTATIONS

- there is little vulvar or vaginal irritation associated with this infection,
- the pungent odor is usually the chief complaint.

Bad smell

أكثر استئجاب مزيج

DIAGNOSIS

- A wet mount preparation of physiologic saline mixed with vaginal secretions should be examined under low- and high-power objectives.
- The characteristic "clue cells" are identified as numerous stippled or granulated epithelial cells.
- Cultures are seldom necessary to establish a diagnosis.

ما يحتاجها

Bad smell / Discharge

TREATMENT

- The treatment of choice for *G. vaginalis* is oral metronidazole, 500 mg twice daily for 6 days.
- A single dose of 2 g proved effective in treatment of adolescent patients, but in general a 5- to 7-day course of treatment is more effective.
- The drug is contra-indicated during early pregnancy and lactation.