

Ureaplasma species and antimicrobial susceptibility in asymptomatic women in northern Greece

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Objectives: Epidemiological approach of *Ureaplasma* spp. in northern Greece

Methods: 347 cervical smears; 5 age groups (20-30, 31-40, 41-50, 51-60, >60 years old).
a) A7 agar → Isolation ($>10^4$ cfu/ml) b) Real-time PCR → Detection of urease gene
c) Standardized method to 9 antibiotics (commercially available) → Susceptibility

Results:

56/347 (16.13%) positive

Fully susceptible: 9 (16.07%)

Ciprofloxacin: 13 resistant
34 moderately susceptible

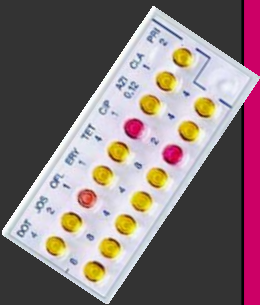
Ofloxacin: 2 resistant
29 moderately susceptible

Azithromycin: 1 moderately susceptible

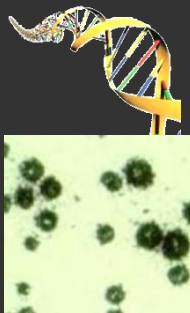
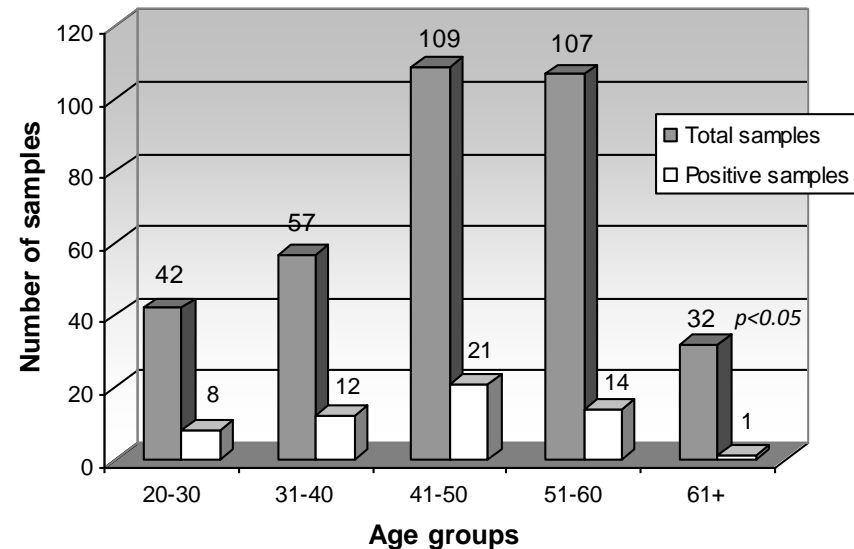
Clarithromycin: 1 moderately susceptible

Erythromycin: 1 moderately susceptible

Tetracyclines: all susceptible



Samples examined and *U. urealyticum* positives according to age



Conclusions: 16.13% of asymptomatic women are carriers of *Ureaplasma* spp.

Reproductive ages are more often affected.

60% moderate susceptibility to quinolones.

Almost no resistance to macrolides and tetracyclines.