

Frequency and Antimicrobial Susceptibilities of *Ureaplasma Urealyticum* and *Mycoplasma Hominis* in Pregnant Women

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BACKGROUND

Mycoplasma hominis, *Ureaplasma urealyticum* and *Mycoplasma genitalium* are the mollicutes most frequently isolated in the genital tract and the most potentially pathogenic. Laboratory diagnosis is by culture. Diagnosis is difficult because of slow growth rate and the specific requirements, challenges in the preparation of medium. The objective of this work was to study the frequency and antimicrobial sensitivity of *Ureaplasma urealyticum* and *Mycoplasma hominis*, define antibiotic agent for empirical treatment in pregnant women.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The urethral or cervicovaginal samples obtained from 168 patient using a swab. *Ureaplasma urealyticum* and *Mycoplasma hominis* were detected by the *BioMerieux* kit. Antimicrobial susceptibility was tested against ofloxacin, erythromycin and azithromycin using the Mycoplasma IST-2 kit.

RESULTS

Genital mycoplasmas were detected in 46% of specimens. Among these, *U. urealyticum* alone was present in 25%, *M. hominis* alone in 4% and both of them in 17%. *M. hominis* specimens displayed 32% resistance to erythromycin, azithromycin, clarithromycin, while susceptibility to ofloxacin was seen in 38% and to ciprofloxacin 33%. Resistance to doxycycline was 9%, tetracycline 19%.

DISCUSSION

In our study *U. urealyticum* (25%) occur more frequently than *M. hominis* (4%). This is consistent with literature data. *U. urealyticum* isolates were susceptible to tetracycline, doxycycline erythromycin and azithromycin, *M. hominis* to doxycycline, tetracycline while susceptibilities to the other antimicrobial agents varied in the range of 'intermediate' or 'resistant'. Ciprofloxacin and ofloxacin was found to be the antimicrobial agent with the lowest efficiency against. *U.urealyticum* was usually susceptible to antibiotics of macrolides group, *M.hominis* are generally resistant to this group. Clarithromycin was found to be the antimicrobial agent with lowest efficiency against *M. hominis*.

We conclude that azithromycin may be used in empirical treatment of *Ureaplasma urealyticum* and *Mycoplasma hominis* infection in pregnant women. Culturing is rapid and reliable diagnosis of *M. hominis* and *Ureaplasma urealyticum* infection.