

Detection of Genital Mycoplasmas Infections among Infertile Females

Osama Mohammed Saed Abdul-Wahab, MSc, PhD (Microbiology)*
Mohammed Ibrahim Al Sunaidi, ABOG, SBOG**

Objective: Detection of Genital *Mycoplasma hominis* and *Ureaplasma urealyticum* among infertile female patients attending gynecological clinic.

Design: Prospective study.

Setting: Medical Center Gynecological Clinic, Khamis Mushayt City, Saudi Arabia.

Method: Duplicate genital Swabs for genital mycoplasmas were taken from two hundred and sixty-three infertile female patients between March 2011 and August 2012; the age range was 21 to 45 years. Agar plates were examined every 24-72 hours for the characteristic *Ureaplasma* and *Mycoplasma hominis* (*M. hominis*) colonies. Isolates were identified serologically as *M. hominis* or *Ureaplasma urealyticum* (*U. urealyticum*) by growth inhibition test (disc method).

Result: Two genital mycoplasmas were detected out of 263 specimens by culture method. The positive specimens were identified as *M. hominis*.

Conclusion: The result demonstrates lower values and further investigations for rapid detection of genital mycoplasmas in infertile female patients using PCR could be important and necessary for the detection of mycoplasmas infections.

Bahrain Med Bull 2013; 35(1):