



P134. THE PREVALENCE OF VAGINAL MICROORGANISMS IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH PRETERM LABOR AND PRETERM BIRTH

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Objective

To investigate the risk factors for vaginal infections and antimicrobial susceptibilities of vaginal microorganisms among women who experienced preterm birth (PTB), we compared the prevalence of vaginal microorganisms between women who experienced preterm labor (PTL) in the hospital "Mbretëresha Geraldinë" without preterm delivery and spontaneous PTB during the period 2013- 2014.

Methods

Vaginal swab specimens from 46 pregnant women who experienced PTL were tested for group B streptococcus (GBS), *Mycoplasma hominis*, *Mycoplasma genitalium*, *Ureaplasma urealyticum*, *Chlamydia trachomatis*, *Trichomonas vaginalis*, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, *Treponema* and bacterial vaginosis.

Main outcome measures

A control group of 20 pregnant women was tested for GBS.

Results

The overall detection rates for each microorganism were: *U. urealyticum*. 62.7%; *M. hominis*, 12.7%; GBS, 7.9%; *C. trachomatis*, 2.4%. The colonization rate of GBS in control group was 17.6%. The prevalence of GBS, *M. hominis*, and *U. urealyticum* in PTL without preterm delivery and spontaneous PTB were 3.8% and 8.7% respectively, showing no significant difference between the 2 groups.

The detection rate of *M. hominis* by PCR was higher than that by culture method (11.1% vs. 4.0%, $P=0.010$). The detection rates of *U. urealyticum* by PCR and culture method were 16.7% and 57.1%, respectively.

Conclusions

There was no significant difference in the prevalence of GBS, *M. hominis*, and *U. urealyticum* between the spontaneous PTB and PTL without preterm delivery groups.

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