



## **Microbial Profile Associated with Vaginosis**

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**Abstract :** This project has been carried out through the period from October 2016 to April 2017 in attempt to investigate the vaginal flora in women with bacterial vaginosis. Vaginal samples were collected from 112 women attending the outpatient department in the Teaching Hospital of Maternity and Pediatrics in Al-Diwaniya city. Control group included 20 healthy women. Vaginal swabs were collected carefully to evaluate the vaginal microbiota using two parameters represented by; Amsel's criteria represented by vaginal discharge, vaginal pH, clue cells, and amine odour and the culturing technique.

The results of culturing method revealed that a total of 292 different microbial isolates were obtained, among those 41 isolates were *Candida* spp. which accounted for 14%. Among the bacterial isolates, coagulase-negative staphylococci represented the highest frequency, that accounted for 59 isolates (20.2%) followed by *Lactobacillus* spp. which recorded 47 isolates (16.1%), *Escherichia coli* 33 isolates (11.3%), non-hemolytic streptococci 30 isolates (10.3%), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* 22 isolates (7.5%), *proteus mirabilis* 10 isolates (3.4). *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, alpha- and beta- hemolytic streptococci were also isolated in a frequencies of 9 isolates (3.1%) for each. *Staphylococcus aureus* represented 7 isolates (2.4%). *Diphtheroids* and *Enterococcus* spp. accounted for 4 isolates (1.4%) for each. *Enterococcus* spp. accounted the lowest frequency 3 isolates (1.0%).

**Keywords :** APCVD ; SnO<sub>2</sub> thin film; optical properties; capillary tube.

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