

**SUDAN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND  
TECHNOLOGY**

**COLLEGE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES**

**The prevalence of Bacterial Vaginosis in  
women with vaginal discharge**

**By**

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for the Degree of Master in Clinical Microbiology

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال الله تعالى

وَمَا تَوْفِيقِي إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَإِلَيْهِ أُنِيبُ

صدق الله العظيم

سورة هود الآية 88

# Dedication

*To the souls of my parents,  
my wife, daughter, brothers and  
sisters.*

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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# Table of Contents

	Page
Dedication .....	I
Acknowledgments .....	II
Table of Contents.....	III
List of Tables.....	V
List of Photographs.....	VI
Abstract (English).....	VII
Abstract (Arabic).....	VIII

1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
----------------------	---

## CHAPTER I

1.1. Historical background of bacterial vaginosis.....	3
1.2. Prevalence studies of bacterial vaginosis .....	5
1.3. Aetiology of vaginal disorders .....	10
1.4. Microbiology of bacterial vaginosis .....	10
1.5. Laboratory diagnosis of bacterial vaginosis .....	16
1.6. Treatment .....	23

## CHAPTER II

### MATERIALS & METHODS

2.1. Study area .....	24
2.2. Target population .....	24
2.3. Data collection .....	24
2.4. Collection of samples .....	24
2.5. Sample processing.....	25
2.6. Identification of isolates.....	26
2.7. Statistical analysis.....	28

### **CHAPTER III**

<b>RESULTS .....</b>	<b>29</b>
----------------------	-----------

### **CHAPTER IV**

<b>DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>41</b>
-------------------------	-----------

Conclusion.....	43
-----------------	----

Recommendations .....	44
-----------------------	----

<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>45</b>
-------------------------	-----------

<b>Appendix (1, 2) .....</b>	<b>51</b>
------------------------------	-----------

## List of Tables

	Page
<b>Table 1:</b> Age distribution of the studied population	32
<b>Table 2:</b> Characteristics of vaginal discharge	33
<b>Table 3:</b> Characteristics of the vaginal discharge in relation to the causative agents	34
<b>Table 4:</b> Age prevalence of Candida species, T. vaginalis and BV	35
<b>Table 5:</b> Aetiology of vaginal discharge in the studied group of women	36

## List of Photographs

	Page
<b>Photo 1:</b> <i>E. coli</i> on MacConkey agar showing lactose fermenting colonies	37
<b>Photo 2:</b> <i>E. coli</i> indole test (tryptone water culture)	37
<b>Photo 3:</b> <i>E. coli</i> on Kigler iron Agar media showing yellow butt, yellow slant with gas	38
<b>Photo 4:</b> <i>E. coli</i> motility test on nutrient agar, stabbing with straight wire loop	38
<b>Photo 5:</b> Catalase test, <i>Staphylococci</i> showing positive	39
<b>Photo 6:</b> Smear of vaginal discharge (Gram stained) showing clue cells	40



## ABSTRACT

The main objective of this project is to investigate the prevalence of bacterial vaginosis in women suffering from vaginal discharge, visiting Khartoum Teaching Hospital, Khartoum, Sudan. The study was conducted during a period of seven months.

A total of 100 women complaining of vaginal discharge were examined. Vaginal swabs were collected from each subject and tested macroscopically, direct microscopy of wet vaginal smears, Gram stain and culture techniques. In addition, the vaginal pH was measured and Amine test was done. The results obtained revealed that, the commonest causes of vaginal discharge were *Candida* species (22%), *Trichomonas vaginalis* (*T.vaginalis*) (5%), and bacterial vaginosis (3%). Other bacterial isolated were *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S.aureus*) (12%) and *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) (4%).

## ملخص الأطروحة

أجرى هذا البحث بغرض دراسة الإعتلال المهبلي الجرثومي لدى السيدات اللائى يعانين من الإفراز المهبلي والقيام بالفحوصات المعملية المستخدمة فى التشخيص.

أجريت هذه الدراسة بمستشفى الخرطوم التعليمي -الخرطوم- السودان فى الفترة من يناير 2002م وحتى أغسطس 2002م. ولهذه الدراسة تم أخذ وفحص عينات من المهبل لمائة امرأة سودانية يشتكين من وجود إفراز مهبلية وذلك باستخدام الفحص المجهرى بالإرساء المبلل ولطاخة ملونة بتلوين غرام والزراعة وأيضاً تم قياس درجة الحموضة (pH) للمهبل وعمل الاستنشاق الأمينى لكل السيدات.

أوضحت الدراسة أن أكثر مسببات الإفرازات المهبلية هى المبيضات البيضاء (22%)، المشعرات المهبلية (5%)، الإعتلال المهبلي الجرثومي (3%). بالإضافة إلى ذلك تم عزل ومعرفة المكورات العنقودية الذهبية (12%)، الاسكريشيه القولونية (4%).