الآية

بِسْمِ اللّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال الله تعالى :

يَرْفَعِ اللّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أوتُوا العِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ وَاللّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ

صدق الله العظيم

سورة المجادلة الآية 11

Dedication

**This thesis is dedicated to
My parents,
Husband,
sisters, brothers
kids
and friends
for their endless love,
support and
encouragement**

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Acknowledgment

Firstly I would like to thank ALMIGHTY ALLAH for giving me health and patience to complete this work. I am highly indebted to my supervisor Dr.Yousif Fadlallah for his guidance and constant supervision as well as for providing necessary information regarding the project and also for his support in completing the project.

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to detect *Gardnerella vaginalis*, the main causative agent of bacterial vaginosis, more than other opportunistic anaerobic organisms that colonized the vagina.

Out of 150 women who visited the Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic in Rabia Hospital, Riyadh- Saudi Arabia during the period between July 2011 to June 2012, were included in this study. 92/150 (61.3%) have vaginal infection. *Gardnerella vaginalis* was n=74/92 (80.4%) was isolated from women with bacterial vaginosis, while *Candida species, Streptococcus species* and *Trichomomas vaginalis* were 16.3%, 2.2% and 1.1 % respectively.

Isolated *Gardnerella vaginalis* were examined for biotype (hippurate hydrolysis, catalase and oxidase activity) and genotype with molecular technique (PCR) Amplified ribosomal DNA (16S rDNA). This work concluded that *Gardnrella vaginalis* is most bacterial vaginosis causative agent in women of reproductive ages in Riyadh –Saudi Arabia.

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خلاصة البحث

الهدف من هذه الدراسة هـو الكشـف عـن الغاردنريلـة المهبليـه (العامـل الرئيسي المسبب لالتهاب المهبل الجرثومي) مقارنة بالبكتريا اللاهوائيـة الأخـرى الـتي تسـتعمر فـي المهبل.

أدرجت في هذه الدراسة 150 امرأة قمن بزيارة عيادات النساء والتوليـد بمستشفى رابية الطبي بالرياض-المملكـه العربيـة السـعوديه فـي الفـترة مابين يونيو2011الى يونيو 2012 وكانت النتائج كالتالي -:

لديهن عدوى مهبلية وكانت الغاردنيريلة المهبليه تمثل 47/92 (92/150 80.4%) من النساء الاتي يعانين من التهاب المهبل الجرثومي , في حيـن ان انواع المبيضات المهبليه و البكتيريا العنقوديه والترايكوموناس بنسبه (16.3%) (2.2%) (1.1%) على التوالي.

وقد تم فحص معزولة الغاردنيريلة المهبليه للأنماط الحيوية التاليه (تحليل الهيبورات, اختبار الكاتاليز , اختبار الاوكسيديز).

وكذلك النمط الجيني بواسطة التقنيه الجزيئيه (PCR) للكشف عن الحمض النووي الرايبوسومي (16 S r RNA).

هذا العمل اثبت الغاردنيريله المهبليه هـي المسـبب الاكـثر انتشـارا بيـن النساء في سن الانجاب مـن اللـواتي يعـانين مـن التهابـات مهبليـه فـي الرياض – المملكه العربية السعوديه.

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