Ureaplasma urealyticum and U. parvum in sexually active women attending public health clinics in Brazil

Abstract
Ureaplasma urealyticum and U. parvum have been associated with genital infections. The purpose of this study was to detect the presence of ureaplasmis and other sexually transmitted infections in sexually active women from Brazil and relate these data to demographic and sexual health, and cytokines IL-6 and IL-1 ss. Samples of cervical swab of 302 women were examined at the Family Health Units in Vitoria da Conquista. The frequency of detection by conventional PCR was 76.2% for Mollicutes. In qPCR, the frequency found was 16.6% for U. urealyticum and 60.6% U. parvum and the bacterial load of these microorganisms was not significantly associated with signs and symptoms of genital infection. The frequency found for Trichomonas vaginalis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Gardnerella vaginalis and Chlamydia trachomatis was 3.0%, 21.5%, 42.4% and 1.7%, respectively. Higher levels of IL-1 beta were associated with control women colonized by U. urealyticum and U. parvum. Increased levels of IL-6 were associated with women who exhibited U. parvum. Sexually active women, with more than one sexual partner in the last 3 months, living in a rural area were associated with increased odds of certain U. parvum serovar infection. (AU)

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