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Research Title : دراسات تشخيصية وعلاجية على الطفيل الأولي السوطي ترايكوموناس فاجينالس

دراسات تشخيصية وعلاجية على الطفيل الأولي السوطي ترايكوموناس فاجينالس

Descriptipn : Worldwide, Trichomonas vaginalis causes approximately 180 million new infections per year, making it the most prevalent nonviral sexually transmitted disease agent. Infections in women can cause vaginitis, urethritis, and cervicitis, and complications include premature labor, low birth weight offspring, and post abortion or post hysterectomy infection. This parasite has also been implicated as a cofactor in the transmission of the human immunodeficiency virus and was considered a predisposing factor for cervical cancer. However, trichomoniasis in men is usually asymptomatic, yet it leads to urethritis and infertility. Symptoms and signs of trichomoniasis are not adequately sensitive or specific for diagnosis beside, being asymptomatic in up to 50% of infected individuals. Definitive diagnosis of trichomoniasis is traditionally based on identification of the organisms in saline wet mounts of vaginal secretion. Culture has been used as the gold standard in routine detection of trichomoniasis. In the present study, the new culturing system, InPouch TV and the wet mounts preparation were compared. Treatment of vaginal trichomoniasis relies on oral metronidazole. Although metronidazole is the only one used now, it is known to be carcinogenic in rats and mice. However, the widespread use of this drug has led to the appearance of resistant strains, this made it worthy to study the efficacy of new compounds in treatment. Plants have been traditionally used for diseases treatment of different aethiology. For this reason the screening of the antitrichomonal activity of Azadirachta indica, Punica granatum and Commiphora molmol was included in this study. The InPouch TV system shows a sensitivity of 86.7% and specificity of 100% which is higher than that of 38.5 and 98.7% by using wet mounts preparation. The antiprotozoal activity of three tested extracts shows encouraging results. The aqueous extract of Commiphora molmol resin gum was the most active ones used for the inhibition of Trichomonas vaginalis growth. The IC50 and IC90 were 385.5 ?g/ml and 1145.5 ?g/ml after 24 hours, after 48 hours were 296.5 ?g/ml and 807 ?g/ml, while they were decreased to 258 ?g/ml and 632 ?g/ml after an exposure time of 72 hours. Results showed that the aqueous extract of Commiphora molmol was comparable to metronidazole as regards potency.

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