J Bacteriol Parasitol 2016, 7:2 (Suppl)
http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/2155-9597.C1.017

Cytopathology and epidemiology of cervicitis in commercial sex workers (CSWs) in Enugu, Nigeria

Odigie Bolaji Efosa
University of Benin, Nigeria

Illicit sexual behavior by commercial sex workers (CSW) may have a disproportionate impact on the reproductive health of a woman that often leads to cervicitis. This study aimed at examining the cytopathology, patterns, prevalence and burden of cervicitis in CSWs in Enugu metropolis, Nigeria. Cervical smears are collected from the endocervix of about one hundred and eighteen (n=118) CSWs between August 2014 and February 2015 using the liquid-based cytology (LBC) method including smear preparation. Stained smears are by the modified Emergency Papanicolaou method. The leftover samples are tested for sexually transmitted diseases, especially *N. gonorrhea* and *C. trachomatis* using ligase chain reaction and nucleic acid amplification test. The randomized sampling design is used for data collection. Cytopathology of cervicitis in CSWs showed a moderate infection and moderately severe to chronic inflammatory cells. The epidemiology revealed that acute cervicitis are predominant 7 (5.9%) and 2 (1.7%) are chronic cervicitis. The prevalence of CSWs living with cervicitis in Enugu, Nigeria (7.6%) is significantly affected by age and working duration as CSWs. *Chlamydia trachomatis* is the solely associated pathogen implicated in cervicitis group (n=9). Candidiasis infection (n=12) and T. *vaginalis* (n=3) are observed in the non-cervicitis group (n=109) while the association between *C. trachomatis* and cervicitis infection is statistically significant (P=0.0221). There is a preponderance of acute cervicitis to chronic (4:1) while *C. trachomatis* infection is the prevalent etiologic agent of cervicitis in this study. However, further molecular study of LBC samples obtained from CSWs by real-time PCR is strongly recommended.

bolaji.odigie@uniben.edu

Determination of some virulence factors of some bacteria isolated from Tigris River water in Baghdad, Iraq

Basam Mohammed
Al-Mustansiriya University, Iraq

In this paper, we described detection of some of the virulence factors in the isolates of *Pantoea agglomerans, Acinetobacter baumannii, Enterococcus faecalis* and *Enterococcus faecium* isolated from Tigris River. The emergence of antimicrobial resistant of bacteria has raised considerable interest in understanding the diversity and epidemiology of bacterial infections in humans. Water samples were taken at different parts of Tigris River from June 2015 to July 2015. Isolates which were diagnosed by Vitek-2 system after Culture method was the important method for diagnosis. The virulence factors of bacteria were detected and showed that all isolates produce hemolysin, protease, lipase enzymes and also detection of biofilm formation. Determination of virulence factor is important in recognition of bacterial invading tools which cause pathogenesis, which may serve as new targets in drug development.

basamalrehany@yahoo.com

Notes: