

# The ABC's of Vaginal Health...



## A Aerobic Vaginitis (AV)

- Group B Streptococcus (GBS)
- *Staphylococcus aureus*
- *Escherichia coli*
- *Enterococcus faecalis*

## B Bacterial Vaginosis (BV) with Lactobacillus Profiling by PCR

- *Atopobium vaginae*
- Bacterial Vaginosis Associated Bacteria 1
- Bacterial Vaginosis Associated Bacteria 2
- Bacterial Vaginosis Associated Bacteria 3
- *Bacteroides fragilis*
- *Bifidobacterium breve*
- *Gardnerella vaginalis*
- *Megasphaera* type 1
- *Megasphaera* type 2
- *Mobiluncus curtisii*
- *Mobiluncus mulieris*
- *Prevotella bivia*
- *Sneathia sanguinegens*
- *Streptococcus anginosus*

Considered Medically Necessary by the CDC and Aetna for the Management of Vaginitis and the Diagnosis of Bacterial Vaginosis in Symptomatic Women<sup>1, 2</sup>

## C Candida Vaginitis (CV)

- *Candida albicans*
- *Candida glabrata*
- *Candida krusei*
- *Candida parapsilosis*
- *Candida tropicalis*

Fluconazole Resistance Testing Available

## Diagnostic Advantages...

- One vial, multiple pathogens
- DNA amplification via PCR technology
- Microbial drug resistance profiling
- High precision robotic accuracy
- High diagnostic sensitivity & specificity
- Specimen viability up to 5 days after collection
- Test additions available up to 30 days after collection
- No refrigeration required before or after collection
- Blood and excess mucus will not affect results



### References:

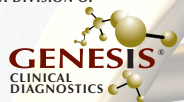
1. **Diagnosis of Vaginitis** 2022, October 31 . "Diagnosis of Vaginitis". [https://www.aetna.com/cpb/medical/data/600\\_699/0643.html](https://www.aetna.com/cpb/medical/data/600_699/0643.html)
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IH0068 upd: 3.2024

# AV IS NOT BV

## A Comparison of Bacterial Vaginosis and Aerobic Vaginitis

Clinical Characteristics	Bacterial Vaginosis	Aerobic Vaginitis (1)
Lactobacilli	Displaced	Displaced
Pathogen	<i>Gardnerella vaginalis</i> , <i>Atopobium vaginae</i> , <i>Megasphaera</i> species, BVAB2	<i>Escherichia coli</i> , Group B Streptococcus, <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>
Vaginal epithelial inflammation	None	Present
Elevation of pro-inflammatory cytokines (IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6, IL-8)	Moderate elevation	High elevation
Immune reaction (cytotoxic leukocyte)	Non-reactive	Reactive
pH [Normal = 3.8 – 4.2]	T= 4.2-4.5 BV $\geq$ 4.5	> 4.5; usually >6
Shed vaginal epithelial cells	Clue cells	Parabasal cells
Vaginal discharge characteristic	White, homogenous	Yellowish
10% KOH Whiff Test (fishy amine odor)	Positive	Negative
Treatment	Metronidazole <sup>b</sup> Clindamycin <sup>b</sup>	Kanamycin ovule. (1) 2% clindamycin topical. (2) Fluoroquinolones are reported to have clinical success. (1) GBS is uniformly sensitive to penicillin, ampicillin, amoxicillin, amoxicillin/ clavulanic acid. (3) <i>E. faecalis</i> is traditionally treated with ampicillin. (4)

Fluoroquinolones, such as ciprofloxacin, ofloxacin, and levofloxacin, are contraindicated in pregnant women. Levofloxacin has improved efficacy against Streptococci compared to ciprofloxacin. T= Transitional.

### References:

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4. Tempera G, Furneri PM. 2010. Management of Aerobic Vaginitis. *Gynecol Obstet Invest* 70: 244-249.



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