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Original Article

Prevalence of *Trichomonas vaginalis* Using Parasitological Methods in Tehran

*M Rezaeian¹, M Vatanshenassan¹, S Rezaie¹, M Mohebal¹, N Niromand³, M Niyati², S Farnia¹, Z Babaei¹

¹Dept. of Medical Parasitology & Mycology, School of Public Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran- Iran

²Dept. of Medical Parasitology & Mycology, School of Medicine, Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

³Mirzakuchak Khan Hospital, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

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Abstract

Background: *Trichomonas vaginalis* is a parasitic protozoan with a predilection for human urogenital tract and causative agent for vaginitis, cervicitis and urethritis in females. *T. vaginalis* is known as a cofactor in transmission of human immunodeficiency virus and may lead to adverse outcomes in pregnant women. The goal of this study was to determine the prevalence of *T. vaginalis* infection in females attending Mirzakuchak Khan Hospital, Tehran, Iran.

Methods: During May 2008 to March 2009, 500 vaginal discharges samples were obtained from women attending sexual transmitted disease (STD) clinic of Mirzakuchak Khan Hospital in Tehran, Iran. The samples were examined by Dorssé culture medium and wet-mount methods. The prevalence of *T. vaginalis* was determined using culture based method and wet-mount examinations.

Results: Sixteen positive (3.2%) and 484 negative (96.8%) samples for *T. vaginalis* were detected by culture based methods. The wet mount examination revealed 13 positive (2.6%) and 487 negative (97.4%) samples. In the above population, prevalence of trichomoniasis was estimated as 3.2% based on culturing method.

Conclusion: Due to adverse outcomes of vaginal trichomoniasis and its correlation with HIV transmission, there is a great need for public education regarding implementation of personal hygienic measures and prevention of inappropriate sexual contacts.

Keywords: *Trichomonas vaginalis*, vaginal discharge, prevalence, culture, wet-mount, Iran

*Corresponding author: +98-021-88951392. rezaian@sina.tums.ac.ir.

Introduction

Trichomonas vaginalis, a parasitic protozoan, is the causative agent responsible for vaginal trichomoniasis in women. This infection is the most common non-viral sexually transmitted disease and has a predilection for human urogenital tract (1). Trichomoniasis is often asymptomatic in men, however in more than half of the infected women manifests as vaginitis, cervicitis, urethritis and irritation with frothy malodorous discharge (1-3). *T. vaginalis* is known as a cofactor in transmission of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (4). Negative outcomes of this infection are especially significant during pregnancy. Indeed, infected pregnant women may develop complications such as preterm birth and low birth weight infants (5,6).

Previous research has shown that *T. vaginalis* causes 180 million new infections per year worldwide (7). In Iran, the prevalence of trichomoniasis has been reported between 2 to 8% and likely up to 30% in high-risk populations (8). Variation in reported prevalence of trichomoniasis can be due to application of different diagnostic method and studied subjects (9). Clinical findings are nonspecific and cannot differentiate between trichomoniasis and other urogenital infections (9). In fact, parasitological diagnostic methods such as culture are more reliable to diagnosis of this protozoan (2). Currently diagnosis of this infection is mainly based on presence of motile organisms in vaginal discharge samples using direct microscopic examination and cultivation based methods.

This study was aimed to determine the prevalence of trichomoniasis in females referred to a sexual transmitted disease (STD) clinic in Tehran, Iran, using culture and wet-mount methods.

Materials and Methods

This research was conducted as a cross sectional study. From May 2008 to March 2009, 500 vaginal discharge samples were obtained from women attended to sexual transmitted disease clinic at Mirzakhak Khan Hospital in Tehran, Iran. Informed consent and questionnaire from collecting demographic data, sexual history (number of sexual partners) and clinical symptoms were obtained from all participants. Two vaginal specimens were collected with sterile swabs. The first swab was inoculated in liquid phase of Dorsoe culture medium (10) at the bedside, which was considered as our diagnostic gold standard. The second swab was applied to glass slide with a drop of Ringer solution for microscopic wet mount examination with magnification of $\times 400$ and 50 fields was examined. The culture mediums were transferred to the Parasitological laboratory, School of Public Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences and incubated at 37°C for 72 hours. The cultures were examined with light microscopy every day until they turned positive. Positive cultures were defined as detection of motile *T. vaginalis*.

Results

T. vaginalis was identified in 16 out of 500 (3.2%) vaginal specimens using culturing method. In comparison, direct microscopic examinations revealed only 13 positive (2.6%) vaginal samples out of 500 women participants (Table1). The age range of infected females with *T. vaginalis* was mainly from 32 to 48 (87.5%). Overall, based on culture results the prevalence of vaginal trichomoniasis in this clinic was 3.2%. The majority of patients were married and among them, 372 (74.4%) were married in a monogamous relationship and 128 (25.6%) had multiple sexual partners. In this manner, no relationship was seen

between trichomoniasis and having husband or multi sexual partners by statistical analysis using SPSS version 13.

From 500 patients, 347 (69.4%) showed disease symptoms. Common reported

symptoms included vaginal discharge, genital irritation, itching, genital ulcer disease, abdominal and groin pain (Table 2).

Table1: Detection of *T. vaginalis* by parasitological examination (Culture and Wet- mount)

Method	Specimen	Positive results		Negative results		Total
		N	%	N	%	
Culture	Vaginal discharge	16	3.2	484	96.8	500
Wet mount	Vaginal discharge	13	2.6	487	97.4	500

Table2: Common reported symptoms in positive patients

Symptoms Positive patients	Vaginal discharge N (%)	genital irritation or itching N (%)	genital ulcer (Histological signs) N (%)	abdominal and groin pain N (%)
16	16(100)	12(75)	8(50)	7(44)

Discussion

T. vaginalis can lead to urogenital tract infection and is the most common non-viral sexually transmitted infection (9, 11). The incidence of vaginal trichomoniasis has noticeably risen especially in developing countries and in populations with high-risk behaviors such as poor sexual activity hygiene and multiple sexual partners. Poverty, socioeconomic status, low educational level, high risk sexual behaviors, prisoners and HIV⁺ or HBV⁺ infected people are risk factors for acquiring STDs such as vaginal trichomoniasis (1, 8, 9, 11). In the present study, *T. vaginalis* was

found in 3.2% of female patients attended to STD clinic using cultivation method as the gold standard. Previous studies in Iran regarding trichomoniasis prevalence were 4% and 4.56% in Tehran and Tabriz, respectively (12, 13). These results are comparable with our findings. However, the prevalence of trichomoniasis in Hamadan Province was reported as 18.1% (14). This variation of reported trichomoniasis prevalence is explained by different population characteristics attended to STD clinics and examination methods, in Iran (9). The prevalence of trichomoniasis in

United States, Africa, and India was reported between 10-25% (15-18) that may be related to some different factors such as above-mentioned reasons.

Other finding of the present study showed that even though most of infected people with *T. vaginalis* were symptomatic, but reported symptoms were not specific for trichomoniasis, emphasizing that clinical findings are not reliable for diagnostic purposes. According to previous studies, 50% of infected female with *T. vaginalis* are asymptomatic. Thus, identification of silent carriers is very important for accelerating treatment and for reducing the spread of the disease in control strategies (9). To date, several methods have been used for screening and diagnosis of trichomoniasis including parasitology diagnostic method and PCR-based assays (3). However, PCR based method are not applicable in all laboratories and therefore cultivation can be promising in accurate diagnosis of this parasite (9). Indeed, despite limitations in culture method (different culture mediums), it remains as one of the most sensitive test for detection of *T. vaginalis* (1).

In conclusion, due to adverse outcomes of vaginal trichomoniasis and its correlation with HIV transmission, there is a great need for public education regarding implementation of personal hygienic measures and prevention of inappropriate sexual contacts. More research is needed regarding this common sexually transmitted infection in different populations in Iran.

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