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Original Article

Microbial Pathogens Implicated in Reproductive Health Infections in a Special Treatment Clinic in Ibadan, Nigeria

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Abstract:

Objective: The lack of adequate recognition of health importance of non-HIV reproductive health infections (RHIs) in Nigeria has led into this study, which was to determine clinical pathogens in non-HIV RHI in Nigeria using a tertiary health facility as case study.

Materials and Methods: A nine-year investigation was carried out between 1997 and 2005 on 4047 (n = 1626 males; n = 2421 females) patients presenting at Special Treatment Clinic (STC) of University College Hospital (UCH) Ibadan, Nigeria. Routine laboratory procedures using appropriate culture media, culture conditions, and current phenotypic taxonomic tools for classification of isolated pathogens were employed.



Results: Age (p = 0.019) and gender (p<0.0001) were related to the recovery rates of pathogens *Candida* species (55.6 %), *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (11.1%), *Gardnella vaginalis* (10.3%), *Escherichia coli* (9.2 %), *Klebsiella* sp. (4.2%), streptococci (4.0%), *Staphylococcus aureus* (2.3%), *Proteus* sp., (1.8%), *Haemophilus ducreyi* (0.5%), *Trichomonas vaginalis* (0.44%) and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (0.18%). *Candida* and *Gardnella vaginalis* species were mostly recovered from female patients, while *N.gonorrhoeae* were mostly isolated from male patients. Age brackets for the recovery of pathogens were *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (16-30 years); *Gardnella vaginalis* (21-25 and 31-35 years) and *C.albicans* (21-30 years).

Conclusion: *Candida*, *Neisseria gonorrhoea* and *Gadrenella vaginalis* were the most recovered pathogens from patients presenting at Special Treatment Clinic of a tertiary health institution in Nigeria, and the relationship between age, gender and the aetiological agents was statistically significant.

Keywords:

[Age](#) . [Gender](#) . [Health policies](#) . [Reproductive health infections](#) . [Sexually transmissible infections](#)

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