



## Vaginal Microbiome Profile

Vaginal pH. 5.9 \*H 3.5 - 4.5



Methodology: Testing performed by PCR, qPCR and MALDI-TOF

| Opportunistic Bacteria    | Result   | Range  | Units                   |   |
|---------------------------|----------|--------|-------------------------|---|
| Enterococcus faecalis:    | <DL      | < 1.0  | x10 <sup>5</sup> CFU/ml | ● |
| Escherichia coli:         | <DL      | < 1.00 | x10 <sup>5</sup> CFU/ml | ● |
| Klebsiella pneumoniae:    | <DL      | < 1.00 | x10 <sup>5</sup> CFU/ml | ● |
| Proteus mirabilis:        | <DL      | < 1.00 | x10 <sup>5</sup> CFU/ml | ● |
| Pseudomonas aeruginosa:   | <DL      | < 1.00 | x10 <sup>5</sup> CFU/ml | ● |
| Streptococcus agalactiae: | <DL      | < 1.00 | x10 <sup>5</sup> CFU/ml | ● |
| Staphylococcus aureus:    | <DL      | < 1.00 | x10 <sup>5</sup> CFU/ml | ● |
| Gardnerella vaginalis:    | 91.25 *H | < 1.00 | x10 <sup>5</sup> CFU/ml | ● |
| Atopobium vaginae:        | 97.40 *H | < 1.00 | x10 <sup>5</sup> CFU/ml | ● |
| Prevotella species:       | 0.10     | < 1.00 | x10 <sup>5</sup> CFU/ml | ● |
| Megasphaera species:      | 22.39 *H | < 1.00 | x10 <sup>5</sup> CFU/ml | ● |
| Ureaplasma species        | 1.23 *H  | < 1.00 | x10 <sup>6</sup> CFU/ml | ● |
| Mycoplasma species        | 17.11 *H | < 1.00 | x10 <sup>6</sup> CFU/ml | ● |

### Sexually Transmitted Infections

|                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Trichomonas vaginalis:  | Not Detected |
| Chlamydia trachomatis:  | Not Detected |
| Neisseria gonorrhoeae:  | Not Detected |
| Herpes Simplex Virus-1: | Not Detected |
| Herpes Simplex Virus-2: | Not Detected |

#### COMMENT:

Not Detected results indicate the absence of detectable DNA in this sample. A negative result does not completely exclude infection.

### Opportunistic Fungal pathogens

|                       |     |        |                         |   |
|-----------------------|-----|--------|-------------------------|---|
| Candida albicans:     | <DL | < 1.00 | x10 <sup>5</sup> CFU/ml | ● |
| Candida glabrata:     | <DL | < 1.00 | x10 <sup>5</sup> CFU/ml | ● |
| Candida krusei:       | <DL | < 1.00 | x10 <sup>5</sup> CFU/ml | ● |
| Candida parapsilosis: | <DL | < 1.00 | x10 <sup>5</sup> CFU/ml | ● |
| Candida tropicalis:   | <DL | < 1.00 | x10 <sup>5</sup> CFU/ml | ● |

### Beneficial Bacteria:

|                           |        |        |                         |   |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------|---|
| Total Lactobacillus:      | <DL *L | > 1.00 | x10 <sup>6</sup> CFU/ml | ● |
| Lactobacillus crispatus:  | <DL *L | > 1.00 | x10 <sup>6</sup> CFU/ml | ● |
| Lactobacillus gasseri:    | <DL *L | > 1.00 | x10 <sup>6</sup> CFU/ml | ● |
| Lactobacillus iners:      | <DL *L | > 1.00 | x10 <sup>6</sup> CFU/ml | ● |
| Lactobacillus jensenii:   | <DL *L | > 1.00 | x10 <sup>6</sup> CFU/ml | ● |
| Lactobacillus rhamnosus:  | <DL *L | > 1.00 | x10 <sup>6</sup> CFU/ml | ● |
| Lactobacillus salivarius: | <DL *L | > 1.00 | x10 <sup>6</sup> CFU/ml | ● |
| Lactobacillus vaginalis:  | <DL *L | > 1.00 | x10 <sup>6</sup> CFU/ml | ● |

### Bacterial Vaginosis:

Bacterial vaginosis **POSITIVE**



## Vaginal Microbiome Comments

### VAGINAL pH ELEVATED:

Vaginal pH can be elevated by the presence of pathogenic infection, blood, semen, vaginal medications, using certain soaps and douches. In the absence of the latter, an elevated pH may be the result of decreased serum oestradiol and is suggestive of menopause or hormone imbalance and may require further pathology investigation.

The typical vaginal pH is 3.5-4.5. Prepubertal and postmenopausal pH levels are normally >5 pH. With the increase of the oestrogen levels around puberty, the genital mucosa thickens and becomes colonized with Lactobacillus species which produce lactic acid and hydrogen peroxide to lower the pH below 4.5.

### References:

Caillouette et. al., 1997, American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 176(6)1270-1277.

Panda et. al., 2014, Journal of Mid-Life Health, 5(1):34-37.

Kaambo et. al., 2018, Front Public Health, 6:78.

### BACTERIAL VAGINOSIS COMMENTS:

Bacterial Vaginosis (BV) may be asymptomatic or cause symptoms such as itching and malodorous discharge (often thin and white/grey). It is associated with an increased risk of preterm delivery, pelvic inflammatory disease and an increased risk of acquisition of sexually transmitted infections. Risk factors include poor sexual hygiene, cigarette smoking or hormone dysregulation.

### GARDNERELLA VAGINALIS ELEVATED:

Gardnerella is a part of normal vaginal anaerobic flora but overgrowth can cause Bacterial vaginosis. This is a poly-microbial infection which suppresses dominance of normal vaginal lactobacillus spp. (Total lactobacillus <10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml), presence of clue cells, alkaline vaginal pH (>4.5) and fishy vaginal discharge.

BV may be asymptomatic or cause symptoms such as itching and malodorous discharge (often thin and white/grey). It is associated with an increased risk of preterm delivery, pelvic inflammatory disease and an increased risk of acquisition of sexually transmitted infections.

Can be treated after ruling out allergy/pregnancy status:

Metronidazole 400 mg orally, 12-hourly for 7 days or Metronidazole 0.75% vaginal gel 1 applicatorful intravaginally at bedtime for 5 nights

OR

Clindamycin 2% vaginal cream 1 applicatorful intravaginally, at bedtime for 7 nights ( If pregnant or allergic to metronidazole)

General advice for along with above treatment as follows:

- o Regular salt or warm water only washes (no douching)
- o Good Personal Hygiene
- o Avoid irritants (soaps/perfumes)
- o Use barrier protection during sex

### ATOPOBIUM VAGINAE ELEVATED:

Atopobium vaginae is a gram-positive facultative anaerobic bacterial species that may be involved in BV in some women as a result of a disruption in the normal vaginal microflora.

BV is typically a polymicrobial infection characterized by disruption in Lactobacillus dominance (Total Lactobacillus <10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml), increased pH (>4.5) and the presence of mainly anaerobic microorganisms including Atopobium vaginae (>10<sup>5</sup> CFU/ml).

### MEGASPHAERA SPECIES ELEVATED:

Megasphaera are gram-negative anaerobic bacteria, part of Clostridia genus often found as part of the oral and



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**JULIE BILLS**  
**16-Apr-1967**

**Female**

**15 CAMPBELLS RIDGE ROAD**  
**BALBERRA QLD 4740**

**LAB ID :** 4017174  
**UR NO. :**  
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**4017174**

vaginal microbiota. The presence of high number of Megasphaera species may be an indicator of vaginal flora imbalances or infections. BV is typically a polymicrobial infection characterized by disruption in Lactobacillus dominance (Total Lactobacillus  $<10^6$  CFU/ml), increased pH ( $>4.5$ ) and the presence of mainly anaerobic microorganisms including Megasphaera sp. ( $>10^5$  CFU/ml).

Mycoplasma and Ureaplasma Species  
Species Detected:

M. hominis

U. urealyticum

Mycoplasmas and Ureaplasmas species colonise lower genital tract of many healthy sexually active individuals. Clinically act as opportunistic bacteria, associated with mucosal infections of the respiratory and urogenital tracts. Mycoplasmas and Ureaplasma species can cause sexually transmitted infections like bacterial vaginosis (BV), cervicitis, PID, infertility in non-pregnant females and chorioamnionitis, endometritis, postpartum fever, premature birth or spontaneous abortion in pregnancy and urethritis in males. Sexual contacts should be encouraged to be tested and treated simultaneously to prevent recurrence in the patient.

Both organisms lack cell wall hence beta lactam antibiotics are not effective. Macrolides and Quinolones are effective but anti-microbial resistance is creeping.

General advice for along with above treatment as follows:

- o Regular salt or warm water only washes (no douching)
- o Good Personal Hygiene
- o Avoid irritants (soaps/perfumes)
- o Use barrier protection during sex

#### LACTOBACILLUS:

Lactobacillus is the predominant genus in a healthy vaginal microbiota, and functions to inhibit the adhesion and proliferation of opportunistic and primary pathogens.

The presence of different Lactobacillus species is a major factor in the stability of the vaginal microbiome. Women with L. iners-dominant microbiomes are more likely to harbor Candida than women with L. crispatus-dominant microbiomes (due to higher production of lactic acid by L. crispatus compared to L. iners), leading to better anti-Candida activity (impeding Candida colonization) than L. iners through a greater production of lactic acid. Furthermore, L. iners dominance has been associated with other negative health outcomes such as increased risks of Chlamydia trachomatis infection, incident Bacterial Vaginosis and defects in vaginal mucus that compromise antiviral barrier function.

#### TOTAL LACTOBACILLUS LEVELS LOW:

Total Lactobacillus quantification should be  $>1 \times 10^6$  CFU/ml in a healthy Vaginal Microbiome. Production of  $H_2O_2$  by Lactobacillus species is essential in inhibiting the overgrowth of pathogens. In cases where total Lactobacillus levels are low, presence of pathogenic bacteria should be reviewed and probiotic therapy should be considered.



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Microorganisms not belonging to the Lactobacillus genus with the population equal to or greater than  $1 \times 10^5$  CFU/ml is considered to be disturbing the vaginal ecosystem equilibrium.

**References:**

Pacha-Herrera et. al., 2020, Frontiers in Cellular and Infection Microbiology, 10:303.  
Oerlemans et. al., 2020, Europe PMC, 10(11).  
Tomusiak et. al., 2013, Polish Society of Gynaecologists, 84:352-358.

**Sex. Transmitted Infection Comments**

**TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS – Not Detected:**

This does not completely exclude the possibility of infection as is dependent on an adequate specimen collection. If you have symptoms, please consult with your healthcare practitioner.

**CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS – Not Detected:**

This does not completely exclude the possibility of infection as is dependent on an adequate specimen collection. If you have symptoms, please consult with your healthcare practitioner.

**NEISSERIA GONORRHOEAE – Not Detected:**

This does not completely exclude the possibility of infection as is dependent on an adequate specimen collection. If you have symptoms, please consult with your healthcare practitioner.

**HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS Type 1 – Not Detected:**

This does not completely exclude the possibility of infection as is dependent on an adequate specimen collection. If you have symptoms, please consult with your healthcare practitioner.

**HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS Type 2 – Not Detected:**

This does not completely exclude the possibility of infection as is dependent on an adequate specimen collection. If you have symptoms, please consult with your healthcare practitioner.

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