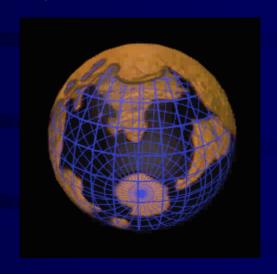
Re-entry Grant Project



Prevalence of cervical and vaginal infections in pregnant women

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Objective

 To know the prevalence of cervical and vaginal infections of Chlamydia trachomatis, Mycoplasma hominis, Ureaplasma urealyticum and betahaemolytic Group B Streptococcus in pregnant women

Description

Observational (cross-sectional) study in 600 pregnant women coming to "America Arias" Hospital, City of Havana, Cuba, for routine ultrasound, at gestational age between 20-26 weeks, and living in municipalities near the Hospital.

Laboratory Procedures

• Four laboratory samples will be taken. One from the cervix, to know the prevalence of Chlamydia trachomatis, and three from the upper part of the vagina, to know the prevalence of Mycoplasma hominis, Ureaplasma urealyticum and betahaemolyticum Group B Streptococcus

Forms

- Consent
- Inclusion
- Treatment
- Final Outcomes

Inclusion Criteria

- Gestational age between 20-26 weeks
- Agree to participate

Exclusion Criteria

- Gestational age: less than 20 or more than 26 weeks
- Do not agree to participate
- Previous adverse reaction to macrolides
- Multiple pregnancy
- Suspected or confirmed foetal malformation (US study)
- Liver disease or hepatotoxic drugs

Discontinuation Criteria

- Requested by patient
- PROM or delivery
- Lost to follow-up

Treatment

• Patients testing positive for Chlamydia trachomatis infection will take a single dose of azithromycin (1 g orally), as well as their partners. The treatment will be ambulatory.

Data Management and Analysis

- Data will be coded, monitored and verified by means of Data Base and EPI-INFO System programs
- Analysis will be performed by means of frequency tables, using means and standard deviations

Timetable

The study will last two years:

- Staff training: 2 months
- Preparation of antibiotics: 2 months
- Recruitment: 12 months
- Data collection: 16 months
- Data analysis: 4 months
- Staff meetings (1, 12, 24 months)
- Interim reports (12 and 18 months)
- Final analysis and final report

Anticipated problems

 Allocation of the patients testing positive for Chlamydia trachomatis to give them and their partners the treatment

Solution

 Co-ordination with primary care clinics to allocate patients, and visits of the Principal Investigator and collaborating personnel

Material resources

- Laboratory equipment
- Antibiotics
- Office supplies
- Supplies for personnel computers
- Forms printing
- Transportation
- Communications

Human Resources

- Principal Investigator
- Collaborating personnel
- Secretary
- Statistician