



## UNIVERSITY OF ABOMEY-CALAVI (REPUBLIC OF BENIN)

Laboratory of Research in Applied Biology, Polytechnic School of Abomey-Calavi.  
**UNESCO-MERCK AFRICA RESEARCH SUMMIT, 28-29 NOVEMBER 2016 • ETHIOPIA**  
**Microbiological assessment of cervical secretions among pregnant women at a public laboratory in Cotonou-Benin: a mixed study.**

Esther Déguénon, Ariane Agboton, Théodora A. Ahojo and Yaovi M. G. Hounmanou

### OBJECTIVE

To promote hygiene and the health of pregnant women during prenatal consultations, the present study was undertaken to characterize microorganisms that could be isolated from their cervical secretions.

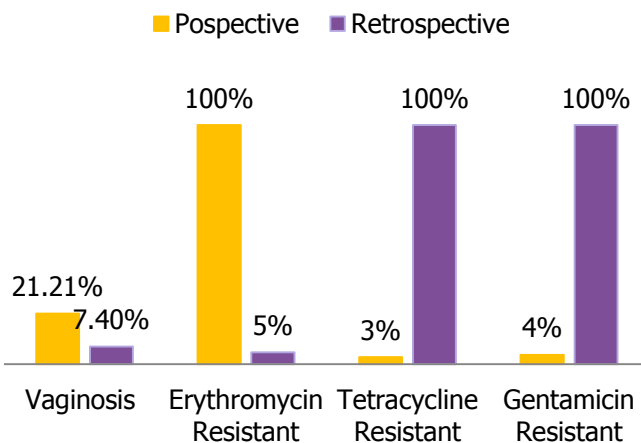
### METHODOLOGY

This was a mixed study composed of a retrospective study that compiled results of five years (from 2007 to 2012) completed by a prospective study of three months. The study consisted of cervical secretions collection from pregnant women. The samples were then subjected to standard microbiological procedures for isolation of bacteria and fungi then the bacterial isolates were submitted to antibiotic profiling.

### RESULTS & DISCUSSION

From May 2007 to March 2012 analyses revealed infection among 149 patients out of the 189 (78.83%). The prevalence of infected women in the prospective study (from May to July 2012) was 71.87%. Woman of 20 to 30 years old are at higher risk.

#### Comparison between parameters



#### Predominant isolates (Prospective)

*Candida albicans*  
*Staphylococcus aureus*

#### Predominant isolates (Retrospective)

*Candida albicans*  
*Streptococcus agalactiae*

*Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Escherichia coli* were also isolated. This is a sign of lack of hygiene

**CONCLUSION:** The study demonstrated an urgent need to sensitize pregnant women on basic good hygienic practices and the promotion of medicinal plants as alternatives to