



XLVI Congresso Nazionale AMCLI

11 - 14 Novembre 2017

Palacongressi di Rimini



Sessione VIII. Verso un protocollo microbiologico
nella Procreazione Medicalmente Assistita (PMA)

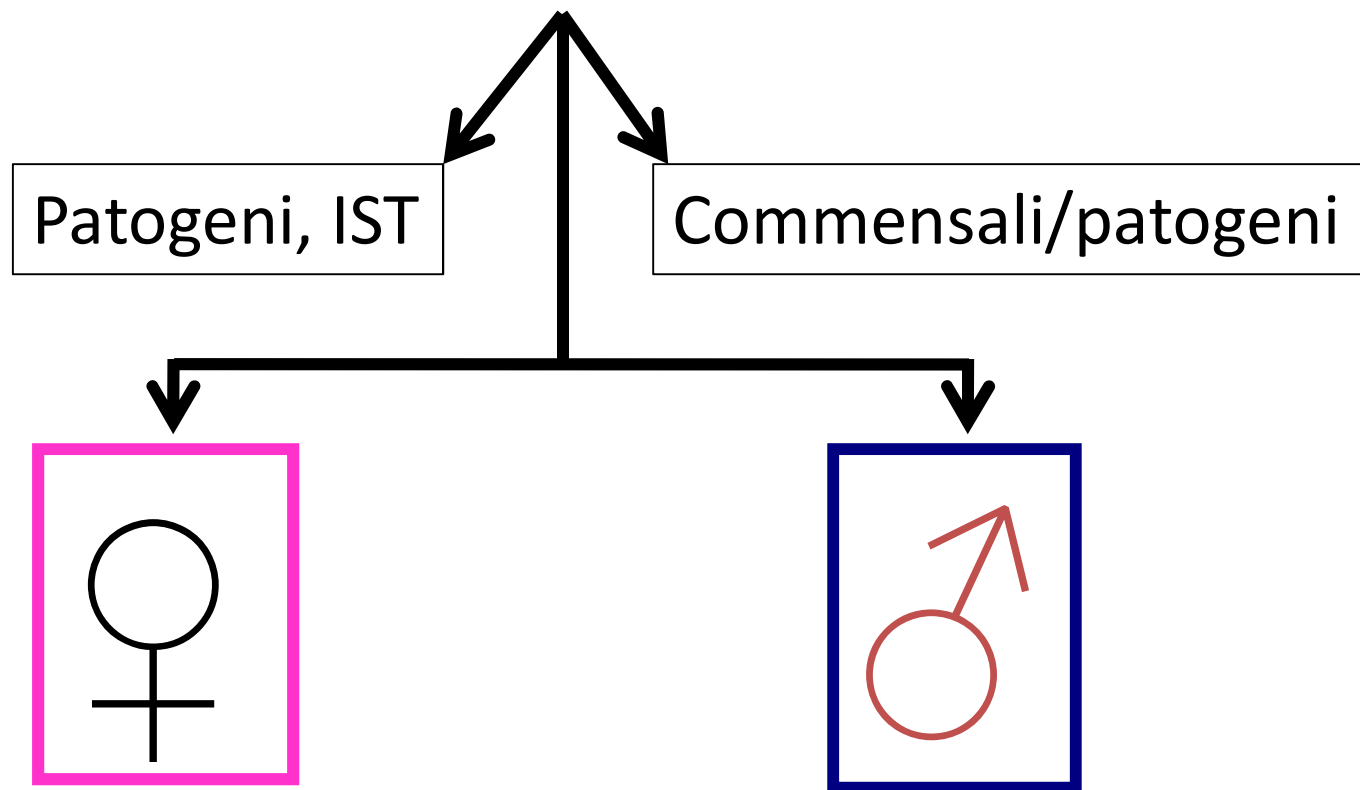
Test microbiologici

Alessandra Sensini
GLIST-AMCLI

Infezioni

Causa del 15-20% dei casi di sterilità

Microrganismi

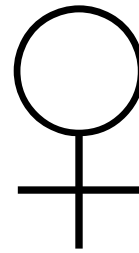


IST

Chlamydia trachomatis
Neisseria gonorrhoeae
Mycoplasma genitalium
Trichomonas vaginalis
HPV

Treponema pallidum
herpes simplex 1,2

Causa di sterilità



- Associato a endometrite, salpingite e PID atipica.
- Distruzione motilità sperma, fagocitosi dello sperma
- Capacità di trasportare verso l'alto altri agenti infettivi

Associato a:

- riduzione % gravidanze, sia naturali che assistite
- aumento % di aborti

Sexually transmitted diseases and infertility



Female infertility, including tubal factor infertility, is a major public health problem worldwide. Most cases of tubal factor infertility are attributable to unhygienic sexual practices and sexually transmitted diseases that ascend along the reproductive tract and are caused by tubal inflammation, damage, and scarring. Evidence has consistently documented the effects of *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* as pathogens involved in reproductive tract morbidities including tubal factor infertility and pelvic inflammatory disease. There is limited evidence in the medical literature that other sexually transmitted organisms, including *Mycoplasma genitalium*, *Trichomonas vaginalis*, and other microorganisms within the vaginal microbiome, may be important in the pathology of infertility. Further investigation into the vaginal microbiome and potential pathogens is necessary to identify preventable causes of tubal

Review

What fertility specialists should know about vaginal microbiome: a review

Reproductive BioMedicine Online (2017), doi: [10.1016/j.rbm](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rbm.2017.05.001)



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Madrid, Spain

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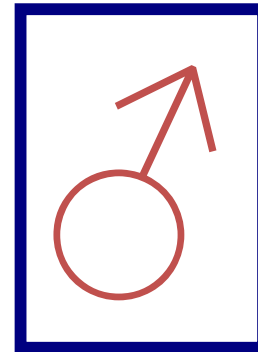
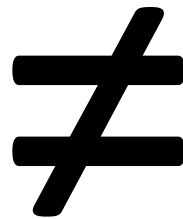
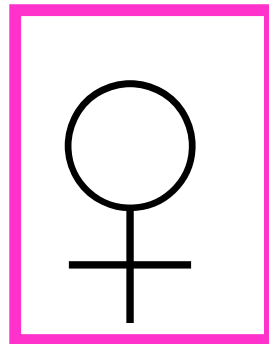
Altri Micoplasmi genitali

Mycoplasma hominis

Ureaplasma urealyticum

Ureaplasma parvum

IST o commensali?



Mycoplasma and ureaplasma infection and male infertility: systematic review and meta-analysis

Andrology, 2015, 3, 809

¹C. Huang, ¹H.L. Zhu, ¹K.R. Xu, ¹S.Y. Wang, ^{1,2}L.Q. Fan and ^{1,2}

SUMMARY

The relationship between mycoplasma and ureaplasma infection and male infertility has been studied and remain controversial. This meta-analysis investigated the association between genital ureaplasmas (*Ureaplasma parvum*) and mycoplasmas (*Mycoplasma hominis*, *Mycoplasma genitalium*), and risk of male infertility. The prevalence of ureaplasma and mycoplasma infection between China and the rest of the world were also compared. Studies were collected from PubMed, Embase and the China National Knowledge Infrastructure. Summary odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) was applied to assess the relationship. Heterogeneity testing and publication bias testing were performed. 14 studies were used: five case-control studies with 611 infertile cases and 506 controls featuring *U. urealyticum*, two case-control studies with 2410 cases and 1223 controls concerning *M. hominis* infection. Two other studies concerning *M. genitalium* were featured in five and three studies, respectively. The meta-analysis results indicated that *U. parvum* and *M. genitalium* are not associated with male infertility. However, a significant relationship existed between *U. urealyticum* and male infertility.

***U. parvum* e *M. genitalium* NO, *U. urealyticum* e *M. hominis* SI**

Asymptomatic Infection With ~~*Mycoplasma hominis*~~ Negatively Affects Semen Parameters and to Male Infertility as Confirmed Improved Semen Parameters A

Mohammad Hossein Ahmadi, Akbar Mirsalehian, Mohammad Ali
Abbas Rahadori and Malihe Talehi

CONCLUSIC

Our data suggest that asymptomatic infection caused by *M. hominis* is correlated with male infertility and antibiotic therapy can improve the semen quality and fair

doi:10.1186/s13048-015-0015-0 © 2015 Ahmadi et al.

***Ureaplasma urealyticum, Mycoplasma hominis* and adverse pregnancy outcomes**


Romina Capoccia^a, Gilbert Greub^b, and David Baud^{a,b}

Curr Opin Infect Dis 2013, 26:231–240

KEY POINTS

- Growing evidence from clinical and experimental studies suggests that both cervicovaginal colonization and/or amniotic fluid infection induce an inflammatory response resulting in chorioamnionitis, PTL or PPROM, all leading to potential adverse neonatal outcomes such as bronchopulmonary dysplasia.

The Human *Ureaplasma* Species Causative Agents of Chorioamnionitis

Emma L. Sweeney,^a  Samantha J. Dando,^b Suhas G. Kallapur,^c Ch

Clinical Microbiology Review January 2017 Volume 30 | 349-79

Association between genital mycoplasma and acute chorioamnionitis and fetal pneumonia

Maria Agnese Latino, Giovanni Botta, Claudia Badino, Daniela De N
Petrozziello, Alessandra Sensini and Christian Leli*

Chi è a rischio?



Nessun modo affidabile per predirlo

Ureaplasma species: role in neonatal morbidity and outcomes

Viscardi RM. *Arch Dis Child Fetal Neonatal Ed* 2014;**99**:F87–F92.

Table 1 Short-term and long-term complications associated with perinatally acquired *Ureaplasma* species

Affected organ or system	Short-term problem	Long-term problem
Pulmonary	Pneumonitis, ³ congenital pneumonia, ⁴ BPD ⁵	BPD, reactive airway disease, ⁶ asthma ⁶
Gastrointestinal	Necrotising enterocolitis ^{7 8}	Short bowel syndrome, failure to thrive
Central nervous system	Intraventricular haemorrhage \geq Grade III, ^{9 10} meningitis ¹¹	Posthaemorrhagic hydrocephalus, neurodevelopmental delay
Ophthalmologic	Severe ROP ¹³	Retinal detachment, myopia, strabismus
Cardiovascular	Pulmonary hypertension (term infants) ¹⁴	

ROP, retinopathy of prematurity; BPD, bronchopulmonary dysplasia; ROP, retinopathy of prematurity.

WHO laboratory manual for Examination and processing of human semen

2010

2.2.4 Sterile collection of semen for microbiological analysis

In this situation, microbiological contamination from non-semen sources (e.g. commensal organisms from the skin) must be avoided. The specimen container, pipette tips and pipettes for mixing must be sterile.

The man should:

- Pass urine.
- Wash hands and penis with soap, to reduce the risk of contamination of the specimen with commensal organisms from the skin.
- Rinse away the soap.
- Dry hands and penis with a fresh disposable towel.
- Ejaculate into a sterile container.



Royal College
Obstetricians and Gynaecologists
Bringing to life the best in

Fertility assessment and treatment people with fertility problems

Cervical cancer scree

Number Recommendation

- | | |
|----|---|
| 79 | To avoid delay in fertility treatment a specific enquiry about the time of the most recent cervical smear test should be made to women who are seeking fertility treatment. Cervical screening should be offered in accordance with the current guidelines. |
|----|---|

Screening for *Chlamydia trach*

Number Recommendation

- | | |
|----|---|
| 80 | Before undergoing uterine instrumentation women should be offered screening for <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> using an appropriately sensitive technique. |
| 81 | If the result of a test for <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> is positive, women and their partners should be referred for appropriate management with treatment and partner tracing. [2004] |

Antibiotic treatment of leucocytes ?

- | | |
|----|--|
| 86 | Men with leucocytes in their semen should not be offered antibiotic treatment unless there is an identified infection because there is no evidence that treatment improves fertility. [2004] |
|----|--|

Guidelines of Male Infertility

© European Association of Urolog

3J.2 Diagnostic evaluation

3J.2.1 *Ejaculate analysis*

Ejaculate analysis (see Chapter 3A.2) clarifies whether the prostate is involved as part of a g and provides information about sperm quality. In addition, leukocyte analysis allows different inflammatory and non-inflammatory chronic pelvic pain syndrome (CPPS) (NIH IIa vs. NIH 3B

3J.2.1.1 *Microbiological findings*

After exclusion of ~~urethritis and bladder infection~~, ~~>10⁶ peroxidase-positive white blood cells~~ ~~millilitre of ejaculate~~ indicate an inflammatory process. In this case, a culture should be performed for urinary tract pathogens. A concentration of >10³ cfu/mL urinary tract pathogens in the ejaculate indicates significant bacteriospermia. The sampling time can influence the positive rate of microorganisms and the frequency of isolation of different strains [180]. The ideal diagnostic test for Chlamydia in semen has not yet been established [181]. In contrast to serological findings in women, anti-Chlamydia trachomatis in seminal plasma are not indicative if no type-specific methods are used [181].

Ureaplasma urealyticum is pathogenic only in high concentrations (>10³ cfu/mL ejaculate). In 10% of samples analysed for ureaplasma exceed this concentration [182]. Normal colonisation of the urethra hampers the clarification of mycoplasma-associated urogenital infections, using samples such as semen [183].

3J.2.1.2 *White blood cells*

The clinical significance of an increased concentration of leukocytes in the ejaculate is contr

3J.4 Conclusions and recommendations for male accessory gland infection

Conclusions
Urethritis and prostatitis are not clearly associated with male infertility.
Antibiotic treatment often only eradicates microorganisms; it has no positive effect on inflammation alterations, and cannot reverse functional deficits and anatomical dysfunction.
Although antibiotic treatment for MAGI might provide improvement in sperm quality, it does not necessarily enhance the probability of conception.
Recommendation
Patients with epididymitis that is known or suspected to be caused by M. genitalium or C.

Gynecologic health and disease in relation to the microbiome female reproductive tract

Katherine A. Green, M.D.,^a Shvetha M. Zarek, M.D.,^a and William H. Catherino, M.D., Ph.D.^{a,b}

Fertil Steril 2015;104(6):1351-7. doi: 0.1016/j.fertnstert.2015.10.010

It is well established that the vagina is colonized by bacteria that serve important roles in homeostasis. Imbalance of the vaginal microbiome may lead to a predisposition to infection or reproductive complications. Molecular-based approaches have revealed a greater degree of microbial diversity both within and between women than previously recognized. The vaginal microbiome varies during various states of health, such as during the menstrual cycle or after menopause, and there may be differences in the vaginal microbiome between women of different ethnicities. Furthermore, the specific composition of the vaginal microbiome

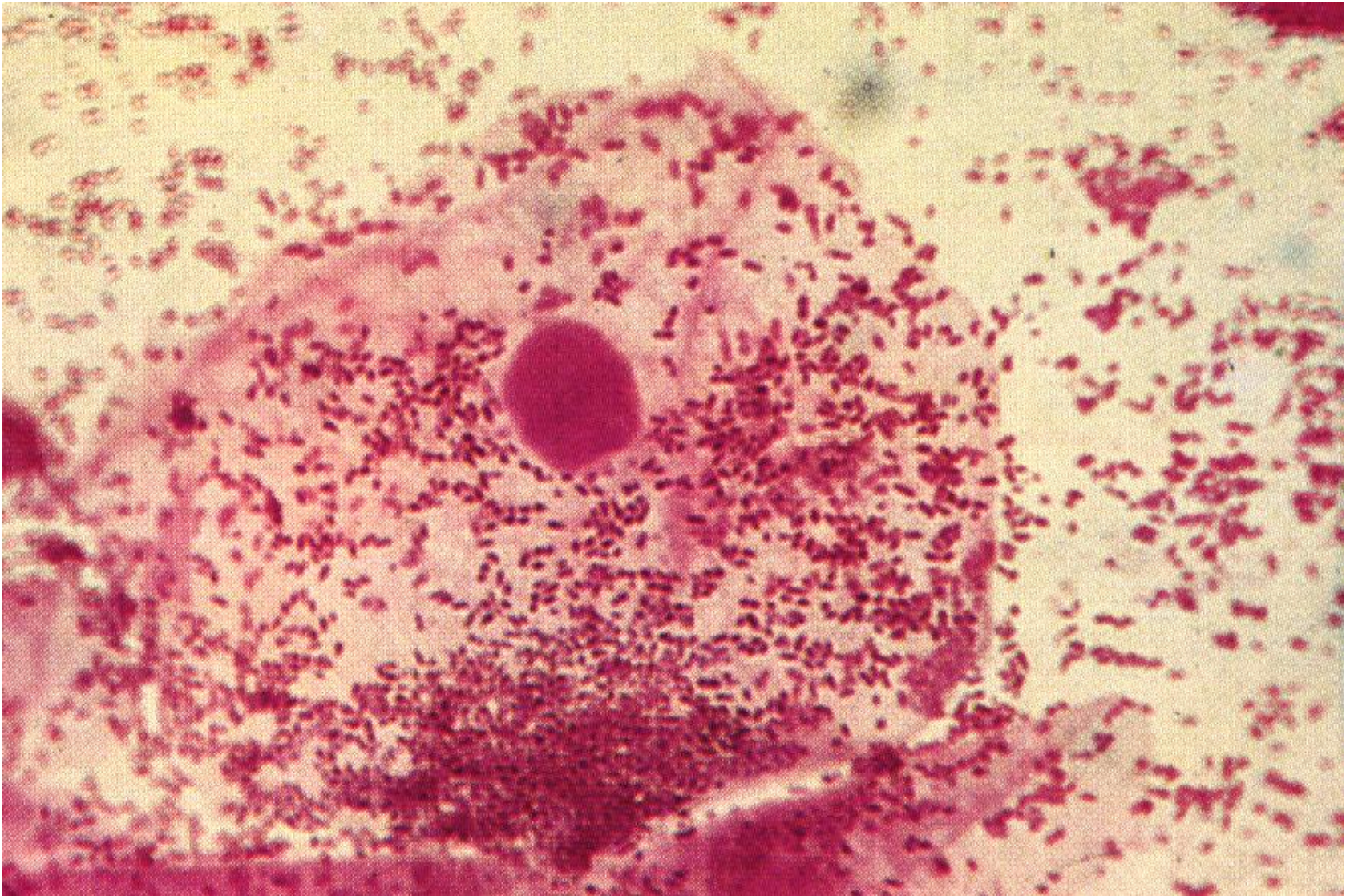
Abnormal vaginal microbiota r associated with poor reproduct outcomes: a prospective study patients

Human Reproduction, Vol.31, No.4 pp. 795–

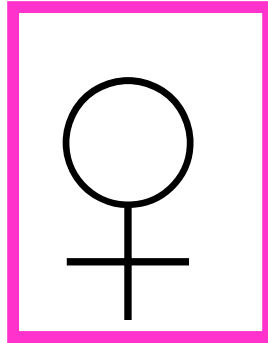
WIDER IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS: Abnormal vaginal microbiota may negatively affect the clinical p
If a negative correlation between abnormal vaginal microbiota and the clinical pregnancy rate is corroborated, pati

VAGINOSI BATTERICA

“the most common genital disorder in women of reproductive age”



Screening microbiologico pre-PMA



1. microbioma vaginale
2. microrganismi causa di IST e/o di infertilità



LINEE GUIDA CONTENENTI LE INDICAZIONI DELLE PROCEDURE E DE DI PROCREAZIONE MEDICALMENTE ASSISTITA

Art. 7 - Legge n. 40/2004

LINEE GUIDA

Screening per patologie infettive

In caso di tecniche di PMA di tipo omologo Si rinvia alla Sezione
trattamento/1. Donazione del partner/1.1 Screening per patologie infettive d



Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri

Accordo, ai sensi dell'articolo 6, comma 1, del decreto legislativo 6 novembre 2001, del Governo, le Regioni e le Province autonome di Trento e Bolzano sul documento "Requisiti minimi organizzativi, strutturali e tecnologici delle strutture sanitarie autorizzate" (legge 19 febbraio 2004, n. 40 per la qualità e la sicurezza nella donazione, l'approvvigionamento, il controllo, la lavorazione, la conservazione, lo stoccaggio e la distribuzione di cellule).

SEZIONE C

Esami pre-trattamento

1. Donazione del partner

1.1 Screening per patologie infettive

Le coppie che si rivolgono ad un Centro per un trattamento di procreazione assistita devono aver effettuato prima di iniziare il trattamento i test per ricerca di:

- Anticorpi anti HIV

I campioni di sangue vanno prelevati non oltre 90 giorni prima dell'inizio e ripetuti ogni sei mesi durante il trattamento. Nel caso di crioconservazione...



CONFERENZA DELLE REGIONI E DELLE PROVINCE AUTONOME

MINISTERO DELLA SANITÀ

**DOCUMENTO SULLE PROBLEMATICHE RELATIVE
FECONDAZIONE ETEROLOGA A SEGUITO DELLA SENTENZA
CORTE COSTITUZIONALE NR. 162/2014**

Test e screening per controllo dei donatori

Analisi di laboratorio

- HBsAg o HBV-NAT, HBs Ab, HBcAb IgG
- Ab anti-HCV/Ab o HCV NAT
- HIV 1/2 ab (IV generazione) o HIV-NAT
- Ab anti-Citomegalovirus IgG, IgM
- TPHA-VDRL
- HTLV I e II (L'esame degli anticorpi HTLV va effettuato sui donatori
aree ad alta prevalenza o ne sono originari o i cui partner sessuali pro-

I campioni di sangue vanno prelevati al momento di ogni singola donazione
a distanza superiore di 90 giorni

**DOCUMENTO SULLE PROBLEMATICHE RELATIVE
FECONDAZIONE ETEROLOGA A SEGUITO DELLA SENTENZA
CORTE COSTITUZIONALE NR. 162/2014**

Test e screening per controllo dei donatori

Oltre agli esami sierologici i donatori di gameti maschili dovranno essere sottoposti a:

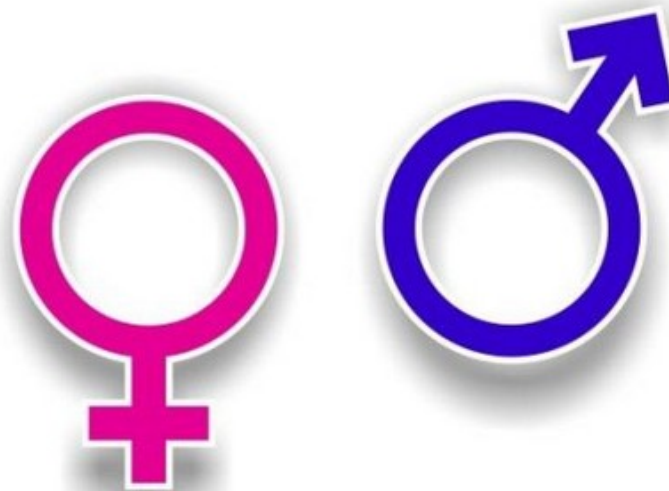
- Spermiocoltura, urinocoltura, ricerca di *Neisseria Gonorrhoeae*,
??? Hominis, *Ureaplasma Urealyticum*, *Chlamydia Trachomatis* nel liquido seminale.

Donatrici di gameti femminili

- Tampone vaginale e cervicale con ricerca di *Neisseria Gonorrhoeae*,
Hominis, *Ureaplasma Urealyticum*, *Chlamydia Trachomatis*.

Inoltre sono consigliabili un PAP-test o HPV-test ed un'ecografia mammaria
nell'ultimo anno.

PROPOSTA AMCLI





“Il diritto di contare” di Theodore Melfi

Tampone vaginale

Esame microscopico dopo colorazione di Gram (score di Nugent)

Laboratory examination of vaginal smears and the determination of the Nugent Score N Score = The sum of the scores for each bacterial morphotype listed below. (Note Number of Organisms seen / 100X objective)						
<i>Lactobacilli</i>	SCORE	<i>Gardnerella, Bacteroides</i>	SCORE	Curved gram-negative bacilli	SCORE	Sum=*N-SCORE
30 or >	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-30	1	<1	1	<1	1	3
1-4	2	1-4	2	1-4	1	5
<1	3	5-30	3	5-30	2	8
0	4	30 or >	4	30 or >	2	10

In studio metodi molecolari per la diagnosi di VB
(molti microrganismi non coltivabili)

Se VB positivo  TERAPIA

Tampone cervicale

Ricerca di:

Microrganismo	Note
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	Se positivo: TERAPIA
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	Se positivo: TERAPIA
<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>	Se positivo: TERAPIA
<i>Mycoplasma genitalium</i>	Se positivo: TERAPIA
<i>Mycoplasma hominis</i>	Se positivo: referto commentato
<i>Ureaplasma urealyticum</i>	Se positivo: referto commentato
<i>Ureaplasma parvum</i>	Se positivo: referto commentato
HPV	PAP test o HPV-DNA nell'ultimo anno

Consigliato test dopo terapia (dopo 30 gg dal test molecolare)

Siero

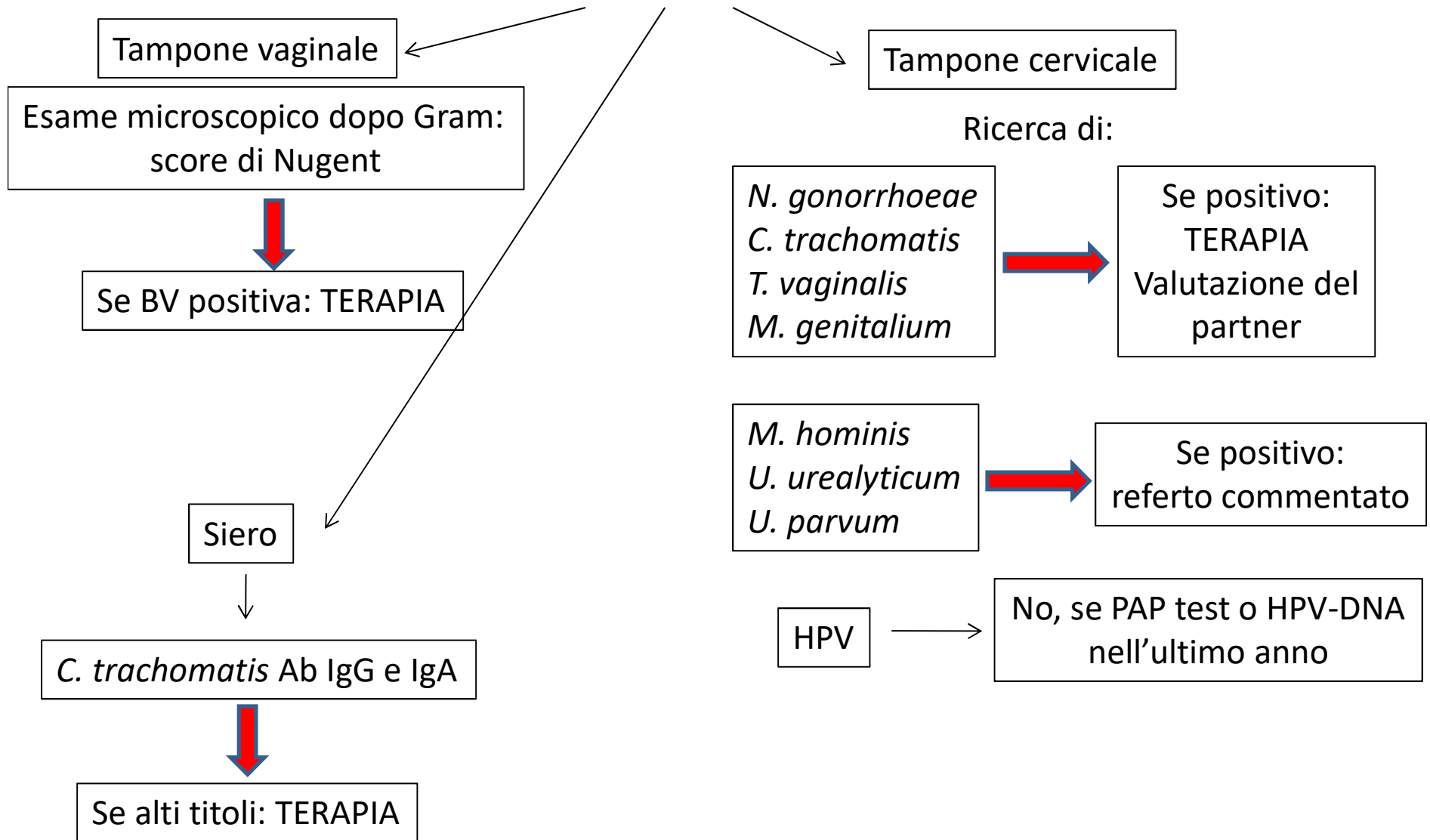
C. trachomatis: determinazione di IgG e IgA

Titoli elevati possono indicare localizzazione tubarica



TERAPIA

Screening pre-PMA donna



Consigliato test dopo terapia (dopo 30 gg dal test molecolare)



Liquido seminale (preceduto da raccolta urine primo mitto 10 ml)

In entrambi i campioni:

esame colturale batteri Gram+ e Gram- (conta, identificazione e ABG)

Confronto risultati. Se conta LS vs U $>10^3$ UFC/mL  TERAPIA

Ricerca in entrambi i campioni di:

Microrganismo	Note
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	Se positivo: TERAPIA
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	Se positivo: TERAPIA
<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>	Se positivo: TERAPIA
<i>Mycoplasma genitalium</i>	Se positivo: TERAPIA
<i>Mycoplasma hominis</i>	Se positivo: TERAPIA
<i>Ureaplasma urealyticum</i>	Se positivo: TERAPIA
<i>Ureaplasma parvum</i>	Se positivo: TERAPIA???
HPV nel liquido seminale	Opzionale

Consigliato test dopo terapia (dopo 7 gg o dopo 30 gg dal test molecolare)

Screening pre-PMA uomo

In caso di sospetta uretrite, epididimite o prostatite



Relative lineeguida

Se spermioγραμμα anomalo e/o leucocitospermia



Liquido seminale (preceduto da raccolta urine primo mitto 10 ml)

In entrambi i campioni:

esame colturale batteri Gram+ e Gram- (conta, identificazione e ABG)

Confronto risultati. Se conta LS vs U $>10^3$ UFC/mL



TERAPIA

Ricerca in entrambi i campioni di:

N. gonorrhoeae
C. trachomatis
T. vaginalis
M. genitalium
M. hominis
U. urealyticum



Se positivo:
TERAPIA
Valutazione del
partner

U. parvum



Se positivo:
TERAPIA???

Liquido seminale

HPV



Ricerca?

Consigliato test dopo terapia (dopo 7 gg o dopo 30 gg dal test molecolare)

Questioni irrisolte

- ☐ standardizzazione dei protocolli
- ☐ standardizzazione delle metodiche
- ☐ scarsità di test molecolari validati per LS
- ☐ tempistica dei prelievi



“Tutto quello che avreste voluto sapere sul sesso (e non avete osato chiedere)” di Woody Allen



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Sessione VIII. Verso un protocollo microbiologico
nella Procreazione Medicalmente Assistita (PMA)

Test microbiologici

Guido Scalia

Università degli Studi di Catania

**La gravidanza per PMA è più
“preziosa”?**

**Logicamente ogni gravidanza è “preziosa”
di per sé
ma quella da PMA è più “sofferta”**

Quella da PMA È “programmata”
e come tale POSSONO essere valutati
E PREVENUTI
i fattori di rischio che possono complicare
una gravidanza
NON MEDICALMENTE assistita

La parola *medicalmente* ci
“IMPONE”
di porre particolare attenzione
nel ridurre, **prevenendoli**,
questi fattori di rischio,
specie quelli infettivi

a) **Profilassi** attiva

(vaccinazioni, quando disponibili)

b) Corretta **consulenza**

In conclusione, quindi,

vi prego

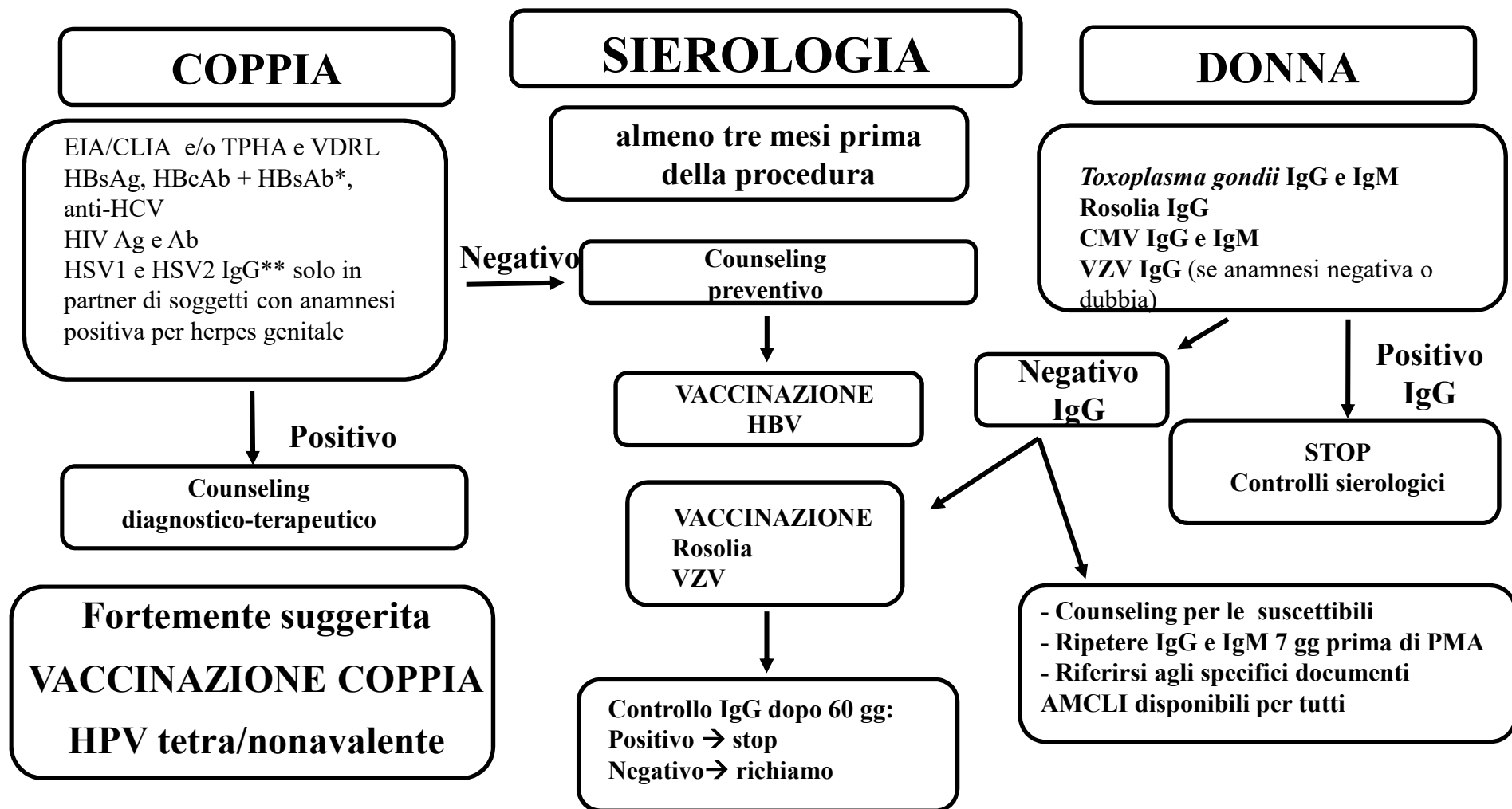
di tener conto di questo

diagramma di flusso.

Sarebbe indispensabile per qualsiasi gravidanza

fin dal primo approccio con la coppia

**ma nelle coppie che si “rivolgono” alla PMA
abbiamo un **vantaggio**:
possiamo fare **prevenzione** perché
le vediamo prima!**



Questioni irrisolte

- ☐ standardizzazione dei protocolli
- ☐ standardizzazione delle metodiche
- ☐ scarsità di test molecolari validati per LS
- ☐ tempistica dei prelievi