

Urogenital tract infections are frequently associated with infertility, amniotic fluid infection, newborn infectious pathology and preterm deliveries in pregnancy. The most common pathogens associated with infertility are: *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Gardnerella vaginalis*, *Ureaplasma urealyticum*, *Mycoplasma hominis*, *Chlamydia trachomatis* and Human papilloma virus. But other bacteria and fungal isolates from vaginal/cervical specimens could also be associated with pelvic inflammatory disease, frequently considered the cause of secondary sterility.

Our laboratory has the appropriate facilities in order to identify these pathogens, using Zeiss Primo Star microscope with video digital camera, selective culture media, Vitek 2 automatic system, MALDI biotyper, and to perform antimicrobial sensitivity tests, in order to establish the most appropriate treatment options for infertile or pregnant women and newborn babies.



Acquisition and implementation of the new automatic microbiological sample processing line will help in:

- shortening times by using advanced technology, reducing the response time by 1,5 days, allowing to increase vigilance on infection surveillance in pregnant or infertile women and newborns, improving patients' health, bringing cost efficiency in material and human resources (much more is done with less expense),
- providing safety in terms of contamination of medical personnel,
- ensuring automatic standardized microbial culturing,
- increasing the performance of microbial isolation on culture media, which leads to a faster identification of microorganisms, reducing to zero the risk of false negative results.

