

Mycoplamsic Genital Infections

Mycoplasmic infections of the genitalia are very often present in the sexually active population. Population penetration is up to 75%. Mycoplasmic infections often accompany other pathogens of urogenital tract infections, such as chlamydia and neisseria.

Clinical picture

It manifests itself under certain conditions.

- *Ureaplasma urealyticum* causes 25% of all urethritis. It is manifested by itching, burning, and whitish discharge.
- *Mycoplasma hominis* and *Mycoplasma genitalium* are common in pelvic inflammatory disease.

Diagnosis

Diagnosis is made by culture and the exclusion of other causes of the disease is important.

Therapy

The drug of first choice is doxycycline, azithromycin. erythromycin, clindamycin are used as appropriate.

Links

External links

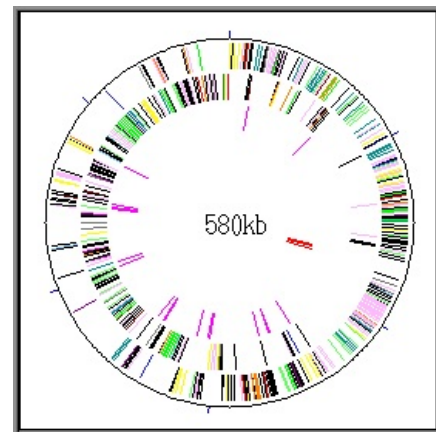
- Learning portal LFP — The most common skin diseases on the genitals (<http://mefanet.lfp.cuni.cz/clanky.php?id=193>)

Related Articles

- Urethritis:
 - Gonorrhea
 - Chlamydial genital infections
- Vulvovaginitis
- Balanitis
- Phimosi
- Paraphimosis
- M. Peyronie's
- Importance of chlamydia and mycoplasmas in perinatology

References

- ŠTORK, Jiří, et al. *Dermatovenereology*. 1. edition. Prague : Galén, Karolinum, 2008. 502 pp. ISBN 978-80-7262-371-6.



Mycoplasma genitalium gene map