

Chapter 26: Disease of the urinary and reproductive tracts

Lecture

Genitourinary structures
STDs
Urinary tract infections

Lab

Results from water micro and dental micro

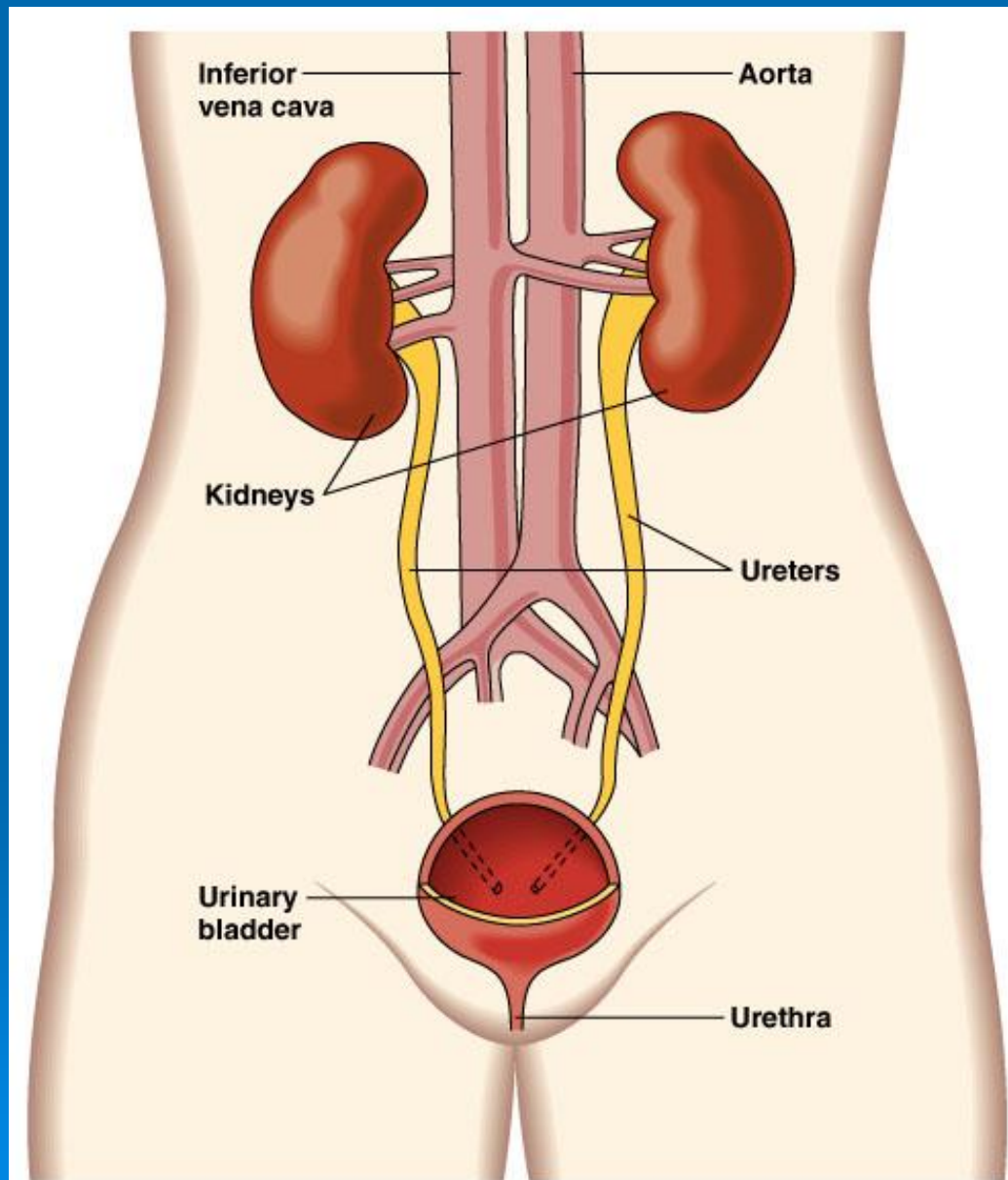
Final observations

Final Lab Exam on Monday

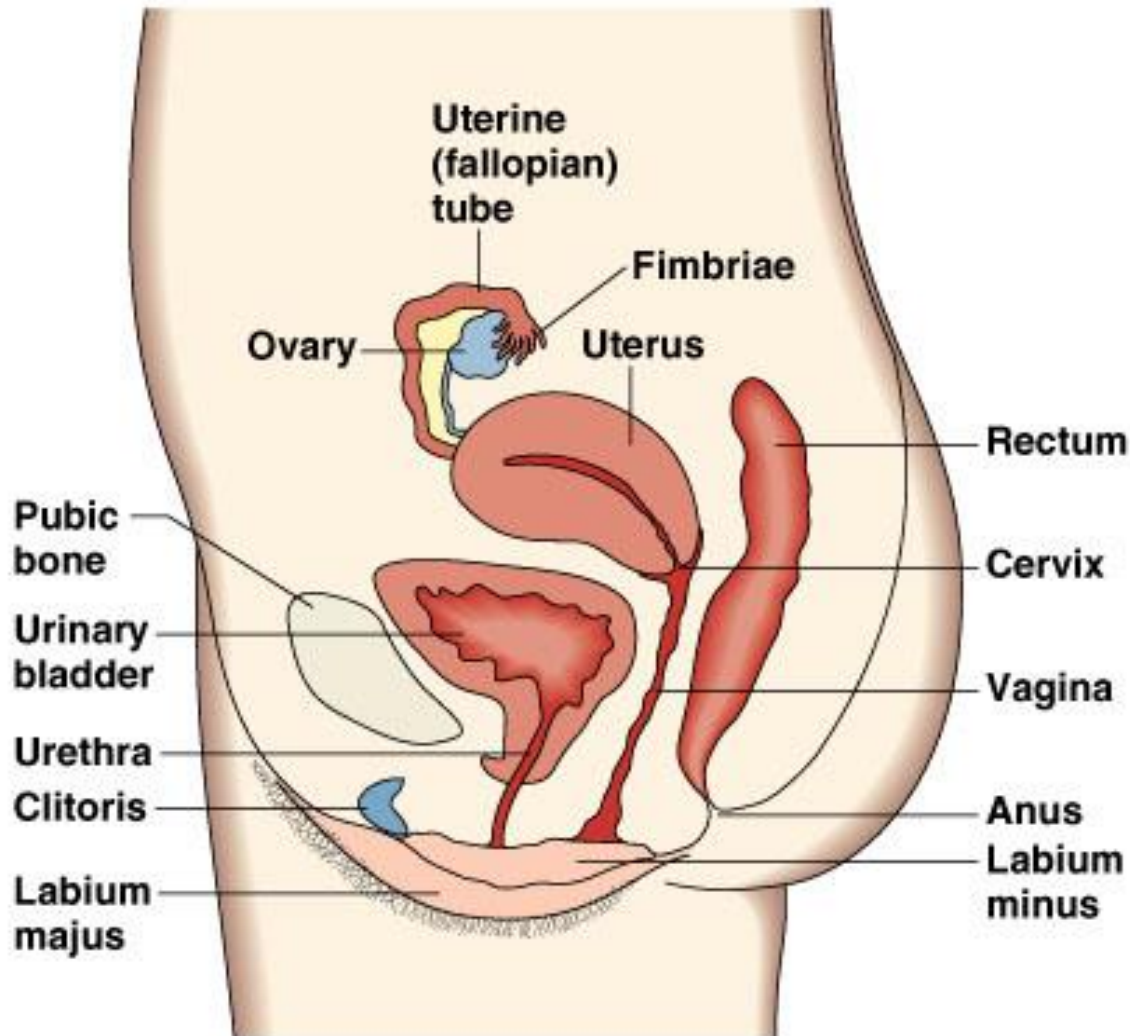
Final Lecture Exam on Wednesday



Female urinary system

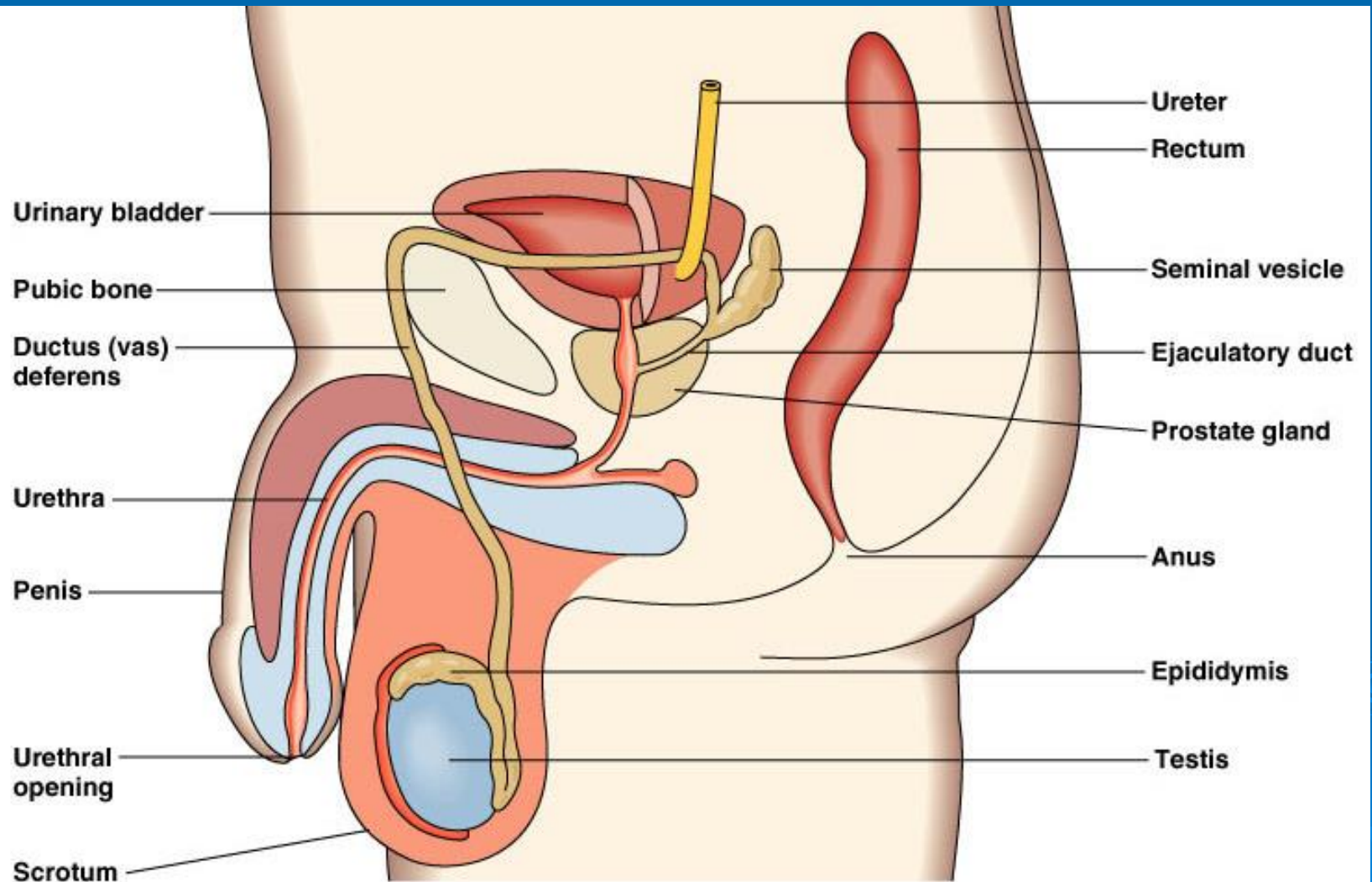


Female reproductive system



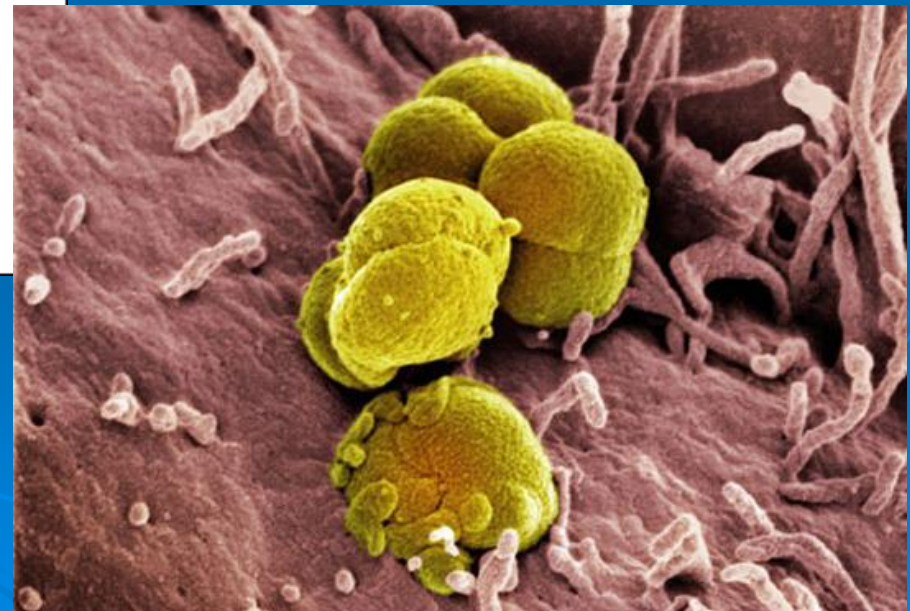
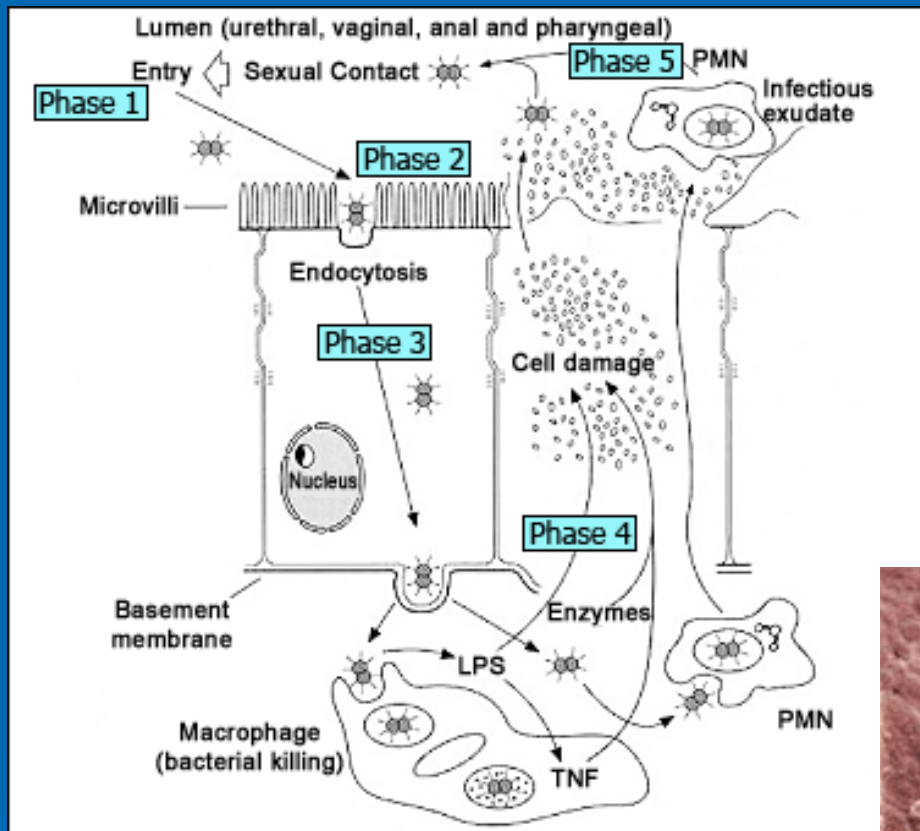
(a) Side view section of female pelvis showing reproductive organs.

Male urinary and reproductive systems

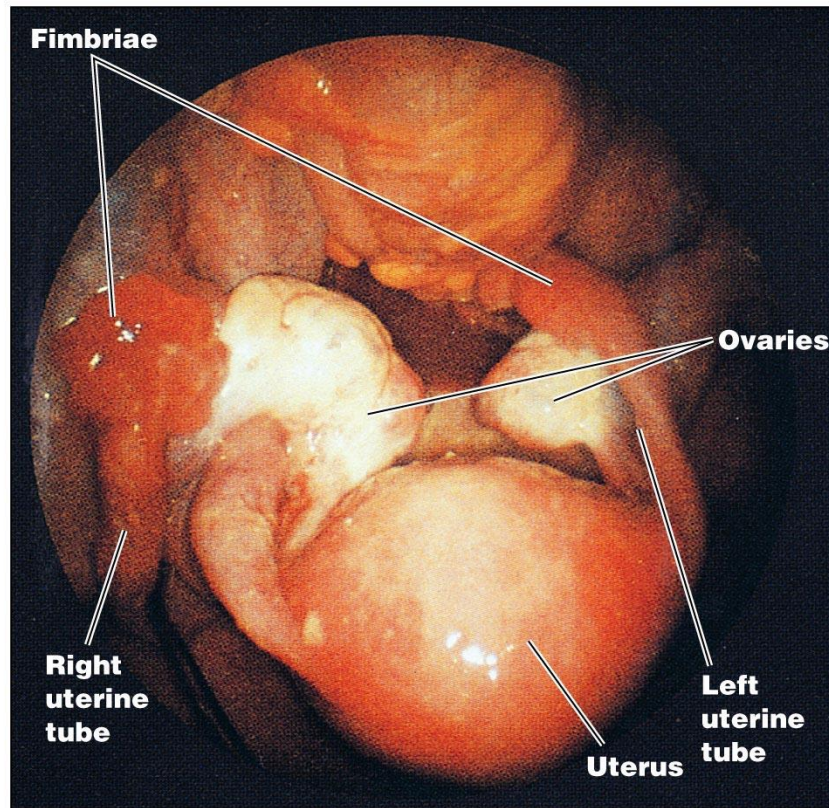


Side view section of male pelvis.

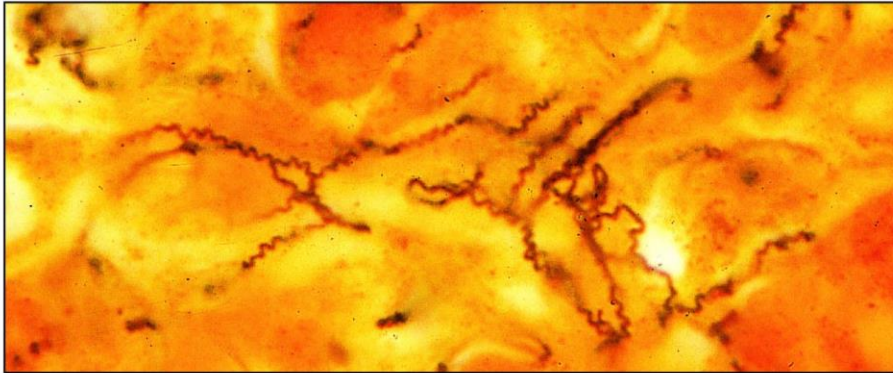
Neisseria gonorrhoeae



Neisseria gonorrhoeae- Salpingitis



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Treponema pallidum- Syphilis

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(a) Chancre of primary stage on a male in genital area.



(b) Lesions of secondary syphilis rash on a palm; any surface area of the body may be afflicted with such lesions.



(c) Gummas of tertiary stage on the back of an arm; gummas such as these are rarely seen today in the era of antibiotics.

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Viral STDs



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Human herpesvirus-
Genital herpes



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Human papillomavirus-
Genital warts

Vaginitis

DISEASES IN FOCUS: Characteristics of the Most Common Types of Vaginitis and Vaginosis

Pathogen		Symptoms			Diagnosis	Treatment
		Odor Color of discharge Consistency of discharge	Amount of discharge	Appearance of vaginal mucosa	pH (normal pH is 3.8–4.2)	
Candidi- asis	Fungus, <i>Candida albicans</i>	Yeasty or none White Curdy	Varies	Dry, red	Below 4	Microscopic exam Clotrima- zole; fluconazole
Bacterial vaginosis	Bacterium, <i>Gardnerella vaginalis</i>	Fishy Gray-white Thin, frothy	Copious	Pink	Above 4.5	Presence of clue cells Metronida- zole
Trichomo- niasis	Protozoan, <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>	Foul Greenish- yellow Frothy	Copious	Tender, red	5–6	Microscopic exam; DNA probes; monoclonal antibody Metronida- zole

Urinary tract infections

TABLE 26.1

Microbial Diseases of the Urinary and Reproductive Systems

Disease	Pathogen	Symptoms	Diagnosis	Treatment
Bacterial Diseases of the Urinary System				
Cystitis (urinary bladder infection)	<i>Escherichia coli</i> , <i>Staphylococcus saprophyticus</i>	Difficulty or pain in urination	Evidence of bacteria in urine	Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole
Pyelonephritis (kidney infection)	Primarily <i>E. coli</i>	Fever; back or flank pain	Evidence of bacteria in blood and urine	Cephalosporin
Leptospirosis (kidney infection)	<i>Leptospira interrogans</i>	Headaches, muscular aches, fever; kidney failure a possible complication	Serological test, for most cases	Doxycycline