

Freiburg Medical Laboratory ME LLC, P.O.Box 3068, Dubai

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# Mycoplasma

#### General:

Mycoplasma are bacteria-similar gramnegative, coccoid, cell wall located microorganisms. Mycoplasma do not have their own cell wall. Therefore, microscopic detection or staining is impossible.

Mycoplasma hominis: present worldwide, can be part of the physiological flora of the urogenital tract and is infectious under certain conditions. It is transferred sexually. In particular, younger women are affected. A non-specific pyelitis, urethritis, prostatitis, inflammation of the oviduct, amnionitis, bartholonitis as well as abortion or puerperal fever are empirically asso-ciated with mycoplasma/ureaplasma infections. In the newborn, postnatal pneumonia, meningitis and abscesses can be symptomatic. In rare cases wound infections, brain abscesses and bone infections are described. (see also Ureaplasma urealyticum). The antigen detection is possible in a bacte-riological smear test (see below).

Mycoplasma pneumoniae: The transmission occurs through droplet infection. In children under three years it causes primary infections of the upper res-piratory tract. In adolescents, also bronchitis and interstitial pneumonia. Symptoms: slow progress, fever, headaches, cough, in 5-10 % of the cases tracheobronchitis or pneumonia. The microorganism also causes the so-called Johnson syndrome of the skin particularly in younger patients; in ad-dition, it can provoke arrhythmias, heart insufficiency, meningitis, menin-goencephalitis, GBS, peripheral neuropathy as well as polyarthralgia.

The following tests are available:

Mycoplasma hominis, cultural detection and susceptibility on request^

Material: genital swab, seminal fluid, first morning urine

TAT: 2 days, FML

Method: biochemical identification in liquid medium and resistance testing

Ref.- range: negative

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## Mycoplasma pneumoniae DNA detection

Indication: atypical pneumonia

Material: sputum, smear, tracheal secretion, bronchial lavage, swab

TAT: 7-10 days\*

Method: PCR

Ref.- range: negative

## · Mycoplasma pneumoniae IgM antibodies

Indication: suspicion of acute atypical pneumonia

Material: 1 ml serum

Stability: 14 days at 2 to 8°C

TAT: 3 days, FML

Method: EIA

Unit: Index

Ref.- range: see report

### Mycoplasma pneumoniae IgA antibodies

Indication: suspicion of acute atypical pneumonia

Material: 1 ml serum

Stability: 14 days at 2 to 8°C

TAT: 3 days, FML

Method: EIA

Unit: Index

Ref.- range: see report

#### Mycoplasma pneumoniae IgG antibodies

Indication: clarification atypical pneumonia

Material: 1 ml serum

Stability: 14 days at 2 to 8°C

TAT: 3 days, FML

Method: EIA

Unit: Index

Ref.- range: see report

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## • Mycoplasma hominis DNA (PCR)

Material: swab

TAT: 7-10 days\*

Method: PCR

For complete list of laboratory test offered at Freiburg Medical Laboratory, please visit <a href="http://www.fml-dubai.com/parameter-listings/">http://www.fml-dubai.com/parameter-listings/</a>

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