Bacterial Vaginosis is one of the most frequent diseases in gynaecology and obstetrics. 50 percent of the women who get BV are inclined to have premature birth or low-birth-weight infants, and their babies may possibly have all kinds of sequelae.

More and more findings demonstrate that BV is a key factor leading to Chorioamnionitis, amniotic fluid infection, Endometritis (infected after caesarean birth), bad pregnancy and some pregnancy-related complications.
Advantages of Autobio
This product is intended for the rapid test and treatment monitoring of BV in gynaecology, maternity and before implementing surgical abortion. It is accurate, intuitive, sensitive, the operation is simple, no equipment is required, the result is easy to read and the diagnostic cost is low.

Established methods and disadvantages

Amsel method
is the golden standard in BV diagnosis. However, this method requires complicated operations and it is also highly subjective.

Sialidase method
... is the universal method, currently used in the international market. BV is a gynecopathy not caused by a single bacteria but by anaerobic bacteria flora. Prevotella spp, Bacteroides spp and 20 % of Gardnerella vaginalis have Sialidase activity. Most of the Mobiluncus spp, Peptostreptococcus and Mycoplasma hominis don’t show Sialidase activity. So BV caused by Mobiluncus spp, Peptostreptococcus, Mycoplasma hominis and about 80% of Gardnerella vaginalis risk to remain undetected when using the Sialidase method.

Autobio’s solution
Autobio’s improved amine method was developed to overcome the poor sensitivity and objectivity of the regular amine method. It seamlessly combines the current amine method in BV diagnosis and membranes coated with color indicators. The membrane technology has an amplifying effect, which significantly increases the sensitivity and makes the test more objective.

Test Procedure
The following, simple procedure will provide the desired result within 5 minutes.

1. Place a swab with collected specimen into a collection tube and add 6 to 8 drops of sample diluent.
2. After thorough washing, squeeze the wall of the tube so that the solution adsorbed in the swab could reflux into the tube.
3. Dispose the specimen swab. The resulting solution is called sample solution.
4. Take out a Test Card from the pouch, extrude the collection tube so that all the sample solution is added into the sample window on the test card.
5. When thoroughly absorbed add 4 drops of the extraction solution.
6. When thoroughly absorbed, read the result within 5 minutes

Positive: The colour of the test line turns from yellow to red
Negative: No obvious difference in the colour of the test line

Order information

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