



ABSTRACT

Bacterial vaginosis is a multifactorial condition and it is influenced by many organisms and other conditions. Oxidative stress (OS) is described as an unevenness in the equilibrium among the (pro) oxidants antioxidants. In bacterial vaginosis altered bacterial species may change the OS. Throughout the reproduction age of females, bacterial vaginosis remains a predominant reason for vaginal discharge. In our present study, we diagnose the bacterial vaginosis by Nugent scoring and find out the oxidative stress marker malonialdehyde (MDA), total antioxidant capacity (TAC) and glutathione reductase by colorimetric assays in the vaginal secretion of female patients who had BV. We have 85 numbers of cases and 85 numbers of controls. We noticed negative correlation between MDA and GHS (also with TAC) this can also be interpreted as the positive association between status and MDA levels, i.e. increase in the value of MDA will indicate higher risk of BV. We concluded that altered bacterial species can alter oxidative stress locally.