Endocervical Gram stain smears and their usefulness in the diagnosis of Chlamydia trachomatis

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Objective: To evaluate the usefulness of endocervical Gram stain smears in the diagnosis of Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorrhoeae in a female population attending a STD clinic.

Methods: 494 females attending a STD clinic and undergoing a speculum examination had endocervical specimens submitted for Chlamydia culture, direct fluorescent antibody testing (DFA), and N gonorrhoeae culture. Endocervical smears were also collected for Gram stain. The number of polymorphonuclear leucocytes (PMN) per high power field (HPF), presence of bacteria, yeast, red blood cells, and clue cells were recorded. Clinical signs of cervicitis were also documented.

Results: N gonorrhoeae was isolated from one subject who was co-infected with C trachomatis and no further analysis was done regarding N gonorrhoeae. Analysis was performed on 220 participants. The prevalence of C trachomatis infection was 13%. Of the Gram smears collected, 55% were inadequate owing to the presence of vaginal contamination. There were an equal number of C trachomatis isolates in patients with <10 PMN/HPF (48%) and >10 PMN/HPF (52%). Endocervical mucopus and erythema were statistically significant for the presence of C trachomatis (p<0.001 and 0.02 respectively). The presence of any signs of cervicitis—that is, mucopus, friability, erythema, and ectropion together with >10 PMN/HPF was statistically significant for the presence of C trachomatis.

Conclusion: The use of endocervical Gram smear results together with clinical information can be used to identify high risk women for C trachomatis infection.

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Keywords: endocervical Gram stain; polymorphonuclear leucocytes; Chlamydia trachomatis

Introduction

Genital infection by Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorrhoeae cause considerable reproductive morbidity in women. Unfortunately, a large proportion of these women are asymptomatic and their infection remains undetected.1–4 In light of this situation many women attending their general practitioner are to be twice as likely to have positive endocervical cultures for C trachomatis as those with fewer than 10 PMN/HPF. Additionally, the presence of mucopurulent endocervical discharge was found to be an independent predictor of infection with chlamydia.

Another study enrolled 193 sexually active female adolescents from a non-sexually transmitted disease clinic.3 It was found that the presence of ≥5 PMN/HPF on Gram stains of endocervical secretions was a useful screening tool in predicting endocervical chlamydia infection, but it was also race dependent. The incidence of C trachomatis was higher among black subjects compared with non-black subjects (p<0.001), but not for non-black subjects (p<0.1). The findings of mucopurulent discharge, friability, or erythema oedema of ectopy were not reliable indicators for C trachomatis.

In 1984, a study of 100 women attending a clinic for sexually transmitted diseases observed criteria for the clinical diagnosis of mucopurulent cervicitis.1 Visualisation of yellow mucopurulent endocervical secretions on a white swab and the presence of 10 or more PMN/HPF were correlated with cervical C trachomatis infection. It was recommended that these findings should guide the selective use of confirmatory diagnostic tests for C trachomatis infection.

A study was performed at a Seattle STD clinic between 1984 and 1986 which assessed
Table 1  Correlation of the number of endocervical polymorphonuclear cells with Chlamydia trachomatis infection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PMN/HPF</th>
<th>Pos n=29 (%)</th>
<th>Neg n=191 (%)</th>
<th>Sensitivity (%)</th>
<th>Specificity (%)</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>10 (35)</td>
<td>113 (59)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–10</td>
<td>4 (14)</td>
<td>32 (12)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–20</td>
<td>7 (24)</td>
<td>23 (12)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;20</td>
<td>8 (28)</td>
<td>33 (17)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;10 PMN</td>
<td>15 (52)</td>
<td>56 (29)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤10 PMN</td>
<td>14 (48)</td>
<td>135 (71)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NS = not significant.

779 women by various algorithms to identify clinical epidemiological correlates of cervical and vaginal infections. Their findings demonstrated microscopy added very little sensitivity for cervical infection while increasing costs.

Finally, a 1998 study testing Canadian practice guidelines for the presumptive diagnosis of chlamydial cervicitis was performed. It demonstrated that a cut-off value of 10 PMN/HPF on a Gram stained cervical smear is not clinically useful in the presumptive diagnosis of chlamydial cervicitis.

This present study was undertaken to further evaluate the usefulness of the endocervical Gram stain along with the clinical picture in the diagnosis of C. trachomatis and N. gonorrhoeae infection.

Methods

STUDY POPULATION

A total of 494 females, ≤25 years of age, attending the STD clinic in Edmonton, Alberta, were informed of the research study and consent was given before study participation. Females undergoing a speculum examination, who had been sexually active within the past month, were eligible. Potential subjects were excluded if they were menstruating, had a hysterectomy, or had taken antibiotics within 14 days.

STUDY DESIGN

At the time of the speculum examination the cervix was evaluated for the presence of mucopurulent endocervical discharge, friability, erythema, and ectropion. Friability defined as bleeding after any swabbing and endocervical discharge defined as any endocervical mucopurulent discharge. The cervix was then cleaned with gauze and two endocervical smears were obtained and air dried. Routine endocervical samples for C. trachomatis and N. gonorrhoeae were also collected and submitted for culture. One endocervical smear was Gram stained and the second was used for the DFA test for C. trachomatis. The Gram stained smear was evaluated for the number of PMN/HPF, presence of bacteria, yeast, red blood cells, and clue cells. Samples that contained more than 100 squamous epithelial cells were rejected because of the probability of vaginal contamination. Five non-adjacent fields were viewed at a magnification of ×1000, with oil immersion microscopy. The number of polymorphonuclear cells was determined, averaged, and categorised as follows: 0 or rare, <5, 5–10, 11–20, 21–30, 31–40, and >40. The Gram stains were reviewed without knowledge of subject identification, diagnosis, or test results.

Direct fluorescent antibody test (Syva MicroTrak) for C. trachomatis was performed according to standardised procedures. C. trachomatis was cultured in cyclohexamide treated McCoy cells grown on circular coverslips in dram shell vials. Fluorescein conjugated monoclonal antibody stain was used to identify chlamydial inclusions. Specimens collected for N. gonorrhoeae were inoculated onto biplates containing New York City-Henderson medium, incubated, and interpreted according to established protocol.

Through retrospective chart reviews, age, date of last menstrual period, form of contraception, and physical appearance of the cervix were recorded for each participant.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

The study was institutional review board exempt, as no additional procedures were undertaken and it was considered analysis of routine clinical and microbiological data. All subjects were informed of the research study and procedures to be performed. Verbal consent was obtained from all participants.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Two-tailed Fisher’s exact test was used to analyse the differences between the groups. p Values ≤0.05 were considered significant.

Results

A total of 494 participants were recruited between 1997 and 1998; 220 (45%) slides were accepted for analysis. The high prevalence of unacceptable specimens was because of slides with >100 squamous epithelial cells. The mean age of participants was 20.4 years (range 13–25 years).

The prevalence of C. trachomatis was 13% (29/220). Of the positive C. trachomatis specimens, three (10%) had discrepant results between the cell culture and DFA test. One specimen was culture positive and DFA negative, two were culture negative and DFA positive, 26 tested positive by both methods, and 191 tested negative for both culture and DFA. The remainder of this analysis is based on the total 29 C. trachomatis samples.

N. gonorrhoeae was isolated from only one female and this was a co-infection with C. trachomatis. Intracellular Gram negative diplococci were not seen on any of the Gram stained smears.

Gram stain results were stratified with respect to density of PMNs to assess the utility of these diagnostic categories in predicting infection with C. trachomatis.

CORRELATION BETWEEN C TRACHOMATIS AND GRAM STAIN (TABLE 1)

Owing to the small number of positive C. trachomatis samples, the original PMN breakdown was adjusted to <5, 5–10, 11–20, and >20. With this adjustment, significant data were observed in the ≤5 PMN group. This same group had the greatest number of positive and negative C. trachomatis subjects, (p=0.02).
A further classification of >10 PMNs and ≤10 PMNs was examined. There was a statistically significant difference when the results were examined by these criteria. The >10 PMN group correlated with C trachomatis infection and the ≤10 PMN group with absence of infection (p<0.02). However, the sensitivity and specificity was unacceptably low for both parameters. These results do not support the use of the PMN count alone for the presumptive diagnosis of C trachomatis.

**Discussion**

The goal of this study was to clarify the usefulness of endocervical Gram smears in the diagnosis of C trachomatis and N gonorrhoeae infection. However, since only a single isolate of N gonorrhoeae was identified, no analysis was done for N gonorrhoeae. It is important for the clinician to be able to recognise signs of cervicitis to assist in early diagnosis and to help decrease C trachomatis associated morbidity such as salpingitis, infertility, ectopic pregnancy, pelvic inflammatory disease, neonatal pneumonia, and conjunctivitis.2–4

Table 2 Clinical findings as related to identification of Chlamydia trachomatis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinical findings</th>
<th>Pos n=29 (%)</th>
<th>Neg n=191 (%)</th>
<th>Sensitivity (%)</th>
<th>Specificity (%)</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mucopus</td>
<td>8 (28)</td>
<td>11 (6)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friable</td>
<td>7 (24)</td>
<td>25 (13)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erythema</td>
<td>7 (24)</td>
<td>17 (9)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ectropion</td>
<td>5 (17)</td>
<td>12 (6)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervicitis</td>
<td>16 (55)</td>
<td>44 (23)</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NS = not significant.

Table 3 Clinical findings and PMN/HPF counts in relation to Chlamydia trachomatis infection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C trachomatis</th>
<th>Pos n=29 (%)</th>
<th>Neg n=191 (%)</th>
<th>Sensitivity (%)</th>
<th>Specificity (%)</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;10 PMN/HPF + mucopus</td>
<td>5 (17)</td>
<td>4 (2)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;10 PMN/HPF + friable</td>
<td>4 (14)</td>
<td>7 (4)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;10 PMN/HPF + erythema</td>
<td>4 (14)</td>
<td>4 (2)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;10 PMN/HPF + ectropion</td>
<td>3 (10)</td>
<td>2 (1)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
et al who also did not note a significant difference in C. trachomatis isolation with the phase of menses or the method of birth control.

Various studies support the use of Gram stained smears as screening tools for identifying high risk women for C. trachomatis infections. Brunham et al reported that \( \geq 10 \) PMN/HPF was associated with the isolation of C. trachomatis infection. As reported by Katz, subjects with \( \geq 10 \) PMN/HPF were twice as likely to have a positive C. trachomatis culture, but an optimal cut-off for the number of PMNs was not found. Moscicki et al concluded a cut-off of \( \geq 5 \) PMN/HPF was effective in determining the presence of C. trachomatis. Knut-Hansen et al demonstrated limitations of the Gram stain and leucocyte esterase dipsticks to diagnose cervical infection. They also concluded no suitable PMN cut-off was shown to be able to predict the presence of C. trachomatis or N. gonorrhoeae. We observed the presence of PMNs alone on endocervical smears was not indicative of C. trachomatis infection. However, the Gram smear did permit specimen quality to be analysed. This is a recommended evaluation to ensure continued proper specimen collection for not only Gram stained smears, but also DFA and culture.

Gram smear information together with the clinical findings were also evaluated. We demonstrated statistically significant data when \( \geq 10 \) PMN/HPF were found in the presence of mucopurulent endocervical discharge, friability, ectropion, and erythema. Unfortunately this same data did not result in high sensitivities although the specificity was acceptable.

Clinically significant signs of cervicitis vary between studies. Moscicki et al found a significant association between C. trachomatis infection and the presence of erythema and oedema of ectopy, but not with mucopus and friability in a non-STD population. Both Katz, and Brunham et al found mucopurulent discharge significant in relation to C. trachomatis isolation. Katz also notes ectopy to be an independent predictor of C. trachomatis infection. Theijls demonstrated that the absence of fragility/erythema could not be used to exclude C. trachomatis infection in a youth outpatient clinic. We witnessed a statistically significant association for the isolation of C. trachomatis with the presence of mucopus and erythema when analysed individually. When the signs of cervicitis were grouped together we also documented significant associations, but again the sensitivity and specificity were unacceptable.

Overall, the results reported here do not support the use of endocervical Gram smears or clinical signs alone as definitive diagnostic tools for the presence of C. trachomatis infection. However, they may be used as an aid to identify a population at high risk of C. trachomatis and in need of early treatment regardless of diagnostic tests. The use of endocervical Gram smears may be especially useful in resource poor settings or in situations where advanced diagnostics are not available.

The authors gratefully acknowledge the staff of the Sexually Transmitted Disease Clinic, Edmonton, Alberta who helped make this project possible.

Contributors: BR designed and supervised the study; MB assisted in the study design and specimen analysis; LM was the principal investigator, performed the specimen analysis, interpreted the data, and was the principal author of the paper.

The preliminary data were partially presented as a poster session at the Thirteenth Meeting of the International Society for Sexually Transmitted Diseases Research, Denver, Colorado, USA, Abstract No 525.