

WEB APPENDIX: ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

- w1. Ullmann U, Schubert S, Krausse R. Comparative in-vitro activity of levofloxacin, other fluoroquinolones, doxycycline and erythromycin against *Ureaplasma urealyticum* and *Mycoplasma hominis*. J.Antimicrob.Chemother. 1999;43:33-36.
- w2. Roberts MC, Hillier SL, Hale J, Holmes KK, Kenny GE. Tetracycline resistance and tetM in pathogenic urogenital bacteria. Antimicrobial Agents & Chemotherapy 1986;30:810-12.
- w3. van Oostrum N, De Sutter P, Meys J, Verstraelen H, van Oostrum N, De Sutter P et al. Risks associated with bacterial vaginosis in infertility patients: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Human Reproduction 2013;28:1809-15.
- w4. McKechnie ML, Hillman RJ, Jones R, Lowe PC, Couldwell DL, Davies SC et al. The prevalence of urogenital micro-organisms detected by a multiplex PCR-reverse line blot assay in women attending three sexual health clinics in Sydney, Australia. Journal of Medical Microbiology 2011;60:1010-16.
- w5. Ferris MJ, Masztal A, Aldridge KE, Fortenberry JD, Fidel PL, Jr., Martin DH. Association of *Atopobium vaginae*, a recently described metronidazole resistant anaerobe, with bacterial vaginosis. BMC Infectious Diseases 2004;4:5.
- w6. Mendling W, Mailland F, Mendling W, Mailland F. Microbiological and pharmacotoxicological profile of nifuratel and its favourable risk/benefit ratio for the treatment of vulvo-vaginal infections. A review. Arzneimittel-Forschung 2002;52:8-13.
- w7. Togni G, Battini V, Bulgheroni A, Mailland F, Caserini M, Mendling W et al. In vitro activity of nifuratel on vaginal bacteria: could it be a good candidate for the treatment of bacterial vaginosis? Antimicrobial Agents & Chemotherapy 2011;55:2490-92.
- w8. CDC. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report MMWR 2015;64.