

***Trichomonas vaginalis***

. / / .

/ / / /

**ABSTRACT**

The results after using three drugs (Chlorpromazone, Clarithromycin and Ciprodar) with concentrations (0.5%, 0.25% and 0.125%) showed inhibitory effect for each concentration for the growth of *Trichomonas vaginalis in vitro* and in 0.5% concentration in the growth of *Trichomonas vaginalis* during 24 hours, after comparison of these drugs with metraonidazole (in 0.1% concentration) which was recommended for treatment of trichomoniasis.

Chlorpromazone

% , % ,

Ciprodar

Clarithromycin

% ,

% ,

% ,

Metronidazole

*Trichomonas vaginalis*

Trichomoniasis

**Trichomonas vaginalis**

Genito-Urinary tract

Urethritis

Asymptomatic

5- ( ) Metranidazole

Nitroimidazole

Clotrimazole Furazolidone

Parowmycine

Tinidazol

Trifluoromethionine (TFMET)

( )

( ) Kharofa

Ketoconazole

( )

( ) /

*Trichomonas vaginalis*

\_\_\_\_\_

:Chlorpromazone •

Schizophrenia

( ) depression Respiratory

*Tetrahymana pyriformis*

( ) *Paramecium caudatum*

in *L donovani*

( ) *in vivo* *vitro*

Hamster *L donovani*

:Clarithromycin •



	Vitonavin	Ketoconazole
( ) Warfarin		Darifenacin
		:Cipradol
	Ciprofloxacin	
Lower		<i>E coli</i>
Bacterial prostatitis		respiratory tract infection
Joints and bones		Acute sinusitis
	Typhoid fever	infections
	diarrhea	<i>Salmonella typhi</i>
	Cervical and urethra gonorrhoea	
		<i>N. gonorrhoea</i>
( ) Periodontitis		Metronidazole
		<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>
Oxide Trichomonas Medium –CM161-		
	Chlorpromazine	(13)
( ) (% , % , % , ) Ciprodol		Clarithromycin
Membrane		, filters
×	( )	
Negative	)	/
		(control

**Trichomonas vaginalis**

% , Metranidazole Positive control

.( ) (SAS – Statistic Analysis System)

( - )

Chlorpromazone  
(P < 0.001)

(% , % , % , )

( )

(1 ± 2) (0 ± 1) (0 ± 0)

**Chlorpromazine**

: -

( ) ×				
: ( ± )				
0 ± 0	0.71 ± 1.5	1.53 ± 7.33	0.58 ± 10.33	% ,
0 ± 1	0.59 ± 1.67	2 ± 7	2.31 ± 12.33	% ,
1 ± 2	1 ± 5	0.59 ± 10.33	1.53 ± 13.33	% ,
0 ± 0	0 ± 0	0 ± 0	1.53 ± 13.33	Positive control
4.16 ± 40.33	1.53 ± 25.67	2.08 ± 20.33	2.8 ± 15.33	Negative control

Zero Time = 12×10<sup>4</sup>

% ,

% ,

% ,

Person

( ) ( )

( ) ( )

(P < 0.001)

(1 ± 7) (0.58 ± 1.33) (0.58 ± 0.33)

Clarithromycin

( ) ×				
: ( ± )				
0.58 ± 0.33	1.53 ± 3.67	1.53 ± 5.67	1.53 ± 7.67	% ,
0.58 ± 1.33	0.58 ± 4.67	1.53 ± 6.67	1 ± 10	% ,
1 ± 7	1 ± 8	1 ± 12	1.53 ± 11.67	% ,
0 ± 0	0 ± 0	0 ± 0	1.53 ± 13.33	Positive control
4.16 ± 40.33	1.53 ± 25.67	2.08 ± 20.33	2.8 ± 15.33	Negative control

Zero Time = 12 × 10<sup>4</sup>

% ,

(0.58 ± 0.33)

% , % , (1 ± 7) (0.58 ± 1.33)

Clarithromycin

( ) ( ) Carinii

Lactoferrin

*Pneumocystis carinii*

Clarithromycin

Clarithromycin

*Pneumocystit carinii*

**Trichomonas vaginalis**

Ciprodar

( - )

(P < 0.001)

**Ciprodar**

: -

( ) ×				
: ±				
1.53 ± 5.33	1 ± 9	2.08 ± 12.67	1 ± 12	% ,
1 ± 8	0.58 ± 9.33	1.53 ± 14.67	1 ± 14	% ,
1 ± 9	0.58 ± 11.33	1.15 ± 14.33	1 ± 15	% ,
0 ± 0	0 ± 0	0 ± 0	1.53 ± 13.33	Positive control
4.16 ± 40.33	1.53 ± 25.67	2.08 ± 20.33	2.8 ± 15.33	Negative control

Zero Time =  $12 \times 10^4$

% ,

(1 ± 9) (1 ± 8) (1.53 ± 5.33)

% , % ,

(1 ± 9) (1 ± 8)

- 1) Guenther, P. C.; Secor, W. E. and Dezzutti, C. S. 2005. "Trichomonas vaginalis induced epithelial monolayer disruption and human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) Replication: Implications for the sexual transmission of HIV – 1." Infect-Immunit. 73(7): 4155-4160.
- 2) Niaid, 2006. "Partnerships to develop tools to evaluate women's Health". Department of health and human services. 1:20.
- 3) Coombs, G. H. and Mottran, J. C. 2001. "Trifluoromethionine a prodrug designed against methionine lyase-containing pathogens, has effecting *In vitro* and *In vivo* against *Trichomonas vaginalis*". Antimicro. Agen-Chemo. 45(6): 1743-1745.
- 4) Dunne, R. L.; Dunn, L. A.; Upcroft, P.; O'Donoghue, P. J. and Upcroft, J. A. 2003. "Drug Resistance in the Sexually Transmitted Protozoan *Trichomonas vaginalis*". Queens. Insitit. Med. Res. 13(4): 239-249.
- 5) Kharofa, W. A.; Hammoshi, M. H. and Kareem, S. A. 2003. "The inhibitory effect of the antifungal agent ketoconazole on the growth of *Trichomonas vaginalis* an *In vitro* study". Iraqi J. Ph. 3(1):65-72.
- 7) Booth, N. H. and McDonald L. E. 1982. "Veterinary pharmacology and Therapeutics". 5th ed., PP. 323-339.
- 8) Goodman, L. S. and Gilman, A. 1992. "The pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics". 8th ed., The Macmillan Co. Inc., New York.
- 9) Person, R. D.; Manian, A. A., Harcus, L. J.; Hall, D. and Hewlett, L. E. 1982. "Lethal effect of phenothiazine neuroleptics on the pathogenic protozoan *Leishmania donovani*". Science, 217: 369-371.
- 10) Person, R. D.; Manian, A. A., Harcus, L. J.; Hall, D. and Hewlett, L.E. 1984. "Anti Leishmanial activity of chlorpromazine". Anti Microbial agents and chemotherapy, 25: 571-574.
- 11) New drug, 2005. "Epozopiclone". (Lunesta) Sepracor.
- 12) Links: <http://www.umm.edu/altmed/drugs/ciprofloxacin-029200.htm>
- 13) Rahemo, Z., I. F. and Kharofa, W. A. R. 2001. "Cultivation of an Iraqi Strain of *Trichomonas vaginalis* and Selecting the Appropriate PH for Growth". Rivist. D. Parasitol. 111(1): 3-7.

- 14) Steel, R. G. D. and Torie, J. H. 1980. "Principles and Procedures of Statistics". 2nd ed., New York. McGray Hill Book Company. Inc. PP: 78-80.

Cloropromomazine " (

" (Promastigote)

- 16) Carinii, O.; Giacom, A.; Barchiesi, F. and Scalis, G. 2000. "Inhibition of growth of *Pneumocystis carinii* by lactoferrins alone and in combination with pyrimethamine, clarithromycin and minocycline". Antimicrob. Chemo., 46: 577-582.

" (

" *Trichomonas vaginalis*