

PRURITIS VULVAE (Pr. V)

Pr. V associated with vaginal discharge:

- *trichomoniasis

- *candidiasis

Pr. V without vaginal discharge:

- *generalized itching e.g. jaundice

- *skin disease (allergy, psoriasis, tinea)

- *vulval disease or neoplasia (squamous cell hyperplasia or carcinoma, VIN, Paget's disease)

- *anal conditions e.g. pin worms

- *urinary conditions e.g. glucosurea

Vaginal douching (VD)

Douching is washing or cleaning out the vagina with water or other mixtures of fluids.

It is estimated that about 27% of women in the reproductive age douche regularly and 60-75% of women ever douched at some time

There is a strong underlying cultural and behavioral reasons

Vaginal douching (VD)

Why do women practice VD??

There are UNCORRECT BELIEVES that VD:

- VD cleanses the vagina
- VD cleanses away blood after monthly periods-
- VD helps to get rid of odors from the vagina
- VD may protect against STD.
- VD may have a contraceptive value.
- VD may help the woman to get pregnant.

Vaginal douching (VD)

Does VD has a contraceptive effect?

Sperms are so fast that by the time the woman begins to douche, after intercourse, hundred thousands of sperms have already reached the fallopian tubes, Moreover, the pressure used in VD can force sperms into the uterus.

Vaginal douching (VD)

Does VD help the woman to get pregnant?

Studies showed that women trying to get pregnant, who practice VD more than once a week are 30% less likely to get pregnant. Moreover, VD increases the risk of ectopic pregnancy, preterm birth, low birth weight

Vaginal douching (VD)

Health hazards of VD

- vaginal irritation and allergic reactions
- infections (bacterial vaginosis and chlamydia) is facilitated by altering the vaginal PH.
- risk for getting pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)

Vaginal douching (VD)

It is best to let the vagina clean itself. The vagina cleans itself naturally by producing mucous.

Women do not need to douche to wash away blood, semen, or vaginal discharge. The vagina gets rid of it alone.

Also, it is important to note that even healthy, clean vaginas may have a mild odor

Genital tract infection (MCQs)

1) All of the following is essential for the diagnosis of PID except:

a-cervical motion tenderness

b-adnexal tenderness

c-lower abdominal pain

d-evidence of STD

Genital tract infection (MCQs)

2) Amsell's criteria for the diagnosis of BV includes all of the following except:

a-vulvovaginal itching

b-clue cells

c-profuse discharge

d-positive amine test

Genital tract infection (MCQs)

3) All of the following is correct in monilial vulvovaginitis except:

- a-it is common in diabetic and pregnant women
- b-itching is the main manifestation
- c-azole derivatives is the treatment of choice
- d-the husband should be treated simultaneously

Genital tract infection (MCQs)

4) With regards HIV the following is incorrect except:

- a-the presence of antibodies in the blood of the newborn is diagnostic of vertical transmission
- b-CD4 cell count is of high prognostic value
- c-virus isolation & culture is the main method used for the diagnosis
- d-opportunistic infections develop immediately following infection by the virus

Genital tract infection (MCQs)

5) With regards H. simplex virus (HSV) the following is correct except:

a-HSV is an RNA virus

b-serum antibody testing is of limited diagnostic value

c-acyclovir is the most widely drug for its treatment

d-the chances of neonatal infection is lower in recurrent infections than in primary infection

Genital tract infection (MCQs)

6) With regards *Chlamydia trachomatis* the following is correct except:

a-the organism can be grown on ordinary bacterial cultures

b-the infection can be treated by antibiotics

c-the organism has both DNA & RNA

d-the organism has a cell wall

Genital tract infection (MCQs)

7) With regards genital tuberculosis the following is correct except:

a-infection is always secondary

b-infection may be asymptomatic

c-finding of TB endometritis invariably indicates the presence of TB salpingitis

d-once diagnosed and treated the prognosis is invariably good

Genital tract infection (MCQs)

8) In genital tuberculosis the Fallopian tube is involved in:

a-70% of cases

b-80% of cases

c-90% of cases

d-100% of cases

Genital tract infection (MCQs)

9) Recurrent vulvovaginal candidiasis is considered when the patient has:

a-2 or more episodes per year

b-3 or more episodes per year

c-4 or more episodes per year

d-5 or more episodes per year

Thank

you