

## Gynecological Diseases Sexual Transmitted Infections And Nursing

Lector: MD Ganna Pola

From puberty through menopause, a woman's reproductive organs are constantly changing through the normal processes of sexual activity, pregnancy and aging, and sometimes disease and injury



**Which one genital tract infection do you know?**



For females, reproductive tract infections can be in either the upper reproductive tract (fallopian tubes, ovary and uterus), and the lower reproductive tract (vagina, cervix and vulva); for males these infections are at the penis, testicles, urethra or the vas deferens. The three types of reproductive tract infections are endogenous infections, iatrogenic infections and the more commonly known sexually transmitted infections

**What is normal vaginal discharge?**



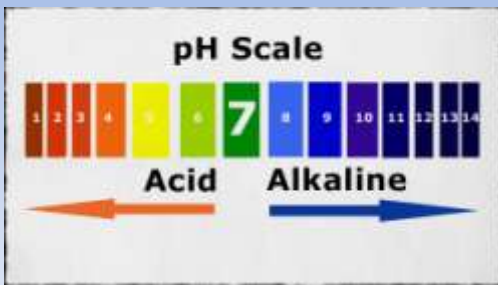
### Normal vaginal discharge

- Odorless, without color or blood
- With pH 3.8 – 4.2
- The color can be white
- Can leave the yellow spot in the underwear
- Does not give any uncomfortable filling in vulva
- The amount of it so small, that it does not need to use a daily pad

### What is the normal pH of the seminal fluid?

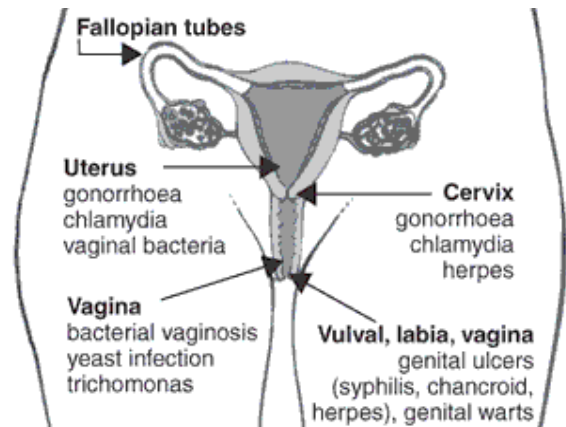
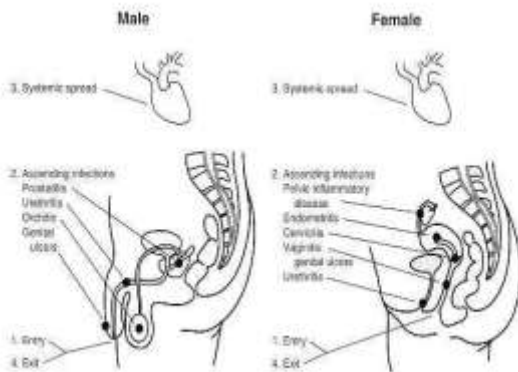


### pH 7.1 – 7.8



### Abnormal Vaginal Discharge

- Discharge accompanied by itching, rash or soreness
- Persistent, increased discharge
- Burning on skin during urination
- White, clumpy discharge (somewhat like cottage cheese)
- Grey/white or yellow/green discharge with a foul odor



## Genital Tract Infection

- Vaginitis
- Vulvitis
- Pelvic inflammatory disease
- Bartolinitis
- Cervicitis

## Etiology of Vaginitis

- Long course of steroid therapy
- Diabetes mellitus
- Plenty of partners
- Long stress
- Poorly hygiene

## Causes of vaginitis

- Candida
- Trichomonas infection
- Bacterial vaginosis
- Ascaris
- Mechanic irritation and contact allergy

## What we need to do?



## Vaginitis

- Gynecological history
- Pelvic examination
- Laboratory and instrumental method of diagnostic



## Symptoms

- Vaginal discharge
- Vaginal itching
- Edema and hyperemia of vulva, perineum and labia minor and major

## Vaginitis Treatment

- Antibiotic
- Right hygiene of perineum
- Normalize the sleeping time, resting, exercise, good nutrition
- Sprays, deodorants and normal soaps should not be use for perineum hygiene

## Cervicitis



## Symptoms of cervicitis

- Discharge right from the cervix
- Sensitiveness of the cervical
- Abnormality of menstrual bleeding
- Bleeding in touching

## Etiology factors

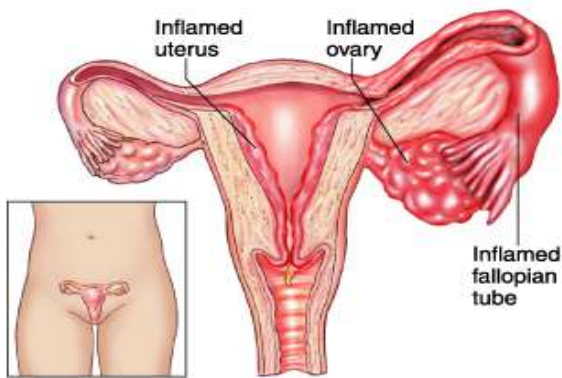
- N. Gonorrhoeae
- C. Trachomatis
- E. Coli

### Treatment

- Criyo therapy
- Conisation
- Laser

## Pelvic inflammatory disease

- Is an infection of the upper part of the female reproductive system namely the uterus, fallopian tubes, and ovaries, and inside of the pelvis
- *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* or *Chlamydia trachomatis* are present in 75 to 90 percent of cases



### Pelvic inflammatory disease symptoms

- Pain in the genital area
- Disorders in menstruation bleeding
- Temperature more than 38
- Changing in blood test

### Treatment of the PID

- If it exist IUD it should be take of
- Antibiotic
- Avoid sexual intercourses
- If the condition of patient will be worse, hospitalization will be necessary

### Complications and nursing care

- One of the complications it s infertility and abscess
- Nurse need to provide the education about STI, non stressful lifestyle, rich nutritions and hygiene of the perineum

### Sexual Transmitted Infections



### Why number of STI grow ups every year?



### Number of STI grow ups every year

- Not enough public education about STI
- Intercourses age starting became much younger
- Starting the sexual life before the marriage
- Widespread during the travelling
- Became popular different methods of sexual contacts
- Oral contraceptive taking more popular place then condom

### The statistic in TRNC about STD (2011)

- Active Hepatitis B- 44
- Non active Hepatitis B – 668
- Neisseria gonorrhoeae – 500
- Sifilis - 39
- HIV -12
- Poliposis - 59

**Nowadays the woman started to  
have more infections then  
before  
Woman to Man 1\5 before and 4  
\6 now**

### Bacterial Infections

- Bacterial Vaginosis
- Chlamydia
- Trichomoniasis
- Gonorhea
- Syphilis

### Virus Infections

- Genital herpex
- HIV
- Hepatit B
- HPV

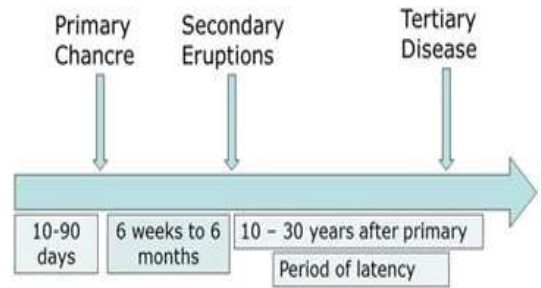
### Syphilis



## Syphilis

Syphilis is a highly contagious disease spread primarily by sexual activity, including oral and anal sex. Occasionally, the disease can be passed to another person through prolonged kissing or close bodily contact. Although this disease is spread from sores, the vast majority of those sores go unrecognized. The infected person is often unaware of the disease and unknowingly passes it on to his or her sexual partner. Pregnant women with the disease can spread it to their baby

## Syphilis course of disease if untreated



## The symptoms of syphilis

- In the place of infection became non painful ulcer (chancre)
- Full body rash
- Alopecia
- High body temperature
- Pain in the joints
- Aneurism of aorta
- Meningitis

## What to do???



## Syphilis

- Immediately serologic blood test

## Treatment

- Penicillin (if person is allergic, erytromisin)

## Chancroid

- Chancroid is caused by a bacteria called *Haemophilus ducreyi*
- Within 1 day to 2 weeks after getting chancroid, a person will get a small bump in the genitals. The bump becomes an ulcer within a day after it first appears. The ulcer

## Chancroid Ulcers

- Ranges in size from 1/8 inch to 2 inches in diameter
- Is painful
- Is soft
- Has sharply defined borders
- Has a base that is covered with a gray or yellowish-gray material
- Has a base that bleeds easily if it is banged or scraped



## Bacterial Vaginosis



## Bacterial Vaginosis

The exact cause of bacterial vaginosis is unknown. Similar to a yeast infection, there is an overgrowth of bacteria, and the delicate balance of the vaginal environment is upset when these bacteria occur in increased amounts. Recurrence of bacterial vaginosis is common and bacterial vaginosis can coexist with other vaginal infections. Women that have multiple partners or receive oral intercourse are at an increased risk of acquiring bacterial vaginosis

## Symptoms of bacterial vaginosis

- Increased amount of discharge
- Grey/white, thin, watery discharge
- Foul/fishy odor with discharge
- Increased odor to discharge immediately after intercourse



## Treatment

There are two treatment options with metronidazole (Flagyl) - an oral antibiotic or a topical antibiotic cream. Metronidazole can cause nausea and darkening of urine. Alcohol consumption should be avoided while on this medication, and for 48 hours after treatment, due to possible alcohol intolerance, which can result in nausea and vomiting. If you are using the vaginal antibiotic preparation, it must be used daily

## Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a DNA virus from the papillomavirus family that is capable of infecting humans. Like all papillomaviruses, HPVs establish productive infections only in keratinocytes of the skin or mucous membranes. Most HPV infections are subclinical and will cause no physical symptoms; however, in some people subclinical infections will become clinical and may cause benign papillomas, premalignant lesions that will drive to cancers of the cervix, vulva, vagina, penis, oropharynx and anus. In particular, HPV16 and HPV18 are known to cause around 70% of cervical cancer cases

## Gynecology infections and nursing



## Gynecology infections and nursing

- Collecting health history and gynecological history
- Giving the information about the gynecology infection
- Inform the patients about the treatment
- Inform the patients about the necessary life style during the treatment of gynecology infections (sex abstinence)
- Inform about necessity treat the partner as well
- Explain to the patients the risk of untreated gynecological infections

## Gynecology infections and nursing

- Explain the principles about self hygiene and protection eyes from genital secretion
- Explain the contagious ways of infections

## Gynecology infections and nursing

- Always after defecation wash your hands
- Vulva always should be clean and dry
- Always after defecation clean perineum from up to down from vulva to the anus
- Cleaning stuff should be white tuvalet paper and without perfume
- Menstrual pad should be change 3-4 times a day, tampon every 8 hours
- Always after swimming should be taking shower and changing dry swimming costume

## Gynecology infections and nursing

- The towels should be always dry and clean
- Towels from another person should not be used
- Preferable to use to much tight cloth as less as possible specially in hot time of the year
- The partner should be clean as well , if the woman has some other thoughts about it, condom should be use
- Preferable to sleep without underwear

## The rules for personal hygiene

- Always make a personal self examination of the vulva with a mirror. If the woman see some difference with color, shape or abnormal new formation
- Preferable to use barer methods of contraceptives, not start the sexual life early, life style with one partner

## Thank You For Your Attention

