Results

RESULTS

On Studying the prevalence of vaginal infections t(mainly. N.S.V.; trichomoniasis and condidiasis, with and without IUCD: in the outpatient clinic of Kafer El Sheikh general hospital on a sample of 300 successive women we found the following results :

Table 1 : Symptoms and signs of vaginitis.

Data	Group I n=69 *		Group II. n=66 *		Group III n = 59 *		P. value
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Symptoms :-							
. Vaginal discharge	69	100%	66	100%	59	100%	> 0.05
. Offensive odor	45	65.2%	42	63.6%	32	54.2%	> 0.05
. Pruritus vulvae	36	52.2%	34	51.2%	31	52.5%	> 0.05
. Dysuria	12	17.4%	14	21.2%	18	30.5%	> 0.05
. Dyspareunia	20	28.9%	18	27.3%	16	27.1%	> 0.05
Signs :							
. Vaginal discharge	69	100%	66	100%	59	100%	> 0.05
. Congestion of vulva and vagina	60	86.9%	55	83.3%	51	86.4%	> 0.05

* n = number of cases of vaginitis in each group.

Group I = with Lippes loop Group II = with CuT_{200} devices Group III=control group

This table shows that there was no statistically significant difference in the incidence of symptoms and signs of vaginitis in the three groups of study (P 0.05).

Table 2: Shows the incidence of vaginitis in control women without $IUCD_s$ (Group III-100) and those with co pper T_{200} IUCD. (Group II=100) and those with lippes loop (Group I = 100).

Table 2 : Overall incidence of vaginitis in control group, Lippes loop and Cu T_{200} IUCD.

Groups	vaginitis		No vaginitis	
	No	%	No	%
Lippes loop (100)	69	69%	31	31%
Copper T_{200} (100)	66	66%	34	34%
control (100)	59	59%	41	41%
P. value	>0.05		>0.05	
Total group (300)	194	64.7%	106	35.3%

This table shows that the incidence of vaginitis among the control group was 59%, among women wearing copper T_{200} IUCD was 66% and among those wearing lippes loop was 69%, a difference which was not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$), and the incidence of vaginitis among the total study groups was 64.7%.

Table 3: Shows the incidence of different types of vaginitis in control women without $IUCD_s$ (Group III = 100), in those with Lippes loop (Group I=100)and in those with copper T_{200} IUCD (Group II = 100).

Table 3: Incidence of different types of vaginitis in Lippes loop, copper T_{200} IUCD and control group.

Group	N.S.V.		T.V.V.		Moniliasis		Mixed infection	
	No.	%	No	%	No.	%	No	%
Lippes loop (100) I	32	32%	15	15%	18	18%	4	4%
Copper T_{200} (100) II	30	30%	14	14%	16	16%	3	3%
Control (100) III	26	26%	14	14%	18	18%	4	4%
P. value.	> 0.05		> 0.05		> 0.05		> 0.05	
Total group (300)	88	45.4%	43	22.2%	52	26%	11	5.6%

This table shows that N.S.V. accounted for 32°6, 30%, 26% and 45.4% in group I, II, III a total group of study respectively. T.V.V accounted for 15%, 14%, 14% and 22.2% in the same order of groups respectively Moniliasis accounted for 18%, 16%, 18% and 26.8% in the same order respectively. Mixed infection accounted for 4%, 3%, 4% and 5.6% in the same order of groups respectively. There was no statistically significant difference in the incidence of various types of vaginitis in the study groups.

Table 4 shows the effect of $IUCD_s$ on vaginal PH in patients without evidence of vaginitis in presence and absence of $IUCD_s$.

Table 4 Effect of $IUCD_s$ on vaginal PH in cases without vaginitis.

Cases	Range of PH	Mean of PH	Standard deviation S.D. $\pm$
Negative cases without $IUCD_s$. (n = 41)	3.5 - 4.5	4.07	$\pm$ 0.07
Negative cases with $IUCD_s$ (n = 65)	3.5 - 4.5	4.05	$\pm$ 0.05
P . value.	$>$ 0.05		

This table shows that, the range of PH was from 3.5 - 4.5 in both groups and the mean was 4.07 and 4.05 in these without and with $IUCD_s$ respectively, which was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). This means that the presence of $IUCD_s$ did not significantly alter the vaginal PH.

Table 5: shows PH values of the vaginal diacharge in normal cases and in different types of vaginitis.

Table 5 : PH of vaginal discharge in normal cases and with vaginal infections.

PH.	Normal vaginal discharge (n = 43)	N.S.V. vaginal discharge (n = 88)	T.V.V vaginal discharge(n=43)	Candidal vaginal discharge (n = 52)	P < 0.01
Range.	3.5 - 4.5	5 - 5.5	5 - 6.5	4 - 4.5	
Mean	4.06	5.2	5.7	4.2	
S.D.	± 0.06	± 0.27	± 0.05	± 0.25	

This table shows that, the PH of normal vaginal discharge ranged from 3.5 to 4.5, with a mean of 4.06 ± 0.06. The PH of N.S.V. vaginal discharge ranged from 5 to 5.5, with mean of 5.2 ± 0.27 The PH of trichomonal vaginal discharge ranged from 5 to 6.5 with a mean of 5.7 ± 0.05 and the PH of candidal vaginal discharge ranged from 4 to 4.5, with a mean of 4.2 ± 0.25. There was statistically significant difference regarding PH of vaginal discharge between the three groups of vaginitis and that of the normal vaginal discharge where ($P < 0.05$).

Table 6: Shows the relation between Parity and Vaginitis.

Table 6 : Parity and vaginitis.

Groups.	Parity $\leq$ 4		Parity $>$ 4		P. Value
	No.	%	No.	%	
Positive cases n = 194	143	73.7%	51	26.3%	< 0.05
Negative cases n - 106	78	73.6%	28	26.4%	

This table shows that the incidence of vaginitis was higher among pathints of parity 4 times or less than among those above 4 ($P < 0.05$).

Table (7): Shows the relation between the age of patients and the incidence of vaginitis.

Table (7): Age and vaginitis.

Cases	I 20-30 years		II >30-40 years		III >40 years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Postiive cases (n = 194)	79	40.7%	94	48.5%	21	10.8%
Negative cases (n= 106)	54	51%	44	41.4%	8	7.6%

P. value I & II > 0.05

I & III < 0.05

II & III < 0.05

This table shows that the incidence of vaginitis was higher in patients from 20 - 40 years than above 40 years.

Table 8 : Shows the relation between the duration of the intrauterine contraceptive devices and vaginitis.

Table 8 : Duration of $IUCD_s$ and vaginitis.

Groups	Duration $\leqslant$ 2 years		Duration $>$ 2 years		P. value
	No.	%	No.	%	
Positive cases n = 135	110	81.5%	25	18.5%	< 0.05
Negative cases n= 65	49	75.4%	16	24.6%	

This table shows that the incidence of vaginitis was higher in patients with IUCDs for 2 years or less than among patients more than 2 years ($P < 0.05$).

Table (9): Shows the symptomatology in different types of vaginitis

Table (9): Symptomatology

Groups	Vaginal discharge		Offensive Odor		Pruritus vulvae		Dysuria		Dyspareunia	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
N.S.V. (I) n = 88	88	100%	72	81.8%	12	13.6%	5	5.7%	8	9.1%
T.V.V (II) n = 43	43	100%	3 7	86 %	32	14.4%	11	25.6%	23	53.5%
Monilial (III) vaginitis n= 52	52	100%	-	-	46	88.5%	24	46.2%	22	42.3%

Regarding vaginal discharge

P. value I & II & III > 0.05

Regarding offensive odor

P. value I & II > 0.05

Regarding pruritus vulvae:

P. value I & II < 0.05

I & III < 0.05

II& III > 0.05

Regarding dysuria

P. value I & II < 0.01

I & III < 0.01

II & III < 0.01

Regarding dyspareunia

P. value I & II < 0.01

I & III < 0.01

II & III > 0.05.