

SUMMARY

With regard to the incidence of schistosomiasis of female lower genital tract, among 300 Egyptian women infested with urinary and/or intestinal schistosomiasis were subjected to :

- (1) Complete history.
- (2) General examination.
- (3) Gynaecological examination.
- (4) A smear was taken from the posterior vaginal fornix and ecto-cervix and stained by papanicolaou stain, and then examined for the presence of schistosomiasis and other abnormal cytological changes.
- (5) A biopsy was taken from any lesion in the vulva, vagina and cervix and fixed in 10% formolain and stained by Haematoxylin and eosin and examined for presence of schistosomiasis .

Lower genital organs schistosomiasis was found in 8 of women infested with urinary and/or intestinal schistosomiasis (2.66%).

Schistosomal vulval lesions were found in 0.66%, vaginal lesions in 0.66% and cervical lesions in 1.34% of women infested with urinary and/or intestinal schistosomiasis.

Among the eight lower genital schistosomal cases, the cervix was the commonest site of schistosomal afflictions (50%) followed by both vagina and vulva (each 25 %).

All examined positive schistosomal lesions of the female lower genital organs were caused schistosoma haematobium .

By cytological examination, we found only one case of positive schistosomiasis in the smears taken from posterior, vaginal fornix and ecto-cervix, another case showed mild atypia.