



SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS, HIV/AIDS

## INFECTIOUS VULVO-VAGINITIS IN 177 PATIENTS COLLECTED AT THE INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL HYGIENE HOSPITAL OF DAKAR

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**Introduction:** Vulvovaginitis is mainly of infectious origins. Some of these infections are sexually transmitted.

**Objective:** To study the epidemiological, etiological and therapeutic aspects of vulvovaginitis (VV) at the institute of social hygiene (ISH) hospital of Dakar.

**Material and methods:** This is a cross-sectional and prospective study. It was carried out during the period going from 1st of March to the 31th of August 2017, at the IHS hospital of Dakar. Was included any patient over 18 years old who had an infectious VV.

**Results:** 177 patients were included, giving a hospital frequency of 5.7%. The average age was 33.68 years old. The patients were married in 71.8%, and they had no sexual activity in 9%. Sexual intercourse was only vaginal in 57% and genito-anal in 8.8%. Genital pruritus was present in 75% of cases and leucorrhea in 73.4%. Symptoms were associated in 81.4% of the cases. Cervicitis was found in 52.2% of the sexually active patients. Condyloma was reported in 30%. A vulvar sample was taken in 75% of the virgin patients. None of them had a sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Cervicovaginal sampling was performed in 60.2% of the patients with sexual activity. In this group, the etiologies were as follows: bacterial vaginosis (62.9%), candidiasis (50%), vaginitis (26.6%), chlamydia (14.4%), trichomoniasis (13.4%) and gonorrhea (5.6%). These etiologies were associated in 56.7% (n = 55). Bacterial vaginosis was due to intravaginal use of plants (p = 0.021) and to genito-oral intercourse (p = 0.034). The etiological treatment was more effective than the syndromic one (p = 0.002). Healing of the STI was more important on patients whose partners were also treated (p = 0.0021).

**Conclusion:** Vulvovaginitis is relatively common in adult women. The etiologies are dominated by non-sexually transmitted infections. But STIs are still a public health problem.

