

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS, HIV/AIDS

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS IN PREGNANTS

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INTRODUCTION: Sexually transmitted infections (STI) are produced by microorganisms transmissible only through direct contact during sexual intercourse, pregnancy or at birth. Although these diseases have an important impact on conception, evolution and outcome of pregnancy; screening protocols are not a routine behavior in prenatal consultations; being few reports in this sense.

OBJECTIVE: To describe the behavior of STI in women who attended prenatal check-ups in the Teaching Clinic of Hospital Universitario de Caracas, referred to the ITS Unit "Centro Venereologico" for screening these infections, in a period of 6 months.

METHOD: Descriptive, prospective, cross-sectional study of a sample consisting of 61 patients. General, epidemiological and gynecological-obstetric background data were collected, performing clinical evaluation with cervical samples taken for cytology, extended with Gram stain and HPV PCR; Fresh examination of the posterior cul-de-sac and serology for HIV, Herpes Simplex Virus, Chlamydia trachomatis, Hepatitis B-C and VDRL.

RESULTS: In 90% of pregnant women, at least one STI was documented, 53% asymptomatic, 10% Clinical HPV infection, 26% Leucorrhoea and 12% combination of both. Among the infections that manifest with secretion, 39% had Non Gonococcal Infection, 7% Gonococcal Infection, 10% Bacterial Vaginosis, 6% Trichomoniasis and 3% positive serology for C. trachomatis. Only 31% had positive serology: 20% syphilis, HIV and Hepatitis B 3% and Hepatitis C 1%. In relation to HPV, genotypes 16 and 18 were isolated in 43% of pregnant women.

CONCLUSION: Screening of STI should be performed in pregnant women, because a high percentage are asymptomatic, allowing their early detection to prevent complications and transmission to their children.