



Case Study

CERVICITIS - A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Cervicitis is common problem among women. Cervicitis is inflammation of the cervix due to infection. These infected tissues may become red, swollen and ooze mucus and pus. They also bleed easily when touched. If the infection is the problem, it can spread beyond the cervix to the uterus and the fallopian tube and into the pelvic and abdominal cavity and cause life- threatening infection. Severe cases of inflammation are usually caused by infections that are passed during sexual activity. The untreated infectious cervicitis may progress to pelvic inflammatory diseases, ectopic pregnancy and infertility.

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INTRODUCTION

Cervicitis is the infection of the endo cervix including the glands and stroma. The infection may be acute or chronic and usually occurs following child birth, abortion or any operation on the cervix. The causative organisms are usually pyogenic streptococcus, staphylococcus and E. coli. The organisms get enter into the glands of the endo cervix and produce acute inflammatory changes. The infection may be localised or spread upwards to involve the tubes or side walls such as parametrium

Case study of Mrs.X

Mrs.X 30 years old had compliance of vaginal discharge, pelvic pain from past two years .complaints of severe vaginal ,urethral pain . she is diagnosed to have chronic cervicitis .urine culture was done and culture report presented that there is a growth of gonococcus pathogenic organisms. Cervical biopsy was taken there is no evidence of HPV infection. She was on anti biotic therapy cap. amclox and analgesics overan.

Causative organisms

The pathogenic organism invades the endo cervical columnar epithelium are

- Chlamydia trachomatis
- Herpes simplex
- Papilloma virus
- Gonococcus.

Risk factors

History of genital tract infection

Bacterial invasion during the time of delivery

Sexual intercourse with an infected person
Poor genital hygiene

Pathology of chronic cervicitis

In case of cervicitis, the cervical mucosa and the deeper tissues are congested, fibrosed and infiltrated with leucocytes and plasma cells.



Cervicitis



Cervical erosion

The glands are also hypertrophied with increased secretory activity. The inflammation of the cervix may result in cervical laceration. When the cervix is deeply lacerated it tends to be large and hypertrophic and in such conditions, erosion of the endocervical mucosa may appear.

Clinical features

- The cervix is tender and vaginal examination is painful
- Red, oedematous and friable cervix
- Yellowish mucopurulent discharge
- Dyspareunia with spotting after sexual intercourse

Signs and symptoms

Book picture	Patient picture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red, swollen cervix and presence of erosion and necrosis • Presence of pelvic pain • Back pain persists • Lower abdominal pain and discomfort • Presence of vulvalpruritis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cervical lips are eroded • Complains of vaginal and urethral pain • Presence of back pain • present • vulvalpruritis present
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The discharge is usually thick and often mucopurulent • Dyspareunia persists • Associated with urethral and vaginal infection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • yellowish mucopurulent discharge present • Dyspareunia present • She had a complaints of difficulty in urination

Investigations

Book picture	Patient picture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cervical and vaginal smear Cervical biopsy Colposcopy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cervical and vaginal smear ruled out Gonococcal infection No evidence of HPV infection and malignancies
	Not done

Treatment

- Anti biotic therapy based on the identified micro organisms in chronic cervicitis
- In chronic cervicitis, the diseased tissue may be destroyed by electro diathermy cauterization, laser or cryosurgery.
- Cervical scrape cytology must be done to exclude malignancy

Nursing interventions

Vaginal and urethral Pain related to cervicitis

- Maintain good perineal hygiene,
- avoid sexual intercourse till the period of recovery,
- analgesics to relieve pain
- Pruritis related to vaginal discharge
- Investigation to identify causative organisms and appropriate antibiotic therapy, nutritious diet.

CONCLUSION

Cervicitis is the common genital tract infection. If the cervicitis is not treated it may result in cervical erosion. Sometimes, un treated cervical erosion may increase the risk of cervical cancer. Hence, appropriate treatment is require to prevent complications of cervicitis and restore the reproductive health of the women. The awareness should be provided to women about preventive measures of cervicitis such as maintain good genital hygiene, increase intake of fluids, healthy dietary habits and healthy sexual practices.

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