عنوان مقاله:

Assessment of the Prevalence of Candida Species in Cervicovaginal Smears, before and ۳ months after IUD, Tcu۳۸۰A Insertion

محل انتشار:

مجله علمی پژوهشی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی زنجان, دوره 22, شماره 93 (سال: 1393)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 10

نویسندگان:

راحله مرادی - Dept. of Midwifery & Reproductive Health, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran

لیدا مقدم بنائم - Dept. of Midwifery & Reproductive Health, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran

شهلا رودبار محمدی - Dept. of Medical Mycology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran

محمد اصغری - Dept. of Statistics & Epidemiology, Faculty of Health, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

مریم رودباری - Dept. of Medical Mycology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

Background and Objective: Vulvovaginal Candidiasis is one of the most common vaginal infections which can be related to the use of IUD. Determination of candida species which lead to vulvovaginal candidiasis is very important for proper treatment. This study aims to assess the effect of IUD insertion on Candida fungal flora in cervicovaginal smears. Materials and Methods: This prospective longitudinal study was performed in health centers affiliated to Tehran University of medical sciences from Nov. ۲۰۱۱ through Sep. ۲۰۱۲. ۹۵subjects who had selected Copper T-۳۸۰-A IUDs as a contraception and had no history of local or systemic antibiotics or antifungals use during the last ۲ weeks, were considered eligible candidates. After obtaining the clients' written consent, cervicovaginal swab specimens were collected and cultured on Sabouraud Dextrose Agar, before and ۳ months after IUD insertion. Produced white colonies were cultured on Chrom Agar Candida. Then, species were differentiated by different colors. The SPSS ۱۶ was used to analyze the collected data. P-value <۰.۰۵ was considered significant. Results: The occurrence of candidiasis was significantly increased ۳ months after IUD insertion (۲۵% vs ۱۱.۶%, P= ۰.۰۰۷). The most common identified species before and after IUD insertion was c.albicans and then c.glabrata. Conclusion: Because of the increase in the prevalence of candidiasis after IUD insertion, further investigations with larger samples and variety of settings are needed to evaluate the exact health risks or benefits of IUDs. Increase in the prevalence of candida glabrata as one of the resistant species to azole drugs is of importance.

کلمات کلیدی:

Keywords: CopperT-۳۸۰-A IUD, Candidiasis, Chrom agar candida

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا: