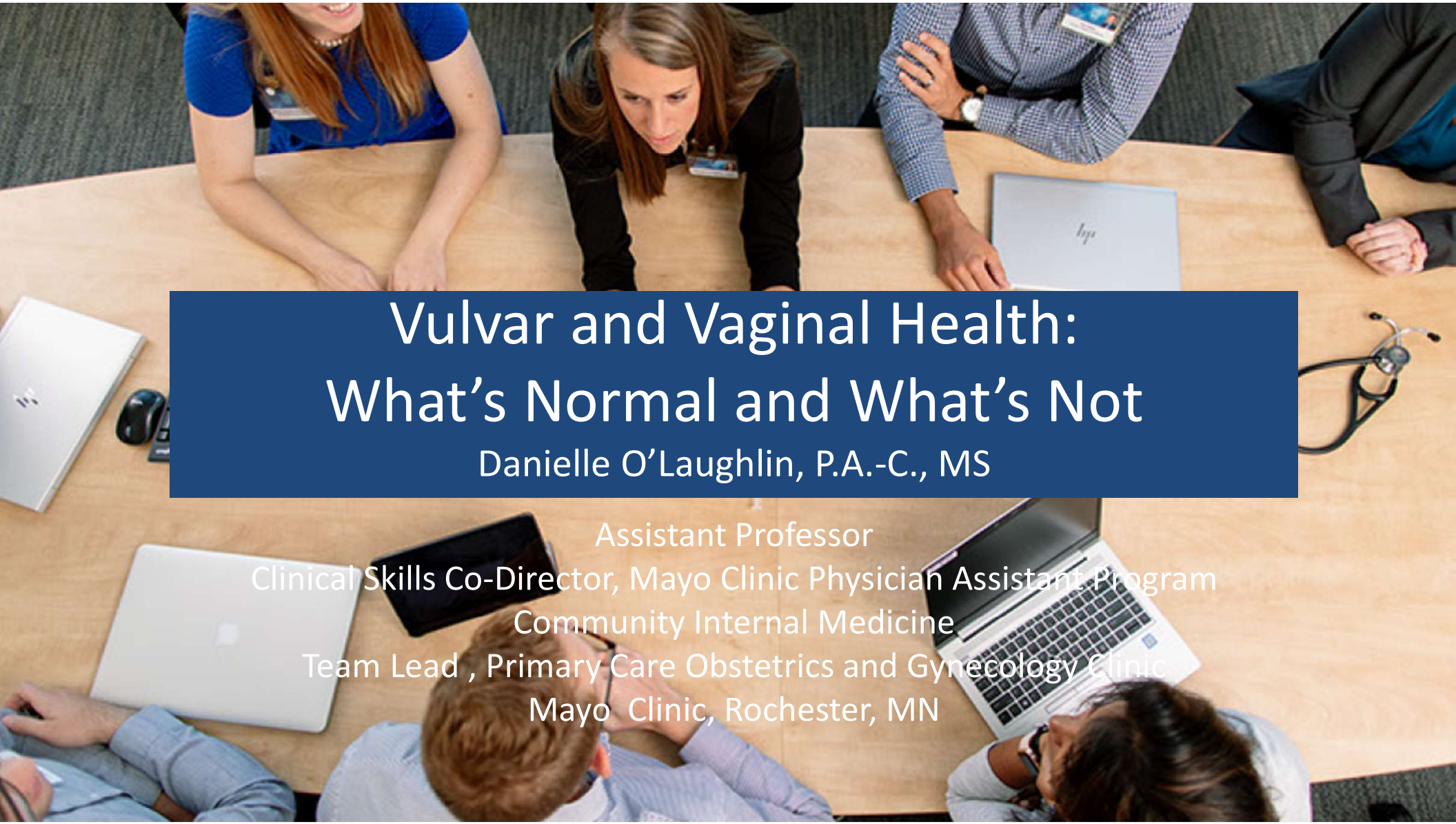

Vulvar and Vaginal Health: What's Normal and What's Not

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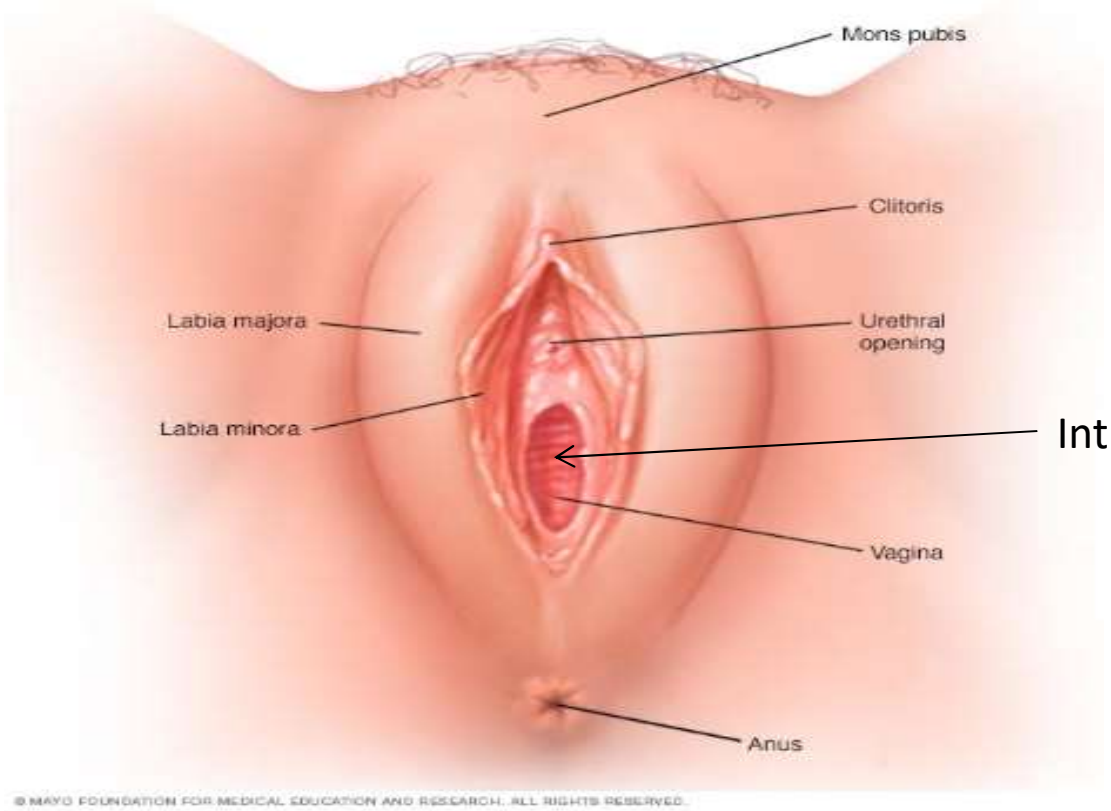
No Disclosures

Objectives

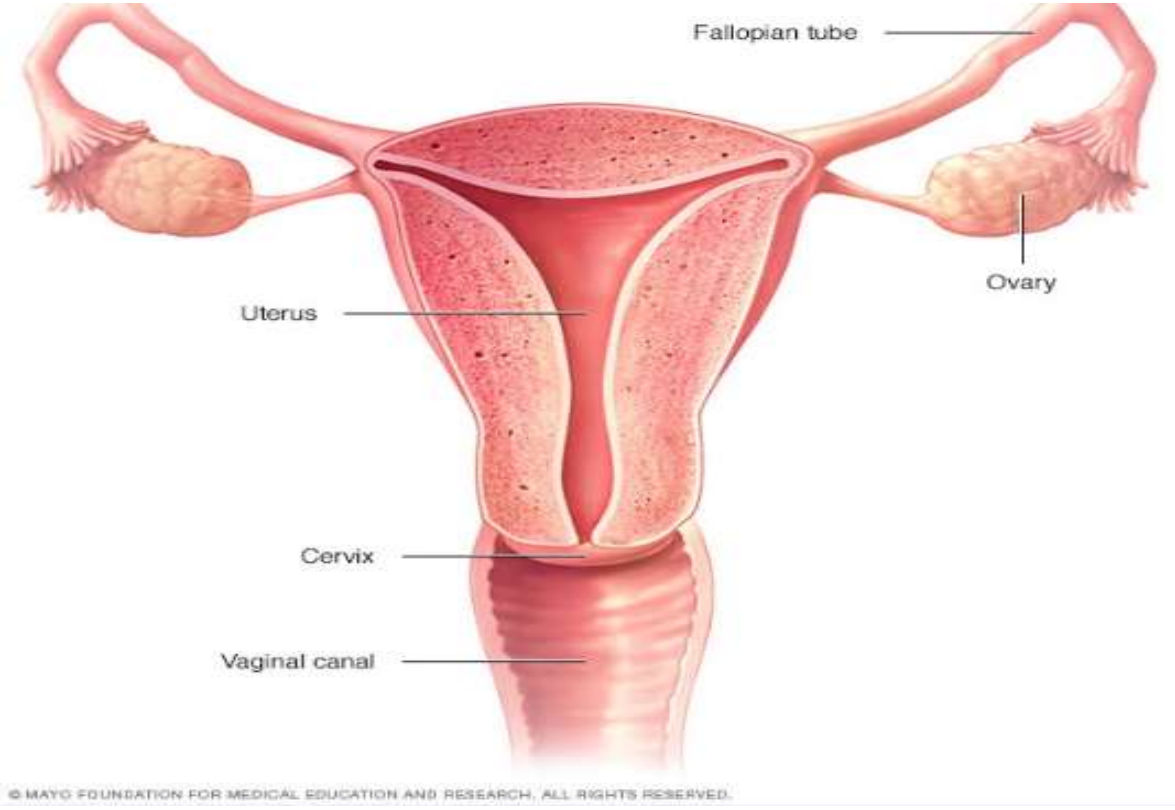
At the end of this presentation, members will be able to:

- Describe normal vulvar and vaginal anatomy and symptoms
- Summarize recommendations for vulvar and vaginal health
- Compare and contrast various pathologic conditions of the vulva and vagina
- Explain the etiology and risks factors of vulvar and vaginal conditions
- Summarize the symptoms, physical exam findings, diagnosis and treatment of vulvar and vaginal conditions
- Apply evidence-based medicine to case-based learning scenarios

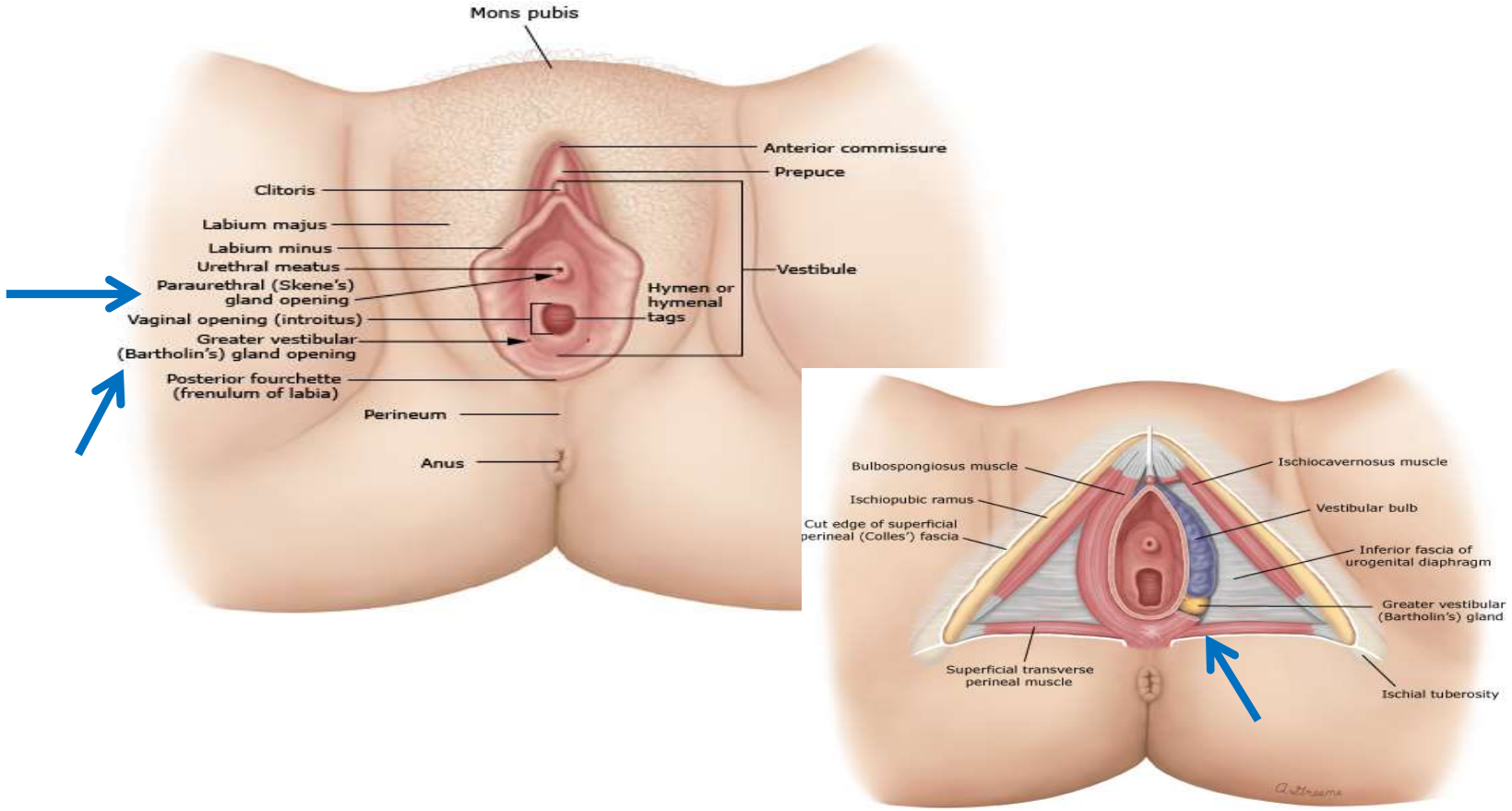
Anatomy of the Vulva



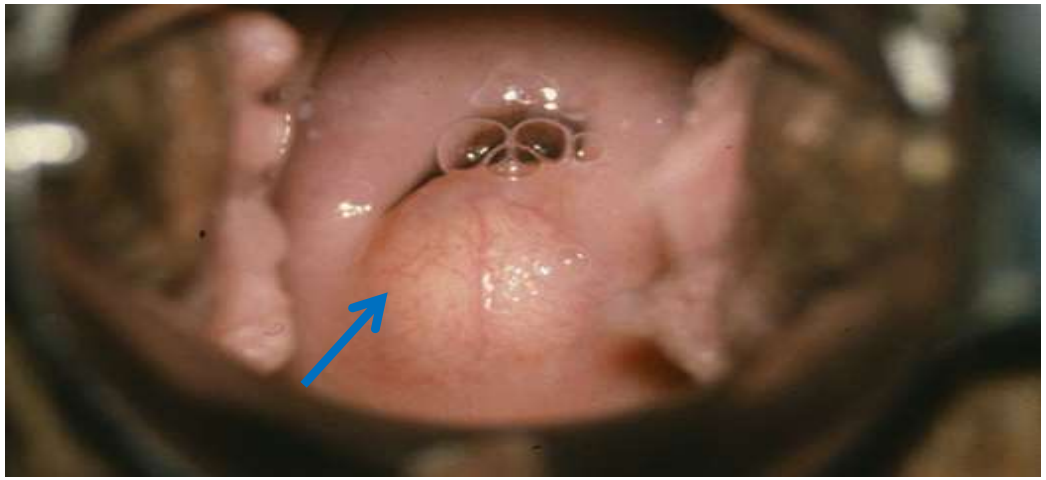
Anatomy of the Vagina



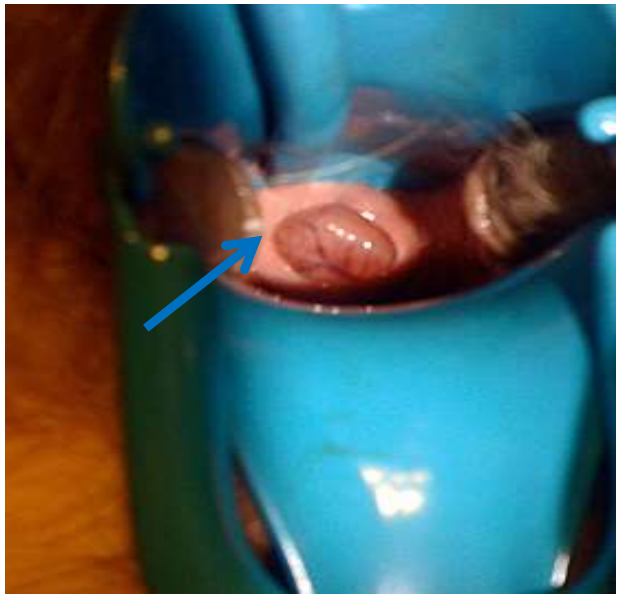
Glands of the Vulva and Vagina



Cysts/Polyps of the Cervix/Endocervix



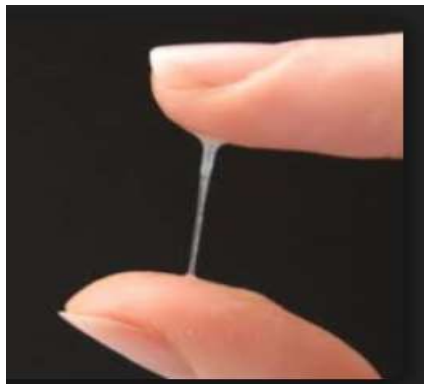
Nabothian cyst



Endocervical polyp

Vulvar and Vaginal Symptoms

- *Lactobacillus* predominant
- Normal vaginal pH is 3.5-4.5
- Normal discharge:
  - Physiologic
    - Average woman has 2-3 Tbsp/day
    - Transparent to white, thick, odorless
  - Hormonal
    - Spinnbarkeit near ovulation
      - Increased volume, thicker
      - Stringy, stretchy, whitened
    - Contraception
    - Menopause



Vulvar and Vaginal Symptoms

- Abnormal discharge:
  - Change in color, odor or amount
  - Vulvar/vaginal redness or itching
  - Bleeding between periods, after intercourse or menopause
  - Mass or bulge
  - Pain with intercourse

Vulvar and Vaginal Care

- Wash with warm water ONLY
  - NO SOAP
- Use mineral oil or Vaseline if itching
- Use non irritating lubricants
- Avoid shaving and douching
- Wear wide, white, cotton underwear
  - Wash in very hot water
  - Use ½ laundry soap, double rinse, do NOT hand wash
  - Avoid thong underwear
  - Sleep without underwear, wear loose clothing
- Avoid sex for 1+ week if symptoms of pain/infection

Vulvar and Vaginal Care

- Avoid irritants/allergens:
  - Soaps
  - Pads/tampons
  - Shaving
  - Oral sex
  - Spermicides
  - Lubricants
  - Underwear
  - Sprays
  - Dyes/fragrances
  - Soap in underwear
  - Softeners/bleaches
  - Bubble baths
  - Shampoo
  - Hot tubs/chlorine
  - OTCs, scripts
  - Over cleansing

Vulvar and Vaginal Care

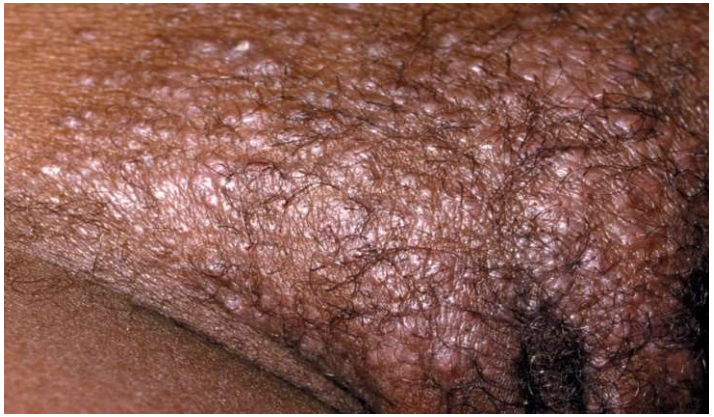
- Be sexually responsible
- Get vaccinated
  - HPV and Hep B
- Do Kegel exercises
- Know you medications
- Limit alcohol and avoid tobacco
  - Decreases sexual function/arousal

Case 1

- A 47 y/o G0P0 sexually active female presents with 1 week of “bumps.” She describes intermittent itching/irritation.
- PMH: Major depression, recurrent, mild; exercise-induced asthma; eczema; Chlamydia treated X1
- Medications: sertraline, levonorgestrel IUC, prn albuterol
- Vital signs: WNL

Case 1

- On exam you see the following, what is your diagnosis?
  A. Condyloma acuminate (warts)
  B. Genital herpes
  C. Molluscum contagiosum
  D. Lichen simplex chronicus
  E. Lichen planus
  F. Folliculitis
  G. Vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia (VIN)
  H. Paget's disease



Let’s discuss further…

Vulvar Conditions

- Condyloma acuminate (warts)
- Genital herpes
- Molluscum contagiosum
- Candidiasis
- Lichen: sclerosis, simplex chronicus, planus

Condyloma acuminate (warts)

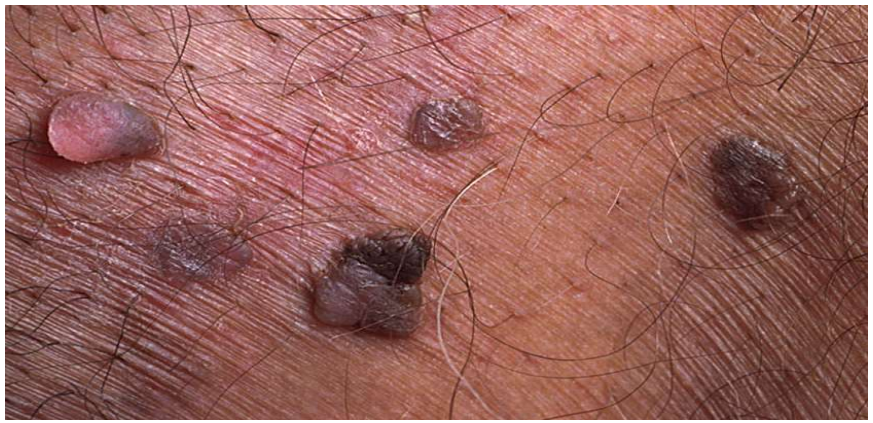
- Caused by HPV
  - HPV types:
    - High risk: 16, 18, 31, 33 and 35
    - Low risk: **6 and 11** (most common cause)
    - 40+ strains that affect the genital area
- Risk factors:
  - Sexual activity
  - Cesarean transmission to baby
  - Rapid growth in pregnancy and immunosuppression
  - Smoking

Condyloma acuminate

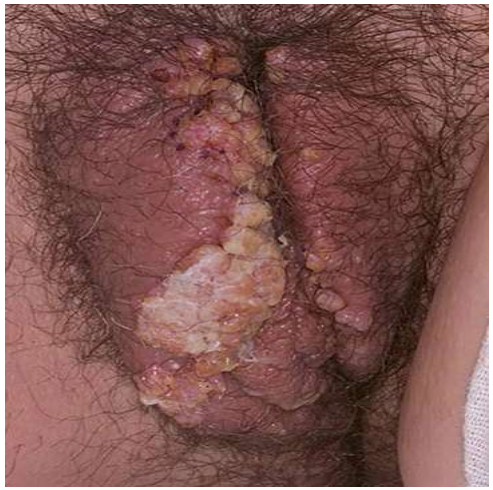
- Transmission:
  - Direct contact
  - Autoinoculation
  - Fomite transfer
- Incubation months to years
- Symptoms:
  - Asymptomatic
  - Itching
  - Bleeding
  - Dyspareunia

Condyloma acuminate

- Physical exam:
  - Solitary or clusters
  - Flesh-colored, pink, salmon red, white, gray or various shades of brown
  - Lesions 1-5 mm
  - Lesion types:
    - 1) Acuminate
    - 2) Papular
    - 3) Flat



Condyloma acuminate



- Diagnosis:
  - Clinical assessment
  - Biopsy if concern for pre-cancer/cancer
  - Dermoscopy
- Prevention:
  - Condom use
  - Offer STI screening
  - Partner notification
  - 9-valent HPV vaccine protects against HPV types 6, 11, 16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52 and 58
  - Follow Pap smear guidelines

Condyloma acuminate

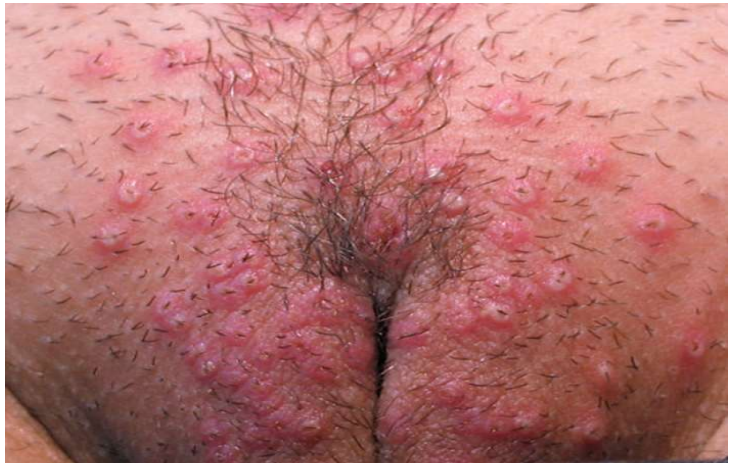
- Home Treatment:
  - Podophyllotoxin (0.15% cream or 0.5% solution) bid for 3 days, followed by 5 rest days for 3-6 weeks
    - Contraindicated in pregnancy
    - Avoid sexual activity during treatment
  - Imiquimod (5% cream) 3 times a week at hs and wash with water in the morning until clearance for up to 16 weeks

Condyloma acuminate

- Outpatient Treatment:
  - Cryotherapy: 2 freeze-thaw cycles, can be performed in weekly intervals
  - Trichloroacetic acid (80-90% solution) – weekly application
    - Safe in pregnancy
    - Sodium bicarbonate can be used in case of accidental excessive application

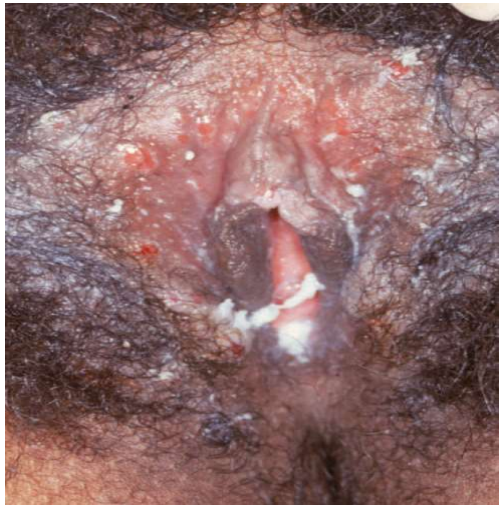
Genital Herpes

- Caused by herpes simplex virus (HSV)
  - HSV-1
  - HSV-2 (most cases)
- Risk factors:
  - Sexual activity

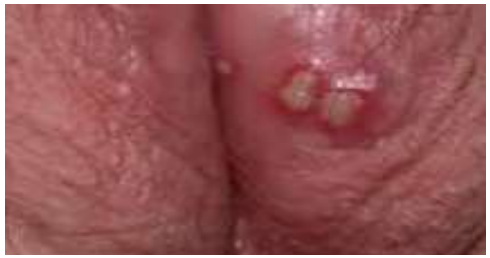


Genital Herpes

- Symptoms and physical exam:
  - Asymptomatic
  - Genital ulcers
  - Headache
  - Dysuria
  - Fever
  - Lymphadenopathy



- Diagnosis:
  - PCR test for lesions
  - Serology for non lesions (HSV1 and HSV2)

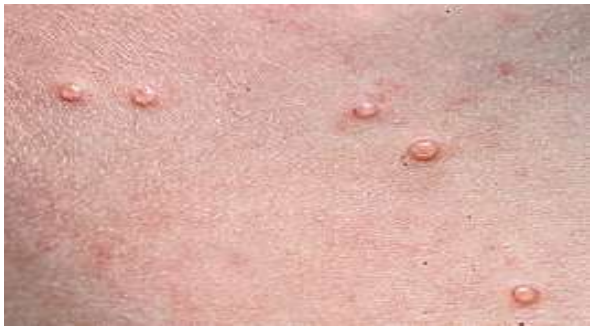


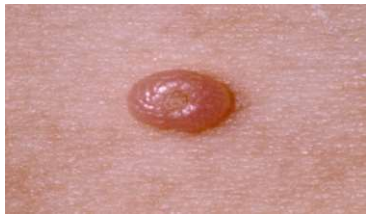
Genital Herpes

- Treatment:
  - **Acyclovir** 400 mg po tid for 7–10 days or 200 mg po 5X a day for 7–10 days
  - **Valacyclovir** 1 g po bid for 7–10 days
- Treatment can be extended if healing is incomplete after 10 days

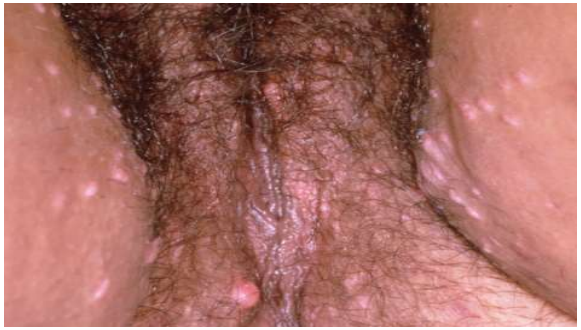
Molluscum contagiosum

- Caused by a DNA poxvirus
- Risk factors:
  - Skin to skin contact, autoinoculation, sexual transmission, swimming pools via fomites
  - Consider immunodeficiency (HIV) with widespread disease (5-18%)





Molluscum contagiosum



- Symptoms:
  - Asymptomatic
  - Surrounding irritation or itching
- Physical exam:
  - Smooth, firm papules with a central umbilication
  - Most common on the mons pubis, genitalia, perineum, inner thigh, lower abdomen
  - Papules may persist for months up to 2 years

Molluscum contagiosum

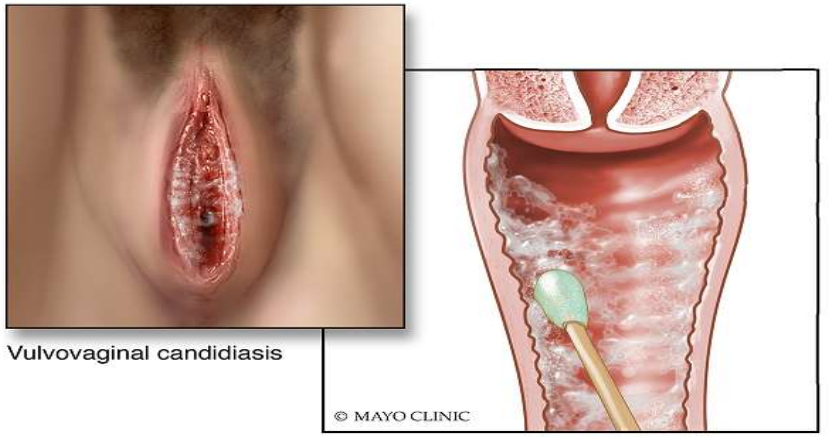
- Diagnosis:
  - Clinical
  - Freezing with liquid nitrogen increases visibility of umbilication
  - Light microscopy of an extracted central core can confirm molluscum bodies/Henderson-Paterson bodies
  - Wright’s stain or methylene blue
  - Skin biopsy

Molluscum contagiosum

- Treatment:
  - Self-limited in immunocompetent
    - Avoid communal bathing/sharing towels
    - Avoid shaving (can cause autoinoculation)
    - Consider screening for other STDs
  - First-line Therapies:
    - Cryotherapy applied for 6-10 seconds
    - Curettage
    - Podophyllotoxin 0.5%
      - BID for 3 consecutive days per week; continued for up to 4 weeks

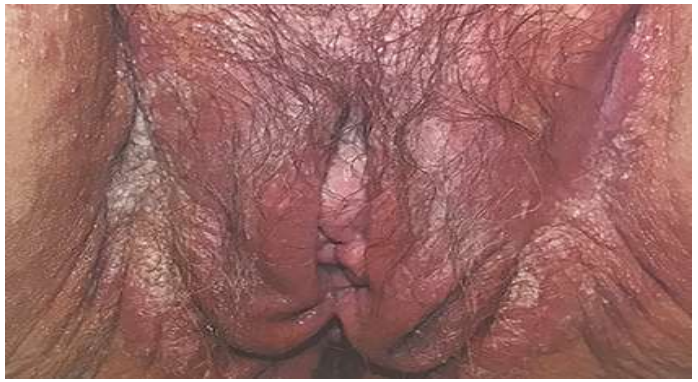
Candidiasis vaginitis

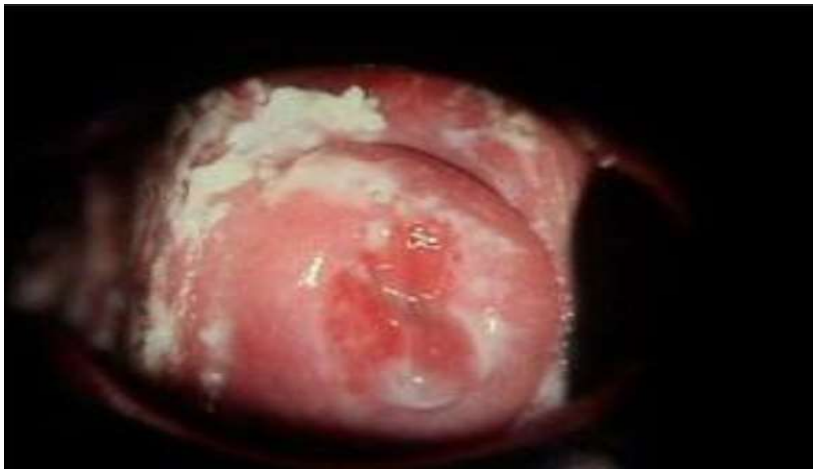
- Caused by a fungus (most common *Candida albicans*)
  - Can affect vulva and vagina
- Risk factors:
  - Change in vaginal pH
  - OCPs
  - Pregnancy
  - DM
  - Antibiotics
- Common during the reproductive years
  - 50% will have 2+ infections



Candidiasis vaginitis

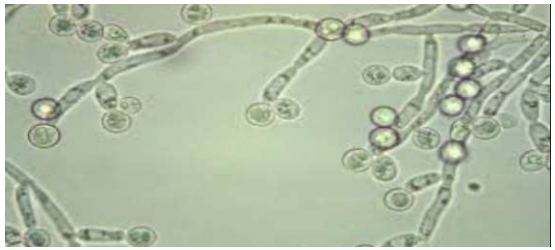
- Symptoms:
  - Thin to thick white discharge
  - Itching
  - Irritation
  - Soreness
  - Burning
  - External dysuria
  - Dyspareunia
- Physical exam:
  - Vulvar redness
  - Swelling of labia
  - Excoriations of vulva
  - Fissures
  - White discharge

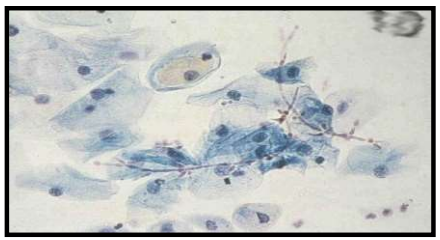




Candidiasis vaginitis

- Diagnosis:
  - Vaginal pH <4.5
  - Positive spores and hyphae on KOH prep (shish-kabob look; spores singly or in clusters)
  - Positive candida culture
    - *Candida albicans, glabrata or parapsilosis*





Candidiasis vaginitis

- OTC treatment:
  - Butoconazole 2% cream 5 g intravaginally for 3 days
  - Clotrimazole 1% cream 5 g intravaginally for 7–14 day OR 2% for 3 days
  - Miconazole 2% cream 5 g intravaginally for 7 days OR 4% for 3 days

Candidiasis vaginitis

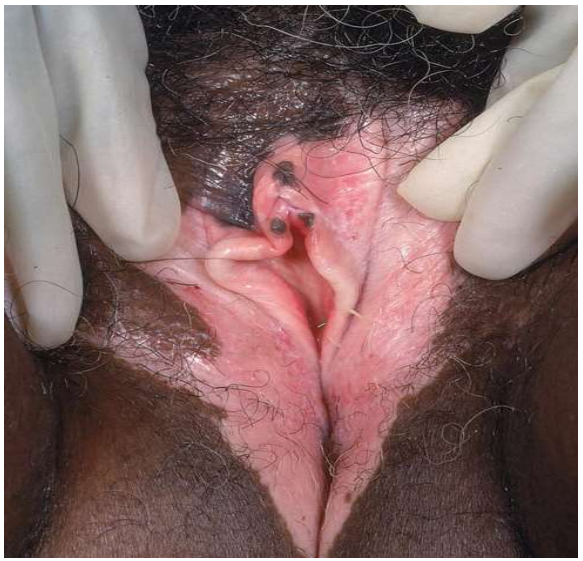
- Prescription treatment:
  - Butoconazole 2% cream (single dose bioadhesive product) 5 g intravaginally for 1 day
  - Nystatin 100,000-unit vaginal tab, one tab for 14 days
  - Terconazole 0.4% cream 5 g intravaginally for 7 days
    Or 0.8% for 3 days
  - Terconazole 80 mg vaginal suppository, one suppository for 3 days
  - Fluconazole 150 mg po tablet, one tab in single dose

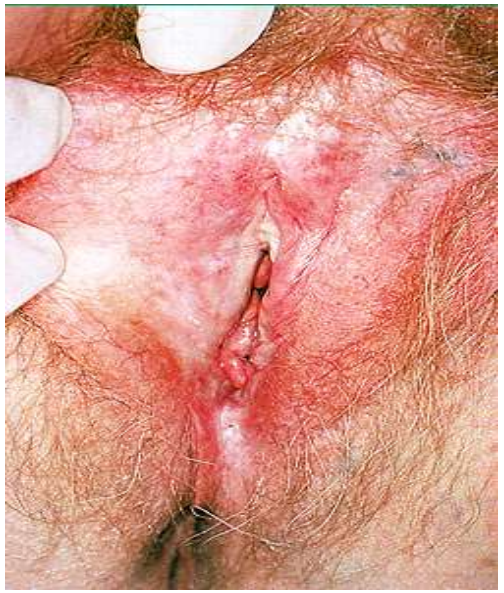
Lichen sclerosis

- Caused by a chronic inflammatory disorder; most likely auto-immune
  - Affects 1 in 70
  - Peak onset: postmenopausal (avg age at dx 51)
    - Pre-pubertal (15%)
- Risk factors: other auto-immune disorders (thyroid, alopecia areata, vitiligo, pernicious anemia, DM, SLE, lichen planus), genetic, hormonal
- 2-6% chance of developing squamous cell carcinoma of the vulva (may co-exist with VIN)

Lichen sclerosis

- Symptoms:
  - Asymptomatic
  - Itching
  - Pain
  - Dyspareunia





Lichen sclerosis

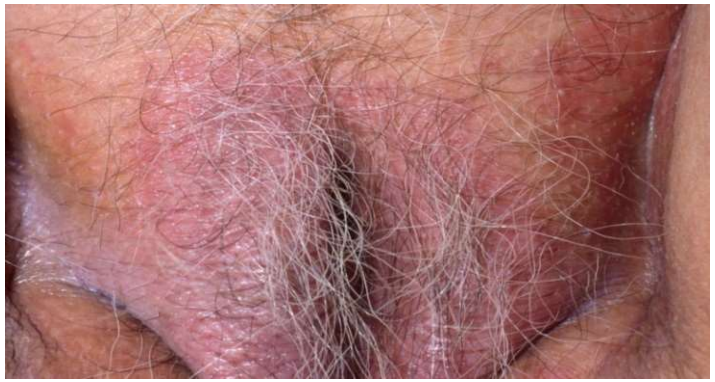
- Physical exam:
  - Whitened, thin areas of skin
  - Hemorrhage
  - Scarring (narrowing of the vaginal opening, destruction of the labia minora, clitoris scarred over -phimosis)
  - NO vaginal involvement
- Diagnosis:
  - Vulvar biopsy

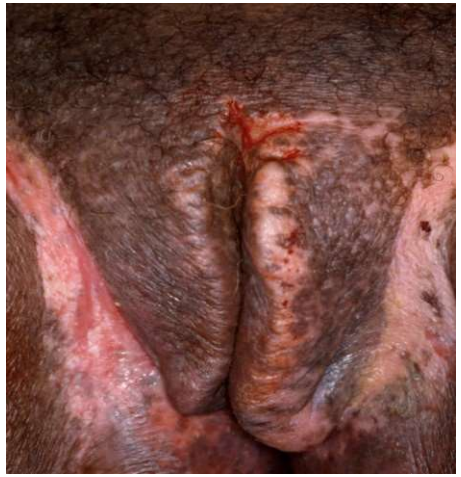
Lichen sclerosis

- Treatment:
  - Clobetasol propionate 0.05% ointment applied qd until active disease has resolved
    - After improvement decrease to 1-3/week
  - Topical estrogen
  - Follow up in 2-3 months
  - Biopsy non-healing ulcerations

Lichen simplex chronicus (LSC) (squamous cell hyperplasia)

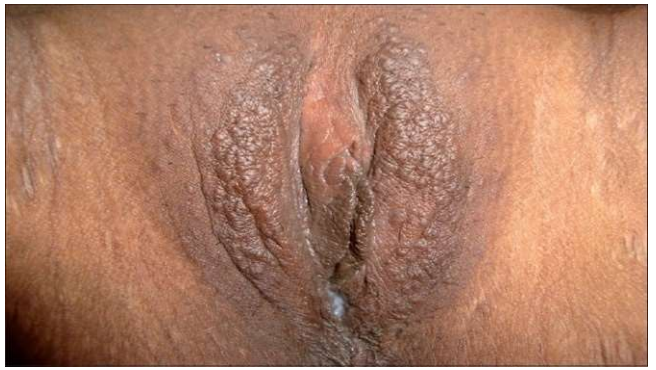
- Caused by chronic rubbing/ scratching results in thickened skin
- Most common in middle aged to elderly
- Risk factors:
  - Atopic dermatitis
  - Other pruritic skin conditions
  - Psychologic factor

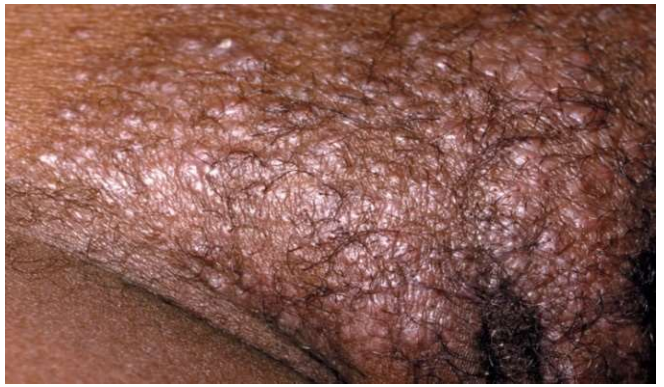




Lichen simplex chronicus

- Symptoms and physical exam:
  - Leathery, scaly plaques of lichenified skin
    - Normal skin markings are exaggerated
  - Plaques may be erythematous or hyper/hypopigmented
  - Co-existing papules (prurigo nodularis)
- Diagnosis:
  - Clinical (areas that can be reached)
  - Skin biopsy





Lichen simplex chronicus

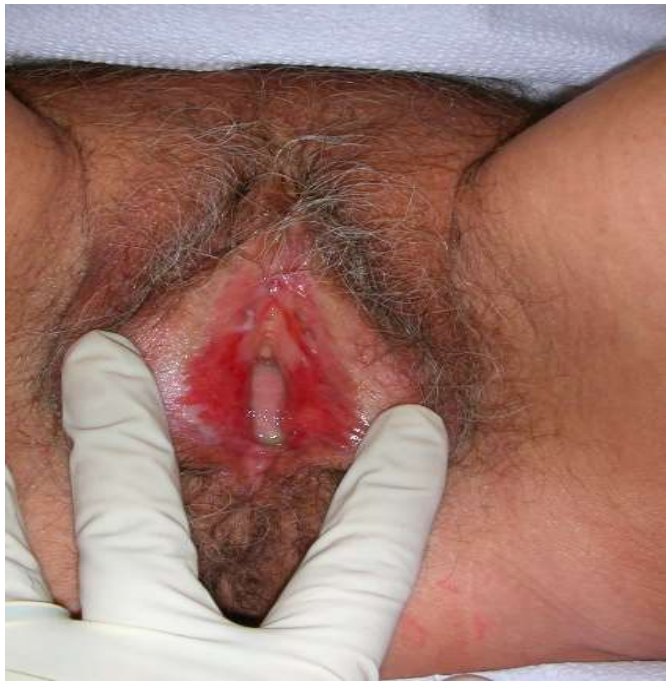
- Treatment:
  - Break the itch-scratch cycle
    - Antihistamines, skin lubricants, emollients, barriers
  - Rule out other causes of itching
  - Pyschological evaluation/treatment
  - High-potency/superpotent topical steroid applied bid with or without occlusion
    - Clobetasol 0.05% cream
    - Betamethasone 0.05% cream
    - Consider flurandrenolide tape (corticosteroid impregnated tape) - reminder to not scratch

Lichen Planus

- Caused by an inflammatory, autoimmune disorder of the skin/mucous membranes
  - Affects postmenopausal (1%)
  - Typically involves mouth/oral mucosa
  - 25% with vulvovaginal involvement
- Risk factors:
  - Idiopathic
  - Drug-related

Lichen Planus

- Symptoms:
  - Itching
  - Burning pain
  - Bleeding after intercourse
  - Copious yellow discharge
  - Destruction of the vulvovaginal architecture



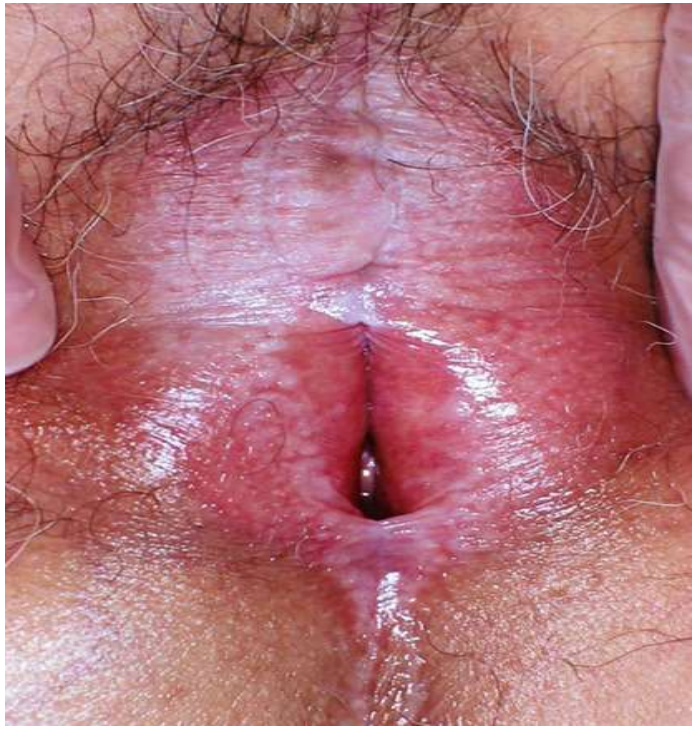
Lichen Planus

Physical exam:

- Glassy, bright red erosions and ulceration of the vulva/vagina
- White striae or border (Wickham's striae)
- Papulosquamous or hypertrophic lesions
- Scarring of the vulva
- Obliteration of the vagina (in severe cases)
- Easy tearing and bleeding

Diagnosis:

Biopsy

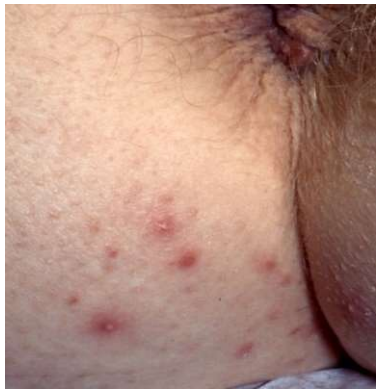


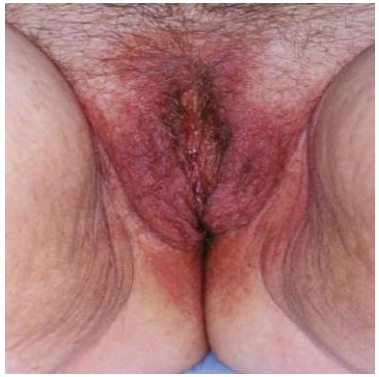
Lichen Planus

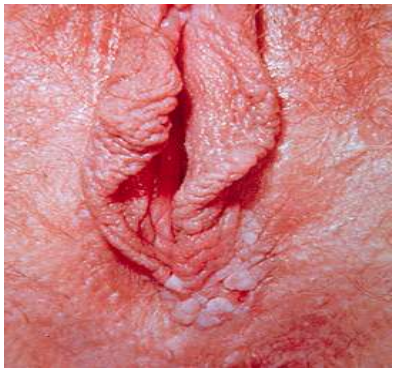
- Treatment:
  - Fluocinonide 0.05% or clobetasol propionate 0.05% qd
  - Intravaginal hydrocortisone suppositories
  - Corticosteroid ointment applied to a vaginal dilator and inserted into the vagina
  - Referral to dermatology

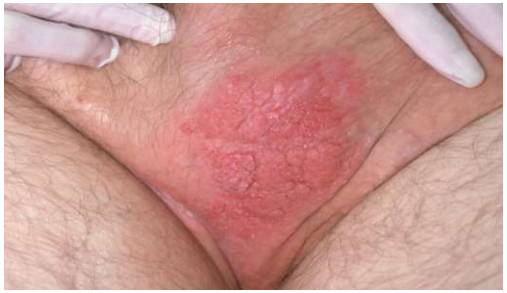
Other Vulvar Conditions

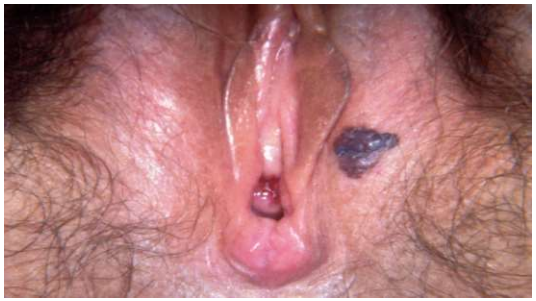
- Folliculitis
- Contact dermatitis
- Vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia (VIN)
- Melanoma
- Paget's disease





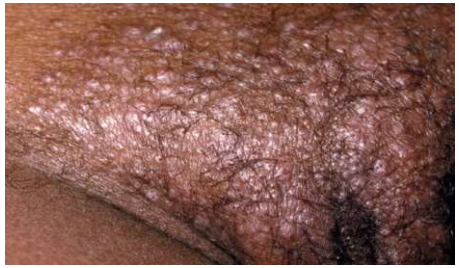






Back to Case 1…

- Patient clues:
  - PMH of eczema and major depression
  - Middle aged
  - PE with thickened lichenified plaques with exaggerated skin markings and co-exsisting papules (prurigo nodularis)
- Diagnostic biopsy shows…



Lichen Simplex Chronicus

Treatment and patient education:

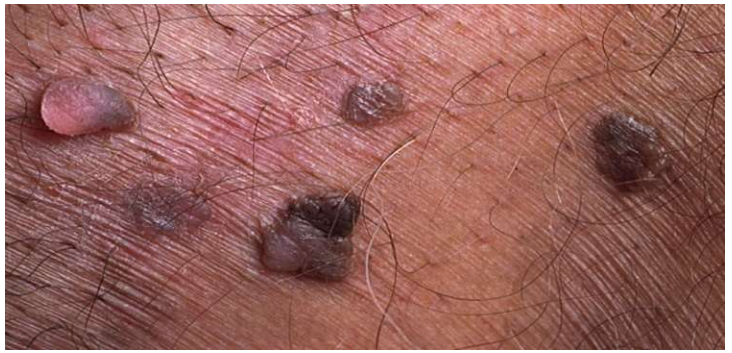
- Antihistamine
- Skin lubricants/emollients
- Pyschologic re-evaluation
- High-potency/superpotent topical steroid cream
- Flurandrenolide tape
- Do NOT scratch

Case 2

- A 27 y/o G0P0 sexually active female presents with 2 weeks of “bumps.” She describes intermittent itching/irritation.
- PMH: abnormal pap 3 months prior showed normal cytology but was positive for HPV 6 and 11; colposcopy performed and unremarkable
- SH: + tobacco, smokes ½ ppd
- Medications: multivitamin, subdermal contraceptive implant
- Vital signs: WNL

Case 2

- On exam you see the following, what is your diagnosis?
  A. Condyloma acuminate (warts)
  B. Genital herpes
  C. Molluscum contagiosum
  D. Lichen simplex chronicus
  E. Lichen planus
  F. Folliculitis
  G. Vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia (VIN)
  H. Paget's disease



Case 2

Condyloma acuminate (warts)

Treatment and patient education:

- Trichloroacetic acid (80-90% solution) – weekly application
- Offer STI screening
- Partner notification
- Condom use
- Consider HPV vaccine
- Follow-up Pap smear (per guidelines)

Case 3

- A 36 y/o G1P1 sexually active female postpartum week 8, breastfeeding on OCPs presents with 2 weeks of “vaginal discharge.” She describes intermittent itching/irritation and dyspareunia.
- PMH: Celiac disease
- Medications: prenatal vitamin, norgestimate/ethinyl estradiol
- Vital signs: WNL

Case 3

- What is your diagnosis?
  A. Genitourinary syndrome of menopause
  B. Bacterial vaginitis
  C. Candidiasis vaginitis
  D. Trichomoniasis vaginitis
  E. Desquamative inflammatory vaginitis
  F. Other STI

Let’s discuss further…

Vaginal Conditions

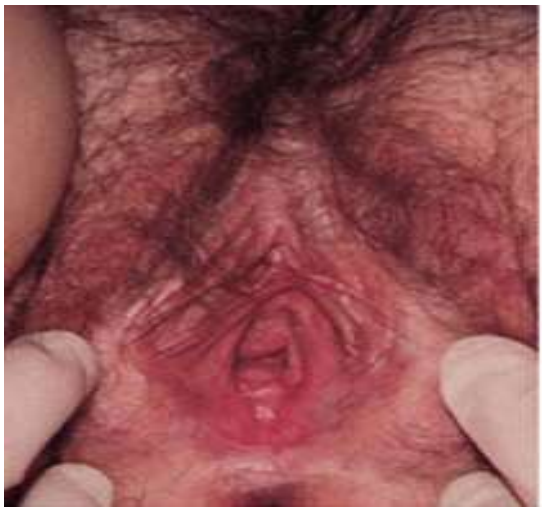
- Genitourinary syndrome of menopause
- Bacterial Vaginitis
- Trichomoniasis Vaginitis
- Desquamative inflammatory vaginitis

Genitourinary syndrome of menopause (atrophic vaginitis/vaginal atrophy)

- Caused by a low estrogen state
  - Vaginal pH rises
- Risk factors:
  - Menopause (affects 50+%; only 25% seek treatment)
  - Primary ovarian insufficiency
  - Chemotherapy
  - Pelvic irradiation
  - Hypothalamic amenorrhea
  - Hyperprolactinemia
  - Lactation
  - Medications (OCP, aromatase inhibitors, tamoxifen, gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonists or antagonists)

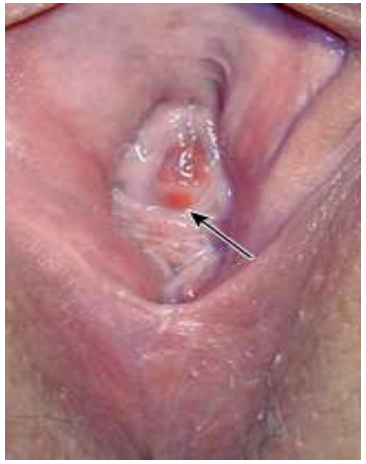
Genitourinary syndrome of menopause

- Symptoms:
  - Dryness
  - Soreness/irritation
  - Itching
  - Thin, watery, yellow or gray discharge
  - Dyspareunia
  - Vulvodynia
  - Vaginal spotting
  - Urinary urgency and frequency
  - Incontinence
  - Recurrent UTI
  - Dysuria



Genitourinary syndrome of menopause

- Physical exam:
  - Labial thinning
  - Phimosis of the clitoral prepuce
  - Pale, dry vulva/vagina
  - Shortened or narrow vagina
  - Diminished vaginal rugae
  - Serosanguineous or watery discharge
  - Vulvovaginal erythema +/- bleeding (small punctate hemorrhages)
  - Atrophy of the cervix
  - Urethral caruncle (soft, smooth, bright red eversion of urethra)



Genitourinary syndrome of menopause

- Diagnosis:
  - Clinical
    - Vaginal pH 4.5 or greater
    - Wet prep (rule out infection)
    - Urinalysis (rule out infection)
    - Vulvar biopsy

Genitourinary syndrome of menopause

- Treatment:
  - Moisturizers
    - Water-based products available as liquids or gels
    - Used qd or every few days for maintenance
    - Oil-based lubricants may degrade condoms
  - Lubricants
    - Water-based or silicone-based products
      - Silicone based lubricants last longer but can impair erections
      - Silicone-based lubricants should not be used with silicone-coated sex aids
      - Used for comfort with sexual activity
  - Topical lidocaine ointment/gel to relieve insertional pain
    - Applied to the introitus 5-10 mins before sexual activity

Genitourinary syndrome of menopause

- Treatment continued:
  - Hormones (creams, tablets, rings, patches, orals):
    - Discuss risks/benefits, age, length of treatment, type of hormone
    - Risks:
      - Combined therapy 5+ yrs is associated with increased risk of breast cancer
      - DVT risk
      - Ischemic stroke (not hemorrhagic)
      - Decreased sex drive (possible lower free testosterone)
      - Cognition (data mixed)
    - Benefits: (oral/transdermal)
      - Treatment of hot flashes
      - Reduces mood instability/concentration difficulties, improves quality of life
      - Slows development of atherosclerosis
      - Reduces bone loss/fracture risk
      - Associated with reduced risk of DM2

Genitourinary syndrome of menopause

- Types of estrogen
  - Oral
  - Transdermal
  - Topical

Genitourinary syndrome of menopause

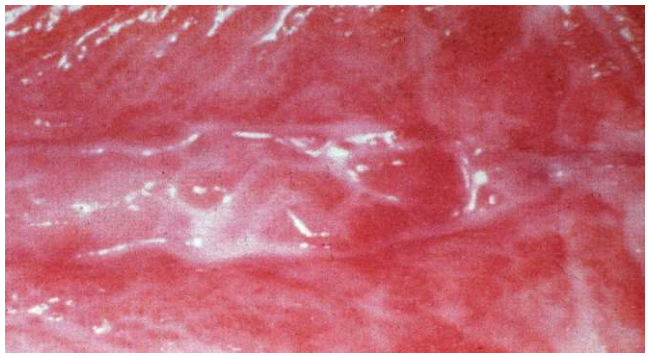
- Types of progesterone
  - Oral
  - Avoid transdermal - unpredictable absorption
  - Levonorgestrel IUC (off-label)

Genitourinary syndrome of menopause

- How long?:
  - Shortest interval
  - Lowest dose for symptom management
  - Normal menopause
    - Limit to 3-5 years
  - Surgical menopause
    - Until age of menopause

Bacterial Vaginitis (BV)
(Gardnerella or Hemophilis vaginalis)

- Caused by a change of vaginal flora; reduction of lactobacilli and increase of coccobacilli and other organisms
  - Rise of pH > 4.5
- Most common cause of abnormal discharge
- Incidence (age 14-49):
  - 29% of women
  - 50% African American



Bacterial Vaginitis

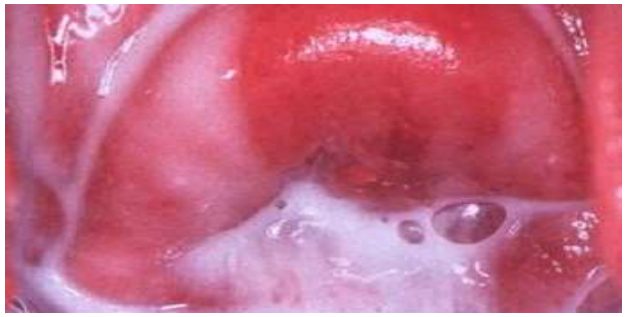
- Common organisms:
  - Gardnerella vaginalis
  - Prevotella species
  - Porphyromonas species
  - Bacteroides species
  - Peptostreptococcus species
  - Mycoplasma hominis
  - Ureaplasma urealyticum
  - Mobiluncus species

Bacterial Vaginitis

- Risk factors:
  - Multiple or new sex partners
  - Douching
  - Cigarette smoking
  - Poverty

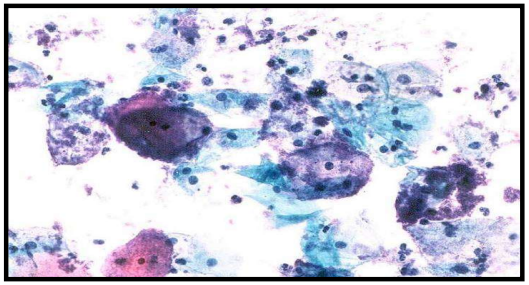
Bacterial Vaginitis

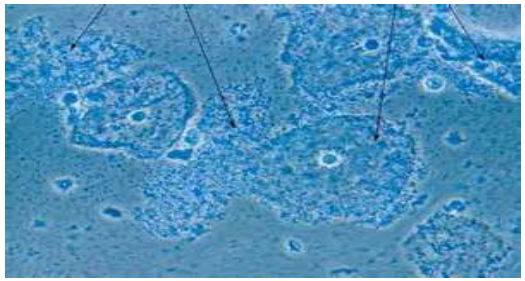
- Symptoms and physical exam:
  - Fishy odor, especially after intercourse
  - Thin, off-white discharge
  - Rare: dysuria, dyspareunia, pruritus, erythema, vaginal inflammation



Bacterial Vaginitis

- Diagnosis:
  - Gram Stain (Nugent score)—gold standard
  - Amsel Criteria: must have 3 out of 4
    - Thin, off-white discharge
    - pH greater than 4.5
    - Positive whiff test (10% KOH added to discharge)
    - Clue cells (coccobacilli on the surface of epithelial cells) on saline wet mount
- Tests NOT to be used: vaginal culture, Pap smear





Bacterial Vaginitis

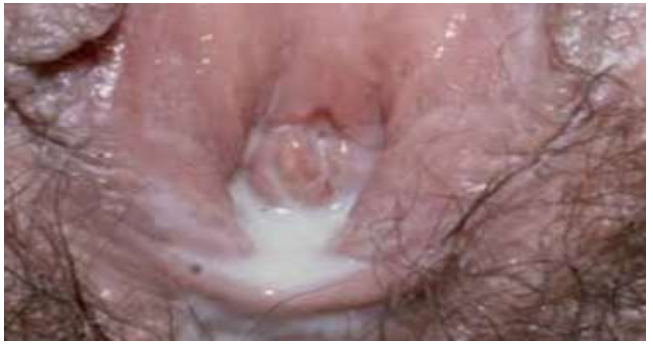
- Infection consequences:
  - Higher risks of:
    - STIs (HSV-2, HPV, HIV, gonorrhea, chlamydia, trichomonas)
    - PID and infertility
    - Cervicitis and endometritis
    - Cystitis
    - Post-gyn surgery and postpartum infections
    - Preterm delivery
    - CIN

Bacterial Vaginitis

- Treatment:
  - Metronidazole (oral or vaginal)
    - 500 mg po bid x 7 days OR 0.75% gel 5 gm qd x 5 days
    - Avoid alcohol
  - Clindamycin cream 2%
    - 1 applicator (5g) vaginally hs x 7 days (oil based = avoid condoms up to 5 days after use)

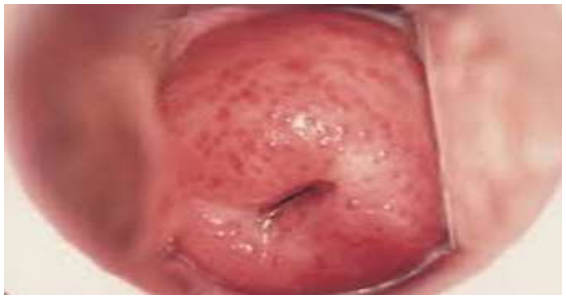
Trichomoniasis Vaginitis

- Caused by a protozoan infection (Trichomoniasis vaginalis)
  - Vaginal pH >5.0
- Can cause preterm delivery
- Risk factors:
  - Sexual activity



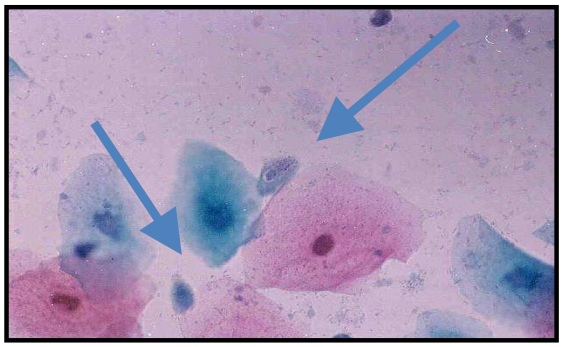
Trichomoniasis Vaginitis

- Symptoms and physical exam:
  - 70-85% asymptomatic
  - Discharge (odorous, frothy, clear-yellow-green)
  - Dyspareunia or lower abdominal pain
    - Bleeding after intercourse
  - Soreness (vulva/vagina)
  - Itching
  - Burning
  - External dysuria and frequency
  - Vaginal erythema
  - Vulvar dermatitis
  - Cervicovaginitis (strawberry cervix)



Trichomoniasis Vaginitis

- Diagnosis:
  - Saline microscopy
    - Pear-shaped with red granules and slit-like nucleus
    - Lack of chromatin structure of stripped nuclei
  - Vaginal pH >5.0
  - Rapid antigen and nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT)



Trichomoniasis Vaginitis

- Treatment:
  - Metronidazole 2 g po in a single dose
  - Tinidazole 2 g po in a single dose
- Avoid alcohol

Desquamative Inflammatory Vaginitis (DIV)

- Cause unknown (possible bacterial overgrowth, vaginal atrophy, lichen planus variant)
  - Occurs in 8% with persistent vaginitis
- Risk factors:
  - Hypoestrogenic state (postpartum, breastfeeding, peri/postmenopause, OCPs)

Desquamative Inflammatory Vaginitis

- Symptoms and physical exam:
  - Copious discharge (yellow or brown)
  - Burning of vagina
  - Severe dyspareunia/postcoital bleeding
  - Severe introital/vaginal erythema
- Diagnosis:
  - White blood cells on saline microscopy
  - Vaginal cultures
  - Increased vaginal pH > 4.5

Desquamative Inflammatory Vaginitis

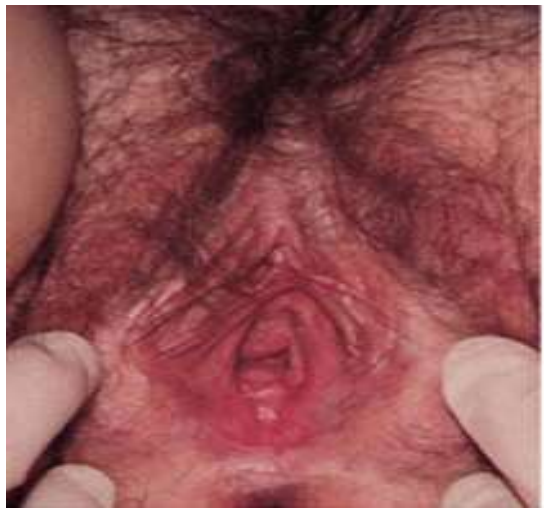
- Treatment:
  - Clindamycin cream 2% vaginal cream 5 gm/d x 4 weeks OR
  - Hydrocortisone 10% vaginal cream, 3 gm/d x 4 weeks
    - Other hydrocortisone creams, rectal and vaginal suppositories can be used as alternatives
  - Estrogen to prevent reoccurrence

Other Vaginal Conditions

- STIs
  - Gonorrhea
  - Chlamydia
- Foreign body/retained tampon
- Cervicitis/endometritis
- PID

Back to Case 3…

- Patient clues:
  - Postpartum week 8 and breastfeeding
  - On OCP
  - PE with a pale, dry vulva, thinning of the vulvar skin and diminished vaginal rugae
- Vaginal pH is 5.5; wet prep is normal
- Diagnostic biopsy shows...



Genitourinary syndrome of menopause

Treatment and patient education:

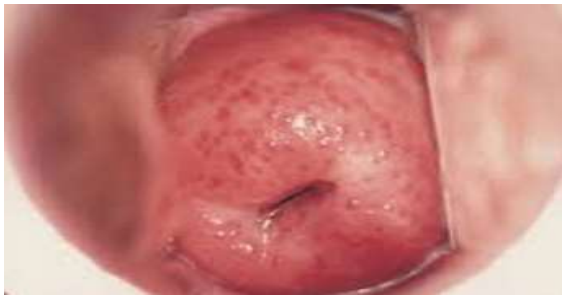
- Moisturizers/lubricants
- Consider short term topical estrogen (no systemic symptoms)
- Symptoms will likely improve with time
- Re-evaluate

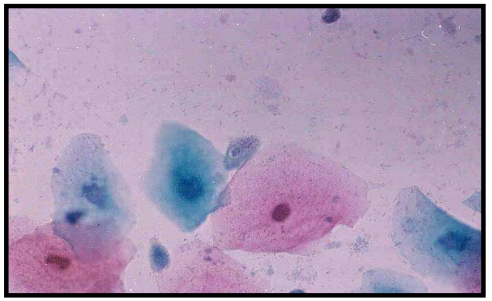
Case 4

- A 19 y/o G0P0 sexually active female presents with 1 week of “vaginal discharge.” She describes intermittent itching/irritation and dyspareunia. She describes discharge as odorous and yellow-green.
- PMH: ADD
- Medications: levonorgestrel IUC
- Vital signs: WNL

Case 4

- On exam you see, what is your diagnosis?
  A. Genitourinary syndrome of menopause
  B. Bacterial vaginitis
  C. Candidiasis vaginitis
  D. Trichomoniasis Vaginitis
  E. Desquamative inflammatory vaginitis
  F. Other STI





Trichomoniasis Vaginitis

Treatment and patient education:

- Metronidazole or Tinidazole
- Avoid alcohol (24 hrs after metronidazole or 72 hrs after tinidazole)

Summary

- Not all discharge is abnormal
- Obtain a thorough history
  - Ask about vulvovaginal symptoms
- Do the physical exam
- 1+ condition may be causing symptoms
- Recurrence is common, treatment and patient education is needed
- Discuss prevention and vulvar/vaginal care recommendations

	Normal	Bacterial Vaginosis	Yeast Vaginitis	Trichomoniasis
Frequency	20% mixed BV/yeast	29-50%+ (30% recurrence @ 1 mo)	25+% (50% lifetime recurrence)	2-5+%
Symptoms		Fishy odor, no itch	**Itch**, thick/cheesy discharge	
Vaginal signs, discharge	White, opaque pale	**Watery**, **fishy**, thin, milky white, malodor, **NO inflammation**	**Clumpy**, **white**, thick, discharge, **vulvar inflammation**	Frothy, gray or yellow-green, malodorous, bright **cervical inflammation**
KOH "whiff"	Negative	**Positive**	Negative	Often positive
Saline micro	Lactobacilli and epithelial cells	**Clue cells**, few WBC's 70-80% sensitive	Negative, few WBC's	Motile flagellated protozoa, many WBC's 70% sensitive
KOH micro	Negative	Negative	Pseudohyphae or budding yeast 70% sensitive	Negative
Vaginal pH	3.5-4.5	>4.5	Normal (usually <4.5)	>4.5-5
Culture / PCR	60% have Gardnerella spp., 40% have Candida spp.	Culture poor predictive value, often Gardnerella spp. PCR poor predictive value	Often Candida spp.	PCR test specific

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