

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Caïc bãnh láy truyãön qua âæåìng tçnh duûc

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Objectives

Muêu tiêu

- Review the diagnosis and treatment of the following sexually transmitted diseases and conditions:
Än laûi châøn âoaïn vài âiãöu trë caïc bãûnh láy truyãön qua âæåìng tçnh duûc:
 - Herpes
 - Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (Viãm nhiãùm häú châûu)
 - Syphilis (Giang mai)
 - HIV/AIDS
 - Human Papilloma Virus (Suïi maìo gai)
 - Infectious Vaginitis (Viãm ám âaûo nhiãùm khuáøn²)

History Bāûnh sæí

- Detailed sexual history important

Tiãön sæí càûn keî vân hoaût âäüng tçnh
duûc ráút quan troüng

- sexual practice affects the risk of infection
quan hâû tçnh duûc aính hæåíng âãún nguy
cå nhiãùm khuáøn

History

Bānh sæí

- Most infections require skin to skin contact or exchange of bodily fluids for transmission

Háou hāút caïc láy nhiãùm âoìi hoíi sæû
tiãúp xuïc træûc tiãúp hoàûc trao âäøi
dëch cå thãø

Physical Examination

Khaïm lám saìng

- Examine inguinal region for rashes, adenopathy, skin lesions
Khaïm caïc ban, haûch, täøn thæång da åí beûn
- Examine vulva for lesions and ulcerations
Khaïm ám häü tçm caïc täøn thæång vai ëoeït

Physical Examination

Khaïm lám saìng

- Use speculum to examine cervix and vagina for discharge and lesions
Dùng mói vét âaø khaïm cäø tæí cung vai ám âaûo phaït hiãûn khê hæ vai caïc täøn thæång
- Palpate uterus and adnexa
Khaïm tæí cung vai pháön phuû
 - Note presence of tenderness
Chuï yï coï âau khi khaïm
 - Note masses in adnexa
Chuï yï caïc khäúi áí pháön phuû

Laboratory Testing

Xeit nghiāum

- Examine vaginal discharge if present
Xeit nghiāum khê hæ năúu coi
 - Wet Mount-saline mixed with vaginal discharge
Soi tæåi khê hæ âaî hoai loaîng vâiïi næåïc muäúi sinh lyï
 - Potassium hydroxide mixed with dried vaginal secretions
Potassium hydroxide hoai vâiïi caïc cháút tiãut ám âaûo âaî âæåüç laim khä

Laboratory Testing

Xeit nghiāum

- Culture cervix for gonorrhea and chlamydia if patient is at high risk for these infections

Xeit nghiāum tãú baò cäø tæí cung tçm
láûu cáöu vaì chlamydia nãúu bãûnh
nhán coï nguy cå cao bë caic nhiäùm
truìng naìy

STD

Caïc bãnh láy truyän qua âæåìng tçnh duûc

- Sexual partners of patients diagnosed with sexually transmitted diseases should be tested and treated to prevent reinfection

Caïc bañh tçnh cuía bãnh nhán bë
bãnh láy truyän qua âæåìng tçnh
duûc cáön âæåüc xeït nghiãûm vai
âiãöu trë âãø phoïng taïi nhiãûm

STD

Caïc bãnh láy truyãön qua âæåìng tçnh duûc

- Fifty percent of patients diagnosed with one sexually transmitted infection will have co-existing infections

50% caïc bãnh nhán bë mäüt bãnh láy truyãön qua âæåìng tçnh duûc seî coi caïc nhiäùm trùng khaïc cuïng täön taûi

Herpes Genitalis

Herpes sinh duúc

- Herpes is very contagious
Herpes ráút láy
- 75% of sexual partners of infected individuals will contract the disease
75% caïc baûn tçnh cuía ngæåìi bë bãûnh seî bë láy nhiãùm
- 85% of genital herpes is caused by the type 2 virus
85% herpes sinh duúc do vius loaûi 2 gáy nân

Herpes Genitalis

Herpes sinh duúc

- Clinical course

Diãùn tiãún lám saìng

- 2-5 days after infection patient experiences burning and tingling in vulva and vagina
2-5 ngày sau khi nhiễm bãûnh nhán coï caím giaïc boíng raït vài ngæêia ran åí ám häü vài ám âaûo

Herpes Genitalis

Herpes sinh duuc

- 3-7 days after infection patient will develop very painful vesicular and ulcerated lesions
3-7 ngaiy sau nhiãum seî xuáut hiãûn caïc muûn næåïc vaì caïc tæøn thæång loeït ráut âau
- Many patients will have difficulty urinating because of the pain
Nhiãou bãûnh nhán âi tiãøu khoïi vc âau

Herpes Genitalis

Herpes sinh duuc

- Primary infection

Så nhiãùm

- In addition to the painful lesions patients can develop malaise, fever, inguinal adenopathy

Thãm vaò caic tæøn thæång âau bãûnh nhán
coï thãø bë mäût moíi, säút, haûch beûn

Herpes Genitalis

Herpes sinh duúc

- Aseptic meningitis may also develop one week after the lesions appear

Coï thãø bë Viãm maìng naô vã khuáøn mäüt
tuáön sau khi täøn thæång xuáút hiãûn

- Patients will have fever, headache and stiff neck
Bãûnh nhán seî bë sãút, âau âáöu vaì cæïng gaïy
- This resolves within one week without treatment
Caïc triãûu chæïng naìy seî biãún máüt trong voìng
mäüt tuáön mai khäng coï âiãöu trë

Herpes Genitalis

Herpes sinh duúc

- Physical examination

Khai m lám sa ng

- Clear vesicles may be found

Co i thao t cm thau y ca ic mu un n ae a ic trong

- Vesicles burst and form shallow painful ulcers with a red border

**Ca ic mu un n ae a ic va i ra va i ta uo th a nh ca ic
v a ut loe it n a ng a au v a ii b a i a o i**

Herpes Genitalis

Herpes sinh duuc

- Physical examination

Khaïm lám saìng

- Vesicles and ulcers may appear on vulva, vagina, cervix, buttocks

Caïc muûn næåïc vai caïc vãút loeït coï thãø xuáút hiãûn åí ám häü, ám âaûo, cäø tæí cung, mäng

Herpes Genitalis

Herpes sinh duúc

- Diagnosis

Cháøn âoaïn

- Mostly based on the typical history and physical findings

**Háöu hääút dæûa vaòo bãûnh sœí vaì caïc dáúu
hiäuu lám saìng âiäøn hçnh**

- Patients with recurrent herpes will know themselves when they develop a recurrence based on the typical symptoms

**Caïc bãûnh nhán bë taïï nhiäùm herpes seî tæû
phaït hiäûn âæåüc dæûa vaòo caïc triäûu
chæïng âiäøn hçnh**

Herpes Genitalis

Herpes sinh duuc

- Diagnosis

Cháøn âoaïn

- Herpes virus is shed for three weeks after the lesions appear

**Virus herpes bë loaûi boí khoaíng ba tuáön sau
khi täøn thæång xuáút hiãûn**

- lesions can be cultured for herpes

**Coï thãø xeït nghiãûm caïc täøn thæång âãø tçm
herpes**

Herpes Genitalis

Herpes sinh duúc

- Diagnosis

Cháøn âoaïn

- The lesions may be scraped and the scrapings stained

**Caïc tääøn thæång coï thääø bë loeït vai caïc vãút
loeït bë âäøi maiù (bë nhiäùm khuáøn)**

- Under the microscope giant cells may be found which are characteristic of herpes infection

**Coï thääø tçm tháúy caïc tãú baìo khäøng läö âàûc
træng cho nhiäùm herpes nhâì kênh hiäøn vi**

Herpes Genitalis

Herpes sinh du c

- Treatment

Âi  u tr  

- Treatment should be focused on the lesions themselves and the symptoms

C  n t  u  p trung âi  u tr   c  i  c t  o  n th  e  ng v  i
c  i  c tri  u ch  e  ng

- Keep lesions clean and dry to avoid bacterial infection

Gi  e  i c  i  c t  o  n th  e  ng   e  u  c sa  ch v  i kh  
â  o   tra  nh nhi  u  m khu  o  n

Herpes Genitalis

Herpes sinh duuc

- Treatment

Âiäöu trë

- Topical anesthetics such as lidocaine may help

Gáy tã cuuc bæü coï thæø coï êch

- Oral medications such as acyclovir only decrease the duration of symptoms

Thuäúc uäúng nhæ acyclovir chè laìm
giaím thåìi gian biäøu hiäûn triäûu chæëng

Herpes Genitalis

Herpes sinh duúc

- Treatment

Âiäöu trë

- Oral medication must be started within 3 days of the start of symptoms to be effective
Thuäúc uäúng phaïi âæåüç dùng trong voìng 3 ngaiy kãø tæì khi triäûu chæïng bàõt âáöu xuáút hiäûn måïi coï hiäûu quaí

Herpes Genitalis

Herpes sinh duúc

- Treatment

Âiäöu trë

- Oral medication can be used to reduce the chance of recurrent herpes in patients with frequent episodes

Thuäúc uäúng coï thãø âæåüç sæí duûng âãø laìm giaím taïï nhiãùm herpes åí caïc bãûnh nhán hay bë nhiãùm nhiäöu âåüt

Herpes Genitalis

Herpes sinh duuc

- Herpes and Pregnancy

Herpes vai thai nghein

- If herpes lesions are present at the time of vaginal delivery, there is a 50% chance of transmission to the baby

Nāuu caic tæøn thæång herpes hiãûn diãûn vaøo thåìi âiãøm âeí âæåìng dæåïi thç em beï coï khaí nàng bë nhiãùm 50%

- Risk is lower for recurrent lesions

Nguy cå tháúp hân âäúi vâïi caic tæøn thæång taïi nhiãùm

Herpes Genitalis

Herpes sinh duúc

- Herpes and Pregnancy

Herpes và thai nghein

- 80 % of babies infected with herpes at birth will die

80% caïc em beï bë nhiãùm herpes luïc sinh seï chãút

- Cesarean section recommended for patients who have active herpes lesions while in labor

Nãn mäø âeí cho caïc thai phuû chuyãøn daû mai coï caïc täøn thæång herpes hoaût âäüng⁶

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)

Viêm nhiễm ổ bụng (PID)

- PID is the infection of the upper female genital tract: uterus, fallopian tubes and ovaries

PID là viêm nhiễm khuỷu ổ bụng sinh duuc trán
ái nái: tæí cung, voi træïng và buööng træïng

- Bacteria ascend to the upper genital tract through the cervix

Vi khuỷu xám nháüp và âæåìng sinh duuc
trán qua cäø tæí cung

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)

Viām nhiāùm häú cháûu (PID)

- Most common organisms are *Nisseria Gonorrhoea* and *Chlamydia Trachomatis*
Caïc taïc nhán thæåìng gàûp nháút laì
Nisseria Gonorrhoea và *Chlamydia Trachomatis*
- In chlamydia infection it is more common to find pus coming from the cervix
Trong nhiāùm chlamydia thæåìng gàûp chaíy muí tæì cäø tæí cung hân

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)

Viām nhiāùm häú châuu (PID)

- The cervical mucus resists spread of infection upward

Cháút nháøy áí cäø tæí cung chäúng laûi sæû
nhiāùm khuáøn ngæåüc doing

- Mucus is thicker in the second half of the menstrual cycle because of progesterone

Låïp cháút nháøy daiy hân áí næña sau cuía kyì kinh do
progesterone

- Oral contraceptives make the mucus thicker which helps to reduce the chance for infection

Caïc thuäúc ngæìa thai âæåìng uäúng laìm cho låïp cháút
nháøy daiy hân nân giuïp laìm giaím nguy cå nhiāùm
khuáøn

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)

Viām nhiāùm häú châûu (PID)

- Tubal ligation also protects against PID
Sæû triãût saín baìng caïch thàôt voìi træïng cuïng baío vãû chäúng laûi PID
- PID may involve infection of the endometrium or fallopian tubes and ovaries
PID coï thãø bao gäöm nhiäùm khuáøn näüi maûc tæí cung hoàûc voìi træïng vai buäöng træïng
 - Abscesses may form in the adnexa
Aïp xe coï thãø hçnh thaïnh åí pháön phuû

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)

Viām nhiāùm häú cháûu (PID)

- Other organisms, mostly anaerobic bacteria, infect the the tubes
Caïc taïc nhán khaïc, háöu häút laì vi khuáøn yãúm khê, gáy nhiäùm khuáøn voìi træïng
- Chlamydia (Bãûnh Chlamydia)
 - More common than Gonorrhea
Thæåìng gàûp hân Gonorrhea
 - Can cause chronic infections, chronic pelvic pain, infertility
Coï thãø gáy nhiäùm khuáøn maûn tênh, âau vuìng cháûu maûn, vä sinh

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

Viêm nhiễm hố chậu

- Chlamydia (Bãnh Chlamydia)
 - Women with three or more sexual partners have a 5 times higher risk of infection
Caïc phuû næî quan hñu vñïi ba baûn tñnh hoàûc hñn næîa coï nguy cå nhiñùm khuáøn cao hñn 5 láön

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

Viām nhiāùm häú cháûu

- Chlamydia (Bãûnh Chlamydia)
 - Mild cases may be asymptomatic yet lead to infertility or ectopic pregnancy from tubal damage

Caïc træåìng hâüp nheû coï thãø khäng coï triâuu chæïng tuy nhiän dáùn âãún vä sinh hoàûc mang thai laûc chäù do tæøn thæång voiî træïng

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

Viām nhiāùm häú cháûu

- Chlamydia: Physical Findings
Chlamydia: Caïc dáúu hiāûu lám saìng
 - Cervicitis-mucopurulent cervical discharge
Viām cäø tæí cung – khê hæ muí nháøy
 - Culture from cervical secretions will confirm the diagnosis
Xeït nghiāûm tâú baò dëch tiãút cäø tæí cung seî cho cháøn âoaïn chàõc chàõn

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

Viêm nhiûm häú châûu

- Chlamydia: Physical Findings
Chlamydia: Caïc dáúu hiãûu lám saìng
 - Perihepatitis (Fitz-Hugh-Curtis syndrome) may develop after chlamydia or gonorrhea infections
Viêm quanh gan (häüi chæïng Fitz-Hugh-Curtis) coï thäø phaït triãøn sau nhiûm chlamydia hoàûc gonorrhea

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

Viām nhiāùm häú cháûu

- Chlamydia-Treatment
Chlamydia – Âiãöu trë
 - Doxycycline-first choice
Doxycycline – choün læûa âáöu tiän
 - Erythromycin-second choice, also use in pregnant patients
Erythromycine – choün læûa thæi hai, cuûng dùng chä caïc bãûnh nhán mang thai

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

Viām nhiāùm häú cháûu

- Gonorrhea (Bãûnh Láûu)
 - Like chlamydia, gonorrhea may cause recurrent infections, pelvic pain and infertility

Giäúng nhæ chlamydia, gonorrhea coi thãø gáy caïc nhiāùm khuáøn taïi phaït, âau vuìng cháûu vai vë sinh

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

Viãm nhiãùm häú cháûu

- Gonorrhea (Bãûnh Láûu)
 - Infertility occurs in 15% of patients after a single episode of salpingitis
Vä sinh xaíy ra åí 15% caïc bãûnh nhán sau khi bë viãm voìi træïng mäüt láön

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

Viām nhiāùm häú cháûu

- Gonorrhea (Bãnh Láûu)
 - Gonorrhea may infect the pharynx or joints as well as the pelvic organs
Gonorrhea coi thao gay nhiäum khuáøn häou hoüng hoàûc khåïp cuïng nhæ caïc cå quang vuïng cháûu

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

Viãm nhiãùm häú cháûu

- Gonorrhea-symptoms
Gonorrhea – caïc triãûu chæïng
 - Malodorous, purulent discharge from the cervix, urethra, or anus
Khê hæ muí nàûng muìi tæì cäø tæí cung, niãûu âaûo hoàûc háûu män
 - Bartholin's gland may also become infected
Tuyãún Bartholin coï thäø cuïng bë viãm

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

Viām nhiāùm häú cháûu

- Gonorrhea-symptoms
Gonorrhea – caïc triãûu chæïng
 - Gram's stain of cervical discharge will reveal intracellular diplococci
Nhuäüm Gram khê hæ cäø tæí cung seî tháúy song cáöu näüi baò
 - 15% of women with Gonorrhea infections will develop acute pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)
15% phuû næî bë nhiäùm Gonorrhea seî phaït triãøn bãûnh viām vuìng cháûu cáúp (PID)

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

Viām nhiāùm häú cháûu

- Clinical Criteria for PID diagnosis:
Tiāu chê lám saìng âãø cháøn âoain
PID:
 - Tenderness (Require all 3 for diagnosis):
ÁÚn âau (Âoìi hoíi caí 3 âãø cháøn
âoaïn)
 - Direct abdominal (Khaïm buûng)
 - Adnexal (Pháön phuû)

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

Viām nhiāùm häú cháûu

- Clinical Criteria for PID diagnosis:
Tiāu chê lám saìng âãø cháøn âoaïn PID:
 - At least one of the following:
Täúi thiâøu phaïi coï mäüt trong caïc tiāu chê sau:
 - Positive Gram Stain of cervical pus|
Nhuäüm Gram muí cäø tæí cung cho kãút quaí dæång tñh
 - Temperature more than 38 degrees Celsius
Säút trñ 38°C
 - White blood count more than 10,000
Baûch cáöu trñ 10.000

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

Viêm nhiễm hố chậu

- Clinical Criteria for PID diagnosis:
Tiêu ché lám saìng âao cháoん âoaïn PID:
 - At least one of the following:
Täúi thiäøu phaíi coï mäüt trong caïc tiäu chê sau:
 - Pus on culdocentesis or laparoscopy
Muí choüc doì áí tuïi cuìng hoàûc soi äø buûng
 - Abscess detected on pelvic exam or laparoscopy

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

Viām nhiāùm häú cháûu

- Symptoms of PID are present in many other conditions making diagnosis difficult

Caïc triâûu chæëng cuía PID biãøu
hiâûn åí nhiâöu hçnh thaïi khaïc nhau
laìm khoïi cháøn âoaïn

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

Viām nhiāùm häú cháûu

- Appendicitis, endometriosis, corpus luteum bleeding, ectopic pregnancy all may have similar symptoms to PID

Táút caí caíc bâûnh viām ruäüt thæìa, laûc näüi maûc tæí cung, chaíy maiü hoaìng thâø, thai laûc chäù coï thâø coï triâûu chæïng giäúng PID

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

Viām nhiāùm häú cháûu

- Treatment
Âiāöu trë
 - Gonorrhea
 - Ceftriaxone 125 mg intra-muscularly
 - Oflaxacin 400 mg orally
 - Treat for chlamydia at same time
Âiāöu trë chlamydia âäöng thåìi

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

Viām nhiāùm häú cháûu

- Treatment
Âiāöu trë
 - PID
 - Cefoxitin/cefotetan plus doxycycline
 - Clindamycin plus gentamycin
 - Ceftriaxone and doxycycline

Tuberculosis

Bãnh lao

- Genital tuberculosis results from spread via bloodstream or lymphatics
Lao sinh duûc laì do sæû lan traìn qua âæåìng maïu hoàûc baûch maûch
- Initially involves the fallopian tubes, spread to ovaries and endometrium in 30-50% of cases
Täøn thæång ban âáöu bao gäöm voìi træïng, lan âãún buäöng træïng vai nääi maûc tæí cung trong 30-50% træåìng hâüp

Tuberculosis

Bāûnh lao

- Diagnosis by biopsy and culture of endometrium
Cháøn âoaïn nhâì sinh thiäút vaì nuäi cáúy näüi maûc tæí cung
- Treat with anti-tuberculosis drugs
Âiãöu trë bàòng caïc thuäúc chäúng lao
- Surgery required if abscess forms or disease is persistent
Cáön phaíi pháøu thuáût nãúu hçnh thaÌnh aïp xe hoàûc bãûnh dai dàóng

Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

Virus gáy u nhuï í ngæåì (HPV)

- Virus is very common (5% of women have active infections)

Nhiãùm virus ráút phäø biãún (5% phuû næî bë nhiãùm virus í thäø hoaût âäüng)

Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

Virus gáy u nhuï í ngæåì (HPV)

- Causes growths/warts(condyloma accuminata) on vulva, cervix, perineum, anus

Gáy nän caïc khäúi u/caïc suìi (bãnh mäöng gai) í ám häü, cäø tæí cung, táöng sinh män, háûu män

Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

Virus gáy u nhuï í ngæåì (HPV)

- Patients with certain HPV subtypes (16, 18, 31 and 45) are at risk for developing cervical cancer

Caïc bãnh nhán bë nhiãùm HPV tiãøu
loaûi (16, 18, 31 và 45) laì coï nguy cå bë
ung thæ cäø tæí cung

Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

Virus gáy u nhuï í ngæåì (HPV)

- Treatment
Âiãöu trë
 - Podophyllin 25% (not in pregnancy)
Khäng dùng khi coï thai
 - Trichloroacetic acid
 - Excision
Càõt boí

Syphilis

Bãnh giang mai

- Caused by the spirochete *Treponema Pallidum*
Gáy nãn bái xoàõn khuáøn *Treponema Pallidum*
- Infects the vulva, vagina and cervix
Gáy viãm áí ám häü , ám âaûo, cäø tæí cung

Syphilis

Bãnh giang mai

- Primary syphilis: 10-60 days after infection a painless ulcer (chancre) forms

Giang mai thâi kyì âáöu: 10-60 ngaiỳ sau khi bë nhiãùm hçnh thaìn h mäüt àø loeït khäng âau (sàng)

Syphilis

Bãnh giang mai

- Secondary syphilis: occurs 4-8 weeks after the primary chancre appears
Giang mai thi ki hai: xy ra 4-8 tun sau khi xut hin sng ban

Syphilis

Bãnh giang mai

- Secondary syphilis
Giang mai thåì kyì hai

- occurs 4-8 weeks after the primary chancre appears
xaíy ra 4-8 tuáön sau khi xuáút hiãün sàng ban âáöu
- Characterized by fever, headache, malaise, sore throat, anorexia, swollen lymph nodes, diffuse symmetric maculopapular rash
Âàûc træng båíi sãút, âau âáöu, mäüt moíi, âau hoüng, chaïn àn, sæng haûch, ban daûng daït sáön âäúi xæïng
 - rash may occur on palms and soles
Ban coï thãø xuáút iãûn åí loïng baìn tay hoàûc loïng baìn chán

Syphilis

Bãnh giang mai

- Secondary syphilis
Giang mai tháii kyì hai
 - Condyloma lata form-flat topped and broad based lesions
Hçnh thaìnà caïc tæøn thæång daûng mäöng gaì vâïi âènh phàóng vaì âaïy räüng

Syphilis

Bãnh giang mai

- Late disease
Bãnh giai âoaûn sau
 - Damage may occur to the central nervous system, heart or great vessels
Coï thãø gáy tæøn thæång hãû tháön kinh trung æång, tim hoàûc caïc maûch maiû lâïn
 - Gummas develop: destructive, necrotic and granulomatous lesions
Phaït triäøn caïc gäm: caïc tæøn thæång loeït, hoaûi tæí vai û haût

Syphilis

Bãnh giang mai

- Diagnosis

Cháøn âoaïn

- Examination of aspirated material from primary or secondary lesions on darkfield microscopy

Khaïm nghiãûm cháút huït ra tæì täøn thæång nguyân phaït hoàûc thæïï phaït trân kênh hiãøn vi nãön âen

- Serum testing-VDRL or RPR tests

Xeït nghiãûm huyãút thanh – xeït nghiãûm VDRL hoàûc RPR

Syphilis

Bãnh giang mai

- Treatment
Âiäöu trë
 - Penicillin
 - Follow VDRL titers
Theo chuáøn âäü VDRL

AIDS

Häüi chæïng suy giaím miãùn dëch màõc phaíi

- Caused by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
Do virus gáy suy giaím miãùn dëch áí ngæåìi gáy nãñ
- Spread by:
Láy truyãön båíi
 - Sexual contact
Quan hãû tçnh duûc
 - Perinatal transmission from mother to child
Láy nhiãùm trong thâìi kyì chu sinh tæì meû sang con
 - Use of contaminated needles or blood products
Duing kim tiãm hoàûc caïc chãú pháøm cuía maïu âaï bë liñ⁶³

AIDS

Häüi chæïng suy giaím miãùn dëch màõc phaíi

- Diagnosis: serum antibody testing
Cháøn âoaïn: xeït nghiâum khaïng thãø trong huyâut thanh
- Treatment: multiple anti-retroviral drugs (when available)
Âiãöu trë: Thuäúc âa khaïng retrovirus (khi sàôn coï)

AIDS

- Gynecologic disorders associated with AIDS
Caïc räúi loaûn văö phuû khoa coï liän quan
văii AIDS
 - Cervical dysplasia and cancer
Loaûn saín vai ung thæ cäø tæí cung
 - Vulvar dysplasia and cancer
Loaûn saín vai ung thæ ám häü

AIDS

- Perinatal transmission can be reduced by treating with AZT during pregnancy
Coï thãø laìm giaím láy nhiãùm trong thời kyì chu sinh bàòng caïch âiãöu trë våii AZT trong suäút thai kyì
 - Cesarean section also reduces risk of transmission
Mäø âeí cuûng laìm giaím nguy cå truyãön bãûnh

Vaginitis

Viêm âm đạo

- Symptoms

Caic triâu chæing

- Vaginal discharge, itching, painful urination

Khê hæ, ngæïa, âi tiãøu âau

Vaginitis

Viêm âm đạo

- Causes

Nguyên nhân

- Yeast infection, trichomonas, bacterial vaginosis

Nhiễm nấm men, trichomonas, bãnh
âm đạo do vi khuẩn

Vaginitis

Viām ám âaûo

- Diagnosis
Cháøn âoaïn

- Examine vaginal discharge
Khaïm nghiâum khê hæ

- Yeast infections-white clumped discharge, pH of vaginal normal (4)
Nhiâum náum men – khê hæ taûo thaÌnh tæÌng maÍng tràõng, pH ám âaûo bçnh thæåìng (4)

Vaginitis

Viām ám âaûo

- Diagnosis
Cháøn âoaïn
 - Examine vaginal discharge
Khaïm nghiäum khê hæ
 - Trichomonas- Copious, frothy green discharge, pH of vagina high (greater than 5)
Trichomonas – Khê hæ xanh coï boüt, nhiäou, pH ám âaûo cao (låïn hån 5)

Vaginitis

Viām ám âaûo

- Diagnosis
Cháøn âoaïn
 - Examine vaginal discharge
Khaïm nghiâum khê hæ
 - Bacterial Vaginosis-White, thin discharge, fishy odor when potassium hydroxide is added, pH high (greater than 5)
Bãûnh ám âaûo do vi khuáøn – khê hæ tràõng, êt , muïi tanh khi cho thâm potassium hydroxide vào, pH cao (låïn hàn 5)

Vaginitis

Viām ám âaûo

- Diagnosis
Cháøn âoaïn
 - Microscopy
Soi kênh hiãøn vi
 - Yeast infection: Pseudohyphae
Nhiãùm náum men: Soüi náum giaí
 - Trichomonas: Motile forms on wet mount slide
Trichomonas: Di âäüng trãn tiãu baín soi tæåi

Vaginitis

Viêm âm đạo

- Diagnosis
Chẩn đoán
 - Microscopy
Soi kính hiển vi
 - Bacterial vaginosis: Bacteria stuck to epithelial cells on wet mount slide (clue cells)
Bãnh viêm âm đạo do vi khuẩn: Vi khuẩn nòm giæia caïc tãú baò näüi mä trân tiûu baín soi tæái (caïc tãú baò maiu xanh)

Vaginitis

Viām ám âaûo

- Treatment
Âiāöu trë
 - Yeast infections
Nhiāùm náum men
 - Topical antifungal cream in vagina
Bäi kem khaïng náum taûi chäù trong ám âaûo

Vaginitis

Viām ám âaûo

- Treatment
Âiāöu trë
 - Trichomonas
 - Oral metronidazole (2 grams one dose)
Uäúng metrrnidazole (mäüt liāöu 2 gam)
 - Treat sexual partner as well
Âäöng thåìi âiāöu trë cho ngæåìi baûn tçnh

Vaginitis

Viām ám âaûo

- Treatment
Âiāöu trë
 - Bacterial Vaginosis
Bãûnh ám âaûo do vi khuáøn
 - Oral metronidazole (500 milligrams twice a day for one week)
Uäúng metronidazole (500mg hai láön mäùi ngaiÿ trong mäüt tuáön)