

Title: PREVALENCE STUDY OF VULVOVAGINITIS IN RIVERSIDE WOMEN, SEXUALLY ACTIVE, SERVED BY THE PROGRAM “LUZ NA AMAZÔNIA”

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Abstract:

The vulvovaginitis is inflammatory or infectious manifestations of the female genital tract and are the most common cause of vaginal discharge in sexually active women and if not diagnosed and treated properly, entail great chance to promote gynecological complications for the woman. These infections can be divided into three groups, according to microbiological agents that produce, bacterial vaginosis, vulvovaginitis caused by *Candida* and vaginal trichomoniasis. The objective is study the prevalence of vulvovaginitis in adult women, sexually active, residents in riverside communities of Genipaúba and Aurá , located in the city of Belém / Pará, served by the extension program “Luz na Amazônia” in the years 2013 and 2014. The study was done from the Gram stain tests and vaginal secretion swabs collected from women served by the program and the results were stored in database and statistically processed through software and tests, as the BioEstat 5.0, Relative Risk and Fisher's exact test. The prevalence of vulvovaginitis was 78,57%, and the prevalence of bacterial vaginosis, genital infection with *Candida sp.* and vaginitis caused by *Trichomonas vaginalis* was 66,07%, 28,57% and 8,92%, respectively. Co-infection vaginosis and candidiasis were observed in ten women (17.85%) and vaginosis and vaginitis in four women (7,14%). One woman presented the three types of infection (1,78%). There was no statistically significant association between vulvovaginitis and important factors such as age, education, marital status, number of sexual partners, age at onset of sexual activity, condom use and personal hygiene. Regarding the signs and symptoms exhibited by these women, there was a statistical significance in relation to vaginitis and dysuria and the strong odor associated the vulvovaginitis ($p < 0,05$). The Other signs and symptoms were not significant statistically. Due to the needs of this population and the high prevalence of vulvovaginitis found, it is important research and extension projects aimed at the prevention of vulvovaginitis, promoting education in women's health communities and encouraging the achievement of exams often, to minimize the cases of vaginitis and vaginosis in these communities

Key-words: prevalence; vulvovaginitis; riverside woman