

Prevalence, Risk Factors, and Clinical Findings of Candidiasis in Women Supported with Selected Health Centers of Tabriz

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Background & Objectives: Vulvovaginal candidiasis, bacterial vaginosis and trichomoniasis included at least 90% of infectious vaginitis. Midwives have a primary role in vaginal health, not only in proper assessment and management, but also in prevention through patient education. The aim of this study was determining the prevalence, risk factors and clinical findings of Candidiasis in women supported with selected health centers of Tabriz.

Methods: This is a descriptive and analytical study, in which 1000 women who had the specifications of investigation units were selected by random sampling of 12 selected health centers of Tabriz. A questionnaire was used to obtain their personal and reproductive informations, check list for clinical observations and culture methods (sabura agar and diamond), for diagnose vaginal infections. pH of their vaginal discharges was determined. Data were analyzed by using Spss Version 11.5, and frequency, mean and standard deviation, X^2 , Fisher exact test, t student were used to analyse.

Results: The prevalence of candidiasis was 25.2%. Findings showed that, there is relationship between candidiasis infection and history of diseases, pH, number of coitus, number of delivery, number of vaginal delivery, breast feeding status, tip of last delivery and contraceptive Methods. Statistically significant relationship was observed between candidiasis and clinical findings such as pruritis, pruritis with coitus, burning with coitus, dysuria in woman and her husband, dyspareunia, low abdominal pain, urinal symptoms, vaginal status, amount, consistency appearance and color of discharges.

Conclusion: By according to with high prevalence of candidiasis infection and many infected women as asymptomatic carriers, it seems necessary to pay more attention to these infections, and more efforts should be done in order to begin prevention. Midwives and other health professional's infections and risk factors for improving their quality of life.

Keywords: Prevalence; Risk Factors; Clinical Findings; Candidacies