

- Chronic pelvic pain
- It occurs in one fifth of cases and often involves pain during intercourse.
- The risk of pregnancy complications such as miscarriage, premature birth and intrauterine death of the fetus increases in pregnant people with the disease.
- Pelvic abscesses may occur in severe cases

Note: Early treatment (during the first 2-3 days of the disease) significantly reduces the risk of these complications.

### Treatment measures

Treatment includes strong antibiotics. In order to prevent the transmission of infection, the patient's spouse should also be treated.



### Clinical signs:

Symptoms of pelvic infection are usually caused by abnormal vaginal secretion and pain during intercourse. Other symptoms include pain in the lower abdomen in the pelvic area and sensitivity, especially after menstrual bleeding, and it usually worsens during urination and defecation. Other symptoms related to infection are fever, general malaise, anorexia, headache, nausea and vomiting.

### Possible side effects:

- Infertility - due to damage to the fallopian tubes during the disease
- Increased risk of ectopic pregnancy

**Definition:** It is an inflammatory disease in the pelvic cavity that may involve organs such as the uterus, fallopian tubes, and pelvic vascular system.

It is usually caused by bacteria, but viruses, fungi, and parasites may also be involved. Pelvic infection occurs more often from sexual contact, but it may be caused by invasive surgical procedures such as abortion or hysteroscopy (inside the uterus with a camera).

### Predisposing factors:

- Early initiation of sexual intercourse
- A lot of intercourse
- Not using a condom
- Intercourse with sexual partners infected with sexually transmitted diseases
- Having a history of pelvic infections in the past
- Addiction
- Low level of hygiene



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## Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

### Patient Training

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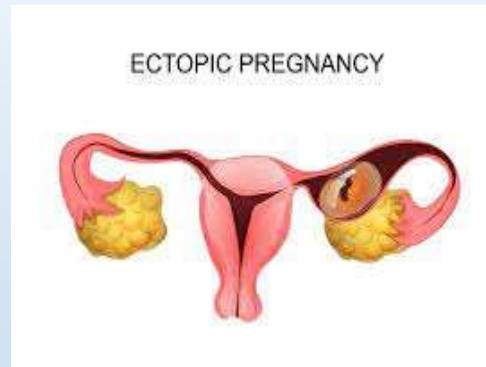
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### An ectopic pregnancy

is a pregnancy outside the womb. The most common place where ectopic pregnancy occurs is the fallopian tubes that have been pulled from the ovary to the uterus.

### Symptoms of ectopic pregnancy

Spotting or lack of menstruation, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, muscle cramps, dizziness, weakness



Sources: Maternal and Child Health - Author: Parvaneh Reza Soltani - 1392 Sanseh Publications - Barak and Novak Women's Diseases - Translator: Dr. Bahram Ghazi Jahani - Golban Publications

### Prevention

The most effective way to prevent pelvic inflammatory disease is to prevent sexually transmitted diseases. Women who are at high risk for pelvic inflammatory disease should have regular checkups, and it's important to ensure that the patient's partner is tested and treated for STDs. This will help prevent the frequent occurrence of pelvic inflammatory disease and sexually transmitted diseases.

### Patient Training

- During the illness, it is better for the patient to rest in bed.
- If a woman is not sure about the health of her sexual partner, using a condom can prevent infection and its subsequent complications.
- It is necessary to observe hygiene of the genital area and wear cotton underwear.
- Symptoms of recurrence of infection include abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting, fever, fatigue and weakness, purulent secretion and vaginal odor.
- All patients with this problem should be checked for signs and symptoms of ectopic pregnancy.