



# Virusne bolesti ženskog genitalnog trakta

## Viral diseases of the female genital tract

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### Apstrakt

Polno prenosive infekcije čine veliku grupu oboljenja koja su izazvana različitim mikroorganizmima. Zbog visokih stopa morbiditeta i čestih komplikacija naročito kod osoba ženskog pola, ova oboljenja predstavljaju zdravstveni problem od opšteg značaja. Neke od polnih infekcija mogu biti asimptomatske, pa se inficirane osobe ne leče, te predstavljaju neprepoznate rezervoare zaraze. Za razliku od bakterijskih infekcija koje su izlečive, virusne infekcije često ostaju doživotno u organizmu inficirane osobe. Cilj ove edukacije je da se učesnici upoznaju sa najčešćim virusnim polnim infekcijama koje se javljaju u predelu vulve: genitalnim herpesom, genitalnim bradavicama – kondilomima i zaraznim moluskama.

Genitalni herpes je izazvan herpes simpleks virusom tip 2, a u kliničkoj slici dominiraju genitalne ulceracije koje zbog svojih karakteristika olakšavaju i transmisiju virusa humane imunodeficijencije. Stoga je bitno infekciju držati pod kontrolom uvođenjem supresivne terapije kod osoba koje imaju više od šest rekurentnih epizoda herpesa tokom jedne godine. S druge strane, infekcija kod trudnica u poslednjem trimestru trudnoće može preći na plod i izazvati ozbiljne komplikacije.

Kondilomi predstavljaju najčešću virusnu polno prenosivu infekciju u našoj sredini. Izazvani su benignim tipovima humanog papiloma virusa: tipom 6 i 11. Zbog čestih recidiva i nakon uklanjanja promena, kondilomi negativno utiču na kvalitet života inficiranih osoba. Neki tipovi humanog papiloma virusa imaju onkogeni potencijal i mogu izazvati karcinom grlića materice i vulve. Pregled za rano otkrivanje karcinoma grlića materice obavlja se jednostavnim Papanikolaou testom.

Zarazne moluske zahvataju vulvu, kao i pubičnu i glutealnu regiju žena. Autoinokulacijom i brijanjem se lako raznose što produžava period infektivnosti obolele osobe. Veliki broj ovih lezija na koži može upućivati na sindrom stečene imunodeficijencije.

Učesnici edukacije biće upoznati sa etiologijom, kliničkom slikom, komplikacijama, najnovijim terapijskim protokolom i preventivnim merama u sprečavanju prenošenja i širenja ovih infekcija. Poseban značaj će biti u promociji vakcinacije žena protiv infekcije izazvane humanim papiloma virusima.

### Abstract

Sexually transmitted infections make up a large group of diseases caused by various microorganisms. Due to high morbidity rates and frequent complications, especially among women, these diseases are a health problem of general importance. Some sexually transmitted infections can be asymptomatic, so infected people are not treated and are unrecognized reservoirs of infection. Unlike bacterial infections, which are curable, viral infections often remain in the body of an infected person for life. The aim of this training is to acquaint participants with the most common viral sexually transmitted infections that occur in the vulva: genital herpes, genital warts - condyloma, and infectious mollusks.

Genital herpes is caused by the herpes simplex virus type 2, and the clinical manifestation is dominated by genital ulcers, which, due to their characteristics, also facilitate the transmission of the human immunodeficiency virus. Therefore, it is important to keep the infection under control by introducing suppressive therapy in people who have more than six recurrent episodes of herpes in one year. On the other hand, infection among pregnant women in the last trimester of pregnancy can spread to the fetus and cause serious complications.

Condyloma is the most common viral sexually transmitted infection in our environment. They are caused by benign types of human papillomavirus: types 6 and 11. Due to frequent recurrences and after removal of the changes, condyloma negatively affects the quality of life of infected people. Some types of human papillomavirus have oncogenic potential and can cause cervical and vulvar cancer. Examination for early detection of cervical cancer is performed with a simple Papanicolaou test.

Infectious mollusks affect the vulva, as well as the pubic and gluteal regions of women. They are easily spread by autoinoculation and shaving, which prolongs the period of infectivity of the infected person. A large number of these skin lesions may indicate acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

Participants will be introduced to the etiology, clinical picture, complications, the latest therapeutic protocol, and preventive measures to prevent the transmission and spread of these infections. It will be of special importance in the promotion of vaccination of women against infection caused by human papillomaviruses.