

## TRICHOMONADOSIS AND INTRAUTERINE CONTRACEPTIVES

by

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**Abstract.** 354 patients with inserted intrauterine contraceptives type Lippes, Spiran W and its modification Spider Cu were observed for four years. All the patients were subjected to periodical examinations. 4 to 12 months after insertion of the contraceptive the presence of vaginal trichomonads was found in 17 of them. The patients were given a typical specific cure with metronidazole, followed by supplementary intrauterine application of 0.2 chlorquinaldine.

Control examination revealed the presence of *T. vaginalis* in none of the cases treated. The contraceptives were removed after 18 to 24 months. In spite of acquired trichomonal inflammation of the genital organ the period of using the intrauterine contraceptives was not shortened. Endometrial biopsies after removal of the contraceptive did not show any changes in the endometrium.

**Conclusion.** The presence of trichomonads found while using the intrauterine contraceptive is not an indication that the spiral should be removed, but that an intensive specific therapy must be applied.

## RZĘSISTKOWICA A WEWNĄTRZMACICZNE ŚRODKI ANTYKONCEPCYJNE

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Na podstawie czteroletniej obserwacji 354 pacjentek autorzy dochodzą do wniosku, że stwierdzenie *T. vaginalis* u kobiet noszących aktualnie wewnątrzmaciczny środek antykoncepcyjny (typu Lippes, Spiran W i Speider Cu) nie jest wskazaniem do jego usunięcia, a jedynie do intensywnej terapii swoistej.

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