

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF
ANTITRICHOMONAL DRUGS

by

Z. STERNADEL and A. PEKSA

Abstract. 122 patients with clinical symptoms of trichomonadosis, confirmed by simultaneous bacteriological analysis of the vaginal excretion, were subjected to treatment with antitrichomonal preparations. All of them were the patients of the Ambulatory of the Ist Clinic of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

In 52 cases there was used Fasigyn-Pfizer (Simplotan), containing 150 mg tinidazole in a tablet. The cure was carried on for 7 days (two tablets a day), the total dose having amounted to 2100 mg. In 26 cases the treatment was extended on the women's partners.

In 45 cases there was used Fasigyn-Pfizer containing 500 mg tinidazole in a tablet. The cure consisted in a single administration of four tablets, the total dose having amounted to 2000 mg. In 37 cases the treatment was extended on the women's partners.

In 9 cases the trichomonal vaginitis was treated with preparation Betadina-NAPP Lab. Ltd., England, in form of suppositories and gel containing polyvinylpyrrolidone and elementary iodine. The cure was carried on for 7-14 days.

In 16 cases of trichomonadosis there was used Canesten-Bayer in form of intrauterine tablets containing 100 mg clotrimazole in a tablet. The cure was carried on for 6-12 days.

Treatment with Betadina and Canesten did not include the sexual partners.

The results were estimated by disappearance of clinical symptoms and by analysis of vaginal smears after the cure was over.

After the treatment with Fasigyn at 150 mg the clinical symptoms disappeared in 46 cases, and no vaginal trichomonads were found in the smears of vaginal excretion in 44 cases (84.6% of cures).

After the treatment with Fasigyn at 2000 mg clinical improvement and lack of vaginal trichomonads in the smears of vaginal excretion were found in 42 cases (93.3% of cures).

After the treatment with Betadina clinical improvement and disappearance of tricomonads from the smears of vaginal excretion was accomplished in 7 out of 9 cases.

After the treatment with Canesten cure was accomplished in 14 out of 16 cases.

All cases with no clinical improvement were those where the treatment was not extended on sexual partners.

Allergic symptoms (exanthema, general itching of skin, abdominalgia) occurred in two cases with Fasigyn and in one case with Betadina.

The highest percentage (93.3%) of cures of trichomonal vaginitis was accomplished after treatment with Fasigyn at 500 mg. It is worth emphasizing, too, that to get good therapeutic results it is desirable to see that patients really take the drug (they should do it in the presence of physician or nurse); as well, it is necessary to extend the treatment on their sexual partners.

The results of treatment with Betadina and Canesten have not been analysed statistically because of too scanty material.

BADANIA PORÓWNAWCZE SKUTECZNOŚCI LEKÓW PRZECIWRZĘSISTKOWYCH

ZBIGNIEW STERNADEL i ANNA PEKSA

I Klinika Położnictwa i Ginekologii IPiG AM, Warszawa

U 122 pacjentek stosowano 3 preparaty przeciwrzęsistkowe, a mianowicie:

97 podawano doustnie Fasigyn (Simplotan) firmy Pfizer (150 mg i 500 mg tinidazolu w tabletkach) w łącznej dawce 2100-2000 mg; leczono równocześnie partnera (63 przypadków). Uzyskano odpowiednio 84,6% i 93,3% wyleczeń.

U 9 pacjentek stosowano Betadinę, tj. polivinylopyrolidon + elementarny jod w czopkach i żelu (firma NAPP Lab. Limited England) — wyleczenie uzyskano w 7 przypadkach.

16 pacjentek otrzymywało 100 mg clotrimazolu w tabletkach; wyleczono 14.

Autorzy podkreślają konieczność dokładnej kontroli przyjmowania leku przez pacjentkę oraz leczenie partnera.

Adres autorów:

02-015 Warszawa, Pl. Starynkiewicza 1/3