

DISCUSSION POINTS/Q+As

Discussion Points for the Management of Women of Reproductive Age Attending Non-genitourinary Medicine Settings Complaining of Vaginal Discharge

The following discussion points have been developed by the FFPRHC Education Committee.

Discussion Points

- 1 Discuss how you might develop a local clinical guideline for the management of patients with vaginal discharge in non-genitourinary medicine settings.
- 2 A 48-year-old woman presents with a history of recurrent vaginal discharge, associated with vulval itch and soreness. She has not been sexually active for 2 years. How would you manage this patient?
- 3 An 18-year-old woman requests a telephone consultation and asks you to prescribe something for her vaginal discharge. She tells you she has just split up with her boyfriend. How do you proceed?

Questions for the Management of Women of Reproductive Age Attending Non-genitourinary Medicine Settings Complaining of Vaginal Discharge

The following questions and answers have been developed by the FFPRHC Education Committee.

Indicate your answer by ticking the appropriate box for each question

	True	False
1 <i>Candida albicans</i> is normally present as an asymptomatic commensal in the vagina in 10–20% women.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Screening all asymptomatic pregnant women for bacterial vaginosis is recommended to reduce the risk of preterm birth.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 A raised vaginal pH (>4.5) is found in association with bacterial vaginosis and <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Oral antifungal agents are more effective than topical medications in the treatment of vulvovaginal candidiasis.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Male partners of women with vulvovaginal candidiasis should be tested and treated.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Vaginal discharge after miscarriage, abortion or postpartum should be investigated at first presentation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 The normal vaginal environment is acidic.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 Assessing risk of STIs is key to determining which investigations to perform with vaginal discharge.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 There is a spontaneous cure rate of 25% with <i>T. vaginalis</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 There may be some value in advising patients with recurrent bacterial vaginosis to avoid douching and strong detergents.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Answers	10 True	9 True	8 True	7 True	6 True
	5 False	4 False	3 True	2 False	1 True