

Cervicitis and Homoeopathy



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Definition

Cervicitis is inflammation of the uterine cervix. (Psora/ Sycosis)

Anatomy

The lower segment of uterus, visible through the vagina is the cervix. There are two main portions of the cervix-

Ectocervix

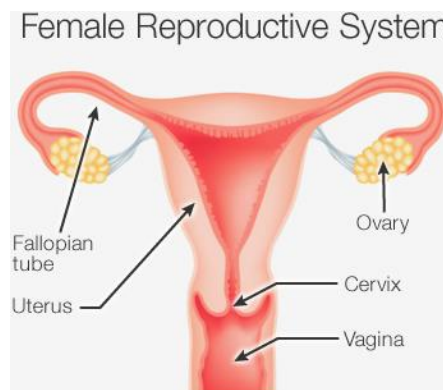
The part of the cervix that can be seen from inside the vagina during a gynecologic examination is known as the ectocervix. An opening in the center of the ectocervix, known as the external os, opens to allow passage between the uterus and vagina.

Endocervix

The endocervix, or endocervical canal, is a tunnel through the cervix, from the external os into the uterus.

Transformation Zone

The overlapping border between the endocervix and ectocervix is called the transformation zone.



Functions

Cervix has an important part of the genital tract, doing several functions such as-

Menstrual function

The cervix is a channel through which blood flows from the uterus. During menstruation, the cervix opens a small amount to permit passage of menstrual flow. In cases of congenital absence of the cervix or from its obstruction, the menstrual blood stagnates inside the uterus.

Static function

Through its situation between the uterus and vagina, it maintains a normal position of the pelvic organs.

Sexual function

With a rich innervation, the cervix stimulates secretion of some hormones and cervical gland secretions.

Fertilization function

Endocervical gland secretions, cervical glere, by composition favors the rise of sperm.

Pregnancy

The cervix is very important both during pregnancy and labor, being a barrier between the vagina and uterus. It produces cervical mucus that changes in consistency during the menstrual cycle to prevent or promote pregnancy.

Child birth

During childbirth, the cervix dilates widely to allow the baby to pass through.

Causes

Main causes of cervicitis are-

Irritation

- Allergies to chemicals in spermicides, douches, or latex rubber in condoms (Causa occasionalis/ Psora)
- Irritation from tampons, pessaries, birth control devices like diaphragms (Causa occasionalis)

Infection

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) causing cervicitis are-

- Gonorrhea (Sycosis)
- Chlamydia (Syphilis)
- Genital herpes (Psora/ Syphilis)
- Trichomoniasis (Psora/ Syphilis)
- Mycoplasma and Ureaplasma urealyticum bacteria (Psora/ Syphilis)
- Genital warts (Sycosis)

Injury of cells lining the cervix

- Injury from tampons, pessaries, birth control devices like diaphragms (Causa occasionalis)

Other causes

Bacterial imbalance

- Normal, healthy bacteria in the vagina are overcome by unhealthy or harmful bacteria. This is also called bacterial vaginosis. (Psora)

Hormonal imbalance

- Low estrogen or high progesterone may interfere with the body's ability to maintain healthy cervical tissue. (Psora)

Cancer or cancer treatment

- Radiation therapy or cancer may cause cervicitis. (Causa occasionalis)

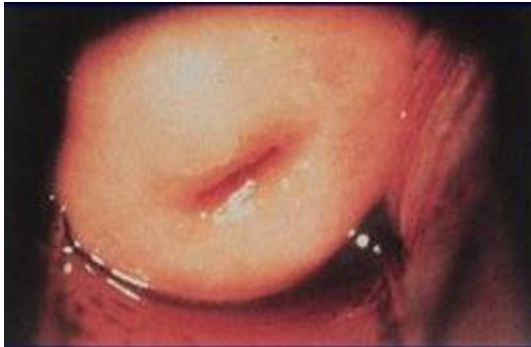
Signs and symptoms

- Sometimes symptomatic
- Cervix may become red, swollen
- Cervix may also bleed easily when touched
- Abnormal vaginal bleeding, such as bleeding after sex or between periods
- Grayish or pale yellow vaginal discharge

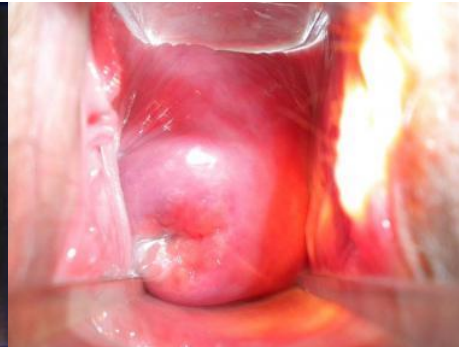
- Pain during sex or dyspareunia
- Difficult, painful, or frequent urination or dysuria
- Occasional pelvic or abdominal pain or fever
- Genital skin lesions with burning and/or itching
- Genital mal-odor

Types

Based on duration of illness cervicitis may be classified as acute or chronic and based on pathology it may be classified as below-



Normal cervix



Cervix of a lactating woman

Ectopy cervicitis

Cervical cellularity (ectopy), is often present in adolescents, allowing greater adherence of infectious organisms in the cervix.



Chlamydial cervicitis

Signs of chlamydial cervicitis on speculum examination may include mucopurulent endocervical discharge and spontaneous or easily induced endocervical bleeding or any zones of ectopy.



Gonococcal cervicitis

In women with gonococcal cervicitis, the cervix may show mucopurulent or purulent cervical discharge and easily induced cervical bleeding.



Herpes cervicitis

Herpes simplex virus (HSV) cervicitis may involve the exocervix or endocervix, and it may be symptomatic or asymptomatic. Usually, the cervix appears abnormal to inspection, with diffuse vesicular lesions, ulcerative lesions, erythema, or friability.



Strawberry cervicitis

T. vaginalis can have a characteristic frothy gray or yellow-green vaginal discharge and pruritus. The occurrence of cervical petechiae, or strawberry cervix, is a classic presentation that is seen in some cases. *T. vaginalis* may also infect the Skene glands and the urethra and may be asymptomatic.



Diagnosis

- Complete case history
- A pelvic exam
- Swabbing the cervix to collect vaginal fluids or to see how easily it bleeds and microscopy and/or culture of secretions

Differential Diagnoses

- Acute Pyelonephritis
- Adnexal Tumors
- Bacterial Vaginosis
- Benign Cervical Lesions
- Benign Lesions of the Ovaries
- Candidiasis
- Cervical Cancer
- Chancroid
- Chlamydial Genitourinary Infections
- Cystitis in Females
- Cystitis, Nonbacterial
- Ectopic Pregnancy
- Elective Abortion
- Endometritis
- Gonorrhea
- Gynecologic Pain
- HIV Disease
- Herpes Simplex
- Human Papillomavirus
- Malignant Vulvar Lesions
- Ovarian Cancer
- Ovarian Cysts
- Pelvic Inflammatory Disease
- Radiation Cystitis
- Rectovaginal Fistula
- Trichomoniasis
- Trigonitis
- Tuberculosis
- Tuberculosis of the Genitourinary System
- Uterine Cancer
- Vaginitis

Treatment and Prevention

- If an infection is suspected, the main goal of treatment is to eliminate the infection and prevent it from spreading to the uterus and fallopian tubes, or if pregnant, to the baby.
- Complete abstinence till cure as taken place
- Always use of condoms during sex
- Avoidance of multipartner sex
- Avoidance of sex with a partner who has genital sores or penile discharge
- Feminine hygiene products may cause irritation of vagina and cervix
- Diabetes, if present, must strictly be controlled

Homoeopathic Treatment

Cervicitis in General **Aln.** alum. ant-t. arg-met. arg-n. **Ars.** aur-m-n. **Bell.** but-ac. calen. carb-an. chlorpr. con. dict. gonotox. **Hydr.** hydrc. hydroph. **Kali-bi.** kreos. lil-t. lyc. lyss. med. mel-c-s. **Merc-c.** merc. murx. nat-p. **Nit-ac.** phyt. prot. sep. sul-ac. syph. **Thuj.** tub. **Ust.**

Female - CERVICITIS, uterine cervix - bleeding, easily **Aln.** alum. arg-n. dict. **Hydr.** hydrc. **Kali-bi.** **Ust.**

Female - CERVICITIS, uterine cervix - excoriation, with alum. arg-met. arg-n. hydr. kali-bi. kreos. merc. nat-p. **Nit-ac.** phyt. sul-ac. thuj.

Female - CERVICITIS, uterine cervix alum. ant-t. arg-n. **Ars.** **Bell.** calen. hydr. kali-bi. kreos. lyc. med. **Merc-c.** merc. **Nit-ac.** sep. **Thuj.**

FEMALE - INFLAMMATION - catarrhal - uterus - cervix, with heat and itching **hydrc.**

FEMALE - INFLAMMATION - chronic - uterus – cervix **calen.**

FEMALE - INFLAMMATION - purulent – cervix **but-ac.**

FEMALE - INFLAMMATION - Uterus - cervix – chronic **calen.**

FEMALE - INFLAMMATION - Uterus - cervix - membrane, lining **lil-t.**

FEMALE - INFLAMMATION - Uterus – cervix ant-t. arg-n. **Ars.** aur-m-n. **Bell.** calen. hydr. hydroph. lil-t. lyc. **Merc-c.** merc. nit-ac. sep. thuj.

FEMALE - INFLAMMATION - uterus, metritis - cervix - membrane, lining **lil-t.**

FEMALE - INFLAMMATION - uterus, metritis – cervix ant-t. arg-met. arg-n. **ARS.** aur-m-n. **BELL.** but-ac. calen. chlorpr. hydr. hydroph. lil-t. lyc. mel-c-s. **MERC-C.** merc. nit-ac. sep. thuj.

Female - INFLAMMATION, genitalia - uterus, cervix – chronic **calen.**

Female - INFLAMMATION, genitalia - uterus, cervix - membrane, lining **lil-t.**

Female - INFLAMMATION, genitalia - uterus, cervix ant-t. arg-n. **Ars.** aur-m-n. **Bell.** calen. hydr. hydroph. lil-t. lyc. **Merc-c.** merc. nit-ac. sep. thuj.

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - INFLAMMATION - Uterus - Cervix - endocervicitis – chronic **hydroph.** tub.

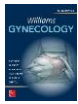
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FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - INFLAMMATION - Uterus – Cervix ant-t. arg-n. **Ars.** **Bell.** calen. carb-an. con. gonotox. hydr. kreos. lyc. mel-c-s. **Merc-c.** merc. murx. nit-ac. prot. sep. syph. tub.

FEMALE SEXUAL SYSTEM - Uterus - Cervix – Inflammation ant-t. arg-n. **Ars.** **Bell.** calen. hydr. lyc. **Merc-c.** merc. nit-ac. sep.

Pregnancy - UTERUS, during pregnancy - pain, during - os and cervix, from inflammation of **lyss.**

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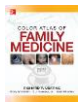
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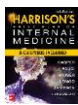
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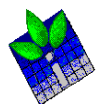
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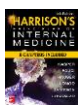
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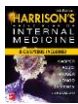
Gonococcal Infections > GONOCOCCAL CERVICITIS Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine ... Mucopurulent cervicitis is a common STI diagnosis in American women and may be caused by *N. gonorrhoeae*, *C. trachomatis*, and other organisms, including *Mycoplasma genitalium* (Chap. 212). Cervicitis may coexist with candidal or trichomonal vaginitis. *N. gonorrhoeae* primarily infects...



Radar 10



Sexually Transmitted Infections: Overview and Clinical Approach > MUCOPURULENT CERVICITIS Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine ... FIGURE 163-4 Organisms detected among female sexually transmitted disease clinic patients with mucopurulent cervicitis (n = 167). CT, *Chlamydia trachomatis*; GC, gonococcus; MG, *Mycoplasma genitalium*; TV, *Trichomonas vaginalis*; HSV, herpes simplex virus. (Courtesy of Dr. Lisa...



Sexually Transmitted Infections: Overview and Clinical Approach > CERVICAL ECTOPY Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine ... Cervical ectopy, often mislabeled "cervical erosion," is easily confused with infectious endocervicitis. Ectopy represents the presence of the one-cell-thick columnar epithelium extending from the endocervix out onto the visible ectocervix. In ectopy, the cervical os may contain clear...