

EFFECT OF CONTRACEPTIVES ON TRICHOMONIASIS

Thesis

Submitted for partial fulfillment for master degree of Parasitology

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2010

Acknowledgements

*I offer my deepest thanks to **Prof. Dr. Hoda Helmy El Rahimy**, Head of Parasitology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University, for her kind support and persistent encouragement.*

*I would like to express the deepest appreciation to my supervisor **Professor Dr. Olfat Mohammed M. El-Matrawey**, Professor of Medical Parasitology, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University, who gave me the chance to start this work and to continue, with her encouragement, scientific suggestions throughout this research work and extremely unlimited efforts for revising this work.*

*Also, I would like to express profound gratitude to **Prof. Dr. Abd El-Hamid Abd El-Tawab Sabry**, Vice president for society service and environment development, Faculty of Medicine, Fayoum University, for giving me the opportunity to work in a very interesting area under his sincere support. Without his guidance and persistent help this dissertation would not have been possible.*

*I owe sincere thanks and everlasting gratitude to **Dr. Eman Moustafa H. Meabed**, Lecturer of Medical Parasitology, Faculty of Medicine, Fayoum University, for her moral support, valuable suggestions and continuous assistance throughout my graduate studies enabled me to complete my work successfully.*

*Special thanks are extended to **Prof. Dr. Ahmed Ashraf Wegdan**, Head of Academic Departments, Faculty of Medicine, Fayoum University, who gave me help and provided me with facilities throughout the practical part of this work.*

*I would like to gratefully acknowledge **Prof. Dr. Charles Graham Clark**, Reader in Molecular Parasitology, Pathogen Molecular Biology Unit, Department of Infectious and Tropical Diseases, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, England, who gave me wise advices, comments and I appreciate his willingness to discuss any questions or ideas that I had.*

*I want to appreciate the assistance of **Prof. Dr. Jane R. Schwebke**, Professor of Medicine and Epidemiology, Department of Medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases, School of Public Health, Alabama University for her contributing interest and help.*

*Thanks also go out to **Prof. Dr. Charles A. Rivers**, Research Associate, Department of Medicine, Division of Infectious Disease, Alabama University who patiently dealt with all my questions and provided me with helpful comments throughout the practical part of this work. His support and efforts is greatly appreciated.*

I would like to express my grateful thanks to all individuals and staff in family planning clinics at primary health care units of EL-Sheikh Hassan and EL-Hadkka, EL-Fayoum Governorate – Egypt, who helped me in achieving my goal during the research period.

I also appreciate the assistance I received from all staff members in Parasitology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Fayoum University, throughout my work.

Finally, especial deep rooted heartily thanks to my parents for their love and support throughout my life. I also wish to thank my brothers (Mr. Amr and Mr. Yasser) and my sister (Ms. Basma) for their support and understanding during my study.

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تأثير إستخدام وسائل منع الحمل على الإصابة بطفيل التريكوموناس

رسالة

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Abstract

The present work was carried on 126 married women attending FPU's in EL-Fayoum Governorate in order to find the relation between usage of different contraceptive methods and the risk of trichomoniasis. Diagnosis of trichomoniasis were done by direct wet mount microscopy, Geimsa staining and culture on modified Diamond's medium. Trichomoniasis was highest among IUD users irrespective to the duration of usage. Also, the risk of infection was increased by continuous usage of progestin injectables and OCPs for more than 3 years.

Key Words: *Trichomonas vaginalis*, contraceptive methods, Giemsa stain, modified Diamond's medium.

ABBREVIATIONS

AP(s)	Adhesin protein (s)
Ca ⁺²	Calcium
CD ₄	Cluster of differentiation 4
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDF (s)	Cell-detaching factor (s)
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CPLM	Cysteine-peptone-liver-maltose medium
CPs	Cysteine proteinases
DMPA	Depot-Medroxy-Progesterone Acetate
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
ELISA	Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
Ig	Immunoglobulins
IL-8	Interleukin-8
IUD (s)	Intra-Uterine Device (s)
IUCD	Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device
kDa	Kilodalton
LAM	Lactational amenorrhea method
LAT	Latex agglutination test
ml	Milliliter

µm	A micrometre or micron
OCPs	Oral contraceptive pills
OCs	Oral contraceptives
Pap smear	Papanicolaou smear
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
pH	power of hydrogen
PID	Pelvic inflammatory disease
PLA	Phospholipase A
PRB	Population Reference Bureau
RBCs	Red blood cell (s)
SD	Standard deviation
STDs	Sexually transmitted diseases
STIs	Sexually transmitted infections
<i>T. vaginalis</i>	<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>
TYM	Trypticase-yeast extract-maltose medium
WBC(s)	White blood cell (s)
WHO	The World Health Organization

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