

ABSTRACT

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Name of the thesis: **Profile of patients suffering by vulvovaginal discomfort**

Diploma thesis

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Aim of the thesis: The aim of the thesis was to monitor the profiles of female patients with vulvovaginal discomfort, to define this group of patients in more detail, to compare them with a group of healthy women and to find the influence of individual risk factors.

Methods: The observed group of women consisted of 91 patients and 35 healthy women in productive age. Women's health data were provided to us by a specialized clinic of vulvovaginal discomfort at the Obstetrics and Gynaecology Clinic of the University Hospital in Hradec Králové. For statistical evaluation of these data, we used tests from Microsoft Excel: two-sample t-test, Chi-square test and McNemar test.

Results: By evaluating the provided data, we did not find statistically significant differences in the area of risk factors such as smoking, use of hormonal contraception, childbirth, allergic diseases and others. Thus, the study shows that it is mostly an idiopathic form of vulvovaginal discomfort. We also focused on the effect of previous treatment, with only therapy containing probiotics being statistically significant. We also found statistical significance in the field of diagnostics, specifically by comparing the pH of vaginal secretions, the presence of lactobacilli, key cells, leukocytes and yeasts in the vaginal environment. The most common cause of discomfort in our sample was bacteria. In second place were yeast, followed by non-specific etiology (disorders of the quality of the vaginal microflora) and mixed infections. By evaluating the output data, which related to the change in the conditions of patients after the intervention of the vulvovaginal discomfort clinic, we found statistically significant differences in the area of discharge, itching and dyspareunia.

Conclusions: The data provided did not help us to clarify and precisely define the group of female patients with vulvovaginal discomfort. We assume that the group of these patients is diverse and a larger sample of women would be needed to find common features. This thesis also points out that this problem must be understood more complexly in terms of the balance of the vaginal microbiome. The diagnosis should focus on monitoring the quality of the vaginal microbiome.

Key words: vulvovaginal discomfort, microbiome, lactobacilli, pH, vaginal environment