

## **SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE. THIS STUDY WAS CONDUCTED IN SEVERAL URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF ALBANIA**

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### **Abstract**

Sexually transmitted disease represents a growing trend. Gonorrhea, trichomoniasis, sifilizi, herpesi, condiloma, candida, garderela vaginalis are the most common sexually transmitted diseases. Screening includes 24 four villages in north-south and east Albania. Female population was recorded in two records voluntarily. It is used Hi- katror and Z test, Hi-katror and Z. It was considered significant values of  $p < 0.05$  (5%). The prevalence of TDI by the type of disease- Trichomoniasis: in the first registration 61 cases with prevalence 9.4%, in second registration 31 cases with prevalence 7.3%; -Candida urogenitale: in the first registration 111 cases with prevalence 17.2%, in second registration 56 cases with prevalence 13.3%; - Bacterial vaginitis: in the first registration 318 cases with prevalence 49% in second registration 160 cases with prevalence 38%; -Mixed infections: in the first registration 84 cases with prevalence 12.9% in second registration 44 cases with prevalence 10.4%; -Leukocyte: in the first registration 270 cases with prevalence 41.6% in second registration 122 cases with prevalence 10.5%. Prevalence by clinical signs: -Leukore: in the first registration 397 cases with prevalence 61.3%, in second registration 202 cases with prevalence 48.0%.; -Djegje: in the first registration 106 cases with prevalence 16.4%, in second registration 52 cases with prevalence 12.3%.; -Prurit: in the first registration 170 cases with prevalence 26.3%, in second registration 93 cases with prevalence 22.1%.; -Dizuri: in the first registration 41 cases with prevalence 6.4%, in second registration 21 cases with prevalence 5%.; -Dispareuni: in the first registration 87 cases with prevalence 13.4%, in second registration 44 cases with prevalence 10.5%. By analyzing data collected was noted that we are dealing with a community health problems. We found insufficient knowledge about TDI, poor hygiene and inadequate knowledge, insufficient knowledge about the ways of transmission, insufficiently recognized of the necessity of regular gynecological checkups.

**Keywords:** *TID, health education, gynecology checkup*