

EFFECT OF 'MYRON' ON PH VALUE OF VAGINA IN THE TREATMENT OF SPECIFIC AND NON-SPECIFIC LEUCORRHOEA.

Dr. N. C. Bhargava, Dr. U. Saxena, Dr. R. S. Nanda and Dr. R. Seth
S. T. D. Centre, Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi-110 029, India.

SUMMARY

Forty cases of leucorrhoea were treated at the STD Centre, Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi, with 'Myron' 2 tablets three times a day. The trial was of two weeks duration. Complete relief from leucorrhoea was observed in 70% of the patients: 22.5% had moderate relief and 7.5% no relief. It was observed that there was a decrease in vaginal pH ranging from 0.5 to 1.5 in those cases who showed relief and greater the decrease in pH, greater was the relief. There was no change in pH value in those patients who did not show any improvement. 'Myron' was found to be beneficial in treating both specific and non-specific cases of leucorrhoea.

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INTRODUCTION

'Myron' has been described to be beneficial in the treatment of leucorrhoea (specific and non-specific)". It is described to have anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antiseptic and haematinic properties, and is claimed to increase uterine tone. This study was undertaken to evaluate the effect of 'Myron' in cases of leucorrhoea and also to see whether there is any correlation between the decrease in pH value of the vagina and the clinical improvement.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

Forty women having leucorrhoea. and attending S T D Centre, Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi were taken up for the study. It was a randomised study as the cases for the study were consecutively taken as they came for treatment. The patients were subjected to a detailed history, physical examination and investigations. They were given 'Myron' 2 tablets three times a day for two weeks. The effect of 'Myron' as to clinical relief and decrease in pH value of the vagina was evaluated after the two-week course of treatment. No other drug was given during the treatment, and all other drugs if in use, were discontinued atleast a fortnight before 'Myron' therapy.

Vaginal discharge was examined before and after 'Myron' treatment. Routine urine examination, blood examination and VDRL test was done in all the cases. Blood sugar estimation was done only in 12 cases.

OBSERVATIONS AND DISCUSSION

Age groups: Table 1 shows the age groups of the forty patients. Thirty one cases (77.5%) were 19 to 30 years old.

TABLE I
Age Groups

Age Group	No	%
19-25 years	17	42.5
26-30 years	14	35
31-35 years	3	7.5
36-40 years	4	10
50-52 years	2	5

MATERIAL STATUS AND PARITY

Majority of the patients (37.5%) were multipara. It was observed that generally the number of cases increased with the increase in parity (table 2).

TABLE II
Marital Status and parity

Status	No	%
Unmarried	1	2.5
Nullipara	4	10
Para one	5	12.5
Para two	11	27.5
Multipara	15	37.5
Sterility	4	10

MENSTRUAL HISTORY

Menstruation was regular in the majority of patients. A few cases had scanty menstruation. Three patients had menstrual cycle of 15-20 days; 2 patients had menopause; 2 women had lactational amenorrhoea.

ASSOCIATED SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS

Though some patients had more than one symptom, the main associated symptom is shown in table 3. Pruritus vulvae was the symptom in the largest number of cases (42.5%). There was one case of erosion of cervix.

TABLE III
Associated symptoms and signs

Status	No	%
Pruritus vulvae	17	42.5
Back-ache	12	30
Pain lower abdomen	6	15
Erosion of cervix	1	2.5
No symptoms	4	10

INVESTIGATIONS

Urine examination showed no abnormality in all the cases. Routine blood examination revealed that 8 cases (20%) were anaemic. Blood V D R L test was negative in all the cases. Blood sugar was found to be within normal limits in the 12 cases.

Examination of vaginal discharge showed candida in 28 patients (70%). Twelve patients (30%) were of nonspecific leucorrhoea. No gonococci were found in any case.

The pH value of the vagina before treatment is given in table 4. Twenty-seven patients (67.5%) showed alkaline reaction.

Table IV
The pH value before treatment

pH	No	%
5-6	2	5
6-7	11	27.5
7-8	24	60
8-9	3	7.5

EFFECT OF 'MYRON' THERAPY

Effect of 'Myron' therapy on leucorrhoea is given in table 5. There was complete relief from leucorrhoea in 28 patients (70.0%), moderate relief in 9 (22.5%) and no relief in 3 (7.5%). The response was comparatively better in non-specific leucorrhoea. Repeat examination of vaginal discharge in specific leucorrhoea patients showed negative results in 26 out of 28.

Table V
Effect of Myron treatment on leucorrhoea

Leucorrhoea	Good	Moderate	Poor/None
Specific	18(64.3)	8(28.6)	2(7.1)
Non specific	10 (83.4)	1 (8.3)	1 (8.3)
Total	28(70.0)	9(22.5)	3(7.5)

(The figures within parenthesis indicates percentages)

THE EFFECT OF MYRON' TREATMENT ON THE PH VALUE OF VAGINA

There was decrease in pH value ranging from 0.5 to 1.5 in patients in whom the relief was good or moderate. The higher the decrease in pH better was the relief. In patients showing no relief, there was no change in pH value.

With remission of leucorrhoea, relief in associated symptoms of pruritus vulvae, backache and pain in the lower abdomen was observed. There was one case of erosion of cervix in which while there was moderate relief in leucorrhoea, erosion was still present after two weeks of 'Myron' therapy.

CONCLUSION

A course of two weeks of 'Myron' therapy generally gave complete relief from leucorrhoea. Repeat vaginal smear examination after 'Myron' treatment in cases of specific type of leucorrhoea showed that it was negative in the majority of cases.

Myron appears to decrease the pH value of the vagina and this decrease in pH appears to increase the resistance of the vaginal epithelium to bring about relief from leucorrhoea and associated symptoms. No toxic or side-effects were observed in the use of Myron tablets.

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