

Clinical Effect of Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine in Treating Acute Cervicitis

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the clinical effect of integrated traditional Chinese and western medicine in treating acute cervicitis. **Methods:** 81 cases of patients with acute cervicitis which were treated in our hospital from September 2013 to March 2015 were selected as research objects. According to the method of random sampling, the patients were divided to A group (Integrated traditional Chinese and western medicine treatment), B group (Western medicine treatment) and C group (TCM treatment) with 27 cases in each group. **Results:** The treatment of integrated traditional Chinese and western medicine is much easier to get patients' acceptance and affirmation. Besides that, the clinical effect of feedback is better than the single use of traditional Chinese medicine or western medicine treatment. **Conclusion:** The clinical effect of integrated traditional Chinese and western medicine in the treatment of acute cervicitis is better than the use of traditional Chinese medicine or western medicine.

KEYWORDS

Traditional Chinese
Western medicine
Acute cervicitis
Clinical effect

1. Introduction

Acute cervicitis is a type of female gynecological diseases. The main cause for the acute cervicitis is due to the infection of the pathogen at the cervix [1]. With the advancement of the society, gynecological diseases among women are on gradual increase. It is vital that the existing medical technology must provide the patients with the most effective treatment for the disease. The author has carried out investigations and research on the treatment of acute cervicitis. The report is as follows.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. General information

The study selected 81 cases of patients with acute cervicitis as research objects. The patients were diagnosed by hysteroscopy and treated in our hospital from September 2013 to March 2015. The patients aged from 25 to 55 years, and the mean age was (35.5 ± 2.5) years. The duration

of the disease was from 5 days to 6 months. The clinical manifestations were: increase in leucorrhea, hypogastrium and lumbosacral portion pain, and irritation of bladder. Among the 81 patients, the number of patients with gonococcal cervicitis, chlamydia cervicitis, and two kinds of pathogenic cervicitis patients were 32, 27, and 22, respectively. Inclusion criteria were: (1) Patients were clinical diagnosed with acute cervicitis; (2) No major infectious disease; (3) No allergic history or contraindication of antibiotics and nitrofurantoin. The exclusion criteria were: (1) Chronic cervicitis; (2) Patients with different significance of this study; (3) Poor clinical compliance. All 81 patients were numbered according to the admission order. Based on the method of random sampling, the patients were divided into A group (Integrated traditional Chinese and western medicine treatment), B group (Western medicine treatment) and C group (TCM treatment) with 27 cases in each group. The gender, age, disease type, duration of disease, clinical manifestations of the three groups of patients were recorded and the general data were not statistical significance ($p > 0.05$), in order to be comparable.

2.2. Method of operation

2.2.1. Control group B (Western medicine treatment)

Western medicine treatment of acute cervicitis patients was divided into 3 cases. The first one consisted of patients with abdominal pain and other symptoms of lumbago which used antibiotics for treatment. The second one is

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that patients with acute cervicitis can use antiphlogistic suppository placed in the vagina and follow the advice of the attending physician. The third one is that other patients with excess secretion can use nitrofurantoin with the ratio of 1:5000 for treatment.

2.2.2. Control group C (TCM treatment)

The traditional Chinese medicine treatment of acute cervicitis has two different treatment methods. One is internal treatment and the other is external treatment. The internal treatment is divided into two diseases; damp heat syndrome and heat toxin.

Meanwhile, the external treatment requires fine powder drugs to be applied on patients, five times everyday during the course of treatment.

The main function of heat toxin type is for heat-clearing and detoxification in internal treatment. The main drugs of heat toxic type includes *taraxacum* (10 g), honeysuckle (15 g), *Chrysanthemum indicum* L. (5 g), Chinese violet (5 g), muskroot-like semiaquilegia root (10 g), white flowers (10 g), snake tongue grass (10 g), and *patrinia villosa juss* (10 g). The main treatment method of damp heat syndrome is to eliminate dampness and heat. The main drugs of heat toxic type includes *grifola* (10 g), *poria cocos* (10 g), *plantago* seeds (5 g), *artemisia capillaris* (15 g), *phellodendron* (10 g), *achyranthes* root (15 g), etc.

2.2.3. Treatment group A (Integrated traditional Chinese and western medicine treatment)

Due to the special nature of integrated traditional Chinese and western medicine treatment, the treatment of patients and drugs were decided through the patient's individual physical characteristics.

2.3. Observation index

In this research, the clinical observation index of three groups of patients measured the total effective rate and patient satisfaction. The patient satisfaction was determined by using self-made questionnaires. The total score is 100 points with less than 60 points expressing not satisfied, 60 points to 75 points for general satisfaction, 76 points to 85 points for the more satisfactory and more than 85 points expressing very satisfied.

2.4. Standard of curative effect

The recovery of patients in A, B, C groups was evaluated based on the following criteria.

Remarkable effect: The patients were treated with the minimally invasive technique, and acute cervicitis was cured. The hysteroscope revealed smooth uterus wall with no increase in leucorrhea, abdominal pain and lumbar pain.

Effective: After treated with the minimally invasive technique, the patients still suffered from acute cervicitis. However, the quantity and odour of leucorrhea reduced while abdominal and lumbar pain cured.

Excellence: After treated with the minimally invasive technique, the patients still suffered from acute cervicitis. However, the quantity and odour of leucorrhea reduced while abdominal and lumbar pain were experienced periodically.

Invalid: After treated with the minimally invasive technique, the patients still suffered from acute cervicitis. The quantity and odour of leucorrhea still remained while abdominal and lumbar pain reoccurred.

Total effective rate (%) = (Remarkable effect + Effective + Excellence)/Total number of cases × 100%.

2.5. Statistical method

In this study, all data were processed by SPSS 17.0 statistical software. The count data indicated by rate (%) by chi square test while $p < 0.05$ indicates the statistical significance difference.

3. Consequences

3.1. Recovery effect contrast of A, B, C groups

It can be observed from Table 1 that the number of remarkable effect of A group was more than that of B and C groups by 8 and 9, respectively. The number of effective of A group was less than that of B and C groups by 4 and 3, respectively. The number of excellence of A group was less than that of B and C groups by 1 and 2, respectively. The number of invalid of A group was less than that of B, C groups by 3 and 1, respectively. It can be observed that the effect of integrated chinese and western medicine treatment is better than that of a single use of traditional chinese medicine or western medicine ($p > 0.05$). As shown in Table 1.

3.2. Treatment satisfaction of A, B, C groups

Table 2 shows that the number of very satisfied patients of A group was more than that of B and C groups by 12 and 13, respectively. The number of more satisfactory of A group was less than that of B and C groups by 5 and 7, re-

Table 1. Recovery Effect of A, B, C group [n(%)].

Recovery effect	n	Remarkable effect	Effective	Excellence	Invalid	Total effective rate (%)
A group	27	23 (85.2)	2 (7.4)	1 (3.7)	1 (3.7)	96.3*
B group	27	15 (55.6)	6 (22.2)	2 (7.4)	4 (14.8)	85.2
C group	27	14 (51.9)	7 (25.9)	3 (11.1)	3 (11.1)	88.9

Note: Comparing with B group and C group, * $p < 0.05$

Table 2. Satisfaction Survey of A, B, C group [n(%)].

Recovery Effect	n	Very satisfied	More satisfactory	General satisfaction	Not satisfied	Satisfaction degree (%)
A group	27	22 (81.5)	3 (11.1)	1 (3.7)	1 (3.7)	96.7*
B group	27	10 (37)	8 (29.6)	4 (14.8)	5 (18.5)	81.5
C group	27	9 (33.3)	10 (37)	2 (7.4)	6 (22.2)	77.8

Note: Comparing with B group and C group, * $p < 0.05$

spectively. The number of general satisfaction of A group was less than that of B and C groups by 3 and 2, respectively. The number of not satisfied of A group was less than that of B and C groups by 4 and 5, respectively. It can be deduced that integrated Chinese and western medicine treatment is more likely to get patient's recognition and acceptance.

4. Discussions

Presently, integrated traditional Chinese and western medicine treatment is more effective than the traditional Chinese medicine in the treatment of cervicitis. Meanwhile, the treatment methods of western medicine are mainly through physical means [2]. In the course of treatment, the patients are expected to experience some side effects on the body. The clinical manifestations of patients in the disease are mainly an increase in leucorrhea. Leucorrhea often appears with purulent material, accompanied by stench. Acute cervicitis also can harm the body with other diseases, such as urethritis, acute endometritis and so on [3]. However, presently, acute cervicitis is very difficult to be detected as it is accompanied by varying degrees of abdominal pain, lumbar pain and other symptoms.

With the advancement of society and significant increase in sexually transmitted diseases, acute cervicitis has become common. The most common symptom of acute cervicitis is the sticky cervicitis purulent. This is due to the infection of *Diplococcus gonorrhoeae* and *Chlamydia trachomatis*. The observable effect is not only limited to the increase in leucorrhea, but also accompanied by macroscopic viscous fluid in the cervical canals [4].

Under normal circumstances, the cervix has a certain defense function. However, once this line of defense is destroyed, the chance of gynecological diseases for women also increases. Although acute cervicitis is a common clinical gynecological disease for women, both the doctors and patients should not underestimate it. The risk of acute cervicitis and its possible malignant lesions should also be paid attention by doctors and patients. Acute cervicitis has 6 possible risks, namely, abortion, infertility, cervical erosion, increased risk of cancer, illness aggravation and impaction of love and marriage [5]. It is necessary to point out that the so-called aggravation of the illness of the disease, such as polyp, ecstrophy and other more serious ill-

ness may arise if acute cervicitis is not completely treated. Thus, people should pay more attention to the treatment of acute cervicitis and the prevention of disease should be done at all times. The preventive measures for acute cervicitis include: (1) Diet should take notice of the reasonable collocation and eutrophy while drinking tea daily can prevent gynecological diseases. (2) During menstruation, one should pay attention to maintain personal hygiene and use qualified sanitary napkins avoid swimming during menstruation. (3) Avoid the possibility of cross infection through public pool, public baths and other public places. (4) Pay attention to personal hygiene as by developing good health habits, one can have a healthy body [6].

Therefore, the most effective and convenient treatment for the treatment of acute cervicitis should be provided for patients to reduce pain to the greatest possible extent. Integrated traditional Chinese and western medicine treatment of acute cervicitis has received a good feedback from patients. Thus, it is believed that integrated Chinese and western medicine treatment can be promoted and adopted in the treatment of acute cervicitis.

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