

Observation on the Clinical Treatment Effect of Chronic Pelvic Inflammatory Disease in Obstetrics and Gynecology

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Abstract: Objective: To explore the effectiveness and related methods of clinical treatment of chronic pelvic inflammatory disease in obstetrics and gynecology. Method: An experiment was conducted on patients with chronic pelvic inflammatory disease who received treatment from a certain hospital in China from December 2021 to December 2022. Forty patients were randomly selected and divided into a control group and an experimental group, with 20 patients in each group. Among them, the control group was treated with conventional methods for chronic pelvic inflammatory disease, while the experimental group was treated with Kangfu Xiaoyan Suppository based on conventional therapy. The final total effective rate, six-month recurrence rate, and incidence of adverse reactions were compared between the two experimental groups after receiving clinical treatment. Result: After receiving treatment, the total effective rate of the experimental group was 100%, while the total effective rate of the control group was 70%. The difference between the two groups was statistically significant ($P>0.05$); The incidence of adverse reactions in the experimental group was 15%, while the incidence of adverse reactions in the control group was 25%. The difference between the two was statistically significant ($P>0.05$); The recurrence rate within six months in the experimental group was 25%, while the recurrence rate within six months in the control group was 50%. The difference between the two was statistically significant ($P>0.05$). Conclusion: In clinical practice, patients with chronic pelvic inflammatory disease are treated with Kangfu Xiaoyan Suppository based on routine treatment. The application of this treatment method does not cause serious adverse reactions, and can effectively alleviate the patient's condition and reduce the recurrence rate of the disease within six months. It is a particularly ideal treatment method that can fundamentally reduce the effective time of patient treatment.

Keywords: Chronic Pelvic Inflammatory Disease; Obstetrics and Gynecology; Clinical; Treatment Effect

Introduction

In clinical practice, chronic pelvic inflammation is a kind of particularly common chronic gynecological disease. The main reason for this disease is that patients' fallopian tubes will have inflammatory reactions, and there are a series of diseases such as pelvic Peritonitis and Endometritis. In the early stage of the disease, the main symptom is abdominal discomfort, and the menstrual period is abnormal. Therefore, when receiving treatment, patients often ignore the symptoms because of their mild performance, and with the extension of the course of the disease, patients will have pain in the bottom of the waist, abnormal Vaginal discharge and other symptoms, affecting the patient's quality of life. Its symptoms cannot be identified through device assisted conditions, and imaging methods are generally used for reference in clinical practice. The challenges faced in the treatment of this disease are more severe, and some drugs have more side effects. Therefore, its treatment effect needs to be improved. This article mainly analyzes the effectiveness of chronic pelvic inflammatory disease in clinical treatment of obstetrics and gynecology, using Kangfu Xiaoyan Suppository for treatment. The following is the report.

1. Experimental Data and Methods

1.1 Experimental data

Patients with chronic pelvic inflammatory disease admitted to our hospital from December 2021 to December 2022 were subjected to an experiment. Forty patients were randomly selected and divided into an experimental group and a control group, with 20 patients in each group. Among them, the experimental group had a minimum age of 22 years and a maximum age of 40 years, with an overall average age of 32 years. There were 10 unmarried and 10 married cases; The minimum age in the control group was 19 years old, and the maximum age was 38 years old. The overall average age was 31 years old, with 9 unmarried and 11 married. There was no statistically significant difference ($P>0.05$) in the basic data comparison of the research subjects between the two experimental groups, indicating comparability. Patients in both experimental groups signed informed consent forms, indicating that their clinical data was relatively complete.

1.2 Experimental Methods

40 patients need routine examination after entering the hospital. Patients in the control group need to implement routine treatment, use Ornidazole intravenous drip, and let patients take Fuping capsule to control the drug dosage and application times. During treatment, analyze the patient's condition, and if the patient has symptoms such as Chlamydia infection, it is necessary to administer anti Chlamydia medication. When taking medication, patients should be advised to maintain vaginal hygiene, clean with warm water, and regularly change intimate clothing. Couple life is prohibited, and a light diet is recommended. Spicy and stimulating foods should not be consumed, while ensuring a balanced diet with vitamins and proteins as the main ingredients. The experimental group patients need to receive Kangfu Xiaoyan Suppository treatment based on the basic treatment method of the control group patients, using rectal administration, one capsule per time, 1-2 times a day.

2. Results

After treatment, the total effective rates of patients in both the experimental and control groups were improved, with a total effective rate of 100% in the experimental group and 70% in the control group. The difference between the two groups was statistically significant ($P>0.05$); The incidence of adverse reactions in the experimental group was 15%, while the incidence of adverse reactions in the control group was 25%. The difference between the two was statistically significant ($P>0.05$); The recurrence rate within six months in the experimental group was 25%, while the recurrence rate within six months in the control group was 50%. The difference between the two was statistically significant ($P>0.05$), as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Comparison of total effective rate, incidence of adverse reactions, and recurrence rate between two groups of patients [n (%),%]

group	Number of cases	total effective	Adverse reactions	Recurrence within 6 months
experimental group	20	20 (100.00)	3 (15.00)	5 (25.00)
control group	20	14 (70.00)	5 (25.00)	10 (50.00)
X ²		10.6531	0.5800	4.8511
P		0.0011	0.4463	0.0276

3. Discussion

Chronic pelvic inflammatory disease can have severe clinical manifestations. After suffering from chronic pelvic inflammatory disease, patients may experience chronic inflammation in their genitals and surrounding connective tissue. After the disease occurs, patients may experience symptoms such as increased vaginal discharge and lower abdominal pain, which limits their normal work and living conditions. In addition, with the increase of physical and mental pressure of

Chinese women at this stage, the incidence rate of the disease is constantly increasing. In clinical practice, many gynecological work also began to correctly understand the negative impact of the disease on patients and their families in terms of ideology. Symptoms can be diagnosed through various forms such as hysterosalpingography and B-ultrasound, while assisting in examinations to improve the diagnostic efficiency and quality of the disease. Adhere to the principle of "early detection and early treatment", and smoothly carry out various treatment work. The conventional treatment mode usually applies many kinds of antibiotics to patients. This treatment mode is easy to cause various adverse reactions and reduce the therapeutic effect of patients when receiving treatment. It needs to innovate its quality mode. Kangfu Xiaoyan Suppository is used based on the conventional treatment mode. There will be Taraxacum, Sophora flavescens, Patrinia scabra, etc. in this type of drugs. When administered, the drugs can play a role in promoting dampness, dissipating stagnation The efficacy of clearing heat and detoxifying. For example, when Levofloxacin is used for clinical treatment, although the synthesis and replication of bacterial DNA can be inhibited, making it disappear quickly, patients are also more likely to have abdominal pain, dizziness, etc. In this study, the hospital switched to Ornidazole, which can alleviate adverse reactions to a certain extent, but the efficacy will also be limited. From the perspective of modern pharmacology, Fukang Xiaoyan Suppository can directly act on the lesion site, promote drug release, and inhibit the growth of various bacterial strains. Further enhance the ability of patients' white blood cells to phagocytose bacteria. These drugs have a longer duration of action on the patient's body and have a certain advantage in sustained administration. Therefore, after medication, the treatment effect of patients will be better. In addition, there is a close connection between the disease and personal hygiene management. During the treatment stage, a series of health education work needs to be carried out for patients to improve their treatment compliance, enable them to maintain reasonable sexual behavior, and carry out self hygiene management. Especially after treatment, some patients may believe that they have recovered, so they completely ignore the possibility of recurrence and do not follow medical advice for sexual behavior or dietary control. Under the influence of this factor, the recurrence rate of their disease will become higher.

Conclusion

In summary, it is necessary to use conventional treatment methods and rehabilitation anti-inflammatory suppositories for patients with chronic pelvic inflammatory disease in clinical practice to further optimize the overall treatment effect, reduce the possibility of disease recurrence, and improve the quality of patient prognosis.

References

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