Abstract

The vulvovaginitis is the most common gynecologic problem during childhood, although the exact incidence of the disease is unknown. The principal predisposing factors are poor local hygiene conditions, a family history of gynecological disorders, infectious focus, systemic diseases, anatomical abnormalities of the genital system, intravaginal foreign bodies, and sexual abuse, as well as digestive, urinary, and cutaneous symptoms. The most common clinical symptoms are vaginal discharge, discomfort, pruritus, hyperemia, local irritation, dysuria and bleeding. In order to investigate vulvovaginitis, the clinical history should be taken from the parents and the child and a physical examination should be carried out. Thus, the aim of the present study was realized a review about vulvovaginitis in the children and adolescents. Vulvovaginitis in childhood and adolescence can be nonspecific or specific physiological etiology. Approximately, 70% of cases are of nonspecific etiology. Among adolescents leucorrhea is the most common cause. In specific vulvovaginitis, microorganisms such as Candida albicans, group A beta-hemolytic Streptococcus, Gardnerella vaginalis, neutrobacteriaceae, and Trichomonas vaginalis can be found depending on changes in hormone levels, upper airway infections, parasitosis, and the beginning of sexual activity. Concluding, the knowledge about fecal, urinary hygiene and specific information, which pierced according to the factor causal, are fundamental for the success of the treatment of the vulvovaginitis.

Keywords

vulvovaginitis, childhood and adolescence.