

Riječ Uredništva

Urogenitalne i spolnoprenosive infekcije

Urogenitalne i spolno prenosive infekcije jedan su od vodećih uzroka akutnih bolesti, kroničnog oštećenja zdravlja s mogućim teškim tjelesnim i psihološkim posljedicama za milijune žena, muškaraca i dojenčadi. Ubrajaju se u najčešće infektivne bolesti ljudi u svijetu. Važan su javnozdravstveni problem spolnog i reproduktivnog zdravlja.

Drugi hrvatski kongres o urogenitalnim i spolnoprenosivim infekcijama održan je u Opatiji u svibnju 2010. godine i obilovao je zanimljivim i originalnim predavanjima na zadane teme. U ovom tematskom broju Infektološkog glasnika objavljujemo odabrana predavanja pretočena u članke za publikaciju, a započinjemo s dva izvorna znanstvena rada koji istražuju spolno prenosive infekcije žena.

Rad Zlatka Topalovića "Značenje, učestalost i liječenje bakterijske vaginoze u trudnoći" podsjeća nas da je bakterijska vaginoza mogući uzrok prijevremenog prsnuća plodovih ovoja i prijevremenog poroda. U radu su prikazani rezultati istraživanja 123 trudnice od kojih je u 17 % dijagnosticirana simptomatska bakterijska vaginoza te su liječene prema CDC smjernicama. Rad Lovorke Vidović Gajger i Eve Jendriš Škrljak na seriji od 3426 PAPA testova uzetih u rutinskim ginekološkim pregledima istražuje povezanost *Chlamydiae trachomatis* i *Ureaplasme urealyticum* s abnormalnim stanicama PAPA testa.

"Povjerenje i predrasude – činimo li za zdravlje žena dovoljno?" provokativan je naslov članka Marine Kuzman, u kojem se problematizira potreba povjerenja ženske populacije u djelovanje i učinkovitost zdravstvene službe, ali i ostalih međuresorskih aktivnosti koje bi trebale djelovati na području reproduktivnog zdravlja.

U kritičkom osvrtu pregleda literature uz iznošenje vlastitih rezultata Adriana Vince i Snježana Židovec Lepej naglašavaju da je molekularna analiza HPV-a značajna u humanoj medicini s obzirom na problematiku povezanosti HPV-a s određenim tipovima tumora te na procjenu rizika od nastanka malignih lezija, sastavljanje kliničkih postupnika za probir, praćenje i liječenje zaraženih i za prevenciju cijepljenjem.

"Hepatitis B još je uvijek najčešće spolno prenosivi hepatitis u Hrvatskoj" naslov je članka Borisa Vucelića u kojem daje kritički osvrt na današnje mogućnosti liječenja i profilakse uz zaključak da uz terapiju inficiranih osoba treba provoditi i profilaktičke mjere te širiti informiranost o riziku prijenosa bolesti na druge. Rizik od hepatitisa B ostaje prisutan sve dok postoji grupa kronično inficiranih bolesnika u populaciji.

Problem perzistentne klamidijske infekcije obrađuje se uz prikaz bolesnice u radu Martine Vargović i Mirama Pasinija.

I na kraju, dragi čitatelji, nadamo se da će Vam ovaj tematski broj Infektološkog glasnika biti zanimljiv i aktualan te da ćete se ovim člancima rado vraćati po korisne savjete.

Gošće urednice: Višnja Škerk i Alemka Markotić

Editorial

Urogenital and sexually transmitted infections

Urogenital and sexually transmitted infections are one of the leading causes of acute diseases, chronic health impairment with possible severe physical and psychological consequences for millions of women, men and newborns. They are one of the most frequent diseases of humans in the world and an important public health problem of sexual and reproductive health.

The 2nd Croatian Congress on Urogenital and Sexually Transmitted Infections was held in May 2010 in Opatija where many interesting and original lectures were presented. This issue of *Infektološki glasnik* brings selected in extenso papers, starting with two original scientific research articles dealing with sexually transmitted infections in women.

Paper by Zlatko Topalović "The importance, incidence and treatment of bacterial vaginosis during pregnancy" is a reminder that bacterial vaginosis is a possible cause of premature rupture of the membranes and preterm delivery. The paper presents results of research of 123 pregnant women, 17 % of whom had symptomatic bacterial vaginosis and received treatment according to CDC guidelines. In their paper, Lovorka Vidović Gajger and Eva Jendriš Škrliak present results of analysis of 3426 Pap tests collected during routine gynecological examination and tested for the correlation between *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Ureaplasma urealyticum* with abnormal Pap test cells.

"Confidence and prejudice – are we doing enough for women's health?" is a provocative title of a paper written by Marina Kuzman, in which she discusses the need for better confidence of women population in the activities and effectiveness of health care services, but also other intersectorial activities ongoing in the field of reproductive health.

In their critical review of the literature and presentation of personal results, Adriana Vince and Snježana Židovec Lepej stress that molecular analysis of HPV is an important method in human medicine in investigating the correlation between HPV and certain types of tumors and the assessment of the risks for occurrence of malignant lesions, composing clinical guidelines for screening, monitoring and treatment of those infected and for prevention of infection by vaccination.

"Hepatitis B – still the most common sexually transmitted hepatitis in Croatia" is the title of a paper written by Boris Vucelić in which he brings a critical review of current possibilities of treatment and prophylaxis and concludes that apart from the treatment of infected persons, prophylactic measures should also be taken and public awareness raised about the risks of disease transmission. The risk from hepatitis B remains present as long as there is a group of chronically infected patients among human population.

The problem of persistent chlamydial infection is discussed in a case report prepared by Martina Vargović and Miram Pasini.

And finally, dear readers, we hope you will find this issue of *Infektološki glasnik* interesting and useful for your everyday practice.

Guest editors: Višnja Škerk and Alemka Markotić