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## Tropical Medicine and Health

Vol. 36 (2008) , No. 4 p.149

### **Female genital urinary schistosomiasis: Is there an a infertility?**

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(Accepted September 7, 2008)

**Abstract:** Several authors have reported genital tract involvement in schistosomiasis, resulting in local lesions. Pathological changes in the lower genital tract may affect couple sexuality and lead to infertility. Upon informed consent, 100 women subjects responded to a questionnaire related to infertility and history of schistosomiasis infection. A gynecological examination was carried out to assess lower genital tract reproductive tract pathologies. Each participant submitted a urine sample to check for current urinary schistosome infection. Almost half of the women examined had a history of primary (21%) or secondary infertility (28%). Similarly, almost half (44.8%) collected (44.8%) were positive for microhematuria. The prevalence of microhematuria was significantly higher among women with microhematuria or a history of schistosomiasis ( $p=0.06$ ). Women married more than once were 2.64 times more likely to have microhematuria than those married only once ( $p=0.06$ ). Individuals who were married more than once were 2.63 times more likely to report a history of hematuria ( $p=0.06$ ). There is a significant association between hematuria, history of hematuria, female genital schistosomiasis and infertility. An in depth assessment of the causal relationship between hematuria and infertility is warranted.

**Key words:** [Female Genital schistosomiasis](#), [hematuria](#), [dyspareunia](#)

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Innocent Takougang, Pierre Kamtchouing, Jean Meli, Ndedi Nkeli, Siméon Fotso, Séraphin Fokoua and Maurice Wamba Temgoua: ‘Female genital schistosomiasis: Is there an association with infertility?’. *Tropical Medicine and International Health*. Vol. **36**, pp.149-154 (2008) .

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doi:10.2149/tmh.2007-66

JOI JST.JSTAGE/tmh/2007-66