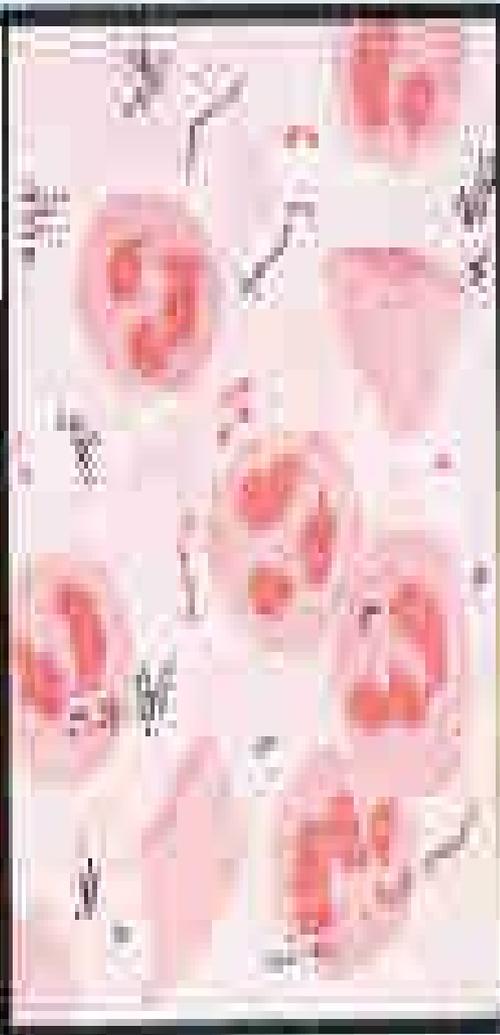
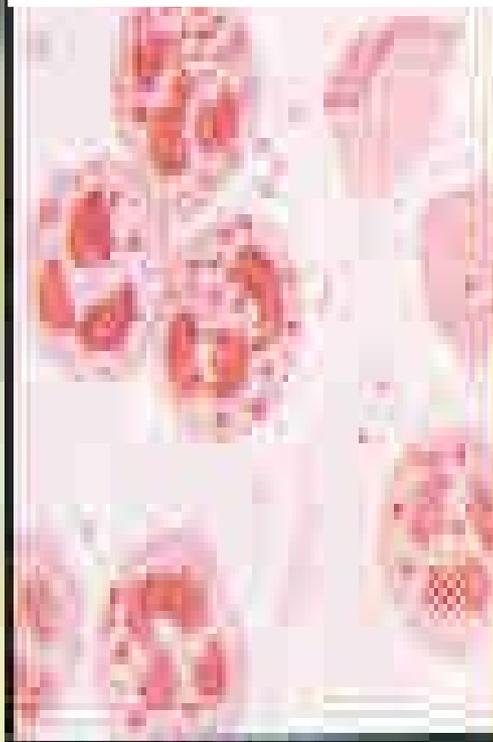


**Diplococos**  
**Gram negativo**  
**Forma arriñonada**  
**Intracelular**



**Tinción de GRAM**

**Leucorrea purulenta**

# ***SINTOMATOLOGÍA EN LA CERVICITIS***

**Leucorrea**

**Dolor pelviano**

**Sangramiento post coital**

**Dispareunia**

**Disuria**

# ***DIAGNOSTICO***

**INTERROGATORIO Y EXAMEN FÍSICO**

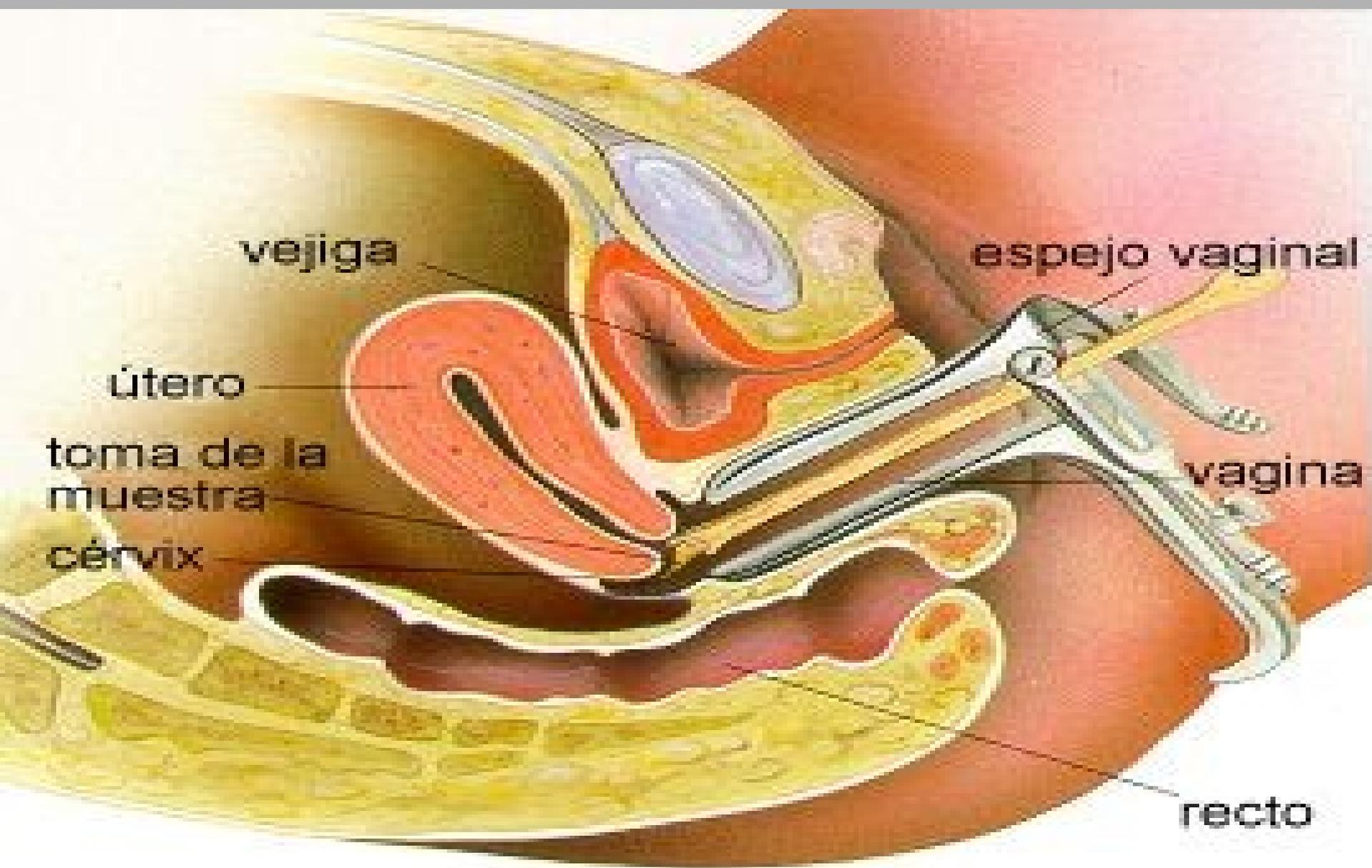
**EXUDADO VAGINAL Y COLORACIÓN DE GRAM**

**COLPOSCOPÍA**

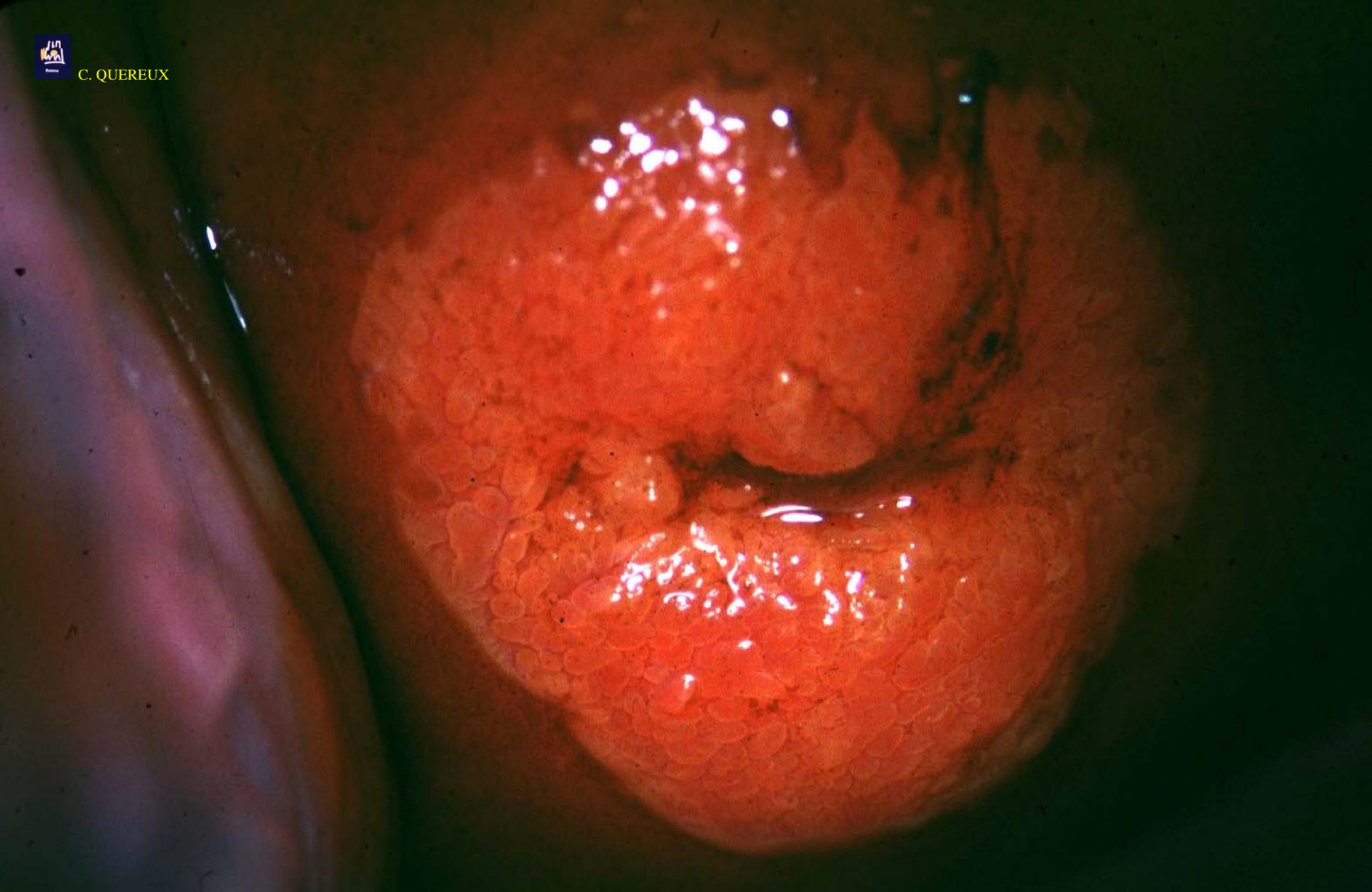
**TEST DE SCHILLER**

**CITOLOGÍA ORGÁNICA**

**BIOPSIA**



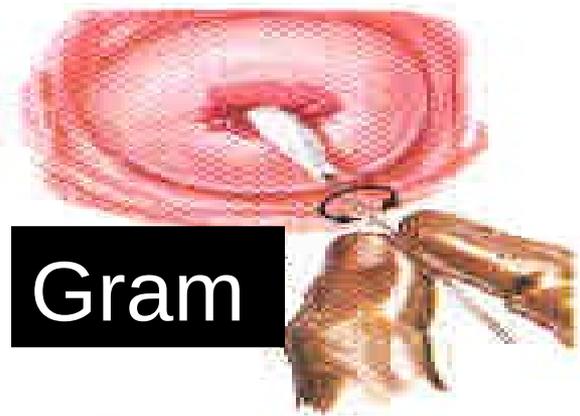
**Toma de muestra para citología**



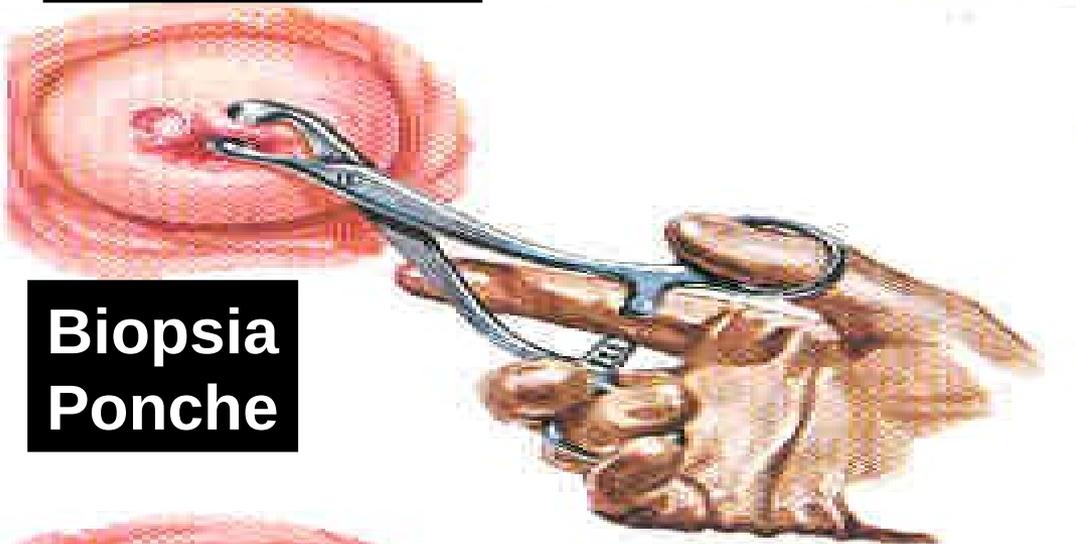
Prueba de Schiller



Aspiración



Gram



Biopsia Ponche



Conización



# TRATAMIENTO DE LA CERVICITIS

## Fase aguda:

**Antimicrobianos**

**Abstinencia sexual**

**Tratamiento local**

**No realizar intervenciones  
quirúrgicas**

# TRATAMIENTO DE LA CERVICITIS

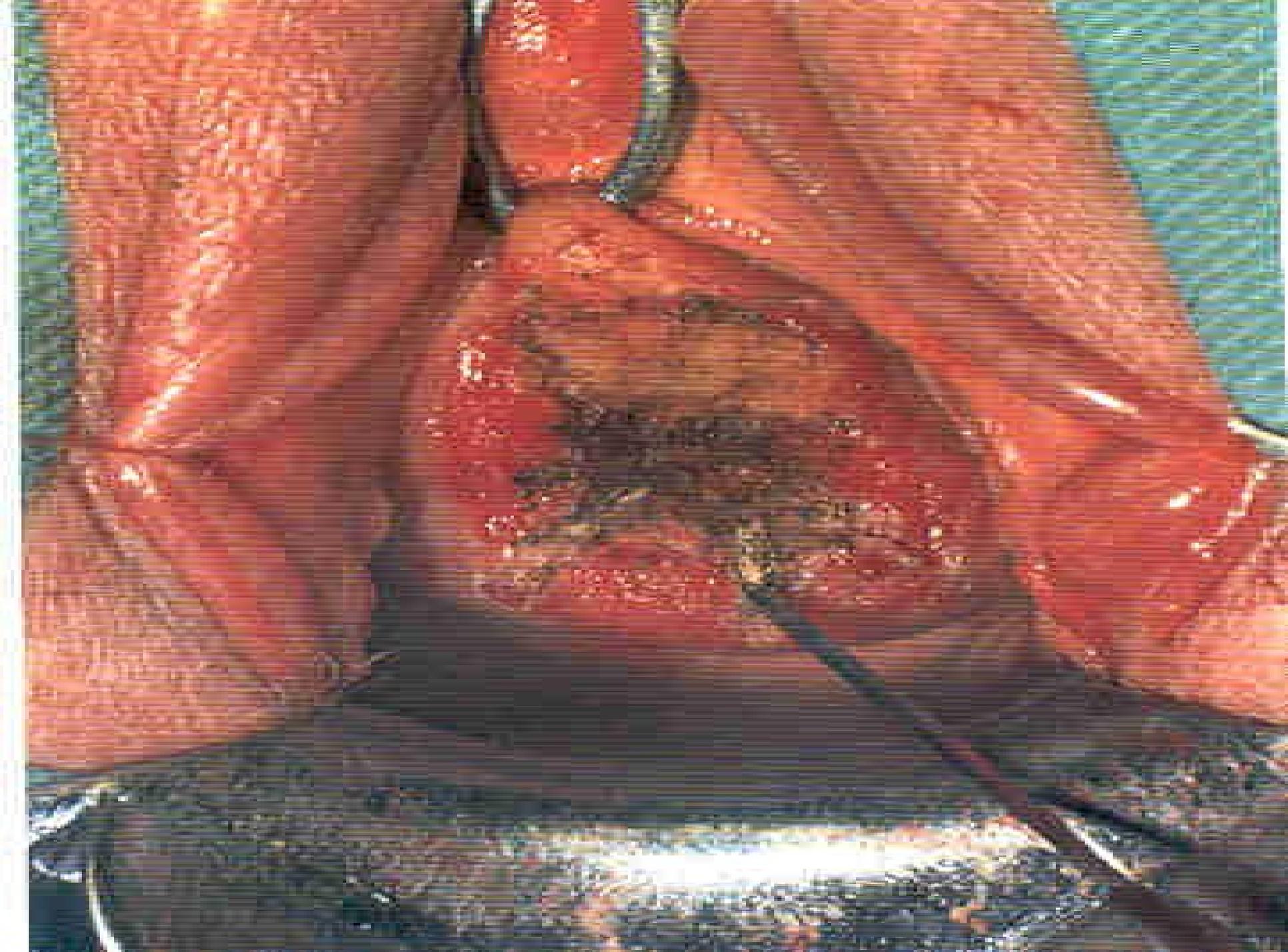
- **Fase crónica:**

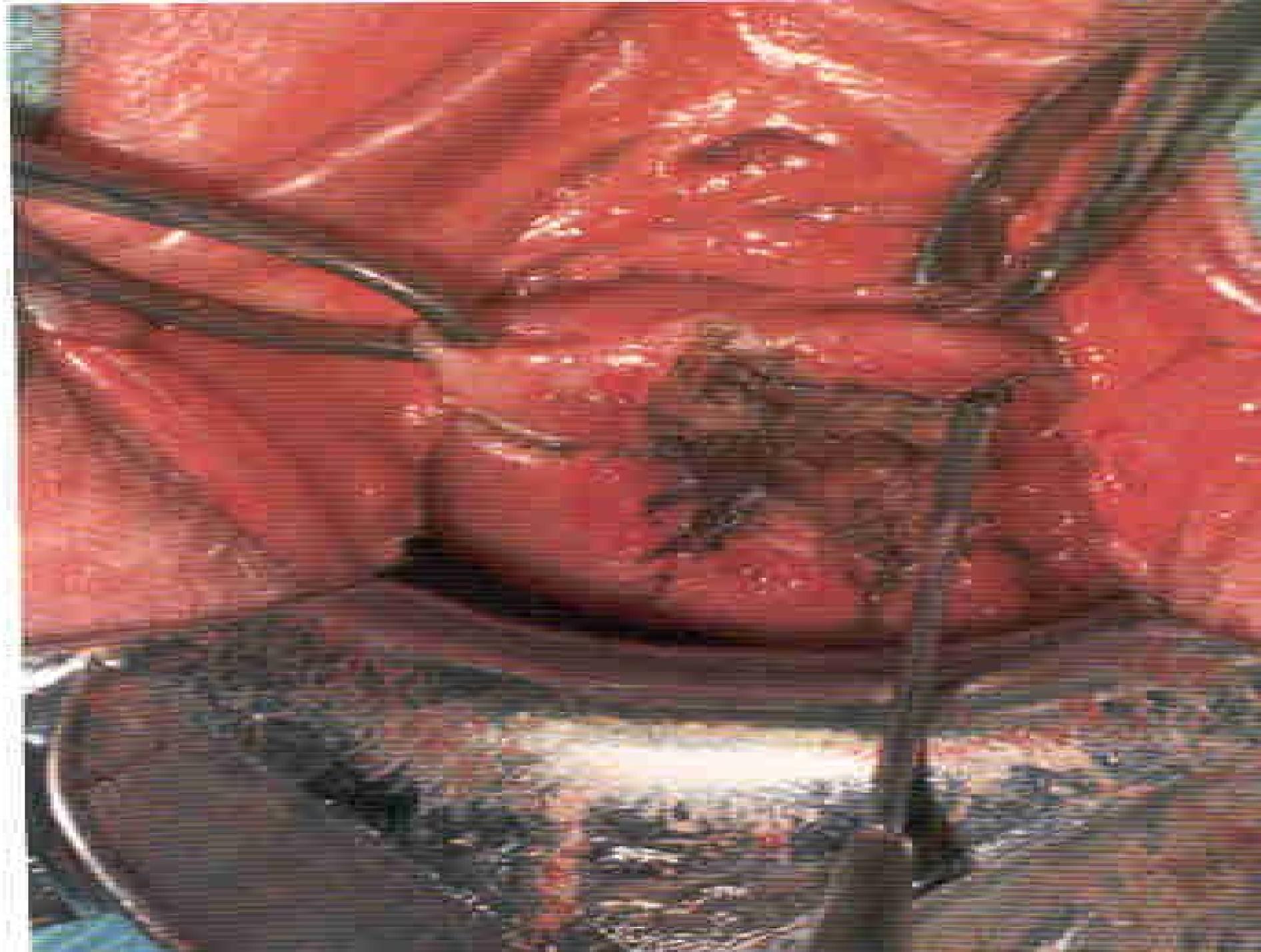
**Tratamiento local**

**Tratamiento conservador de la  
lesión**

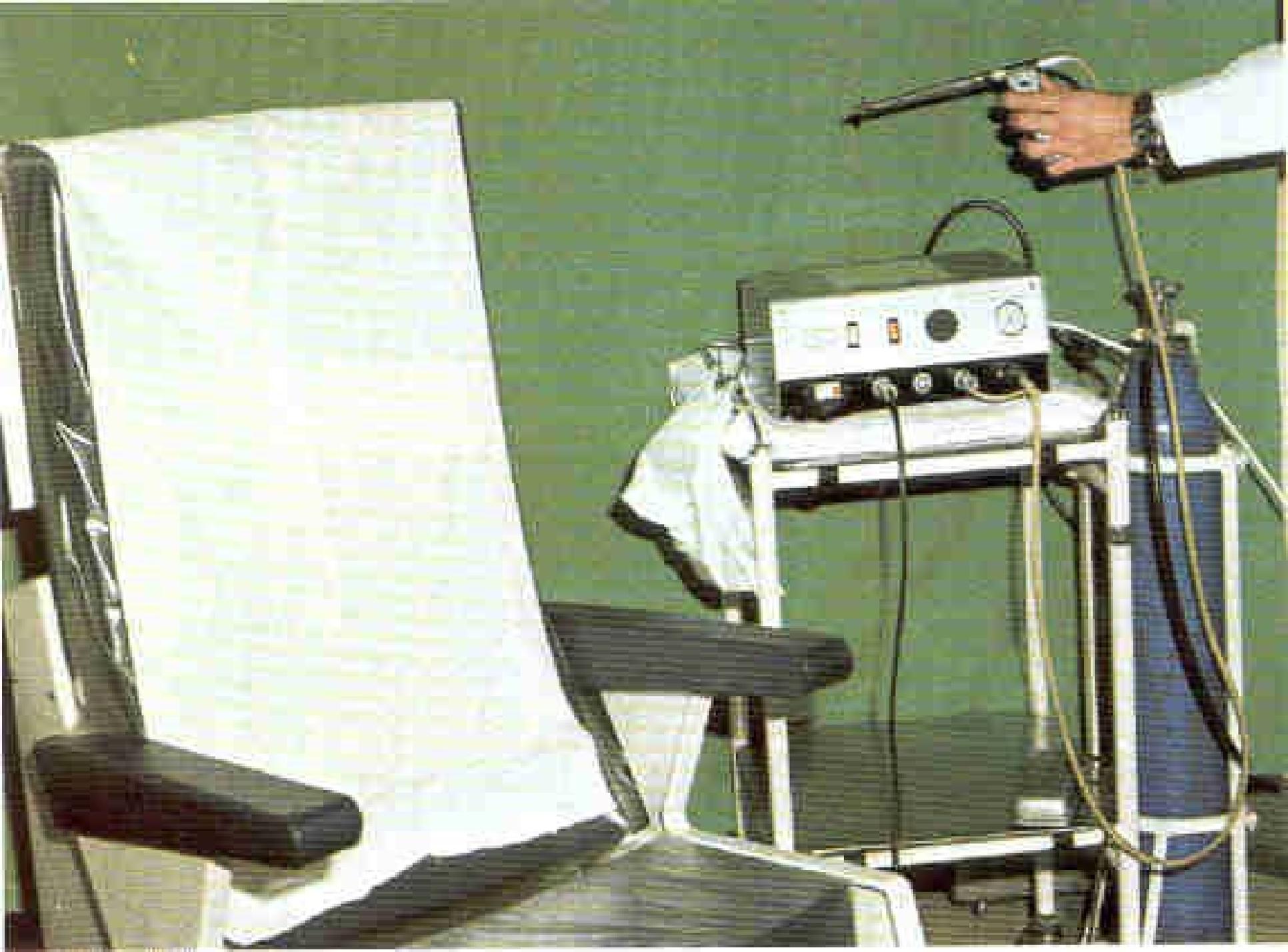
# *Tratamiento de las lesiones benignas del cérvix*

- **MEDICAMENTOSO**
- **ELECTROFULGURACIÓN**
- **CRIOCIRUGÍA**
- **LASER DE CO2**
- **ASA DIATÉRMICA**

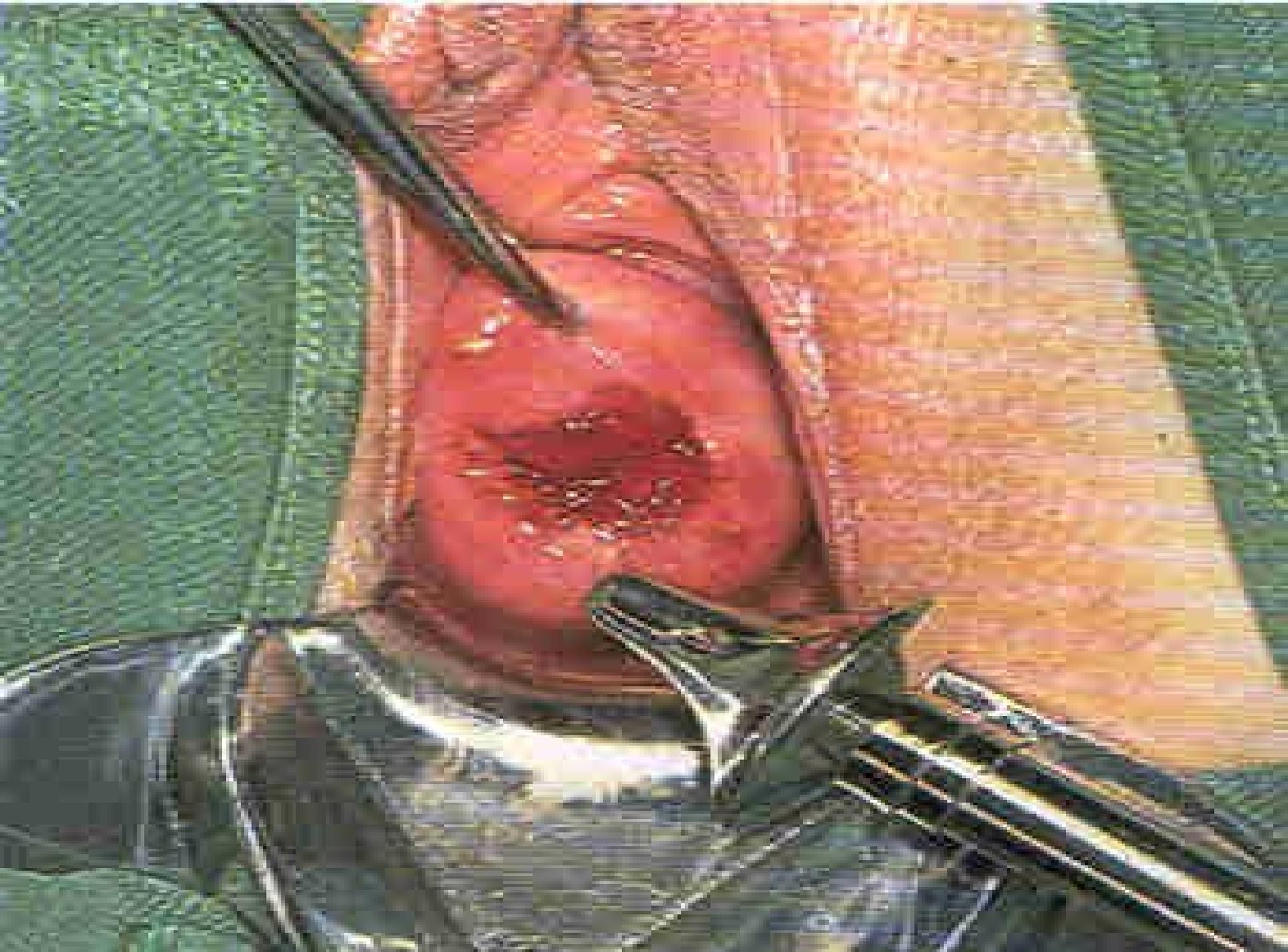




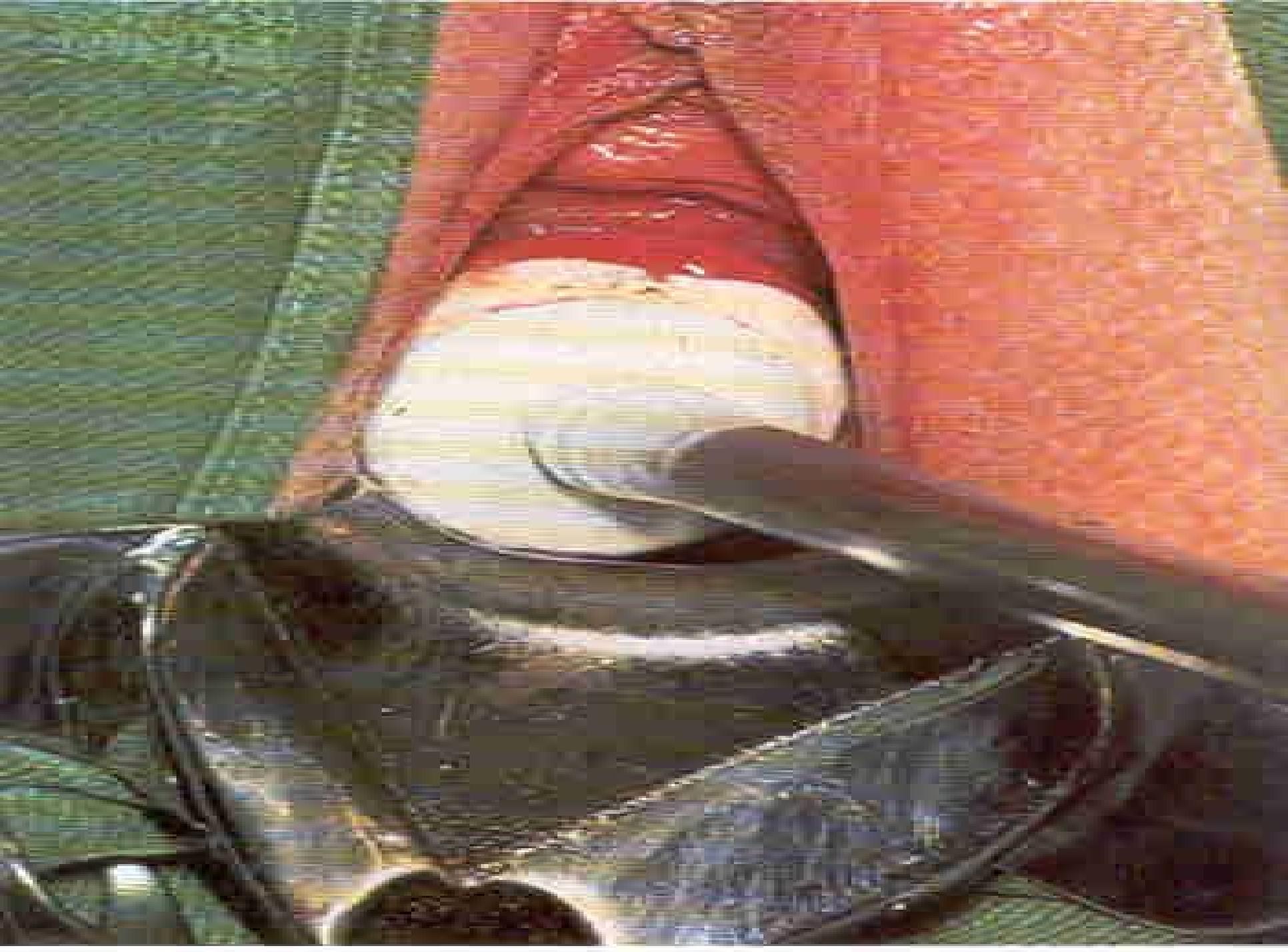


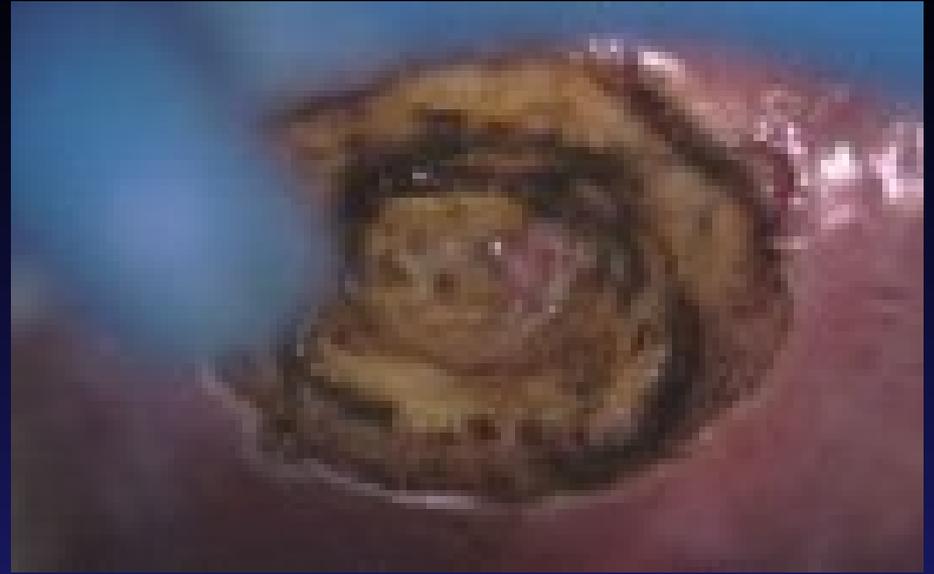
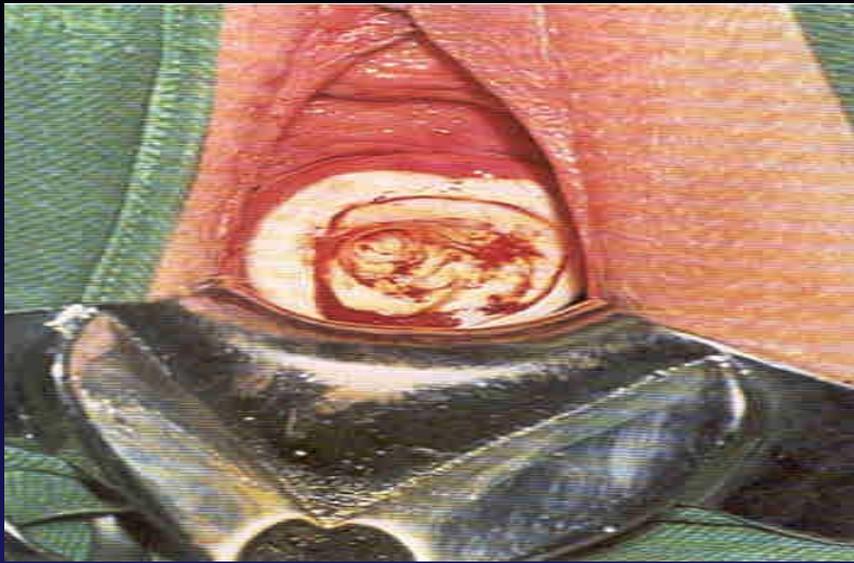












# Otras lesiones del cérvix

**N**eoplasia

**I**ntraepitelial

**C**ervical