

what is pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)?

PID occurs when bacteria infect the upper genital tract (ie, uterus, fallopian tubes/ovaries). Most cases are caused by gonorrhea and genital chlamydial infections—2 very common STDs.

SYMPTOMS

- Lower abdominal pain
- Abnormal vaginal discharge
- Fever
- Painful sex
- Irregular bleeding

PID can affect the uterus, ovaries, fallopian tubes, or other female organs. If left untreated, PID can cause scarring and may lead to infertility, tubal pregnancy, chronic pelvic pain, and other serious conditions.

One of the complications of PID is the risk of repeated PID attacks. As many as 33% of women who have had PID will have the disease at least one more time. With each episode of PID, the risk of infertility is increased.

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PID:

- Multiple sexual partners
- Partners with multiple sexual partners
- Previous episode(s) of gonorrhea/chlamydia
- Previous episode(s) of PID

PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE

