Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)

David E. Soper, M.D.
Medical University of South Carolina
Charleston, SC 29401

Legend to Images

PID is manifested by a continuum of inflammation from the lower genital tract to the upper genital tract. Evidence of this inflammation can be confirmed by performing a saline preparation of the vaginal secretions to document a marked increase in the number of inflammatory cells (A). Evidence of mucopus further documents lower genital tract inflammation (B). Laparoscopy visually confirms the presence of edematous, erythematous fallopian tubes and a sticky purulent exudate documenting upper genital tract inflammation (C). Further ascending inflammation can result in perihepatic adhesions (Fitzhugh-Curtis syndrome) (D).
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