

Improvement of fecundability by treatment of asymptomatic endocervical leukocytosis

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INTRODUCTION: To evaluate the effect of treatment of asymptomatic cervical leukocytosis on pregnancy results.

METHODS: Twenty-five infertile women were included in this study. All patients with asymptomatic cervical leukocytosis received broad-spectrum antibiotic treatment (100-mg doxycycline, 200-mg ofloxacin, and 500-mg metronidazole twice a day for 7 to 10 days).

RESULTS: After treatment, 16 women (64%) became pregnant within 6 months. Eight of the nine patients who did not get pregnant after treatment still had cervical leukocytosis. These patients were older ($p = 0.002$) than the pregnant patients. Treatment of cervical leukocytosis resulted in an increase ($p = 0.002$) in pregnancy rate of the patients.

CONCLUSIONS: Cervical leukocytosis had more influence on the fertility of older patients than younger patients. This study showed that the early treatment of asymptomatic cervical leukocytosis helps to preserve the fertility of patients with the disease.