

Summary

S U M M A R Y

Two hundred, successive pregnant females attending the antenatal clinic of Benha University Hospital were investigated for vaginal candidiasis by three methods of investigation namely, wet smear, ink stained smear and methylene blue stained smear.

We found that, the incidence of vaginal candidiasis was 32%. Postivity by methylene blue smear was 93.8%, by wet smear was 89.37% and by ink stained smear was 81.25%. There was no statistically significant difference between the 3 methods ($P > 0.05$).

Among the 64 positive cases for candidiasis 3 (4.68%); showed abnormal glucose tolerance test, compared to only 1 (1.56%), case among 64 negative control cases. However, the difference between the two groups was not statistically significant.

Our study also showed that the incidence of moniliasis among pregnant females bears no significant relation to the age of the patient nor to her parity.

Regarding symptoms and signs; they include pruritus, discharge, dysuria and dyspareunia in this order of frequency.

"pH." study of vaginal secretion showed a highly significant increase of moniliasis at pH. of 4.