RESULTS

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Eighty women, attending the outpatient clinics of both Banha and Tanta University Hospitals were the subject of this study. Mycotic investigation had been made, searching for Candida species, harbouring the vagina of those patients. The women were categorized into different groups, which had been previously mentioned.

Table (2) shows the frequency of candidal isolation in the different categories of women. Typing had been made to all strains of Candida species, isolated from each group of women. The result of typing is shown in table (3).

Table (2): Frequency of candidal infection in different categories of women isolated.

Group	No. of women	No. of women from whom Candida species was isolated	%
1. Control group	16	2	12.5%
2. Women with leucorrhea	22	9	40.9%
3. Pregnant women	16	9	56.2%
4. Women taking contraceptive pills	18	11	61.1%
5. Diabetic women	8	5	62.5%
Total	80	36	45%

Table (3): Typing of Candida species, isolated from different studied groups.

Group	No. of women from whom candida species was isolated	C. albicans		C. stellatoidea		C. tropicalis		C. glabrate	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Control group	2	2	100%						
2. Women with leucorrhea	9	8	88.9%					1	11.1%
3. Pregnant women	9	8	88.9%					1	11.1%
4. Women taking contraceptive pills	11	9	81.8%	1	9.1%	1	9.1%		
5. Diabetic women	5	4	80%	1	20%				
Total	36	31	86.1%	2	5.6%	1	2.7%	2	5.6%

1. Results of the control group :

The women of this group were 16 healthy women free from any apparent gynaecologic disease. No women were receiving treatment for a vaginal disorder, no one was pregnant or using any contraceptive method.

The results of the mycotic study revealed the isolation of Candida species in 2 cases only (12.5%), typing proved that these were Candida albicans (tables 2 and 3).

2. Examination of women with leucorrhea :

These were 22 women, suffering from leucorrhea, suspected to be monilial vaginitis. The results of mycotic study revealed isolation of Candida species in 9 cases (40.9%). Candida albicans was the most common type of candida, isolated (8 cases), while C.glabrate was identified in only one case (table 3).

3. Examination of pregnant women :

These were 16 healthy pregnant women, 12 of them were in the first or second trimester and 4 women were in the third trimester. As shown in table (2) an-dida was isolated in 9 cases (56.2%), 7 in the first a second trimester and 2 in the third trimester.

Typing of candida, isolated, (table 3) revealed that Candida albicans was identified in 8 cases (88.9%)

and Candida glabrate in 1 case (11.2%).

4. Examination of women taking contraceptive pills :

This group included 18 women, using pills as a contraceptive measure. They have no gynaecological complaints, all were non pregnant, taking no treatment.

(Tables 2, 3) showed that candida was isolated in 11 cases (61.1%), of these Candida albicans was typed in 9 cases (81.8%), Candida tropicalis in 1 case (9.1%) and Candida stellatoidea in one case (9.1%).

5. Examination of diabetic women :

These were 8 women proved to be diabetic and with no apparently gynaecological complaints. From table 2 and 3 we can see that candida was isolated in 5 cases (62.5%). Four proved to be Candida albicans (80%) and one was C.stellatoidea (20%).

The results of antifungal sensitivity tests :

The isolated Candida species (36 strains) were subjected to antifungal sensitivity tests(disc diffusion method), using different available antifungal sensitivity discs. The degree of of effectiveness of each drug was recorded in every case, according to the diameter of inhibitory zone, produced and the result was expressed as highly effective (more than 20 mm in diameter).

moderately or weakly effective or not effective (less than 20 mm in diameter).

As shown from table (4), Nystatin was highly effective in 15 cases (55.6%), moderately or weakly effective in 15 cases (42.67%) and not effective in one case only (2.73%). Memcostan was highly effective in 15 cases (41.7%) moderately or weakly effective in 18 cases (50%) and not effective in 3 cases (8.3%).

Griseofuloin was highly effective in 2 cases only (5.6%), moderately or weakly effective in 26 cases (72.2%) and not effective in 8 cases (22.2%).

Table (4): Results of antifungal sensitivity tests.

Antifungal drug	No. of subjected strains	Highly effective		Moderately or weakly effective		Not effective	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Memcostan	36	18	50%	15	41.7%	3	8.3%
2. Nystatin	36	20	55.6%	15	41.7%	1	2.7%
3. Amphoteri-cin B	36	17	47.3%	16	44.4%	3	8.3%
4. Griseo-fulvin	36	2	5.6%	26	72.2%	8	22.2%