

SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

The presence of *Tr.vaginalis* protozoan in prostate of male partners of females having proved trichomoniasis was the aim of this work.

The materials of the present study include 80 females with vaginal discharge and 20 male partners of trichomonas vaginalis +ve female cases.

The results of our work revealed :

- *Tr.vaginalis* was present in prostate of 30% of male partners of females with proved trichomoniasis .
- *Tr.vaginalis* in prostate was mainly asymptomatic and symptoms were of no value in diagnosis of trichomoniasis in male partners.
- There was close correlation between certain clinical data and laboratory diagnosis of trichomoniasis in females.
- As regard laboratory methods used for diagnosis, wet-mount preparation was simple, easy and rapid method but lacking sensitivity.
- Acridine orange immunofluorescent staining seems to be the most sensitive method for diagnosis of trichomoniasis. Although it is simple and rapid method but it needs experienced personel and fluorescence microscope.