

Original Paper

Determination of prevalancy and *Species* of vulvovaginal Candidiasis and clinical findings corrolation

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Abstract

Background and Objective: Vulvovaginal candidiasis or *Candida vaginitis* is a common fungal infection among adult women during reproductive ages and it is the second most frequent infection of the female genital tract. This study was carried out to determine of the prevalancy and species of vulvovaginal candidiasis and related clinical findings.

Methods: This descriptive - analytical study was carried out on 400 women whom reffered to gynological center in Chabahar city in South-East of Iran during 2013. Vaginal samples were examined with direct microscopy and cultured on sabouraud dextrose agar and corn meal agar. Germ tube test and sugar assimilation test were carried out to differentiate the *Candida species*. The clinical findings including burning and itching during intercourse, burning with urination, foul-smelling vaginal discharge, vaginal deliveries, pH of the vagina, cervix appearance, consistency and color of vaginal in patients with vaginal discharge were recorded.

Results: The prevalence of vulvovaginal candidiasis was 45.8%. Isolated candida species were *candida albicans* with 80.87% and *Candida non-albicans* with 19.13%. There was significant correlation between itching (85.52%) and burning during intercourse (67.87%), hypogastric pain (80.53%) with vulvovaginal candidiasis ($P<0.05$). 73 patients (39.9%) reported urinary burning. The most common affected by vulvovaginal candidiasis was with marriages age of 11-20 years old ($P<0.05$).

Conclusion: The most common isolated species was *candida albicans*. The common clinical findings were burning, itching, smelly discharge, vaginal parity.

Keywords: Female genital system, *Candida albicans*, Vulvovaginal Candidiasis

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