The most common combined infections were due to

**SUMMARY**

*Trichomonas vaginalis* and *Candida spp.* (16.9%)

The investigation comprised a survey of one hundred and
twenty-four pregnant women making their first ante-natal
visit to the clinic at the University Hospital of the West
Indies, for infections due to *Candida spp.*, *Trichomonas
vaginalis*, *N. gonorrhoea* and "*Haemophilus vaginalis*".

A significant difference was also observed between the
employed women with candidal infection and the unemployed
laboratory diagnosis of each infection. For the diagnosis
of *Candida spp.*, Sabouraud's dextrose agar was used, and
one case of primary syphilis was diagnosed and six others
for the diagnosis of *Trichomonas vaginalis*, Trichosel Broth
were seropositive by the VDRL and RIA tests.

Peptone-starch-dextrose (PSD) agar was used in
the isolation of "*Haemophilus vaginalis*" and in the
isolation of *N. gonorrhoea*, Thayer-Martin medium with
trimethoprim was used.

One hundred and ten (83.7%) of the women were found
to be infected with one or more of the organisms investigated.
Sixty-eight (54.8%) had *Trichomonas vaginalis* infections.
Forty-eight (38.7%) of them had infections due to *Candida
spp.* and forty-two (33.6%) had infections due to "*Haemophilus
vaginalis*". Gonorrhoea was found in 2.4% of cases and
occurred only in combined infections.

Single infections due to *Trichomonas vaginalis* were the
most common, occurring in 16.1% of the cases.

There was an incidence of 12.9% of infections due to
"*Haemophilus vaginalis*" only but in only three cases (13.7%)
were there any clinical manifestations of infection.
The most common combined infections were due to Trichomonas vaginalis and Candida spp. (16.9%). The difference in the incidence of infections due to "Haemophilus vaginalis" between the women who had a previous history of vaginal discharge and those who had no previous history was significant.

A significant difference was also observed between the employed women with candidal infection and the unemployed with the same infection.

One case of primary syphilis was diagnosed and six others were seropositive by the VDRL and FTA ABS tests.

(A) Population surveyed

(B) Examination of patients

(C) Collection of specimens

(D) Laboratory procedures

(E) Criteria and identification of organisms

V. RESULTS

VI. DISCUSSION

VII. CONCLUSIONS

VIII. APPENDIX I

IX. APPENDIX II

X. APPENDIX XIII

XI. APPENDIX IV

XII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

XIII. LIST OF REFERENCES