

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to determine the occurrence of non viral sexually transmitted infections (Syphilis, Trichomoniasis, Candidiasis and Bacterial Vaginosis) and socio-demographic characteristics of pregnant women attending antenatal out patient department of West Yangon General Hospital, Yangon, between the period of September to November, 2010.

Blood sample and two vaginal swabs from each pregnant women were taken. VDRL and TPHA tests for syphilis, Microscopic examination of wet mount and Gram stain for identification of bacterial vaginosis, *Trichomonas vaginalis* and *Candida* species were performed.

A total of fifty pregnant women attending antenatal clinic were included in this study. The positivity of candidiasis was (16.4%), bacterial vaginosis was (9.1%), syphilis was (1.8%). There was no single infection of trichomoniasis. It can be found in mixed infections which was 1.8 percent of mixed infections (trichomoniasis and bacterial vaginosis). There was also found one case of false positive of syphilis. Mixed infections of STI (7.2%) were also found in this study.

In this study, the highest occurrence was found to be in the age group of 20-24 years (36.8%) and 25-29 years (36.8%). Among them, the participants with infection positivity were low level education (52.6%). Pregnant women with high level education had positivity of (42.4%). Two thirds of the participants were dependents Positive results were found (78.9%) in dependents and (21.1%) in working mothers.

The percentages of positive result were (47.4%) of primigravida and (52.6%) of women with more than one parity. The occurrence of positive cases in the second trimester and the third trimester were 9 cases and 10 cases respectively. Regarding the usage of contraception, positive results were found in (26.3%) in non contraceptive users and (73.7%) in contraceptive users. There was no usage of barrier method and intrauterine contraceptive device in the study group.