

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Vulvovaginal Candidiasis (VVC) is an infection of vaginal mucosa and vulva caused by fungi from *Candida* species. It is estimated that 75% of women will have at least one episode during their lives. VVC is common among reproductive age females. Diagnosis is made based on symptoms, clinical examination, and laboratory examination. A number of oral and topical antifungals are available for VVC treatment. Some women suffer from recurrent vulvovaginal candidiasis (RVVC) which defined as four or more episodes within a year. This study was conducted to determine the general overview of VVC patient at Dermato-Veneorology Outpatient Clinic of Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya in 2012-2014.

Method: This is a retrospective study using patient's medical record. The subject is all VVC patients at Dermato-Veneorology Outpatient Clinic of Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya in 2012-2014. The method was performed by evaluating medical records including general information, history taking, physical and laboratory examination, therapy and follow-up.

Result: There were 236 VVC patients within 2012-2014, age range was mostly 24-44 years old, 72.9% patients were married, and 39% patient are an employee. The most main complaint was vaginal discharge which complained by 81.4% patients, followed by itchy in 55.4% patients. White and clumpy vaginal discharge appeared the most (38.1%). Antifungal therapy that given the most was ketokonazole in 94.5% patients. The follow-up result only 17.9% patient had to continue the therapy. There was only a patient who can be classified as RVVC.

Conclusion: Adequate history taking, clinical and laboratory examination, appropriate diagnosis and therapy are required for successful management of VVC