

CONCLUSION

The study on disc electrophoretic soluble protein resulted in dividing C. albicans into two groups, A and B, according to their soluble protein pattern, supported by the statement of Hasenclever (1961).

Both groups of C. albicans, A and B, had similar ability of infection forming lesion at the body. The distribution of B group seemed to dominate over A group in the tropical countries.

The results of protein pattern showed significance of no relationship between the ability of infection at an area of the body to the protein pattern of C. albicans pathogenic strains.

The result of sucrose fermentation of intraspecies, C. albicans showed some significant difference of systemic and superficial isolates. It is reasonable to anticipate that there is relation between the strains which showed active sucrose fermentation with strains which were isolated from systemic infections. While the strains which showed slightly or more slightly sucrose fermentation were related to the strains that isolated from superficial infection.

There was no significance to show the difference of pathogens from various locations and the saprobe by determination of the presence of amylase activity, so it was not a valuable method to determine amylase activity in the clinical laboratory procedures. However, further study on amylase activity should be done.

A study about extracellular water soluble proteins and other enzymes activity of the fungus and confirmation study on sucrose fermentation might be considered for further investigation.