INTRODUCTION
The issue of vulvovaginal infections is big and it affects greatly the life of women as well as their partners. We thought it could be beneficial to observe and examine all that could reduce the frequency of this problem in Belgrade, Serbia. Practice shows that great percentage of women visit gynecologists particularly for this problem.

OBJECTIVE
The objective of this research was to establish how frequently on annual basis female patients in urban environment have the problem of vulvovaginal infection which causes them to visit their gynecologist.

MATERIAL AND METHODS
The research was conducted in several health institutions in Belgrade by surveying female patients during their visit to the gynecologist in the period of two summer months when the number of such cases is increasing.

DISCUSSION
Most of them (43%) replied that they have this problem 2-4 times a year (meaning that every 3 to 6 months they have vulvovaginal infection), 34% replied that they have this problem rarely (once a year, or never), and 23% of them, which is almost a quarter, replied that they have this problem frequently (more than 4 times a year). It is evident that one third of the patients usually does not have the problem, but that two thirds of them have a major issue with vv infections.

CONCLUSION
It has only been confirmed what the most frequent problem is that gynecologists encounter in their everyday work in primary health protection, and that is most certainly the problem of vulvovaginal infections in Serbia, as it is probably in the rest of the world. We think that although it seems a less important issue compared to many other problems that cause patients to visit their gynecologist (primarily illnesses that require operational and, perhaps, additional treatment), it is undoubtedly very important to diagnose it as soon as possible and treat it so that it does not lead to more complicated consequences and improve the quality of life of female patients.

INSTITUTE.