A study on candidosis Infection on patients in some hospitals at Jeddah cit), presented by Saied W. Dehlawi, Bachelor in applied sciences 1406H fiom Umm al- Qura university Makkah. This study comprises different Candida species causing candidosis among some patients in both King Abdul Aziz university hospital and, King Fahad hospital in Jeddah. The incidence in different Candida infection was studied for 337 positive samples of Candida. These samples include swabs from vagina, ear, mouth, eye, tongue, throat as well as sputum, urine, blood samples and skin and nails scrapings. Species identification of isolate were done by morphology, serology, germ tube test and sugar metabolism. Eight species of Candida were found to be the causitve organism among the collected samples and Candida albicans was the most frequent isolate. The study showed that candidosis among Saudi pati.nts was more than 42%. Samples were collected from (11) different parts of the body, but vaginal candidosis was the most frequent infection reported. The relation of predisposing factors, type of infections, sex, age, Candida species, society and hospital were studied. The test about variance by Chi-square test (X²) for degree of freedom (y) = 15 and level of significance < 1 x 10⁻³, Results showed significant variation. Results obtained for the study of adherance ability showed that Phenyl sepharose was more effective in differentiation of Candida species as compared to Octyl sepharose. The test about variances by Students (t) test at (y) = 38, and level of significance < 1 x 10⁻³, Results showed significant variation. Also results showed that the strain of Candida albicans isolated from vagina were more adherent than those isolated " from the mouth, which were also more adherent than isolates from ear, And the variance tested by Schefte test at (y) = 17.2 and level of significanceIce < 1 x 10⁻³, Results showed significant variation.