

Prevalence of Chlamydia Trachomatis infection in women with Pelvic Inflammatory Disease, Mucopurulent Cervicitis and Infertility in Hyderabad

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Abstract

Background: Chlamydia Trachomatis one of the most common sexually transmitted pathogens untreated Chlamydia may develop PID. Chlamydia may also result in adverse outcomes of pregnancy, including Neonatal conjunctivitis and pneumonia. : This study was taken up to find the incidence of Chlamydial infection in women with Pelvic Inflammatory Disease [PID], Muco-Purulent Cervicitis [MPC] and Infertility, at Government Maternity Hospital, Nayapool, Osmania General Hospital/ Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.

Methods: A total of 270 women attending OP units over a period of one year were screened for the present study. All samples were screened for IgG antibodies to Chlamydia Trachomatis using the Trinity Biotech captia Chlamydia IgG kit based on ELISA.

Results: Among 270 women that were included in the study, 80 women were with MPC, 80 women with PID, 80 women with infertility, 30 were healthy women attending OP for IUD insertions, out of 270 women 70 cases were positive for Chlamydia (29.1%). In women with PID, the antibodies were positive in 36 cases (51.4%) In women with MPC, the antibodies were positive in 22 cases (31.4%). In women with infertility, the antibodies were tested positive in 12 cases (17.2%). High positivity was shown in the age group 20 – 30 years.

Conclusion: Chlamydial infections are common infection especially in young women. Presence of Chlamydia Trachomatis should be considered as one of the important risk factor in development of Pelvic Inflammatory Disease and Infertility.