chamydial infection of female cenital system

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This work was aimed of detection of C. trachomatis by direct methodsin non pregnant women of the child bearing period. These laboratorytechniques were:1- Giemsa stain technique.2- Direct immuno fluorescence technique.3- Tissue culture technique using BGM monolayer cells.Group I : 200 women suffered from some lower genital tract symptomsand/or signs were taken as cases.while Group I 100 women not complaining from any lower genital tractsymptoms or signs were taken as control.Study groups (cases and controls) were divided into subgroupsaccording to symptoms, signs, age, residence, number of abortion(s), usingof contraceptive method, week of menstrual cycle, and fertility condition.It is concluded that Tissue culture technique for detection of C.trachomatis is better than Giemsa stain and DFA techniques.C. trachomatis infection were present in both cases and controls.Prevalence of positive results of C. trachomatis were significantly lower incontrol group.Younger women were more positive for C. trachomatis infection.Women from rural areas were more significantly positive for C.trachomatis infection.Women using contraceptive pills were more significantly positive thanthose using other contraception methods.Detection of C. trachomatis were more significantly positive duringsecond and third week of menstrual cycle.Infertile women were more significantly positive for C. trachomatisinfection.Women had abnormal cervix were more significantly positive for C.trachomatis infection.RecommendationsIt is better to use more than one methode for diagnosis of chlamydialinfections to get the actual results about the disease, evaluate themagnitude of the problem, and then establish the ideal lines for eradiction ofthis agent from the community.Chlamydial infection is notoriously a disease of poverty, lack of water,and poor hygiene. Initiating efforts to control this disease requires anawareness of the problem by both public health authorities and thepopulation concerned. The success of mass campaigns depends greatly oneducation, finance and politics.Furthur studies should be carried out to assess the Chlamydial role ingenital infections in our community.Although tissue culture is the method of choice for identificaiton ofendocervical chlamydial infection, immunofluorescence test can be used asan alternative method to tissue culture for detection of C. trachomatisinfection in high prevalence women. The DFA test appears to be rapid, itcould be done within 30 minutes. Careful training in reading DFA smears,will be critical in the resulting sensitivity and specificity of the test. Pearinghow to recognize artifacts and to differentiate them from elementary bodies,reticulate bodies is of importance.