

Intrauterine device and Chlamydia Trachomatis infection

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Background: Chlamydia trachomatis infection and the other pelvic inflammatory disease has been associated with the use of intrauterine devices (IUD) ever since they were introduced as a method for contraception in women. Goal of this study: To compare incidence of chlamydial infections in IUD users and in the users of some other methods of contraception such as mechanical, chemical and oral; coitus interruptus and coitus reservatus.

Study design: The chosen sample underwent testing by a direct immunofluorescence method of determining the Chlamydia trachomatis antigens in endocervical smear and ELISA test for determining the IgG antibodies against Chlamydia trachomatis in the patients' sera.

Results: Most of the patients with positive chlamydial infection were at the age of 21-30. The Chlamydia trachomatis infection was recorded in all age groups 17 (42.5%). These infections were significantly more frequent in IUD users (41.7%). The associated infection with Chlamydia trachomatis was found in the 4 (10%) women with isolated microorganisms.

Conclusion: The role of IUD use in the pathogenesis of chlamydia trachomatis infection and the other pelvic inflammatory disease remains unclear, and continuing research on this topic is important. Recommendations for universally screening women for sexually transmitted diseases at IUD insertion should be Chlamydia trachomatis in pelvic inflammatory disease.