

Contraception and the risk of Chlamydia Trachomatis infection

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The aim of the study was to evaluate the relation between contraceptive methods and Chlamydia infections. Methods: The prevalence of contraceptive methods uses in association with Chlamydial pelvic inflammatory disease in 180 hospitalised and outpatient subject was studied. A method of direct immunofluorescence (DIF) was used for detection of Chlamydial infection and the ELISA test for determining IgG antibodies against C. trachomatis in the patients' sera.

Results: 153 (85%) patients used contraception: 65 (42.48%) condom (periodicily), 50 (32.68%) oral contraception and 38 (24.84%) patients-IUD. Thirty-eight (21.11%) patients were positive to C.trachomatis. Positive C. trachomatis was confirmed by DIF method in 27 (15.00%) cases, by ELISA 9 (5.00%) and by group antigens in 2 (1.11%) case. Positive C.trachomatis was confirmed by DIF method in 6 (3.33%) cases, by ELISA 5 (2.78%) and by group antigen's in 2 (1.11%) case, whae was condom (periodically) method of contraception. Four (2.22%) women were positive for C.trachomatis by DIF method in UD users and 9 (5.00%) by ELISA method. Four (2.22%) patients had positive findings by DIF and 4 (2.22%) by ELISA method in group of oral contraceptive users.

Conclusion: Our data confirmed the importance of detection and treatment of the Chlamydia infections in contraceptive users.