

Prevalence of Chlamydia Trachomatis Infection in Subfertile Women in Hong Kong

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Objective:

To assess the prevalence of genital chlamydial infection in subfertile women.

Design:

Retrospective study.

Setting:

A local tertiary referral centre.

Subjects and Methods:

Case notes of 652 patients seen at the subfertility clinic from April 2000 to December 2001 were reviewed. Chlamydial screening was performed by EIA (enzyme immunoassay) and cell culture of endocervical swabs.

Results:

Out of 510 women tested, 12 were positive giving a prevalence rate of 2.4%. Age and history of pelvic inflammatory disease were significantly associated with chlamydial infection

Conclusion:

The prevalence of chlamydial infection in the local subfertile population is low and comparable to other studies. A screen-and-treat approach would be most appropriate in managing the subfertile women.

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