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## SEROPREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS OF CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS GENITAL INFECTION IN MOROCCAN WOMEN

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**Background:** *Chlamydia trachomatis* genital infections represent a worldwide public health problem, due to their frequency and to their huge economical and human tribute associated to their complications (pelvic inflammatory disease, extra-uterine pregnancy and infertility). The aim of this study was to determine *Chlamydia trachomatis* seroprevalence and risk factors related to *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection.

**Material & Method:** Prospective study over six months, including female patients who underwent *Chlamydia trachomatis* IgG screening. Demographic and clinical data were collected after patient consent. *Chlamydia trachomatis* IgG testing was performed on sera samples, by immune-enzymatic technique using Serion ELISA Anti *Chlamydia trachomatis* IgG\* according to manufacturer recommendations. Statistical analysis was performed by SPSS 17\* (SPSS Inc.).

**Results:** One hundred and ninety-eight women were included, mean age was 47.3±9.6-year-old. 92% of patients were married and 34.4% were menopausal. Mean menarche age was 13.6±1.9 years, mean age of sexual activity beginning was 21.5±6.7 years, and mean age at first pregnancy was 22.7±4.9 years, sexual partners mean number was 1.1±0.3, and pregnancies mean number was 3.5±2.2. Patients were from urban origin in 75.5% cases, they were analphabetic in 47.7% and their income was between 2000 dh and 5000 dh in 93.3%. Seroprevalence of anti-*Chlamydia trachomatis* IgG was 6%. Their median title was 52.50ul/mL [36.25-108.75]. *Chlamydia trachomatis* IgG detection was statistically associated with women age (p=0.036), menarche age (p=0.006), number of pregnancies (p=0.031), and menopause (p=0.044).

**Conclusion:** As far as we know, there is no Moroccan data about *Chlamydia trachomatis* seroprevalence since the 90s. This finding may help to assess prevention or screening Chlamydia policies in this country.

### Biography

Belefquih B. has completed her Medical degree on 2006 from Mohammed V University School of Medicine and Pharmacy and specialization studies on Medical Pathology from the same university. She underwent Systematic Virology Course of Pasteur Institute Paris (2009). She has worked at the Virology Department then at the Bacteriology Department of Mohammed V Military Teaching Hospital from 2010 to 2015. She was appointed as Assistant Professor of Microbiology during 2016 at the Mohammed V University and was the Head of Biology pole at the National Reference Laboratory, Casablanca. She is currently pursuing her PhD at Mohammed V University of Rabat and is working on the probable relationship between Chlamydia infection and cervix cancer.

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