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# SEROPREVALENCE OF *CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS* INFECTION AMONG INFERTILE WOMEN ATTENDING AMINU KANO TEACHING HOSPITAL, KANO, NIGERIA

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**Background:** Infertility is the biological inability of a man or woman to contribute to conception. Chlamydia trachomatis is the most implicated organism in infertility.

**Objective:** The objective of this study was to determine the prevalence of Chlamydia infection and some risk factors associated with the infection.

**Methods:** One hundred and fifty four subjects comprising 136 infertile women as test group and 18 postnatal women as control group attending infertility and post natal clinics respectively of Aminu Kano teaching hospital were recruited. For the study, endocervical swabs were collected and screened using Chlamydia rapid test device-swab/urine (Swelab limited, China).

**Results:** The overall prevalence rate of Chlamydia infection was 20.6% for the infertile groups and 5.6% for the control. The prevalence rate was higher in age groups 34-38 years of age. It appeared that antigen positivity was higher in secondary infertile women (25.9%) than the primary infertile women (11.8%). Majority of the patients (93.4%) were not aware of the existence of the infection and its complications. Previous exposure to sexually transmitted disease (STD) and abortion were associated with increased risk of Chlamydia infection.

**Conclusion:** Thus, this study reveals an increased prevalence for Chlamydia infection among infertile women, as one in ten is likely to harbor the infection and its occurrence may be associated with awareness about the infection and asymptomatic nature of the disease.

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