

DIFFCULTIES IN FINDING CHLAMIDIAL INFECTION IN PATIENS WITH HYPOTHYROIDISM

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Among modern medical - social problems one of the most pressing is the thyroid gland (td)pathology. This is due to the fact that the total frequency of different forms of pathology even outside the " goiter epidemic" is at least 20% of the total incidence. In goiter endemic regions in which there are about 1/3 of the human population , this figure sometimes exceeds 50% . In recent years, the ecological trouble in most countries experienced higher frequency of thyroid disease . Due to this much attention is attracted to its laboratory diagnostiks. According to the results ELISA blood test we conclude the existence of one or another disease:

- Appearance of ELISA methods makes it possible to determine the concentration of thyroid hormones and a number of high-molecular compounds that can give important information on the functioning of the thyroid, the etiology and pathogenesis of its diseases;
- Until ELISA, diagnostics of thyroid disease was based on analysis of the clinical picture ;
- Today ELISA methods are the main in the diagnostis of thyroid function abnormalities , diagnosis and control of the therapy ;
- In the arsenal of laboratory methods for diagnosis of thyroid diseases in vitro , there are 9 most common tests : determination of TSH, total and free T4, total and free T3 ThBP (" thyroid status ").

In patients with hypothyroidism from which suffers a large percentage of women , there is reduced immunity, leading to infections. There are latent infections of the genital tract, which are dominated by chlamydia and they are mutually aggravating factors of litter Pathology. Latent infections by hypothyroidism occur significantly more often than by normal thyroid function. Chlamydia - one of disease, which may be asymptomatic. Is one of the most common diseases, sexually transmitted diseases, occurs in 5-15 % of people who are sexually active. According to WHO statistics, every year the world's 100 million sick people, and the number of infected more than 1 billion people. The causative agent of the disease is Chlamydia trachomatis, which combines properties of the virus and bacteria. The dual nature and the ability to parasitize intracellularly significantly complicate diagnosis and treatment of this disease. Find infection only when the inflammatory process.