

The International Young Scientists Conference

“NEW TRENDS IN LIFE SCIENCES”

*Dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the Institute of Molecular Biology
NAS RA*

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EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY ON THE PREVALENCE OF UROGENITAL INFECTIONS IN ARMENIA AND RUSSIA

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Sexually transmitted infections are widespread all over the world. This study for the first time was aimed to evaluate the prevalence of urogenital infections and their relationship with infertility in patients living in different regions of Armenia and Rostov-on-Don (Russian Federation). Namely, the presence of *Chlamydia trachomatis* (both in Armenia and Russia), *Ureaplasma* spp (Russia), *Ureaplasma parvum* (Armenia), *Ureaplasma urealyticum* (Armenia), and *Mycoplasma hominis* (Russia) was examined. The prevalence of *C.trachomatis*, *U.parvum*, and *U.urealyticum* was detected by real time-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). Study population includes over 2400 samples of Armenian and Russian origins. *C.trachomatis* positive samples were genotyped using nested RT-PCR. Statistical analysis of the data was performed by Fisher's exact test. According to the data obtained, the most prevalent genotype among Armenian patients (mean age was 29 years) was E (37.5%), followed by G (22.3%) and D (18.5%). We found significant association between *C.trachomatis* and infertility in women ($p=0.001$, 95%CI: 14.08-62.75) as well as between *C.trachomatis* and *U.urealyticum* ($p=0.0001$, 95%CI: 3.57-6.62). This is the first report, where a significant association between the presence of *U. urealyticum/U. species* total and *C.trachomatis* infection was found. This finding suggested that the prevalence of *U. species* associates with symptomatic course of *C.trachomatis* positive patients.