

Lecturer 21: *Chlamydia trachomatis*

Chlamydia trachomatis :commonly known as chlamydia, is one of four bacterial species in the genus *Chlamydia*. *Chlamydia* is a genus of pathogenic bacteria that are obligate intracellular parasites. *C. trachomatis* is a weakly Gram-negative bacterium. It is ovoid in shape and nonmotile. The bacteria are non spore-forming, but the elementary bodies act like spores when released into the host. The inclusion bodies of *C. trachomatis* were first described in 1907 by Stanislaus von Prowazek and Ludwig Halberstädter during research on trachoma.

Domain: Bacteria

Phylum: Chlamydiae

Class: Chlamydiae

Order: Chlamydiales

Family: Chlamydiaceae

Genus: *Chlamydia*

Species: ***C. trachomatis***

Clinical significance

Chlamydia infection, Chlamydia is one of the most common sexually transmitted infections worldwide affecting of women and of men. often simply known as chlamydia, is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium *Chlamydia trachomatis*. Most people who are infected have no symptoms. When symptoms do develop this can take a few weeks following

infection to occur. Symptoms in women may include vaginal discharge or burning with urination. Chlamydia infection, often simply known as chlamydia, is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium *Chlamydia trachomatis*. Most people who are infected have no symptoms. Chlamydia can be passed from an infected mother to her baby during childbirth. The eye infections may also be spread by personal contact, flies, and contaminated towels in areas with poor sanitation. Prevention is by not having sex, the use of condoms, or having sex with only one other person, who is not infected.

Treatment

Treatment depends on the infection site, age of the patient, and whether another infection is present. Having a *C. trachomatis* and one or more other sexually transmitted infections at the same time is possible. antibiotic medications, including azithromycin, erythromycin, or ofloxacin.