SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION
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The present study entitled "Toxoplasma Ig G titre in women with bad obstetrics history" was conducted in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, M.L. B. Medical College, Jhansi. Cases were selected from the outpatient department and ward of Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of M.L.B. Medical College & Hospital, Jhansi.

This study included 115 cases aged 16 year to 39 years of age. 90 women having bad obstetric history, including abortion, preterm delivery, still birth and congenital anomaly were taken as study group and control group consisted of 25 women. Toxoplasma Ig G titre was measured by ELISA technique.

Following conclusion has been drawn from this work :-

1- Maximum seropositivity (37.9%) was seen in 24-27 years of age group and maximum number of seropositive cases were third and fourth gravida.

2- In our study incidence of toxoplasma seropositivity was 24.4% in study group which was six times more as compared to women of control group where it was 4%.
3- Maximum seropositivity (33.3%) for toxoplasma was present in the cases of abortion, second highest in still birth 23.1% than 20.8% and 11.1% respectively in cases of preterm delivery and congenital malformation.

4- Sporadic abortion was twice as common as compared to habitual abortion in seropositive cases. This could be due to the fact that women developed an incomplete immunity for toxoplasma infection.

5- Among the cases of congenital malformations, anencephaly and cleft lip palate were having maximum incidence of seropositivity, Hydrocephaly, microcephaly and myelocoel showed no relation to toxoplasma infection.

6- Higher incidence of seropositivity was found in rural area (70.4%) this could be due to lower resistance to infections, unhygienic living condition and improper precessing of meat in that area.

7- Non vegetarian showed higher incidence of seropositivity (59.1%) as compared to vegetarians (40.9%), this could be due to ingestion of under cooked meat
containing tissue cyst or penetration of toxoplasma through cracks and small abrasion in the skin, if handling of meat prior to cooking is done.

8- We found higher incidence of seropositivity in women having pets may be due to accidental ingestion of oocyte that had been shed in cat's faeces.

In conclusion toxoplasmosis is a significant cause of pregnancy wastage, in the form of abortion, pre-term, still birth and congenital malformations. Thus is seems logical to do screening for toxoplasmosis in women with bad obstetric history.