

93 Immunohistochemical and serological investigation in internal and external endometriosis. I.Fukazawa, N.Inaba, H.Iwasaki, Y.Okajima, H.Kimura, T.Nunoyama, H.Takamizawa, Dept. Obst. and Gynec., Chiba Univ. Sch. Med., Chiba.

The histogenesis of endometriosis is still unknown. In this study normal and ectopic(internal and external) endometriums were immunohistochemically investigated by using marker substances such as Laminin, Fibronectin, TypeIV collagen, Placental tissue protein 14, Cancer antigen 130(CA-130) and Cancer antigen 602(CA602). And serum levels of these markers were measured in patients with endometriosis.

The localization of these markers in externally ectopic endometrium was similar to those in normal endometrium. On the other hand, different localization was observed in internally ectopic endometrium. These findings suggest the difference in histogenesis between internal and external endometriosis.

Pretherapeutic frequencies of elevated serum CA130 and CA602 levels in patients with internal endometriosis were 100% and 78%, respectively. Those in patients with external endometriosis were 43% and 47%, respectively. And serum levels of CA130 and CA602 reflected the clinical courses of patients with endometriosis. These two markers are useful for the diagnosis and monitoring of endometriosis, especially of internal endometriosis.

94 Significance of the Screening with Urinary Sediments by IDEIA CHLAMYDIA on Chlamydial Infection in the Femal Urogenital Tracts. S.Utsuno, M.Suzuki, S.Andoh, T.Kubota, K.Ishi, H.Takeuchi, M.Takada, Dept. Obst. and Gynec., Juntendo Univ. Sch. Med., Tokyo.

IDEIA CHLAMYDIA a new test which was superior to the conventional EIA (Chlamydiazyme) in sensitivity, spesificity and applicable to urinary sediment, was examined in an attempt to enhance precision of diagnosing chlamydial infection femal urogenital tracts. Subjects were 150 outpatients. Cervical and urethral scrapings were examined by both IDEIA CHLAMYDIA and Chlamydiazyme, and urinary sediments, only by IDEIA CHLAMYDIA. IDEIA demonstred the infection in cervical scrapings from 28.7%, the rate being the highest. The detection rates were 10-12% and almost the same among the other four tests. All five tests could be completed in 83 of the 150 patients. In 33 of 83, at least either cervical scrapings or urinary sediments were positive when examined by IDEIA chlamydia. Those in whom the other three tests were all positive were included in these 33. The present study suggests that chlamydial infection of the female urogenital tracts can be detected if cervical scrapings and urinary sediments are examined by IDEIA CHLAMYDIA.

95 Studies on the experimental Chlamydia trachomatis salpingitis in rabbits. T.Hojo, S.Hieda, T.Okamoto, Y.Yamada, M.Ohashi, M.Noguchi, M.Nakanishi, Dept. Obst. and Gynec., Aichi Med. Univ., Aichi.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the change of fallopian tubes after Chlamydia trachomatis(GIUR-488)) 2×10^6 /ml was inoculated into the left fallopian tube of 13 rabbits to establish acute salpingitis. The opposite fallopian tube was inoculated with liquid including McCoy cell as a control. Laparotomies were performed on days, 0, 7, 14, 21 and 28 after inoculation.

By days 7-14 after inoculation, ascites were already produced and severe redness and swelling were observed on the left fallopian tube. Using light microscopy, a mixed polymorphonuclear infiltrate was observed in the mucosa. Inclusion were demonstrated in the luminal epithelial cell by FITC staining of deparaffinized sections. Antigenecity by using IDEIA was proved from luminal surface. Besides, inclusion were observed in secretory epithelial cell by SEM, and widespread deciliation of mucosa was observed by SEM. By 28 days postinoculation, the inflammatory reaction decline and hydrosalpinx was observed. These observations suggest that may be useful in therapy of Chlamydia trachomatis genital infections.