

## THE PECULARITY OF LABORATORY DIAGNOSTIC METHODS OF CHLAMYDIOSIS

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**Summary.** Chlamydia can cause acute, chronic and/or latent pathology in all organs of humans, animals or birds. Tissue tropism is a characteristic for chlamydia, but they are not host-specific. The diagnosis of chlamydia infections is quite complicated, because this disease does not reveal pathognomic symptoms. The variety of symptoms, specificity, sensitivity are evaluated differently by various investigators. The diagnosis of chlamydiosis is based on clinical signs, epizootic, pathologic, histologic examination, and the results of laboratory testing. In this study we have compared the methods of chlamydia isolation and identification, direct and indirect methods of immunofluorescence. We have also examined the specificity and sensitivity of serologic tests (such as complement binding assay, hemagglutination stopping assay), electron microscopy, electrophoresis and Enzyme Linked Immuno-Sorbent Assay (ELISA). Chlamydia is intracellular epitheliotropic microorganism, thus its successful isolation directly depends on the sample site, conditions of transportation and preservation. We have determined that a single method is not sufficient for chlamydia diagnosis. It is purposeful to conform methods that will allow not only to determine the infectious agent or its antigen but also the dynamics of immunologic parameters.

**Keywords:** chlamydia, laboratory diagnostics, cattle, pig, dog, monkey.