

Bad obstetric history is multifactorial common female genital disorders. A significant percentage of cases are attributed to infectious agents, of which *Chlamydia trachomatis* attracted less attention. This study aimed to assess the role of *Chlamydia trachomatis* in a sample of Iraqi women with bad obstetric history using molecular methods. This case-control study recruited 100 women with bad obstetric history (referred as cases onward) and 40 age-matched apparently healthy women as controls. Bacterial DNA was isolated from homogenized placental tissues obtained from each participant post-delivery. The 16S ribosomal gene of the *Chlamydia trachomatis* was amplified with specific set of primers using conventional PCR. Twenty-Three placental samples (23%) gave positive results for gene amplification from cases, while none of women in control groups gave such a result. The infection rates were significantly higher in 31-39 age group, aborted women in the first trimester and in women with more than 4 pregnancies compared to other age groups, women aborted in the trimester, and women with 4 or less pregnancies respectively. These data highly suggested the association of *C. trachomatis* with bad obstetric history. Screening program for detection of these bacteria in pregnant women should be considered.