

肺炎クラミジアと五大疾病との関係

下津浦内科医院
ORT生命科学研究所

五大疾病（成人病）

1. ガン
2. 脳卒中(脳梗塞・脳出血)
3. 心筋梗塞(狭心症・高血圧)
4. 糖尿病(←栄養障害)
5. 認知症(←血管障害・ウイルス感染)

学習能力↓

熱のない風邪

症状)きつい、から咳、イガラッポイ、モヤモヤ → アレルギー、PM2.5

肺炎クラミジア

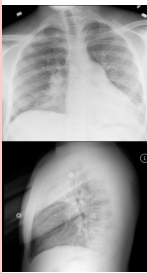
Chlamydia-related disorders

Here's a short list of diseases that have been linked to CPN:

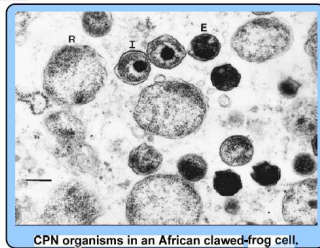
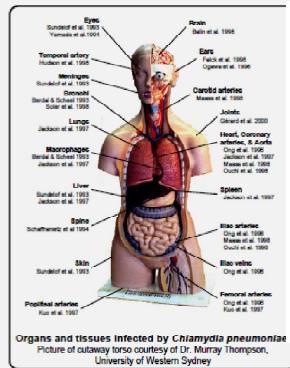
- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| • Alzheimer's | • Eye problems | • Pharyngitis |
| • Arthritis | • Giant-cell arteritis | • Pneumonia |
| • Asthma | • Guillain-Barre syndrome | • Porphyria |
| • Atherosclerosis | • Hypertension | • Prostate cancer |
| • Atrial fibrillations | • Immune suppression | • Prostatitis |
| • Benign prostatic hyperplasia | • Interstitial cystitis | • Pyoderma gangrenosum |
| • Bronchitis | • Kidney failure | • Sinusitis |
| • CFIDS | • Lung cancer | • SUDS--Sudden unexpected death syndrome |
| • COPD | • Meningitis | • Syndrome X |
| • Type 2 Diabetes | • Morgellons | • Vasculitis |
| • Earache | • Multiple sclerosis | |
| • Encephalitis | • Myocarditis | |
| • Endocarditis | • Obesity | |
| • Erythema nodulosum | • Pericarditis | |

C. pneumoniae肺炎

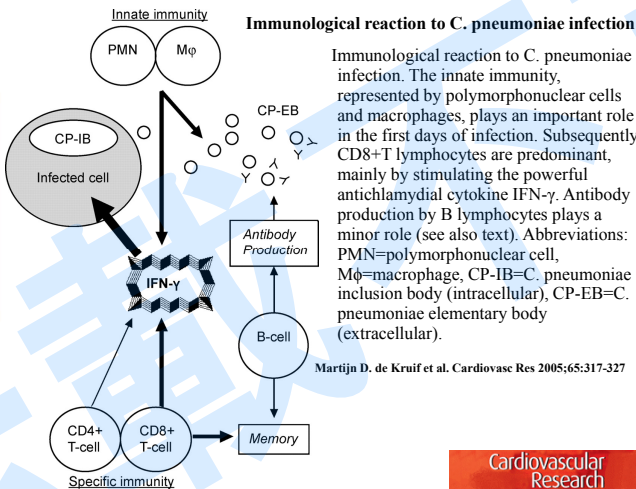
- **C. pneumoniae肺炎**:急性上気道炎、急性副鼻腔炎、急性気管支炎、また慢性閉塞性肺疾患(COPD)を主とする慢性呼吸器疾患の感染増悪、および肺炎である。
- **C. pneumoniae**は市中肺炎の約1割に関与するが、発症年齢がマイコプラズマ肺炎と異なり、小児のみならず、高齢者にも多い。性差ではやや男性が多い。また、他の細菌との重複感染も少なくない。
- 家族内感染や集団内流行もしばしば見られ、集団発生は小児のみならず高齢者施設でも報告される
- 感染既往を示す**C. pneumoniae** IgG抗体保有率は小児期に急増し、成人で75~90割と高い。この抗体には感染防御の機能はなく、抗体保有者も何度でも感染し発症し得る。



Body Parts
CPN can be found in many different parts of the body, as shown below.



Note and legend:
Photo courtesy of Reed et al. from an article in *Emerging Infectious Diseases*.
E = Elementary body (EB), the spore like form of CPN. It is about the same size as a smallpox virus. It is biologically inactive until it becomes a reticulate body. EBs are impervious to most antibiotics.
I = Intermediate body (IB), a temporary form of CPN that exists briefly during the transition from an RB to an EB.
R = Reticulate body, the growing and reproductive form of CPN. It can be killed by many antibiotics.



Cardiovascular Research

Serological evidence of an association between Chlamydia pneumoniae infection and lung cancer

Aino L. Laurila^{1*}, Tarja Anttila¹, Esa Läärä², Aini Bloigu¹, Jarmo Virtamo³, Demetrius Albanes⁴, Maija Leinonen¹ and Pekka Saikku¹
International Journal of Cancer Volume 74, Issue 1, pages 31–34, 20 February 1997

Abstract

Epidemiological evidence suggests that airway obstruction is an independent risk factor for lung cancer and that this cannot be explained by active or passive smoking alone. *Chlamydia pneumoniae* infection has been associated with chronic bronchitis and its exacerbations. Our aim was to evaluate the association between chronic *C. pneumoniae* infection and risk of lung cancer among male smokers. Smoking males with lung cancer ($n = 230$) and their age- and locality-matched controls were selected among participants of the Alpha-Tocopherol, Beta-Carotene Cancer Prevention Study. The presence of *C. pneumoniae* infection was assessed by analyzing specific antibodies and immune complexes in 2 serum samples collected with a 3-year interval before the lung cancer diagnosis. The diagnosis of chronic infection was based on stable levels of positive specific IgA antibody (titer ≥ 16) and immune complex (titer ≥ 4). Relative risks were estimated by odds ratios (OR) adjusted for age, locality and smoking history by a conditional logistic regression model. Markers suggesting chronic *C. pneumoniae* infection were present in 52% of cases and 45% of controls and hence were positively associated with the incidence of lung cancer (OR 1.6; 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.0–2.3). The incidence was especially increased in men younger than 60 years (OR 2.9; 95% CI 1.5–5.4) but not in the older age group (OR 0.9; 95% CI 0.5–1.6). Before concluding that *C. pneumoniae* infection is a new independent risk factor for lung cancer, corroboration from other studies with larger number of cases and longer follow-up is needed. *Int. J. Cancer* 74:31–34. © 1997 Wiley-Liss,

Review Chlamydia pneumoniae and Lung Cancer: Epidemiologic Evidence

Alyson J. Littman,^{1,2} Lisa A. Jackson,^{1,2} and Thomas L. Vaughan^{1,2}

¹Department of Epidemiology, University of Washington; ²Division of Public Health Sciences, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center; and ³Center for Health Statistics, Group Health Cooperative, Seattle, Washington

Abstract

Chlamydia pneumoniae is a common cause of acute respiratory infection and has been hypothesized to cause several chronic diseases, including lung cancer. The purpose of this article is to identify, describe, and critically examine the published studies on the association between *C. pneumoniae* infection and risk of lung cancer. In the six studies identified, previous *C. pneumoniae* infection was defined on the basis of serologic criteria, which varied between studies. All studies reported elevated relative risk estimates for the association of serologic evidence of infection and risk of lung cancer. The three studies in which past infection was defined based on testing of prediagnostic blood specimens tended to have weaker results (odds ratio range, 1.2–2.1) than those based on postdiagnostic blood specimens (odds ratio range, 1.49–9.9).

Selection bias, measurement error, and inadequate control for confounding are concerns in some of these studies. Nevertheless, results were relatively consistent, supporting a causal association. Inflammation caused by chronic infection with *C. pneumoniae* may be involved in the carcinogenic process but this relationship will be difficult to further define through serologic data. To better understand the nature of this association, both experimental study designs, such as those based on animal models or randomized controlled antibiotic treatment trials in humans, and observational study designs (e.g., studies that involve detection of *C. pneumoniae* in pulmonary specimens obtained before cancer onset) could be explored and may shed additional light on this important association. (*Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 2005;14(4):773–8)

Summary and Conclusions

Observational studies using other methods (such as PCR or immunohistochemistry) to detect *C. pneumoniae* in relevant tissues (such as sputum or lung biopsies) in samples taken before diagnosis could also provide useful information by showing that *C. pneumoniae* is more likely to localize in tumor tissue relative to normal tissue and that organisms found in tumor tissues are viable. Findings from these studies, in combination with the existing serologic studies, may help scientists to better understand the role that *C. pneumoniae* may play in the etiology of lung cancer, and potentially lead to earlier detection or prevention.

クラミドフィラ肺炎は肺癌のリスクを上昇させる

タイトルはクラミジア肺炎となっているが、現在ではクラミドフィラ肺炎である。

クラミジア肺炎は、基本的に新生児にしか起こらないと思っておいた方がよい。成人呼吸器内科領域における、カリニ肺炎もクラミジア肺炎も過去の病名なので、個人的には慣習的に使わないように意識している。CHSP-60は発癌の分野で有名な書であり、産婦人科領域でもメジャーな言葉である。日本語に直すと、クラミジア熱ショック蛋白質60と言うらしいが個人的にはほとんど耳にしたことがない。

[Chlamydia pneumoniae Infection and Risk for Lung Cancer](#)
[Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers and Prevention](#) May 25, 2010; doi:10.1158/1055-9965.EPI-09-1261

結論:

CHSP-60 IgG抗体のタイター高値は、肺癌のリスクに関連する。
C. pneumoniaeの肺における発癌が示された。

心筋組織内の Chlamydia pneumoniae の存在と
クラミジアストレス蛋白 (HSP-60) の発現

工藤 幸子 1) 尾内 一信 2) 麻生 晃 3) 長尾 孝一 3)
1) 千葉県衛生研究所, 2) 済生会下関総合病院, 3) 帝京大学医学部附属市原病院病理部
1992 年以降, 動脈硬化巢の macrophage, 血管平滑筋細胞各内部に Chlamydia pneumoniae の存在が確認されてから動脈硬化形成との関連が話題となっている。しかし, 動脈硬化巣以外の組織での存在の報告は殆ど認めない。今回, 虚血性心疾患症例 10 例と, 対照として心疾患以外の症例 10 例計 20 例の心筋組織について検索した。その結果, 虚血性心疾患 10 例中 9 例 (90.0%) と高率に C. pneumoniae の存在を免疫組織化学染色によって証明し得た。一方, 心疾患以外の症例では 10 例中 2 例 (20%) で陽性であった。又, クラミジアの産生するストレス蛋白 (Chlamydia HSP-60) は, 虚血性心疾患症例 10 例中 6 例 (60.0%) で確認した。今回の検討により, 虚血性心疾患患者の心筋組織に高率に C. pneumoniae が存在し, クラミジアストレス蛋白が発現していることが判明した。したがって, C. pneumoniae と心筋障害との関連についても興味を持たれる。【感染症誌 75:562~567, 2001】

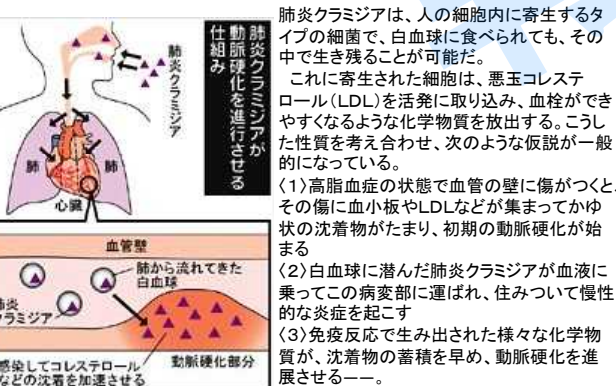
その結果心筋巣への感染率は虚血性心疾患症例で90.0%と非常に高率であり, また60.0%の症例がC. HSP-60 を産生していることが明らかになった。このことは, 虚血性の心筋障害の他に, 心筋壊死, 変性, 炎症を起こす大きな要因となっている可能性がある。今まで, C. pneumoniae感染症としては呼吸器系疾患が有名であり, さらに最近になって動脈硬化症との関係が注目されているが, 今回の結果よりさらに心疾患との関係も注目される。最近, ヒト心筋特異ミオンシ重鎖と60KD の Chlamydia 外膜蛋白の構造相似性による心筋障害も病的因子として注目されている[5]。Chlamydia が種々のサイトカインの働きによって, 持続感染型となり, 大型の網様体に変化してC. HSP-60 を持続的に産生することがin vitro で証明されている[6]。また, 人の動脈硬化巣部位に於いてはC. pneumoniae とC. HSP-60 が存在することが既に報告され, その病原因への関与が推測されている。今回, 我々は初めて心筋組織にも高頻度でC. pneumoniae とC. HSP-60 の存在を確認した。しかし, 今回の検討では症例数が少なく, C. pneumoniae 及びC. HSP-60 の存在と特定の心疾患との関連性を明らかに出来なかった。今後症例数を増やして検討したい。

Part5: 認知症 (Alzheimer 病)
Identification and localization of Chlamydia pneumoniae in the Alzheimer's brain

Brian J. Balin, Hervé C. Gérard, E. James Arking, Denah M. Appelt, Patrick J. Branigan, J. Todd Abrams, J.A. Whittem-Hudson, A.P. Hudson

Medical Microbiology and Immunology August 1998, Volume 187, Issue 1, pp 23-42
Abstract
We assessed whether the intracellular bacterium Chlamydia pneumoniae was present in post-mortem brain samples from patients with and without late-onset Alzheimer's disease (AD), since some indirect evidence seems to suggest that infection with the organism might be associated with the disease. Nucleic acids prepared from those samples were screened by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay for DNA sequences from the bacterium, and such analyses showed that brain areas with typical AD-related neuropathology were positive for the organism in 17/19 AD patients. Similar analyses of identical brain areas of 18/19 control patients were PCR-negative. Electron- and immunoelectron-microscopic studies of tissues from affected AD brain regions identified chlamydial elementary and reticulate bodies, but similar examinations of non-AD brains were negative for the bacterium. Culture studies of a subset of affected AD brain tissues for C. pneumoniae were strongly positive, while identically performed analyses of non-AD brain tissues were negative. Reverse transcription (RT)-PCR assays using RNA from affected areas of AD brains confirmed that transcripts from two important C. pneumoniae genes were present in those samples but not in controls. Immunohistochemical examination of AD brains, but not those of controls, identified C. pneumoniae within pericytes, microglia, and astroglia. Further immunolabelling studies confirmed the organisms' intracellular presence primarily in areas of neuropathology in the AD brain. Thus, C. pneumoniae is present, viable, and transcriptionally active in areas of neuropathology in the AD brain, possibly suggesting that infection with the organism is a risk factor for late-onset AD.

動脈硬化が進むワケ 細菌の関与濃厚



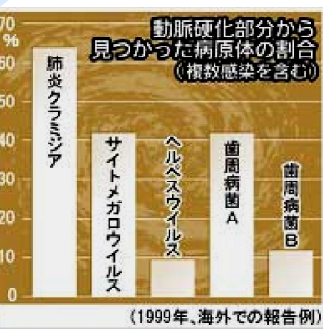
Part4: 糖尿 病・肥満
肺炎クラミジアとメタボリック症候群の連関
廣松 賢治 ヒロマツ ケンジ 福岡大学医学部教授

廣松賢治・伊 藤竜太 (医学部微生物免疫学) らは、動脈硬化病巣の80%以上に検出され、心筋梗塞との関連も世界的に注目されている肺炎クラミジアを取り上げ、細胞内寄生性細菌クラミジアが感染細胞内で宿主免疫

Chlamydia pneumoniae induces Alzheimer-like amyloid plaques in brains of BALB/c mice

C.Scott Little, Christine J Hammond, Angela MacIntyre, Brian J Balin, Denah M Appelt
Received: February 19, 2003; Received in revised form: April 25, 2003; Accepted: May 28, 2003;

Abstract
Amyloid deposits resembling plaques found in Alzheimer's disease (AD) brains were formed in the brains of non-transgenic BALB/c mice following intranasal infection with Chlamydia pneumoniae. The mice were infected at 3 months of age with C. pneumoniae isolated from an AD brain. Infection was confirmed by light and electron microscopy in olfactory tissues of the mice. C. pneumoniae was still evident in these tissues 3 months after the initial infection indicating that a persistent infection had been established. Amyloid beta (Aβ) 1-42 immunoreactive deposits were identified in the brains of infected BALB/c mice up to 3 months post-infection with the density, size, and number of deposits increasing as the infection progressed. A subset of deposits exhibited thioflavin-S labeling. Intracellular Aβ1-42 labeling was observed in neuronal cells. Experimental induction of amyloid deposition in brains of non-transgenic BALB/c mice following infection with C. pneumoniae may be a useful model for furthering our understanding of mechanisms, linked to infection, involved in the initiation of the pathogenesis of sporadic AD.



米国で開催された化学療法会議で、トロント大学のホングフ・オング教授は、ウサギに肺炎クラミジアを感染させたところ、その三分の一以上のウサギに動脈硬化を発生させられたと発表しました。このようなウサギに抗生物質を早期に投与したところ動脈硬化を発症したのはわずか8.3%のみであり、抗生物質を遅れて投与したウサギでも12.5%に動脈硬化の発生が認められたのみであったそうです。

Chlamydia pneumoniae infection in adolescents with type 1 diabetes mellitus

Antonietta Rizzo,13 Rossella Paolillo,13 Dario Iafusco,2 Francesco Prisco2 and Caterina Romano Carratelli1
Journal of Medical Microbiology (2012), 61, 1584–1590

Table 1. Clinical characteristics of study population
No. Not applicable; -, indicates a value of zero.

	Patient group	Control group
No. of individuals	73	76
Age (years)	14.0 (IQ=12.0-15.0)	14.0 (IQ=12.0-15.0)
Male/female	39/34	39/34
Diabetes duration (years)	5.2 (range 3.4-7.0)	NA
HbA1c <5.9%	-	76
HbA1c 6-6.9%	13	-
HbA1c 7-7.9%	14	-
HbA1c 8-8.9%	23	-
HbA1c ≥9.0%	21	-
C. pneumoniae DNA (%)	34 (46.5)	8 (10.5)

Table 2. Association between serological status and C. pneumoniae DNA and chronic chlamydial infection

		No. of individuals (%)				
		IgG ≥ 128	IgA ≥ 64	IgM ≥ 20	DNA	IgG/IgA
Patients	73	45 (61.6)*	40 (54.8)*	12 (16.4)*	34 (46.6)*	40 (54.8)*
Controls	76	9 (11.8)	2 (2.6)	0 (0)	8 (10.5)	1 (1.3)

*P<0.05 Patients versus controls (Bonferroni's correction applied).

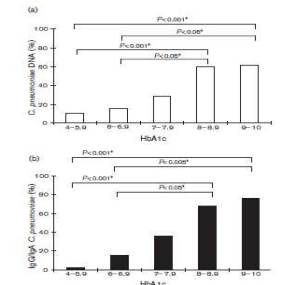


Fig. 1. (a) Relationship between HbA1c and C. pneumoniae DNA. (b) Relationship between HbA1c and IgG/IgA C. pneumoniae. Fisher's exact test; Bonferroni's correction applied.

The load of Chlamydia pneumoniae in the Alzheimer's brain varies with APOE genotype

Hervé C. Gérard*, Kristin L. Wildt*, Judith A. Whittum-Hudson*, Zongshan Lai*, Joel Ager*, Alan P. Hudson*.*

Microbial Pathogenesis Volume 39, Issues 1-2, July–August 2005, Pages 19–26

Abstract
Studies from this laboratory have indicated that the intracellular eubacterial respiratory pathogen Chlamydia pneumoniae is commonly found in brain regions displaying characteristic neuropathology in patients with late-onset Alzheimer's disease (AD) but not in congruent samples from non-AD control individuals. In later work, we provided evidence suggesting that some relationship exists between the APOE ε4 gene product and the pathobiology of this organism. In the present report, in situ hybridization analyses indicated that the number of C. pneumoniae-infected cells in affected brain regions of ε4-bearing AD patients was higher overall than that in congruent brain regions from AD patients lacking that allele. Quantitative real-time PCR analyses of AD brain tissue samples demonstrated that actual bacterial burden in those samples varied over several orders of magnitude, but that samples from ε4-bearing patients did have significantly higher bacterial loads than did congruent samples from patients without the allele (ANOVA, p<0.05). These results may explain in part the observations that ε4-bearing individuals have a higher risk of developing AD, and that such patients progress more rapidly to cognitive dysfunction than do individuals lacking this allele.
Keywords Alzheimer's disease; Chlamydia pneumoniae; Apolipoprotein E; Pathogenesis; Inflammation; Bacterial infection


クラミジア肺炎・レジオネラ肺炎・Q熱
北海道大学病院第一内科 南須原康行
表1 IgGとIgAの組み合わせによる診断
ヒダインC、ニューモニエの判定

判 定	インデックス	測定結果
陽性	強陽性 3.00以上	++
	弱陽性あるいは中等度陽性 1.10~2.99	+
判 定 留 留	0.90~1.09	±
陰 性	0.90未満	-

インデックス	測定結果
1.10以上	(+)
0.90~1.09	(±)
0.90未満	(-)

IgG	IgA	判定の解釈
++	++	急性あるいは現在の感染の疑いが非常に高い
++	+	
++	±	
++	-	
+	++	感染の疑いが高いが、抗体上昇の途中である可能性もあるので、再検査が必要
+	+	感染の疑いがあるが、感染既往の場合もあるので、再検査が必要
+	±	感染の疑いは低い、抗体上昇前である可能性もあるので、再検査が必要
+	-	
-	++	
-	+	
-	±	
-	-	

注: b) の解釈は臨床症状のある被験者を対象としたものである。検査者が16歳以上の場合、小児 (15歳以下) に比べ感染既往抗体により陽性を示す頻度が高くなる。インデックスとしてIgA: 3.00以上、あるいはIgG: 3.00以上を「現在の感染」の一定の目安とする。臨床症状や他の検査結果と合わせて総合的に診断する。



この病原体が動脈硬化の発症に
深く関わっていることが判明したのです

肺炎クラミジアの症状 動脈硬化を起す

肺炎クラミジア
重感染による中絶

咳やくしゃみで

咳やくしゃみで

肺炎クラミジアは咳やくしゃみで

肺炎クラミジアの感染に気づかないため
知らぬ間に動脈硬化になる可能性がある

知つぬ間に動が族じになる可能王がある