

肺炎クラミジアと五大疾病との関係

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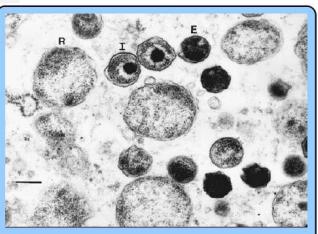
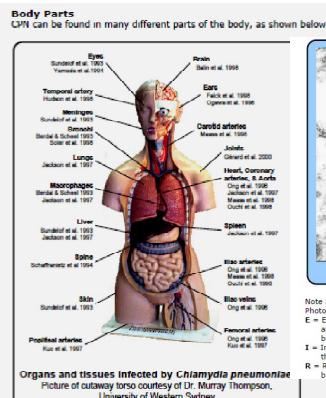
五大疾病（成人病）

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



Part1: クラミジアとガンの関係の論文

クラミドフィラ肺炎は 肺癌のリスクを上昇させる

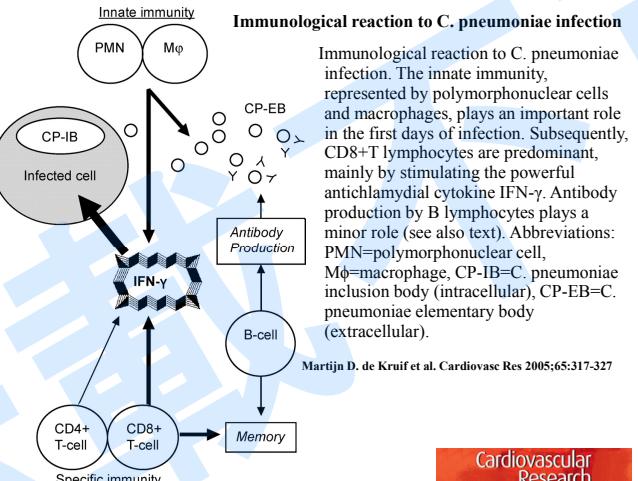
タイトルはクラミジア肺炎となっているが、現在ではクラミドフィラ肺炎である。

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](https://doi.org/10.1158/1055-9965.EPI-09-1261)
Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers and Prevention May 25, 2010; doi: 10.1158/1055-9965.EPI-09-1261

CHSP-60 IgG抗体のチラーカー高値は、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。

肺炎クラミジア



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

Aino L. Laurila^{1,*}, Tarja Anttila¹, Esa Läärä², Aini Blöigu¹, Jarmo Virtamo³, Demetrios 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 exacerbates. 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, Inc.

Chlamydophila-related disorders

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

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

*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、または慢性閉塞性肺疾患（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5~6割と高い。この抗体には感染防御の機能ではなく、抗体保有者も何度でも感染し発症し得る。



Cardiovascular Research

Review Chlamydia pneumoniae and Lung Cancer: Epidemiologic Evidence

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Abstract

Chlamydia pneumoniae is a common cause of acute respiratory infection and has been hypothesized to cause severe chronic disease, 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 associated with an increased risk of lung cancer, although the results were not statistically significant. To better define the nature of this association, both observational study designs, such as those based on animal models or randomized controlled antibiotic treatment trials, and case-control studies are needed. The three studies in which a past infection was assessed based on the presence of pre-diagnostic blood specimens tended to have weaker results (odds ratio range, 1.2–2.2) than those based on post-diagnostic blood specimens (odds ratio range, 1.4–9.9). Selection bias, measurement error, and inadequate control for confounding are concerns in some of these studies. Nonetheless, results were relatively consistent, supporting a causal association. Inflammation caused by *C. pneumoniae* may be involved in the carcinogenic process but this relationship will be difficult to further define through serologic data. To better define the nature of this association, both observational study designs, such as those based on animal models or randomized controlled antibiotic treatment trials, and case-control studies are needed. The three studies in which a past infection was assessed based on the presence of pre-diagnostic blood specimens tended to have weaker results (odds ratio range, 1.2–2.2) than those based on post-diagnostic blood specimens (odds ratio range, 1.4–9.9). (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.

Chlamydia pneumoniae Infection and Risk of Lung Cancer

Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev October 2004 13; 1624

Abstract

Infection with *Chlamydia pneumoniae* may be associated with an increased risk of lung cancer. We conducted a matched case-control study (508 pairs) nested within a large prospective study to investigate whether IgA antibody titers to *C. pneumoniae* measured by the microimmunofluorescence test are associated with lung cancer risk after controlling for confounders. Individuals with antibody titers ≥ 16 had 1.2 times the risk of lung cancer (95% confidence interval, 0.9-1.6) compared to those with lower titers. There was a significant trend ($P = 0.007$) of increasing odds ratios with increasing IgA titers primarily due to an odds ratio of 2.8 (95% confidence interval, 1.1-6.7) associated with titers ≥ 256 . Lung cancer risk associated with IgA titers ≥ 16 was stronger among former smokers. To better understand predictors of IgA seropositivity, we also examined demographic, lifestyle, dietary, and medical correlates of IgA titers ≥ 16 among controls. Those with race not classified as White or Black were more likely to have IgA titers ≥ 16 ; there were no significant differences in seropositivity by smoking behaviors. In summary, the adjusted odds ratio for lung cancer associated with IgA titers ≥ 16 was compatible with a weakly positive association, although nondifferential measurement error of antibody titers may have resulted in a conservative bias. Future studies using precise measures of chronic *C. pneumoniae* status are needed to better determine the role of this organism in the etiology of lung cancer.

虚血性脳血管障害の新たな危険因子 「肺炎クラミジア菌感染症」

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Key words: 肺炎クラミジア菌、脳卒中、動脈硬化、炎症、抗体

1.はじめに肺炎クラミジア菌(*Chlamydia pneumoniae*)は、1980年代半ばに同定されたグラム陰性菌であり、極めて特異的な生活環を有している。また宿主細胞に寄生しエネルギー代謝を宿主細胞に依存している点が、とりわけ他の細菌と異なっている。この肺炎クラミジア菌感染症は、虚血性心疾患者と極めて深く関係していることが最初に報告されたのは1985年であり、著者のSaikkuらは、およそ考えられるすべての感染症の血清抗体価と虚血性心疾患との関係を検討した結果、この肺炎クラミジア菌のみが虚血性心疾患と有意な関係を有することを見い出した。その後、血清抗体価の検討による同様の報告が相次ぎ、また冠動脈硬化の病巣に肺炎クラミジア菌が実際に存在することを病理学的に証明した研究結果が発表されるようになった。1990年代半ばには、虚血性心疾患者と同様に脳卒中と肺炎クラミジア菌感染症が密接な関係を有することが報告されるようになり、脳卒中に関わる多くの医師の関心を集めようになった。本論文では、我々の施設における肺炎クラミジア菌の血清学的検査と病理学的検査の研究結果を報告し、肺炎クラミジア菌感染症がどのように冠動脈硬化の進展と虚血性脳血管障害の発生に関与するのかについて考察する。

脳卒中 Vol. 21 (1999) No. 4 P 463-466



Association of *Chlamydia pneumoniae*

Immunoglobulin A

Seropositivity and Risk of Lung Cancer

Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev November 2000 9; 1263

Chlamydia pneumoniae infection and the risk of female early-onset lung cancer

International Journal of Cancer Volume 107, Issue 4, pages 681-682, 20 November 2003

Chlamydia trachomatis infection as a risk factor for invasive cervical cancer

International Journal of Cancer Volume 85, Issue 1, pages 35-39, 1 January 2000

Chlamydia pneumoniae Infection and Risk for Lung Cancer

Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev June 2010 19; 1498

Chlamydia pneumoniae Infection and Risk for Lung Cancer

Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev June 2010 19; 1498

日本人における脳卒中の予防 亀山正邦

(日老 医誌 2000; 37: 111-120)

肺炎クラミジア感染

肺炎クラミジア(*Chlamydia pneumoniae*)と将来の心血管疾患、脳卒中の関連を指摘したFagerbergらの報告は重要である。これは、中・高齢者で、高血圧をコントロールしている群についての調査成績である。慢性の肺炎クラミジア感染は、検索対象の半数以上にみられ、感染群では、将来、心血管疾患、ことに脳卒中を起こすリスクが有意に大きかったことを指摘している。

Chlamydia pneumoniae and Cardiovascular Disease

Lee Ann Campbell, Cho-Chou Kuo, and J. Thomas Grayston
University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USA

Table. Studies of *Chlamydia pneumoniae* in atherosclerotic tissue

Source of specimens (reference)	Artery	Type of specimen	Atherosclerotic tissue ^a (% positive)
South Africa (7)	Coronary	Autopsy	20/36 (56)
PDAY ^b study (8)	Coronary	Autopsy	8/18 (44)
Univ. Washington (9)	Coronary	Atherectomy	20/38 (53)
Alaskan Natives (10)	Coronary	Autopsy	23/59 (39)
Louisville, Kentucky (11)	Coronary	Vascular surgery	7/12 (58)
Japan (12)	Coronary	Atherectomy	20/29 (69)
Salt Lake City, Utah (13)	Coronary	Atherectomy	71/90 (79)
India (14)	Coronary	Coronary artery bypass	4/40 (10)
California & Univ. Washington (15)	Carotid	Endarterectomy	37/61 (61)
Germany (16)	Carotid	Endarterectomy	7/50 (14)
Canada (17)	Carotid	Endarterectomy	54/76 (71)
Univ. Washington (18)	Aorta	Autopsy	7/21 (33)
Finland (19)	Aorta	Vascular surgery	12/12 (100)
Italy (20)	Aorta	Vascular surgery	26/51 (51)
United Kingdom (21)	Aorta, femoral, iliac	Vascular surgery	15/53 (45)
California (22)	Popliteal femoral	Vascular bypass	10/23 (43)
Finland (23)	Aortic valve	Autopsy	25/46 (54)
Sweden (24)	Aortic Valve	Surgery	19/39 (49)

^aNumber positive by immunocytochemical staining and/or polymerase chain reaction over number tested.

^bPDAY, pathobiological determinants of atherosclerosis in youth tested.

Part2: 脳卒中(Stroke)・脳梗塞

Chlamydia pneumoniae infection. A novel risk factor for stroke.

Recently, *Chlamydia pneumoniae* (*C. pneumoniae*) has been noteworthy to be linked to an atherosclerotic disease and clinical evidence that *C. pneumoniae* infection contributes to atherosclerosis is accumulating. We clarified the detailed distribution of *C. pneumoniae* infection in the atherosclerotic carotid artery by immunohistochemistry and electron microscopy. Twenty-seven specimens of carotid atherosomatic plaque were obtained during carotid endarterectomy in 26 patients with severe carotid artery stenosis. Immunoreactivity for the *C. pneumoniae*-specific antigen was observed in 55% of patients, and intense immunoreactivity was observed in 35% of patients. *C. pneumoniae* infection was observed in endothelial cells, macrophages and smooth muscle cells that had migrated into the atherosomatic plaque, as well as in smooth muscle cells and small arteries in the media underlying the atherosomatic plaques. *C. pneumoniae* infection was most prominently observed in smooth muscle cells. In electron microscopy, a pear-shaped elementary body of *C. pneumoniae* was observed. Macrophages in the intima produce some cytokines and growth factors, and elicit migration of smooth muscle cells from the media to the intima as well as an inflammatory response which subsequently leads to atherosclerosis progression. Chronic infection of *C. pneumoniae* may enhance the proliferative and inflammatory processes of atherosclerosis by inducing some cytokines and lipoproteins through activation of transcription factors such as nuclear factor (NF)- κ B.

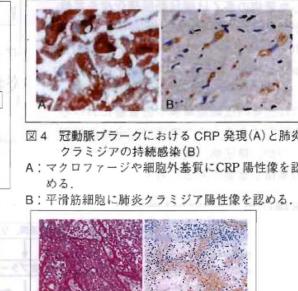
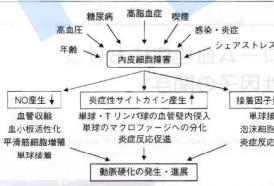
山下勝弘¹ 米田浩² 1) 大野田市立病院脳神経外科 2) 山口大学脳神経外科

脳卒中 21(4), 463-466, 1999 一般社団法人 日本脳卒中学会

Part3: 心筋梗塞・高血圧

アテローム血栓症における炎症性因子の関与

畠山 金太; 浅田 祐士郎 内分泌・糖尿病科, 24(3): 298-303



Hyperhomocysteinemia associated with Chlamydia pneumoniae infection in ischemic stroke: A hospital based study from South India

VCS Srinivasarao Bandaru MSc PhD, 1 Subhash Kaul MD DM, 1 Demudu Babu Boddu MD DM, 2 Laxmi Vemu, 2 M Neeraja MSc, 1 Suvarna Alladi DM *Neurology Asia* 2009; 14: 1 - 5

Table 1: Comparison of baseline characteristics between *C. pneumoniae* negative and positive stroke patients

Parameters	<i>C. pneumoniae</i> negative N=72	<i>C. pneumoniae</i> positive N=128	p value
Men, no. (%)	49 (68)	100 (78.1)	0.6
Women, no. (%)	23 (32)	28 (21.9)	0.3
Mean age in years (SD)	48.8 (17.1)	47 (17.4)	0.5
Age range in years	10-76	18-82	
Hypertension, no. (%)	40 (55.5)	61 (47.6)	0.3
Diabetes, no. (%)	15 (20.8)	27 (21)	0.8
Smoking, no. (%)	26 (36.1)	18 (14)	<0.001
Alcoholism, no. (%)	14 (19.4)	24 (18.7)	0.9
Hypercholesterolemia, no. (%)	30 (41.6)	23 (17.9)	0.005
Hyperhomocysteinemia, no. (%)	30 (41.6)	20 (15.6)	<0.001
CRP positive, no. (%)	35 (48.0)	4 (3.1)	<0.001

Table 2: *C. pneumoniae* antibodies associated with hyperhomocysteinemia

Hyperhomocysteinemia (N=50)	Normal homocysteine (N=150)	p value	
<i>C. pneumoniae</i> IgG positive, no. (%)	26 (42%)	38 (25.3%)	<0.001
<i>C. pneumoniae</i> IgA positive, no. (%)	12 (24%)	8 (5.3%)	0.004

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

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1992年以降、動脈硬化巣のmacrophage、血管平滑筋細胞各内部に *Chlamydophila pneumoniae* の存在が確認され、から動脈硬化巣形成の関連が話題となっています。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 の存在を免疫組織染色によって証明した。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%)で陽性であった。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が持たれる。〔感染症誌 75: 562~567, 2001〕

その結果心筋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、さすが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、ヒト心筋特異ミオシン重鎖と60KDの*Chlamydia* 外膜蛋白の構造相同性による心筋障害も病の因子として注目されている¹⁵⁾。 *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、HSP-60を持続的に産生することが既に報告されている¹⁶⁾。また、人の動脈硬化巣部位に於いてはC. pneumoniae C. HSP-60 が存在することが既に報告され、その病原性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に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. Whittum-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 reticular 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

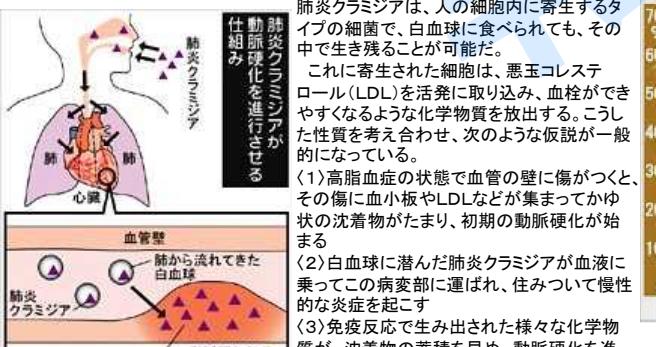
肺炎クラミジアは、人の細胞内に寄生するタイプの細菌で、白血球に食べられても、その内で生き残ることが可能だ。

これに寄生された細胞は、悪玉コレステロール(LDL)を活発に取り込み、血栓ができるくなるような化学物質を放出する。こうした性質を考え合わせ、次のような仮説が一般的にになっている。

〈1〉高脂血症の状態で血管の壁に傷がつくと、その傷に血小板やLDLなどが集まってかゆ状の沈着物がたまり、初期の動脈硬化が始まる

〈2〉白血球に潜んだ肺炎クラミジアが血液に乗ってこの病変部に運ばれ、住みついで慢性の炎症を起こす

〈3〉免疫反応で生み出された様々な化学物質が、沈着物の蓄積を早め、動脈硬化を進展させる——。



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 貢治ヒロマツ ケンジ 福岡大学医学部教授

廣松 貢治・伊藤 藤太(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 infection in adolescents with type 1 diabetes mellitus

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Table 1. Clinical characteristics of study population

na: Not applicable; -: indicates a value of zero.

	Patient group	Control group
No. of individuals	73	76
Age (years)	14.0 (10.8-12.6-15.0)	14.0 (10.8-12.8-15.0)
Male/female	39/34	35/41
Disease duration (years)	5.2 (range 3.4-7.0)	na
HbA1c <5.5%	—	76
HbA1c 6-9%	13	—
HbA1c 10-14%	14	—
HbA1c 15-19%	25	—
HbA1c 9-16%	21	—
C. pneumoniae DNA (%)	34 (6.5)	8 (10.5)

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

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

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

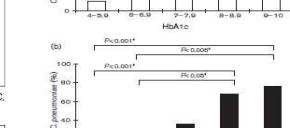
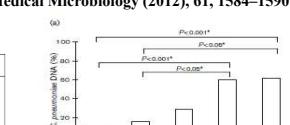


Fig. 1a Relationship between HbA1c and C. pneumoniae DNA. Fig. 1b Relationship between HbA1c and IgG/IgA. C. pneumoniae, C. pneumoniae DNA.

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

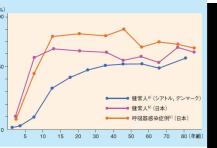
*p<0.05

クラミジア肺炎 疫学・診断・治療の現状について

岸本寿男 まきしもととしお 国立感染症研究所ウイルス第一部第五室長

表4 各種クラミジア抗体測定法

検査法	検査目的	使用抗原	所要時間	特徴
ELISA法	<i>C. pneumoniae</i> , IgG, IgA, IgM	基本小体の別種複合体	4時間	感度高い、キットあり
間接蛍光抗体法	<i>C. psittaci</i> , <i>C. trachomatis</i> , <i>C. pneumoniae</i> に対する IgG, IgA, IgM	3種の特異基本小体	4時間	蛍光測微鏡による判定に熟練を要する
MFA法	同上	3種の感染細胞	4時間	



File No. 1502

驚愕の事実!
動脈硬化が人から人へ感染する!



オウル大学 医学部
ペッカ・サイック教授
Prof. PEKKA SAIKKU



肺炎クラミジアという病原体です



そ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

表5 *C. pneumoniae*感染症の診断基準(ELISA法)

診断	血清	基準(IgD)
単性感染症の確認	シングル血清 小児 IgM ≥ 1.00 成人 IgM ≥ 1.00	
	点滴静注 ミノサイクリン 100~200mg, 分2	
軽症~中等度	ペア血清 IgG 3.05以上との上昇 IgA 1.00以上との上昇	
急性感染症の確認	シングル血清 IgG ≥ 3.00 IgA ≥ 3.00	
慢性あるいは過去の感染	シングル血清 1.10 ≤ IgG < 3.00	

現在、主に用いられているものであるが、IgMについて見直しが検討中

表6 *C. pneumoniae*肺炎の具体的な方針(成人)

表5の基準

を参考

重症	血清	基準(IgD)
シングル血清	小児 IgM ≥ 1.00 成人 IgM ≥ 1.00	
	点滴静注 ミノサイクリン 100~200mg, 分2	
軽症~中等度	ペア血清 IgG 3.05以上との上昇 IgA 1.00以上との上昇	
急性感染症の確認	シングル血清 IgG ≥ 3.00 IgA ≥ 3.00	
慢性あるいは過去の感染	シングル血清 1.10 ≤ IgG < 3.00	

現在、主に用いられているものであるが、IgMについて見直しが検討中



肺炎クラミジアに感染するとこの病原体は第2の攻撃を開始します

肺炎クラミジアが動脈硬化を引き起こす第2の攻撃



軽い症状で治った場合病原体が奥へ侵入することはない

肺炎クラミジアの感染率



世界各地で50~70%

(1998年) ワシントン大学病院

(1998年) ワシントン大学病院