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بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل

THE INCIDENCE OF CHLAMYDIA PNEUMONIAE INFECTION IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE

Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
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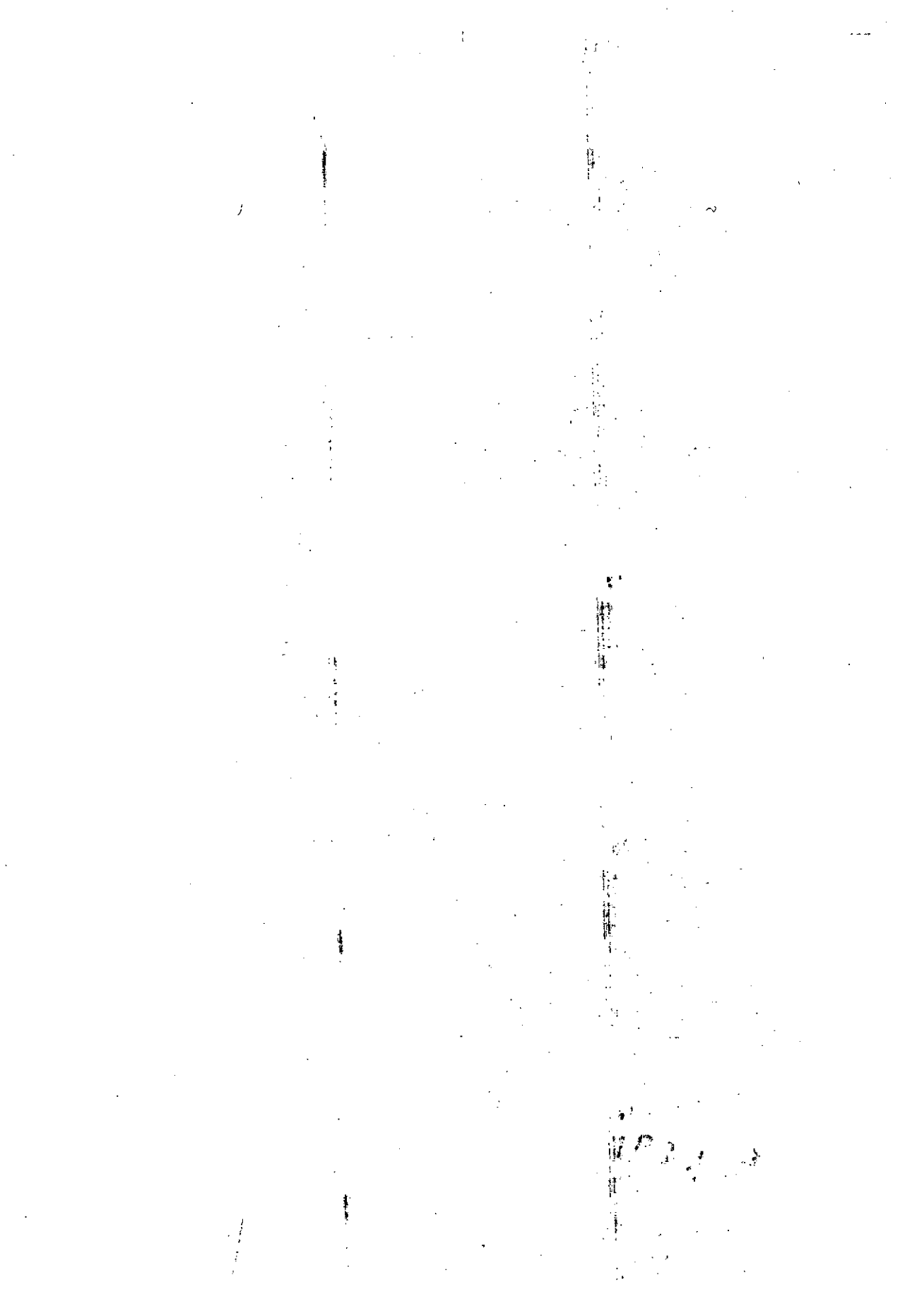
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ABSTRACT

Chlamydia pneumoniae has been shown to be an important and common respiratory pathogen in humans. The potential importance of Chlamydia pneumoniae infection in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease has not been defined.

We conducted this study on 30 cases with established chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients. They were investigated for Chlamydia pneumoniae antibodies Ig G & Ig M by MIF test and ELISA. We also investigate 30 normal age and sex matched persons (control group) for Chlamydia pneumoniae antibodies by MIF and ELISA.

Using the MIF test, the incidence of acute Chlamydia pneumoniae infections in the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was 16.6 % (5 out of 30) compared to 10 % (2 out of 30) in the control. While the incidence of previous exposure was 66.6 % (20 out of 30) compared to 60 % (18 out of 30) in the control. By the ELISA test, a lower incidence of the acute (6.6 %) and a higher incidence of the previous exposure (73.3 %) compared to the MIF test results.

In conclusion, a Chlamydia pneumoniae infection does not appear to play an important role in the pathogenesis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease as there is no significant difference in the statistical analysis between the patient and control group. However further studies on a large scale should be done to confirm these findings.

KEYWORDS:

Chlamydia pneumoniae – COPD – MIF - ELISA

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