Failure to Detect *Chlamydia pneumoniae* in Major Arteries of 93 Patients with Atherosclerosis

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Background

- Seroepidemiological studies have indicated a possible association between chronic *Chlamydia pneumoniae* (*Cp*) infection and atherosclerosis
- Several studies, using different diagnostic methods have demonstrated *Cp* or its components in atherosclerotic lesions
- These findings have not been confirmed by all researchers



 To detect *Cp* in surgical specimens from major arteries in patients with atherosclerosis

Patients

- From Sep 1, 1999 to Feb 28, 2000
- Admitted to cardiovascular surgery for coronary bypass or vascular surgery for carotid endarterectomy at RMC- Beilinson Campus
- Study approved by ethics committee.
 Patients signed informed consent
- Data collected by questionnaire on demographics, underlying diseases, risk factors for atherosclerosis and antibiotic usage

Serologies

- Blood specimen collected before surgery
- Cp IgG, IgA and IgM antibodies tested by microimmunofluorescence test (MIF) and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)
- MIF- MRL Diagnostics, USA. IgM sera screened at 1:10 IgA and IgG 1:16
- ELISA- Sero CP-TM Savyon Diagnostics Ltd, Israel (Cut-off index 1.1)

Tissue Specimen Collection

- Coronary bypass- 2 to 4 punch specimens from the aortic wall
- Carotid endarterectomy- atheromatous plaques
- In the operating room, specimens placed immediately in Chlamydia media transport (sucrose-phosphate-glutamic acid, SPG)
- Specimens delivered to the lab within 15-20 minutes
- Homogenized and resuspended in SPG andd stored at –70 degrees for PCR

PCR

- In two different laboratories
- DNA extraction using the ViralXpess (Chemicon)
- PCR
 - RMC- Light Diagnostics OligoDetect (Chemicon)
 - Immunosciences Lab- assay as described by Campbell
- Primers

33'

- Sense: 5'TCA.ATC.AGC.CAT.TCA.TAA.CA-3'
- Antisense: 5'GGG.ATT.GTA.GTA.TTT.CTC.TC-3'

Culture

- Resuspended, homogenized specimens inoculated onto shell vials containing monolayers of cycloheximide treated HTp-2 cells
- Incubated at 37 degrees in 5 % CO2 for 3-4 days
- Each specimen incubated onto 4 shell vials
 - Giemsa
 - *C pneumoniae* specific fluoresceine conjugated monoclonal antibody
 - 2 vials used for subculture
- *C pneumoniae* TW-183 used as control in each experiment

Results-Characteristics of Patients

 Mean age (range) 		67 (47-83)
 M:F ratio 		2.4
Type of surgery		
 Bypass 	61	
Endarterectomy	32	
Smoking		31%
 Hypertension 		63%
 Diabetes mellitus 		43%
 Hyperlipidemia 	58%	
 Antibiotics 		16%

Results-Chlamydia Serology in 83 Patients (%)

	ELISA	MIF	Both
IgM	1	1	1
IgG	55	67	47
IgA	35	27	17

Results-PCR and Cultures

- Cultures for Cp were negative in all specimens
- All PCR tests performed by the two methods in two different laboratories gave negative results

Comments

- Sampling error problems (blind specimens from the aorta)
- PCR technniques for identification of Cp may be hindered by difficulty of DNA extraction from atheromatous material and by the presence of PCR inhibitors
- Immunocytochemistry appears to be more sensitive

Previous Studies on PCR

- 19 studies (1993-2001)
- 5-238 specimens per study
- Overall 949 specimens
- Positive from 0 to 100 %
- Overall 247/949 (26%) positive

Previous Studies on Culture for *Chlamydia*

- 10 studies (1993-2001)
- 3 to 58 specimens per study
- Overall 296 specimens
- Positive from 0 to 16 %
- Overall 7/296 (0.02%) positive



In our study population, we found no evidence that *Chlamydia pneumoniae* exists within atheromas in carotid arteries nor in samples obtained from the aortic wall of patients with atherosclerosis

Collaborators





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