

AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF CHLAMYDIA PNEUMONIAE INFECTION AND BLOOD PLASMA AMINO ACID LEVELS

October 10, 2007

Chowdhury Zaman M.B.B.S., M.S., Dr. Ken Lin, Ph.D. Biochemistry, William O'Neill

CONTENTS

- 1) Abstract
- 2) Introduction
- 3) Methods
- 4) Results
- 5) Limitations
- 6) Discussion
- 7) Conclusions
- 8) Relevance To Practice
- 9) Footnotes
- 10) Acknowledgments
- 11) About The Authors
- 12) References

ADDENDUM: Chlamydia Pneumoniae Background and Review

1) ABSTRACT:

Chlamydia pneumoniae affects all age groups and leads commonly to respiratory infections. Though children may remain asymptomatic or have mild manifestations, the disease runs a more severe course in adults. There are numerous reports in the literature associating Chlamydia pneumoniae with the formation of atherosclerotic lesions, especially in the coronary arteries. Chlamydia pneumoniae antibody titer was measured in individuals reporting to an orthomolecular center for various health concerns that also displayed symptoms suggestive of Chlamydia pneumoniae infection. The plasma amino acid profile of individuals who had tested positive for Chlamydia was analyzed to determine if there were any correlations between amino acid plasma level and the presence of the infection. It was observed that the infected subjects consistently had abnormal levels of aspartate, methionine, citrulline, histidine, taurine and hydroxyproline. The observed correlation encourages further research with a larger controlled population.

Key words: Chlamydia pneumoniae, amino acid profile, atherosclerosis, Chlamydia pneumoniae antibody titer

2) INTRODUCTION

Chlamydia pneumoniae is a newly recognized third species of Chlamydia. It is a human pathogen transmitted by the respiratory route and is an important cause of pneumonia, bronchitis, sinusitis, and other acute respiratory infections (1, 2). In children, infection