

## 급성심근경색증을 가진 한국인에 있어 *Chlamydia Pneumoniae* 감염의 영향에 대한 연구

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### Chronic *Chlamydia Pneumoniae* Infection as a Risk Factor for Acute Myocardial Infarction in Korea

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#### ABSTRACT

**Background and Objectives :** To evaluate the association between chronic infection with *Chlamydia pneumoniae*, as measured by Immunoglobulin G and A, and acute myocardial infarction (AMI) in Korea. **Materials and Methods :** A total of 136 patients [normal control 65 cases (male : female 27 : 38, mean age 55.1 ± 11.7 years), AMI 71 cases (male : female 54 : 17, mean age 58.9 ± 12.7 years)] had immunoglobulin G, A, and M antibody titers measured against *Chlamydia pneumoniae* by microimmunofluorescence assay and had coronary angiography performed. We investigated the incidence of major adverse cardiac events (MACE) at 6 month follow-up. Controls were defined as patients with no significant stenosis on coronary angiography. **Results :** 1) AMI patients were more likely to be male (76.1 ; 41.5%) and smokers (67.6 ; 16.9%) compared with the controls. 2) In AMI patients, there was a weak correlation with IgG and IgA antibody titers ( $r = 0.39$ ,  $p = 0.001$ ). 3) After adjusting for gender and smoking status, IgG and IgA antibody titers were similar between two groups. 4) Increased IgG and IgA titers did not affect the MACE during follow-up. **Conclusion :** Chronic *Chlamydia pneumoniae* infection detected by immunoglobulin assay is not significantly associated with AMI. Further studies, such as polymerase chain reaction, immunocytochemistry, or culture of the atheromatous plaques, are needed to better define the association. (Korean Circulation J 2000;30(4):407-415)

**KEY WORDS :** Acute myocardial infarction · *Chlamydia pneumoniae* · Immunoglobulin.

서 론 *Chlamydia pneumoniae* 가  
*Chlamydia pne-*  
*umoniae*  
 가 가 .  
 대상 및 방법  
 , 50 70%  
 가 .<sup>1)</sup>  
 가  
 가 . 20 Osler  
 가 .<sup>1-4)</sup>  
 Herpes virus Cytomegalovirus  
 ,<sup>5-12)</sup> *Chlamydia pneumoniae*가 2 ST 0.1 mV  
 가 Q 가  
*Chlamydia pneumoniae* (intr - CK - MB가 2  
 acellular obligate bacteria) ( 6 ) ,  
 5 10%,  
 , Q ,  
 (target vessel revascularization)  
 (major adverse cardiac events)  
 ,  
 . 60%  
 방 법  
 , 가  
 ,<sup>13)14)</sup> 12  
*Chlamydia pneumoniae* *Chlamy-*  
*dia pneumoniae* 가, , CK -  
 MB . *Chlamydia pneumoniae*  
 가 - 70  
*Chlamydia pneumoniae* fluorescein conjugated antihuman  
 가 가 Ch - IgG, A, M(Simga, USA)  
*lamydia pneumoniae*가 가  
<sup>16-21)</sup> *Chlamydia pneumoniae*  
<sup>22-32)</sup> , (45 ° )  
 가 가 (discrete)  
 Chlamydia (diffuse)  
 Thrombolysis In Myocardial Infarction(TIMI)  
*Chlamydia pneumoniae*가 flow grade 0 3 ,

50%

p 0.05

## 결 과

IBM PC SPSSWIN 7.0

±

unpaired t

Chi - square

가 가

(logistic

regression model)

IgG IgA

(bivariate correlation)

환자들의 기본 특성 (Table 1)

136

65

71

57.0 ± 12.2

(

=41.5% ; 76.1% p=0.000).

( ;

=16.9 ; 67.6%, p=0.000)

69

50%

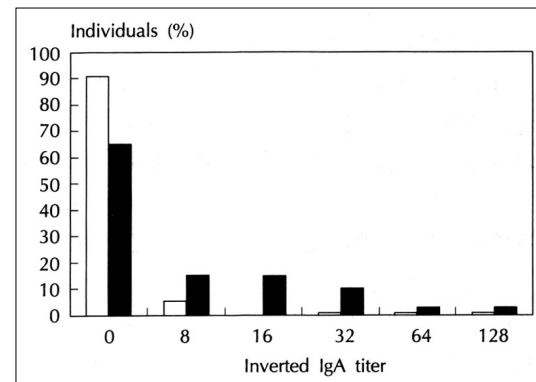
**Table 1.** Baseline clinical characteristics in a total of 136 patients

	control (65)	AMI (71)
Mean age (year)	55.1 ± 11.7	58.9 ± 12.7
Male sex (%)*	41.5	76.1
Current smoker (%)*	16.9	67.6
Diabetes mellitus (%)	10.7	22.5
Hypertension (%)	33.8	36.6
Total-cholesterol (mg/dl)	184.5 ± 37.9	184.5 ± 47.3
Involve vessels (n)		
0	65	2
1		30
2		23
3		16

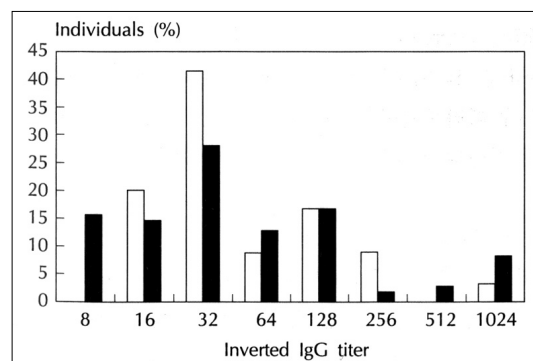
AMI = acute myocardial infarction

involve vessel 0 ; <50% stenosis on angiography

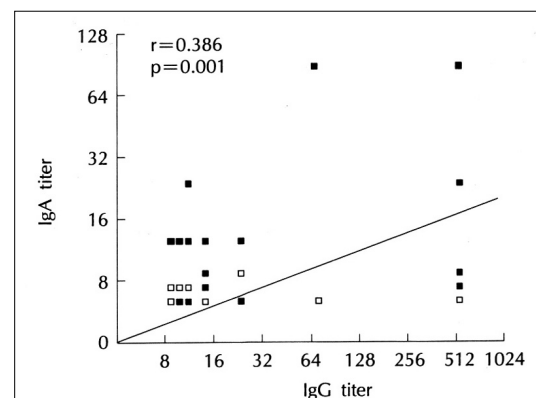
\*p<0.05 control vs acute myocardial infarction



**Fig. 2.** Histogram of IgA antibody titers in all groups control, acute myocardial infarction, p=0.36 control vs acute myocardial infarction group by logistic regression analysis adjusting for age, and smoking.



**Fig. 1.** Histogram of IgG antibody titers in all groups control, acute myocardial infarction, p=0.57 control vs acute myocardial infarction group by logistic regression analysis adjusting for age, and smoking.



**Fig. 3.** Linear correlation between IgG and IgA in patients with acute myocardial infarction.

**Table 2.** Prevalence of IgG, A, and M antibodies against Chlamydia pneumoniae by microimmunofluorescence in a total of 136 patients

Titers	IgG antibody		IgA antibody		IgM antibody	
	Control (65)	AMI (71)	Control (65)	AMI (71)	Control (65)	AMI (71)
< 1 : 8	0	0	59	46	57	56
1 : 8	0	11	3	10	7	11
1 : 16	13	10	0	4	0	3
1 : 32	27	20	1	7	1	1
1 : 64	6	9	1	2		
1 : 128	11	12	1	2		
1 : 256	6	1				
1 : 512	0	2				
1 : 1024	2	6				

IgG = immunoglobulin G, IgA = immunoglobulin A, IgM = immunoglobulin M

**Table 3.** Anti-Chlamydia pneumoniae Immunoglobulin G and A titer and angiographic characteristics in 71 patients with acute myocardial infarction

Angiographic	IgG antibody		IgA antibody	
	< 1 : 128 (41)	1 : 128 (30)	< 1 : 32 (60)	1 : 32 (11)
Involve vessels (%)				
0	1.4	3.3	3.3	0
1	39	46.6	40	54.5
2	39	23.3	35	18.1
3	20.6	26.8	21.7	27.4
Location of infarction (%)				
Anterior	53.7	60	53.3	63.6
Non-anterior	46.3	40	46.7	36.4
Dilated artery (%)				
LAD	53.7	56.7	53.3	72.7
LCX	12.2	13.3	13.3	9
RCA	34.1	30	37.4	18.3
Lesions morphology				
Length diffuse	63.4	53.3	58.3	63.6
Eccentricity	36.6	30	36.7	18.2
Thrombus	29.3	43.3	31.7	54.5
Collateral	2.4	3.3	3.3	0
Angle > 45 °	41.5	45.3	45	27.3
TIMI grade				
0	41.5	33.3	40	27.3
1	7.3	13.4	8.3	18.2
2	19.5	20	20	18.1
3	31.7	33.3	31.7	36.4

IgG = immunoglobulin G, IgA = immunoglobulin A

LAD = left anterior descending artery, LCX = left circumflex artery

RCA = right coronary artery, TIMI grade ; Thrombolysis In Myocardial Infarction

No significant differences on angiographic characteristics were found between high and low titers of IgG and IgA antibodies (p>0.05)

**Table 4.** Anti-Chlamydia pneumoniae Immunoglobulin G and A titer and major adverse cardiac events in 71 patients with acute myocardial infarction

MACE	IgG antibody		IgA antibody	
	< 1 : 128 (41)	1 : 128 (30)	< 1 : 32 (60)	1 : 32 (11)
Target vessel revascularization (n)	2	3	4	1
CABG (n)	1	2	3	0
Q.MI (n)	0	1	1	0
Death (n)	3	0	2	0
Composite end points (n)	6	6	10	1

IgG = immunoglobulin G, IgA = immunoglobulin A, MACE = major adverse cardiac events

CABG = coronary artery bypass graft, Q.MI = Q myocardial infarction

No significant differences on major adverse cardiac events were found between high and low titers of IgG and IgA antibodies ( $p > 0.05$ )

(IgG<1 ; 128, IgA<1 ; 32) (4 , 57.7%)

혈중 *Chlamydia pneumoniae*의 항체 역가의 측정 [ ;

*Chlamydia pneumoniae* IgG, IgA 가 가 6 /41 (14.6%), 가 1 /7 (14.3%)].

(IgG ;  $p = 0.57$ , 고 찰

IgA ;  $p = 0.36$ , Figs. 1 and 2).

IgG IgA (Fig. 3).

*Chlamydia pneumoniae* amydia pneumoniae 가 Chl -

IgM 1 ; 16 가 *Chlamydia pneumoniae*

1 (1.5%), 4 (5.6%) *Chlamydia pneumoniae*

( $p$  가

=0.303).

급성심근경색군에서 항체 역가에 따른 혈관조영술상의 차이 *dia pneumoniae*

*Chlamydia pneumoniae* , 가 가

IgG IgA 가 , , , ,

, TIMI flow grade , 30% .

(Table 3). . 20

Osler

급성심근경색군에서 항체 역가에 따른 중요 심장사건의 차이 ,<sup>1)</sup> 1979 Minnick herp -

esvirus Marek's

*Chlamydia pneumoniae* . Benditt

IgG IgA 가 , herpes simplex mRNA가 가

, Q

(Table 4).

IgG 1 ; 128 IgA 1 ; 32 가 .<sup>5)</sup>

9.8%(7/71 ) 가 2

cytomegalovirus, herpers, *lamydia pneumoniae* 가 Ch -  
*Chlamydia pneumoniae*가 David 17) *Chlamydia pneu -*  
*moniae* Saikku  
*Chlamydia pneumoniae* (intracellur obligate bacteria)  
5 10%,  
60%  
30% , IgA 1 ; 32 20.8%  
5% 16%  
. 1988 Saikku  
*Chlamydia pn -*  
*eumoniae* TWAR (IgG IgA)  
가 *Chlamydia pn -*  
*eumoniae*가 Lee 36)  
1 ; 128 가 가 10 /2  
*Chlamydia pneumoniae*  
가가 ,  
가가 17)18)  
31 - 33)  
가  
가 41%, 27%,  
가 42%, 38.3%  
가 34) 가 IgG 1 ; 128, IgA  
1 ; 32  
6  
Oh 35) 17)18)  
2/3 *Chlamydia pneumoniae* IgG IgA 가가  
, 10%  
(cross sectional st -  
udy) 19)  
가 *Chlamydia pn -* *Chlamydia pneumoniae*가  
34)35) *eumoniae*가  
? *Chlamydia pne -*

umoniae가 가 Chlamydia pneumoniae . Chlamydia pneumoniae 가 가 . 가 , . 가 , .

가 . Chlamydia pneum - cytokines(interleukin - 1, 6, tu - mor necrosis factor - alpha) fibrinogen, C - reactive protein Chlamydia pne - umoniae heat shock protein . 가 가 . tissue fi - factor brinogen, factor VII 요 약

1)2)37)38) 연구목적 : , , , , Chlamydia pneumoniae가 , Chlamydia pneumo - Chlamydia pneumoniae niae roxithromycin 가 Chlamydia pn - eumoniae . 39) Chlamydia pneumoniae 가 Ch - dia pneumoniae 가 가가 lamydia pneumoniae . 방 법 : 40) 가 Chlamydia pneumoniae 가가 가 azithromycin 가 65 ( 55.1 ± 11.7 ) 41) 가 Chlamydia 71 ( 58.9 ± 12.7 ) . pneumoniae 가 , Chlamydia pneumoniae IgG, IgA, IgM 가 , 6 . Chlamydia pneumoniae가 결 과 : 1) ( ; 41.5% :

76.1%, ; 16.9% : 67.6% p=0.000).

2) *Chlamydia pneumoniae* IgG, IgA

가 가 (IgG ;  
,  
p = 0.57, IgA ; p = 0.36).

3) IgG IgA  
(r = 0.39, p = 0.001).

4) 6  
*Chlamydia pneumoniae* IgG, IgA 가  
가 (IgG ;  
p = 0.304, IgA : p = 0.740).

결 론 :

*Chlamydia pneumoniae*가

,  
,  
*Chlamydia pneumo -*  
*niae*

중심 단어 : *Chlamydia pneumoniae*

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