Title: Ethnic peculiarities of chlamydiosis in bronchial asthma

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Body: Aim: To study ethnic peculiarities of chlamydiosis prevalence in bronchial asthma (BA) patients of Krasnoyarsk and Kyzyl. Materials and Methods. We have examined 239 subjects (from 17 to 78 years): the Europoids (n=159), the Mongoloids (n=80). Among them: BA (n=187), control (n=52). We have determined Chlamydia pneumoniae et psittaci (C.pneumoniae et psittaci), Chlamydia trachomatis (C.trachomatis) by direct immune fluorescence technique (DIF) for smears of oropharynx, their antibodies from blood serum by immune enzyme analysis (IEA). Results. The frequency of C.pneumoniae et psittaci in BA: in the Europoids by DIF – 14.5%, IEA IgM – 3.9%, IgG – 41.9%; in the Mongoloids – 25.9%, 10.3%, 17.2%, correspondingly. In control groups C.pneumoniae et psittaci had been revealed in the Europoids by DIF – 6.7%, IEA IgM – 0.0%, IgG – 23.3%; in the Mongoloids – 27.3%, 4.5%, 18.2%, correspondingly. The frequency of C.trachomatis in BA: in the Europoids by DIF – 10.8%, IEA IgA – 3.9%, IgM – 3.1%, IgG – 25.6%; in the Mongoloids – 19.0%, 3.4%, 1.7%, 19.0%, correspondingly. In control groups C.trachomatis in the Europoids by DIF –30.0%, IEA IgA – 0.0%, IgM – 0.0%, IgG – 6.7%; in the Mongoloids – 13.6%, 0.0%, 9.1%, 40.9%, correspondingly. Conclusion. Were found ethnic peculiarities: in the Mongoloids more frequent than in the Europoids – IgM to C.pneumoniae in BA; IgM to C.pneumoniae, IgM to C.trachomatis in control groups.