Chlamydia (Chlamydia Bacteria Infection) —
Symptoms and Treatment

See online here

Chlamydiotics is caused by gram-negative bacteria from the Chlamydiaceae family. The mainly sexually and perinatally transmitted pathogens cause disease in the eye, genital and pulmonary area. Untreated chlamydial infections may have serious consequences. Learn all about pathogenesis, symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of infections with chlamydia in this article. As a result, we guarantee optimal preparation for clinical examinations and practical medical work.

Definition and Overview of Chlamydia

Chlamydia — gram-negative bacteria

The family of Chlamydiaceae contains 3 human pathogens:

- *Trachomatis*
- *Psittaci*
- *Pneumoniae*

*Chlamydiaceae* are immobile, gram-negative bacteria. The cell wall does not contain a peptidoglycan layer, but lipopolysaccharides. Common to all *chlamydia* is their complex
reproduction cycle. Due to a defect in their own energy metabolism, *chlamydia* is dependent on that of its host.

*Chlamydiae* have the ability to establish long-term associations with host cells. When an infected host cell is starved for various nutrients such as amino acids (for example, tryptophan), iron, or vitamins, this has a negative consequence for *Chlamydiae* since the organism is dependent on the host cell for these nutrients. Long-term cohort studies indicate that approximately 50% of those infected clear within a year, 80% within two years, and 90% within three years.

The starved *chlamydiae* enter a persistent growth state wherein they stop cell division and become morphologically aberrant by increasing in size. Persistent organisms remain viable as they are capable of returning to a normal growth state once conditions in the host cell improve.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><em>Chlamyphilia trachomatis</em></th>
<th><em>Chlamyphilia psittaci</em></th>
<th><em>Chlamyphilia pneumoniae</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Host</strong></td>
<td>Human</td>
<td>Birds especially parrots, pigeons and budgies</td>
<td>Human</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Epidemiology of Chlamydia

Globally, as of 2013, sexually transmitted chlamydia affects approximately 141 million people (3.1% of the population). It is more common in women (3.8%) than men (2.5%). In 2013 it resulted in about 1,100 deaths down from 1,500 in 1990.

In the United States, about 1.4 million cases were reported in 2014. The CDC estimates that if one includes unreported cases there are about 2.8 million each year. It affects around 2% of young people. Infections are most common among those between the ages of 15 and 25 and are more common in women than men. In 2013 infections resulted in about 1,100 deaths. Chlamydial infection is the most common bacterial sexually transmitted infection in the UK.

Chlamydia causes more than 250,000 cases of epididymitis in the U.S. each year. Chlamydia causes 250,000 to 500,000 cases of PID every year in the United States. Women infected with chlamydia are up to five times more likely to become infected with HIV if exposed.

### Epidemiology of Chlamydophila trachomatis

- 30—50% of all sterility is caused by chlamydia.
- 90% of all sterility caused by tube closure are caused by infections with *Chlamydophila trachomatis*.
- Every fourth woman infected with chlamydia is affected by subsequent sterility.

*Chlamydophila trachomatis* is one of the most common pathogens of sexually transmitted diseases worldwide. According to WHO (2001), 89 million new infections with genital chlamydia occur worldwide per year. In Germany, the incidence is annually at 300,000 new infections. Particularly affected are persons with frequently *changing*...
sexual partners and children of infected mothers.

In epidemiological studies using molecular biology methods, up to 13 % of the sexually active adolescent women were identified as infected in Germany. This infection rate varies regionally and decreases with increasing age and entry into a stable partnership relationship (source: Robert Koch institute).

In pregnant women, 2—3 % are populated with C. trachomatis. The infant is at risk of 50 % at birth.

The incidence of lymphogranuloma venereum has decreased worldwide, but this sexually transmitted infection is still endemic in Asia, Africa, South America and parts of the Caribbean.

Trachoma occurs almost exclusively in tropical countries under poor hygienic conditions. After cataract, trachoma is the second most common cause of blindness in the world.

Age group: Young adults (15-22 years)

Epidemiology of Chlamydophila psittaci

Risk groups are:
- Bird owners
- Animal keepers and vets
- Employees in pet shops, poultry farms or slaughterhouses

The transmission takes place by direct contact or by inhalation of dust particles or feces. Human-to-human transmission has not yet been demonstrated.

Epidemiology of Chlamydophila pneumoniae

C. Pneumoniae is a very common worldwide cause of respiratory infections of humans. According to seroepidemiological investigations, the prevalence begins at the preschool age and is above 50 % for men and over 70 % for men in the 6th decade.

A high prevalence of seropositivity is to be expected: Everyone has probably contact with C. pneumoniae once in a lifetime. 5 -15 % of all outpatient acquired pneumonia are caused by C. pneumoniae.

Age group: 60-80 years

Etiology and Pathogenesis of Chlamydia

Etiology and pathogenesis of Chlamydophila trachomatis

| Serotypes A-C: | Infectious eye secret, contaminated hands, towels (smear infection), flies |
| Serotypes D-K: | Sexually transmitted, perinatal |
| Serotypes L1-L3: | Sexually transmitted, causes Lymphogranuloma venereum perinatal |

The incubation period is approximately 1—3 weeks.

Etiology and pathogenesis of Chlamydophila psittaci

Psittaci is the only zoonotic human pathogen from the Chlamydiaceae family. The
Excitation sources are mainly birds (chickens, ducks, pigeons, exotic birds).

The transfer takes place by direct contact or by inhalation of dust particles or feces containing pathogens.

The pathogens are partly infectious even after drying out for up to 4 weeks. The incubation period of the ornithosis is about 1—4 weeks.

Etiology and pathogenesis of Chlamydomphila pneumoniae

*Pneumoniae* is transmitted from person to person in an aerogenic pathway and by salivary contact.

The incubation time is estimated to be about 1-4 weeks.

*Pneumoniae* may remain persistent for a long time in the upper respiratory tract (It is likely that the infected person will infect others over a long period of time).

Clinical Findings of Chlamydia

Symptoms of Chlamydomphila trachomatis infection

**Urogenital chlamydia infection**

**Note:** 80% of urogenital chlamydial infections in women are symptomatic!

The pathogens can persist for years undetected in the body and possibly even become chronic.

Clinical manifestation of Chlamydomphila trachomatis in men and women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urethritis</td>
<td>Urethritis: feeling of pressure and pain and burning during urination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conjunctivitis</td>
<td>Conjunctivitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactive arthritis</td>
<td>Reactive Arthritis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartholinitis</td>
<td>Prostatitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervicitis</td>
<td>Epididymitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endometritis</td>
<td>Proctitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salpingitis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adnexitis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peritonitis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perihepatitis, -splenitis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** If the ascending infections persist, this can lead to adhesions in the tubes. Tube adhesions are the most common cause of sterility in women, extrauterine pregnancy and chronic pelvic symptoms.

Lymphogranuloma venereum
Newborn chlamydiosis

The newborn chlamydiosis appears as conjunctivitis (60 %) or pneumonia (40 %).

**Typical symptoms of inclusion body conjunctivitis are:**

- Purulent, mucopurulent, hemorrhagic inflammation of the conjunctiva
- Eyelid edema
- Follicular infiltration of the inner lid side
- First on one, then on both sides
- Mostly inconsequential healing

**Typical symptoms of neonatal pneumonia are:**

- Tachypnea
- Increased respiratory effort
- Snorkeling breathing sounds
- Refusal of food
- In severe cases cyanosis

Trachoma
The follicular keratoconjunctivitis is caused by an initial infection in the child’s age. Repeated infections and, among others, bacterial superinfections lead to the formation of granulomas. The result of the granulomas is scarred shrinkages of the conjunctiva of the eyelids and entropion. In the course of time, the cornea changes and becomes turbid.

**Symptoms and Clinical Findings of Chlamyphila psittaci infection**

**The typical symptoms of ornithosis include:**

- Fever, chills, headaches
- Photophobia
- **Atypical** and interstitial pneumonia
- Dry, persistent, nonproductive cough
- Myalgia
Extrapulmonary manifestations: hepatosplenomegaly (70 % of patients), myocarditis, encephalitis, and exanthema

Symptoms of Chlamyphila pneumoniae infection

Frequently, the course of C. pneumoniae infections is asymptomatic.

- Acute and chronic infections of the upper respiratory tract (pharyngitis, sinusitis, bronchitis)
- Outpatient pneumonia
- All symptoms of infection with C. psittaci can also occur in C. pneumoniae.

Complications of Chlamydia

Possible complications of chlamydia infection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C. trachomatis</th>
<th>C. psittaci</th>
<th>C. pneumoniae</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disorders of the arthritic circle: joint inflammation (knee, ankle joint, …)</td>
<td>Myocarditis, pericarditis, endocarditis, thrombophlebitis, CNS involvement</td>
<td>Carditis, meningoradiculitis, erythema nodosum, reactive arthritis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Diagnostics of Chlamydia

Smear for the determination of the chlamydial pathogens

The detection of the pathogen is carried out by taking a smear of:

- **Trachoma**: Conjunctiva smear
- **Eye infection**: Conjunctiva smear
- **Urogenital infections**: cervical or vaginal smear, possibly urethral smear
- **Lymphogranuloma venereum**: Lymph node aspirate, ulcer smear

The direct detection of chlamydial antigens is carried out by means of fluorescence-labeled antibodies or ELISA. An alternative is a PCR with high specificity and sensitivity.

Image: “Chlamydiae within Peripheral Blood Transfer Infection when Cultured in vitro on J774A.1 host cell monolayers.” by Openi. Licence: CC BY 2.0
The pathogen is detected indirectly by serum antibody determinations. It must be specifically investigated for the appropriate species, i.e. *Chlamydia trachomatis*, *C. pneumoniae* or *C. psittaci*. The diagnosis of genital chlamydial infections evolved rapidly from the 1990s through 2006. Nucleic acid amplification tests (NAAT), such as polymerase chain reaction (PCR), transcription-mediated amplification (TMA), and the DNA strand displacement amplification (SDA) now are the mainstays.

**DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF CHLAMYDIA**

**CHLAMYDIA INFECTION — SIMILAR MEDICAL CONDITIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>C. trachomatis</em></th>
<th><em>C. psittaci</em></th>
<th><em>C. pneumoniae</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Gonococcal urethritis</td>
<td>Pathogens that trigger atypical pneumonia:</td>
<td>As in <em>C. psittaci</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Trichomonad mycoplasma urethritis – inflammation of the urethra by mycoplasmas, bacteria type without the cell wall</td>
<td>• Legionellosis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Urethritis caused by several different bacteria or viruses (e.g., herpes simplex virus)</td>
<td>• Influenza</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Typhoid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Spotted fever</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sepsis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THERAPY OF CHLAMYDIA**

**ANTIBIOTIC AGAINST CHLAMYDIA**

The drugs of choice in chlamydia are antibiotics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>C. trachomatis</em></th>
<th><em>C. pneumoniae, C. psittaci</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tetracyclines (Doxycyclin)</td>
<td>Tetracyclines (Doxycyclin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Macrolides (erythromycin, clarithromycin)</td>
<td>Macrolides (erythromycin, azithromycin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Quinolones (e.g. levofloxacin, moxifloxacin)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Azithromycin (in uncomplicated genital infections single dose)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of treatment: at least 14 days</td>
<td>Duration of treatment: 10—21 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Especially important in the treatment of *Chlamydia trachomatis* is the co-treatment of the partner (always!) in order to avoid a constant re-infection (so-called “ping-pong effect”).

**PREVENTION OF CHLAMYDIA**

**PREVENTION MEASURES FOR CHLAMYDOPHILA TRACHOMATIS**

- Following the principles of preventing sexually transmitted infections
- Since January 1, 2008, sexually active women under 25 years of age are offered a chlamydia screening (reimbursement by the health insurance takes place under certain conditions).
- Trachoma: **SAFE-Strategy in global program for the elimination of trachoma.** WHO: Surgery + Antibiotics + Facial cleanliness + Environmental improvement

**PREVENTION MEASURES FOR CHLAMYDOPHILA PSITTACI**

- Compulsory reporting: Compliance with the veterinary rules of disease control
- Early-onset of diagnosis and therapy in case of suspicion
Notification requirement

Which chlamydia infection is notifiable?

- Trachomatis
- Psittaci
- Pneumoniae

Review Questions

The correct answers can be found below the references.

1. **At what age the chlamydia screening is covered by the statutory health insurance in certain cases?**
   
   A. from 16  
   B. from 18  
   C. from 25  
   D. from 30  
   E. from 35

2. **A young woman has a new boyfriend recently. Since she has been suffering from itching and pain in the vulva for a week, she is looking for her practiced gynecologist. The physician observes swollen lymph nodes and flat ulcers in the vulvar area. Upon asking, the patient states that she has not used any protection in sexual intercourse. What infection is the most likely?**
   
   A. Chlamydia infection  
   B. HPV infection  
   C. Herpes simplex virus infection  
   D. HIV infection  
   E. Measles infection

3. **Which statement about chlamydia is true?**
   
   A. Chlamydia psittaci is notifiable  
   B. Chlamydia pneumoniae is notifiable  
   C. Chlamydia trachomatis is notifiable  
   D. Chlamydia psittaci is not notifiable  
   E. All Chlamydia groups are not notifiable

References


