Methods

Antibodies to chlamydial heat shock protein 60 (cHSP60) have been
assessed with clinical HIV stages of infections were determined while the CD4
T cells percentages among patient clinical stages and its correlations
were analysed with clinical HIV stage (r^2 (p = 0.46; p < 0.05))
but negatively correlated with clinical HIV stage (≤0.55; p = 0.001).

Conclusion

T cells expressing CD4+RO+ were higher in late stage of HIV infection and negatively correlated with CD4 T cells absolute count.

Results

Sixty-six (49%) women seroconverted; of 54 tested on day zero, 46 (85%) were positive and 8 (15%) were negative and then positive when next tested (median 90 days). Of 12 seroconverters not tested on day zero, 11 (92%) were seropositive when next tested (median, 157 days). Nineteen (28%) of 69 non-seroconverters had no IgG testing beyond day zero and could not be assessed for delayed seroconversion. Of 52 seroconverters with subsequent testing, 27 (52%) remained persistently IgG-positive through the last test (median 248 days after seroconversion). Persistent IgG-positivity occurred in 61% (22/36) of those who were ever cHSPEO-positive and 37% (6/16) of those who were not (NS), and in 56% (19/34) of those with only one Ct-PCR-positive visit and 50% (9/18) of those with more than one Ct-PCR-positive visit (NS).

Conclusions

Anti-MOMP IgG antibodies developed in half of women with incident Ct infection and persisted in half of them. Although persistence was more common in those who were cHSPEO-positive (suggesting complicated infection), the difference was not statistically significant.

Development and Persistence of Anti-Chlamydial Antibodies in Women with Incident Chlamydia Trachomatis Infections in Uganda and Zimbabwe

Background

Chlamydia trachomatis (Ct) IgG antibodies could provide evidence of past chlamydial infection for epidemiologic studies. Antibodies to chlamydial heat shock protein 60 (cHSPEO) have been associated with complicated infection and infertility. Few studies have prospectively evaluated antibody development and persistence.

Methods

Chlamydia serology (Medac IgG MOMP and cHSPEO) was performed on stored sera from a cohort of 18–35 yr-old women seeking reproductive health services in Uganda and Zimbabwe who participated in a prospective study of HIV infection; study visits (including Ct-PCR testing) occurred on average every 80 days for up to 28 months. We analysed data on 135 women with ≥1 incident Ct infections who were IgG-seronegative prior to and had at least one IgG test on or after the date the incident infection was detected (“day zero”).