

Chlamydia, Chlamydothila, CPN

CPNhelp.org (2005): Emerging information about Chlamydia pneumoniae in disease treatment. Neueste Informationen zu Chlamydia pneumoniae als Krankheitserreger, dessen Behandlung. <http://cpnhelp.org/>

“What diseases has it been implicated in? Welche Krankheiten sind vorwiegend involviert?”

[Multiple sclerosis](#), Chronic fatigue, [Asthma](#), Arthritis, Fibromyalgia, Chronic refractory sinusitis, [Cardiac disease](#), [Interstitial cystitis](#), Prostatitis, Crohn's disease, Inflammatory bowel disease¹, [Alzheimer's disease](#)

Additionally: Zusätzlich: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, uveitis, optic neuritis, radiculitis, nerve deafness, transverse myelitis, sarcoid, myocarditis, pericarditis, culture-negative endocarditis, atheromatous arterial disease, aneurysm, giant-cell (temporal) arteritis, polyarteritis nodosa, Wegener's granuloma, primary sclerosing cholangitis, reactive arthritis, Reiter's syndrome, Behcet's disease, cutaneous vasculitides including pyoderma gangrenosa. Wheldon adds: "Conditions which may suggest the possibility of flare-ups of chronic Chlamydia pneumoniae infection deserving serological investigation include the following — a multiplicity being more strongly suggestive: recurrent sinusitis, recurrent chest infections¹, chronic fatigue (especially if following a respiratory infection), focal neurological deficits, myalgia, muscle fasciculation's, recurrent episodes of bronchospasm, unexplained pleuritic pain, angina, recurrent arthralgia, unexplained recurrent abdominal pain, unexplained menorrhagia, recurrent fistula-in-ano, recurrent cutaneous vasculitides, achalasia, intestinal dysmotility.

Treatment can take months to years to completely eradicate Cpn from the body.

Die Behandlung kann Monate bis Jahre dauern bis zu einer vollständigen Heilung".

Stratton C. Chlamydothila pneumonia. Respiratory tract syndrome.

<http://www.cpnhelp.org/twar/twar-syndrome.htm>

Zeidler H, et al. (2014) **New insights into Chlamydia and arthritis. Promise of a cure?** Ann Rheum Dis 73, 637–644. doi:10.1136/annrheumdis-2013-204110

<http://ard.bmj.com/content/early/2013/12/02/annrheumdis-2013-204110.abstract>

Supplements to Protect Cells and Foster Regeneration Specific to Cpn Infection (2005)

Ergänzende Medikamente um Zellen zu schützen und um regenerative Vorgänge zu fördern, speziell bei der aktiven Infektion mit Cpn (2005)

<http://www.cpnhelp.org/publicimages/allsupplementschart.html>

N-acetyl-Cysteine, Acetyl L-Carnitin, Selenium, Ubichinone (coenzyme Q), Alpha-lipoic acid, [Magnesium](#), Omega 3 fish oil, Vitamin B12 i.v., i.m., Vitamins B, folic acid, L-Tryptophan, S-AMe, Probiotics, [Quercetin](#); cabbages, Garlic etc.

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MS Cure? <http://www.abc.net.au/catalyst/stories/3572695.htm>

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Zeidler H, et al. (2014) New insights into Chlamydia and arthritis. Promise of a cure? *Ann Rheum Dis* 73, 637–644. doi:10.1136/annrheumdis-2013-204110
“**Identification of Chlamydia and/or other bacteria in joints initiated several studies to test various antibiotics for their elimination of pathogens from that site; all trials using antibiotic monotherapy were unsuccessful. However, a recent trial demonstrated positive results using an antibiotic combination in chronic SpA, with a special focus on Chlamydia. This was followed by a study in patients with demonstrated CReA which showed that a 6-month course of combination therapy with rifampicin (300 mg/day) plus doxycycline (200 mg/day), or plus azithromycin (500 mg/day followed by 5 days of 2–500 mg once/week) is effective in eliminating pathogens, giving improvement of arthritis; patients in this study were shown to be PCR-positive either in blood or joint fluid for C trachomatis or C pneumoniae. A response was observed in 63% versus 22%, and complete remission was observed in 20% versus 0% under active treatment compared with placebo, respectively. The combination of azithromycin and rifampin was most effective, although the study was not powered to determine which combination of antibiotics is superior. These results open for the first time the prospect for curative treatment. However, the effectiveness of this approach must be confirmed in additional studies, especially in patients diagnosed only by serology and clinical manifestations for chlamydial infection.**”
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„**Thus, ticks may carry Chlamydiales and should thus be considered as possible vectors for Chlamydiales propagation to both humans and animals.**“

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„**Conclusions Utilizing RT-PCR and ELISA techniques, our data demonstrate that Cpn infection of THP1 human monocytes promotes an innate immune response and suggests a potential role in the initiation of inflammation in sporadic/late-onset Alzheimer’s disease.**“

[Shima K](#), [Klinger M](#), [Schütze S](#), [Kaufhold I](#), [Solbach W](#), [Reiling N](#), [Rupp J](#) (2015) **The role of ER-related BiP/GRP78 in IFN-γ induced persistent Chlamydia pneumoniae infection**. *Cell Microbiol*. doi: 10.1111/cmi.12416. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25588955>
« **Direct interaction of Chlamydiae with the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) is essential in intracellular productive infection.** »

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[Acithromycin and Rifampicin or Doxycyclin and Rifampicin or Placebo]

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<http://pubmlst.org/chlamydiales/references.shtml> <http://pubmlst.org/>

- ➔ **L-Formen, Bakterien-Pleomorphie** <http://www.erlebnishaft.de/stressvar1.pdf>
- ➔ **Angiopathie, Vasculitis** <http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/angiopathie.pdf>
- ➔ **Gen – Dynamik** http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/gen_dynamik.pdf
- ➔ **Multiple Sklerose – Borreliose** <http://www.erlebnishaft.de/multipleskleroseborreliose.pdf>
- ➔ **Alzheimer** <http://www.erlebnishaft.de/alzheimerspirochaetosis.pdf>

- ➔ **Chlamydia pneumonia eine Übersicht über evtl. weitere Therapie-Angebote**
<http://www.chlamydiapneumoniae.de/pneumoniae/therapie>

- ➔ **Pyrazinamid** <http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/pyrazinamid.pdf>
„... **efflux pump** would be slowed down by low bacterial metabolism. ... It describes the evidence from clinical trials that **PYRAZINAMIDE** is an effective sterilising drug that acts synergistically with rifampicin“

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