

AN EXAMINATION OF BIOIMMUNOLOGICAL FEATURES OF CHLAMYDIO

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Summary. The aim of the study was to assess the pathogenicity of *Chlamydia psittaci*, the causing agent of calf pneumonia, for laboratory animals, monkeys and man, based on clinical, serological, immunological and chlamydiological investigations. It was found that the causing agents of pneumonia and ornithosis caused a clinical picture of the disease with a 3–5 day fever, significant anorexia, adynamia in the experimental animals. There were rales in the lungs as well. Complement fixed antibodies were found in the blood samples dilution of 1:32; specific antibodies were found in the blood samples dilution of 1:8 in monkeys infected with the causing agents of ornithosis. Histologically interstitial pneumonia, tracheobronchitis catarrhalis, desquamating pneumonia with expressed microcirculatory changes were found. Immunological changes in the spleen and the lymphodes were detected. Rather original results were obtained infecting calves by air chlamydia, the causing agents of pneumonia. After the experimental infecting the investigators complained of weakness, headache, fever, muscular and joint pain, perspiration. Serological tests showed antichlamydial complement fixed antibodies in dilution 1:4 during the first days and 1:64–1:128 a month later. After performing intracutaneous tests with commercial diagnostical tests we got a specific skin reaction from 15,0 mm to 30,1 mm in diameter. After performing the same tests by homological diagnostical means the specific skin reactions were from 34,5 mm to 50,0 mm in diameter. So, on the ground of clinical, serological and immunological investigations we can affirm that chlamydia, the causing agent of calf pneumonia, are pathogenic for men and under some specific conditions can cause one of the symptoms of disease.

Keywords: chlamydia, pathogenicity, birds, animals, man, clinical picture, immunological indices.