

Mycoplasmal Infections in Patients with Coronary Heart Disease

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Background: Clinical and epidemiological features of coronary heart disease (CHD) may not be explained only by established risk factors. The role of infectious pathogen in the development and rupture of atherosclerotic plug remains elusive but some associations among Chlamydia Pneumoniae, Mycoplasma pneumoniae and CHD have been reported. We investigate the relationship of Mycoplasmal infections and CHD.

Methods: We performed prospective cohort analysis of 150 consecutive patients with CHD and 98 healthy blood donors. Three groups were compared: a group of patients with acute coronary syndrome (included 85 patients), a group of patients with known CHD who admitted due to unrelated to CHD reasons (65 patients) and a group of healthy blood donors (98 patients). We performed analysis of the antibodies titers for M.pneumoniae, M.fermentans, M.hominis and Ureaplasma urealyticum measured by the agglutination test and specific enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) in all three groups.

Results: Analysis of the antibodies titers for these infectious agents did not reveal any significant difference in the presence of the Mycoplasma antibodies among the patients with acute coronary syndrome, patients with known CHD hospitalized due to unrelated to CHD reasons and healthy blood donors.

Conclusions: In our limited series we did not find any significant association among different types of Mycoplasmal infections and CHD.