

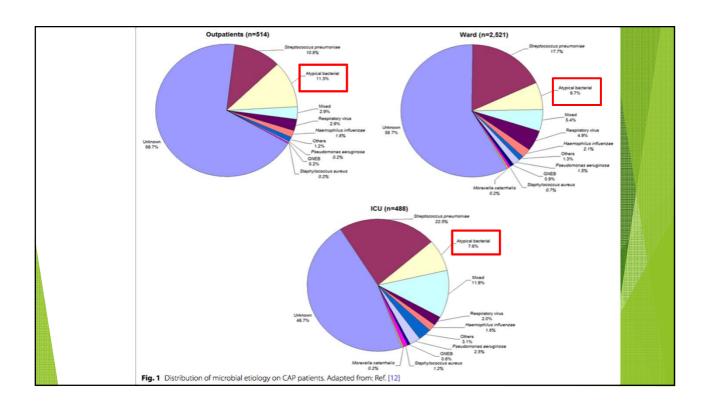
Pneumopathie « atypique »

- Terme employé pour décrire un tableau clinique en opposition avec la présentation «classique » d'une pneumopathie :
 - Début brutal
 - Fièvre
 - Expectorations purulentes
 - ▶ Causée par S. pneumoniae ou H. influenzae
- Par opposition :
 - ▶ aux symptômes initiaux moins bruyants
 - ▶ à l'évolution de sévérité variable
 - aux manifestations extra-pulmonaires
 - à la résistance aux béta-lactamines en empirique

Des infections pulmonaires liées aux bactéries dites atypiques.

Basarab M. and al. Curr Opin Pulm Med. 2014

REVIEW Community-acquired pneumonia **Epidémiologie** related to intracellular pathogens Catia Cillóniz¹, Antoni Torres^{1*}, Michael Niederman², Menno van der Eerden³, James Chalmers^{4,5}, Tobias Welte⁶ and Francesco Blasi⁷ Intensive Care Med © 2016 Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg and ESICM DOI 10.1007/s00134-016-4394-4 Incidence des pneumonies aiguës communautaires : 1,5 à 1,7/1000 en Europe. Bactéries intracellulaires : cause fréquente de PAC. Legionella pneumophila, Mycoplasma pneumoniae, Chlamydia pneumoniae, Chlamydia psittaci et Coxiella burnetii. Leur incidence est variable en fonction des régions géographiques et des Manifestations extra-pulmonaires souvent associées mais insuffisamment discriminantes pour les distinguer des autres étiologies.



Généralités

Legionella pneumophila

Bacille gram négatif aérobie 58 espèces différentes, 70 sérogroupes

L. pneumophila séroproupe 1 responsable de 85 % à 90 % des cas de pneumopathie à légionelle

Ubiquitaire, dans les eaux douces

Transmission par inhalation d'aérosols d'eau contaminée

Légionellose pulmonaire et fièvre de Pontiac

Rôle important des comorbidités

8% des PAC hospitalisées

Mycoplasma pneumoniae

Bactérie gram négatif intracellulaire obligatoire

Découverte en 1986

10 à 30% des PAC

Transmission interhumaine par gouttelettes (portage pharyngé prolongé)

Cycles épidémiques (tous les 3 à 5 ans) avec renforcement saisonnier

Terrain: enfants > 5 ans, jeunes adultes < 40 ans.

Chlamydia pneumoniae

Bactérie déficiente en paroi

Premier agent identifié comme responsable de pneumopathies atypiques (1944)

Initialement sous le nom d'Agent de Eaton

6 à 20 % des PAC

Mode de transmission incertain, probablement par sécrétions pharyngées

Infections pulmonaires modérées mais des formes sévères existent

In Mandell, Douglas & Benett, Princ. Prac. Infect. Dis.



Clin Microbiol Infect 2006	; 12 (Suppl. 3): 12–24	Mycoplasma	Legionnaire's	Chlamydophilia (Chlamydia)
UNHA B.	Key Characteristics	pneumoniae	disease	pneumoniae
	Symptoms			
	Mental confusion	±a	+	-
	Prominent headache	_	±	_
	Meningismus	-	_	-
	Myalgias	±	±	±
	Ear pain	±	_	±
	Pleuritic pain	-	±	_
	Abdominal pain	-	+	-
	Diarrhoea	+	+	-
	Signs			
	Rash	± ^b	_	-
	Non-exudative pharyngitis	+	_	+
	Haemoptysis	_	±	_
	Lobar consolidation	-	±	-
	Cardiac involvement	±c	_	_
	Splenomegaly	-	-	-
	Relative bradycardia	_	+	_
	Shock/hypotension ⁸	-	+	-
	Chest X-ray			
	Infiltrates	Patchy	Rapidly progressive Asymmetrical ± consolidation	'Circumscribed' lesions
	Bilateral hilar adenopathy	-	_	-
	Pleural effusion Laboratory Abnormalities	± (small)	±	±
	WBC count	1/N	↑	N
		1 / IN	:	IN
	Hyponatraemia	-	-	-
	Hypophosphataemia Mild/early transient	_	T	-
	increased AST/ALT (SGOT/SGPT)			
	↑ Cold agglutinins (≥ 1 : 64)	-	+	-
	Microscopic haematuria	+	5	-

Sigens extra-pulmonaires fiables?

Respirology (2007) 12, 104-110

doi: 10.1111/j.1440-1843.2006.00927.x

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Clinical differentiation of atypical pneumonia using Japanese guidelines

TADASHI ISHIDA,¹ NAOYUKI MIYASHITA² AND CHIKARA NAKAHAMA³

Table 1 Differential diagnosis of atypical pneumonia and bacterial pneumonia (the Japanese Respiratory Society guidelines of community-acquired pneumonia 2000)

Symptoms and signs

1. Under 60 years of age

2. No or minor underlying diseases

3. Pneumonia is current in community or family

4. Stubborn cough

5. Relative bradycardia

6. Poor chest auscultatory findings

7. Normal peripheral white blood cell

Ground glass shadow or skip lesion
 No pathogens in gram staining

9. No pathogens in gram staining

Atypical pneumonia suspect

≥3 points ≥5 points

≤2 points ≤4 points

Table 2 Modified differential diagnosis of atypical pneumonia and bacterial pneumonia (the Japanese Respiratory Society guidelines of community-acquired pneumonia 2005)

- Under 60 years of age
- 2. No or minor underlying diseases

Symptom and signs + laboratory data

3. Stubborn cough

Laboratory data

Symptoms and signs

- 4. Poor chest auscultatory findings
- 5. No sputum or no identified etiologic agent by rapid diagnosis
- 6. A peripheral white blood cell below 10 000/ μL

Atypical pneumonia suspect

≥4 points

≤3 points ≤2 points

Bacterial pneumonia suspect

Bacterial pneumonia suspect

In cases using above the 6 items In cases using 1–5 items above

≥3 points

≤3 poi ≤2 noi Is it possible to distinguish between atypical pneumonia and bacterial pneumonia?: evaluation of the guidelines for community-acquired pneumonia in Japan

Naoyuki Miyashita*, Hiroshi Fukano, Koichiro Yoshida, Yoshihito Niki, Toshiharu Matsushima

Table 4 Accordance rate (%) with each item of the guideline criteria in patients with the three etiological agents of community-acquired pneumonia.

	C. pneumoniae		M. pneu	Bacteria	
	Pure n = 53	Mixed n=33*	Pure n = 86	Mixed $n = 12^{\dagger}$	n=144
1. Age < 60 years	60.3	27.2	83.7	50.0	25.6
2. No underlying disease	64.1	45.4	84.8	33.3	22.2
3. Pneumonia outbreaks in the family or community	11.3	0	12.7	0	0
4. Paroxysmal cough	64.1	30.3	75.5	33.3	34.7
5. Relatively slow pulse rate in relation to the fever	9.4	6.0	19.7	0	7.6
6. Absence of abnormal chest examination	79.2	12.1	79.0	16.6	18.0
7. WBC count < 10,000/mm ³	84.9	39.3	84.8	16.6	22.2
8. Ground glass pattern on chest radiograph	39.6	36.3	37.2	25.0	29.8
9. No pathogens in Gram's stain or no sputum	86.7	12.1	90.6	8.3	9.7

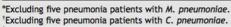




Table 5 Accordance rate for a suspected atypical pneumonia with the guideline criteria in patients with the three etiological agents of community-acquired pneumonia.

	C. pneumoniae		M. pneum	Bacteria [‡]	
	Pure n = 53	Mixed n = 33*	Pure n=86	Mixed n = 12 [†]	n=144
Clinical symptoms and physical signs ≥ 3 points (%)	32 (60.3)	4 (12.1)	73 (84.8)	2 (16.6)	13 (9.0)
Clinical symptoms and physical signs and laboratory data \geqslant 5 points (%)	30 (56.6)	3 (9.0)	69 (80.2)	1 (8.3)	4 (2.7)

^{*}Excluding five pneumonia patients with M. pneumoniae.

^{\$5.} pneumoniae and/or H. influenzae.

[†]Excluding five pneumonia patients with *C. pneumoniae*.

[‡]S. pneumoniae and/or H. influenzae.

Mycoplasma Pneumoniae



Système nerveux

► Identification des atteintes du système nerveux depuis les années 50

Yesnick L. AMA Arch Intern Med 1956

- ▶ Divers types d'atteinte :
 - Encéphalite
 - Méningite aseptique
 - ► Myélite aiguë transverse
 - Accident vasculaire cérébral
 - Polyradiculonévrite (SGB)

REVIEW

Central nervous system manifestations of Mycoplasma pneumoniae infections

S. Tsiodras^{a,*}, I. Kelesidis^a, T. Kelesidis^a, E. Stamboulis^b, H. Giamarellou^a

Fréquence: 1 à 10 % des formes pulmonaires sévères hospitalisées, moins de 1% des cas.

Touche plus les enfants, surtout < 10 ans que les adultes

2-14 jours entre le début de l'atteinte respiratoire et l'apparition des signes neurologiques

Table 1 Neurological manifestations associated with M. pneumoniae infections (A) Encephalitis, meningoencephalitis Diffuse⁶⁴⁻⁶⁶ Focal, tumorlike (expansive) Encephalitis and cerebellar involvement^{22,50} Striatal encephalitis⁶⁷⁻⁷² Acute bilateral thalamic necrosis 151 Haemorrhagic leukoencephalitis (Hurst)9 Bickerstaff's brainstem encephalitis74 Postinfectious leukoencephalopathy-ADEM^{3,6,9,40,48,61,64,65,70,86,87,106,115,135,145,152-161} (B) Aseptic meningitis^{8,26,79-84} (C) Myelitis Acute transverse myelitis^{6,39,86-105} Diffuse myelitis-ADEM^{6,9,40,48,106,109} Poliomyelitis-like syndrome¹⁶² (D) Stroke, cerebral infarction^{3,25,26,51,53,55-62,107,108} (E) Guillain Barre syndrome-radiculitis^{41,110-112} (F) Other SIADH¹⁶³ ADEM, acute disseminated encephalo-myelitis.

Large series of patients with M. pneumoniae related encephalitis	Kolski H et al. 11	Lin WC et al. 13	Ponka A et al. ⁸	Koskiniemi M et al. ¹⁰	Thomas NH et al. ¹⁶	Bitnun A et al. Only 'probable cases included
No of patients	11	17	18	61	13	11
Respiratory symptoms (e.g. cough)	NR	13 (76%)	8 (44%)	23 (38%)	3 (23%)	7 (64%)
Altered consciousness	NR	11 (65%)	8 (44%)	21 (35%)	NR	NR
Fever	6 (55%)	16 (94%)	16 (89%)	32 (53%)	NR	6 (55%)
Seizure	8 (73%)	7 (41%)	8 (44%)	28 (46%)	6 (46%)	7 (64%)
Behavioral/personality change	NR	5 (29%)	5 (28%)	NR	3 (23%)	NR
Meningeal signs	NR	4 (24%)	10 (55%)	48 (78%)	NR	6 (55%)
Ataxia	2 (18%)	2 (12%)	2 (11%)	12 (20%)	NR	4 (36%)
NR, not reported.						
Pas de signes discrimina Atteinte striatale :	nt des autres o s (5-11 ans)	étiologies nota	amment virale	S		

European Journal of Neurology 2002, 9: 93-9

SHORT COMMUNICATION

Post-infectious central and peripheral nervous system diseases complicating *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* infection

Report of three cases and review of the literature

B. Pfausler, K. Engelhardt, A. Kampfl, H. Spiss, E. Taferner and E. Schmutzhard Department of Neurology, University Hospital Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria

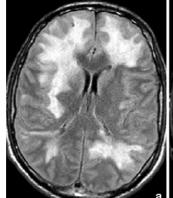
Atteinte à la fois centrale et périphérique.

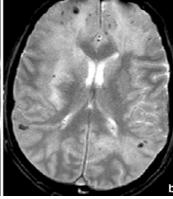
Cas n° 1 : homme de 53 ans, infection pulmonaire à MP. 12 jours plus tard, névrite optique bilatérale et syndrome de Guillain-Barré. Evolution favorable en 10 jours (plasmaphérèse et corticoïdes). Séquelles à 2 mois : BAV œil droit, quelques troubles de la sensibilité.

Cas n°2: homme de 17 ans, syndrome pseudo-grippal, puis douleurs des extrémités, tétraplégie, atteinte du tronc cérébral, coma. Encéphalite de Hurst avec œdème cérébral majeur au scanner, atteinte médullaire à l'IRM. Augmentation significative des IgG, IgM et IgA anti MP. Biopsie cérébrale: leucoencéphalite hémorragique. Evolution à deux ans: paraplégie séquellaire sans trouble cognitif.

Cas n°3: homme de 28 ans, tableau initial de PAC atypique. Apparition rapide d'un coma. Volumineux œdème cérébral au scanner. Biopsie du lobe temporal après craniotomie: leucoencéphalite hémorragique. Sérologie MP fortement positive. Evolution progressivement favorable (corticoïdes et macrolides). Retour à la vie normale à 1 an

Leucoencéphalite de Hurst





Atteinte médullaire

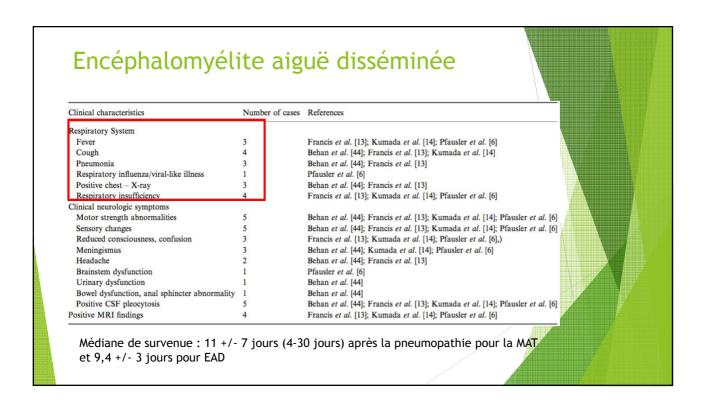
European Journal of Neurology 2006, 13: 112-124

REVIEW ARTICLE

Mycoplasma pneumoniae-associated myelitis: a comprehensive review

- S. Tsiodrasa, Th. Kelesidisa, I. Kelesidisa, K. Voumbourakisb and H. Giamarelloua
- Myélite aiguë transverse : l'une des complications les plus sévères.
 - = atteinte focale de la moëlle épinière avec démyélinisation et dommage neuronal sensitivo-moteur
 - Faiblesse musculaire associée à une douleur prédominant aux extrémités
 - ► Evolution rapide vers la paraplégie
 - ▶ Perte du contrôle des sphincters
 - ▶ Paralysie flasque initiale puis spastique
 - Hypersesthésie du métamère atteint
 - ▶ Moëlle thoracique le plus souvent touchée +/- extension cervicale ou lombaire
- ► Encéphalomyélite aiguë disséminée
 - MAT et atteinte multifocale du système nerveux central.

Myélite aiguë transverse Number of Respiratory system 11 Klimek et al. [22]; Westenfelder et al. [24]; Yoshizawa et al. [26]; MacFarlane Aminck et al. [25], westenfelder et al. [28], Toshizawa et al. [20], water at and Miller [27]; Heller et al. [28], Albucher et al. [31], Parisi and Filice [35]; Bjorn and Lebech [36]; Taal et al. [38]; Yamada et al. [39] Klimek et al. [22]; Nicholson [23]; Yoshizawa et al. [26]; MacFarlane and Miller [27]; Heller et al. [28]; Mills and Schoolfield [29]; Anonymous [30]; Goebels et al. [34]; Bjorn and Lebech [36]; Taal et al. [38]; Yamada et al. [39] Cough 12 Anonymous [30]; Smith and Eviatar [7] Klimek et al. [22]; MacFarlane and Miller [27]; Heller et al. [28]; Albucher Tracheobronchitis et al. [31]; Bjorn and Lebech [36]; Taal et al. [38]; Yamada et al. [39] Nicholson [23]; Westenfelder et al. [24]; MacFarlane and Miller [27]; Mills and Respiratory influenza/viral-like illness Schoolfield [29]: Goebels et al. [34]. Klimek et al. [22]; MacFarlane and Miller [27]; Heller et al. [28]; Albucher et al. [31]; Bjorn and Lebech [36]; Taal et al. [38] Positive chest - X-ray Not specific respiratory symptoms Smith and Eviatar [7] Clinical neurologic symptoms Motor strength abnormalities 22 Suchett Kave [8]: London and Laven [19]: Nagaswami et al. [21]: Klimek et al. [22]; Nicholson [23]; Westenfelder et al. [24]; Yoshizawa et al. [26]; MacFarlane and Miller [27]; Heller et al. [28]; Mills and Schoolfield [29]; Koskiniemi [5]; Anonymous [30]; Albucher et al. [31]; Abele Horn et al. [32]; Smith and Eviatar [7]; Goebels et al. [34]; Parisi and Filice [35]; Taal et al. [38]; Yamada et al. [39] Klimek et al. [22]; Nicholson [23]; Westenfelder et al. [24]; Yoshizawa et al. [26]; MacFarlane and Miller [27]; Heller et al. [28]; Mills and Schoolfield [29]; Koskiniemi [5]; Anonymous [30]; Albucher et al. [31]; Abele Horn et al. [32]; Sensory changes Smith and Eviatar [7]; Goebels et al. [34]; Bjorn and Lebech [36]; Yamada et al. [39]. Parisi and Filice [35]; Taal et al. [38] Reduced consciousness, confusion Taal et al. [38] Sheppe et al. [16]; Klimek et al. [22]; MacFarlane and Miller [27]; Abele Horn Psychomotor retardation Meningismus et al. [32]; Taal et al. [38] Nicholson [23]; Heller et al. [28]; Parisi and Filice [35]; Bjorn and Lebech [36]



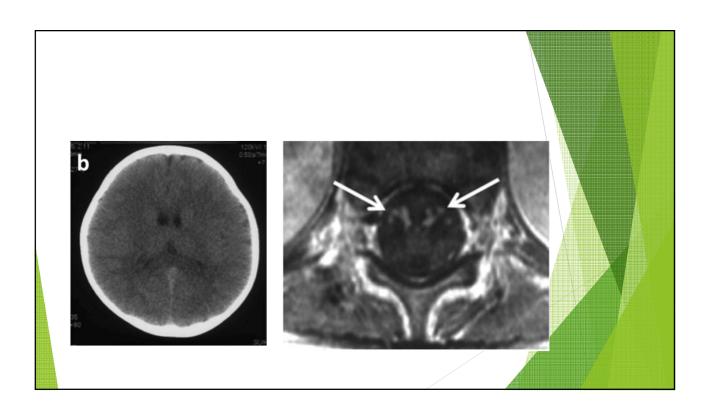
M. Pneumoniae et syndrome de Guillain-Barré

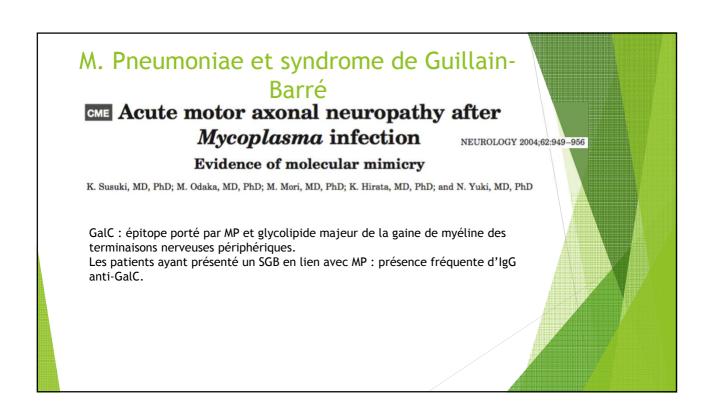
Case report

A 3-year-old boy with Guillain—Barré syndrome and encephalitis associated with *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* infection

Fumie Hanzawa ^a, Tatsuo Fuchigami, MD ^{a,*}, Wakako Ishii ^a, Journal of Infection and Chemotherapy. 2013

- ▶ Seconde étiologie infectieuse (15%) après C. Jejuni (26%) des SGB.
- Mécanisme auto-immun évoqué : sécrétions d'auto anticorps anti-ganglioside GM1, GM2, GD1b (IgG et IgM) et anti-galactocérébroside (IgG) qui sont des constituants de la myéline.
 - Les Ac anti GM1 seraient plus associés à la survenue d'une encéphalite





Characteristics	Patient 1	Patient 2	Patient 3	Patient 4	Patient 5	Patient 6	
Anti-glycolipid antibody titers IgM antibodies to							
GM1	4,000	16,000	-	-	-	1 - 1	
GalC	8,000	4,000	-	2,000	500	4,000	
GM1b	-	4,000	-	1,000	-	_	
SLPG	500	4,000		-		-	
Asialo-GM1	2,000	16,000		4,000		-	
Others	-	2,000: GM2, GD1a, GalNAc-GD1a, GT1b, and GQ1b 4,000: GD1b	-	_	-	-	
IgG antibodies to							
GM1	4,000	_	-	-	_	1,000	
GalC	8,000	32,000	_	1,000	_	16,000	
GM1b	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	
SLPG	-	-		-		-	
Asialo-GM1	2,000	4,000				2,000	
Others	-	2,000: GD1b	-	-	_	-	

Peau Mycoplasma pneumoniae-induced cutaneous disease Peter C. Schalock, MD, and James G. H. Dinulos, MD International Journal of Dermatology 2009, 48, 673–681

Entre 25 et 30 % des cas Manifestations cutanées possibles quel que soit le site d'infection

 Table 4 Common skin manifestations associated with

 Mycoplasma pneumoniae infection

Skin manifestation	Frequency
Exanthematous skin eruptions	8–33% of all <i>M. pneumoni</i> ae cases
Erythema nodosum	8% of cases
Urticaria	7% of cases
Stevens–Johnson syndrome (erythema multiforme major)	1–5% of cases

 Table 5
 Rare skin manifestations associated with Mycoplasma

 pneumoniae infection

Skin manifestation	Frequency
Bullous erythema multiforme (minor or von Hebra)	33 cases
Pityriasis rosea	20 cases
M. pneumoniae-associated mucositis	13 cases
Henoch-Schoenlein purpura	4 cases
Toxic epidermal necrolysis	4 cases
Leukocytoclastic vasculitis	4 cases
Kawasaki disease	3 cases
Subcorneal pustular dermatosis (Sneddon-Wilkinson)	3 cases
Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura	3 cases
Sweet's syndrome	2 cases
Raynaud's phenomenon	2 cases
Reiter syndrome	1 case
Urticarial vasculitis	1 case
Gianotti-Crosti syndrome	1 case

Exanthème cutané

- Exanthème maculo-papulaire: manifestation la plus commune
 - ► Localisé ou confluent
 - ► Impossible à distinguer d'une autre étiologie (virale+++)
 - ▶ Controverse sur l'imputabilité aux antibiotiques par deux mécanismes
 - M. Pneumoniae: stimulation de la production de cytokines pro-inflammatoires
 [interleukin-1 (IL-1), IL-4, IL-6, tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), et transforming growth
 factor-β1 (TGFβ1)] et inhibition multiple des CYP1 and 2 métabolisant les molécules
 antibiotiques diminution du métabolisme hépatique des médicaments.
 - ► Formation d'immuns complexes avec les antibiotiques dans les petites artérioles et activation du complément (réaction d'hypersensibilité de type III)

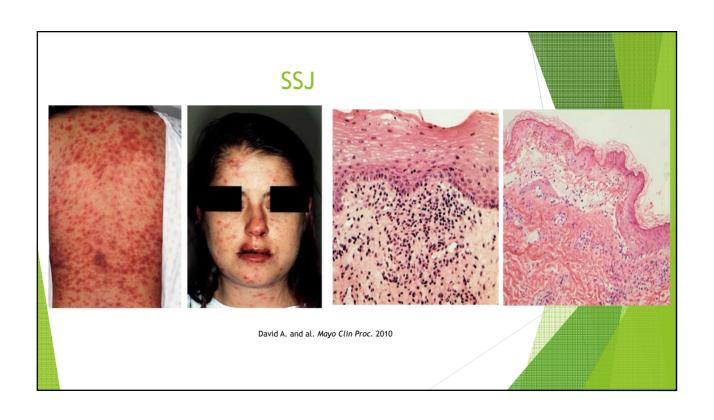
Syndrome de Stevens-Johnson

- M. Pneumoniae = principale étiologie infectieuse du SSJ.
- ▶ Entre 1 et 5 % des cas, principalement les enfants et les jeunes adultes.
- ► Sex ration: 2H/1F
- Lésions

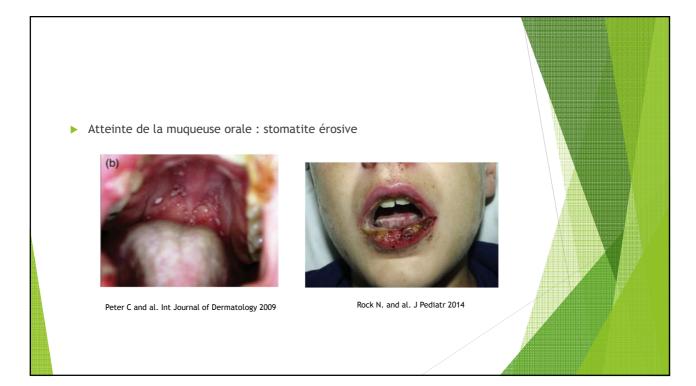
orales: 100%Génitales: 75 %Oculaires: 66 %

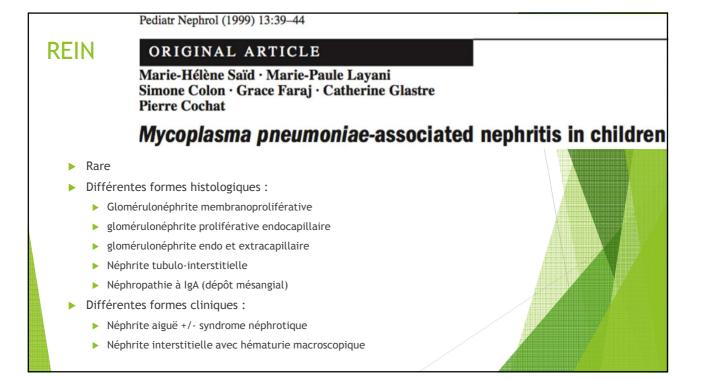
Mécanismes mal élucidés : immun complexes responsables d'une altération vasculaire, réponse immune à médiation cellulaire avec effet cytotoxique sur les cellules épithéliales, auto-anticorps.

Sanchez-Vargas and al. Clin Microbiol Infect 2008
Mitsuo Narita. J Infect Chemother 2010

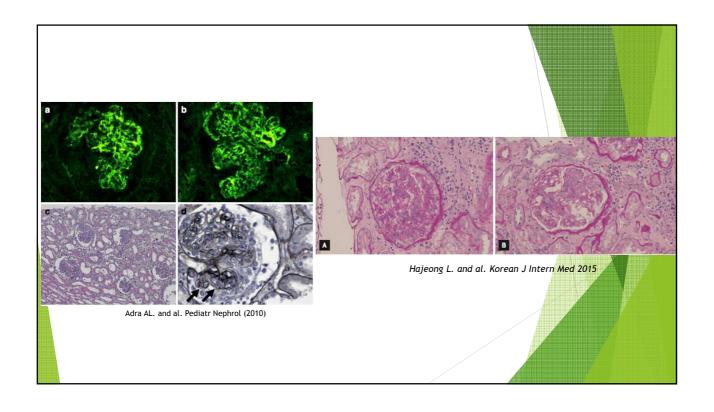












Hématologie : Maladie des agglutinines froides

- Anticorps de type IgM présents au début des signes cliniques de la maladie et dirigés contre l'antigène I (surface des GR).
- Persistance pendant plusieurs mois après.
- ► Hypothèse physiopathologique :
 - Ag I présent sur le récepteur épithélial liant la bactérie : IgM anti I dirigés contre ce complexe
- ▶ Hémolyse, obstruction capillaire avec phénomène de Raynaud, insuff. rénale et plus rarement évolution vers la gangrène.

Holzman R. in Principles and Practice of Infectious Diseases





- Atteinte d'organes autres rares, témoin de la dissémination de la bactérie par voie hématogène
 - ▶ Cardiovasculaire : myocardite, péricardite, infection sur prothèse aortique
 - ► Neurologique : encéphalite, abcès cérébraux
 - Digestive : colite pseudo-ulcérée, pancréatite, abcès digestifs, rupture de rate
- Indicateur de la sévérité de la maladie
- Prédominante chez l'immunodéprimé
- > Signes extra-pulmonaires accompagnateurs de la légionellose pulmonaire :
 - ► Confusion, léthargie, 46 %
 - Douleurs abdominales, diarrhée, dans 20 à 40 % des cas
 - ► Myalgies, 11,5%
 - Anomalies biologiques : hyponatrémie, hypophosphorémie, cytolyse hépatique, élévation de la créatinine.

Stout J. and al. NE<mark>JM. 1997</mark> Roig and al. JAC 2003 UEDA A. and al. Tokai J Exp Clin Me<mark>d</mark>.

Comparative Study of the Clinical Presentation of Legionella Pneumonia and Other Community-Acquired Pneumonias*

Nieves Sopena, MD; Miquel Sabrià-Leal, MD, PhD; María Lluisa Pedro-Botet, MD, PhD; Eduardo Padilla, BSc; Josep Dominguez, MSc; Josep Morera, MD, PhD; and Pere Tudela, MD

(CHEST 1998; 113:1195-1200)

Signes accompagnateurs de la légionellose peu ou pas discriminants vs autre étiologie.

- Etude prospective réalisée aux urgences d'un CHU de 600 lits.
 - 392 étudiés (caractéristiques épidémiologiques et démographiques, cliniques biologiques et radiologiques)
 - 48 patients atteints de légionellose pulmonaire et 125 d'un autre agent infectieux.

	CAP-LP	Other CAP	
	(n=48)	(n=125)	
Variable	No. (%)	No. (%)	p Value*
Age, yr			
<30	2 (4.1)	24 (19.2)	
30-59	27 (56.2)	34 (27.2)	
>59	19 (39.5)	67 (53.6)	0.001
Sex (male)	41 (85.4)	87 (69.6)	0.04^{\dagger}
Smoker	23 (47.9)	42 (33.6)	0.11
Alcoholism	9 (18.7)	6 (4.8)	0.006^{\dagger}
Underlying Disease	20 (41.6)	86 (68.8)	0.001^{\dagger}
COPD	8 (16.7)	43 (34.4)	0.02^{\dagger}
HIV	3 (6.2)	26 (20.8)	0.02
Neoplasm	2 (4.2)	19 (15.2)	0.06
Diabetes	4 (8.3)	16 (12.8)	0.59
Liver disease	4 (8.3)	11 (8.3)	1.00
Heart failure	1(2.1)	5(4)	1.00
Chronic renal failure	1(2.1)	3 (2.4)	1.00
IV drug addiction	0	3 (2.4)	0.56
Steroid use	4 (8.3)	8 (6.4)	0.74
Chemotherapy	2 (4.2)	5(4)	1.00
Previous pneumonia	2 (4.2)	22 (17.4)	0.02

	CAP-LP	Other CAP		Variable	p Value	OR*	CI*
Variable	(n=48)	(n=125) No. (%)	Value*	1	0.6200	1 100	0.701 1.700
variable	No. (%)	No. (%)	p Value*	Age	0.6308	1.123	0.701-1.798
Fever	48 (100)	117 (93.6)	0.1	Sex	0.9190	1.067	0.305-3.737
Cough	33 (68.7)	112 (89.6)	0.001	Underlying disease	0.0118	0.223	0.069-0.717
Expectoration	20 (41.7)	87 (69.6)	0.001*	B-Lactams	0.2079	2.299	0.629-8.400
Thoracic pain	12 (25)	53 (42.4)	0.03	Cough	0.1386	0.303	0.062-1.472
Dyspnea	22 (45.8)	56 (44.8)	1.00	9	0.5170	1.574	0.399-6.209
Headache	14 (29.2)	17 (13.6)	0.02	Expectoration	The same of		
Confusion	10 (20.8)	12 (9.6)	0.07	Thoracic pain	0.6076	0.741	0.236 - 2.324
Diarrhea	12 (25)	8 (6.4)	0.001	Diarrhea	0.0101	5.793	1.520-22.077
Abdominal pain	2 (4.3)	7 (5.6)	1.00	Headache	0.4357	1.617	0.483-5.410
Nausea/vomiting	5 (10.6)	11 (9.1)	0.77	Na <130 mmol/L	0.1703	3.022	0.622-14.685
Arthromyalgia	7 (26.9)	12 (18.1)	0.39	CK >232 U/L	0.0106	5.770	1.503-22.14
Shock	6 (12.5)	13 (10.5)	0.54				
Evolution >6 d	9 (19.1)	23 (18.5)	1.00	AST >37 U/L	0.5400	0.698	0.221-2.207
Antibiotics	16 (34.7)	22 (17.8)	0.02	*OR=odds ratio; CI=	confidence inte	rval	
β-Lactamics	14 (31.1)	17 (13.9)	0.03*	On odds rado, Or		(4) 4) 4) 4) 4 (4) 4	
WBC/mm ³					Analyse mu	ltivariée	7 1
<4,000	4 (8.3)	17 (13.6)	0.49				
>20,000	4 (8.3)	24 (19.2)	0.13				e e e
Na >130 mmoL/mm ³	13 (28.9)	8 (6.5)	0.001*				J.
AST >37 U/L	27 (60)	51 (42.9)	0.05				/
CK >232 U/L	11 (32.2)	11 (11.5)	0.007^{\dagger}				
BUN >16 mmol/mm ³	5 (11.1)	16 (13.1)	0.70			/	
Po ₂ >60 mm Hg	28 (58.3)	65 (52)	0.50			7	
Analyse	univariée						



Chlamydia pneumoniae

Peu de manifestations extra-respiratoires strictes (otite, pharyngite, sinusite). Serait plutôt un co-pathogène.

Aetiology of acute pharyngitis: the role of atypical bacteria

Susanna Esposito,¹ Francesco Blasi,² Samantha Bosis,¹ Roberta Droghetti,¹ Nadia Faelli,¹ Annalisa Lastrico¹ and Nicola Principi¹ *Journal of Medical Microbiology* (2004), 53, 645–651

- Etude en pédiatrie entre février 2000 et mars 2002.
- Enfants de 6 mois à 14 ans présentant une angine.
- 127 patients étudiés (groupe contrôle : 130 patients).
- Sérologies M. pneumoniae, C. pneumoniae, adénovirus, influenza A and B viruses, parainfluenza virus types 1, 2 et 3, VRS, EBV et HSV-1.
- PCR M. pneumoniae and C. pneumoniae sur sécrétions nasopharyngées par aspiration DNA
- Ecouvillonnage pharyngé pour culture de S. pyogenes.
- C. Pneumoniae retrouve comme unique pathogène dans seulement 23,5 % des pharyngites.

Chlamydiae et système nerveux

Neurological Complications of Chlamydial Infections: Case Report and Review

Tony M. Korman, John D. Turnidge, and M. Lindsay Grayson

From the Department of Infectious Diseases, Monash Medical Centre, Clayton, Victoria, Australia

	Case no. [reference]	Year of report	Patient's age (y)/ sex	Neurological complication	Clinical features	Investigation methods and findings	Serology: findings of MIF for C. pneumoniae	Treatment	Outcome
6 cas sur pratiquement 10 ans	1 [1]	1989	16/F	Encephalitis	Respiratory tract infection; 3 d later: unconscious, convulsions, respiratory arrest	CT: cerebral edema; CSF: raised protein level; EEG: focal abnormality	Fourfold rise in IgG and IgM	Chloramphenicol, steroids	Recovery; 1 y later: seizure
Manifestations diverses : encéphalite, SGB, méningo-radiculite, méningite aseptique, méningo-encéphalite, ataxie	2 [2]	1992	13/M	Guillain- Barrè syndrome	Cough; 2 w later: limb weakness, paresthesia, hyporeflexia; 4 w later: respiratory muscle weakness, limb paralysis, facial diplegia, dysarthria	CSF: raised protein level; EPS: low- amplitude motor responses, denervation; CXR: pneumonia	Fourfold rise in IgG, positive IgM	Methylprednisolone, plasmapharesis	Recovery in 5 w
cérébelleuse Atteinte respiratoire : 4/6	3 [3]	1992	9/M	Lumbosacral meningo- radiculitis	Cough, rhinitis; 10 d later: proximal lower- limb weakness, back stiffness, hyporeflexia	CSF: raised protein level; EMG: nerve conduction velocities normal	Fourfold fall in IgM; CSF, total Ig detected	None	Recovery in 6 me
Evolution favorable dans 100 % des cas	4 [4]	1993	37/M	Aseptic meningitis	Fever, headache, chills, muscle tenderness, iritis, atypical crythema nodosum	CSF: lymphocytic pleocytosis	Fourfold rise in IgG, positive IgM	Doxycycline	Recovery in 5 d
	5 [5]	1994	18/M	Meningoen- cephalitis	Fever, cough, headache, malaise; 10 d later: neck stiffiness, double vision, paresthesia, left extensor plantar reflex, unconscious	CT: head normal; CSF: lymphocytic pleocytosis; EEG: generalized abnormality; CXR: pneumonia	Fourfold fall in IgG, positive IgM; CSF negative for IgG, IgM*	Erythromycin, cefotaxime, aeyclovir	Recovery in 4 d
	6 [PR]	1997	69/F	Cerebellar ataxia	Fever, malaise, nystagmus, dysdiadochokinesia, ataxia; 3 d later:	CT: head, CSF normal; CXR: pneumonia	Fourfold rise in IgG, rise in IgA	Erythromycin, imipenem/cilastin	Recovery in 3 w

C. Pneumoniae et coeur

Myocarditis caused by *Chlamydia* pneumoniae (TWAR) and sudden unexpected death in a Swedish elite orienteer

- Atteintes rares, surtout des cas rapportés.
 - Endocardite à hémocultures négatives
 - Myocardite
 - Péricardite
- Manifestations pulmonaires inconstamment associées.

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY, Jan. 2005, p. 520–522 0095-1137/05/\$08.00+0 doi:10.1128/JCM.43.1.520-522.2005 Copyright © 2005, American Society for Microbiology, All Rights Reserved.

Acute Hemorrhagic Pericarditis in a Child with Pneumonia Due to ${\it Chlamydophila\ pneumoniae}$

T. Tenenbaum, 1* A. Heusch, 2 B. Henrich, 3 C. R. MacKenzie, 3 K. G. Schmidt, 2 and H. Schroten 1

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY, Feb. 2002, p. 718–720 0095-1137/02504.00+0 DOI: 10.1128/JCM.40.2.718–720.2002 Copyright © 2002, American Society for Microbiology. All Rights Reserved

CASE REPORTS

Culture-Negative Endocarditis Due to *Chlamydia pneumoniae*R. Gdoura, S. Pereyre, I. Frikha, N. Hammami, M. Clerc, Y. Sahnoun, C. Bebear, M. Daoud, B. de Barbeyrac, and A. Hammami

C. Pneumoniae et articulations

Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases 1994; 53: 100-105

70 patients présentant une arhtirte aiguë réactionnel ou une oligoarthrite indifférenciée Dosage:

- des Ac par MIF dans le sang et le liquide synovial
- de la lymphoprolifération liée à Chlamydia (T ou P).

Chlamydia pneumoniae – a new causative agent of reactive arthritis and undifferentiated oligoarthritis

Jürgen Braun, Sigrid Laitko, John Treharne, Ulrich Eggens, Peihua Wu, Armin Distler, Joachim Sieper

Characteristics of patients with reactive arthritis after an infection with Chlamydia pneumoniae (1-5) or Chlamydia trachomatis (6-7)

Patient no	Age	Sex	Involved joints	Duration of arthritis*	Symptomatic preceeding infection	B27
1	45	m	Both knees	1 month	No	not done
2	23	f	Knee, elbow	2 months	Pharyngitis 2 weeks earlier	+
3	31	m	Knee, Achilles tendon	2½ weeks	No	+
4	17	f	Knee	1 week	Bronchitis 3 weeks earlier	-
5	66	m	Knee, wrist	2 days	Bronchitis 1 week earlier	_
6	31	f	Knee	2 weeks	Urethritis 2 weeks earlier; urethral smear Chlamydia positive	+
7	58	m	Knees, shoulder	4 weeks	no; urethral smear Chlamydia positive	+

^{*}at the time of investigation.

Atteinte cardiovasculaire

- Controverse sur l'implication de C.
 Pneumoniae dans la maladie athéromateuse.
- Lien suspecté à la fin des années 1980 : taux d'IgG et d'IgA antichlamydia significativement plus élevés chez les patients ayant une cardiopathie ischémique que les cas contrôles.

Saikku, P. and al. Lancet. 1988

 Pas de lien formellement établi car technique de diagnostic pas toujours reproductibles.

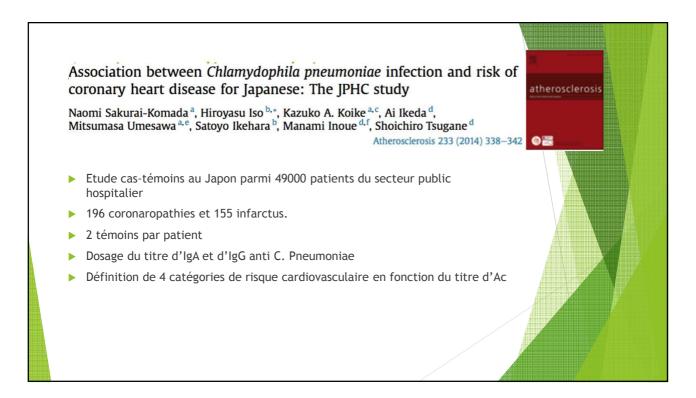
Peeling, R. and al. J. Infect. Dis. 2000

Review

Eur. J. Clin. Microbiol. Infect. Dis., October 1992, p. 885–893 0934-9723/92/10 0885-09 \$3.00/0

Chlamydial Infections of the Heart

M. Odeh*, A. Oliven



± 0.90-1.10 73 26 1.19 (9.69-3.94) 1.31 (0.71-2.41) 0.90-1.09 56 19 1.28 (0.68-2.39) 1.14 (0.56-2.35)	1.10-2.97 149 53 1.18 (9.78-1.79) 1.25 (0.78-2.01) 1.10-2.94 217 79 1.45 (0.94-2.24) 1.27 (0.76-2.12)	3.01-6.06 7 2 0.86 (9.47 4.47) 1.54 (0.20-11.89) 3.06-4.64 25 10 1.79 (0.72-4.43) 1.43 (0.50-4.10)	Coronary heart disease IgA Range of IgA titers Number of subjects Number of cases Crude OR and 95% CI Multivariable OR and 95% CI ² IgG Range of IgG titers Number of subjects Number of cases Crude OR and 95% CI Multivariable OR and 95% CI ²	0-0.45 129 31 1.00 1.00 0-0.45 139 42 1.00	0.45-0.71 148 50 1.71 (1.00-2.90) 2.03 (1.11-3.74) 0.45-0.86 142 43 1.08 (0.65-1.81) 1.45 (0.80-2.60)	0.71-1.10 159 60 2.11 (1.21-2.68) 2.36 (1.27-4.41) 0.86-1.54 149 51 1.39 (0.78-2.45) 1.49 (0.76-2.92)	1.11-6.06 152 55 1.99 (1.12-3.49 2.29 (1.21-4.33 1.54-4.64 158 60 (0.94-3.02 1.85 (0.92-3.72
73 26 1.19 (0.60 3.04) 1.31 (0.71-2.41) 0.90-1.09 56 19 1.28 (0.68-2.39) 1.14	149 53 1.18 (9.78 1.79) 1.25 (0.78 -2.01) 1.10-2.94 217 79 1.45 (0.94-2.24) 1.27	7 2 0.86 (9.17 4.47) 1.54 (0.20–11.89) 3.06–4.64 25 10 1.79 (0.72–4.43) 1.43	IgA Range of IgA titers Number of subjects Number of cases Crude OR and 95% CI Multivariable OR and 95% CI ² IgG Range of IgG titers Number of subjects Number of cases Crude OR and 95% CI Multivariable OR	129 31 1.00 1.00 0-0.45 139 42 1.00	148 50 1.71 (1.00 - 2.90) 2.03 (1.11 - 3.74) 0.45 - 0.86 142 43 1.08 (0.65 - 1.81) 1.45	159 60 2.11 (1.21-2.68) 2.36 (1.27-4.41) 0.86-1.54 149 51 1.39 (0.78-2.45) 1.49	152 55 1.99 2.29 (1.21–4.33 1.54–4.64 158 60 1.69 (0.94–3.02
73 26 1.19 (0.60 3.04) 1.31 (0.71-2.41) 0.90-1.09 56 19 1.28 (0.68-2.39) 1.14	149 53 1.18 (9.78 1.79) 1.25 (0.78 -2.01) 1.10-2.94 217 79 1.45 (0.94-2.24) 1.27	7 2 0.86 (9.17 4.47) 1.54 (0.20–11.89) 3.06–4.64 25 10 1.79 (0.72–4.43) 1.43	Range of IgA titers Number of subjects Number of cases Crude OR and 95% CI Multivariable OR and 95% CI* IgG Range of IgG titers Number of subjects Number of cases Crude OR and 95% CI Multivariable OR	129 31 1.00 1.00 0-0.45 139 42 1.00	148 50 1.71 (1.00 - 2.90) 2.03 (1.11 - 3.74) 0.45 - 0.86 142 43 1.08 (0.65 - 1.81) 1.45	159 60 2.11 (1.21-2.68) 2.36 (1.27-4.41) 0.86-1.54 149 51 1.39 (0.78-2.45) 1.49	152 55 1.99 2.29 (1.21–4.33 1.54–4.64 158 60 1.69 (0.94–3.02
73 26 1.19 (0.60 3.04) 1.31 (0.71-2.41) 0.90-1.09 56 19 1.28 (0.68-2.39) 1.14	149 53 1.18 (9.78 1.79) 1.25 (0.78 -2.01) 1.10-2.94 217 79 1.45 (0.94-2.24) 1.27	7 2 0.86 (9.17 4.47) 1.54 (0.20–11.89) 3.06–4.64 25 10 1.79 (0.72–4.43) 1.43	Number of subjects Number of cases Crude OR and 95% CI Multivariable OR and 95% CI ² IgG Range of IgG titers Number of subjects Number of cases Crude OR and 95% CI Multivariable OR	129 31 1.00 1.00 0-0.45 139 42 1.00	148 50 1.71 (1.00 - 2.90) 2.03 (1.11 - 3.74) 0.45 - 0.86 142 43 1.08 (0.65 - 1.81) 1.45	159 60 2.11 (1.21-2.68) 2.36 (1.27-4.41) 0.86-1.54 149 51 1.39 (0.78-2.45) 1.49	152 55 1.99 2.29 (1.21–4.33 1.54–4.64 158 60 1.69 (0.94–3.02
26 1.19 (0.69 3.04) 1.31 (0.71–2.41) 0.90–1.09 56 19 1.28 (0.68–2.39) 1.14	53 1.18 (9.79 1.70) 1.25 (0.78-2.01) 1.10-2.94 217 79 1.45 (0.94-2.24) 1.27	2 0.86 (9.17 4.47) 1.54 (0.20–11.89) 3.06–4.64 25 10 1.79 (0.72–4.43) 1.43	Number of cases Crude OR and 95% CI Multivariable OR and 95% CI ³ IgG Range of IgG titers Number of subjects Number of cases Crude OR and 95% CI Multivariable OR	31 1.00 1.00 0-0.45 139 42 1.00	50 1.71 (1.00 – 2.90) 2.03 (1.11 – 3.74) 0.45 – 0.86 142 43 1.08 (0.65 – 1.81) 1.45	60 2.11 (1.21-2.68) 2.36 (1.27-4.41) 0.86-1.54 149 51 1.39 (0.78-2.45) 1.49	55 1.99 (1.12 - 3.49 2.29 (1.21-4.33 1.54-4.64 158 60 1.69 (0.94-3.02 1.85
1.19 (0.69 2.04) 1.31 (0.71-2.41) 0.90-1.09 56 19 1.28 (0.68-2.39) 1.14	1.18 (9.78 1.79) 1.25 (0.78–2.01) 1.10–2.94 217 79 1.45 (0.94–2.24) 1.27	0.86 (9.17 4.47) 1.54 (0.20-11.89) 3.06-4.64 25 10 1.79 (0.72-4.43) 1.43	Crude OR and 95% CI Multivariable OR and 95% CI* IgG Range of IgG titers Number of subjects Number of cases Crude OR and 95% CI Multivariable OR	1.00 1.00 0-0.45 139 42 1.00	1.71 (1.00 - 2.90) 2.03 (1.11-3.74) 0.45-0.86 142 43 1.08 (0.65-1.81) 1.45	2.11 (1.21 - 2.69) 2.36 (1.27-4.41) 0.86-1.54 149 51 1.39 (0.78-2.45) 1.49	1.99 (1.12 - 3.49 2.29 (1.21 - 4.33 1.54 - 4.64 158 60 1.69 (0.94 - 3.02 1.85
0.50 2.04) 1.31 (0.71-2.41) 0.90-1.09 56 19 1.28 (0.68-2.39) 1.14	(0.78 1.79) 1.25 (0.78-2.01) 1.10-2.94 217 79 1.45 (0.94-2.24) 1.27	(9.17 4.47) 1.54 (0.20–11.89) 3.06–4.64 25 10 1.79 (0.72–4.43) 1.43	Multivariable OR and 95% CI ³ IgG Range of IgG titers Number of subjects Number of cases Crude OR and 95% CI Multivariable OR	1.00 0-0.45 139 42 1.00	2.03 (1.11-3.74) 0.45-0.86 142 43 1.08 (0.65-1.81) 1.45	2.36 (1.27–4.41) 0.86–1.54 149 51 1.39 (0.78–2.45)	2.29 (1.21-4.33 1.54-4.64 158 60 1.69 (0.94-3.02
1.31 (0.71–2.41) 0.90–1.09 56 19 1.28 (0.68–2.39) 1.14	1.25 (0.78–2.01) 1.10–2.94 217 79 1.45 (0.94–2.24) 1.27	3.06-4.64 25 10 1.79 (0.72-4.43)	and 95% CI ^a IgG Range of IgG titers Number of subjects Number of cases Crude OR and 95% CI Multivariable OR	0-0.45 139 42 1.00	2.03 (1.11–3.74) 0.45–0.86 142 43 1.08 (0.65–1.81) 1.45	2.36 (1.27–4.41) 0.86–1.54 149 51 1.39 (0.78–2.45) 1.49	2.29 (1.21-4.33 1.54-4.64 158 60 1.69 (0.94-3.02 1.85
0.90-1.09 56 19 1.28 (0.68-2.39) 1.14	(0.78-2.01) 1.10-2.94 217 79 1.45 (0.94-2.24) 1.27	(0.20-11.89) 3.06-4.64 25 10 1.79 (0.72-4.43) 1.43	IgG Range of IgG titers Number of subjects Number of cases Crude OR and 95% CI Multivariable OR	139 42 1.00	0.45-0.86 142 43 1.08 (0.65-1.81) 1.45	0.86-1.54 149 51 1.39 (0.78-2.45) 1.49	1.54-4.64 158 60 1.69 (0.94-3.02
56 19 1.28 (0.68–2.39) 1.14	217 79 1.45 (0.94–2.24) 1.27	25 10 1.79 (0.72–4.43) 1.43	Range of IgG titers Number of subjects Number of cases Crude OR and 95% CI Multivariable OR	139 42 1.00	142 43 1.08 (0.65-1.81) 1.45	149 51 1.39 (0.78–2.45) 1.49	158 60 1.69 (0.94–3.02
56 19 1.28 (0.68–2.39) 1.14	217 79 1.45 (0.94–2.24) 1.27	25 10 1.79 (0.72–4.43) 1.43	Number of subjects Number of cases Crude OR and 95% CI Multivariable OR	139 42 1.00	142 43 1.08 (0.65-1.81) 1.45	149 51 1.39 (0.78–2.45) 1.49	158 60 1.69 (0.94–3.02
19 1.28 (0.68–2.39) 1.14	79 1.45 (0.94–2.24) 1.27	10 1.79 (0.72–4.43) 1.43	Number of cases Crude OR and 95% CI Multivariable OR	42 1.00	43 1.08 (0.65-1.81) 1.45	51 1.39 (0.78–2.45) 1.49	60 1.69 (0.94-3.03 1.85
19 1.28 (0.68–2.39) 1.14	79 1.45 (0.94–2.24) 1.27	10 1.79 (0.72–4.43) 1.43	Crude OR and 95% CI Multivariable OR	1.00	1.08 (0.65-1.81) 1.45	1.39 (0.78-2.45) 1.49	1.69 (0.94-3.03 1.85
(0.68-2.39) 1.14	(0.94-2.24) 1.27	(0.72-4.43) 1.43	Multivariable OR		(0.65-1.81) 1.45	(0.78-2.45) 1.49	(0.94-3.0) 1.85
(0.68-2.39) 1.14	(0.94-2.24) 1.27	(0.72-4.43) 1.43		1.00	1.45	1.49	1.85
1.14	1.27	1.43		1.00			
			and 95% CI ^a		(0.80 - 2.60)	(0.76 - 2.92)	(0.92 - 3.7)
			Myocardial infarction				
			IgA				
0.90-1.10	1 10 2 00	201 425	Range of IgA titers	0-0.45	0.45 - 0.71	0.72 - 1.10	1.10-4.25
	1.10-2.69	3.01-4.25	Number of subjects	119	107	125	114
56	113	5	Number of cases	29	33	48	45
21	44	1	Crude OR and 95% CI	1.00	1.45	2.17	2.27
1.40	1.49	0.58			(0.82 - 2.56)	(1.20 - 3.94)	(1.24-4.1
(0.75-2.58)	(0.93-2.38)	(0.06-5.24)	Multivariable OR	1.00	1.77	2.58	2.58
1.75	1.57	0.87	and 95% CIa		(0.92 - 3.43)	(1.30-5.12)	(1.29 - 5.1)
(0.87 - 3.50)	(0.91-2.71)	(0.05-14.02)	V.				
				0 0 45	0.45 0.05	0.05 4.50	
0.90-1.09	1.10-2.90	3.05-4.64					1.54-4.65
							108
				the second second	The state of the s	The second secon	38
			Crude OR and 95% CI	1.00			1.42
							(0.74 - 2.7
				1.00			1.25
		1.43	and 95% CI4		(0.65-2.30)	(0.69 - 3.01)	(0.56 - 2.7)
	(0.87-3.50) 0.90-1.09 46 16 1.27 (0.64-2.53)	(0.87-3.50) (0.91-2.71) 0.90-1.09 1.10-2.90 46 150 16 54 1.27 1.39	(0.87-3.50) (0.91-2.71) (0.05-14.02) 0.90-1.09 1.10-2.90 3.05-4.64 46 150 17 16 54 7 1.27 1.39 1.73 (0.64-2.53) (0.84-2.29) (0.61-4.92)	(0.87–3.50) (0.91–2.71) (0.05–14.02) IgG 0.90–1.09 1.10–2.90 3.05–4.64 Number of subjects 46 150 17 Number of cases 16 54 7 Crude OR and 95% CI 1.27 1.39 1.73 (0.64–2.53) (0.84–2.29) (0.61–4.92) Multivariable OR	10.87-3.50 (0.91-2.71) (0.05-14.02) 1gG 1gG 150 150 17 1.09 1.00 1.	10.87-3.50 (0.91-2.71) (0.05-14.02) 10.95 1.07 1.07 1.09 1.10-2.90 3.05-4.64 Number of subjects 127 1.17 1.27 1.39 1.73 (0.64-2.53) (0.84-2.29) (0.61-4.92) (0.61-4.92) Multivariable OR 1.00 1.23 1.04 1.43 and 95% CI	1.00 1.10 2.90 3.05 4.64 8.08 1.50 1.70 1.05 1.70 1.07 1.30 1.70 1.07

Effects of Antibiotic Therapy on Outcomes of Patients With Coronary Artery Disease

A Meta-analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

JAMA. 2005;293:2641-2647

Figure 2. Effect of Antibiotic Treatment on Total Mortality

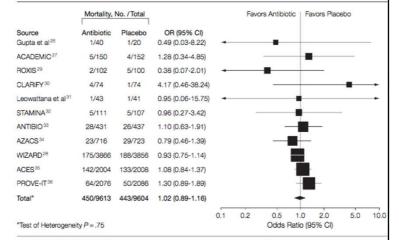
Méta-analyse de 11 essais randomisés de prévention secondaire

Patients ayant une coronaropathie avérée

Traitement antibiotique en sus du traitement standard de la cardiopathie ischémique

Macrolide seul dans 9 essais/11 Pas d'incidence sur la mortalité toutes causes confondues (4.7% vs 4.6%; odds ratio [OR], 1.02; 95% confidence interval [IC], 0.89- 1.16; P = .83)

Pas d'incidence sur l'IDM (5.0% vs 5.4%; OR, 0.92; 95% CI, 0.81-1.04; *P* = .19) ni sur l'IDM/angor instable (9.2% vs 9.6%; OR, 0.91; 95% CI, 0.76-1.07; *P*=.25)



Data are based on event rates at the end of follow-up for each study. For fully expanded study names see the footnote in Table 1. CI indicates confidence interval; OR, odds ratio. The sizes of the data markers are proportional to the square root of the numbers of patients in the study.

CONCLUSIONS

- ▶ Germes « atypiques » avec des manifestations extra-pulmonaires protéiformes
- ▶ Peu discriminantes pour établir un diagnostic
- Peuvent impliquer tous les organes
- Beaucoup de cas rapportés du fait de leur rareté.

