AIMS & OBJECTIVES

“Future will be of those who dream of it.”
- A.P.J. Kalam
AIMS & OBJECTIVE

The aims of present study were

1. To evaluate the prevalence of seropositivity to C.pneumoniae, as judged by elevated IgG titers, estimated by ELISA method and indirect immunofluorescence tests, in patients of ACS in our population.

2. To identify whether there is any significant difference in seropositivity to C.pneumoniae between patients of ACS and controls.

3. To explore relationship of seropositivity to C.pneumoniae with various risk factors of CHD and thereby to determine whether there is any independent association between infection with C.pneumoniae and ACS.

4. To correlate elevated IgG titer with other markers like C-reactive protein, fibrinogen, leucocyte count, LDL and triglycerides in patients of ACS.

5. To compare sensitivity and specificity of ELISA method with indirect immunofluorescence test for detection of IgG antibodies of C.pneumoniae.

6. To investigate the effect of C.pneumoniae infection on development of future adverse cardiovascular events.

7. To assess the effect of Azithromycin on
a. Anti Chlamydia pneumoniae antibody titers, and
b. Reduction, if any, in future cardiovascular and non cardiovascular events, in a subgroup of patients with stable, elevated anti Chlamydia pneumonia antibody.