

352 Results of the pregnancy and parturition in mother with Chlamydia trachomatis antibodies. T.Okamoto, T.Hojo, M.Ohashi, Y.Yamada, M.Noguchi, K.Sawaguchi, H.Yabushita, M.Nakanishi, Dept.Obst.and Gynec., Aichi Medical Univ., Aichi.

It has been well known that Chlamydia trachomatis can effect a fetus through the birth canal. There have been some papers reporting that Chlamydia can be a cause of threatened abortion, premature delivery and small for date infants. In this study, the value of anti chlamydial antibodies for every pregnant were determined, the results of deliveries of the infected-pregnants were investigated, and the relationship between Chlamydia infection and pregnancy was discussed. Anti Chlamydia IgA and IgG antibodies were investigated in 378 pregnant. Among them, 186 pregnant(49.2%) were positive for IgAx16, IgGx64 and 12 out of the 186 pregnant were positive for the antigen. 2(4.1%) premature deliveries were positive for antibody and 8(4.2%) were negative. 13(26.6%) PROM were positive for antibody and 42(21.9%) were negative for antibody. No premature delivery was in chlamydial antigen positive pregnant. Small for date infants were one in antigen positive pregnant. Causal connection between Chlamydia infection and premature delivery and low birth weight infants were not observed in the findings of the 186 pregnant.

353 New method for the detection of Chlamydia trachomatis infection and the serovar determination using polymerase chain reaction and dot-blot hybridization. J.Saito, M.Awaji, T.Saikawa, S.Utuno, Y.Furugen, R.Miyazaki, M.Suzuki, M.Takada, Dept. Obst. and Gynec., Juntendo Univ. Sch. Med., Tokyo.

Using polymerase chain reaction(PCR) and dot-blot hybridization, we developed a new, simple method for the detection of Chlamydial infections and the determination of 8 serovars(D to K) of Chlamydia trachomatis(CT). It is known that four variable domains(VDs) express each serotype-specific determinants. To amplify the target DNA encoding VDs by PCR, we chose two oligonucleotide primers common to all serovars of CT and Chlamydia psittaci (CP). Using such primers we could detect the target DNA (1050bp) from all 15 different serovars of CT and one CP. Chlamydia infection to mucosal cell of uterine cervix obtained from 81 untreated patients were examined simultaneously by PCR, EIA(Chlamydiazyme™) and r-RNA-DNA probe method(PACE II™). The data showed that the PCR method is more sensitive than others. To determine 8 CT serovars, we constructed 7 types of DNA probes that can distinguish type-specific VD regions of CT. Using dot-blot hybridization assay, we could detect 7 serovars of CT(D to I, and K). Whether or not the serovar J CT used contains some mutations is under investigation. Thus, our new methods provide a simple, reliable diagnostic tool for Chlamydia infection.

354 Vertical transmission of murine AIDS virus (LP-BM5 MuLV). Y.Okada, Dept. Blood Products, National Institute of Health, Tokyo.

Vertical transmission of a novel murine leukemia virus (MuLV) named LP-BM5 MuLV, which is known to induce murine acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (MAIDS) was investigated. Adult female C57BL/10 mice were mated with normal male C57BL/10 mice at 5 weeks after virus inoculation. Infectious LP-BM5 MuLV was detected in all mice delivered from the infected mother. Sixteen out of 56 mice developed MAIDS disease. In order to examine whether the maternal transmission of LP-BM5 MuLV is through placenta or mother's milk, foster-nursing experiments were conducted. Infectious virus was detected in all of normal offsprings nursed by MAIDS mother and some of them developed MAIDS disease. In contrast, none of offsprings, which was delivered from MAIDS mother and then nursed by normal mother, neither carried the infectious virus nor developed MAIDS disease. Finally, LP-BM5 virus was detected in MAIDS mother's milk. These results demonstrate that the vertical transmission of LP-BM5 MuLV (MAIDS virus) is mediated by mother's milk.