SERO-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN HOKKAIDO

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Sero-epidemiological survey was performed by examining the complement fixation (CF) antibody titers against *Chlamydia* in human sera from residents in Hokkaido.

The results were summarized as follows:

1) The positive rate in the CF test (CF antibody titer of 1 : 4 or greater) was 18.5% (134/724) against P-1041 strain (*C. psittaci*) and 19.8% (146/736) against L–2 strain (*C. trachomatis*) in the sera from residents in Sapporo. While in the sera from residents in the eastern part of Hokkaido, the positive rate was 5.4% (12/222) against P–1041 strain and 18.1% (40/221) against L–2 strain.

2) When the antibody titers in Sapporo were compared against P–1041 and L–2 antigens, 183 sera had positive titers against two antigens, 6.6% (12/183) of the sera were P–1041 specific and 16.4% (30/183) of the sera were L–2 specific. While in the eastern part of Kokkaido, P–1041 specific sera were not detected, but 47.4% (13/38) of the sera were L–2 specific.

3) In the 38 sera of Sapporo, distribution of CF antibody titers were compared against KIO_4- and heat-treated antigens of P–1041 and L–2. These 38 sera of Sapporo were classified into the following 4 groups according to the reaction patterns of the sera against the various antigens described above: 13.1% (5/38) of P–1041 specific sera, 57.9% (22/38) of L–2 specific sera, 23.7% (9/38) of negative sera both against P–1041 and L–2 and 5.3% (2/38) of non-differentiated sera.