Texila International Journal of Public Health
ISSN: 2520-3134
DOI: 10.21522/TIJPH.2013.13.01.Art040

Atopic Allergy Type 1 and Association with *Chlamydia Pneumonia* in Allergic Patients in Mosul City/Iraq

Abstract

The present study aimed to investigate the role of age, gender, and family history in the incidence of atopic allergy and its relationship with Chlamydia pneumoniae infection by measuring immunoglobulin E (IgE) levels in humans. Blood samples were collected from 100 individuals (aged 6-60 years, both genders), with 50 patients diagnosed with atopic allergy and 50 healthy individuals considered as the control group. IgE levels were measured in all study participants across different ages and genders by Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA). Additionally, the diagnosis of Chlamydia pneumoniae infection was determined by ELISA via measuring IgM levels in all participants. The results were statistically analysed to compare allergic patients with the control group. The findings showed that IgE, in blood samples was notably greater in patients than in individuals without health issues The age range of 18 to 30 years exhibited a high level of IgE among people with allergies. Males have slightly higher IgE levels than females and this difference was noticeable when compared to the control group. Those with a family background of allergies displayed significantly elevated IgE levels suggesting a genetic inclination, towards higher levels of lgE 85 per cent of people, with allergies tested positive for IgM levels indicating Chlamydia pneumonia infection compared to 15 per cent in those, without the infection. The research findings indicated a link, between allergies and Chlamydia pneumonia infection. Mentioned that atopic allergies are influenced by age differences as well, as gender and family medical background.