

Toward Practical Chlamydial Serology for Clinical Use

Researcher Information

- **Name:** Motohiko Ogawa
- **Affiliation:** Department of Bacteriology I, National Institute of Infectious Diseases
- **Expertise:** Rickettsial and chlamydial infections
- **Achievements:** Development of diagnostic methods



Research Idea / Technology Seeds

Clinical Implementation Through Standardized and Automated Serology

Technical Expertise

- Experience in serological testing using clinical specimens
- Established micro-IF assay using chlamydial elementary bodies
- Accumulated serum panels for quality control
- Collaborative network with clinical and diagnostic laboratories

"Clinical infrastructure for serological evaluation and testing"

Development Concept

- Standardized and automated antigen plate production
- AI-assisted digital interpretation and reduced operator dependency
- Expandable to ELISA and other assay platforms based on micro-IF technology

"Highly reproducible serological testing systems"

Objectives

- Move beyond skill-dependent micro-IF testing
- Establish reproducible assay systems adaptable to diagnostic reagents

"Practical serology for clinical use"

Proposal for Collaboration

- **Collaborative development of standardized and automated serological diagnostics**

Background and Challenges to be Addressed

Clinical Importance

- *Chlamydomphila pneumoniae*: a common cause of community-acquired pneumonia; assessment of past and recurrent infection is important
- *Chlamydomphila psittaci*: a bird-associated zoonosis linked to outbreaks and severe pneumonia

"Both are clinically important respiratory infections"

Current Limitations in Clinical Practice

- Difficult to differentiate based on symptoms or imaging alone
- PCR is mainly useful during the acute phase
- Serology is important, but interpretation remains complex

Current Limitations in Diagnostic Systems

- Micro-IF is the established gold standard, but:
- Interpretation requires specialized expertise
- Inter-laboratory variability can occur

High diagnostic accuracy, but limited standardization and consistency

Research Overview

- Skill-dependent micro-IF→ Standardization and AI-assisted automation→ Reduced operator dependency→ Diagnostic reagent development for clinical use

Future Plans

- Standardization of assay conditions, including antigens and interpretation criteria
- Multi-center evaluation using clinical specimens
- Development toward diagnostic reagent applications