
Nanobacteria, Atherosclerosis, and Chlamydia-like Microorganisms Living in Human Blood as Normal Flora: A Hypothesis

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Abstract

Our attention to recent announcements concerning Nanobacteria as causing atherosclerosis, was drawn by an article of their discoverer, prof. Olavi Kajander, in which he informed of his Nanobacteria isolation in 5% of healthy 1,000-humans' blood. This article clearly states the question how it is possible Nanobacteria to cause atherosclerosis, if they are found in only 5% of healthy human blood, and atherosclerosis is found in 100% of the elderly.

The isolated by us Chlamydia-like microorganisms were found at 100% in donors' blood. Our hypothesis is that normally Chlamydia-like microorganisms defend human blood from external medium microorganisms' invasions. However, in old-aged organism, they promote

atherosclerosis by attaching with their pili to the arterial walls, thus supporting the following adhesion and consequent actions of all other known (described in scientific sources) factors, causing atherosclerosis – Nanobacteria, inflammation, cholesterol, triglycerides, fibrin, calcium salts, hypertension, smoking, heredity, etc. The isolation of Chlamydia-like microorganisms at 100% in human blood explains atherosclerosis progression in 100% of getting old-humans, as well as the arguable announcements in sources, according to which other Chlamydia (*Chlamydia pneumoniae*) take part in atherosclerosis pathogenesis.

References

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