

The following questions based on this article.

Can Chlamydia be Stopped?

From

Scientific American May 05, page 72

1. This article identifies 3 different species of *Chlamydia*.
 - a. What are their names? (see table, page 75)
 - b. Based on the table, what is the commonest condition caused by these bacteria?
 - c. Chlamydia, also have caused about 500 million cases of ____, an infection of the eye. Of these, about 7 to 10 million cases have resulted in individuals becoming ____.
2. The article contends, that in the USA, between ____ and ____ % of those infected with STD caused by the *Chlamydia*, actually show no symptoms.
3. What is the major means by which the *Chlamydia* cause damage to the body?
4. Unlike many disease-causing agents, the body's natural immunity to *Chlamydia*, following a bout of infection is really quite short. The article contends that it lasts only about ____ months.
5. Why are the circulating antibodies produced by the body's immune system are not particularly effective against Chlamydial infections?
6. *Chlamydia* live within cytoplasmic vacuoles in infected cells. It is known that they have the ability to block the fusion of these vacuoles with the ____ of the cell and hence they can escape ____ by the enzymes contained in these organelles.
7. *Chlamydia* are found in two forms. The ____ bodies which are the infective forms and which can survive outside of the host cell. The second form is the so-called ____ body which develops in the entry vacuole and is capable of ____ within the host cell.
8. Which Chlamydial species is being studied to determine if it plays a role in the development of atherosclerosis?
9. Currently, treatment for ongoing Chlamydial infections is based on the use of ____.
10. This article lists 5 general approaches that are being studied in an attempt to "handle" Chlamydial infections. What are these approaches?