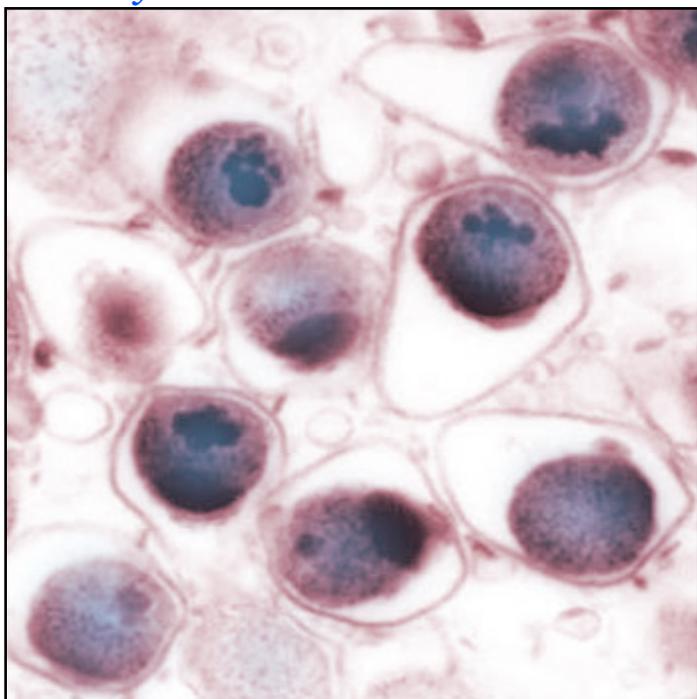


# Infection and Alzheimer's

## Infection Triggers Immune System

*“Infection is a root-cause of Inflammation that may Lead to Alzheimer’s Disease.”*



An infection is the invasion by disease-causing microorganisms, their multiplication, and the reaction of body tissues to them and the toxins that they produce. The types of microorganisms that cause infection include: viruses, prions, bacteria, viroids, and fungi.

The body reacts to infection

by triggering the immune system. Looking for inflammation is one way to detect infection. Another way is to perform tests that are specific for microorganisms.

Inflammation is easy to detect. It is harder to find its cause because there are many pathogens.

### Infection and AD

Dr. Alzheimer knew that viruses affected the brain back in 1898. He theorized that the disease now named for him was caused by microorganisms.

Today medicine recognizes a class of bacteria that live inside of cells. These “intracellular” bugs are similar to viruses. They can go undetected for years before attacking human tissue and causing inflammation. They are able to return to a dormant form that is not susceptible to antibiotic therapy.

Examples of intracellular infectious species are: lyme disease, chlamydia, rickettsia, rocky mountain spotted fever, and Q fever.



Effective treatments exist for many of these pathogens. AD can be treated, and patient improve if properly diagnosed.

### Chlamydia Pneumonie Infection Found in Alzheimer's

Many studies show a connection between inflammation, infection, and Alzheimer's Disease. Research published in 2010 demonstrated that C Pneumonie infection is found in both hallmarks of Alzheimer's disease: Amyloid plaques and neurofibrillary tangles. The authors concluded that infection is partly responsible for the disease.



Research by the head of Neurology at Harvard Medical School showed that beta amyloid, previously thought to cause AD, actually is an “anti-microbial peptide.” This means the body is producing amyloid to fight infection. These finding are significant and form a basis for advanced diagnostic techniques to search for amyloid and for infection.