

# Parachlamydia and Rhabdochlamydia in Premature Neonates

## Technical Appendix

Table 1. Bacterial species used in determining the specificity of the real-time PCR for *Rhabdochlamydia* spp.\*

Species	Source of strain
<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Clinical specimen
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	Clinical specimen
<i>Chlamydophila pneumoniae</i>	ATCC VR-1310
<i>Criblamydia sequanensis</i>	Strain CRIB-18
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	ATCC 29212
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	ATCC 35218
<i>Gardnerella vaginalis</i>	Clinical specimen
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	ATCC 49247
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	ATCC 27736
<i>Lactobacillus</i> spp.	Clinical specimen
<i>Legionella pneumophila</i>	Clinical specimen
<i>Neisseria lactamica</i>	Clinical specimen
<i>Neochlamydia hartmanellae</i>	ATCC 50802
<i>Parachlamydia acanthamoebae</i>	Strain Hall's coccus
<i>Parachlamydia acanthamoebae</i>	ATCC VR-1476 (strain BN9)
<i>Protochlamydia amoebophila</i>	ATCC PRA-7 (strain UWE25)
<i>Protochlamydia naegleriophila</i>	Strain KNic
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	ATCC 27853
<i>Simkania negevensis</i>	ATCC VR-1471
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	Clinical specimen
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>	ATCC 13813
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	Clinical specimen
<i>Waddlia chondrophila</i>	ATCC VR-1470

\*ATCC, American Type Culture Collection.

Table 2. Clinical characteristics of 12 neonates with positive PCR results for *Parachlamydia acanthamoebae* or *Rhabdochlamydia* spp.

Patient (sex)	Gestational age at birth, wk	APGAR score*	Cardiac massage (first 48 h)	Duration of invasive ventilation, d	Species identified (d from birth)	Infections† (d from birth)	Other isolated pathogen	Hospital stay, d/ outcome
1 (F)	26	19	No	5	<i>Parachlamydia</i> (14)	Pneumonia (21)	<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	90/Survived
2 (M)	35	25	No	9	<i>Parachlamydia</i> (20)	–	–	110/Survived
3 (M)	24	15	Yes	50	<i>Parachlamydia</i> (15)	Pneumonia (5)	<i>Ureaplasma urealyticum</i>	140/Survived
4 (M)	29	11	No	14	<i>Parachlamydia</i> (1)	Chorioamnionitis (5)	<i>Streptococcus</i> (gr. G), <i>U. urealyticum</i>	113/Survived
5 (M)	27	8	Yes	9 (Died)	<i>Parachlamydia</i> (7)‡	Pneumonia and chorioamnionitis (1)	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> §	9/Died
6 (F)	27	18	Yes	23	<i>Parachlamydia</i> (10)	–	–	203/Died
7 (M)	36	22	No	3	<i>Parachlamydia</i> (3)	–	–	9/Survived
8 (M)	25	11	Yes	18	<i>Parachlamydia</i> (149)	–	–	255/Survived
9 (M)	27	24	No	2	<i>Parachlamydia</i> / <i>Rhabdochlamydia</i> (18)	Enterocolitis (12)	–	90/Survived
10 (M)	30	14	Yes	9	<i>Rhabdochlamydia</i> (155)‡	–	–	255/Survived
11 (F)	28	27	No	26	<i>Rhabdochlamydia</i> (229)	–	–	435/Survived
12 (F)	27	22	Yes	45	<i>Rhabdochlamydia</i> (22)	Enterocolitis (12)	–	114/Died

\*Sum of the 3 Apgar scores (at 1, 5, and 10 min after birth).

†Diagnosis  $\leq$  or  $\geq$  10 days after positive sample.

‡Previous sample with negative PCR result (for the mentioned species).

§Isolated from placenta.

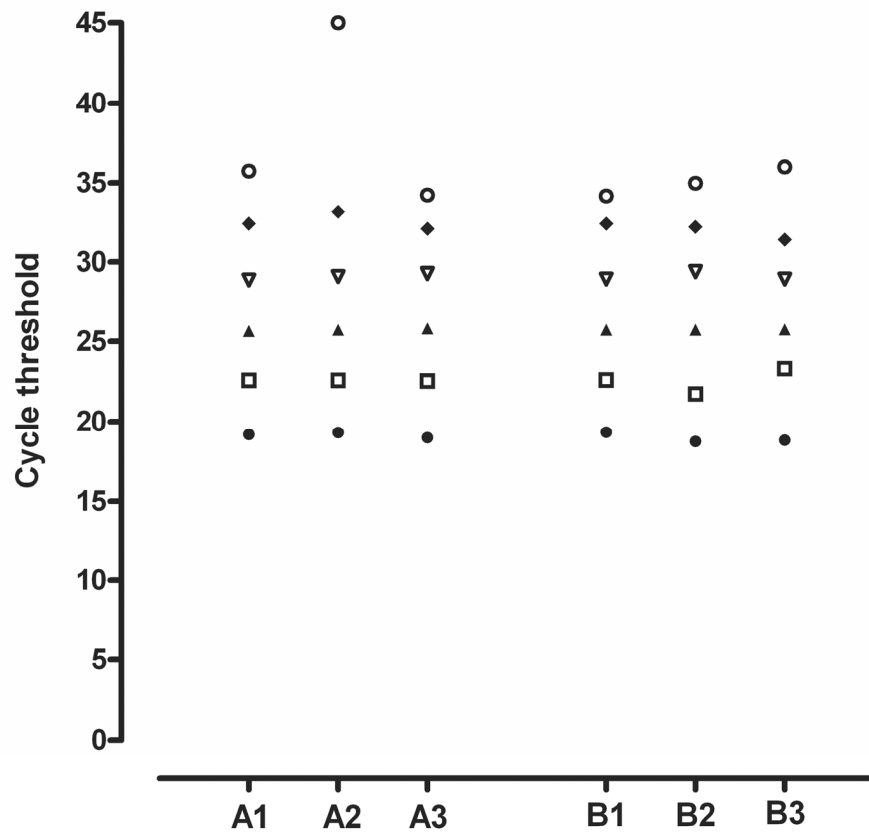


Figure. Intrarun and interrun reproductibilities of real-time PCR for *Rhabdochlamydia* spp. assessed by testing 10-fold dilutions ( $1-10^5$  plasmid copy/ $\mu\text{L}$ ) of plasmidic positive controls in 2 consecutive runs (A and B), each consisting of 3 duplicates. One duplicate at  $10^5$  plasmid/ $\mu\text{L}$  was negative.