

Epidemic of *Chlamydia pneumoniae* infections in France in 2024

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Chlamydia pneumoniae – Clinical presentation

- **Clinical presentation**

- Asymptomatic ++
- Upper respiratory tract infection
- Asthma
- CAP: < 5%

- **Population**

- Children > adults
- First infection in children over 5 years

- **Transmission**

- Direct: respiratory droplets
- Indirect possible : inanimate surfaces for up to 30 h

- **Incubation**

- 3 to 4 weeks

- **Short term immunity**



Chlamydia pneumoniae – Number of publications

- A poorly described pathogen

- **Chlamydia pneumoniae** and respiratory infections

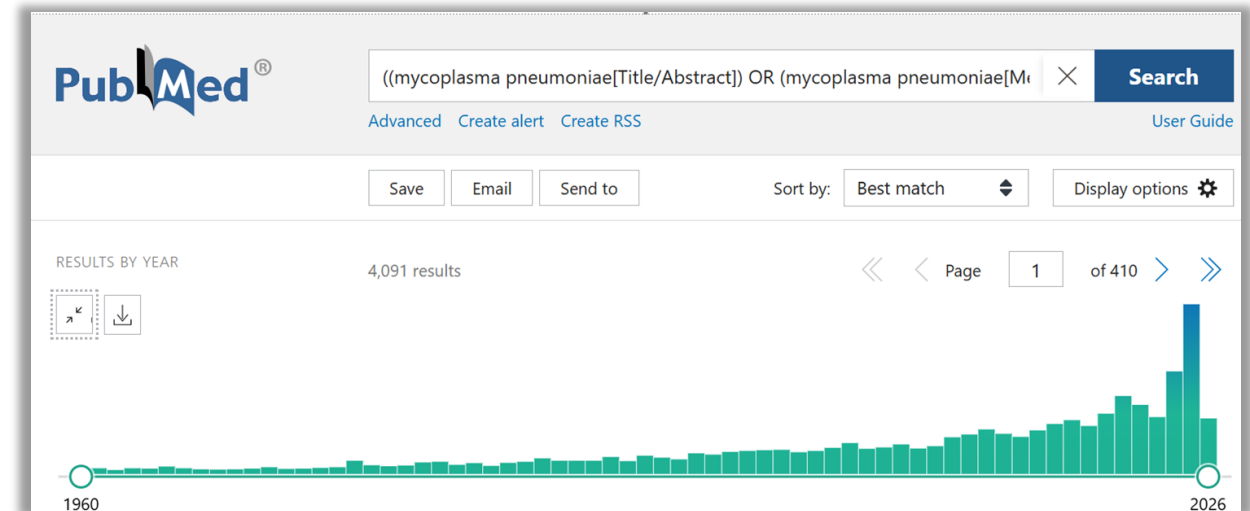
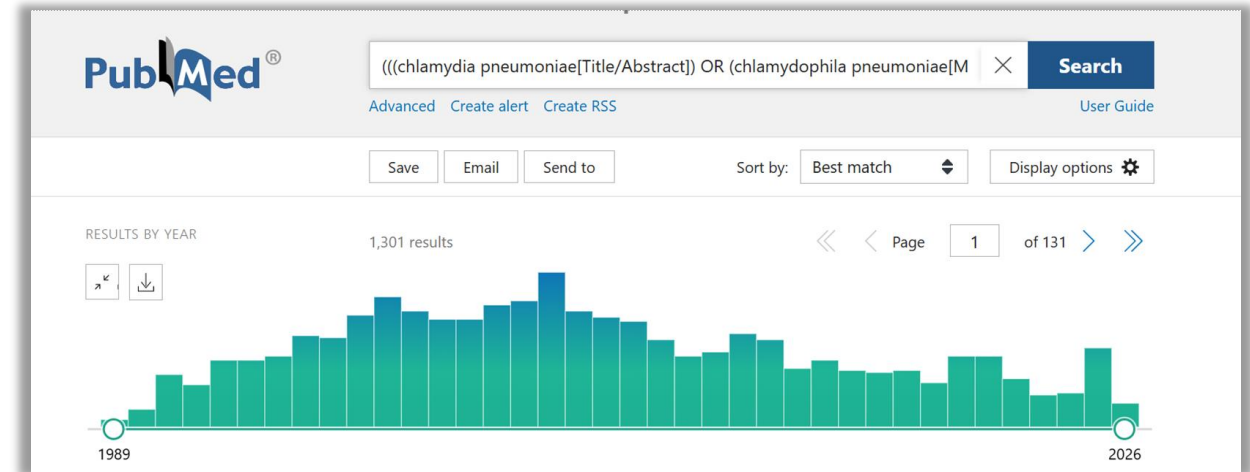
- 1,301 results
- A constant decrease since the 90's

((chlamydia pneumoniae[Title/Abstract] OR (chlamydo-phila pneumoniae[MeSH Terms])) OR (chlamydo-phila pneumoniae[Title/Abstract])) AND (respiratory tract infections[Title/Abstract] OR pneumonia[Title/Abstract] OR pulmonary disease[Title/Abstract])

- **Mycoplasma pneumoniae** and respiratory infections

- 4,091 results
- An increasing number of publications
- Boosted by the last epidemic

((mycoplasma pneumoniae[Title/Abstract] OR (mycoplasma pneumoniae[MeSH Terms])) AND (respiratory tract infections[Title/Abstract] OR pneumonia[Title/Abstract] OR pulmonary disease[Title/Abstract])



Respiratory infections due to *Chlamydia pneumoniae*

- **A pathogenic role still to be established**

Case Reports > Clin Infect Dis. 2011 Oct;53(8):847-8. doi: 10.1093/cid/cir515.

Does respiratory infection due to *Chlamydia pneumoniae* still exist?

Laurence Senn, Katia Jaton, Jean-William Fitting, Gilbert Greub

Chlamydia pneumoniae - Epidemiology

- Re-emergence described in Switzerland from 2014

Chlamydia pneumoniae Upsurge at Tertiary Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland

Florian Tagini, Onya Opota, Gilbert Greub

Author affiliation: Institute of Microbiology, Lausanne University
Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland

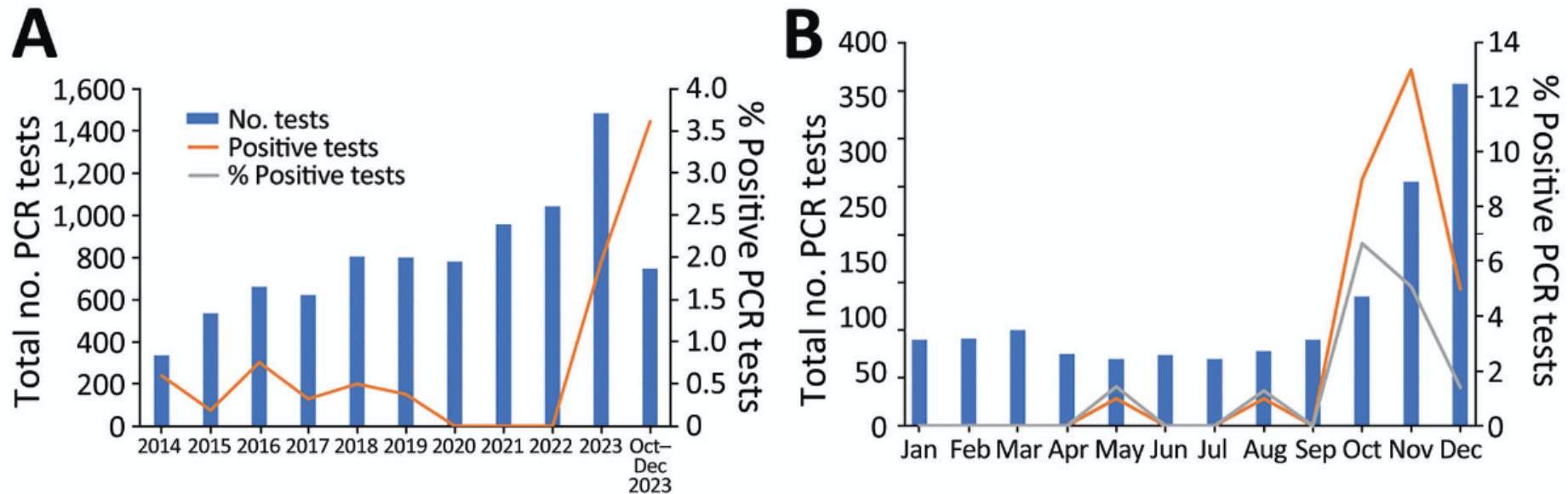
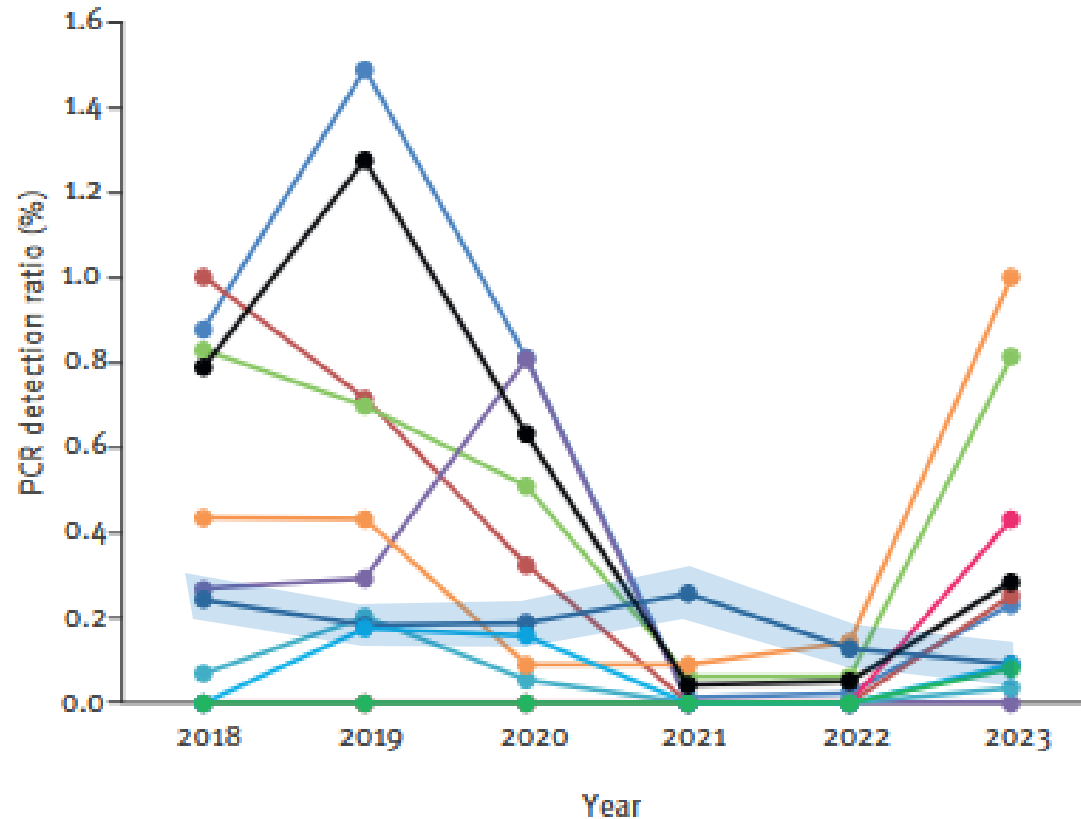


Figure 1. Positivity rate of *Chlamydia pneumoniae* PCRs in a tertiary care hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland. A) Yearly number of *C. pneumoniae* PCR tests conducted during 2014-2023. The final bar shows the last quarter of 2023, when the positivity rate exhibited a notable increase to 3.61%. B) Monthly numbers of *C. pneumoniae* PCR tests performed in 2023, showcasing positive tests and corresponding positivity rates. The data reveal a peak in the percentage of positivity of 6.66% in October.

Chlamydia pneumoniae - Epidemiology

- 2018 to 2023 – Europe and Taiwan



Epidemiological changes in *Chlamydia pneumoniae* molecular detections before, during and after the COVID-19 pandemic in 27 European sites and Taiwan, 2018 to 2023

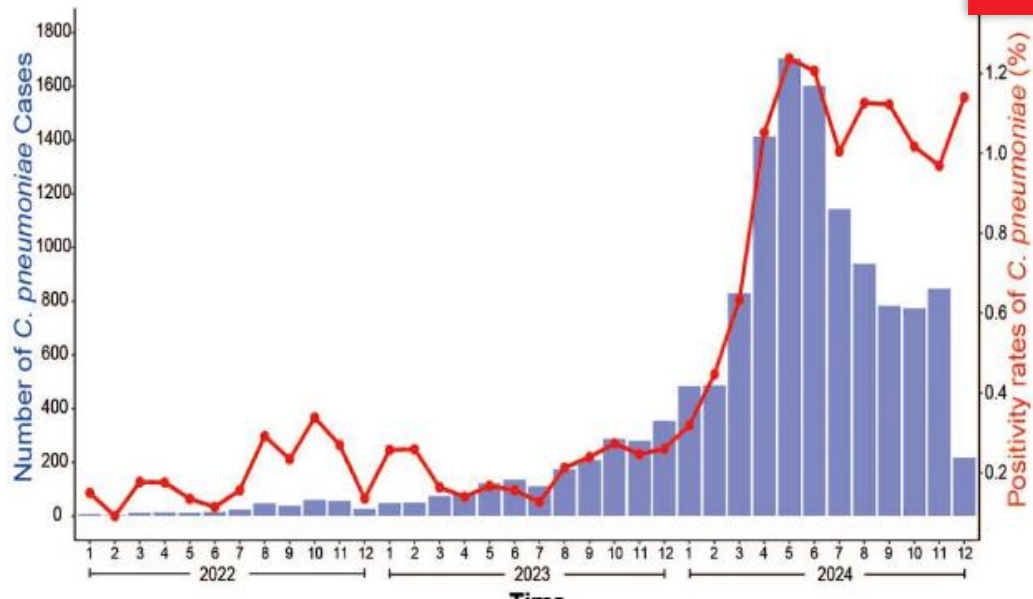


Chlamydia pneumoniae - Epidemiology

- An outbreak in 2024

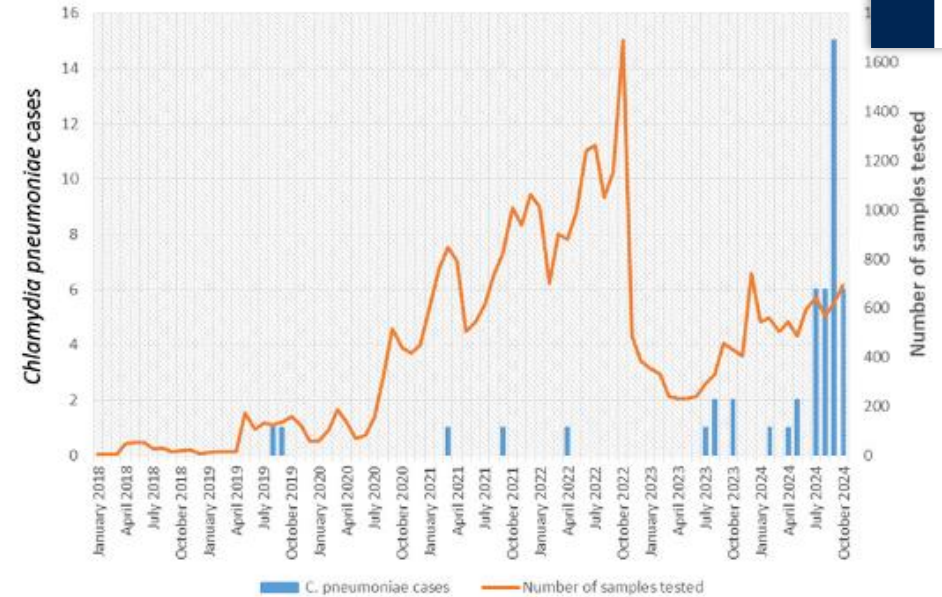
Surge in *Chlamydia pneumoniae* infections in China: insights from 2022 to 2024

Tian Qin^{a*}, Xin-Cheng Qin^{a*}, Yamin Sun^{b*}, Wen Wang^a and Jianguo Xu^a



Significant rise of *Chlamydia pneumoniae* infection in Marseille, France

Sophie Edouard^{1,2,3,#}, Rayane Attamna^{1,2}, Matthieu Million^{1,2,4}, Céline Boschi^{1,2,4}, Jeremy Delerce^{1,3}, Aurélia Caputo^{1,3}, Didier Stoupan^{1,2}, Seydina Diene^{1,4}, Idir Kacel^{1,3}, Claudia Andrieu^{1,2}, Anthony Levasseur^{1,3}, Hervé Chaudet^{1,2,3,5}, Jean-Marc Rolain^{1,2,4}, Lucile Lesage⁶, Aurélie Morand^{4,6,7,8}, Pierre-Edouard Fournier^{1,2,3}, Jean-Christophe Lagier^{1,2,4}, Florence Fenollar^{1,2,3}, Bernard La Scola^{1,2,4}, Philippe Colson^{1,2,4,#,*}

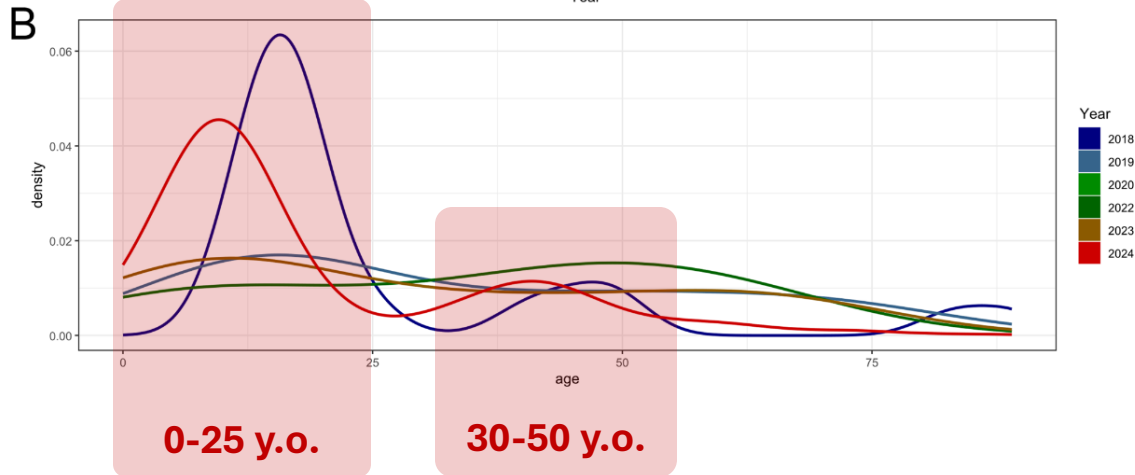
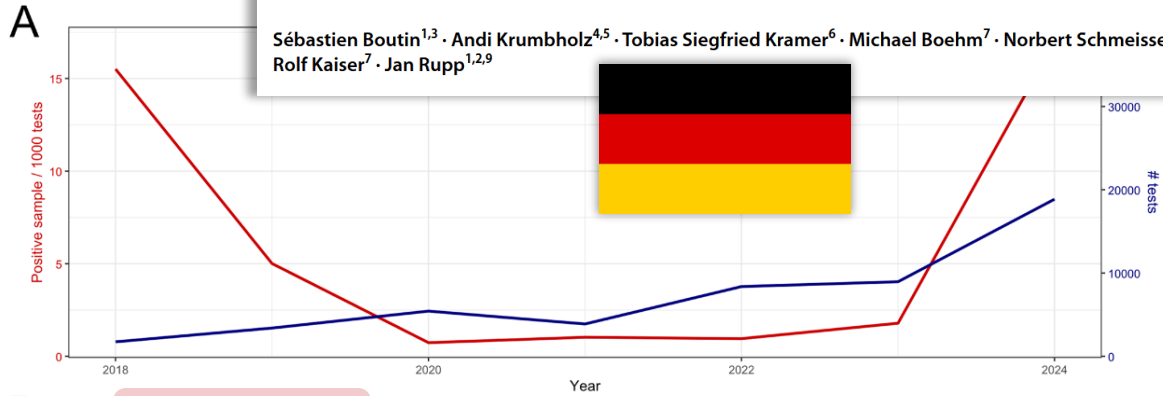


Chlamydia pneumoniae - Epidemiology

- Age distribution

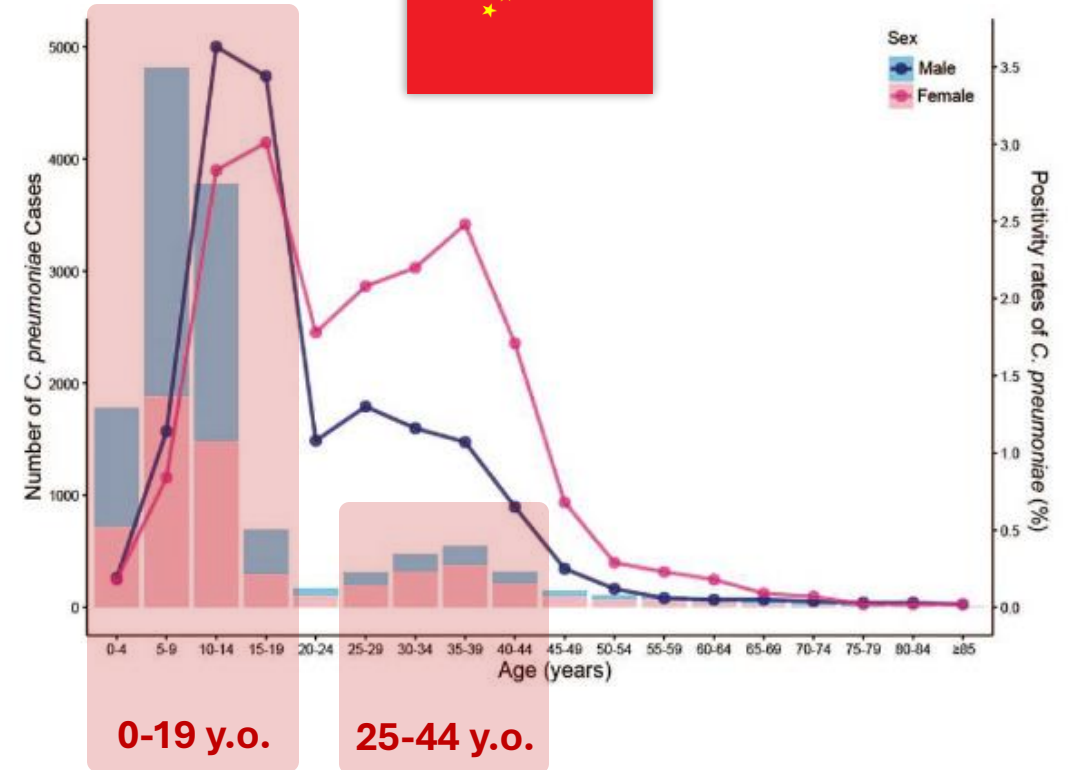
Sharp increase in *Chlamydia pneumoniae* infections in 2024 in Germany

Sébastien Boutin^{1,3} · Andi Krumbholz^{4,5} · Tobias Siegfried Kramer⁶ · Michael Boehm⁷ · Norbert Schmeisser⁸
Rolf Kaiser⁷ · Jan Rupp^{1,2,9}



Surge in *Chlamydia pneumoniae* infections in China: insights from 2022 to 2024

Tian Qin^{a*}, Xin-Cheng Qin^{a*}, Yamin Sun^{b*}, Wen Wang^a and Jianguo Xu^a



Method



- **Cerba laboratory:**
 - Nationwide centralized lab for specialty biology
 - Conducting assays for **both hospital and community patients**

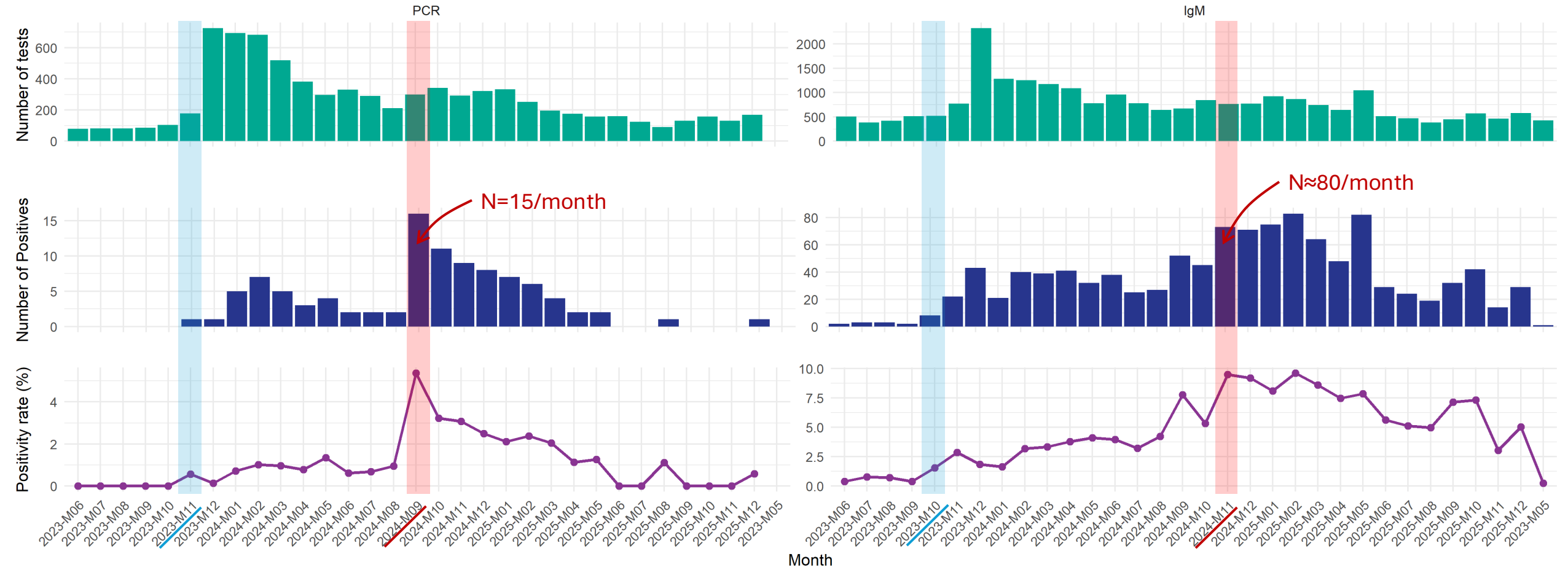
- **Study period**
 - From January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2025

- **Detection methods**
 - **PCR**
 - Allplex™ PneumoBacter Assay (Seegene) kit
 - For all demand of respiratory bacteria :
C.pneumoniae, M.pneumoniae, L.pneumophila, B.pertussis, B.parapertussis

 - **IgM antibodies**
 - Chlamydia IgM SeroFIA™ kit (immunofluorescence)
 - Only test reimbursed in community settings in France

Results

- Description of the 2024 outbreak



Results

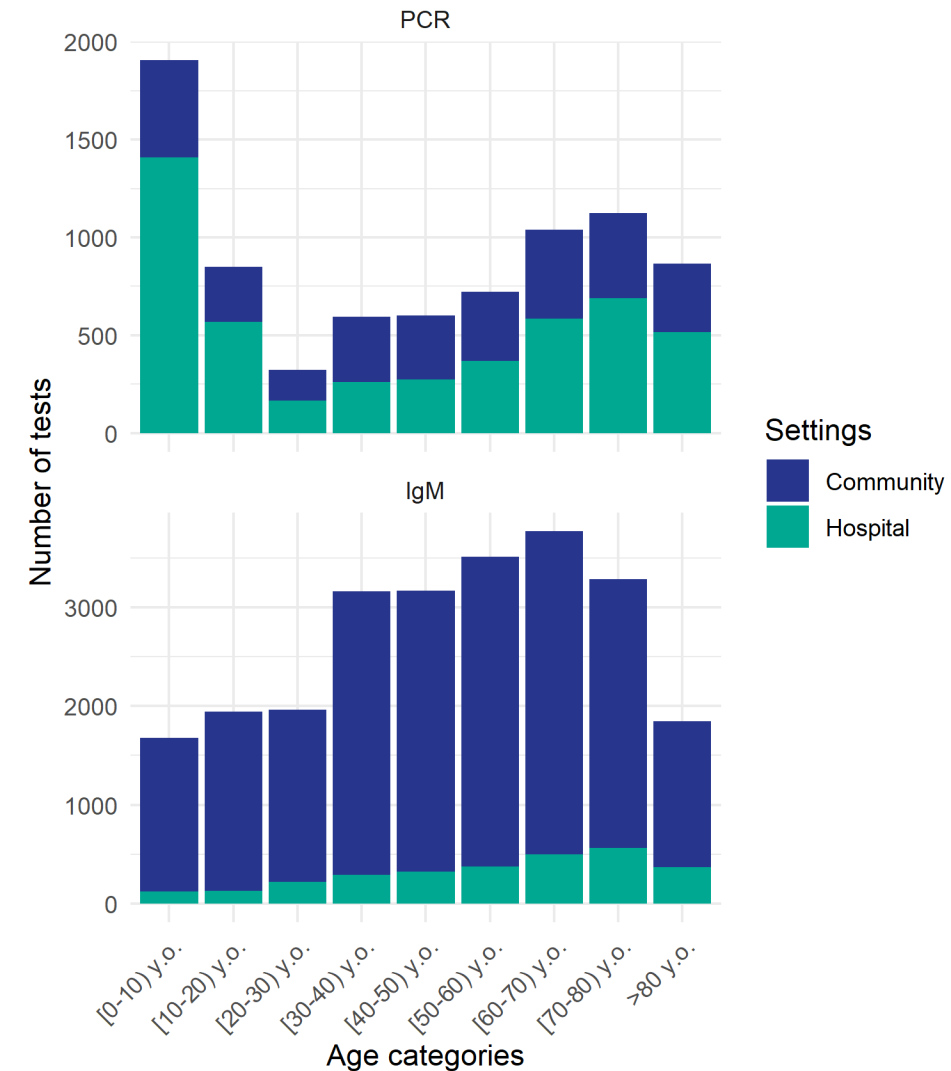
- **Patient's description:**

- 32 565 tests (30 838 patients)

	N	Median age [IQR]	Male ratio (%)	Positivity rates (%)	Hospital patients (%)
PCR	8068	45 [10-69]	51.1	1.2	60.2
IgM	24497	50 [31-67]	42.9	4.6	9.0

- **PCR:**

- Largely prescribed in **hospital settings** (no reimbursement in community)
- **Lower positivity rates** (non targeted assay)
- Higher **male sex ratio**
- Large representation of **young patients**



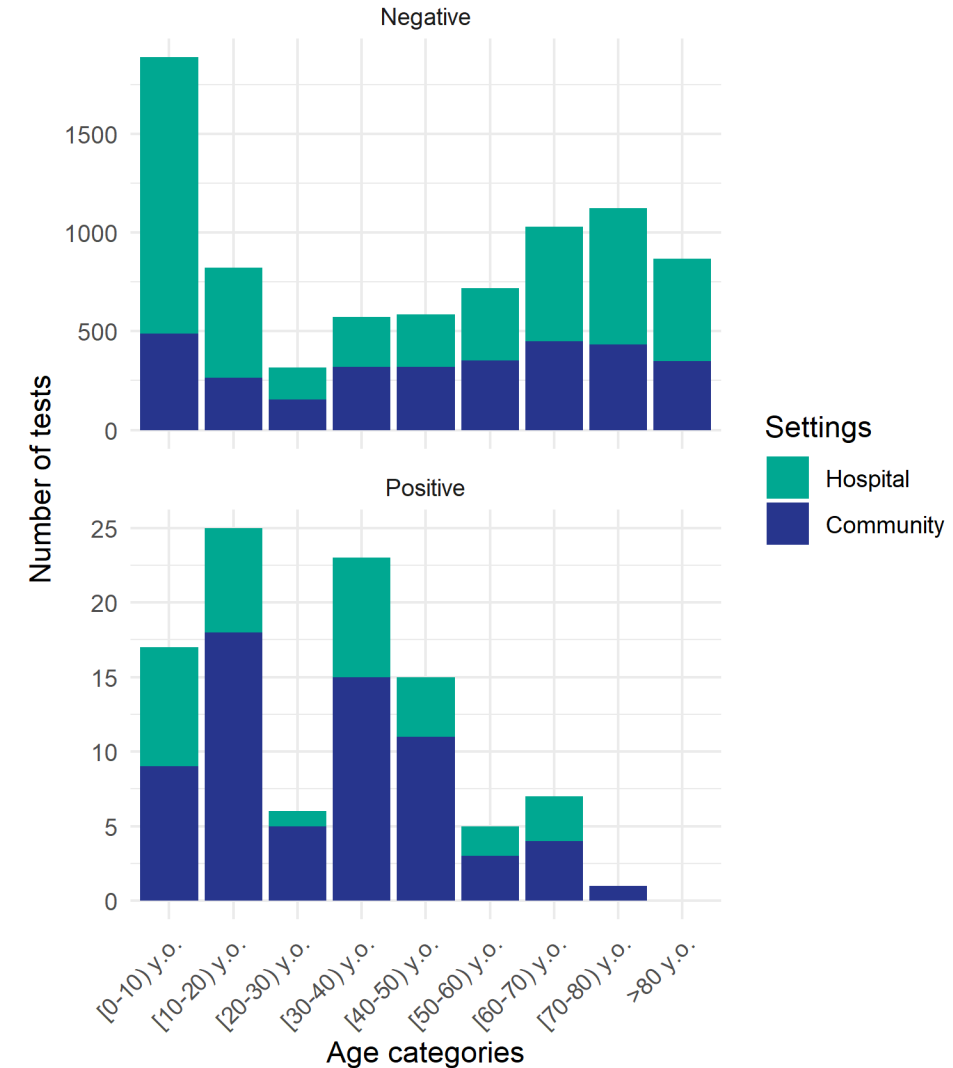
Results

• PCR tests

PCR	N	Median age [IQR]	Male ratio (%)	Hospital rate (%)
Positive	99	30 [12-42]	49.5	33.3
Negative	7969	45 [10-70]	51.1	60.5

• Positive cases

- A rare disease
- Mainly in community settings
- Mainly among patients < 50 y.o. (despite large testing of older patients)



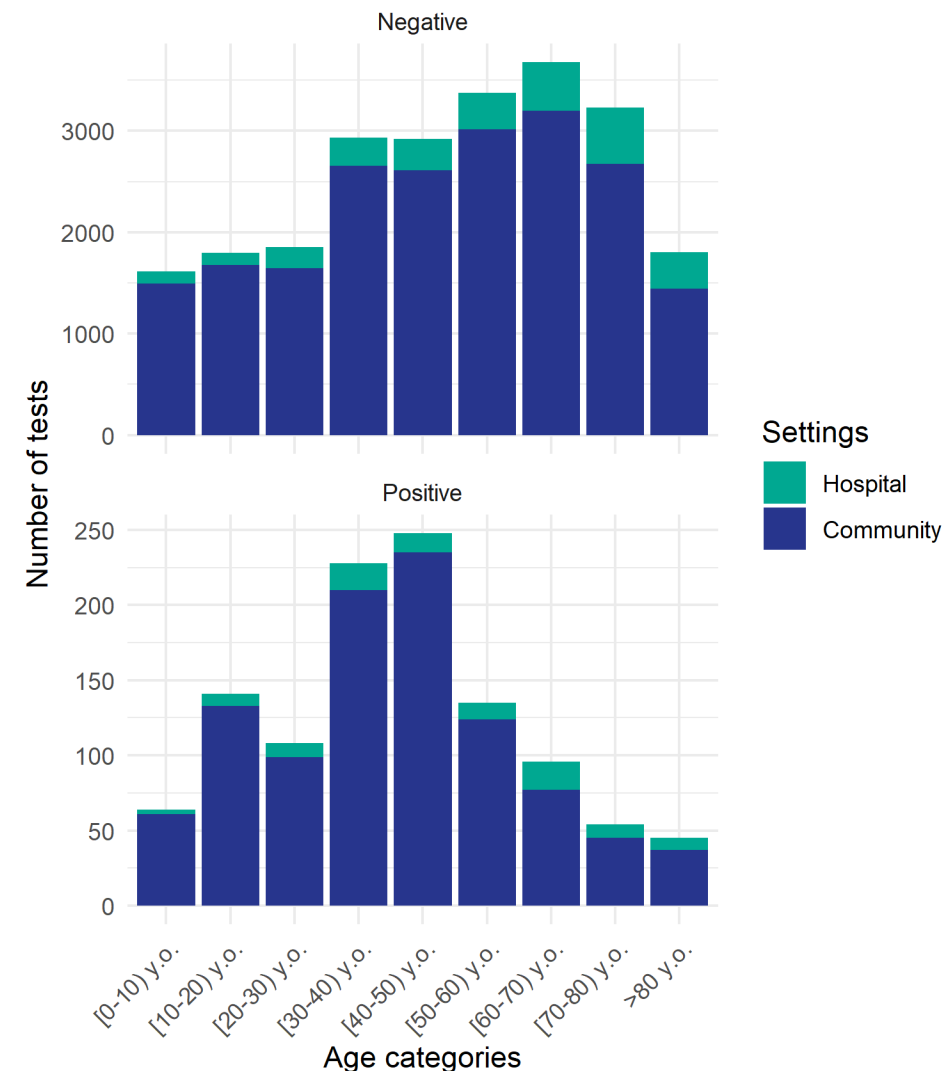
Results

- IgM tests

IgM	N	Median age [IQR]	Male ratio (%)	Hospital rate (%)
Positive	1129	40 [32-67]	42.1	8.9
Negative	23368	51 [26-53]	42.9	12.0

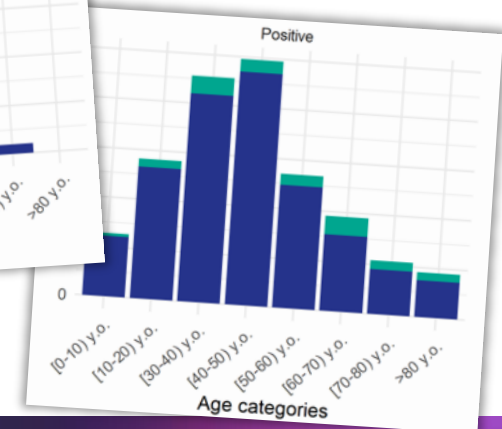
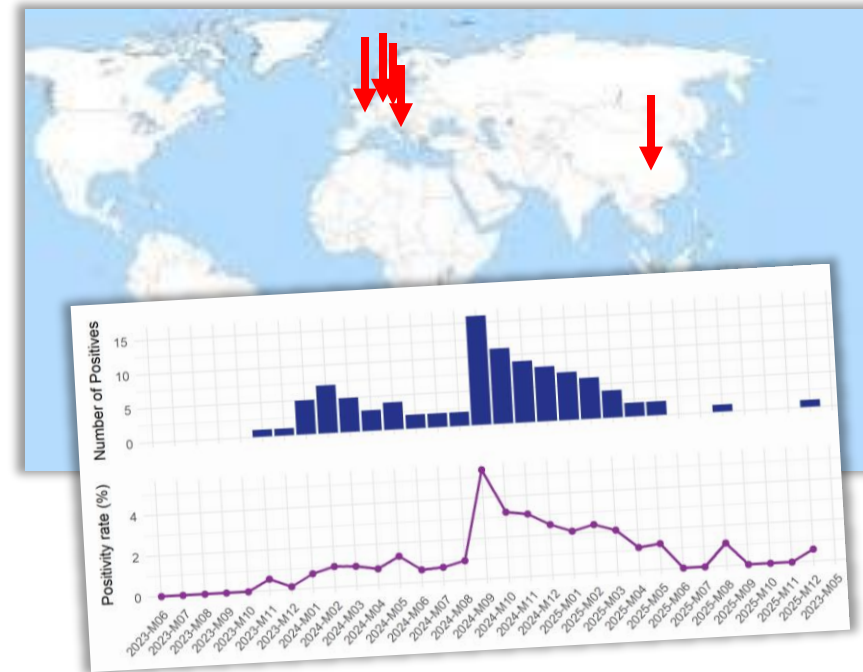
- Positive cases

- Still a rare disease (slightly >1 000 cases over 3 years)
- Mostly in community settings
- Mainly among patients from 10 to 70 y.o.



Discussion

- **Re-emergence of *Chlamydia pneumoniae***
 - Described after non pharmaceutical intervention's relaxation in Europe and China
 - In France :
 - From Nov. 2023 to Apr. 2025
 - Two peaks: Feb. 2024 and Sep. 2024
- **Infected patients:**
 - No elderly patients (<70 y.o.)
 - Mostly in community settings
- **Is it a real disease?**
 - A few patients hospitalized
 - **Further studies are needed for clinical data** (ongoing: ChlamPAC study in France and Switzerland)



Acknowledgements



Cerba laboratory team

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ChlamPAC study team

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Benoit VISSEAU