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A novel immunotherapy provides evidence of the bacterial etiology of chronic inflammation

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Chronic inflammation is a sign of immune system dysfunction and a probable cause is found in the ability of cell wall deficient bacteria to invade nucleated cells. These pathogens persist within cellular cytoplasm by using strategies to evade elimination, such as down-regulation of the vitamin D receptor (VDR), the nuclear receptor which regulates the immune system. Elevated calcitriol indicates the immune system recognizes the presence of parasitic pathogens and is attempting to combat them by increasing the production of calcitriol to transcribe antimicrobial peptides (AMPs). The result is chronic inflammation and persistent intracellular infection. The angiotensin receptor blocker Olmesartan medoxomil, when used at higher than anti-hypertensive doses, appears to be an agonistic VDR ligand which up-regulates the bacterially-inhibited VDR. This is evidenced by a significant reduction in calcitriol following Olmesartan administration. An increase in AMP transcription and thus, elimination of intracellular bacteria is evidenced by Herxheimer reactions.

Biography

Meg Mangin is the Executive Director of Chronic Illness Recovery, USA. She has presented at many conferences. She is the co-author of a chapter in the textbook "*Vitamin D: New Research*" and the lead author of the review article- "Inflammation and vitamin D: The infection connection", published in the *Inflammation Research.*

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