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Increased seroprevalence of parvovirus B 19 IgG in complex regional pain syndrome is not associated with antiendothelial autoimmunity.

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Abstract

The etiology of complex regional pain syndrome (CRPS) is unclear yet. Recently autoantibodies and antecedent viral infections have been discussed to be involved in the pathogenesis of CRPS. We investigated sera from 39 CRPS patients and healthy controls for parvovirus B19 IgG and the occurrence of antiendothelial autoantibodies (AECA). CRPS patients showed a higher seroprevalence of parvovirus B19 IgG than controls ($p < 0.01$). All CRPS 2 patients were positive. 10.2% of the CRPS patients and 10.0% of the controls had AECA (n.s.) and AECA were not associated with parvovirus B19 seropositivity. Our findings suggest the involvement of parvovirus B19, but not autoantibody-mediated endothelial cell damage, in the pathogenesis of CRPS.

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