Introduction. *Chlamydia pneumoniae* is a major causative agent of respiratory infections. Re-infections and chronic conditions seem to be correlated also with numerous pathologies such as atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, lung cancers; serodiagnosis is a simple, fast and reliable method of identification of current infection and is a useful diagnostic tool in the follow-up of the patient.

Materials and Methods. A total of 58 sera from patients with clinical symptoms of respiratory infection was analyzed for the presence of anti-*C. pneumoniae* IgA, IgG, IgM antibodies by means of an automated ELISA test (*Chorus-Chlamydia pneumoniae*, DIESESE Diagnostica Senese SpA, Siena). The kits already in use in the laboratory were considered as reference test, (SeroCp Savyon Diagnostics Ltd, Israel); IgM discordant results were confirmed by immunofluorescence assay (*Chlamydia MIF IgM*, Focus Diagnostics, Cypress, CA USA).

Results. The overall agreement between the two test systems under evaluatin was 91.4\% (CI95% = 81.3-96.2) for IgA (28 positive and 30 negative sera), 87.9\% (CI95% = 77-94) for IgG (29 positive and 29 negative sera) and 93.1\% (CI95% = 83.5-97.3) for IgM (7 sera positive and 51 negative), the verification of IgM discordant samples after analysis with immunofluorescence test increased the correlation to a total 94.8\% (CI95% = 85.9-98.1).

Conclusions. This study confirms that there is a good correlation between the Chorus C. pneumoniae test kits and those used as an internal reference, associated with simplification of the testing procedure and a reduction in handling and reporting time.