

Seroepidemiologic Study of human Anti-toxoplasma Antibody in Female people in Ardabil city in 2018

Abstract

Background and Objective: Toxoplasmosis is a disease caused by an intracellular protozoan called *Toxoplasma gondii*. Parasites that are considered risk factors for toxoplasmosis are very diverse, ranging from eating raw or undercooked meat to contact with infected cats, contact with soil, cleaning of cats places, transfer from mother to fetus, and eating of non-pasteurization milk and even blood transfusions, organ transplants and semen transfusions. Although various studies on this parasitic infection have been conducted in different parts of Iran, these studies have been mainly performed on high-risk groups (pregnant women and people with immunodeficiency diseases) and have been less based on the general population. Since awareness of the prevalence of this infection in demographic groups and different geographical areas and the risk factors involved is one of the main indicators based on which the risk of infection can be estimated in any society, so this study aims to be aware of The prevalence of serum anti-toxoplasma antibodies and some related risk factors was reported in female people in Ardabil city.

Methods: Three hundred forty nine members of the female population of ardabil were randomly selected based on the files in the health care centers. This number ranged from 1 to 69 years in the ten-year-old age groups. This People were called to the Gastroenterology and Liver Research Center and entered the study if they agreed. In addition to completing the design questionnaire, blood samples were taken for serologic IgG anti-toxoplasma antibody test.

Results: The prevalence of anti-human toxoplasmosis antibodies in Ardabil women aged 1 to 69 years was 45%. The prevalence was directly related to age. With increasing education, the prevalence decreased. In those who reported contact with cats, the prevalence was not significant despite the increase.

Conclusion: The prevalence of human anti-toxoplasmosis antibodies in Ardabil women was 45%.

Keywords: Antibodies, human toxoplasmosis, Ardabil