

Seroepidemiology of Rubella in Treemestre Parity Women by EIISA in Selected Center,Tehran Providenvece

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Background & Objectives: The incidence of clinical case of rubella is highest in spring and it has been traditionally recognized to be most common in children 5-9 years of age. There is however some evidence suggests that rubella is now being. Seen with increasing frequency in an older age group because of the widespread use rubella vaccine. Rubella infection in first trimester of pregnancy cause congenital rubella syndrome as cataract, myocarditis.

Methods: One hundred and twenty pregnant women in first trimester pregnancy of 20-39 years of age were grouped. Three milliliter of blood was obtained to measure rubella - specific IgG antibody by ELISA Methods.

Results: Of 110 pregnant females 91.6% were seropositive and 8.3% of pregnant females IgG negative. Rubella IgG avidity test revealed that 75.8% of women had high IgG avidity, 15.8% had intermediate and 8.3% showed low avidity.

Conclusion: Many of women in this study were seropositive for rubella specific IgG antibody suggestive of natural virus circulation and national and vaccine program within the community. Although the majority appeared to positive protective level of such antibodies, screening for protective immunity appears always to be necessity for future protection against reinfection.

Keywords: Rubella; IgG; Antibody; Pregnancy; Parity

