

عنوان مقاله:

Electrochemiluminescence Epidemiologic Detection of *Toxoplasma gondii* Infection in Pregnant Women With Direct and Indirect Diagnostic Techniques (ELISA Avidity Plus Biochemical Assay), Tehran, Iran

محل انتشار:

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نویسندگان:

Ehsan Shariat - *Department of Medical Parasitology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran*

Ali Dalir Ghaffari - *Department of Medical Parasitology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran*

Somayyeh Mosavipoor - *Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

Somayyeh Namroodi - *Assistant Professor, Department of Environmental Sciences, Faculty of Fisheries and Environmental Sciences, University of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources, Gorgan, Iran*

Javid Sadraie - *Department of Medical Parasitology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran*

خلاصه مقاله:

Background and aims: Toxoplasmosis is a very common disease in the world and has two types, including chronic and acute toxoplasmosis. In the chronic toxoplasmosis, the abnormality of tissue function is negligible, but in acute toxoplasmosis, the function of the reticuloendothelial system is interrupted and the assessment of *Toxoplasma* antibody with tissue enzymes is very essential in this stage. In addition, in some conditions, serum ferritin increases in the acute phase of the infectious disease. In congenital toxoplasmosis, the evaluation of biochemical factors and IgG avidity test is important for detecting the acute congenital toxoplasmosis in pregnant women. Based on the above-mentioned explanations, the present study aimed to evaluate the biochemical factors in patients with acute toxoplasmosis (congenital toxoplasmosis) among the Iranian population using electrochemiluminescence and IgG ELISA avidity. **Methods:** The study was based on a comparative abundance study and was conducted from March to June 2017. Material included 980 serum and amniotic fluid samples collected from human blood with a high level of IgG antibody against *Toxoplasma gondii* in Rajaie Center, Tehran, Iran. The standard and the main tests included the ELISA assay and the measurement of the liver transaminases (i.e., SGOT and SGPT), along with/ namely bilirubin and ferritin used to detect IgG antibodies and to evaluate the acute toxoplasmosis, respectively. Finally, the results were analyzed by SPSS software. **Results:** The results showed that the level of liver transaminases, namely, serum bilirubin and ferritin increase in some patients with a high level of IgG avidity antibody against *Toxoplasma gondii*. For example, the mean serum levels of SGOT was 108 IU/L in 120 patients with acute toxoplasmosis and the mean serum bilirubin was about 5 mg/dL in 80 patients. **Conclusion:** Overall, in acute congenital toxoplasmosis, the evaluation of IgG AVIDITY is regarded as the first step and then the measurement of biochemical factors such as serum transaminases,

کلمات کلیدی:

Toxoplasmosis pregnant women, Electrochemiluminescence, SGOT, SGPT, bilirubin, ferritin, IgG avidity

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