

A Survey on Anti-toxoplasma Gondii Antibodies (IgG and IgM) in Pregnant Women in Kiashahr City Bahman 1395 to Tir 1396

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Abstract Introduction: Toxoplasmosis is one of the most common infectious diseases between humans and animals caused by an obligatory intracellular protozoan, *Toxoplasma gondii*. The aim of this study is to evaluate the serum levels of anti-*Toxoplasma gondii* antibodies in pregnant women referred to the Kiayshahr Medical Diagnostic Laboratory. **Materials and methods :** A descriptive, cross-sectional study was carried out on 60 pregnant women referred to a private medical laboratory in Kiayshahr for six months (February 2017 to July 2017). Information about age, gestational age, occupation, family size, history of contact with cats, consumption of half-cooked meat and place of residence were collected by a questionnaire. Then serum samples were evaluated by ELISA to detect anti-*Toxoplasma gondii* IgG & IgM antibodies. The results were analyzed using SPSS software and Fisher test. **Results:** Among the 60 samples, 24 (40%) sera were positive for anti-*Toxoplasma* IgG, 34 (56.7%) sera were negative and 2 (3.3%) were intermediate. Also, 2 (3.3%) sera were positive for anti-*Toxoplasma gondii* IgM. In addition, there was a significant correlation between the positive *Toxoplasma* IgG result and the family size of the patient. But, no significant correlation was observed between *Toxoplasma* positive results with age, history of genetic disease, gestational age, pregnancy history, history of abortion, consumption of half-cooked meat, place of residence, occupation and history of contact with cat. **Conclusion:** Based on the results, it can be concluded that the contamination of *Toxoplasma* in pregnant women is relatively high in Kiayshahr city.

Keywords : Keywords: ELISA, Immunoglobulin M, Immunoglobulin G, *Toxoplasma gondii*

