

Sero-epidemiologic investigation of Herpes Simplex virus type II in Gorgan, 2005

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Abstract

Background and objectives: Herpes simplex virus type two (HSV-2) infections are mostly considered as a sexually transmitted disease. It causes genital herpes, newborn herpes, non-pyogenic meningitis and may act as an underlying factor for HIV infection. This study was conducted to determine the sero-epidemiologic prevalence of herpes simplex virus type two in cases referred to ten clinical laboratories of Gorgan.

Materials and methods: This cross-sectional study was performed on blood Samples of 406 randomly selected Clients. These samples were analyzed for Anti HSV-2 using Specific enzyme-Linked immunoassays (ELIZA)

Results: Four point nine percent of all subjects have anti HSV-2.

There is Significant difference between sero-positive HSV-2 and factors such as age and Marital Status ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: HIV is progressively increased and HSV-2 infection is one of the major risk factors for HIV; therefore, decreasing the prevalence of HSV-2 infections may Leads to the reduction of HIV prevalence.

Key word: HSV-2, Antibody, Gorgan, Sero-epidemiology.