Seroprevalence of Human cytomegalovirus among adult Population in Taiz city, Yemen

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Abstract

Human cytomegalovirus is a widespread herpesvirus that infects the vast majority of individuals. HCMV can establish long life latency. HCMV reactivations were reported in immunocompromised patients and pregnant females. HCMV causes congenital infections. In this study, almost 206 adults were underwent anti-HCMV IgG & IgM antibodies tests in Taiz International laboratory in Taiz city, Yemen (from March 2019 to December 2020). A total of 206 adults underwent HCMV antibodies screening tests. Among them, 12 males and 194 females. All males were HCMV IgG seropositive, while 97.9% of females were HCMV IgG seropositive. Among all patients, only four were HCMV IgM seropositive. All four HCMV IgM seropositive patients were HCMV IgG seropositive. Low socioeconomic status and poor hygiene practices determine HCMV prevalence in developing countries. Minister of Public Health, Yemen have to approve HCMV serologic test as a routine screening test for pregnant females to prevent HCMV neurological disorders in fetus/newborn.

Keywords: HCMV, Yemen, Herpesvirus, Pregnant woman, fetus, neurological disorders.
الانتشار المصلي للفيروس الضخم للخلايا بين السكان البالغين في مدينة تعز-اليمن

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الملخص

الفيروس الضخم للخلايا هو فيروس أصابت الغالبية العظمى من الناس. الفيروس الضخم للخلايا يدخل في حالة الكمون مدى الحياة، يمكن الحصول له إعادة تنشيط خصوصا عند الأشخاص المثثرين مناعيا ونساء الحوامل. الفيروس الضخم للخلايا يسبب اصابات خلقية. في هذه الدراسة، أجريت فحوصات للأجسام المضادة للفيروس الضخم للخلايا لـ206 شخص بالغ في مختبرات تعز الأولى في مدينة تعز، اليمن (من مارس 2019م إلى ديسمبر 2020م). من بين 206 شخص بالغ أجريت لهم الفحوصات كان منهم 12 رجل و194 امرأة. كل الرجل كانت نتائجه إيجابية لفحص الفيروس الضخم للخلايا نوع IgG بينما 97.9% من النساء كانت نتائجه إيجابية. فقط 4 أشخاص بالغين كانت نتائجه إيجابية لفحصاتهم إيجابية للأجسام المضادة من نوع IgM للفيروس الضخم للخلايا. كان النتائج إيجابية أيضا للأجسام المضادة من نوع IgG ضعف الحالة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والممارسات الصحية تحدد انتشار الفيروس الضخم للخلايا في الدول النامية. لمنع إصابات الأمراض الخلقية في الأطفال حديثي الولادة على وزارة الصحة العامة في اليمن ان توفر إجراء الفحوصات المقابلة الروتينية للفيروس الضخم للخلايا للنساء الحوامل.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الفيروس الضخم للخلايا، اليمن، فيروس الهربس، النساء الحوامل، الجنين، الإضطرابات العصبية.
Introduction

Human cytomegalovirus (HCMV) is a human herpesvirus. HCMV infects the vast majority of individuals (Gordon, 2018). HCMV is a member of *Herpesviridae* family. It is an enveloped virus with a double-stranded DNA (dsDNA) genome (Richman *et al.*, 2016). HCMV is associated with congenital infections. Symptoms gradually range from no signs to severe illness and sometimes lead to death as a result of a miscarriage (Şahiner, 2020). HCMV infections acquire during pregnancy, during childbirth delivery, breast-feeding and, blood transfusion (Alvarado-Esquível *et al.*, 2018).

HCMV causes a latent infection in humans that characterizes by a slow replication of the virus and can frequently reactivate in immunocompromised individuals such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, human immunodeficiency virus patients, organs transplant recipients and premature infants. Immunocompromised individuals also can reinfection with new HCMV strains (Camargo & Komanduri, 2017; Louten, 2016; Razonable & Humar, 2013).

HCMV infections are transmitted mainly via horizontal or vertical routes. Infections are transmitted horizontally through person to person contact or direct contact with contaminated body fluids/secretions while vertically from infected mothers to their newborns (Richman *et al.*, 2016). In fact, transmission of HCMV during first or second trimester is associated with a higher risk of development HCMV congenital squeal (Hoshino *et al.*, 2009).

Anti-HCMV IgM antibodies produce after primary infection directly, while anti-HCMV IgG antibodies produce after occurrence of infection. HCMV IgM antibodies remain for three or four months, while anti-HCMV IgG antibodies remain lifelong (Šimeková *et al.*, 2019). HCMV seroprevalence in developing countries was high, particularly at adult and congenital infections of HCMV (Manicklal *et al.*, 2013). In recent years, seroprevalence of HCMV is high that increasing morbidity and mortality in pregnant females (Naqid *et al.*, 2019). Among females seroprevalence of HCMV is highest from males. Several studies were showed that infection was common among females practically in reproductive age (Cannon *et al.*, 2010).
HCMV screening test usually does not perform as part of routine tests of pregnant females in Yemen. Few pregnant females only were screened for HCMV infection (Adler et al., 2016). Diagnosis of HCMV infection mainly based on serology assays to detect anti-HCMV IgG and IgM antibodies.

Ganciclovir, valganciclovir, and cidofovir are main antiviral drugs use to inhibit of HCMV viral synthesis (Fu et al., 2020). Over the past 50 years, many studies aim to develop HCMV vaccines, but there is no vaccine has been authorized yet (Schleiss et al., 2017).

To our knowledge, one study only was conducted in Taiz city and showed that HCMV seroprevalence was 99% among pregnant females (Alsumairy et al., 2016). The current study aims to determine the seroprevalence of HCMV infection among adult population in Taiz city from March 2019 to December 2020.

Materials and methods

Almost 206 samples were sent to Taiz International Laboratory from March 2019 to December 2020. All samples were tested for anti-HCMV IgG and IgM antibodies. Most samples were received from obstetrics and gynecology clinics. Anti-HCMV IgG and IgM antibodies tests were carried out according to standard protocol at Taiz International laboratory. Amount of 4 ml venous blood was collected from patients and poured into a sterile anticoagulant-free tube. Clotted sample was separated by centrifuge at 500 xg for 10 mins. Serum was transferred into an eppendorf tube, and stored at -20 C⁰ until examination. Serum was examined by Electro-Chemiluminescence Immunoassay technique (COBS e411) for detecting anti-HCMV IgG and HCMV IgM antibodies. Samples, controls and, calibrations were tested according to the manufacturer's instructions. Data was analyzed by using IBM SPSS statistics version 26.0.

Results

Among of 206 adult populations were tested for anti-HCMV IgM and IgG antibodies tests; 12 males and 194 females of childbearing age. All the males 12 (100%) were seropositive for anti-HCMV IgG antibodies, while 190 females (97.9%) were seropositive as shown in table 2.

Also, out of 206 tested samples for anti-HCMV IgM antibodies,
Only four (1.9%) samples were positive, while 202 (98.1%) samples were negative as shown in (Table 2). All anti-HCMV IgM antibodies positive samples were positive for anti-HCMV IgG antibodies as well.

**Table 1:** Seroprevalence of anti-HCMV IgG antibodies among participants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Negative Count (%)</th>
<th>Positive Count (%)</th>
<th>Total Count (%)</th>
<th>P. value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>0 (0 %)</td>
<td>12 (100%)</td>
<td>12 (100%)</td>
<td>0.785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>4 (2.1%)</td>
<td>190 (97.9%)</td>
<td>194 (100%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>206</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2:** Seroprevalence of anti-HCMV IgM antibodies among participants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Negative Count (%)</th>
<th>Positive Count (%)</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>P. value</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>206</td>
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</table>

**Discussion**

This study establishes to evaluate the seroprevalence of HCMV infections in Taiz city. There are 12 males and 194 pregnant females involve in this study. Almost 202 (98.1%) patients were anti-HCMV IgG antibodies seropositive, reflecting previous infections. All males were seropositive for anti-HCMV IgG antibodies, while only 190 (97.93%) females were seropositive.

In this study, 1.9% of females were probably susceptible to HCMV infection due to a lack of anti-HCMV IgG antibodies. This result was similar to the previous studies were conducted in Yemen; Taiz city (1%) (Alsumairy et al., 2016) and Hodeidah city (1.3%), among pregnant females (Al-Arnoot et al., 2020). This group has the most risk of HCMV transmission to the fetus when the infection occurs during pregnancy (Pass & Anderson, 2014). HCMV infection has different severity in the fetus according to pregnancy stages. Severe outcomes were observed when HCMV infection occurred during pregnancy at first and second trimesters (Emery & Lazzarotto, 2017).
This study showed that HCMV seroprevalence was high in adult population, particularly pregnant females. The present study showed that HCMV seroprevalence was 97.93% in pregnant females. This result was similar to published studies in Yemen: in Taiz city (99%) (Alsumairy et al., 2016), Sana’a city (100%) (Edrees, 2010), and Hodeidah city (98.7%) (Alghalibi et al., 2016). HCMV seroprevalence was high in some Arabic countries, such as Saudi Arabia (92.1%) (Ghazi et al., 2002), Qatar (>90%) (Abu-Madi et al., 2010), Iraq (100%) (AL-Jurani, 2014), Palestine (96%) (Neirukh et al., 2013), Egypt (100%) (Kamel et al., 2014), Tunisia (96.3%) (Hannachi et al., 2011) and Sudan (97.5%) (Khairi et al., 2013). Looking forward to other countries, HCMV seroprevalence was high, such as in Iran (98.8%) (Moniri et al., 2015), Pakistan (97.55%) (Mujtaba et al., 2016), Turkey (100%) (Parlak et al., 2015), Ethiopia (88.5%) (Mamuye et al., 2015), Benin (100%) (Paschale et al., 2009), and Nigeria (94.8%) (Yeroh et al., 2015). Comparing to this study, low HCMV seroprevalence had been reported in Ibb (68%) in pregnant females (Edrees, 2010), in Syria (74.5%) in college female students (Barah, 2012), and in Sudan (72.2%) in pregnant females (Hamdan et al., 2011).

In developed countries, several studies showed that HCMV seroprevalence in pregnant females was lower than that reported in this study, such as in Japan (69.1%) (Shigemi et al., 2015), Australia (57%) (Basha et al., 2014), Mexico (65.6%) (Alvarado-Esquivel et al., 2014), France (43.7%) (N’diaye et al., 2014), England (49%) (Pembrey et al., 2013), Germany (43.3%) (Enders et al., 2012), Poland (62.4%) (Wujcicka et al., 2014), and Belgium (30.2%) (Leuridan et al., 2012).

The low HCMV seroprevalence in pregnant females of developed countries results from good hygiene practices and high socioeconomic status (Enders et al., 2012; Guerra et al., 2007).

In this study, only four females (1.9%) were seropositive for anti-HCMV IgM antibodies. The same result was reported in Taiz city (2%) (Alsumairy et al., 2016), Turkey (1.7%) (Uyar et al., 2008) and China (3.8%) (Zhang et al., 2014). Moreover, this study result was lower than published results from Palestine (11.5%) (Neirukh et al., 2013), Egypt (7.3%) (Kamel et al., 2014), Sudan (6%) (Khairi et al., 2013), and Kenya (8.1%) (Maingi & Nyamache, 2014). The existence of anti-HCMV IgM
antibodies indicate HCMV current infection or reinfection with a new strain (Šimeková et al., 2019).

Most risk factors in HCMV infection is poor socioeconomic status (Bate et al., 2010). HCMV seroprevalence in individuals with poor socioeconomic status was higher than that in other groups (Cannon et al., 2010). In addition, HCMV seroprevalence in females was higher than that in males as a result of female’s exposure to children (Cannon et al., 2011).

Previous infection with HCMV cannot protect absolutely against transmission infection to fetus from mother or reinfection (Orucce dil et al., 2011).

**Conclusion**

In the current study, HCMV seroprevalence (98.1%) is very high in Taiz city, Yemen. This result is similar to other findings were reported in developing countries. The low socioeconomic status and poor hygiene practice are the main factors of high HCMV seroprevalence in developing countries compared with developed countries. Minister of Public Health and Population in Yemen have to approve HCMV serologic test as a routine screening test for all pregnant females to prevent HCMV neurological disorders in fetus/newborn.

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