Study of Prevalence and Some Immunological Characteristics of Cytomegalovirus Infections among Pregnant Women

Rashaa Hadi Saleh¹, Eman Fadhel Abd Al-Hussien² and Zaytoon Abulrdia Ighawish³

¹College of Pharmacy, University of Babylon, Iraq.
²College of Biotechnology, Al-Qasim Green University, Iraq.
³College of Medicine Babylon, University of Babylon, Iraq.

http://dx.doi.org/10.22207/JPaM.12.3.52
(Received: 25 May 2018; accepted: 20 July 2018)

Cytomegalovirus (CMV) is one of the essential causes of intrauterine contagions. The contagion is commonly asymptomatic in immunocompetent adults, but its import in various times elevated when it happens throughout pregnancy. Pregnant women with CMV infection can be responsible for abortion or congenital malformation. This subject was aimed to estimate the prevalence of cytomegalovirus virus amid pregnant women in Babylon province and evaluation of some haematological and immunological parameters in women infected with CMV. The study was conducted on (145) pregnant women referred to the Babylon Teaching Hospital for Maternity and Children to investigate the prevalence of Cytomegalovirus in Babylon province. Overall of (145) pregnant women was contained in this study. CMV specific IgM and IgG antibody were detected by minividas-test. Blood hemoglobin (Hb) concentration, neutrophil and lymphocyte accounts were determinate. Single radial immune diffusion plates were used for assessment of C3 and C4 level in infected women. Among 145 pregnant women were evaluated for CMV, (95.1%) were positive toward IgG and (4.1%) were positive toward IgM. Most of CMV infections among women with age ranging between 20-29 years. It was found that there was an increase in the lymphocyte count and complement components C3 and decrease in the C4 level among CMV patients compared to control group, while haemoglobin and neutrophile level appeared normal. This study summarized that there are increasing seropositivity rate for human cytomegalovirus amid pregnant women. The prevalence of CMV was relatively high in our locality.

Keywords: CMV, IgM, IgG. Pregnant women, Babylon.

Pregnancy leads to temporary immune inhibition, that may be causing increase exposure of pregnant women to infection. Several viral infections are correlated with essential maternal and fetal sequels if get throughout pregnancy and causes abortion, the most commonly encountered infections is Cytomegalovirus (CMV) infections. CMV is endemic all over the world. It’s part of Herpesviridae family that infects human. It is also called as human herpesvirus 5 (HHV5). is can be transfer via saliva, breast milk, placenta, breast feeding, sexual contact blood transfer and organ transplantation. HCMV infection may be a symptomatic, or may include mononucleosis like symptoms with prolonged fever and mild hepatitis. CMV is t the most frequent causes of congenital infection. A primitive infections happen in 0.15 to 2.0% of whole pregnancies and causing many risk to the fetuses of f pregnant women. The transferee of CMV can happen throughout primary maternal infection 1 or during non-primary infection (revive and reinfection)) of seropositive mothers, but t the transfer rate to the fetus is a lot of higher for r non-

* To whom all correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: rashahadi11@yahoo.com
immune mothers (up to 40%) than for immune mothers (0 to 1%)
6. Monocyte/macrophages and endothelial cells are considered places of CMV survival, latency and reproduction and its important in maintaining life-long infection
7. CMV (infection in non-immunocompromised individuals can shift of immune response during pregnancy from Th2 to Th1 and apoptosis which can be seen clinically as an abortion developed
8. CMV infection of immunocompetent persons induce a humoral immune response and the consequent production of stable levels of anti-CMV IgG antibodies
9. A preceding researches have proved that the cellular immune response to CMV is of essential interest in eradicating the virus from the host in a murine model. CD8+ T lymphocytes are considered to be an vital host defense against viruses

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Samples collection
This study was done on pregnant women aged between (10-50) years who attending to the Babylon Teaching Hospital for Maternity and Children in Babylon province during the period of one year (2017). Five ml of blood samples were collected from pregnant women and immunocompetent nonpregnant women as control and then divided into two tubes, 3ml of blood put in plain tubes for separation of serum and the remain 2ml of blood put in EDTA tube for hematological test. Sera was used for the detection of antibodies (IgG and IgM) specific to CMV using a minividas test (kits BioCheck-USA).
For hematological test, anticoagulated blood samples in EDTA tube were used to determine concentration of blood hemoglobin (Hb), and percentage of neutrophile and lymphocyte
12. Complement components C3 and C4 level were determined in patients and control group by using single radial immune diffusion. Five µl of serum sample or control were applied. The lid was closed firmly, incubated at room temperature 25 ºC and the diameter was measured accurately
14.

Statistical analysis
Data have been analyzed statistically using SPSS program version 11. Analysis of quantitative data was done using t-test

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Seroprevalence of CMV
This study was carried out on pregnant women to examine the seropositivity rates of IgG and IgM specific to CMV. The results of this study showed that among 140 tested pregnant women, (4.1%) were positive for IgM antibodies, (95.1%) were positive for IgG and (2%) were positive for both IgM and IgG (Table 1). The results of current study was close to other studies like who found that IgG was detected in (90.2%) and (97.5%) and IgM in (9.18%) and (6.0%) of pregnant women respectively.

Variable IgM-positivity were recorded worldwide, only 1% in Turkey, 2.5% in Iran, 2.5 in Western Sudan and 1.7% in Korea. Positive IgM results to Cytomegalovirus (CMV) are indicative of a primitive or repeated infection. IgM (antibodies to CMV can continue for (2 to 9) months after the initial infection. Not all patients with reactivated CMV infection will have noticeable levels of IgM antibodies
15.

The seroprevalence of CMV IgG detected in this study was similar to the findings reported by. The higher percentage of CMV-IgG seropositivity are indicative of past (CMV) infection, specifically when they were IgM-negative, these women as mentioned can assumed immune and their primary infection with CMV was) consider to have been happen before the present pregnancy and they were mostly asymptomatic personnel
15,18.
In this study CMV is endemic in our population. The high prevalence proved that CMV is simply transmitted than a some other infections like as measles. Specific care and appropriate vaccination program are needed to prevent the transmission of CMV
19.

The results of the present study showed that highest seropositivity rate of CMV (55.5%) was seen among age group 20-30 years, while others age groups showed percentage of 33.3% for age group 10-20 and (11.1%) for age group 30-40 years (Table 2). These results were confirmed by (20, 21, 19) who stated that most CMV infections seen among age group 20-30- 30 years. Age group 20-30 was determined as the major age group for
the occurrence of CMV primary infections and this may be due to that most marriages in our population occurred among the this age group.

In Iraq, Our study has shown that the common of women of gestation age are seropositive for CMV and that they deal with the infection either through prenatal or postnatal transmission or during early childhood.

**Estimation of Immunological and hematological parameters**

Concerning the serum complement components level in CMV patients. It was found that there are increase in the levels of C3 (204.40 ±20.33) in patient group compared to control group (105.03 ±10.84 ) and decrease in the level of C4 (10.52± 3.47) among patients group compared to control group (35.92 ±6.77) as shown in (Table 3,4).

The complement0system is increasingly observed as a mediator-of defense or i pathology in a numerous of viral) infections. The antiviral mechanism for complement is frequently illustrated by that the antibodies detecting viral antigens (on the infected cell surface or virion -envelope, and this would in return promote complement activation in cascades which accumulate the complement complex) leading to membrane distraction, known as (CDC) or virolysis. In addition, complement-improve neutralization without virolysis has been designated, and one suggested mechanism for this is that the gathering of complement on viral envelop would prevent viral interplay with its cellular receptor needed for viral passage22.

The hematological parameters showed that hemoglobin(Hb) concentration and neutrophil count in CMV patients were (13.0233) and (75.2300) in comparison with control group (12.8733) and (74.2800) respectively with no differences between them (Table 5). Similar findings recorded by (9) who found that CMV's seropositivity have no significant effect on some blood parameters included Hb concentration,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. The seroprevalence rate of anti-CMV IgM) and IgG antibodies among pregnant women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of tested women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2. Distribution of infected women with CMV according to age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age group/Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3. Mean concentration of C3 in patients and control sera (mg/dl)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4. Mean concentration of C4 in patients and control sera (mg/dl)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While23 reported significant decrease for hemoglobin Hb and neutrophil count among CMV patients. CMV is intracellular virus could be localized in leukocytes and is concentrated in neutrophil fraction of the buffy coat24.

The results of present study revealed increase in the levels of lymphocyte in CMV patients (41.9967) in comparison to control group (22.6867). Our results were in-parallel with others.
observations recorded by others researchers, who noticed elevated level of lymphocyte in CMV patients\textsuperscript{23,25}. In Contrast, The authors\textsuperscript{9} stated that patients with CMV has normal level of lymphocyte. Primary HCMV infection is characterized by an intense viral replication and a profound T-cell response that may last for several months, with both CD8\textsuperscript{+} cytotoxic and CD4\textsuperscript{+} helper T-cells playing central roles in the resolution of acute primary infection and the maintenance of long-term memory during viral persistence. HCMV-specific cytotoxicity is predominantly performed by (CD8\textsuperscript{+} T)-cells, although HCMV-specific CD4\textsuperscript{+} (T)-cells also have the ability to lyse infected target cell\textsuperscript{26}, as well as maintain the upkeep of the CD8\textsuperscript{+} T-cell population. The virus is also capable of periodic reactivation causing large-scale expansions of cytotoxic T-cells that seem to linger long after the infection has been curtailed. Consequently, people with a latent HCMV infection have substantially increased numbers and proportions of CD8\textsuperscript{+} (and to some extent CD4\textsuperscript{+}) T-cells\textsuperscript{27}.

Table 5. Haematological parameters in CMV patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>S No.</th>
<th>Hemoglobin(g/dl) Mean</th>
<th>Std. Std. error</th>
<th>neutrophil (%) Mean</th>
<th>Std Std. error</th>
<th>lymphocyte (%) Mean</th>
<th>Std Std. error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patients</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13.0233</td>
<td>1.2065</td>
<td>.22028</td>
<td>75.2300</td>
<td>.56239</td>
<td>41.9967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12.8733</td>
<td>1.23315</td>
<td>.31840</td>
<td>74.2800</td>
<td>.74490</td>
<td>22.6867</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONCLUSION

This study concluded that CMV infection is common among pregnant women in our local population and this high seroprevalence reflect the low hygienic standards and low community education. Also the many ways of viral transmission have the role in spreading the viral infection. Missing of effective viral treatment play an major role in the transference of the virus from mother t to fetus and cause either abortion or congenital malformations. Hence periodically screening of women of child bearing i age for CMV -infection is wanted in order to decrease the fatal consequence of the pregnancy appearing due to the CMVi infection.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors acknowledge the members and staff of Babylon Teaching Hospital for Maternity and Children in In Babylon province for helping in collecting the samples, data and their excellent technical assistance. Authors also thank all patients who participated in this study

REFERENCES

7. Jianhui, Z.; Shearer, G.M.; Marincola, F.M.; Norman, J.E.; Rott, D.;Zou, J; Epstein, S.E.


