Serodiagnosis of Toxoplasma gondii in habitually aborting women and other adults from North Jordan.

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Abstract

The prevalence of anti-Toxoplasma gondii antibodies in serum samples of 55 habitually aborting women, 46 women with normal pregnancies, 92 outpatient adults, and 150 University students from North Jordan was studied using the enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Sera from the habitually aborting group were also tested by the indirect immunofluorescent (IIF) test. No significant difference was found between the overall prevalence rates in University students, outpatient adults and women with normal pregnancies (25.3%, 22.8% and 26.1% respectively). The prevalence in habitually aborting women exceeded two times that in women with normal pregnancies or in outpatient females (58.2%, 26.1% and 25.0% respectively), and was approximately three times that in female University students (18.3%). The greatest difference in the prevalence rate between habitually aborting women and those with normal pregnancies or outpatient females was found in groups having the highest antibody level (greater than or equal to 100% of standard positive controls). A positive correlation between the results of the ELISA and those of the
IIF test occurred at titres of greater than or equal to 1:40 of the latter test in habitually aborting women.