

## **Acknowledgement**

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## **Abstract**

This study was conducted during the period between June-July, 2003 to study cytomegalovirus (CMV) among blood donors and antenatal women.

A total of 250 randomly selected individuals were included. One hundred and fifty were blood donors attending Khartoum blood Bank Hospital for donation and the remaining hundred were antenatal women attending Omdurman Maternity hospital for antenatal care.

Data were collected by questionnaire after a verbal consent, then, venous blood was collected and tested for CMV IgG Ab, by ELISA technique (Human).

The study showed that the prevalence of CMV among blood donors and antenatal women was (77%, 95%) respectively. The study also showed that surgical operation and blood transfusion increase the risk of CMV infection (RR = 1, 2, 1.1; P > 0.05).

The study also showed that there was increasing risk of abortion among ladies with CMV infection.

Fever and skin rash were less frequently associated with CMV infections.

أجريت هذه الدراسة في الفترة ما بين يونيو- يوليو 2003م لدراسة نسبة الإصابة بفيروس CMV بين متبرعي الدم والحوامل. شملت الدراسة مائتان وخمسون شخصاً. مائة وخمسون يمثلون متبرعي دم من بنك الدم بمستشفى الخرطوم ، والمائة الآخرون نساء حوامل بمستشفى الولادة بأمدمان.

تم جمع المعلومات عن طريق استبيان بعد موافقة المشارك في الدراسة شفويًا. ومن ثم تم أخذ العينات. فحصت كل العينات لمعرفة احتوائها على أجسام مضادة لفيروس CMV من نوع IgG باستخدام فحص ELISA شركة Human.

أوضحت نتيجة الدراسة أن نسبة الإصابة بفيروس CMV بين المسدتهدين 95% و 77% بالنسبة للحوامل ومتبرعي الدم على التوالي.

كما أوضحت الدراسة أن إجراء عملية ساقية أو نقل دم سابق من العوامل التي تزيد من احتمالات الإصابة بفيروس CMV. معدل الخطورة (1.1، 1.2 عند احتمالية  $P > 0.05$ )

كما أن الإصابة بالفيروس تزيد من معدل احتمال الإجهاض بين السيدات.

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