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The seroprevalence of *Parvovirus B19* among kidney transplant recipients: A single center study

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Background & Aim: *Parvovirus B19* is a DNA virus which is responsible for several various diseases in human. *Parvovirus B19* induced persistent anemia is one of its manifestations which is relatively common in the setting of transplant recipients. This study was aimed to investigate the seroprevalence of *Parvovirus B19* among kidney transplant recipients.

Methods: 91 transplant recipients were selected randomly and were investigated for several variables including age, sex, educational status, history of hemodialysis (HD), history of blood transfusion and immunosuppressive therapy. 2 c.c. of blood samples were collected via venipuncture and evaluated for anti-parvovirus B19 IgG antibody using Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA).

Results: All recipients were anemic, 72.5% of them suffering from severe anemia ($Hb \leq 11$ in men and ≤ 10 in women). Sixty three patients (69.2%) were seropositive for parvovirus B19. There was no significant difference among the age, sex and educational status, history of blood transfusion, history of HD and the immunosuppressive therapy of seropositive and seronegative groups.

Conclusion: The seroprevalence of parvovirus B19 was relatively high in the setting of kidney transplant recipients. Anemia is a common problem in these patients and often remains under-treated. However our study failed to find a correlation between the severity of anemia and seropositivity of parvovirus B19.

Biography

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