

Seroepidemiology of *Toxoplasma* in Pregnant Women in Tabas City, Iran

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Abstract

Background and Objective: Toxoplasmosis is one of the most common parasitic infections in humans and other warm-blooded animals, and may lead to abortion or congenital abnormalities in fetus. We aimed to study sero-epidemiology of anti-specific-*Toxoplasma* IgG and IgM in pregnant women referring to Tabas governmental health centers.

Material and Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted on serum samples of 205 pregnant women referring to health centers to detect anti-specific-*Toxoplasma* IgG and IgM using ELISA.

Results: Of studied population, 39% (n=80) were positive for anti-*Toxoplasma* IgG while all samples were negative for IgM. There was Significant statistical association between infection rates and being homemaker ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: Given that 61% of the pregnant women have no antibodies against *Toxoplasma*, it is a necessity for women to consider the issues related to this parasite in pre-pregnancy period. .

Keywords: Elisa, *Toxoplasma*, Pregnant Women, Tabas

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