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Original Article

The Sero-Epidemiology of Infectious Mononucleosis in Neyshabur during 2010-2014

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Abstract

Background and Aims: EBV is a human herpesvirus that infects more than 90% of the world's population. Although, benign and asymptomatic in most cases, the infection can cause many nonmalignant and malignant disorders of lymphoid and epithelial origins. The objective of this study was detected in IM prevalence in Neyshabur, Northeast Iran from 2010-2014.

Materials and Methods: This cross-sectional descriptive epidemiological survey was performed in Neyshabur between 2010 and 2014 to reveal the prevalence of infectious mononucleosis. A total of 114 patients were studied. Briefly, patients with a positive test for specific IgG and IgM were determined as positive cases.

Results: the overall prevalence of IM was 14%. The mean age±SD for infectious mono test is 18.96± 15.79. the age groups of 0-10 and 21-30 years old, were the most positive cases in this period. In addition, 31-40 and upper 50 years were not positive cases. Male patients were significantly more positive and likewise, it was observed that the spring and summer seasons had significantly higher positive cases of IM. Among the five years of this study, it was a decreasing status from 2010 (23.1%) to 2014 (9.1%), although a slight fluctuation was occurring.

Conclusions: the prevalence of IM was low in Neyshabur city. Moreover, children and male patients had relatively higher prevalence of the disease. Furthermore, it was observed a higher rate of IM in the spring and summer seasons.

Keywords: Epstein-Barr virus, infectious mononucleosis, Neyshabur city, Iran

Introduction

Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) is in the genus herpesvirus infecting more than 90% of the world's population (1). Although the disease is benign and asymptomatic for the most cases, EBV has the can cause many nonmalignant and malignant disorders of lymphoid and epithelial origins (2). EBV infection is mostly asymptomatic in children; however, first exposure during adolescence develops itself as an infectious mononucleosis (IM) in 30 to 70% of cases (3, 4). Some individuals are more vulnerable than others to develop clinical symptoms from delayed infection, while there is no reason (5, 6). The CD8+ T cells play a key protective role for the

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control of latent EBV infection however they are recognized to be the main mediators of the disease during IM (7, 8). Furthermore, observations suggest that other immune mediators are possibly important for the control and prevention of acute symptomatic EBV infection (9). Results from a recent phase II clinical trial revealed that the induction of neutralizing antibodies is effective in the prevention of symptomatic acute IM after primary infection (10). In spite of these effective results, very little emphasis has been noted upon the investigation of humoral immunity during primary infection, however defects in antibody level could contribute to the disease burden during acute IM (11). The virus can persistently shed in saliva for duration of six months (12). A study in southern Iran showed that the prevalence of EBV among Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL) patients was high (13). Another survey indicated a relationship between EBV and breast cancer among women in Iran (14).

Methods

Viruses. This cross-sectional descriptive epidemiological survey was performed in Neyshabur between 2010 and 2014 to reveal the prevalence of infectious mononucleosis in Neyshabur during 2010-2014.

A total of 114 patients were studied.

Sample collection

Briefly, blood samples from patients were collected and the sera samples were prepared. Any patient with positive test for specific IgG and IgM were determined as positive cases.

Ethical approve. Approval for this study was obtained from the Research and Technology deputy of ACECR, Mashhad Branch.

Data analysis. Data were analyzed with SPSS version 20 (IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows,Version 20), and the chi-square test. P values <0.05 were considered statistically significant.

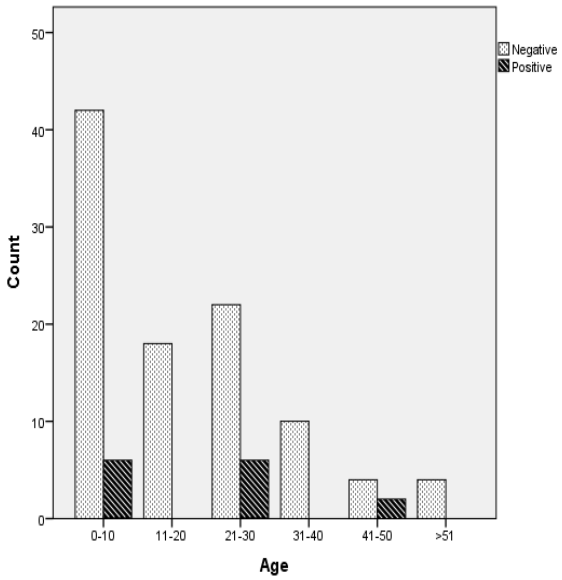


Fig.1. The age distribution of patients in this study.

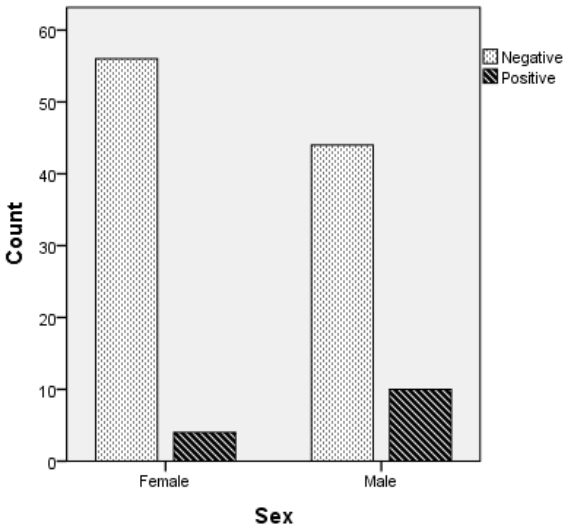


Fig. 2. The genders of this study and comparison between 2 groups.

Results

The mean age±SD for infectious mono test is 18.96±15.79. As shown in table 1, the overall prevalence of IM among 5 years was 14%. The age groups of 0-10 and 21-30 years old were the most positive cases in this period. In addition, 31-40 and upper 50 years were not positive cases. Male patients were significantly more positive and likewise, it was observed that the spring and summer seasons had significantly higher positive cases of mononucleosis (Table1 and Figures 1-3).

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Table 1: The age, sex and seasonal distribution of positive cases of mononucleosis.

Demographic features		No.	Positive cases (%)	Odds ratio	95% Cl	ρ value
Age	0-10	48	6 (12.5)	Baseline		
	11-20	18	0 (0)	0.875	0.786-0.974	**0.116**
	21-30	28	6 (21.4)	1.909	0.550-6.621	**0.303**
	31-40	10	0 (0)	---	---	**---**
	41-50	6	2 (33.3)	3.5	0.523-23.418	**0.176**
	>51	4	0 (0)	---	---	**---**
Sex	Male	54	10 (18.5)	3.182	0.935-10.831	**0.054**
	Female	60	4 (6.7)			
season	Spring & summer	52	10 (19.2)	0.290	0.085-0.987	**0.038**
	Fall & winter	62	4 (6.45)			
Total		114	14 (12.3)			

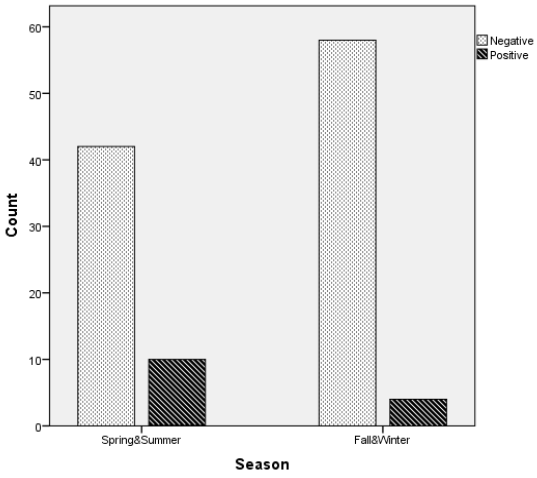


Fig. 3. The highest and lowest time seasons in which the positive cases of mononucleosis were observed.

Among the five years of this study, it was a decreasing status from 2010 (23.1%) to 2014 (9.1%), although a slight fluctuation was occurred (table2 and figure3).

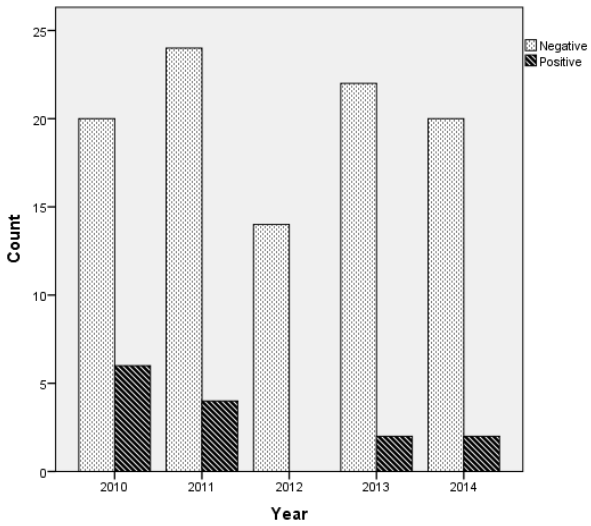


Fig. 4. The prevalence of mononucleosis in the each year of 2010-2014.

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Table 2: The number and positive cases of mononucleosis in each year of this period (2010-2014).

year	NO.	Positive cases (%)
2010	26	6 (23.1)
2011	28	4 (14.3)
2012	14	0 (0)
2013	24	2 (8.3)
2014	22	2 (9.1)
Total	114	14 (12.3)

Discussion

In this study, the mean age±SD for infectious mono test was 18.96± 15.79, and the age groups of 0-10 and 21-30 years old were the most positive cases in this period. The presence of the disease in children has been reported in several previous studies with different disorders and indications; such as enhanced cytotoxicity of specific T-cells (15), rash following amoxicillin treatment (16) and presence of soluble HLA-G in serum of children (17). In addition, patients with 31-40 and upper 50 years were all negative for the test. several previous surveys have suggested the lymphocyte count as a valid diagnostic screen test in adults infected with mononucleosis with different results (18, 19). In this study, Male patients were significantly more positive and likewise, it was observed that the spring and summer seasons had significantly higher positive cases of mononucleosis. Similarly, Ramagopalan revealed that Males were more frequently infected with IM for all age groups apart from age ranges of 10–14 (FMR 1.50 and 95% confidence interval (CI) (20). Regarding differences between genders for infection susceptibility of Epstein-Bar virus, there have been several hypotheses, such as different social behaviors and thus interpersonal contact and exposure (21). Visser determined no evidence of relation between season and EBV infection in children (22). Seasonal fluctuations, sun radiation and vitamin D affect the immune system against EBV and several studies have similarly shown this effect (23, 24). On the other hand, we observed that among the five years of this study, it was a decreasing status from 2010 (23.1%) to 2014 (9.1%), although a slight fluctuation was occurred.

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