Original Article

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

Salehi M1, Shokuhi-Mostafavi S Kh2*, Mirzaei M3, Mobini M4, Gholami M5, Asghar Heydari M5

1. Medical Diagnostic Laboratory of Neyshabour, Center of Medical, Pathological and Genetic Diagnostic Services, Iranian Academic Center for Education, Culture and Research (ACECR), Mashhad Branch, Mashhad, Iran
2. Department of Microbiology, Tehran Medical Sciences Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran
3. Department of Laboratory Sciences, Borujerd Branch, Islamic Azad University, Borujerd, Iran
4. Young Researchers and Elite Club, Islamic Azad University, Tonekabon Branch, Tonekabon, Iran
5. Isfehan University, Isfehan, Iran

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

*Corresponding author: Seyyed Khalil Shokuhi Mostafavi, PhD; Department of Microbiology, Tehran Medical Sciences Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran.
Email: Shokuhi64@yahoo.com
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.

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).
The sero-epidemiology of infectious mononucleosis in Neyshabur during 2010-2014

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

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

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

**Fig. 4.** The prevalence of mononucleosis in the each year of 2010-2014.
Table 2: The number and positive cases of mononucleosis in each year of this period (2010-2014).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>year</th>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>Positive cases (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6 (23.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4 (14.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2 (8.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2 (9.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>14 (12.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 EBV 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.

References

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