Abstract
Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate seroprevalence of rubella IgG and IgM in women of childbearing age group in Isparta.
Material-Method: Seroprevalence of rubella IgG and IgM were determined among 15-49 aged women admitted to Suleyman Demirel University Research and Education Hospital between 1 January 2013 and 31 December 2013. Rubella IgM and rubella IgG antibodies in the serum samples were measured with chemiluminescence method (Vitros, Johnson&Johnson, ABD). Rubella IgG avidity tests in the serum samples were measured with Enzyme-Linked Fluorescent Assay (ELFA) method (VIDAS, bio- Merieux, Fransa).
Results: The mean age of these women who were included in the study was 29.37 ± 5.93. Negative, positive and borderline ratios of the rubella IgM antibodies were found as 96.8 %, 1.8 % and 1.4 %, respectively. Positive negative and borderline ratios of the rubella IgG antibodies were found as 96.2 %, 3.1 % and 0.7 %, respectively. All of the rubella IgG avidity tests results were found as high avidity.
Conclusion: It has been determined that 3.8 % in women of childbearing age who applied to Suleyman Demirel University Research and Education Hospital in Isparta, were sensitive to rubella and were under risk in terms of delivering babies with congenital rubella syndrome. As a result, antibodies to rubella should be scanned in women of childbearing age, and they that not vaccinated in the childhood age or previously not have the disease should be offered vaccination.
Key Words: Rubella IgG, Rubella IgM, Seroprevalence.