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**Coinfection of Cytomegalovirus (Immunoglobulin M) Antibody in Anti-hepatic C Virus Seropositive Cases at a Tertiary Care Hospital**

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**Abstract:**

Cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection enhances hepatitis C Virus (HCV) pathogenesis as it prevents the normal mechanisms which are responsible for HCV clearance, thus plays a key role in HCV persistence and pathogenicity

**Aim:**

An individual develops lifetime CMV seropositivity after the primary infection (IgM) after which the CMV establishes latency with intermittent reactivation. Thus, the study was undertaken to look for coinfection of CMV(IgM) in HCV positive cases in the hospital

**Material and method:**

A total of 250 serum samples (age and sex matched) collected during the study period were divided into group A(125 HCV seropositive) and (125 HCV seronegative) which were tested for HCV antibody and anti-CMV IgM level.

**Statistical Analysis Used:**

The Chi-square test was used for assessing the two proportions.  $P < 0.05$  was considered statistically significant. PASW statistics for windows, version 18.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, USA) was used for analysis

**Results:**

Among the 125 Group A samples (HCV seropositive), anti-CMV IgM seropositivity was observed in (7.2%) subjects most commonly belonged to lower and middle socio-economic status (56% and 44%) while (8.8%) subjects were found borderline positive mostly belonged to middle socio-economic status. Among 125 Group B samples (HCV Seronegative), anti-CMV IgM seropositivity was observed in 04 (5.8%) & 02 (100%) subjects most commonly belonged to low and middle socio-economic status. Subjects from both Groups A and B most commonly hailed from rural areas (77.8% & 100%). Diabetes, liver inflammation and colitis was the associated risk factor in group A (50%, 25% and 25%) respectively.

**Conclusion:**

A statistically significant association between CMV and HCV was observed in the present study. CMV was commonly found in Subjects hailing from rural areas with low socio-economic status. CMV is preventable infection and appropriate preventive measures will help to reduce the morbidity rate

**Biography**

Rounaq Rasool is a PhD scholar in Pacific Medical College & Research in Udaipur Rajasthan. Currently she is doing her research on seroprevalence and quantitative assessment of Hepatitis C viral load in chronic hemodialysis patients in a tertiary care hospital in Udaipur, Rajasthan. Moreover, she is working as a microbiologist and infection control officer in various Hospitals. She has expertise in Infection control and prevention.

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