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Assessing the Risk Factors of Cytomegalovirus and Prediction the Relationship between Abortion and Virus in Kirkuk City Hospitals.

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Abstract

Background: Cytomegalovirus (CMV) belongs to the Herpesviridae family of subfamily Betahrpesvirnae. CMV is one of the major causes of perinatal and congenital viral infection. Also can cause spontaneous abortion in pregnant women in the first trimester of gestation.

Objectives: To identify the relationship between CMV and women's demographic variables in term of (age, parity, occupation status, residential area and socioeconomic status). To determine the prevalence rate of CMV in aborted women in the 1st trimester. Assess the relationship between abortion and CMV. Determine anti CMV IgM and IgG in women after abortion. Find out the consequences of risk factors of CMV on fetus and pregnant women.

Methodology: A descriptive correlational design was used in this study. Data were collected from three maternity unite in Kirkuk city hospitals. A convenience sample of (100) aborted women in the first trimester of gestation were selected in this study, who were admitted in maternity hospitals. A questionnaire designed to assess the risk factors for cytomegalovirus and prediction the relationship between abortion and virus. Assessment tool was constructed by the researcher after extensive review of previous studies and relevant literature. The study instrument consists of two main parts; part one was Demographic data, and the part two include (Test result and Risk factors for cytomegalovirus on aborted women). The data were described statistically and analyzed through the use of descriptive and inferential statistical analysis procedures.

Results: The prevalence rate of CMV IgG seropositivity was reported (37%), while the prevalence rate of CMV IgM seropositive results was low (1%). The majority of the study sample was within middle age group (26 – 36 years, live in urban areas, housewives, barely sufficient economic status and consanguineous). There is significant

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