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Cytomegalovirus

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Seroepidemiology of Cytomegalovirus in Taejon, Korea, in 1966

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Purpose : The prevalence of cytomegalovirus(CMV) depends mainly on socioeconomic status. It is well noted that the prevalence of hepatitis A which is a representative agent of the fecal-oral route has changed since the last 10-20 years. In order to evaluate the time of primary CMV infection in childhood and to get help for interpreting the patterns of infection and prevention, we studied the seroepidemiology of CMV in Taejon, Korea.

Methods : We measured IgG anti-CMV antibody by microparticle enzyme immunoassay(CMV IgG, Abbott) from 375 individuals from neonates(cord blood) to people over 30-years old.

Results : The prevalence of anti-CMV IgG in neonate was 86.4%, 83.1% in 1-6 months, 84.4% in 7-12 months, 82.6% in 13-18 months, 84.2% in 19-24 months, 86.7% in 2-3 years, 80.0% in 4-6 years, 82.8% in 7-8 years, 80.0% in 10-12 years, 100% in 13-15 years, 100% in 16-19 years, 100% in 20-29 years and 100% over 30 years. In order to evaluate the critical time of CMV infection with the consideration of transferred anti-CMV from mother, analyzed the prevalence of anti-CMV IgG of 131 children aged from 1 month to 24 months with 2-month intervals, and compared the results to that of anti-hepatitis A IgG. The positive rate of anti-CMV IgG is significantly higher than that of anti-HAV IgG from 8 months of age.

Conclusion : This study showed that most CMV infections in children in Taejon, Korea were established within 12 months after birth. It also suggested that the perinatal infection plays an important role in CMV infection. (**J Korean Pediatr Soc 1998;41:754-759**)

Key Words : Cytomegalovirus, Epidemiology, Anti-CMV IgG

(CMV)

가

. CMV

40-60

%

: 1997 9 4 , : 1997 11 5

: , 가

Tel : 042)220-9541 Fax : 042)221-2925

1-3)

100%

^{4, 5)}, 1990-92
 1-3 80%, 4-6 90%, 7
 97% ⁶⁾.

A
 15
 A
 7).

CMV



1996 9 1997 2 가
 () 60
 375

15

16-20

, 21

-20

. anti-CMV IgG

(MEIA :microparticle capture enzyme immunoassay) kit(CMV IgG, Abbott Laboratory, Abbott park, IL, USA)



1. anti- CMV Ig G

CMV

28 , 1-6 29 , 7-12 32
 13-18 23 , 19-24 19 , 2 27 , 3 26
 , 4-6 30 , 7-9 29 , 10-12 20 , 13-15
 20 , 16-19 22 , 20-29 20 , 30 30
 26-32 가 20

Anti- CMV IgG 96.4%,

1-6 93.1%, 7-12 84.4%, 13-18

82.6%, 19-24 84.2%, 2-3
 86.7%, 4-6 80.0%, 7-9 82.8%, 10-12
 90.0%, 13-15 100%, 16-19
 100 % , 20-29 100%, 30 가
 100% (Fig. 1).

2. 24 anti- CMV Ig G
 (anti-hepatitis A IgG)

IgG
 6-8 15

24 131 2

28 , 1-2 10 , 3-4 10
 , 5-6 9 , 7-8 9 , 9-10 11 ,
 11-12 11 , 13-14 10 , 15-16 6 ,
 17-18 7 , 19-20 8 , 21-22 6 ,
 23-24 5

96.6%, 2 90.0%, 4
 100%, 6 88.9%, 8 90.0%, 10
 81.8%, 12 81.8%, 14
 90.0%, 16 83.3%, 18 71.4%, 20
 75.0%, 22 83.3%, 24 80.0%

(Fig. 2). A

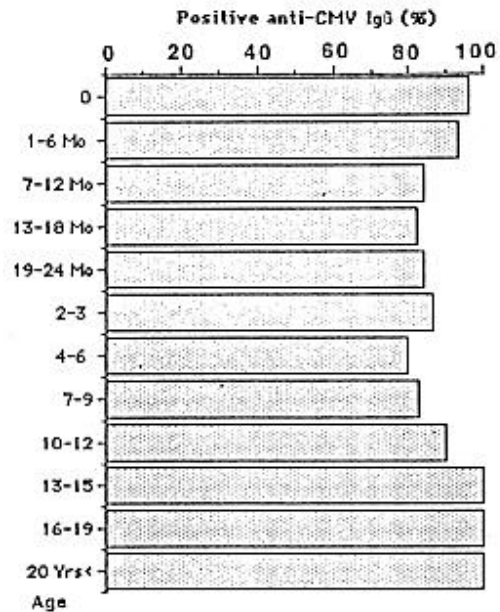


Fig. 1. Seroprevalence of anti-CMV IgG.

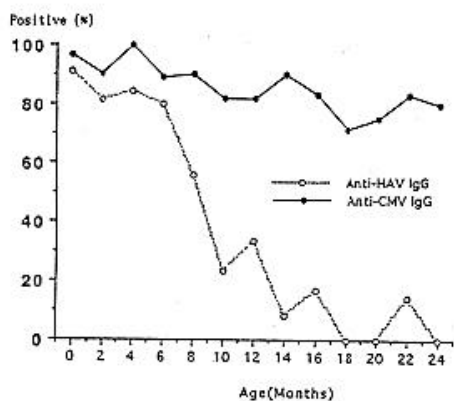


Fig. 2. Seroprevalence of anti-CMV and anti-HAV IgG under 24 months of age. Positive rate of anti-CMV IgG is significantly higher than that of anti-HAV IgG from 8 months of age.

CMV (Cytomegalovirus) is a member of the Herpesviridae family, which includes other viruses such as Herpes simplex virus (HSV), Varicella zoster virus (VZV), Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), and Human herpesvirus 6 (HHV-6). CMV is a double-stranded DNA virus. It is highly prevalent in humans, with most individuals being infected by the age of 2 years. The seroprevalence of anti-CMV IgG increases with age, reaching approximately 80-90% in adults. In contrast, anti-HAV IgG seroprevalence peaks in early childhood and then declines significantly, reaching near zero by 18 months of age. This difference in seroprevalence patterns is due to the distinct life cycles and immune responses associated with these two viruses.

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labialis herpes
herpes zoster
CMV
가
CMV
(
가 . CMV가)

80%
6 88.9%, 12 81.8% 1
CMV 가
CMV (epidemic)

가
CMV IgG
(ELISA),
(radioimmuno-
assay) 20 가
가
(MEIA : microparticle capture
enzyme immunoassay)
(IMx system, CMV IgG, Abbott) CMV IgG

10- 15
9- 12)

가
Herpes

host 가

6 (89.2%)

1980

13) EBV 12 가 26-32
 10% 2 60%, 4 68.2 가
 %, 6 84.5%, 10 100% 가
 가 6 12 CMV IgM
 14) man herpes virus 6 CMV 가 Hu- IgG 가 CMV
 1-2 90%
 15) IgG CMV IgG
 6-8 15 96%, CMV IgM 0.7% 20),
 CMV IgG 95.61%, CMV IgM 6.84% 21),
 16) 가 A IgG CMV IgG 54.4% 22),
 7) CMV
 90.2% 6 80%
 8 55.6%, 14 8.3%
 17 15

CMV IgG (reservior)
 24
 8 CMV
 가 CMV 1%
 6 23), 6
 HAV 30-60%가 24),
 12 가 가
 22), 25),
 가 26),
 100% CMV
 17), 12
 CMV
 18), CMV
 가
 가
 CMV 가 CMV 가 가
 CMV 가 가
 CMV 10% 가
 가 CMV 19) 가 가

1970 ²⁷⁾ 100%, 20-29 100%, 30 가
 100%
 2) 24 2
 가 , 96.6%, 2 90.0
 CMV %, 4 100%, 6 88.9%, 8
 90.0%, 10 81.8%, 12 81.8%, 14
 90.0%, 16 83.3%, 18 71.4
 (routine screening) %, 20 75.0%, 22 83.3%, 24
 80.0% A
 8
 CMV : CMV
 12 가 가
²⁸⁾

: Cytomegalovirus (CMV)

40-60% ,
 A
 1996 15
 A CMV
 CMV
 : 1996 9 1997 2 가
 375
 () 60
 anti-CMV IgG
 :
 1) Anti-CMV IgG 96.4
 %, 1-6 93.1%, 7-12 84.4%, 13-18
 82.6%, 19-24 84.2%, 2-3
 86.7%, 4-6 80.0%, 7-9 82.8%, 10-12
 90.0%, 13-15 100%, 16-19

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