

Prevalence of, risk factors for, and oxidative stress associated with *Toxoplasma gondii* antibodies among Egyptian asymptomatic blood donors

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A cross-sectional study was conducted to evaluate the seroprevalence of and risk factors for *Toxoplasma gondii* antibodies in 260 blood donors seen at blood banks in Mansoura University Hospital, Egypt. Blood donors were interviewed about sociodemographic characteristics and risk factors for *T. gondii* infection. A blood sample was taken to document their *T. gondii* antibody status using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. Overall, 155 (59.6%) of 260 blood donors were positive for anti-*T. gondii* IgG antibodies. Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed a significant association between *T. gondii* seropositivity and eating meat by-products (luncheon/shawerma) (adjusted odds ratio [OR] 80.82 [95% CI 18.62-350.81], $P < 0.0001$) or being non-educated (adjusted OR 32.25 [95% CI 7.46-139.44], $P < 0.0001$). These findings highlight that *T. gondii* is prevalent among blood donors in Egypt.

Biography

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