




اپیدمیولوژی عفونت‌های منتقله از خون (در ایران و خراسان رضوی)

بخش سوم = عفونت HTLV

مرکز تحقیقات عفونت‌های منتقله از خون
سازمان جهاد دانشگاهی خراسان رضوی

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Epidemiology of HTLV infection





- Countries with endemic HTLV-I, defined as prevalence 1-5% in some populations, are shown in dark brown.
- Countries with reports of low prevalence (less than 1% in some groups), are shown in tan color.

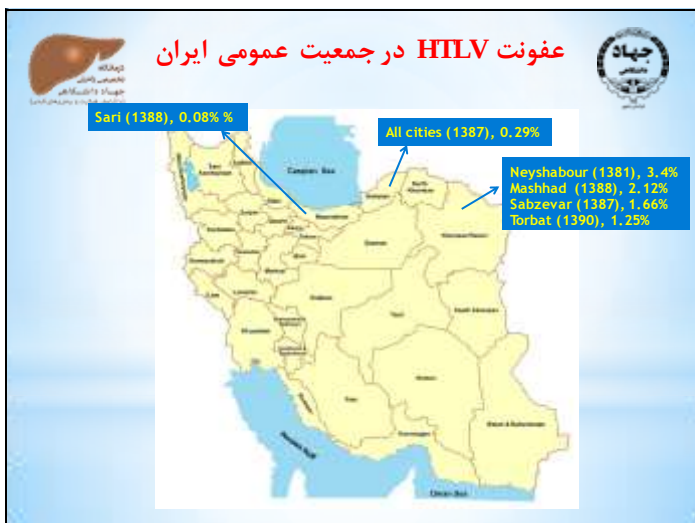
2

Proietti FA, et al. Global epidemiology of HTLV-I infection and associated diseases. *Oncogene*, 2005 Sep 5;24(39):6058-68.




اپیدمیولوژی HTLV در ایران

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جمهوری اسلامی ایران
وزارت بهداشت و درمان
سازمان انتقال خون ایران
(سازمان اهدای و دریافت خون و پلاسما)

عفونت‌های منتقله از خون در اهداکنندگان خون ایران



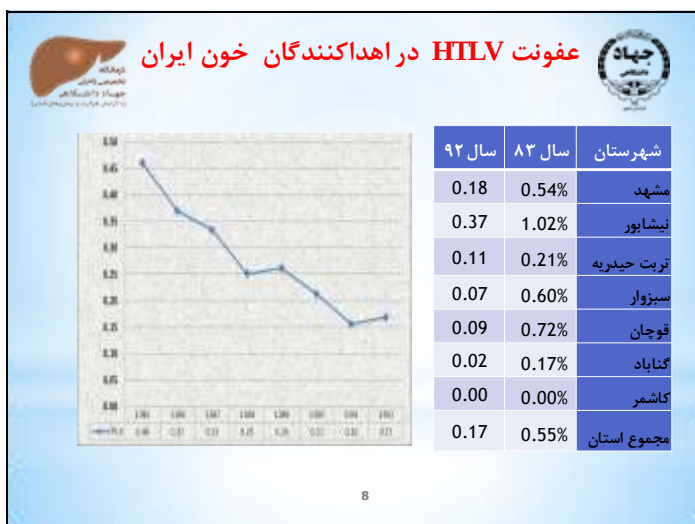
* All blood donated at IBTO has been screened for :

* HBsAg	1974 (the date of establishment of IBTO)
* HIV Ab	1990
* HTLV -1/2 Ab	1995
* HCV Ab	1996

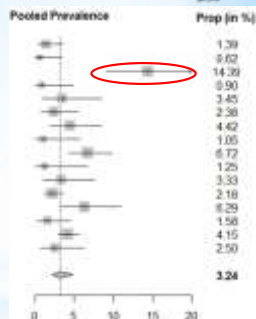
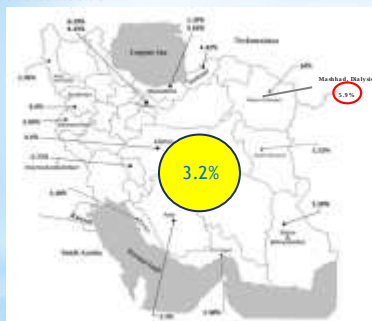
5

Rezaei H, et al. Transfusion-transmitted infections among multitransfused patients in Iran: a review. Transfusion Medicine, 2007, 17, 425-31

The image shows the front cover of the Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences (IJBMS). At the top left is a logo of a liver with the text 'تولید کبد' (Liver Production), 'تخصص کبد' (Liver Specialization), 'جهاد دانشگاهی' (University Jihad), and 'پژوهش کبد و بیماریهای وابسته' (Liver Research and Related Diseases). At the top right is the 'جهاد' (Jihad) logo. The main title 'عفونت HTLV در اهداکنندگان خون ایران' (HTLV infection in blood donors in Iran) is prominently displayed in Persian. Below it, the authors 'محمد رضا هدایتی موهگددام' (Mohammad Reza Hedayati-Moghaddam) and 'et al.' are listed. The journal title 'Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences' and the acronym 'IJBMS' are also visible. The cover has a purple and white color scheme.



کبد
مغز
جگر
مغز
مغز



- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| * Overall | 3.2% (95%CI: 2.2-4.8). |
| * Thalassemia | 4.1% (95%CI: 3.4-4.9) |
| * Hemodialysis | 2.9% (95%CI: 0.96-8.3) |

Dayani M, et al. HTLV-1 Infection as a Serious Health Issue among Iranian Multi-Transfused Patients: Evidence from a Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *JBC* 2015; 7(2): 85-94.

تیمتالک
فکسجی و فکسجی
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Population	HTLV infection (%)
Blood donors	0.12
MTPs	3.2
Thalassemia	4.1
Hemodialysis	2.9



عفونت HTLV در جمعیت عمومی مشهد



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High prevalence of HTLV-I infection in Mashhad, Northeast Iran: A population-based seroepidemiology survey

Houshang RafatiPanah^{a,b}, Mohammad Reza Hedayati-Moghadam^{a,c}, Farhad Farhimoghdam^a, Hamed Reza Bulkhori^a, Seyed Khosro Shamsian^a, Sattar Ahmadi^a, Laila Sotgiandi^a, Mahmoud Reza Azarpazhooh^{a,c}, Seyed Abdolrahman Rezaee^{a,b}, Reza Farid^{a,b}, Ali Bazarbachi^a

Study design: Between May and September 2009, overall 1678 subjects from all the 12 geographical area of Mashhad were selected randomly by multistage cluster sampling for HTLV antibody. The study population included 763 males and 915 females, with the mean age of 29.1 ± 18.5 years. 1654 serum samples were assessed for HTLV antibody using ELISA and reactive samples were confirmed by Western blot and PCR.

Results: The overall prevalence of HTLV-I infection in whole population was 2.12% (95% CI, 1.48–2.93) with no significant difference between males and females ($p=0.093$) and the prevalence of HTLV-II seropositivity was 0.12% (95% CI, 0.02–0.44).

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