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Studies of human T-lymphotrophic virus 1 among patients with pulmonary tuberculosis in Dutse Jigawa state, North-Western Nigeria

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Human T-lymphotrophic virus type 1 (HTLV-1) is a causative agent of tropic spastic paraparesis and adult T-Cell leukaemia. Information regarding the involvement of HTLV-1 in presentation of subclinical immune suppression that may results in increased rate of HIV and TB infections has long been documented. 60 con rmed pulmonary TB subjects consisting of 41 males and 19 females were recruited in this study. Tuberculosis was con rmed by collecting their sputum samples and analyzed using GeneXpert. e immune-globulins G and M (IgG and IgM) were both assayed by Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA). e prevalence of HTLV-1 IgG antibodies among TB subjects was 6.6%, while that of IgM was 1.6%. ere was no signi cant association between HTLV-1 and tuberculosis (P>0.05). Accordingly, sexually active group has the highest prevalence of 2.3% when compared to single and widow categories, age group 15-24 has the highest percentage of 3.3% for HTLV-1 IgG antibodies.

Biography

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