

ANALYSIS OF ANTI-DENGUE ANTIBODIES FREQUENCY IN DIVINÓPOLIS/MG

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Dengue is considered one of the most important problems in public health in urban tropical and subtropical regions. Brazil has more than 70% of the registered cases in the American continent, and approximately 60% of the cases registered worldwide. In this context, this study aimed to evaluate the frequency of antibodies IgM and IgG anti-Dengue in the subjects of Divinópolis/MG within an epidemic period of the disease, and correlate the results with the data from the Free Consent and Enlightenment Term obtained from each patient. Thereby, the serological assays to detect antibodies IgM and IgG anti-Dengue were performed by the usage of the Kit Immunochromatographic PanBio[®] in 316 blood samples obtained at Centro Municipal de Apoio à Saúde (CEMAS) of the Divinópolis, with the signature of participants of the Consent Term, according to the UNIFAL Research and Ethics Committee (292.311/2013). The results showed a total of 36 positive samples to IgM, 24 to IgG, and 53 to IgM/IgG. From the Consent Term declared data and its comparison with immunochromatographic assays, it was possible to relate the age with the serological frequency. In primary infections (positive IgM), the average of patients age was 60 years-old. On the other hand, secondary infections had the average of patients: 40 years-old (positive IgG), and 60 years-old (positive IgM/IgG). Thus, the results from the analyzed samples showed that primary and secondary infections were more frequent in elderly patients. This finding is an important concern since secondary infections may develop to the severe form (hemorrhagic) of the disease, mainly in vulnerable patients, such as elderly. The serological frequency of DENV in Divinópolis/MG serves as an alert to Public Health workers and may support the development of disease surveillance strategies and definition of more effective ways to prevent epidemics.

Keywords: Dengue, IgM, IgG, immunoassay

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