

Seroepidemiology of *Toxoplasma gondii* infection among Chinese aboriginal and Han people resident in mountainous areas of northern Thailand.

范家?

Fan CK;Liao CW;Wu MS;Su KE;Han BC

摘要

Abstract

A seroepidemiological survey of *Toxoplasma gondii* infection among Chinese refugees, including Akka and Yau aborigines and Han people living in mountainous areas at elevations of 1,100-1,400 m in Chiang-Rai Province of northern Thailand, was conducted during January 2003 using the latex agglutination test. The overall seroprevalence of *T. gondii* infection was 9.1% for Akka aborigines, 37.9% for Yau aborigines, and 7.9% for Han people, respectively. No significant gender difference in seroprevalence was found among any of the groups ($P > 0.05$). The results of a multiple logistic regression analysis for Ya aborigines and Han people showed that the older the age, the higher the odds ratios (OR) of being seropositive (OR = 3.0, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 0.5 to 16.9, $P < 0.001$ and OR = 1.5, 95% CI = 0.3 to 8.0, $P = 0.06$ for the elderly group vs. the child group for the Yau aborigines and Han people, respectively). In contrast, the OR was lower among older Akka aboriginal populations (OR = 0.1 95% CI = 0.0 to 0.4, $P < 0.001$). Ethnically, Yau aboriginal populations had a significantly higher seroprevalence than did the Akka aborigines and Han people ($P < 0.001$).