

Seroprevalence of toxoplasmosis in the elderly in the city of Aparecida of Goiânia-Goiás.

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Toxoplasmosis is a zoonosis distributed worldwide, occurring asymptotically. The human can acquire the infection through ingestion of water and / or food contaminated with oocysts, ingestion of foods such as undercooked and raw meats containing cysts and congenital transmission. In the elderly the toxoplasmosis can develop of serious form because in this period of the life, a natural diminution of the cellular immunity takes place, facilitating the infection by this protozoan. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the seroprevalence of anti-*T.gondii* antibodies and risk factors in the elderly related to Primary Care in the city of Aparecida de Goiânia, Goiás, Brazil. A cross-sectional study was carried out with blood samples collected from 101 elderly people, in the municipalities of Aparecida de Goiânia-Go. All the elderly people who agreed to participate in the study and signed the TCLE, and a socioeconomic questionnaire was applied and soon after the blood samples were collected. Serological profile evaluation was performed by ELISA (immunoenzyme assay) for both IgM and IgG. Statistical analysis was performed using the BioEstat version 5.1 program, using odds ratio with a 95% confidence interval, considering a significance level of 5%. The Seroreactivity for toxoplasmosis was found in 75 (76.2%) elderly, susceptibility in 25 (24.8%) and 3 (2.9%) elderly showed active infection. Eating and behavioral habits, sanitation conditions and living with animals did not present a significant variable. the variable with a significant association was the socioeconomic aspect of the elderly with monthly income of 1 to 3 minimum wages ($p < 0.005$). The study allowed the identification of seroreactivity for toxoplasmosis in the elderly, the risks associated with seroreactivity, and information on preventive measures and monitoring of the serological profile of the elderly should be reinforced in the Municipality of Aparecida de Goiânia-GO.

KEYWORDS: toxoplasmosis, elderly and seroreactivity