

# Seroprevalence of rubella-specific IgM and IgG antibodies among pregnant women seen in a tertiary hospital in Nigeria

Okikiola M Olajide<sup>1</sup>  
Maryam Aminu<sup>1</sup>  
Abdullahi J Randawa<sup>2</sup>  
Daniel S Adejo<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Science, Ahmadu Bello University,

<sup>2</sup>Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital, Zaria, Nigeria

→ Video abstract



Point your SmartPhone at the code above. If you have a QR code reader the video abstract will appear. Or use: <http://dovpr.es/1Lzjpn2>

**Background:** Rubella is a contagious viral infection that in pregnant women leads to the infection of a developing fetus, causing fetal death or congenital rubella syndrome.

**Objective:** Pregnant women are not routinely screened for rubella in Nigeria. Epidemiological data on rubella is therefore necessary to create awareness and sensitize health care administrators and providers.

**Materials and methods:** A cross-sectional study was carried out at Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital between June and August 2012 to determine the prevalence of immunoglobulin M (IgM) and immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibodies to rubella virus in pregnant women using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay kits. Seroprevalence was compared among 160 pregnant women attending the antenatal clinic of Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital and 20 nonpregnant women of childbearing age studying at Ahmadu Bello University. Prior to sample collection, questionnaires were administered to the women to obtain data on sociodemographics, awareness and knowledge of rubella, possible risk factors, and clinical symptoms associated with the viral infection.

**Results:** Of the 160 pregnant women, 149 (93.1%) and 62 (38.8%) were positive for anti-rubella IgM and IgG antibodies, respectively. Similarly, of the 20 nonpregnant women, 18 (90%) and eight (40%) were positive for rubella IgG and IgM antibodies, respectively. None of the possible risk factors studied were significantly associated with infection. Age and other sociodemographic factors were of little significance, and awareness of rubella was low.

**Conclusion:** The prevalence of rubella was high in both pregnant (93.1%) and nonpregnant women (90%), suggesting sustained transmission, which further suggests endemicity. The presence of rubella IgM and IgG antibodies in pregnant women predisposes babies to congenital rubella syndrome and emphasizes the need for the initiation of a national rubella vaccination program in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** seroprevalence, rubella, antibodies, pregnant women, Nigeria

## Introduction

Rubella, also known as German measles or 3-day measles, is a contagious viral infection caused by rubella virus, an enveloped positive-stranded ribonucleic acid virus that is a member of the family *Togaviridae*,<sup>1</sup> genus *Rubivirus*.<sup>2</sup> The virus causes a mild rash-like disease that is associated with low-grade fever, lymphadenopathy, and a short-lived morbilliform rash.<sup>3</sup> Considered a relatively benign infection, rubella virus received considerably little attention after its recognition in 1881 until its association with congenital defects was recognized by an Australian ophthalmologist, N McAlister Gregg, in 1941.<sup>4</sup>

Transmitted in airborne droplets when infected people sneeze or cough, rubella is an acute, usually mild viral disease traditionally affecting susceptible children and

Correspondence: Maryam Aminu  
Department of Microbiology,  
Faculty of Science, Ahmadu Bello  
University, Zaria, Kaduna, Nigeria  
Tel +234 803 328 7031  
Email [maryamaminu@yahoo.com](mailto:maryamaminu@yahoo.com)

young adults worldwide.<sup>2,5,6</sup> Rubella infection just before conception and in early pregnancy may result in miscarriage, fetal death, or congenital defects known as congenital rubella syndrome (CRS),<sup>3,7</sup> which is characterized by multiple defects, particularly to the brain, heart, eyes, and ears. The highest risk of CRS is found in countries with high rates of susceptibility to rubella among women of childbearing age, and worldwide an estimated 110,000 babies are born with CRS every year.<sup>7</sup>

There is no specific treatment for rubella, but the disease is preventable by vaccination. Although a comprehensive vaccination program in most industrialized regions, such as North America, Europe, Japan, and Australia, has reduced the incidence of the disease in these areas to low levels, vaccination is not carried out in many developing countries,<sup>3</sup> such as Nigeria. Epidemics occur every 6–10 years, with explosive pandemics occurring every 20–25 years.<sup>8</sup> Epidemics in tropical countries usually pass unrecognized, due to the lack of significant clinical symptoms in affected children.<sup>3</sup>

Two specific antibodies are associated with rubella. The first to appear is immunoglobulin (Ig) M antibody, which rises and peaks 7–10 days after infection and then reduces after several weeks. The IgG antibody develops more slowly, but remains positive for life, hence conferring immunity against repeat infection. Therefore, the presence of IgM antibody indicates a recent infection, while IgG antibody indicates an old infection and immunity.<sup>9</sup> Most publications on the incidence and prevalence of rubella infection conducted in Nigeria have been on either IgM or IgG, but not both.<sup>10–17</sup> This study aimed at detecting the presence of both anti-rubella IgM and IgG antibodies in pregnant women attending Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital (ABUTH), Zaria, thereby giving a complete picture of the occurrence of the disease among pregnant women in northern Nigeria. This study will also help to ascertain possible risk factors associated with the spread of the virus and determine the level of awareness of infection among pregnant women. More importantly, this study, combined with the findings of other studies on rubella in Nigeria, will provide information necessary for health care administrators and health care providers in Nigeria to address rubella.

## Materials and methods

### Study area and population

The study was conducted between the months of June and August 2012 in the antenatal clinic of ABUTH, Shika, Zaria, Nigeria. ABUTH is a referral hospital that receives patients from all over Kaduna State and some neighboring states

like Zamfara, Katsina, and Kano. Ethical approval for the study was obtained from the ethical committee of ABUTH. The study population comprised 160 pregnant women in different trimesters of pregnancy who expressed interest in participating in the study and gave consent. In order to compare prevalence between pregnant and nonpregnant women in the same community, determine if exposure to infection occurs more frequently before or during pregnancy, and also determine if awareness of the infection will be higher in an academic environment, 20 nonpregnant women of childbearing age studying at ABU, Zaria, Nigeria were involved in the study.

### Sample collection and processing

Prior to sample collection, structured questionnaires were administered to all the women to obtain information on medical, obstetric, and sociodemographic characteristics, and also data on possible risk factors and knowledge of rubella. Pregnant women were approached consecutively once a week for a period of 7 weeks, while nonpregnant women were approached randomly within the university female hostels for a week. Three milliliters of venous blood sample was collected from each of the women using a standard aseptic technique into properly labeled plain bottles. The blood samples were allowed to stand at room temperature to allow for blood clotting, after which samples were transported to the laboratory, centrifuged at 2,500 rpm for 5 minutes, and sera separated. Sera were stored at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  until analysis.

### Analysis of samples

Sera were analyzed for anti-rubella IgM and IgG antibodies using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay commercial diagnostic kits (Diagnostic Automation/Cortez Diagnostics, Inc., Calabasas, CA, USA). The assays were carried out according to the manufacturer's instructions. The results were read by a microplate reader (GF M3000; B Braun Scientific and Instrument, UK) and compared in a parallel manner with the calibrator and controls. Samples were interpreted as positive if their rubella IgM or IgG index was equal to or higher than the defined rubella IgM or IgG index, which was 1. All samples with an index of 0.90 or less were interpreted as negative, and those with an index of 0.91–0.99 were equivocal.

### Statistical analysis

The data obtained from the questionnaires and the results of the laboratory analysis were entered into Microsoft Excel, analyzed using SPSS version 16, and reduced to percentiles

and figures. The Pearson  $\chi^2$  test at a 95% confidence interval and a significance level of 0.05 was used to determine the relationships between the data collected and prevalence rates.  $P < 0.05$  was considered significant.

## Results

### Sociodemographic and reproductive characteristics

A total of 160 pregnant and 20 nonpregnant women were enrolled in the study. The age of the pregnant women ranged from 18 to 47 years, while that of the nonpregnant women ranged from 17 to 43 years (Table 1). The mean age of the pregnant women was 27.8 years, while that of the nonpregnant women was 23.3 years. More than half of the pregnant women (51.2%) were in their second trimester (Table 2). Reproductive characteristics, such as the number of term deliveries, preterm delivery, live births, stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, surviving children, and malformed children were studied (Table 3). The means of term deliveries, preterm deliveries, live births, and surviving children were 2.8 (94 of 160, minimum one, maximum eleven), 1.1 (16 of 160, minimum one, maximum two), 2.7 (92 of 160, minimum one, maximum eleven), and 2.5 (89 of 160, minimum one, maximum eight), respectively; 33 (20.6%), 14 (8.7%), and four (2.5%) of the pregnant women who had a history of spontaneous abortion, stillbirth, and malformed children, respectively. More than a quarter (28.1%) of the pregnant women had at least five children residing with them, while even more (33.8%) have fewer than five children living with them. Most (103 of 160) of the pregnant women were educated up to the tertiary level, and 78 of them were in an occupation that involved children (Table 4).

### Clinical characteristics and awareness

Of the 160 pregnant women, 26 (16.2%), 23 (14.4%), five (3.1%), and nine (5.6%) had fever, aching joints, rash, and headache, respectively, at the time of the study. None of them had swollen lymph nodes at the back of their neck or behind their ears. Similarly, one (5%) of the nonpregnant women had rash, headache, and swollen lymph nodes, while two (10%) had fever and aching joints. Only 20 (12.5%) and five (25%) of the pregnant and nonpregnant women, respectively, had knowledge of rubella and how it could be transmitted. Fifteen (9.4%) of the pregnant women claimed to have been vaccinated against rubella, while none of the nonpregnant women had ever received vaccination against rubella (Table 5).

### Rubella seroprevalence

Analysis of the results showed a seroprevalence of 38.8% (62 of 160) and 93.1% (149 of 160) for rubella IgM and IgG antibodies, respectively, among the pregnant women, and 40% (eight of 20) and 90% (18 of 20) prevalence, respectively, among the nonpregnant women. Of the 149 (93.1%) pregnant women that were positive for rubella IgG antibody, 59 (39.6%) were also positive for rubella-specific IgM antibody while out of the remaining 11 (6.9%) pregnant women that were negative for rubella IgG antibody, 3 (27.3%) were positive for rubella IgM antibody and the remaining 8 (72.7%) were negative for both IgM and IgG antibodies. Among the nonpregnant women, of the 18 (90%) positive for rubella IgG antibody, seven (38.9%) were also positive for rubella IgM antibody. Of the remaining two negative for rubella IgG, one was positive and one negative for rubella IgM antibody.

**Table 1** Age distribution of pregnant and nonpregnant women with IgM and IgG antibodies

Age group, years	Number analyzed	Rubella IgM			Rubella IgG		
		Number positive	Percentage	P-value	Number positive	Percentage	P-value
Pregnant women*							
18–22	23	10	43.5		20	87	
23–27	52	21	40.4		47	90.4	
28–32	58	22	38	0.113	56	96.6	0.305
33–37	21	4	19		21	100	
38–42	5	4	80		4	80	
43–47	1	1	100		1	100	
Nonpregnant women**							
17–19	2	2	100		2	100	
20–22	7	2	28.6	0.151	6	85.7	0.924
23–25	10	3	30		9	90	
Above 26	1	1	100		1	100	

**Notes:** \*Rubella IgM,  $\chi^2=8.891$ ,  $df=5$ ,  $P=0.113$ ; rubella IgG,  $\chi^2=6.010$ ,  $df=5$ ,  $P=0.305$ ; \*\*rubella IgM,  $\chi^2=4.549$ ,  $df=3$ ,  $P=0.151$ ; rubella IgG,  $\chi^2=3.333$ ,  $df=3$ ,  $P=0.924$ .

**Abbreviation:** Ig, immunoglobulin.

**Table 2** Seroprevalence of rubella IgM and IgG antibodies among pregnant women according to their trimester of pregnancy

Trimester of pregnancy	Number analyzed	Rubella IgM			Rubella IgG		
		Number positive	Percentage	P-value	Number positive	Percentage	P-value
First	31	11	35.5	0.896	28	90.3	0.253
Second	82	33	40.2		79	96.3	
Third	47	18	38.3		42	89.4	
Total	160	62	38.8		149	93.1	

**Notes:** Rubella IgM,  $\chi^2=0.220$ ,  $df=2$ ,  $P=0.896$ ; rubella IgG,  $\chi^2=2.745$ ,  $df=2$ ,  $P=0.253$ .

**Abbreviation:** Ig, immunoglobulin.

## Risk factors for rubella virus

Because rubella is predominantly a childhood disease, situations that involve or result in having numerous children around were considered in this study as possible risk factors. Examples include polygamy, occupation type, and place of residence (Table 5). All the possible risk factors considered in this study were, however, not significant. Analysis (IgM and IgG) showed that age (pregnant women, IgM,  $\chi^2=8.891$ ,  $df=5$ ,  $P=0.113$ , and IgG,  $\chi^2=6.010$ ,  $df=5$ ,  $P=0.305$ ; nonpregnant women IgM,  $\chi^2=4.549$ ,  $df=3$ ,  $P=0.208$ , and IgG,  $\chi^2=3.333$ ,  $df=3$ ,  $P=0.343$ ), trimester of pregnancy (IgM- $\chi^2=0.220$ ,  $df=2$ ,  $P=0.896$ , and IgG- $\chi^2=2.745$ ,  $df=2$ ,  $P=0.253$ ), reproductive

characteristics studied, sociodemographic data gathered, and clinical characteristics observed were not significant risk factors for rubella virus infection for pregnant or nonpregnant women (where applicable), as shown in Tables 1–4 and 6. The level of awareness and knowledge of rubella was very low, despite the fact that the majority of the pregnant women were educated to the tertiary level (Figure 1).

## Discussion

About 93.1% of the pregnant women had IgG antibodies to rubella virus. This value is similar to the 97.9% prevalence reported by Mohammed et al<sup>10</sup> in Zaria, 96.1% prevalence

**Table 3** Seroprevalence of rubella IgM and IgG antibodies among pregnant women according to their reproductive characteristics

Reproductive characteristic	Number analyzed	Rubella IgM			Rubella IgG		
		Number positive	Percentage	P-value	Number positive	Percentage	P-value
Term deliveries							
None	66	24	36.4	0.671	59	89.4	0.381
1–4	76	29	38.2		72	94.7	
5–8	15	8	53.3		15	100	
9–12	3	1	33.3		3	100	
Preterm deliveries							
None	144	56	38.9	0.914	133	92.4	0.252
1–4	16	6	37.5		16	100	
Spontaneous abortions							
None	127	48	37.8	0.627	117	92.1	0.327
1–4	33	14	42.4		32	97	
Live births							
None	68	26	38.2	0.984	61	89.7	0.413
1–4	73	28	42.4		69	94.5	
5–8	17	7	41.2		17	100	
9–12	2	1	50		2	100	
Stillbirths							
None	146	55	37.7	0.377	135	92.5	0.568
1–4	13	7	53.8		13	100	
5–8	1	0	0		1	100	
Surviving children							
None	71	28	39.4	0.915	64	90.1	0.317
1–4	75	28	37.3		71	94.7	
5–8	14	6	42.9		14	100	
Malformed children							
None	157	62	39.5	0.164	157	92.4	0.859
1–4	3	0	0		3	100	

**Abbreviation:** Ig, immunoglobulin.

**Table 4** Seroprevalence of rubella IgM and IgG antibodies among pregnant women according to their sociodemographic data

Sociodemographic data	Number analyzed	Rubella IgM			Rubella IgG		
		Number positive	Percentage	P-value	Number positive	Percentage	P-value
Marital status							
Married	158	61	38.6	0.330	147	93	0.928
Separated	1	1	100		1	100	
Engaged	1	0	0		1	100	
Educational status							
None	11	6	54.5	0.612	11	100	0.601
Primary	6	2	33.3		6	100	
Secondary	40	17	42.5		36	90	
Tertiary	103	37	36		96	93.2	
Religion							
Christianity	64	23	36	0.551	59	92.2	0.702
Islam	96	39	40.6		90	93.8	
Occupation							
Student	59	24	40.7	0.859	55	93.2	0.983
Worker	61	22	36.1		57	93.4	
Housewife	40	16	40		37	92.5	

**Abbreviation:** Ig, immunoglobulin.

reported by Tamer et al<sup>18</sup> in the western region of Turkey, and 88.6% prevalence reported by Fokunang et al<sup>19</sup> in Cameroon. The high prevalence obtained may have been due to a sustained infection and the development of antibodies to rubella virus. This suggests that rubella virus is prevalent in the study area and that the majority of the pregnant women had previously

been exposed to the virus. The figure obtained in this study is, however, much higher than the 53%, 7%, 68.5%, 54.1%, and 76% reported in other parts of Nigeria by Onakewhor and Chiwuzie,<sup>11</sup> Agbede et al,<sup>12</sup> Bamgboye et al,<sup>13</sup> Bukbuk et al,<sup>14</sup> and Onyenekwe et al<sup>15</sup> in Benin City, Ilorin, Ibadan, Maiduguri, and Lagos, respectively. This indicates that the distribution

**Table 5** Seroprevalence of rubella IgM and IgG antibodies among pregnant women according to risk factors

Risk factors	Number analyzed	Rubella IgM			Rubella IgG		
		Number positive	Percentage	P-value	Number positive	Percentage	P-value
Marriage type							
Polygamous	34	15	44.1	0.469	34	100	0.074
Monogamous	126	47	37.3		115	91.3	
Marriage							
First	145	57	39.3	0.651	134	92.4	0.269
Second or more	15	5	33.3		15	100	
Occupation type							
Involving children	78	30	38.5	0.931	71	91	0.304
Not involving children	25	9	36		25	100	
Unemployed	57	23	40.4		53	93	
Husband's occupation							
Involving children	17	6	35.3	0.816	16	94.1	0.776
Not involving children	137	53	38.7		127	92.7	
Unemployed	6	3	50		6	100	
Type of housing							
Urban	129	50	38.8	0.996	121	93.8	0.492
Rural	31	12	38.7		28	90.3	
Number of children living in house							
None	62	22	35.5	0.428	57	91.9	0.476
Below 5	56	25	44.6		50	89.3	
5–9	28	11	39.3		28	100	
10–14	10	3	30		10	100	
15–19	1	1	100		1	100	
20 and above	3	0	0		3	100	

**Abbreviation:** Ig, immunoglobulin.

**Table 6** Seroprevalence of rubella IgM and IgG antibodies among pregnant and nonpregnant women according to clinical symptoms associated with rubella

Clinical symptoms	Number analyzed	Rubella IgM			Rubella IgG		
		Number positive	Percentage	P-value	Number positive	Percentage	P-value
<b>Pregnant women</b>							
Mild fever							
Yes	26	10	38.5	0.974	25	96.2	0.505
No	134	52	38.8		124	92.5	
Lymphadenopathy							
Yes	0	0	0		0	0	
No	160	62	38.8		149	93.1	
Rash							
Yes	5	2	40	0.954	5	100	0.537
No	155	60	38.7		144	93	
Headache							
Yes	9	3	33.3	0.731	8	89	0.605
No	151	59	39.1		141	93.4	
Arthralgia							
Yes	23	7	30.4	0.376	22	95.7	0.605
No	137	55	40.1		127	92.7	
<b>Nonpregnant women</b>							
Mild fever							
Yes	2	1	50	0.761	2	100	0.619
No	18	7	38.9		16	88.8	
Lymphadenopathy							
Yes	1	0	0	0.402	1	100	0.732
No	19	8	42.1		17	89.5	
Rash							
Yes	1	0	0	0.402	1	100	0.732
No	19	8	42.1		17	89.5	
Headache							
Yes	1	0	0	0.402	1	100	0.732
No	19	8	42.1		17	89.5	
Arthralgia							
Yes	2	1	50	0.761	2	100	0.619
No	18	7	38.9		16	88.8	

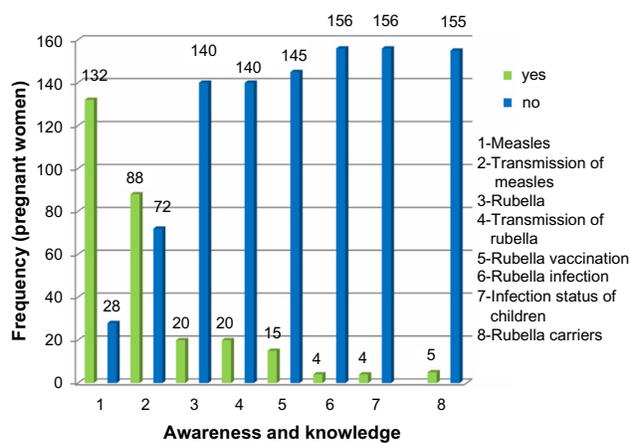
**Abbreviation:** Ig, immunoglobulin.

of rubella virus across Nigeria varies for reasons that could possibly be climatic. The development of IgG antibody is an effort made by the immune system to help neutralize the virus. This antibody prolongs life and confers immunity against reinfection. Therefore, it is correct to assume that the pregnant women that had IgG antibodies are immune.

A clearer picture was, however, seen when the seroprevalence of IgM antibody to rubella virus was also considered. A prevalence of 38.8% was obtained among the pregnant women for IgM antibody. Significantly, 36.9% of these pregnant women also had IgG antibody, suggesting either reinfection or resolving primary infection and that they were not actually immune as concluded earlier, but were still in the recovery stage, although this was not confirmed with an avidity test. Most of these women were in their second and third trimesters of pregnancy, suggesting that they were infected earlier in pregnancy, as virtually all infected persons should have developed IgG antibodies

by 30 days postinfection.<sup>20</sup> These pregnant women's fetuses should therefore not be excluded from the risk of CRS. The 38.8% prevalence obtained is much higher than any that has been reported in Nigeria. Ogbonnaya et al,<sup>16</sup> Onakewhor and Chiwuzie,<sup>11</sup> Pennap et al,<sup>17</sup> and Agbede et al<sup>12</sup> reported prevalences of 6.8%, 10%, 4.2%, and 1.1% in Abia State, Benin City, Makurdi, and Ilorin, respectively.

The high prevalence obtained in the present study suggests the occurrence of an outbreak during the time of the study that might have gone unnoticed, as outbreaks of rubella may not always be recognized in developing countries, such as Nigeria, and rubella-induced rashes are often misdiagnosed. The result goes further to confirm the reported alarmingly increased incidence of rubella in Nigeria between 2009 (234 cases) and 2011 (3,691 cases) by the World Health Organization.<sup>21</sup> Between 2010 and 2011, there was an eightfold increase in the number of rubella cases from 450 to 3,691 and then a decline in cases, with 239 and 88 cases, respectively, reported in 2012 and 2013.



**Figure 1** Frequency of the level of awareness and knowledge of rubella.  
**Note:** 1,2,...,8 represent different factors or variables as listed beside the figure. For example, 1 - awareness and knowledge of measles, 2 - awareness and knowledge of transmission of measles, etc. Low and high values can be seen from the frequency (number of pregnant women).

The nonpregnant women also had high prevalence of IgG and IgM antibodies of 90% and 40%, respectively. The 90% IgG antibody prevalence is much higher than the 77% prevalence reported by Onyenekwe et al<sup>17</sup> in nonpregnant women in Lagos. However, they observed similar prevalence in pregnant (76%) and nonpregnant women (77%), as also noted in the present study. Seeing as nonpregnant women were involved in the study in order to determine if the risk of infection was higher before or after pregnancy, results showed that risk of infection was high for both groups. This goes a long way to show that although pregnant women are at a greater risk due to fetal infection, attention should not only be placed on them but on the entire population, as they will serve as carriers and a source of infection, which is also a concern. In addition, the higher prevalence of IgM antibody seen in the nonpregnant women further supports the occurrence of an outbreak during the study.

Just as reported by Mohammed et al,<sup>10</sup> the prevalence of rubella antibodies did not increase with age. This went against many other studies in Nigeria that reported increase with age. This was probably due to the high endemicity of the virus in Zaria, as it is in constant circulation. As such, age and many other factors do not seem to affect the risk of infection. Antibodies were found in all the trimesters of pregnancy, with the highest prevalence being in the second trimester for both antibodies. This agrees with the work of Agbede et al,<sup>12</sup> but contrasts with the reports of Bamgboye et al<sup>13</sup> and Fokunang et al,<sup>19</sup> which showed the highest prevalence in pregnant women in their first trimester. The highest prevalence observed in the second trimester may have been because most of the pregnant women presented at the antenatal clinic in their fourth and fifth months of pregnancy.

The virus is so much in constant circulation that prevalence did not differ much with the reproductive characteristics and sociodemographic data studied. However little, the prevalence of both antibodies was seen to increase with parity and all the other reproductive characteristics studied. Such increased prevalence was also seen in the studies carried out by Bukbuk et al<sup>14</sup> and Mohammed et al,<sup>10</sup> which showed increased prevalence with parity, but contrasts with the study carried out by Agbede et al,<sup>12</sup> which showed a higher prevalence in primigravid women. The reproductive characteristics were not statistically significant with the presence of IgM antibody. No previous study has studied the association between the listed reproductive characteristics and risk of infection. However, Agbede et al<sup>12</sup> reported that multigravidity was not a predisposing factor to rubella virus infection, with primigravid women showing higher prevalence. The study carried out by Onakewhor and Chiwuzie<sup>11</sup> also reported higher prevalence in nulliparous women, but in this case with nulliparity being associated with the risk for rubella infection. The result from this study suggests that the reproductive characteristics studied are not significant predisposing factors to rubella infection or immunity.

There was little deviation in prevalence with regard to educational status. Despite the fact that the majority of the pregnant women and all the nonpregnant women were educated up to the tertiary level, the level of awareness and knowledge of rubella and its transmission was very low among the study and control population. This low level of awareness was also seen in the study carried out by Mohammed et al<sup>10</sup> in Zaria. This poses a serious problem, as knowledge of a disease and its mode of transmission is important in its prevention and control.

With both antibodies, pregnant women who knew about rubella and how it can be transmitted, the infection status of their children, and the availability of possible carriers around them all had a higher prevalence. This poses a serious problem, as it is obvious that knowledge of rubella and its mode of transmission do not prevent infection. This emphasizes that vaccination is the best means of prevention, and enlightenment without vaccination will achieve nothing.

Of the 15 pregnant women who claimed to have been previously vaccinated, eight were positive for rubella IgM antibody, indicating recent infection. Owing to the fact that women are advised not to become pregnant within 3 months of vaccination, the presence of IgM antibodies in these pregnant women was most probably not due to vaccination, and may have been as a result of the women not knowing exactly what they were vaccinated for and confusing it with rubella

vaccination, or they simply misunderstood the question. Previous studies mostly consisted of pregnant women who had never been vaccinated. For the control population, who were students of a tertiary institution, none of them had ever been vaccinated; none of them knew their infection status nor did any of them know of possible carriers around them. This is a serious problem, as it is expected that students should be more enlightened, but that was not the case with these women.

None of the characteristics considered to be risk factors was a statistically significant predisposing factor to rubella infection. Some of the common clinical symptoms associated with rubella virus infection were observed in the pregnant women. They included mild fever, rash, headache, and arthralgia (painful joints). None of the pregnant women made complaints of tender, swollen lymph nodes. This is similar to the report by Agbede et al,<sup>12</sup> who observed that only one pregnant woman complained of swollen lymph nodes. The pregnant women made complaints mostly of fever and aching joints. Very few of these women were, however, positive for rubella infection (IgM antibody), suggesting that the fever and aching joints were due to other factors. This result shows that most of the infected patients were asymptomatic, and none of the clinical symptoms was significantly associated with the risk of infection.

## Conclusion

The prevalence of rubella IgG antibody among pregnant (93.1%) and nonpregnant women (90%) was high, suggesting a sustained infection in the population and indicating endemicity. Outbreaks and possibly reinfections are occurring in Zaria, and are going unnoticed due to the absence of clinical symptoms. The fetuses of pregnant women in Zaria are predisposed to CRS due to the presence of IgM and IgG antibodies. A sustained infection in Zaria makes possible risk factors and clinical symptoms that were studied irrelevant, and the awareness level of rubella virus and the infection it causes is very low.

## Recommendations

It is essential for a national rubella vaccination program to be initiated in Nigeria. US recommendations are for childhood vaccination to prevent epidemics, combined with the vaccination of susceptible nonpregnant adolescent and adult females.<sup>11</sup> Pregnant women and women attending preconception programs should be screened for rubella, and postpartum vaccination should be done for seronegative women.

The low level of awareness emphasizes the need for women to be enlightened about rubella infection, its dangers,

and how it can be prevented. As such, rubella should be included in the health talks given to pregnant women in antenatal education programs and women in preconception programs. Measures should be taken to ensure that outbreaks do not go unnoticed and are eventually stopped to prevent the free reign of rubella virus.

Finally, pregnant women should be advised to seek antenatal care earlier. This way, pregnancy can be more accurately monitored. Also congenital anomalies and their risk burdens can be better assessed and arrested in good time.

## Limitations of the study

During the study, many of the pregnant women presented at the antenatal clinic in the second trimester (about 5 months), making it difficult to adequately assess the risk burdens associated with infection with rubella virus. Also, the majority of the pregnant women did not want to take part in the study, saying it was not necessary and they did not need it. This made sample collection very difficult and was discouraging.

## Acknowledgments

The authors are grateful to the Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Science, Ahmadu Bello University and the entire staff of the Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department, Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital, for their contribution to the study. This work was carried out in the World Bank/Federal Government of Nigeria sponsored Science and Technology Education Post-Basic (Step-B) Projects Laboratory housed in the Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Science, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria.

## Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

## References

1. Mayo Clinic. Diseases and conditions: rubella – prevention. 2011. Available from: <http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/rubella/DS00332/DSECTION=prevention>. Accessed March 30, 2012.
2. Willey J, Sherwood L, Woolverton C. Human diseases caused by viruses and prions. In: *Prescott's Microbiology*. 8th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill; 2011:905–906.
3. Brooks GF, Carroll KC, Butel JN, Morse SA, Mietzer TA. Rubella (German Measles) Virus. In: *Jawetz, Melnick, and Adelberg's Medical Microbiology*. 26th ed. McGraw-Hill Lange Companies U.S.A; 2013: 607–612.
4. Hesketh LM. Togavirus: Rubella. In: Greenwood D, Barer M, Slack R, Irving W edited *Medical Microbiology, A guide to Medical Infections: Pathogenesis, Immunity, Laboratory Investigations and Control*. 18th ed. Churchill, Livingstone, Elsevier, Edinburgh; 2012: 602–606.
5. Kimberlin WD. Rubella virus. In: Richman DD, Whitley JR, Hayden GF, editors. *Clinical Virology*. 2nd ed. Washington: American Society for Microbiology; 2002:1211–1226.
6. Haaheim LR, Pattison JR, Whitley RJ, editors. *A Practical Guide to Clinical Virology*. 2nd ed. Hoboken (NJ): John Wiley and Sons; 2002.

7. World Health Organization. Rubella: fact sheet 367. 2012. Available from: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs367/en>. Accessed June 26, 2014.
8. Brooks FG, Carroll CK, Butel SJ, Morse AS. *Jawetz, Melnick and Adelberg's Medical Microbiology*. 24th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill; 2007.
9. Lombardo PC. Dermatological manifestations of rubella. Available from: <http://emedicine.medscape.com/article/1133108-overview>. 2011. Accessed March 22, 2012.
10. Mohammed DA, Shittu O, Sadauki H, Olayinka A, Kolawole B, Adejo D. Prevalence of rubella IgG antibodies among pregnant women in Zaria, Nigeria. *Int Health*. 2010;2(2):156–159.
11. Onakewhor JU, Chiwuzie J. Seroprevalence survey of rubella infection in pregnancy at the University of Benin Teaching Hospital, Benin City, Nigeria. *Niger J Clin Pract*. 2011;14(2):140–145.
12. Agbede OO, Adeyemi OO, Olatinwo AW, Salisu TJ, Kolawole OM. Seroprevalence of antenatal rubella in University of Ibadan Teaching Hospital. *Open Public Health J*. 2011;4:10–16.
13. Bamgboye AE, Afolabi KA, Esumeh FI, Enweani IB. Prevalence of rubella antibody in pregnant women in Ibadan, Nigeria. *West Afr J Med*. 2004;23(3):245–248.
14. Bukbuk DN, el Nafaty AU, Obed JY. Prevalence of rubella-specific IgG antibody in non-immunized pregnant women in Maiduguri, north eastern Nigeria. *Cent Eur J Public Health*. 2002;10(1–2):21–23.
15. Onyenekwe CC, Kehinde-Abgeyangi TA, Ofor US, Arinola OG. Prevalence of rubella-IgG antibody in women of childbearing age in Lagos, Nigeria. *West Afr J Med*. 2000;19(1):23–26.
16. Ogbonnaya EC, Chinedu EK, John A, Esther A. Survey of the seroprevalence of IgM antibodies in pregnant women infected with rubella virus. *J Biotech Pharm Res*. 2012;3(1):10–14.
17. Pennap G, Amauche G, Ajoge H, Gabadi S, Agwale S, Forbi J. Serologic survey of specific rubella virus IgM in the sera of pregnant women in Makurdi, Benue State, Nigeria. *Afr J Reprod Health*. 2009;13(2):69–73.
18. Tamer GS, Dundar D, Caliskan E. Seroprevalence of *Toxoplasma gondii*, rubella and cytomegalovirus among pregnant women in western region of Turkey. *Clin Invest Med*. 2008;32(1):E43–E47.
19. Fokunang CN, Chia J, Ndumbe P, Mbu P, Atashili J. Clinical studies on seroprevalence of rubella virus in pregnant women of Cameroon regions. *Afr J Clin Exp Microbiol*. 2010;11(2):79–94.
20. ClinLab Navigator. Rubella. 2013. Available from: <http://www.clinlabnavigator.com/rubella.html>. Accessed February 11, 2013.
21. World Health Organization. WHO vaccine-preventable diseases: monitoring system. 2014 global summary. 2014. Available from: [http://apps.who.int/immunization\\_monitoring/globalsummary/countries?countrycriteria\[country\]\[\]=NGA](http://apps.who.int/immunization_monitoring/globalsummary/countries?countrycriteria[country][]=NGA). Accessed June 25, 2014.

## International Journal of Women's Health

### Publish your work in this journal

The International Journal of Women's Health is an international, peer-reviewed open-access journal publishing original research, reports, editorials, reviews and commentaries on all aspects of women's healthcare including gynecology, obstetrics, and breast cancer. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes

Submit your manuscript here: <http://www.dovepress.com/international-journal-of-womens-health-journal>

Dovepress

a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.