
biological studies on herpes simplex virus

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Primary infections with HSV lead to the establishment of a permanent latent infection where the virus hides in the nerve ganglia. Virus can be reactivated from the dormant stage and a recurrent infection with clinical or subclinical manifestations result. Both a primary and a recurrent infection stimulates the humoral and cellular immune systems. Antibodies specific for HSV are produced early in the infection and the immunoglobulins of IgA, IgM and IgG classes are demonstrable. In the present work, an ELISA technique was used to detect HSV-I and II specific immunoglobulin classes in both serum and saliva. The study was performed on two age groups: 1-64 adults aged between 16-24 years. 2-61 children aged between 6-24 months. All these subjects were apparently healthy. 1] IgM First group and IgG in Tested for HSV-I specific IgA, serum and saliva and the results were as follows* 68.9% were +ve for HSV-1 specific 19A in serum and saliva.* 8.2% were +ve for HSV-1 specific 19G in serum and saliva.* 1.6% were +ve for HSV-1 specific 19M in serum and saliva. 2] Second group Tested for HSV-II specific 19A, 19G and 19M in serum and saliva and the results were as follows : * 87.5% were +ve for HSV-II specific 19A in serum and saliva.* 31.3% were +ve for HSV-II specific 19G in serum and saliva.* 31.3% were +ve for HSV-II specific 19M in serum and saliva. From the results, it was found that HSV specific 19A is the most common immunoglobulin detected in both serum and saliva followed by 19G then 19M. Also, the results obtained from both serum and saliva are nearly similar which reflects the feasibility of using saliva for diagnosis of HSV-infection or for serological surveys.