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

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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, genus Rubivirus. The virus causes a mild rash-like disease that is associated with low-grade fever, lymphadenopathy, and a short-lived morbilliform rash. 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.

Transmitted in airborne droplets when infected people sneeze or cough, rubella is an acute, usually mild viral disease traditionally affecting susceptible children and
young adults worldwide. Rubella infection just before conception and in early pregnancy may result in miscarriage, fetal death, or congenital defects known as congenital rubella syndrome (CRS), 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.

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, such as Nigeria. Epidemics occur every 6–10 years, with explosive pandemics occurring every 20–25 years. Epidemics in tropical countries usually pass unrecognized, due to the lack of significant clinical symptoms in affected children.

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. Most publications on the incidence and prevalence of rubella infection conducted in Nigeria have been on either IgM or IgG, but not both. 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°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.
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%) had 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     | Percentage | P-value | Number     | Percentage | P-value |
| Pregnant women*  |                | positive   |            |         | positive   |            |         |
| 18–22            | 23             | 10         | 43.5       | 0.113   | 20         | 87         | 0.305   |
| 23–27            | 52             | 21         | 40.4       | 1.1     | 47         | 90.4       | 0.924   |
| 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        | 0.151   | 2          | 100        | 0.924   |
| 20–22            | 7              | 2          | 28.6       | 0.151   | 6          | 85.7       |         |
| 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.
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 in Zaria, 96.1% prevalence

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### 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       | 28            | 90.3       |
| Second                 | 82             | 33         | 40.2       | 79            | 96.3       | 0.253   |
| 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.

### 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       | 59            | 89.4       |
| 1–4                         | 76             | 29         | 38.2       | 72            | 94.7       |
| 5–8                         | 15             | 8          | 53.3       | 15            | 100        | 0.381   |
| 9–12                        | 3              | 1          | 33.3       | 3             | 100        |
| Preterm deliveries          |                |            |            |                |            |         |
| None                        | 144            | 56         | 38.9       | 133           | 92.4       | 0.252   |
| 1–4                         | 16             | 6          | 37.5       | 16            | 100        |
| Spontaneous abortions       |                |            |            |                |            |         |
| None                        | 127            | 48         | 37.8       | 117           | 92.1       | 0.327   |
| 1–4                         | 33             | 14         | 42.4       | 32            | 97         |
| Live births                 |                |            |            |                |            |         |
| None                        | 68             | 26         | 38.2       | 61            | 89.7       |
| 1–4                         | 73             | 28         | 42.4       | 69            | 94.5       | 0.413   |
| 5–8                         | 17             | 7          | 41.2       | 17            | 100        |
| 9–12                        | 2              | 1          | 50         | 2             | 100        |
| Stillbirths                 |                |            |            |                |            |         |
| None                        | 146            | 55         | 37.7       | 135           | 92.5       |
| 1–4                         | 13             | 7          | 53.8       | 13            | 100        | 0.568   |
| 5–8                         | 1              | 0          | 0          | 1             | 100        |
| Surviving children          |                |            |            |                |            |         |
| None                        | 71             | 28         | 39.4       | 64            | 90.1       |
| 1–4                         | 75             | 28         | 37.3       | 71            | 94.7       | 0.317   |
| 5–8                         | 14             | 6          | 42.9       | 14            | 100        |
| Malformed children          |                |            |            |                |            |         |
| None                        | 157            | 62         | 39.5       | 157           | 92.4       | 0.859   |
| 1–4                         | 3              | 0          | 0          | 3             | 100        |

Abbreviation: Ig, immunoglobulin.
Rubella-specific IgM and IgG in pregnant Nigerian women

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

| Sociodemographic data | Number analyzed | Rubella IgM | Percentage | P-value | Rubella IgG | Percentage | P-value |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|---------|-------------|------------|---------|
|                       |                 | Number positive |           |         | Number positive |           |         |
| 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       |         | 11          | 100        |         |
| Primary               | 6               | 2            | 33.3       | 0.612   | 6           | 100        | 0.601   |
| 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       |         | 55          | 93.2       |         |
| Worker                | 61              | 22           | 36.1       | 0.859   | 57          | 93.4       | 0.983   |
| Housewife             | 40              | 16           | 40         |         | 37          | 92.5       |         |

Abbreviation: Ig, immunoglobulin.

reported by Tamer et al\(^1\) in the western region of Turkey, and 88.6% prevalence reported by Fokunang et al\(^1\) 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,\(^1\) Agbede et al,\(^1\) Bamgbaye et al,\(^1\) Bukbuk et al,\(^1\) and Onyenekwe et al\(^1\) 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 | Percentage | P-value | Rubella IgG | Percentage | P-value |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|---------|-------------|------------|---------|
|                      |                 | Number positive |           |         | Number positive |           |         |
| 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       |         | 71          | 91         |         |
| Not involving children | 25          | 9            | 36         | 0.931   | 25          | 100        | 0.304   |
| Unemployed           | 57              | 23           | 40.4       |         | 53          | 93         |         |
| Husband’s occupation |                 |              |            |         |              |            |         |
| Involving children   | 17              | 6            | 35.3       |         | 16          | 94.1       |         |
| Not involving children | 137         | 53           | 38.7       | 0.816   | 127         | 92.7       | 0.776   |
| 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       |         | 57          | 91.9       |         |
| Below 5              | 56              | 25           | 44.6       |         | 50          | 89.3       |         |
| 5–9                  | 28              | 11           | 39.3       | 0.428   | 28          | 100        | 0.476   |
| 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.
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.20 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.16 Onakewhor and Chiwuzie,11 Pennap et al,17 and Agbede et al12 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.21 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.

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 analyzed | Number positive | Percentage | P-value | Number positive | Percentage | P-value |
| Pregnannt women                    |                 |             |             |         |                 |             |         |
| 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       |         |
| Nonpregnant women                  |                 |             |             |         |                 |             |         |
| 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.
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\textsuperscript{14} and Mohammed et al,\textsuperscript{10} which showed increased prevalence with parity, but contrasts with the study carried out by Agbede et al,\textsuperscript{12} 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\textsuperscript{12} 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\textsuperscript{11} 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\textsuperscript{10} 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.,12 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.11 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.

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**Disclosure**

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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