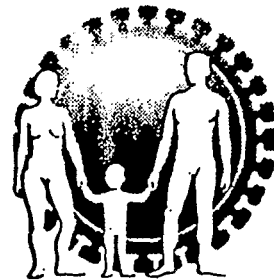


IV International Conference on Aids

June 12-16, 1988, Stockholm, Sweden



ABSTRACT FORM

ONLY THIS OFFICIAL FORM IS ACCEPTABLE as the original submission. In addition, 5 copies on white bond paper should be submitted together with this original abstract form.

1. Type within the blue lines. Title, Authors' names, Affiliations, City, State or Country and Abstract. Underline name of presenting author.

2. Abstracts submitted under category:
Indicate your first preference by "1" and second preference by "2"
(See Call for Abstracts)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A	D	G
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	E	H
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	F	I

SEROEPIDEMIOLOGY OF HTLV-I IN IVORY COAST

M. Verdier*, A. Sangare**, F. Denis*, A. Gaye****, G. Gersh-Damet**, J.L. Rey**, B. Soro**, G. Leonard*, M. Mounier*, J. Hugon*, F. Barin***.

*Department of Virology, Limoges, France, ** Pasteur Institut and INSP, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, *** Department of Virology, Tours, France, ****, University of Dakar, Dakar, Senegal.

Objective : To evaluate the HTLV-I prevalence and to identify risk groups in Ivory Coast.

Methods : Approximately 3000 sera from different groups (symptomless individuals, prostitutes, hospitalized patients, prisoners, etc...) and several region of Ivory Coast were tested for antibody to HTLV-1 by a indirect immunofluorescence assay using the HUT 102 B2 cell line. The confirmations of doubtful and positive sera were obtained by Western blot using the same HTLV-I strain. Sera were considered as positive for antibody to HTLV-I when reactive to the gag encoded proteins p19 and p24.

Results : The prevalence in the healthy adult population was 1.6 % (1.5 % for the males and 1.7 % for the females), with the same prevalence in either rural (1.7 %) or urban area (1.5 %). The prevalence in the prostitutes groups varied from 5.7 % to 10.5 % in three areas and was decreasing with increasing socioeconomic level. The prevalences for diabetic patients and transfused patients with sickle cell anemia were 1.8 % and 3.8 %, respectively. The seroprevalence for patients with tuberculosis was 3.8%.

The highest prevalences were observed in neurologic patients (10.5 %) and lepers (13.8 %).

The seroprevalence increases with age from 0.6 % to 14.3 % in the general population.

Conclusion : This study shows that HTLV-1 is widely spread in Ivory Coast. The evaluation of the risk of coexposures to HTLV-1, HIV-1 and HIV-2 is under study.

3. Name of presenting author F. BARIN Service Pr F. DENIS
Affiliation/Institution DUPUYTREN HOSPITAL
Mailing address (business) Department of Microbiology
87042 LIMOGES FRANCE
Telephone (area code incl) 55.05.61.66 Telex No. 580950

4. Mail this original Abstract Form plus 5 copies to:
IV International Conference on AIDS
c/o Stockholm Convention Bureau
P.O. Box 6911, S-102 39 Stockholm, Sweden

ABSTRACTS MUST BE RECEIVED NOT LATER THAN JANUARY 31, 1988

ORSTOM Fonds Documentaire

19 AVR. 1990

N° : 27.957 ex 1

Cote : B M VIII P 11