

Serum Level of Anti-*Toxoplasma Gondii* IgG among the Individuals with/without Migraine

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Original Article

Introduction: More than 500 million people throughout the world are infected with *Toxoplasma gondii*. On the other hand, migraine is known as the most common pain syndrome. The aim of this study was to detect anti-*Toxoplasma gondii* IgG in the serum of individuals with and without migraine.

Methods: In this descriptive-analytical study, 50 person (7 male & 43 female, in the age range of 20-60 years) with history and symptoms of migraine (case group), and 50 individuals (7 male & 43 female, in the age range of 20-60 years) without migraine (control group) were selected randomly. Blood samples (5 ml) were collected from all the selected people, and the serum level of anti-*Toxoplasma gondii* IgG were determined using Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) technique. In this test, 10 IU/ml of anti-*Toxoplasma gondii* IgG was considered as the minimum titer. For statistical analysis SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL; Version 18 software and -Chi-square and t-tests were used.

Results: 38% of the patients with migraine and 32% of the control group had anti-*Toxoplasma gondii* IgG above 10 IU/ml. The mean amount of anti-T. gondii IgG in the serums of case group was 173.42 IU/ml, while it was 68.25 IU/ml in the control group, the mean amount of Toxo-IgG in migraine positive group was 2.5 time higher than the amount in the control group ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: According to the results of this study it is concluded that the serum level of anti-*Toxoplasma gondii* IgG in migraine positive persons is significantly higher than the migraine negative individuals. Therefore, it is recommended that the patients disordered with migraine be tested for chronic toxoplasmosis.

Keywords: Antibody IgG, *Toxoplasma gondii*, Chronic toxoplasmosis, Migraine, ELISA.

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