

# High seroprevalence of cytomegalovirus, herpes simplex type 1 virus and epstein barr virus infection among human immunodeficiency virus-infected adults Elevada seroprevalencia de citomegalovirus, virus herpes simplex tipo 1 y virus epstein barr en adultos

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**Background:** Cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes simplex type 1 (HSV-1) and Epstein Barr virus (EBV) are latent persistent infections. Their reactivation may cause illnesses and death in human immunodeficiency virus-infected (HIV) people. World wide seroprevalence of these viruses is over 50%. In Chile, information is not available. **Aim:** To determine the seroprevalence of CMV, HSV -1 and EBV in Chilean HIV- infected adults. **Patients and Methods:** A total of 400 HIV- infected adults aged 17 to 67 years (340 males) were studied during 2005 and 2006. CMV, HSV-1 and EBV serum antibodies were measured by enzyme-linked immunoabsorbent assay. **Results:** The mean lapse from the diagnosis of HIV and serum testing was 67 months and 69.5% patients received antiretroviral therapy. Sixty seven percent of the sample were men who had sex with men (MSM). The seroprevalence for CMV, HSV-1 and EBV were 98.5, 92.2 and 99.7%, respectively. No patient had negative antibodies for all three viruses. Male patients that