

SEROPREVALENCE OF TOXOPLASMOSIS AMONG MIGRANT WORKERS FROM DIFFERENT ASIAN COUNTRIES WORKING IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract. A serologic study of *Toxoplasma* antibodies among 501 foreign migrant workers in Malaysia was conducted in a plantation and detention camp. The highest prevalence rate of 46.2% was among Nepalese workers. Statistical analysis indicated the IgG positivity rate among local residents was significantly higher than the migrants studied ($p < 0.05$). The IgM positivity rate showed no significant difference between the two groups ($p > 0.05$). No significant difference in the prevalence rate was noted between the migrants and the local workers when grouped by agricultural and non-agricultural occupations ($p > 0.05$). The continuous introduction of these infections may influence the epidemiology and further compromise efforts in control and prevention. It is therefore important to monitor of non-notifiable diseases.

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