

[The American journal of tropical medicine and hygiene](#) 57(2):187-9; 1997 Aug

doi: 10.4269/ajtmh.1997.57.187

Seroepidemiology of *Rickettsia typhi*, spotted fever group rickettsiae, and *Coxiella burnetti* infection in pregnant women from urban Tanzania

[N M Anstey](#)¹, [H Tissot Dupont](#), [C G Hahn](#), [E D Mwaikambo](#), [M I McDonald](#), [D Raoult](#), [D J Sexton](#)

PMID: **9288814**

DOI: [10.4269/ajtmh.1997.57.187](#)

Abstract

Immunofluorescent antibody (IFA) testing was performed on sera drawn from 150 pregnant women in the port city of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Prevalence of antibodies to *Rickettsia typhi* was 28%, higher than in any of the 12 other African countries in which serosurveys using IFA testing have been performed. Seroprevalence of antibodies to spotted fever group rickettsiae antigens was 25.3%, comparable with that found in other sub-Saharan countries endemic for *Amblyomma* ticks. Only 4.7% of women were seropositive for *Coxiella burnetii*.