Human Cytomegalovirus (HCMV) infects between 50-80% of the adult population in the United States (US). We investigated the demographic predictors of HCMV Immunoglobulin G (IgG) seropositivity and the potential of HCMV IgG seropositive status to predict increased levels of biomarkers associated with vascular injury, a leading cause of death in the US, using a cross-sectional study. Both female and male volunteers (n=710) were recruited from Chapel Hill, NC and the surrounding area. HCMV IgG and four biomarkers of vascular injury, serum amyloid A, C-reactive protein, vascular cell adhesion molecule 1, and intercellular adhesion molecule 1 were analyzed using commercial enzyme linked immunosorbent assays. Of the participants, 56.6% were positive for HCMV. HCMV seropositivity was associated with increased body mass index, increased age, female gender, non-white or Hispanic ethnicity, and a history of smoking. HCMV IgG seropositivity was not observed to predict increased levels of vascular injury biomarkers.

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