

Prevalence of Cytomegalovirus Infection in Homosexual Men, by W. Lawrence Drew, Lawrence Mintz, Richard C. Miner, Michael Sands and Barbara Ketterer © 1981 [The University of Chicago Press](#).

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Abstract

Cytomegalovirus (CMV) was cultured from the urine of 14 of 190 homosexual but none of 101 heterosexual men attending a venereal disease clinic ($P < 0.005$). Viruria was confined to men <30 years of age and was present in 140% of this group. Antibody to CMV was measured in the sera of 139 homosexual and 70 heterosexual men attending the same clinic and in 103 male volunteer blood donors. Titers were found in 94% of homosexual patients but in only 540% of heterosexual patients ($P < 0.005$) and 43% of male volunteer blood donors ($P < 0.005$). The data suggest that sexual transmission is an important mode of spread of CMV among adults and that homosexual men are at greater risk for CMV infections than are heterosexual men. Homosexual men might be considered candidates for the evaluation of the efficacy of CMV vaccines in preventing horizontal transmission of infection.