

The main objective of this study was to determine the actual this disease, as well as to study the direct impact of its risk factors such as diabetes, Hyperlipidemia, obesity, family history, number of family members living as a closed family, and risk factors among male and female herpes zoster patients compared to the control group of people , and to .evaluate the association between herpes zoster infection and these different risk factors

A total of 100 people , 50 patients and 50 control, males and females with an age range of above than 10 to 80 years then all questionnaire data (age, gender, residency, immunosuppression, physical stress, psychological, gender, previous history of covid-19, Blood groups, previous history of chronic diseases, such as cardiac heart disease, stroke, diabetes) were collected. Also, the additional data like occupation, lipid profile, site of . lesion, waist circumference

Herpes zoster or shingles were primarily diagnosed depending on the clinical symptoms characterized by the appearance of skin vesicles on one side of the body, which were distributed in different areas according to site of the dermatome, smears were taken from these vesicles for all patients identified by a typical laboratory method and the work of the Tzancksmear stain, which showed a positive result. In addition, these vesicles fluids samples were used for the purpose of extracting the DNA of the herpes zoster virus using the viral DNA extraction kit and then detecting the presence of the extracted DNA through gel electrophoresis as well as measuring the concentration and purity of the extracted DNA. Then the extracted DNA samples were used to examine the polymerase chain reaction and all these samples gave positive results through relay screening test (Gel electrophoresis). Also, serum samples were taken from all patients, glucose levels and lipid profile tests were estimated , the results were compared with what is found to the . control group

Through the results of the number of cases infected with herpes zoster, it appeared that there was also an increase in the level of infection among males compared to females. Furthermore, according to age, that the highest incidence of (16-22%) the incidence of infection in the age groups from 50-70 years, whether in females or males, which are the age groups most vulnerable to infection according to the results, that there are risk factors that help in a high rate of viral disease, such as factors of physical and psychological stress .and hard work because of their negative impact on the level of immunity in the body

The results also showed a statistically significant differences in the level of blood glucose ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) in patients with herpes zoster, in both female and male patients compared to the level of sugar recorded in the control group. Also, results indicated a significant difference ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) of VLDL in male patients only, compared to the control group ( $P \leq 0.05$ ), while there was no significant difference of the level of LDL, TG, TC , on the other hand, there was no significant differences of in VLDL, HDL, LDL, TG, and TC in female patients .and control