

SUMMARY

The prevalence of antibodies and DNA viral of HHV-8 in 400 donors of blood and 50 receiving of the Fundação Pró-Sangue Hemocentro of São Paulo, through Nested PCR'S techniques and IFI for lithic and latent antigens. A seroprevalence of 4% was detected in the donors of blood and 14% in receiving, significantly high in comparison with the prevalence in donors of blood ($p = 0,002$). There was a significant difference in the prevalence among men 1,8% and 7% in the women ($p= 0,012$; 95% CI 1,14 – 16,6). They were detected DNA of HHV-8 in the plasma and a donor's 6,3% PBMC, and it was sequenced and submitted to the Gene Bank where presented 100% of identity. This allows to define the transmission tax and the need of introducing methods for this agent's selection.