

The 5th EURASIA CONGRESS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

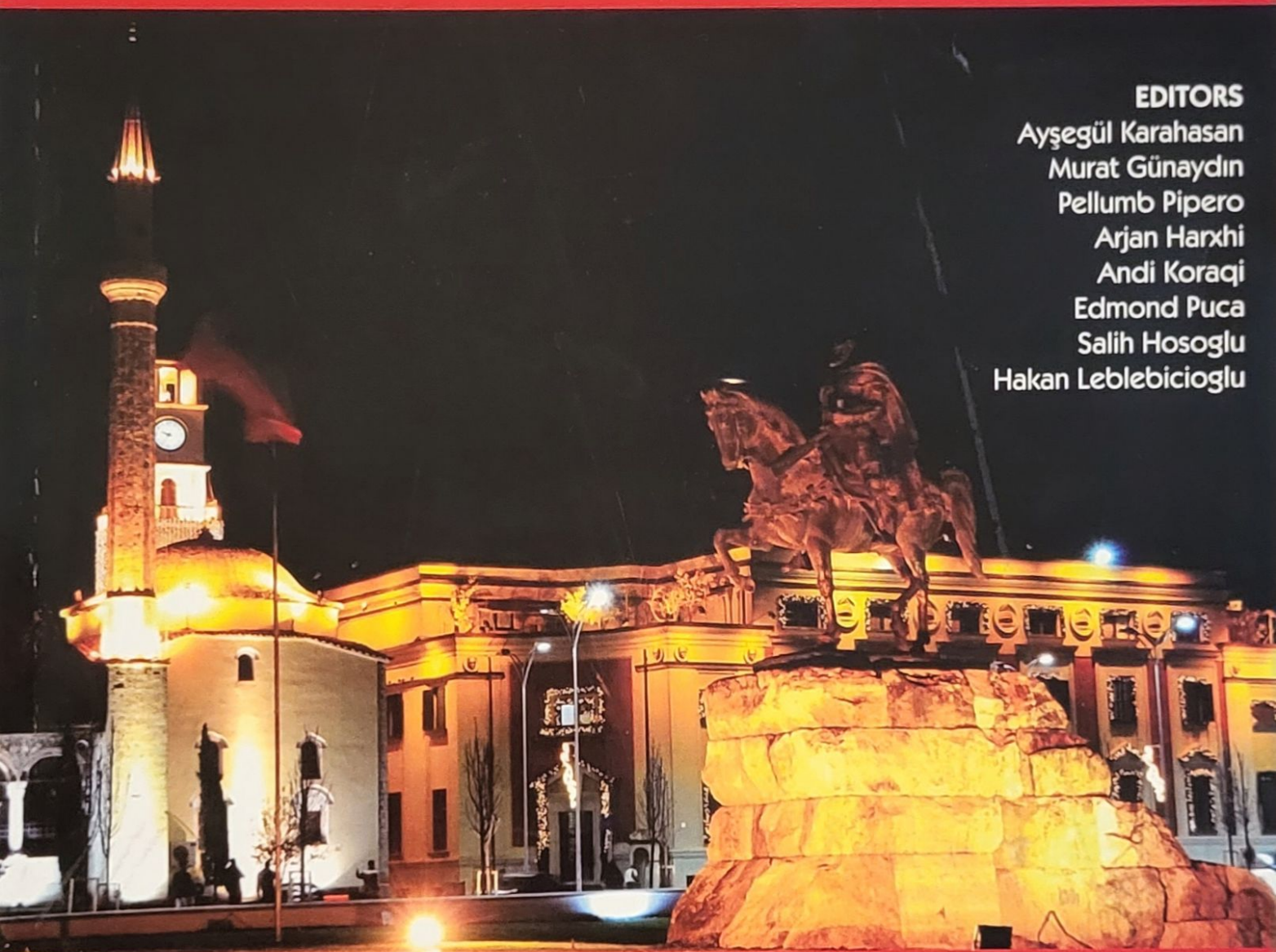
15 - 18 MAY 2013

TIRANA INTERNATIONAL HOTEL & CONFERENCE CENTRE, TIRANA, ALBANIA

"Clinical Microbiology, Infectious Diseases, Immunology and Epidemiology"

EDITORS

Ayşegül Karahasan
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Pellumb Pipero
Arjan Harxhi
Andi Koraqi
Edmond Puca
Salih Hosoglu
Hakan Leblebicioğlu

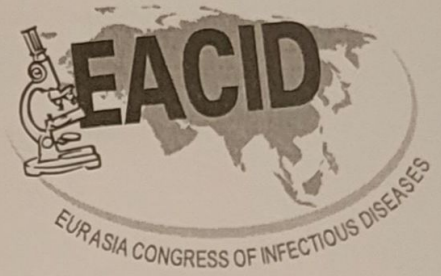


ABSTRACT BOOK

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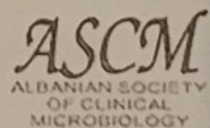
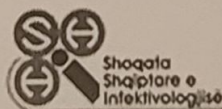
Andi Koraqi

Edmond Puca

Salih Hosoglu

Hakan Leblebicioglu

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Pellumb Pipero

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President of Albanian Society of Microbiology

Scientific Secretary

Salih Hosoglu

Dicle University, Medical Faculty, Department of Infectious Diseases, Diyarbakir, Turkey

Edmond Puca

Service of Infectious Diseases, University Hospital Center, Tirana, Albania

Aysegul Karahasan

Marmara University, Medical Faculty, Department of Clinical Microbiology, Istanbul, Turkey

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Prof. Salih Hosoglu

hosoglu@hotmail.com

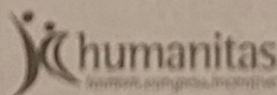
Prof. Aysegul Karahasan

aysegulkarahasan@gmail.com

Local Congress Secretary

Edmond Puca edmond_puca@yahoo.com

Organization



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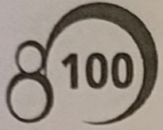
Elmadag, Sisli Istanbul-Turkiye

T: +90 212 247 29 49

F: +90 212 247 42 57

eacid@humanitastour.com.tr

www.eacid.org



The Influence of Age in Human Brucellosis

Mile Bosilkovski, Marija Dimzova

University clinic for infectious diseases and febrile conditions Medical faculty Skopje

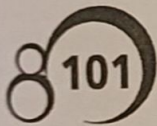
BACKGROUND: to describe the main differences in epidemiological and clinical characteristics of human brucellosis according to patient's age.

Material: the study included 369 patients with brucellosis treated at the University clinic for infectious diseases and febrile conditions in Skopje, Republic of Macedonia during the period 2004 to 2011. The patients were classified into three groups according to their age. Group 1 was composed of 66 patients old 0-16 years, group 2 of 254 patients old 17-60 years, and group 3 included 49 patients older than 60 years. The epidemiological and clinical characteristics of the groups were compared.

RESULTS: Longer illness duration before establishing the diagnosis (median, range 15.3-240 vs. 30.3-360 vs. 30.4-360 days respectively, $p=0.005$), direct contact with animals (38% vs. 66% vs. 76% respectively, $p<0.001$), more prominent weight loss (12% vs. 26% vs. 35% respectively, $p=0.014$) and malaise (56% vs. 73% vs. 80% respectively, $p=0.010$), were significantly more present in groups 3 and 2, than in the group 1. Hepatomegaly (61% vs. 41% vs. 31% respectively, $p=0.003$) and splenomegaly (47% vs. 27% vs. 12% respectively, $p<0.001$) were most frequent in group 1 and respiratory, gastrointestinal and hematological complications were more frequent complication, whereas neurological and genitourinary complications were more frequently present in the other groups. Spondylitis was significantly more common in group 3 (0 vs. 12% vs. 35% respectively) than in other groups. Therapeutic failures were not noted in group 1, and relapses (12% vs. 7% vs. 5% respectively) although insignificantly, were more frequent in this, than in the rest of the groups.

CONCLUSION: Some clinical and epidemiological characteristics have age related pattern in human brucellosis.

Keywords: brucellosis, age distribution, signs and symptoms, relapse, complications



Human Brucellosis in Pregnancy

Seval Bilgiç Atli¹, Serpil Erol², Metin Ingeç³, Hamidullah Uyanik⁴, Zulal Ozkurt²

¹Bulanik State Hospital, Department of Infectious Diseases, Mus/TURKEY

²Atatürk University, Medical School, Department of Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology, Erzurum/TURKEY

³Atatürk University, Medical School, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Erzurum/TURKEY

⁴Atatürk University, Medical School, Department of Microbiology and Clinical Microbiology, Erzurum/TURKEY

OBJECTIVES: Although brucellosis is a worldwide zoonotic disease, studies concerning the effect of brucellosis on human pregnancy is limited and conflicted. Some studies have reported complications such as spontaneous abortion, preterm delivery and stillbirth.

METHODS: To evaluate the effect of brucellosis on pregnancy, 255 pregnant women admitted to our hospital for routine pregnancy controls and 30 patients admitted for spontaneous or threatened abortion were investigated. All patients were tested for brucella seropositivity by standart tube agglutination (STA) and ELISA methods at first admission, and followed during pregnancy period.

RESULTS: Six (2.4%) of the 255 pregnant women had seropositivity for brucella, and one (16.6%) of them had aborted her pregnancy. In contrast, among 249 seronegative pregnant women, four (1.6%) had aborted, four (1.6%) had premature delivery, and one (0.4%) had stillbirth ($p=0.009$, $p=0.75$, $p=0.88$, respectively). No cases in this study had immature delivery.

Otherwise, we did not find any brucella seropositivity by STA or ELISA method among cases admitted for spontaneous or threatened abortion.

CONCLUSION: The data of this study implies that brucellosis may increase abortion risk in pregnancy. But our case number is limited for conclusion. More comprehensive and controlled studies are needed for a firm conclusion.

Keywords: Brucellosis, human, pregnancy