



XI KONGRES MIKROBIOLOGA SRBIJE

# MIKROMED 2017

sa međunarodnim učešćem

11-13. maj 2017.



XI Kongres mikrobiologa Srbije MIKROMED 2017

**ORGANIZATOR**

---

UDRUŽENJE MIKROBIOLOGA SRBIJE, Beograd

UDRUŽENJE MEDICINSKIH MIKROBIOLOGA SRBIJE, Beograd

---

---

Izdavač: UDRUŽENJE MIKROBIOLOGA SRBIJE, Nemanjina 6, Beograd

Za izdavača: Dragojlo Obradović, predsednik Udruženja

Urednici:

Dragojlo Obradović

Lazar Ranin

Štampa:

Megašon doo

Tiraž:

400 primeraka

ISBN 978-86-914897-4-8

CIP - Katalogizacija u publikaciji -  
Narodna biblioteka Srbije, Beograd



## SADRŽAJ

PREDAVANJA PO POZIVU .....	8
KONCEPT JEDINSTVENOG ZDRAVLJA – KONCEPT 21. VEKA .....	9
<i>Dejan Krnjajić</i>	
SEROEPIDEMIOLOGIJA INVAZIVNIH PNEUMOKOKNIH BOLESTI KOD NAS I U SVETU .....	11
<i>Vera Mjač</i>	
ZNAČAJ STREPTOKOKA U SASTAVU HUMANOG MIKROBIOMA KAO PREDIKTORA BOLESTI .....	12
<i>Aleksandra Šestran</i>	
ULOGA $\beta$ -D-GLUKANA U PATOGENEZI, DIJAGNOSTICI I LEČENJU GLJIVIČNIH INFJEKCIJA .....	15
<i>Sanja Mitrović</i>	
DIJAGNOZA SISTEMSKIH MIKOZA – ČINJENICE I NAŠA ISKUSTVA .....	17
<i>Ivana Čolović Čolovski</i>	
INFLUENZA VIRUS U POSLEDNJIH DESET GODINA – PERMANENTNO PRETEČI PATOGEN ZA ČOVEKA .....	19
<i>Maja Čupić</i>	
HPV VAKINACIJA – PROŠLOST, SADAŠNOST, BUDUĆNOST .....	22
<i>Aleksandra Knežević</i>	
HIV GENETIC DIVERSITY AND DRUG RESISTANCE .....	25
<i>Martina Bobkova</i>	
ULOGA LABORATORIJSKE DIJAGNOSTIKE U ERI DIREKTNO-DELUJUĆE ANTIVIRUSNE TERAPIJE ZA HEPATITIS C .....	27
<i>Ivana Lazarević</i>	
PRIMENA I ZNAČAJ FILOGENETSKE ANALIZE U VIRUSOLOGIJI .....	29
<i>Maja Stojanović</i>	
ANTROPLOŠKI UTICAJ NA DIVERZITET BAKTERIJA U SEDIMENTIMA GLACIJALNIH JEZERA ZAPADNOG BALKANA: METAGENOMSKI PRISTUP .....	31
<i>Branko Jovičić</i>	
MIKROBIOM ŠLJIVE ( <i>PRUNUS DOMESTICA</i> L.) I POTENCIJAL ODABRANIH IZOLATA ZA BIONKONTROLU PATOGENA ŠLJIVE .....	35
<i>Tanja Berk</i>	
FOODBORNE ZOONOSES AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE PUBLIC HEALTH .....	36
<i>Mirza Najfenekić</i>	
BRUCELLOSIS RE-EMERGING ZOONOTIC DISEASE- AN UPDATE ON POTENTIAL NEW <i>BRUCELLA</i> STRAINS AND RESERVOIRS .....	37
<i>Vaso Taleški</i>	
PRIMENA METODA U KARAKTERIZACIJI NEKIH SOJEVA KONJSKIH HERPESVIRUSA TIPA 1 I 4 (EHV-1 I EHV-4) SA TERITORIJE REPUBLIKE SRBIJE .....	38
<i>Andrea Radoj</i>	
OBOLJENJE LUMPY SKIN I PRIMENA MOLEKULARNIH TESTOVA ZA DIFERENCIJACIJU PRIRODNO INFICIRANIH OD VACINISANIH ŽIVOTINJA .....	40
<i>Dejan Vidanović</i>	
GRANULAR MICROORGANISMS: INNOVATIVE WASTEWATER TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY .....	42
<i>Ivan Kangulovski</i>	
MIKROBIOLOŠKA PRODUKCIJA AGENASA ZA IMOBILIZACIJU TOKSIČNIH METALA U ŽIVOTNOJ SREDINI .....	43
<i>Srdan Miletić</i>	
BIOPROTEHNOLOGIJA-INTERAKCIJA MIKROORGANIZAMA SA GEOLOŠKIM SUPSTRATIMA I ODRŽIVI RAZVOJ .....	49
<i>Jelena Avđalović</i>	
UPOTREBA MULTIPLESNIH MOLEKULARNIH PANELA U SINDROMSKOJ DIJAGNOSTICI INFJEKTIVNIH BOLESTI .....	50
<i>Vera Tešić</i>	
GASTROINTESTINALNA MIKROBIOTA I NJENA POTENCIJALNA PRIMENA U DIJAGNOSTICI I TRETMANU HRONIČNIH OBOLJENJA .....	51
<i>Mirjana Rajčić- Stojanović</i>	
MANIPULACIJA CREVNOM MIKROBIOTOM-NOVI UVID U TERAPEUTSKE STRATEGIJE. MESTO I ULOGA BAKTERIOTERAPIJE .....	52
<i>Vesna Kovačević- Jovanović</i>	

**PREDAVANJA PO POZIVU**

XI KONGRES  
MIKROBIOLOGA SRBIJE  
2017

**BRUCELLOSIS RE-EMERGING ZOO NOTIC DISEASE- AN UPDATE ON POTENTIAL NEW  
BRUCELLA STRAINS AND RESERVOIRS**

Vaso Taleski  
University „Goce Delchev“, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Shtip,  
Republic of Macedonia

**INTRODUCTION:** Brucellosis is considered worldwide commonest re-emerging zoonotic disease with significantly changes of global ecological map identifying new strains, hosts and reservoirs. Disease have been eradicated successfully in most of developed countries but remains endemic in Mediterranean region, Middle East, Asia, and Central and South America.

**THE AIM:** The aim is to present recently identified new *Brucella* strains, hosts and reservoirs.  
**MATERIAL AND METHODS:** Review of most recent published data of reported and confirmed potential new *Brucella* strains, hosts and reservoirs.

**DISCUSSION:** Until recently the genus *Brucella* was considered to represent a genetically homogeneous and clonal group of bacteria associated with: 1. Terrestrial mammalian hosts (Classical strains *B. melitensis*, *B. abortus*, *B. suis*, *B. canis*, *B. ovis*, *B. neotomae*), 2. Marine mammals (*B. ceti* and *B. pinnipedialis*), and 3. „Atypical“, more recently identified (*B. microti*, *B. inopinata*, *B. papionis* and *B. vulpis*). All species are genetically highly related to each other (> 99%). Infections occur among various warm-blooded animal species, marine mammals, and humans. Recently reported *brucellae* from amphibians (worldwide-distributed exotic frogs) are genetically highly diverse and might represent several new *Brucella* species or link between free living soil saprophytes and the pathogenic *Brucella*. Amphibian *brucellae* are capable of causing disease in different frog species ranging from localized manifestations to generalized infections. Frogs represent new and ecologically significant natural host and reservoir.

**CONCLUSIONS:** New *brucella* strains, hosts and reservoirs makes control of Brucellosis more complicated.

Identification of new, amphibian, *Brucella* species and new hosts and reservoirs, have significant contribution to understanding of evolution of the genus *Brucella* from a soil-associated motile bacterium to a host-adapted pathogen.

To date, there is no evidence that frog's isolates represent a zoonotic threat, but precaution to avoid contacts with potentially infected amphibians until the zoonotic potential is better investigate and understood is useful advice.

**KEY WORDS:** brucellosis, new *brucella*, reservoirs.