Uluslararası
International
XXXVIII.
Türk Mikrobiyoloji Kongresi
Turkish Microbiology Congress

Starlight Hotel & Convention Center, Antalya

4-8 Kasım November 2018

KONUŞMA ÖZETLERİ VE BİLDİRİ KITABI

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International
XXXVIII.
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Turkish Microbiology Congress
4-8 Ekim 2018

KONGRE DÜZENLEME KURULU

Kongre Başkanı
Z. Çiğdem KAYACAN

Kongre Sekreteri
Ramazan ULUHAN

Kongre Saymanı
Selçuk KILIÇ

Üyeler

Sebahat AKSARAY
Nilay ÇÖPLÜ
Sekda ERENSOY
Alper ERGIN
Berrin ESEN
Özgen ESER
Gülşen HASÇELİK
Ayşe KALKANCI
Zeynep Ceren KARAHAN
Metin KORKMAZ
Barış OTLU
Ölgen Zeki OK
İ. Mehmet Ali ÖKTEM
Yusuf ÖZBEL
Ahmet ÖZBILGİN
Aydan ÖZKÜTÜK
Ertan ÖZYURT
Mustafa ÖZYURT
Ahmet PINAR
A. Arzu SAYINER
Ekrem YAŞAR

TÜRK MİKROBİYOLOJİ CEMİYETİ YÖNETİM KURULU

Başkan
Z. Çiğdem KAYACAN

Genel Sekreter
A. Arzu SAYINER

Sayman
Selçuk KILIÇ

Üyeler
Sebahat AKSARAY
Mustafa ÖZYURT
İ. Mehmet Ali ÖKTEM
Barış OTLU

BİLİM KURULU

Halis Akalın
Mehmet Akan
Ulus Akarca
Sebahat Aksaray
Işın Akyar
Franz Allerberger
Alpaslan Alp
Miriam J Alvarez-Martinez
Bilgin Arda
Gönül Aslan
Ahmet Aslantürk
Şöhret Aydemir
Faruk Aydın
Neriman Aydın
Yücel Ayhan
Yaşar Bayındır
Umut Berberoğlu
Rukiye Berkem
Yeşim Beşli
Can Bıçmen
Efe Serkan Boz
Mithat Bozdayı
Gülendam Bozdayı
Bülent Bozdoğan
Cengiz Çavuşoğlu
Nilgün Çetikçioğlu
Pınar Çıragil
Gürhan Çiftçioğlu
Cevayir Çoban Ishii
Dilek Çolak
Nilay Çöplü
Tuba Dal
Tülin Demir
Çağrı Ener Dinleyici
İstar Dolapçı
Mine Doluca Dereli
Rıza Durmaz
Beyza Ener
Doruk Engin
Selda Erensoy
Çağrı Ergin
Gül Ergör
Berrin Esen
Nuran Esen
Özgen Eser
Duygu Fındık
Tom Van Gool
Evi Gouzelou
Deniz Gökengin
Zeynep Gülay
Meral Gültekin
Aycan Gündoğdu
Deniz Gür
Bülent Gürler
Nezahat Gürler
Elif Esin Hameş
Gülşen Hasçelik
Ufuk Hasdemir
Dilek Heperkan
Heiko Hoffman
Ken Ishii
Erhan Kabasakal
Zeynep Coron Karahan
Esra Karakoç
Onur Karatuna
Çiğdem Kayacan
Ali Osman Kılıç
Selçuk Kılıç
Sesin Kocagöz
Tanıl Kocagöz
İftihar Köksal
Kaya Köksalan
Özgür Kurt
Mert Ahmet Kuşkucu
Güven Kütlekçi
Kosta Mumcuoğlu
Patrick Murray
Özkan Ufuk Nalbantoğlu
Ülgen Zeki Ok
Barış Otlu
Bauke Oudega
Mehmet Ali Öktem
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Nuri Özkütük
Aydan Özkütük
Mustafa Özyurt
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Edoardo Pozio
Joshua Quick
Michael Ramharter
Wim Renders
Arzu Saymer
Burkhard Schuetz
Nevgün Sepin Özel
Güner Söyletir
Rune Stensvold
Süheyla Sürücüoğlu
Nevzat Şahin
Burçin Şener
Hülya Şimşek
Vaso Taleski
Svetoslav Todorov
Nursen Topcuoglu
Aynur Eren Topkaya
Athanassios Tsakris
Nevin Turgay
Nilay Uçarman
Ramazan Uluhan
Sorcan Ulusoy
Dürdal Us
Ataç Uzel
Berrin Uzun
Emel Uzunoğlu
Nurver Üğer
Serhat Ünal
Meltem Yalnay Çırak
Fadile Yıldız Zeyrek
Erkan Yılmaz
Gülden Yılmaz
Nisel Yılmaz
Ayşin Zeytinoğlu

BİLİMSEL PROGRAM

SS-045 Peynir üretim aşamalarından elde edilmiş Enterobacteriaceae izolatlarında antibiyotik direnç genlerinin varlığı ve esansal direnç
Nükhet Nilüfer Zorba

SS-046 Fermente süt ürünlerinden izole edilen bakterilerin bazı probiyotik özelliklerinin belirlenmesi
Gamze Çağatay

SS-047 Manisa ilinde gıda kaynaklı *Salmonella* sın salgını
Eylem Karataş

15:00 - 15:15 KAHVE ARASI

13:30 - 14:15 UYDU SEMPOZYUM **SALON C**
Oturum Başkanı:
Çiğdem Kayacan

QIAGEN

Cutting Edge Workflows and Clinical Outcomes in Integrated Molecular Diagnostics
John Buckels

14:15 - 15:15 İNTERAKTİF OTURUM
Moleküler Hepidemiyoloji Meydanı
Oturum Başkanları: Özgen Eser, Rıza Durmaz

Dünden bugüne moleküler tiplendirme yöntemleri
Rıza Durmaz

Moleküler epidemiyolojide Rep-PCR ve PFGE yöntemleri
İştar Dolapçı

Moleküler epidemiyolojide MLVA ve MLST yöntemleri
Tuba Dal

15:15 - 15:30 KAHVE ARASI

15:30 - 17:00 PANEL **SALON A**
Gıda Mikrobiyolojisi
Oturumu 2
Oturum Başkanları: Gürhan Çiftçioğlu, Franz Allerberger
Brusellaz
Vaso Tafeski

Trends in Foodborne Zoonoses: Austria versus Europea
Franz Allerberger

Fermented Food Products From Balkan Peninsula, A Rich Source Of Bacteriocinogenic And Probiotic Lactic Acid Bacteria
Svetoslav Todorov

15:15 - 17:00 PANEL **SALON B**
Farmasötik ve Çevre Mikrobiyolojisi
Oturum Başkanları: Ali Osman Kılıç, M. Ali Öktem

Farmasötik Mikrobiyolojinin Biyoteknolojik Yönü: Farmasötik Biyoteknoloji
Elif Esin Hameş

Metagenomik ve Çevresel Mikrobiyoloji: Kavramsal Çerçeveler, Araçlar ve Yöntemler
Ataç Uzel

Sekonder Metabolit Keşfinde Genom Analizi ve Ekstrem Habitatlar: Karakum Çölü Örneği
Nevzat Şahin

SÖZLÜ SUNUM

SS-048 Mağaralardan İzole Edilmiş ve Antibiyotik Direnç Geni Taşıyan Gram-negatif Bakterilerin MALDI-TOF MS ve 16S rRNA Dizi Analizi İle Tanımlanması
İnci Durukan

6 Kasım 2018, Salı 15:30 - 17:00 / SALON A

BRUCELLOSİS

VASO TALESKI

Brucellosis permanently belongs to the group of the most unpredictable re-emerging zoonotic and food borne disease, related to significant changes of global ecological map, identifying new species, hosts and reservoirs.
Disease primarily affects domestic and wild animals than transfer to humans by following ways: respiratory, contact, alimentary or combination.
Several areas traditionally considered to be endemic (e.g., France, Israel, and most of Latin America's) have achieved control of the disease, while the situation in certain countries of the Near East (e.g., Syria) is rapidly worsening. The disease is still present, in varying trends, both in European countries and in the USA. Disease exists in Republic of Macedonia since 1980, with over 12.000 reported and confirmed human cases. All countries in the region reported brucellosis, with significantly different incidence.
The geographical distribution of brucellosis is constantly changing with new foci, reservoirs and new *brucella* strains.
The aim of this presentation is to: 1. present the experience of control and prevention of a small country with endemic areas of brucellosis; 2. emphasize the importance of new, recently identified *brucella* species, hosts and reservoirs.

Brucella melitensis biotype 2 was confirmed as etiological agent in Republic of Macedonia. Recent study based on molecular methods for species typing (AMOS PCR and RT PCR), and genotyping (MLVA-16 and MLVA-8), beside *Brucella melitenisis* also confirmed *Brucella abortus* (for the first time in Macedonia). Epidemiological data suggested about 23% of spreading the disease by alimentary way (foodborne disease due to consumption of unpasteurized milk, cheese, and undercooked infected meat), 34% by contact and 43 % by combined way of spreading brucellosis. Respiratory way is not often, happens in laboratories or working with infected animals. About 80% of patients lived in rural and 20% in urban areas.
Disease in Mediterranean area has seasonal character with maximum in May-June and minimum in winter. Since 2008, national control strategy was completely changed from „test and slaughter" to vaccination of small ruminants (sheep and goats) with Rev 1 vaccine, applied intraocular. Results are significant decreasing of epizooty in animals and human morbidity (287, 167, 107, 94, 47, 35, 20, 23 and 21 new human cases in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively).

Genus *Brucella* represented a genetically homogeneous and clonal group of bacteria, but numerous new members were reported in recent years. Species genetically highly related to each other (> 99 %) associated with infections of numerous warm-blooded animals and humans, are classified as: 1. Terresterial 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", (*B. microti*, *B. inopinata*, *B. papionis* and *B. vulpis*).
Most recently isolated *brucellae* strains from cold-blooded, worldwide-distributed exotic frogs ("amphibian" *brucellae*) were reported. These new *brucellae* species are capable to cause localized manifestations to generalized infections of frogs. Genetically highly diverse, these new strains, might represent several new *brucella* species or link between free living soil saprophytes and the pathogenic *brucella*. Therefore, frogs represents new and ecologically significant natural host and reservoir.
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.

Identification of 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, but taxonomy of *brucella* is still controversial and debating is still going on.

Control of animal brucellosis is imperative for control of human brucellosis but it remain very complicated due large reservoirs.
In addition, of existing, new "amphibian" -*brucella* species, new hosts and reservoirs increases the concerns for successful control and keeps brucellosis permanently on the list of most important re-emerging diseases.