

XXXVI World Congress on Military Medicine

International Cooperation in the Field of Military Medicine:
PRESENT AND FUTURE

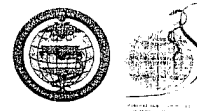
SCIENTIFIC ABSTRACTS



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Vaccine "Avaxim" was used in the Group from 2002 to 2004 what lead to decrease of the incidence level of HA 12.8 times in comparison with the first period of vaccination.

New cases of HA were not registered in the Group in 2003 (HA incidence among the population of the Russian Federation - 0.28 ‰, in the Chechen Republic - 1.1 ‰).

The level of HA incidence in the Group was equal to 0.13 ‰ in 2004, that in 1.7 times it is less than in internal forces as a whole (0.22 ‰) and 2.3 times less than among the population of the Russian Federation (0.30 ‰).

ADVANCED DIAGNOSTIC METHODS AND EPIDEMIOLOGY OF HUMAN BRUCELLOSIS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

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Brucellosis is a typical zoonotic infection of domestic and wild animals caused by organisms of genus *Brucella*. Humans become infected by ingestion of animal food products, direct contact with infected animals or inhalation of infectious aerosols. The disease remains a worldwide veterinary, medical and economical problem.

Brucella spp. is a potential biological agent. A very low number of bacteria (1000) can produce disease. Vaccines are still not available for use in humans.

Until 1980, the human brucellosis was rarely registered in the Republic of Macedonia. During the period 1980 to 2004 a total of 9720 cases were reported (approximately 400 cases per year). The number of human cases correlated with the intensity of the epizooty among sheep and goats. There were no registered cases among military personal.

Different tests (culture, serologic diagnosis and molecular diagnostic tests) are available. Mostly used serologic tests in the laboratories in Macedonia are: Slide Agglutination test (Rose Bengal, BAB), Tube agglutination test (Wright), Antihuman globulin test (Coombs) and ELISA.

In our studies sensitivity of ELISA (98%) was statistically significant higher then Wright (82%), and Coombs (89%), but no statistical significant differences in specificity was found out. By R.A.P.I.D.-PCR using primers for detecting BCSP-31 gene sensitivity was 56% and specificity 100%. The sensitivity was much higher for peripheral blood samples obtained in the beginning of the disease when the bacteremia was still present.

A total of 16 isolates (17.7%) were obtained from 90 cultivated samples of 90 PMC (polimorphonuclear cells). All isolates were confirmed by R.A.P.I.D.-PCR in 30 min. Determining the brucella DNA with PCR from cultures and blood-cultures is faster, more economical than the standard methods of isolation and identification, and enable to avoid the risk for employees from laboratory infections.

BIOTERRORISM & MILITARY PERSONNEL: POSSIBLE RESPONDS TO A REAL THREAT

Doust R.H., Iran

In the modern military activities, one could not exclude the threat of Mass Destruction Weapon (MDW) and Asymmetric Warfare (AW). National and regional security is mainly affected by the possible usage of MDW and AW in military and non-military scenarios. The application of MDW and AW is not limited to the specific geographical and political parts of the world. Biological Agents (BA) have been considered as the main components of both MDW and AS. As a results, BAs in the bioterrorism form would play a vital role in future natural and manmade disaster. The military personal could be the main target of bioterrorism attack in national security point of view. The main questions are:

- How should be the scenario of bioterrorism events in military organization?
- What are the organic weakness in the military organizations which helps bioterrorists to act against?
- What will happen if a bioterrorism attack hit the military personal in the military bases or at the front lines?
- Are the conventional measures enough to protect the military personal from bioterrorism attack?
- What is the role of regional and international inter-military cooperation in threat assessment and protection?

In this presentation, a scenario of bioterrorism attack upon military institutions will be introduced and the proposed program for minimizing of the threat in military personels will be discussed in details.

Keywords: Asymetric warfares, Mass destructive weapons, Bioterrorism, Biodefence, military personal.

CLINICAL ANALYSIS ON EFFICACY OF ARTEMETHER AND PRIMAGUINE IN TREATING 82 PATIENTS WITH MALARIA OF MULTINATIONAL PEACEKEEPING TROOPS

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Objective. To study the medication on malaria patients of peacekeeping troops of the United Nations in the high prevalence disease of Congo.