

***Salmonella* toxinfections in Republic of Macedonia in the period from 1999 to 2010 – epidemiological approach**

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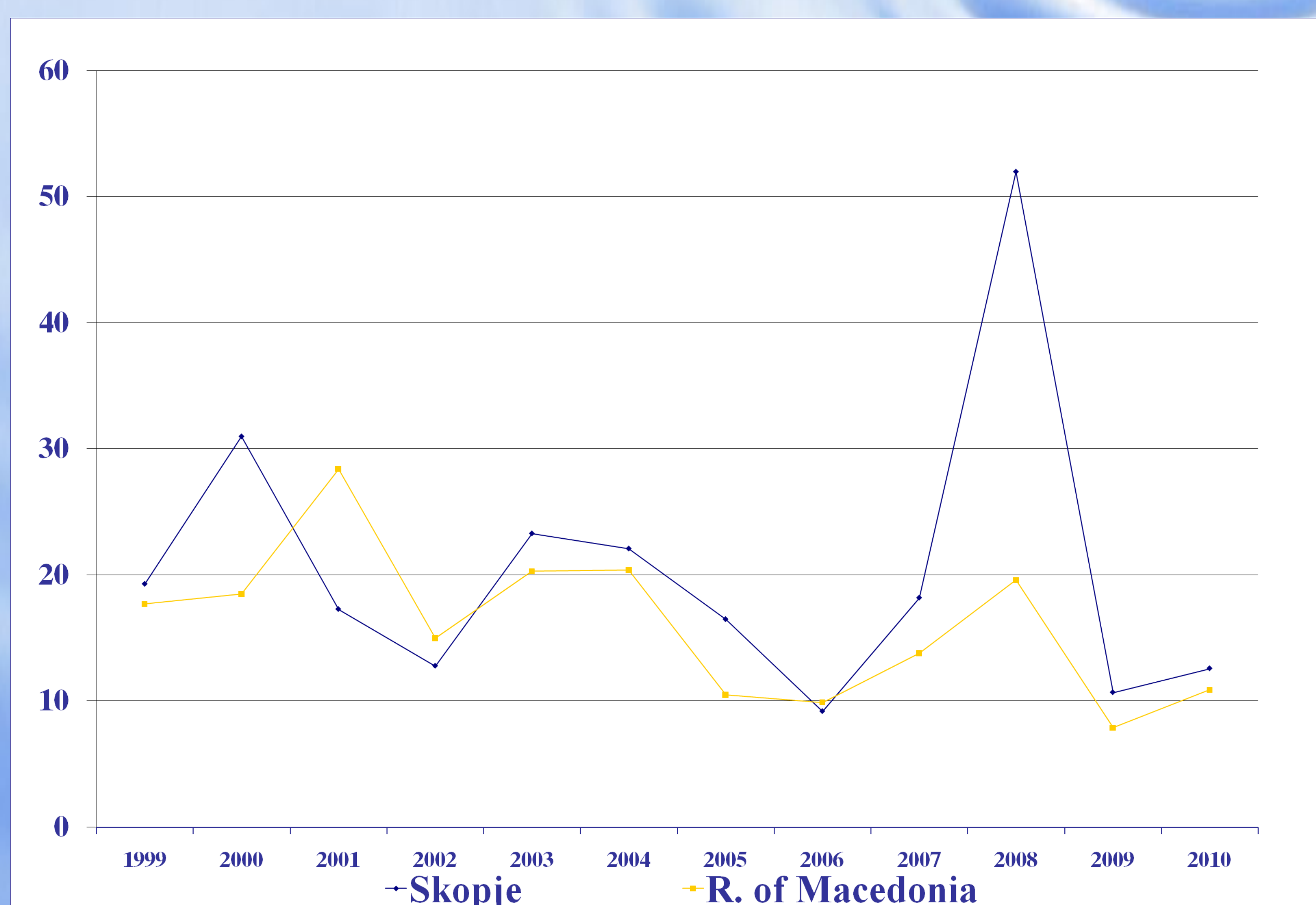
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Aim: To show the morbidity and developing tendencies of *Salmonella* toxinfections in Republic of Macedonia in the period from 1999 to 2010; distribution of the infected in the examined period by sex, years and place of living (rural/urban), as well as registered alimentary outbreak caused by *Salmonella*.

Materials and methods: In this paper are analyzed all of the registered with *Salmonella* toxinfections in Republic of Macedonia in the period from 1999 to 2010. The data are undertaken from the annual reports of the Institute for Public Health and the Institute for Preventive Medicine by the military hospital in Skopje. For this aim was used descriptive epidemiological method.

Graf.1. Morbidity of *Salmonella* toxinfections in Republic of Macedonia in the period from 1999 to 2010



Conclusion: *Salmonella* toxinfections in Republic of Macedonia in the examined period showed a downward trend. Probably the number of outbreaks is bigger but all of them are not registered.

Results: In the examined period, in Republic of Macedonia have been registered 3769 with *Salmonella* toxinfections. The morbidity of this disease was the highest in 2001 – 28,4 per 100.000 population and the lowest was in 2009 – 7,8 per 100.000 population. Regarding to the sex, 1962 (52%) from the infected were male and 1807 (48%) were female. In relation to age groups, *Salmonella* toxinfections were most common in the age above 20 – 1688 (44,8%) and least registered were infants up to age of 1 - 98 (2,6%). Most of the patients were living in urban areas. In the examined period, in Republic of Macedonia were registered 23 outbreaks of *Salmonella*'s poisoning with food – 21 in catering facilities and 2 in military collectives. *Salmonella enteritidis* was the cause in 20 and *Salmonella typhimurium* in 3 alimentary outbreaks, in which 478 people were infected and 162 (33,9%) were hospitalized.

Graf. 2. Distribution of patients by age groups

