



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

Murat Günaydın

Pellumb Pipero

Arjan Harxhi

Andi Koraqi

Edmond Puca

Salih Hosoglu

Hakan Leblebicioglu

ABSTRACT BOOK

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hosoglu@hotmail.com

Prof. Aysegul Karahasan

aysegulkarahasan@gmail.com

Local Congress Secretary

Edmond Puca edmond_puca@yahoo.com

Organization



Cumhuriyet Cad. No: 105/7
Elmadag, Sisli Istanbul-Turkiye
T: +90 212 247 29 49
F: +90 212 247 42 57

eadid@humanitastour.com.tr
www.eacid.org

Salmonella Toxinfections in Republic of Macedonia in the period from 1999 to 2010 – Epidemiological Approach

Milka Zdravkovska¹, Vaso Taleski¹, Velo Markovski¹, Gordana Kuzmanovska²,
Svetlana Jovevska¹, Marina Danilova²

¹Faculty of Medical sciences, University "Goce Delchev" Stip, Macedonia

²Institute for Public Health, Skopje, R. Macedonia

AIM: To show the morbidity and developing tendentious 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-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.

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.

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.

Keywords: salmonella toxinfections, morbidity, outbreak.