

**ИНСТИТУТ ЗА ЗАШТИТУ ЗДРАВЉА НИШ
СРПСКО ЛЕКАРСКО ДРУШТВО – АКТИВ ЗА ПРЕВЕНТИВНУ МЕДИЦИНУ
НИШ**

**40. ДАНИ ПРЕВЕНТИВНЕ МЕДИЦИНЕ
Научни сасатанак са међународним учешћем**

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The frequency of isolation and antibiotics resistance of the bacteria isolated from blood cultures

Slobodanka Stefanović, Ljiljana Pavlović, Slavica Dacić, Veljko Mirović,

Institut of Public Health Serbia- Beograd

Aim of study: The frequency of isolation and antibiotic resistance of the bacteria isolated from the blood culture of children age up to 6 th months and adults oncology patients from 1.1.2004-31-8.2006.

Material and methods: Blood cultures were investigated by manual technic, isolation and identification were done by standard and comercial tests. Susceptibility testing was done by disc-difusion, detection ESBLs+ isolates by double disk difusion tests.

Resultats: Gram positive isolates were the most frequent ones in each group (>50% children;>80% adults). The growth of Gram negative bacteria from adults increases as well as the growth of Gram negatives nefermentatives bacteria from children. *Ps. aeruginosa* isolates from adults didn't show resistance to any antibiotics group but isolates from children showed resistance >50% to all antibiotics during 2006..

Carbapenems resistance was not detected to Gram negative bacteria exsept to the *P. aeruginosa* isolates from children. ESBLs+ isolates increase (adults 27%; children >95%). In the both groups it was not possible to investigate % MRSA because there were not enough number of isolates, but meticilin resistant CNS was >50%. Any VRSA, VRE or penicilin resistant BHS were not isolated.

Conclusion: Because of increased resistance on various numbers of antibiotics groups, especially of Gram negative bacteria, it's necessary to follow it continuously and to harmonize therapeutics guide lines.

ZNAČAJ SEKSUALNO TRANSMISIVNIH BOLESTI U ETIOLOGIJI SKVAMOZNIH INTRAEPITELIJALNIH LEZIJA CERVIKSA

Emilija Jasović-Siveska¹, S.Stoilova¹, V.Popovski², I.Vasilevski², G.Cakarovski², V.Jasović³

¹ Visoka Medicinska škola, Univerzitet Sv.Kliment Ohridski, Bitola, Makedonija

² Klinička bolnica, Ginekološko-akušersko odeljenje, Bitola, Makedonija

³ Garnizona ambulanta VSCG, Ruma, SCG

Cilj: Prikazati moguću povezanost *HPV*, *Chlamydiae trachomatis* i genitalnih mikoplazmi sa intraepitelijanim neoplazijama kao prekanceroznim promenama grlića materice.

Materijal i metodologija: U periodu od 2 godine ispitano je ukupno 174 negravidnih pacijentkinja, u reproduktivnom periodu, koje su se najčešće javile zbog recidivantnih kolpitisisa i cervicitisa. Kod svih su urađeni: Papanicoulau bris (PAP-ekto i endocervikalni), kolposkopija, mikrobiološki pregled i HPV tipizacija.

Rezultati: Pacijentkinje su prosečne starosti 31.29±7.71 god. Od ukupnog broja ispitanih kod 47.7% detektovane su *C.trachomatis* i/ili genitalne mikoplazme, kod 12.64% *HPV* infekcija, 33.9% drugi uzročnici (*Trichomonas vaginalis*, *Candida albicans* itd.), a kod 5.7% nije dijagnostikovana nikakva infekcija. Uredan PAP nalaz od ukupnog broja ispitanih imalo je 21.26 %, benigne promene 28.16%, *ASCUS* 24.71%, *L-SIL* 12.64%, i *H-SIL* 13.22%. Utvrđeno je da je 50.57% od ukupnog broja pacijentkinja imalo potrebu histološke verifikacije promene, t.j. da je od 105 pacijentkinja sa prisutnim infekcijama

izazvanim *C.trachomatis* i/ili genitalnim mikoplazmama i HPV, kod 60.95% postojala skvamosna intraepitelijalna neoplazija.

Zaključak: Neophodno je bakteriološko ispitivanje, naročito kod recidivantnih upala, budući da samo tako možemo dokazati prisustvo *C.trachomatis* i genitalnih mikoplazmi, odnosno HPV. Njihovo blagovremeno otkrivanje pomaže u prevenciji prekanceroza grlića.

SIGNIFICANCE OF FISH MEAT CONTAMINATION BY THE LARVAE OF ANISAKIS SPP.

Lalošević D,* Lalošević V,** Ćirković M.**

Faculty of Medicine and Pasteur Institute, Novi Sad*, Faculty of Agriculture,
Department of Veterinary Medicine, Novi Sad**

Migrating larvae of some nematodes can cause infection in humans after consuming raw or thermally inadequately treated, smoked or salted fish, shell and crayfish. The genera of *Anisakis*, *Pseudoterranova* and *Contracoecum spp.* are the most frequent agents of human infection. In our environment, we have been the first, as far as we know, to diagnose a case of the contamination of consumable fish meat by the incapsulated larvae which were up to 30 mm long and 0.75 mm at most in diameter, morphologically belonging to the group of *Anisakis spp.* Since the culinary recipes for fish food have been increasingly spread with the import of marine fishes from distant geographic areas, which are not properly thermally treated, this parasitic infection is a potential danger in our country as well.

Biology. The representative species is *Anisakis simplex*, belonging to the family Anisakidae, which parasitises in the intestines of marine mammals, i.e. dolphins, seals and whales. The eggs excreted with the animals faeces have thin envelopes and they measure 50x40 microns; from them, the larvae develop in the sea water at the temperature of 13 - 18°C. The L-1 stage larva infects the first transmitting host - small plankton crayfish, cephalopoda, or fish (mackerel, codfish, herring) - and develops in them up to the L-3 stage. The developmental cycle is completed when a marine mammal eats up an infected fish, after which sexually mature adults develop in its intestines. Humans are infected by ingestion of infected fish meat, and the larvae penetrate into the mucosa causing severe eosinophilic gastroenteritis. The disease of anisakiasis, or anisakidosis, represents a clinical entity caused by the larvae of *Anisakis spp.* at the 3rd and 4th stages. Recently, a severe allergic reaction caused by the secretory - excretory larval antigens has been described.

Epidemiology. The first case of human infection had been described way back in 1876, in Greenland, but a wider interest in this parasitic infection has been aroused only from the sixties of the last century, when the epidemic of anisakidosis, with 154 cases, was described in Holland. The largest number of clinical cases have been described in Japan - over 1000 per year - due to the gastronomic habit of consuming raw fish meat ("sushi" and "sashimi"). The cases of the infection have been also detected in Scandinavia, Holland, Great Britain, the Pacific Coast and in South America. A significant number of cases have been confirmed in Spain as well, since the nineties of the last century, when the first human case was diagnosed. Infected fish can be found for sale all over the world.

Prevention. The 10-min. thermal treatment of marine fish at 60°C, or 24-hour freezing, can kill the parasites and prevent human infection. However, since the allergens are thermostable, cooking and freezing cannot prevent the occurrence of allergic reactions in sensitised patients. Zastupljenost i antimikrobna osetljivost *Staphylococcus aureus*-a izolovanog iz brisa nosa pri sistematskom pregledu medicinskog personala i radnika prehrambenih industrija.