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제 목	충남지역 의료기관의 설사환자 가검물에서 분리된 병원성미생물 감염실태 조사연구 Investigation for the Infectious Diarrhea by Pathogenic Microorganism from Hospitals in ChungNam Area			
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<p>This study was performed to investigate the etiologic bacterial, viral and protozoal organisms for the diarrhea from hospitals in Chungnam area from January to December in 2004. We collected and examined 787 fecal samples.</p> <p>The results were as follows ;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In test for enteropathogenic bacteria, 79 cases in 787 samples showed positive isolation. Among 79 positive samples, 27 cases were confirmed as Salmonella spp., 20 cases as pathogenic E. coli, 18 cases as Clostridium perfringens, 6 cases as Staphylococcus aureus, 4 cases as Shigella spp. and 4 cases as Vibrio parahaemolyticus.</li> <li>In test for enteropathogenic virus, 190 cases out of 787 samples from hospitals showed positive reaction. Among 190 samples, 115 cases were confirmed as rotavirus, 55 cases as norovirus, 5 case as astrovirus, 4 case as rotavirus &amp; norovirus, 3 cases as adenovirus, 2 case as rotavirus &amp; astrovirus.</li> <li>In test for enteropathogenic protozoa, 6 cases out of 787 samples from hospitals showed positive result. Among 6 samples, 5 cases were confirmed as Entamoeba histolytica and 1 cases as Giardia lamblia.</li> <li>When we classified the positive results by the age of the patients, the highest isolation rate was noted in a group of age under 10 and over 60 for bacterial, viral and protozoal pathogens. Especially, patient below age of 5 showed high positive rate.</li> <li>When we classified the positive results by the time, pathogenic bacteria were isolated throughout the year, and the highest frequency was noted in August. On the other hand, pathogenic viruses were detected more frequently during the colder season from December to April.</li> <li>Antimicrobial susceptibility test for the isolated bacteria resulted as follows ; Salmonella strains showed high drug resistance rates against ampicillin, chloramphenicol, tetracycline, nalidixic acid, ticarcillin. Shigella strains showed high drug resistance rates against ampicillin, trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole, chloramphenicol, tetracycline, ampicillin/sulbactam, ticarcillin. Pathogenic E. coli strains showed high drug resistance rates against ampicillin, cephalothin, gentamicin, tetracycline, nalidixic acid, ampicillin/sulbactam, ticarcillin.</li> </ol>				