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## Lessons from opportunistic infectious diseases and sexually transmissible epidemics

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Opportunistic microorganisms affect millions of people in United States which are mostly classified by Center for Disease Control as “Neglected diseases of poverty and tropical infections.” Over 3.7 million people are infected with sexually transmissible *Trichomonas vaginalis* (T vaginalis) in U.S.A. Trichomoniasis once was accepted as an innocent bystander and commensal agent is now believed to increase the risk of HIV coinfection in women over 2 folds. Indeed, Trichomoniasis is the most prevalent nonviral sexually transmissible disease and the global incidence rate of infection is estimated 173 million per year. T vaginalis infection can be associated with adverse reproductive health outcomes, including atypical pelvic inflammation, cervical neoplasia, posthysterectomy infection, preterm birth and infertility. Toxoplasmosis is number 1 causative of foodborne complications and hospitalization in U.S.A which affects about 1/3rd of world population (1 billion). In addition, *Toxoplasma* is transmitted by sexual contact as well as feto-maternal, with severe life threatening complications including retinochoroiditis and encephalomyelitis. Over 300,000 patients are diagnosed with Chagas’ disease in U.S.A and 6-8 million patients suffer from disease in Latin America. Chagas’ disease is a vector and food-borne as well as sexually transmissible disease which threatens a global epidemic if is not eradicated in the near future. In this presentation, pathogenesis and epidemiology of major opportunistic infectious diseases and sexually transmissible infections and possible epidemic as well as pandemic will be scrutinized.

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