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Seroprevalence of *Brucella agglutinins* in patient with pyrexia of unknown origin attending a tertiary care rural hospital

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Background & Aim: Human brucellosis is a zoonosis with worldwide distribution, with great importance in developing countries like India. The diagnosis of brucellosis is frequently difficult to establish as it mimics many other infectious and non-infectious diseases. The use of feasible diagnostic tests seems to be great importance for diagnosing human brucellosis. The present study was carried out to study the seroprevalence of human brucellosis by estimating IgG and IgM by ELISA in central India.

Methodology: A total of 124 serum samples were collected and processed from April 2016 to March 2017 in tertiary care teaching hospital on central India. The serum samples of the patients admitted to the hospital with the diagnosis of Pyrexia of Unknown (PUO) were investigated for detectable IgG and IgM antibodies by ELISA. The observance value thus obtained was converted to NovaTec Unit (NTU) by using the formula according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Results: In the present study, from the total of 124 serum samples, ELISA detected presence of IgG antibodies in 12 (9.67%) indicating chronic infection and IgM antibodies in 28 (22.58%) suggesting acute and recent infection.

Conclusion: ELISA has the ability to measure two specific immunoglobulins for effective diagnosis and is also a rapid method for detecting seroprevalence of human brucellosis in the community.

Biography

Smita Damke has completed MBBS in 2007 and MD Microbiology in 2013. She is working in a medical college from last 5 years.

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