

Joint Meeting on  
2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Congress on  
**Bacterial, Viral and Infectious Diseases**  
&  
**6<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Rare Diseases & Orphan Drug**  
June 17-18, 2019 Dubai, UAE



## Epidemiological and microbiological patterns of HAIs

**Zeinab Kasemy**

Menoufia University, Egypt

**Introduction & Aim:** To analyze the epidemiological and microbiological patterns of HAIs and their relation to the Length of Hospital Stay (LOS) and underlying patient clinical status in tertiary hospitals based on the surveillance system of Center for Disease Control (CDC) and prevention. And also to assess the healthcare workers' role in transmission of HAIs, Healthcare-associated Infections (HAIs) are a national health challenge.

**Method & Results:** Thirteen ICUs in 4 university hospitals contributed to 93280 patient days and revealed (36.7%) patients with HAIs (33.1%) were Central Line Associated-bloodstream Infections (CLABSI), 34.4% were Ventilator Associated Pneumonia (VAP), Surgical Site Infections (SSIs) represented 19.1% and 13% were urinary tract infections. CLABSI had the highest incidence of both the rate 31/53 (58.5%). The total LOS in patients with HAIs (14.3±23.8) was significantly higher than CAIs (6.1±2.5) and was observed in CLABSI (29.6±18.3). The most frequent underlying medical conditions in CLABSI and VAP were DM (23.1%) and (33.3%) and cirrhotic patients (17.3%) and (10.4%) respectively. VAP had the highest in hospital mortality rate (42.6%).

**Conclusion:** HAI is a major burden in tertiary hospitals in Egypt. In our hospitals, there is a high incidence of *S. aureus* associated-BSI. In addition, there is a co-presence of gram negative organisms with high rate multidrug resistance mandates the commitment to antimicrobial stewardship.

zeinabkasemy@gmail.com

## Lophomonas blattarum infection in an immunocompetent patient and its misdiagnosis: A case report

**Ruchika Butola**

Rajiv Gandhi Super Speciality Hospital, India

**Introduction:** *Lophomonas blattarum* is a round-oval shaped protozoan, 20-60  $\mu$ M diameter with apical tuft of numerous flagellate. It resides as an endocommensal in the hindgut of insects such as cockroaches. It's increasingly being recognized as one of the cause bronchopulmonary infection.

**Case Report:** A 22-year-old female presented with complaints of cough with blood clots in expectorant, breathlessness on exertion, wheeze and low-grade fever, for past one year. Before arriving to our Outpatient Department (OPD), patient had consulted other medical centers. There she was diagnosed with tuberculosis. In our OPD she was reviewed with previous reports, advised new investigations, continued on Anti-tubercular Therapy (ATT) and was planned for bronchoscopy. The Bronchoalveolar Lavage (BAL) was sent for laboratory testing. Wet mount of the sample revealed a motile multiflagellate protozoan resembling ciliated respiratory epithelium. After further assessment, it was reported as *Lophomonas blattarum*. The patient was kept on ATT, while awaiting Mycobacterium Tuberculosis (MTb) test results. Ongoing ATT had no positive effect patient's condition. Patient was admitted and started on Anti-protozoan treatment.

**Discussion:** It is difficult to differentiate *Lophomonas blattarum* symptoms from other respiratory infections displaying similar symptoms. Laboratory diagnosis relies on identification of morphological features under light microscopy. Missed identification could be due to delayed sample processing and its close resemblance to bronchial epithelium. With development of serological and molecular methods of identification, diagnosis and treatment can improve.

### Biography

Ruchika Butola has completed her MD Microbiology from Swami Vivekanand University, Meerut, India. She is currently working as a Senior Resident in the Department of Clinical Microbiology of Rajiv Gandhi Super Speciality Hospital, India.

drbutolaruchika@live.com

2<sup>nd</sup> ANNUAL CONGRESS ON BACTERIAL, VIRAL AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
&  
6<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RARE DISEASES & ORPHAN DRUG  
June 17-18, 2019 Dubai, UAE

---

## Prevalence of dengue fever in Kanchipuram district, Tamil Nadu

**Shahnaz Begum, C Anitha, Sivasankari S, Senthamarai S and Muthulakshmi K**  
Meenakshi Medical College Hospital and Research Institute, India

**Introduction & Objective:** The prevalence of dengue has grown drastically in recent decades as global problems. Dengue fever is a tropical infectious disease prevalent during rainy seasons. A study on the prevalence of dengue fever among patients attending tertiary care hospital in Kanchipuram district will help to tackle the disease and prevent more outbreaks in future. The objective is to determine the prevalence of dengue fever in Kanchipuram district of Tamilnadu, India during the period of July 2018 to Dec 2018.

**Method:** A total of 216 patients with fever suspicious of dengue during the period of July 2018 to Dec 2018 included in this study. 3 ml of blood collected aseptically. The serum is separated and serological test for dengue NS1, IgM and IgG are tested by rapid card test and confirmed by ELISA method.

**Results:** Among 216 cases suspected of dengue fever 65 were positive for dengue and 151 were negative. Out of 65 positive cases 24 (36.92%) were positive for NS1, 29 (44.61%) were positive for IgM. 12 (18.47%) were positive for IgG. Positive cases were in the age group of five years to 60 years of age.

**Conclusion:** The present study showed the prevalence of dengue fever in Kanchipuram district of Tamil nadu. This study also showed that earlier the detection earlier the reduction of mortality and morbidity rate.

dawood.g@opalshipping.com