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The epidemiology of brucellosis in Shahrekord during 1390-1394

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Abstract

Brucellosis is one of the most important zoonotic disease that have two forms including occupational and food infection and it is important due to economic and public health aspects. The purpose of this study is evaluation of epidemiological characteristics of disease in Shahrekord city during a period of 5 years (1390-1394). This study was conducted thorugh descriptive - analytical method by collecting and extraction of official data from Shahrekord city health center. The data were analyzed using spss. According to the results, the number of 295 cases of disease have reported in Shahrekord during 1390-1394. 80.7% of cases of disease was occurred in men and 19.3% was occurred in women that rate of incidence in men was significantly more than women (p<0.01). 40.3% of cases of disease were occurred in city and 59.3% were occurred in rural areas. The maximum rate of disease was occurred at ages 20-29 (34.9%). The incidence rate of disease in livestock breeders and farmers, housewives, students and workers was 32.6%, 22.4%, 13.9% and 11.9% respectively. In 4.3% of patients, disease happened due to recurrence and unsuccessful treatment. According to the results, 78% of patients were exposed to direct contact with animals and 81% of patients had a background of using unpasteurized dairy products. As the results show, in addition to ranchers and farmers, housewives, students and workers are among high risk groups of disease. educational programs, care and control, will have significant role to reduce the health and economic losses caused by the disease.

Key words: Epidemiology, Brucellosis, Shahrekord