

Conclusion: Antimicrobiogram reveals MDR was high.

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Bibliometric analysis of publications in infectious diseases and clinical microbiology areas: Which countries led in 1996-2011 and 2011 periods?

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Background: In this study it was aimed to make the bibliometric analysis of 1996-2011 and 2011 publications related to infectious diseases and clinical microbiology areas.

Methods & Materials: Bibliometric data related to 1996-2011 and 2011 were retrieved from SCImago journal and country rank web site (www.scimagojr.org) which analysed the citation data in Scopus (www.scopus.com). Data related to infectious diseases and clinical microbiology were accessed by using the infectious diseases subcategory and clinical microbiology subcategory of the database.

Results: When evaluated according to total number of publications, United States, United Kingdom, France, Brazil and Germany were the top five countries in the infectious diseases area in 1996-2011 period. In 2011 top two did not change but the rest was as China, Brazil and France. In the medical microbiology area in 1996-2011 period top five countries were United States, Japan, China, Spain, and Brazil whereas in 2011 top five countries were United States, China, Japan, India and Spain.

Conclusion: US is the leading country in both medical microbiology and infectious diseases areas. China is increasing its place among the top five countries.

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Investigation of bordetella pertussis among patients aged 10-39 years with the complaint of cough persisting for two weeks or longer by culture and PCR



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Background: The purpose of this study is to determine the frequency of the presence of *B. pertussis* among adolescent/adults who have prolonged cough for 2 weeks or longer.

Methods & Materials: Two hundred and fourteen patients aged 10-39 years with the complaint of cough persisting for 2 weeks or longer were enrolled in the study.

Nasofarengeal swab specimens were obtained from patients in the Departments of Pediatrics and Pulmonary Medicine at the Akdeniz University Hospital and in the Department of Pulmonary Medicine at the Antalya Education and Research Hospital between October 2010 and May 2011.

Culture and PCR methods were performed to detect *B. pertussis*. IS481 real time PCR, and ptxA-Pr gene PCR were used for PCR analysis of *B. pertussis*.

For the diagnosis of pertussis, IS481 real-time PCR and ptxA-Pr PCR were used in combination and the interpretation criteria of PCR results were as follows: if a specimen was positive for IS481 and ptxA-Pr it was considered to contain *B. pertussis*, if a specimen was positive for IS481 with a CT below 35 and negative for ptxA-Pr it was considered to contain *Bordetella spp.*, if a specimen was positive for IS481 with a CT between 35 and 40 and negative for ptxA-Pr, it was considered *indeterminate*.

Results: Three patients were *B. pertussis* culture-positive. A total of 51 samples (23%) were positive *B. pertussis* PCR-positive by IS481 real-time PCR. Fifteen samples were positive for *B. pertussis* by PCR method targeting ptxA-Pr gene. Using the interpretation criteria of PCR results; 15 specimens were interpreted as positive for *B. pertussis*, 11 specimens were interpreted as positive for *Bordetella spp.*, 25 specimens were interpreted as *indeterminate* and 163 specimens were considered as *negative*.

Conclusion: We conclude that *B. pertussis* infection is a common cause of persistent cough in adolescents and adults. PCR has several advantages over culture such as increased sensitivity and decreased time of the results. However, there are potential problems related to specificity and cross reactions that can complicate the interpretation of test results for pertussis diagnosis. Culture and PCR continue to have prominent places in the diagnostic process, but both have limitations.

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