

عنوان مقاله:

Risk factors for nasopharyngeal carriage of Streptococcus pneumoniae in healthy children less than five years old
(before introduction of heptavalent conjugate vaccine (PCV7

محل انتشار:

نخستین همایش ملی یافته های نوین میکروبیولوژی (سال: 1394)

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خلاصه مقاله:

Introduction: Colonization of nasopharyngeal with S.pneumoniae is especially common in children less than five years old, and is a pre-requisite for diseases such as pneumonia and otitis media. Risk factors, such as age, sex, exposure to smoking, attending day - FDUH FHQWHU SDUHQWV' education, economic status could increase colonization of S.pneumoniae in children less than five years old. Also, carriage rate of S.pneumoniae can be reduced with heptavalent vaccine (prevenar) in children less than five years old. We conducted this study in order to estimate the prevalence rate and risk factors for S.pneumoniae in children less than five years old. Methods: A cross-sectional study design was applied, and study took place over a four month period from May 2014 to August 2014. In total 150 nasopharyngeal swab specimens were obtained from children less than five years old attending healthy center, affiliated to Gilan University of Medical Sciences. Then, specimens were assessed for Streptococcus pneumoniae by microscopic examination, culture, and molecular testing PCR and DNA probes specific for pneumococcal *lytA*. Results: The overall carriage rate was 30% in children less than five years old. According to multivariate analysis, age, passive smoking, parental education, economic status, breast feeding were significant variables, but sex, day care center were not significant variables. Our result showed that strong relationship existed between risk factors and prevalence of S.pneumoniae in children under five years old.

کلمات کلیدی:

PCR, risk factors, S.pneumoniae, nasopharyngeal, prevenar

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