Epidemiological Characteristics of Streptococcal Infections during 2000 - 2010 in Durres Regional Hospital

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Abstract: The streptococcal infection had constituted one of the major problems of pathology in the past and still continues to be a problem, despite the wide range of antibacterial and antibiotic therapy. The aim of the study is to describe the epidemiological characteristics of the patients with streptococcal infections over the last eleven years on the Regional Hospital of Durres. Materials and methods: The study was carried out in Durres Regional Hospital. There were included 1263 patients diagnosed with streptococcal infection, and positive for beta- hemolytic streptococcus type A on the throat or blood culture, for eleven years (2000-2010). Data on age, sex, residency, employment status and type of occupational have been collected. As data source has been the medical file of the patients. The data analysis is done on SPPS 16. Results: 40% of the cases with streptococcal infections are tonsillitis. Within the streptococcal infections, the rate of tonsillitis has been decreased from 53 % in 2001 to 38 % in 2010. The majority of patients belonged to age groups of 18-40 years old (60 %), to the urban area (64 %) to the workers (72%) and in 58 % of the cases are male. Conclusions: The streptococcal infection occurrence has not changed during the last decade. The most frequent streptococcal infections are tonsillitis. However, within the streptococcal infection, there is a decrease of the tonsillitis rate and a relative increasing of the erysipelas rate. The male subjects of younger ages who are workers and living in urban areas are more likely to be affected from the streptococcal infections.

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