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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS ЗБОРНИК РЕЗИМЕА



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3. SEROLOŠKA POTVRDA RESPIRATORNIH INFEKCIJA IZAZVANIH
CHLAMYDOPHILA-OM PNEUMONIAE I *MYCOPLASMA-OM PNEUMONIAE* U
POPULACIJI JUŽNO BAČKOG OKRUGA

**3. SEROLOGIC CONFIRMATION OF RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS CAUSED
BY *CHLAMYDOPHILA PNEUMONIAE* AND *MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE*
IN THE RESIDENTS OF SOUTH BACKA DISTRICT**

Vesna Milošević, Kovačević G., Hrnjaković-Cvjetković I., Radovanov J., Patić A.,
Jovanović-Galović A.

Public Health Institute of Vojvodina
Faculty of Medicine, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

Objectives: Global incidence of pneumonia caused by *Chlamydomphila pneumoniae* (Cp) is ranging from 5% in Asia to 8% in the North America, while *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* (Mp) is responsible for around 2 million pneumonia cases per year. Objectives is to determine frequency of upper respiratory infections caused by Cp and Mp in population of South Backa District, particularly in children and young adults.

Material and methods: 2262 sera in 5 year period (2008-2013) were tested for the presence of specific IgM and IgG antibodies. The study was done at the Institute for Public Health of Vojvodina, Virology Center. Sera were analyzed by ELISA (Euroimmun, Germany).

Results: Cp (25,4%) was significantly more common causative agent of acute infections compared to Mp (13,5%). School-age children are the most susceptible, being equally vulnerable to either pathogen - Cp (30,3%) and Mp (22,5%). Cp is more frequent in fall and winter months, while Mp predominates in the summer and early fall.

Conclusion: Obtained results suggest that Cp and Mp have an important role in the onset of acute upper respiratory infections in the population of South Backa district, especially in school-age children. To establish accurate etiologic diagnosis, it is recommended to use both serologic and PCR methods.