Prevention of infection generalization in purulent inflammatory diseases of the soft tissues in diabetes patients

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The problem of treatment of purulent-inflammatory diseases of soft tissues is among the oldest sections of medicine and has a long history and with good reason it can be argued that this problem remains one of the main ones in surgery. The interest and constant attention to this problem is explained, first of all, by the fact that ideas about the course of the wound process, especially against the background of diabetes mellitus, are constantly changing along with the development of medicine, biology and technical sciences. We tried to improve the results of treatment of patients with purulent-inflammatory diseases of soft tissues on the background of diabetes mellitus, due to the inclusion of the stimulating factor Filgrastim into the complex of therapeutic measures of granulocyte colony. In accordance with the objectives, we conducted a study of the results of complex treatment of acute purulent-inflammatory surgical infection of soft tissues in 132 patients who were treated in our clinic. Of them: 59 (44.7%) patients constituted the main group that was treated for purulent-inflammatory diseases of soft tissues on the background of diabetes mellitus using G-CSF Filgastim based on the therapeutic and diagnostic algorithm developed by us; 73 (55.3%) - control, which was held the traditional complex of therapeutic and diagnostic activities. The contingent of patients in the control and main groups was comparable by sex, age, nosological forms and severity of the disease. The effectiveness of the use of the drug G-CSF Filgrastim is also proved by the fact that its use in the main group of patients made it possible to reduce the incidence of deaths by 1.9 times.

Biography


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HPV: Who needs of vaccine and why

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Review of disposable vaccines for HPV and the importance to enlarge the acknowledgement to improve attention to HPV infection. It will enlarge the attention too al others sexually transmitted disease. It will shown the improvement and limits of this vaccine, and identify better the range of people to be involved in using it.

Biography
Valentina Dente was born in 18th Jan 1977 in Naples, Italy. She has completed her degree in Medicine and Surgery at the age of 24 years old from University Federico II of Naples, where, she then became Specialist in Skin And Sexual Disease at the age of 28 years old. She attended as volunteers, Dermatological and Surgery Department of Loreto Crispi Presidio Intermedio of Naples in 2009, 2014 and 2015 years, and San Gennaro Hospital of Naples in 2015. There she won a Campanian Region scholarship titled “HPV related disease and others sexual diseases: projects for primary and secondary prevention and for diagnosis of HPV disease” from October 2015 to December 2016. Winner as tutor of the “RETHINK” post-specialist project to monitor psoriasis disease patients quality management, in Del Mare Hospital of Naples from October 2017 to October 2018. She practices Clinical Dermatology in most of Public Structures of Centre-South of Italy as Specialist Acting from November 2005 for around 6,000 hours of job. Author of around thirty from scientific Poster, Articles, Congress, Communications, TV Format end e-articles. Winner and selected for National and International Panels, Member of ADOI and of American Chemical Society from 2015.
Anti Rabies Antibodies titer among vaccines in Pakistan

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Rabies is a worldwide fatal zoonotic infectious disease with a mortality rate of 100%, the disease is claiming 60,000 deaths each year. Rabies is transmitted by the bite of the infected animal, most commonly dog with a variable incubation the disease is universally preventable with timely post exposure prophylaxis. In Pakistan nearly 120,000 dog bites are being reported by primary health care and 5000 deaths each year. The aim of the study is to evaluate the antibodies titer to Rabies vaccination in Pakistan. This is a retrospective cross sectional study conducted at department of virology, Chughtai Institute of Pathology, Lahore from January, 2017 to December, 2018. A total of 254 patients were tested from different areas of Pakistan for Anti Rabies Glycoprotein IgG, the data was analyzed using SPSS 21. Among total 254 patients, 194 (76%) were male and 60(24%) were female patients, 221(87%) were found immune to rabies after successful vaccination, 33(13%) had insufficient antibody titer to rabies vaccine, in female patients with a history of dog bite 51(85%) were immune and 9(15%) were non immune, 194(88%) were immune and 24(12%) non immune among males. There is no statistical significance with a p value of greater than 0.05 between different age groups and immune status of patients. The study concluded that insufficient dosage of vaccination and the request of Anti rabies glycoprotein titer without having any dose of vaccine are the reasons for insufficient evidence of immunity.

Biography
Ali Raza is a Senior Registrar at Department of Virology, Chughtai Institute of pathology, Chughtai Lab Lahore. He did his MBBS at University of Health Sciences and MSc in Clinical Microbiology at Glasgow Caledonian University, Glasgow UK. His keen interest in Chikungunya and Dengue virus as the original research conducted on these topics are submitted along with declining trend of HCV Genotyping, concordance of HCV viral load with HCV core antigen and HCV indeterminate genotyping by NT sequencing has also been submitted in reputed medical journals. He is currently enrolled in the fellowship program of College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan (CPSP) in virology under supervision of Prof. Waheed Uz Zaman Tariq.

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Of the interest of antimicrobial stewardship in emergency department

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Antibiotics are some of the most commonly prescribed drugs in the emergency department. Per year, millions of patients are addressed for infection and many are critically ill patients. It is important to screen earlier sepsis from common infection and to start a tailored antibiotic treatment according to evidence-based guidelines. But barriers to early and appropriate antibiotic exist: emergency department overcrowding, delayed diagnosis, unavailability of result of blood tests or cultures, patient history of prior resistant infection, possibility of common or nosocomial pathogen… Placed at the interface of community and the hospital, the ED have to optimize antibiotic prescription aim to reduce antimicrobial resistance, major public health concern. The implementation of antimicrobial stewardship in ED setting is an essential and necessary challenge.

Biography
Cahun Severine is qualified in General medicine. She practices her medical activity in the region of Limoges Rodez. Presently she is a doctor of emergency department at Jacques Puel Hospital, Rodez, France.

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Molecular mechanism of ESS (type 7) secretion system secreted by \textit{Staphylococcus aureus} in relation to host immune response during infection

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The type VII secretion system (T7SS) of \textit{Staphylococcus aureus} is a multi-protein complex dedicated to the export of several virulence factors during host infection. This virulence pathway plays a key role in promoting bacterial survival and the long-term persistence of staphylococcal abscess communities. The expression of the T7SS is activated by bacterial interaction with host tissues including blood serum, nasal secretions, and pulmonary surfactant. In this work, we going to identify the major stimulatory factors as host-specific cis- unsaturated fatty acids. Increased T7SS expression requires host fatty acid incorporation into bacterial biosynthetic pathways by the S. aureus fatty acid kinase (FAK) complex, and FakA is required for virulence. The incorporated cis-unsaturated fatty acids decrease S. aureus membrane fluidity, and these altered membrane dynamics are partially responsible for T7SS activation. These data will define a molecular mechanism by which S. aureus cells sense the host environment and implement appropriate virulence pathways. The gram-positive bacterium, \textit{Staphylococcus aureus}, is a major pathogen of human and animals. In the human, it is a leading cause of community and hospital-acquired infection and is associated with life-threatening diseases such as pneumonia, meningitis, endocarditis, toxic shock syndrome, bacteraemia and sepsis. The organism is notorious for its ability to develop resistance to antibiotics and is one of the seven bacterial species highlighted by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as being of critical antimicrobial resistance concern. Despite, studies have reported the association between the molecular and pathological mechanism of resistance by the specific secretion system (T7SS) and its effects on the host immune system during bacterial infection (S. aureus). The present study will provide the evidence at the molecular level on the pathogenesis of Ess secretion system and its associated pathological complications during infection. This study will also provide the evidence report the host-derived fatty acid is incorporated into the Staphylococcus aureus membrane, altering bacterial membrane properties and activate the expression of the T7SS. This work will identify a mechanism by which an important human pathogen senses the unique element of the host environment and implements the expression of specific genes that enable bacterial survival and thereby promote human disease. By this study, we going to propose that EssE-mediated secretion of protein effectors via the Ess pathway may enable S. aureus to manipulate host immune responses by modifying the production of specific cytokines.

Biography

Balram Ji Omar is Vice Dean (Examination) & Additional Professor in, All India Institute of Medical Sciences Rishikesh (AIIMS Rishikesh) India. He did his M.D Microbiology at King Georges Medical University Lucknow. He has published more than 27 research articles, 1 book chapters, Supervised many MD & PhD thesis and He was Editor of Newsletter & Journal of UP-UK IAMM & also reviewer and member of editorial board of six national & International journals. He was also awarded D.Litt. and MAMS (from National Academy of Medical Sciences). He has also done PG course on Clinical research(PDCR) & Pharmacovigillence(PCPV). Presently he is In charge of Bacteriology and Hospital surveillance of OTs. In additional to this he has also done a Diploma in Orthopedics(Clinical Exposure) form King Georges Medical University.
Cytological characteristics of the course of the previous process in patients with generalized infection

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According to various authors, an analysis of the causes of unsatisfactory wound treatment showed that among the common causes (70%) there was late diagnosis, inadequate surgical intervention (67%), inadequate local treatment (43%), and errors in antibacterial therapy (87.5%). The purpose of our study was to assess the characteristics of changes in the cytological pattern during the course of the wound process in patients with sepsis. Investigations were carried out in 73 patients with purulent-inflammatory diseases of the soft tissues who were hospitalized at the Republican Center for Purulent Surgery and the surgical complications of diabetes mellitus. The average age of patients was 68.1±3.8 years. Patients aged 41 and older accounted for 93.1%. Among the surveyed were 32 men (43.8%) and 41 women (56.2%). Analysis of the prevalence of purulent-inflammatory process in patients revealed that to a greater extent its localization was noted in the trunk region (59%), almost the same amount was located in the lower limb (17.8%) and perineum (13.7%). 95.9% of patients (70 patients) were diagnosed with type II diabetes. Combinations of this type of change with the presence of inflammatory cells were often noted, which is characteristic of this type of pathological process. Tissue elements were subjected to the action of microorganisms and the inflammatory process of destructive and necrobiotic changes in the form of vacuolization, loosening and homogenization of the nuclear-cytoplasmic structures.

Biography


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