



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

Conclusion: In our study we found high serum soluble Thrombomodulin level (sTM) and IL-6 were both predictor and risk factor for the development of severe Dengue Fever and shock.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijid.2016.02.397>

Type: Poster Presentation

Final Abstract Number: 41.209

Session: Poster Session I

Date: Thursday, March 3, 2016

Time: 12:45-14:15

Room: Hall 3 (Posters & Exhibition)

A qualitative risk assessment of emerging infectious diseases of Bangladesh

S. Chakma^{1,*}, K. Islam², S. Mahmood³

¹ Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control & Research (IEDCR), Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

² Massey University, New Zealand, Dhaka, Bangladesh, Bangladesh

³ Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control & Research (IEDCR), Dhaka, Bangladesh

Background: Being an emerging disease hotspot, Bangladesh has lack of relevant data that allowed to assess risks of the introduction of emerging disease in the country. Thus, to fill up this knowledge gap, a qualitative risk assessment approach has been adopted to transform the tacit knowledge of subject expert into an explicit knowledge to update the current knowledge on disease management.

Methods & Materials: Two assessors from each discipline-animal health, human health and wildlife health- was invited to participate in an iterated qualitative approach to order the risk of emerging diseases in Bangladesh. Definition and scores of “likelihood” and “consequence” were adopted from the Australian standard for risk analysis. The results of each assessor were assembled into SRA version 3.0 tool. Spearman’s rank correlation coefficient (ranges between -1 and +1) was used to identify the agreement and disagreement level between assessors. This tool has the hazard rank graph to distinguish hazards that prevail the majority of uncertainty.

Results: Assessors correlations was moved from 0.14-0.87 to 0.49-0.85 in second risk assessment. However, improved correlation between assessors was seen in second assessment. Median correlation was rose from 0.51 to 0.65 in second assessment. Importantly, no negative values was recorded between pairs of assessors signifying no high disagreement in hazard rank order among assessors of three field (Figures 1 and 2).

“HPAI” and “Nipah virus” were considered the two most important hazards of the 11 hazards, while “Lyme disease” was found the least important hazard in the country. Subsequently, high and nar-



Fig. 3.

row uncertainty level score were evident with “Nipah virus” and “Lyme diseases” portraying significant agreement and disagreement among assessors (Figure 3).

Conclusion: Though no significant agreement and variability in the perceived risk was emerged, an iterated qualitative approach can provide an interim quality data, by reducing the linguistic uncertainty among assessors, to guide policy makers to formulate necessary steps for disease mitigation. Further testing and validation through various examples and scenarios are still required to adopt this method in developing countries like Bangladesh

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijid.2016.02.398>

Type: Poster Presentation

Final Abstract Number: 41.210

Session: Poster Session I

Date: Thursday, March 3, 2016

Time: 12:45-14:15

Room: Hall 3 (Posters & Exhibition)

Group B streptococcus: An emerging infection in South Asia

M. Chaudhary*, M.S. Edwards

Baylor College of Medicine, Texas Children’s Hospital, Houston, USA

Background: The disease burden of neonatal group B streptococcal (GBS) disease is substantial but gaps remain in defining the global impact of this infection. Determining the prevalence of GBS colonization during pregnancy in South Asian countries can provide important information because 1% to 2% of infants born to women colonized with group B *Streptococcus* at delivery develop early-onset GBS disease unless intrapartum antibiotic prophylaxis is provided to interrupt transmission. When optimal methods are employed, including obtaining cultures from the lower vagina and rectum and processing samples in selective broth media, maternal GBS colonization rates range from 20% to 35%. There is limited

