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Session: Zoonoses and Infections in Animals

Date: Thursday, April 3, 2014

Time: 12:45-14:15

Room: Ballroom

Fever profiles in infections of rachidesN. Gjermeni¹, N. Como^{2,*}, P. Pipero³, A. Gjermeni⁴, V. Ostreni⁵, P. Preka⁶, D. Kraja²¹ University Hospital Center Mother Theresa, Tirane, Albania² Faculty of Medicine, Tirana, Albania³ Faculty Of Medicine, Tirana, Albania⁴ University Hospital Center Mother Theresa, Tirana, Albania⁵ Albanian University, Tirana, Albania⁶ University Hospital Center, Tirana, Albania

Background: Features of fever in Infections of Rachides (IR) is understudied in literatures.

Methods & Materials: We measured temperature with a mercury thermometer, three times a day, in all of cases and forming that away febrile curve for each of them; defined the type of febrile curve based on classification of fever; evidenced the feature of fever in (IR). We also analyzed correlation between type of fever and causative microbic agents.

Material: 55 cases with IR, with specified microbic agents, hospitalized in Service of Infectious Disease, UHC, Tirana, Albania, between June 2003 and September 2013.

Results: out of 55 cases 51 were febrile and only 4 cases (E. coli 1, Brucella 3) presented without temperature.

Classification of cases according to height of fever: afebrile 4 cases, subfebrile (37.5–38) 4, low grade (38–38.5) 16, moderate (38.5–39 C) 15; high (39–39.5 C) 14; hyperpyrexia (>41) 4, extreme hyperpyrexia (>41) no cases; by type of febrile curve: febrile continuous 15, intermittent 21, remittent 6, recurrent 3, hectic 7 cases.

Conclusion: In our study Infectious Rachiditis were presented without fever in 7.27% of cases.

We spotted 5 types of fever, febrile intermittent dominated with 38.1%, continuous 27.2%, remittent 5.4%, hectic 12.7%.

The most frequent fever according to height of temperature was low grade fever with 29.0% followed by moderate fever 27.2%, high 25.4%, hyperpyrexia 7.2%.

Intermittent fever was more frequent in Infectious Rachiditis caused by Brucella with 76.2%.

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Analysis on phosphoprotein and matrixprotein gene of rabies virus in Henan Province, China

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Background: Rabies is one of the ancient zoonotic diseases with an almost invariably fatal encephalomyelitis. It has been reported that rabies causes about 55,000 human deaths annually throughout the world. The third epidemic in China with sooner incubation period, shorter course of the disease, and many completely post-exposure treated cases failure to protect as its characteristics, occurred since 1998. From then on, the number of human rabies cases increased consecutively. The pathogen, rabies virus (RV), is transmitted usually through a bite of rabid animals. Here, we detected the rate of RVs carried by home bred dog in Henan province, and analyzed the genetic properties of these RV street isolates, and compared their relationship with rabies vaccine strain 3aG, CTN, PV, ERA and so on.

Methods & Materials: 121 canine brain samples were collected from Henan province, IFA test was used to detect RV carried by these home bred dogs. The suspensions of IFA positive brains were inoculated to suckling mice to establish RV street isolates. Two gene segments, which coded Phosphoprotein (P) and Matrixprotein (M), were subsequently cloned, sequenced and analyzed by Lasergene 7 and Mega 5.1.

Results: 9 RV isolates were established from 121 canine brain samples. The homology between 9 isolates and two latest Chinese viruses CNX8511 and CNX8601 was much higher than that between two earlier Chinese viruses MRV and DRV. Remarkably, 9 isolates were closely associated to the latest Chinese vaccine strain CTN, and clearly diverged from the other vaccine strains. Phylogenetic trees described that P gene and its deduced amino acid sequence was highly consistent with each other. However, the phylogenetic tree of deduced M protein was distinguishing from that of M gene. These molecular data, joined with phylogenetic information, demonstrate that there was a divergent evolution between street isolates and vaccine strains, while convergent evolution existed among the street isolates around the world.

Conclusion: The vaccine derived from CTN maybe has the best effect for preventing the current epidemic in China. While using vaccine immunity as the way to prevent and control rabies, the valuation about the virus variation should be done usually.

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