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A survey of the case number Hydatid Cyst Operation in Esfahan/Najafabad hospitals within the year 1993 – 2003

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Introduction & Objective: The number of people infected with parasite diseases has still been the chief problem of developing countries. Hydatid Cyst is the common disease of human and animals which is epidemic in some parts of India, Africa, New Zeland, South America & Turkey. The disease is caused by dog tape worm (*Echinococcus granulosus*) of which adult form lives in dog intestine and hydatid cysts (larva process) can be found in liver and lung and other sites of human and herbivore. The infection is spreading through the sheep and so, the sheep lands are prevalent areas to infect human. Due to the fact that in one way, Esfahan countryside has rural texture and also Najafabad is the transfer way for tribes in summer-quarters and winter-quarters, the aim of this research is to examine the infection rate of hydactic Cyst via the infected and operated patients files (within 10 years) in the famous hospitals of these two districts.

Methods: This is a descriptive method in which the following findings were obtained via examining the infected and operated patients' files as the result of hydactic Cyst in Kashani, Shariati, and Montazeri, Fateme Zahra hospitals in Esfahan & Najafabad respectively.

Results & Discussion: There were 159 operated patients of hydatid Cyst of which 93 and 66 cases were female and male, respectively. In fact, the females were mostly more infected than males of which the reason (for this difference) will be analyzed. The highest percentage of hydactic Cyst operation was related to liver, lung (%57 & %38.3). In this survey, it was found that most frequently operated cases were the age range of 21-30(%39) and the less frequently operated ones were that of 51-60(%14), among which women in Najafabad were more infected than women in Esfahan. According to above-mentioned results, the reason of being infected to hydactic cyst is due to the direct contact of rural women with vegetables at home and their cooperation in gardening with men.

One of the implications of this study is to train people to be familiar with the danger of this disease and the way to prevent it, since a large number of cases of this disease were among the low-class (cultural, economical) areas of the society.

Keywords: Hydatic cyst, *Echinococcus granulosus*, Cyst operation

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Vaccination of migrant children against Hepatitis A in a Low Endemic Country: does it work?

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Introduction: In the Netherlands, every year after the summer holidays, outbreaks of hepatitis A are seen, starting with children of migrant parent (mainly from Morocco and Turkey) that traveled to their country of origin, followed by children with the same ethnic origin that did not travel, followed by other children and adults. In Amsterdam, each year before the summer holidays, large-scale vaccination campaigns are organised in order to vaccinate as many migrant children as possible. Until 1997, children were immunised with immune globulin, after 1997 with vaccine.