PS008

The frequency of Human Parvovirus B19 infections in Vojvodina

M. Bugarski, T.A. Aleksandra Patič

Department for Microbiology with Parasitology and Immunology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

E-mail address: marinabugarski@gmail.com

(M. Bugarski).

Aim: Determining the seroprevalence of IgG antibodies among residents of Vojvodina, as well as the incidence of acute infections in different age groups and with different diagnoses, especially in women of generative age and pregnant women.

Introduction: Human Parvovirus B19 is a cause of infections in patients of all age groups. Clinical manifestations vary from asymptomatic to manifest infections such as erythema infectiosum, arthropyathy, heart problems, and infections in immunodeficient patients. Acute infections during pregnancy present a distinct problem, which can result in intrauterine fetal death or hydrops fetalis.

Methods: The data presented in this study are the result of serological testing for the presence of HP-B19 infections performed at the Institute of Public Health of Vojvodina, Centre for Virology, in the period from November 2015 to November 2016. Detection of specific IgG and IgM antibodies was completed by analysing 472 serum samples. Samples were tested using the ELISA test manufactured by VIRION, Germany, in the VIRION Analyzer I-2P device.

Results: Of the total number of tested subjects, an acute infection was detected in 10.8% of the cases (11.7% of pregnant women, and 7.14% of children). An acute infection was confirmed in 13.9% of the patients in a febrile state, and 7.1% of the patients diagnosed with arthritis, immune deficiency, and heart failure. Seroprevalence of IgG antibodies was confirmed in 42.8% of the tested subjects, 36.8% of pregnant women, 60.78% of non-pregnant women of generative age, and 11.03% of children. In the total sample, 46.4% of the results were negative.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that Human Parvovirus B19 exist and circulates in the population of Vojvodina. The use of rapid serological tests ensures a specific etiological diagnosis, timely implementation of appropriate infection control measures, and an appropriate treatment of patients, especially those belonging to high-risk groups like pregnant women are.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.pbj.2017.07.031

PS211

E-cigarette: An effective tool to quit smoking or an additional source of nicotine?

Miłosz Knura *, Tomasz Kurowski, Jakub Lubański, Paulina Majek, Mateusz Jankowski

Department of Epidemiology, Medical University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland

E-mail address: milosz.knura@wp.pl

(M. Knura).

Aim: We sought to evaluate the effectiveness of e-cigarette usage as an aid to quit smoking.

Introduction: The electronic cigarettes (known as an “e-cigarettes”) gaining on popularity, especially among young people. Available evidence regarding the relationship between e-cigarette usage as a tool in smoking cessation are inconsistent.

Methods: A population-based survey was performed, in a group of 3800 students from three Universities in Katowice, Poland. Self-prepared, previously validated questionnaire, included questions on e-cigarette smoking habits.

Results: Completed questionnaires were obtained from 3000 students (response rate 78.9%; mean age = 21.5 ± 2.1 yrs) of which 70% were female (F) and 30% were male (M). E-smoking was declared by 3.5% of respondents (F: 3%, M: 4.9%; p = 0.016). There was no superiority of spaced repetition algorithm over the random allocation of slides, based on the examination results (11.7 vs. 11.9; p = 0.73).

Conclusion: The usage of computer programs can be a valuable complement to traditional teaching methods. As we showed in this study it may have a measurable effect on examinations results of the students.

Acknowledgements: The approval of the Jagiellonian University Bioethics Committee was obtained.

The authors thank Prof. J.A. Litwin, Head of the Department of Histology Jagiellonian University Medical College for substantive supervision over the study.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.pbj.2017.07.030