



# XXXVII. Türk Mikrobiyoloji Kongresi

**INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON  
PARASITIC ZONOZES**

Turkish Society of Microbiology, Study  
Group for Parasitology



**18 - 19 Kasım 2016  
Titanic Deluxe Otel, Belek - Antalya**

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16 - 20 Kasım 2016 / Titanic Deluxe Otel Belek - Antalya

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9. Ulusal Moleküler ve Tanışal Mikrobiyoloji Kongresi  
Ankara Mikrobiyoloji Derneği



International Symposium on Parasitic Zoonoses  
Turkish Society of Microbiology, Study Group for Parasitology

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## POSTER PRESENTATIONS

### PPS-23

#### DETERMINATION OF THE PRESENCE OF TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS AND COEXISTANCE WITH HPV ON CERVICAL CYTOLOGICAL SAMPLES

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**Background and aim:** The link between high-risk Human Papillomavirus (HPV) and other sexually transmitted diseases in the risk of developing cervical cancer still unclear. Thus, in this report we aimed to determine the presence of *Trichomonas vaginalis* which is one of an important sexually transmitted diseases agents and coexistence with HPV on cervical cytological samples in patients attending obstetrics and gynecology clinics in Mersin, Turkey.

**Materials and Methods:** A total of 200 cytological samples belonging to women with normal cervical Pap smears attending obstetrics and gynecology clinics aged 20 to 67 years were enrolled in the study. *T. vaginalis* and HPV were detected by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and HPV genotypes were determined by direct cycle sequence analysis.

**Results:** Of the 200 samples, 44 (22%) were found positive for HPV DNA by PCR. The most prevalent genotypes were, in descending order of frequency, HPV genotype 66 (25%), 16 (22.7%), 6 (15.9%), and 83 (11.3%). *T. vaginalis* was detected in only one sample (0.5%, 1/200) on cervical cytological samples. Patient infected with *T. vaginalis* was not has HPV co-infection.

**Conclusions:** The frequency of *T. vaginalis* was lower than that reported. However, a high frequency of HPV was detected in normal cervical cytological samples. Our preliminary results are not sufficient for the hypothesis that some non-HPV sexually transmitted diseases might play a role as co-factors in HPV-mediated cervical carcinogenesis. Further, these data will be improved with enhance of the sample number and the sample variety such as abnormal cervical cytological samples.

**Keywords:** Trichomonas vaginalis, Cervical samples

### PPS-24

#### THE EVALUATION OF TICK BITE CASES BETWEEN 2012 AND 2016, ADMITTED TO THE ERCIYES UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

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**Objective:** Ticks are vectors of a number of diseases that are called as tick-borne diseases (TBDs). TBDs are responsible for global social and economic losses due to morbidity and mortality both in humans and in animals. CCHF is a tick-borne viral disease caused by CCHF virus of genus Nairovirus. There is an increasing trend in deaths caused by CCHF cases in Turkey during past years. According to data of the Ministry of Health of Turkey, 2508 cases of CCHF with 133 deaths have been reported between 2002 and 2008.

**Methods:** Microscopical characterization of the ticks; and age, sex, admitted clinic, and demographic history of the patients were evaluated who admitted with tick bite to the Erciyes University Medical School

Hospital. Demographic data were collected by use of a standardized questionnaire. All data evaluated retrospectively.

**Results:** Evaluated ticks were found to be 7 (14 %) *Rhipicephalus*, 7 (14 %) *Hyalomma*, 22 (44 %) *Haemaphysalis*, 7 (14 %) *Boophilus*, 6 (12 %) *Ixodes*, and 1 (2 %) *Argosidae*, and 2 (4 %) of them have not been identified due to inappropriate delivery of samples.

**Conclusion:** Recently, TBDs have attracted much attention in Turkey, because of its high fatality ratio. The vast majority of the patients were pediatric cases, and children are vulnerable to tick attack, and their parents have to be careful about their child's clothing in open areas to protect them against undesirable outcomes.

**Keywords:** Ticks, *Hyalomma*, TBDs, CCHF, Epidemiology

### PPS-25

#### EVALUATION OF TOXOPLASMA GONDII SEROPOSITIVITY IN PREGNANT WOMEN LIVING IN ÇORUM, TURKEY

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**Objective:** Congenital toxoplasmosis is a parasitic infection that poses serious risks to the foetus. *T. gondii* infection during pregnancy is diagnosed by ELISA which detects specific IgG and IgM. But some researchers indicated that the routine screening of pregnant is not cost-effective. Routine usage of these tests are mandatory in some countries; but in countries like ours, it is at the discretion of the physician, so the determination of *Toxoplasma* seropositivity ratios in every region would be beneficial to helping the doctor's make a test choice in pregnant women. The aim of our study is to determine the seropositivity rates of pregnancy followed in our hospital.

**Methods:** Between 01.09.2014 - 31.08.2015; 1,647 pregnant women ages 18-45 who were asked to test for the *Toxoplasma* antibodies were included in this study. *Toxoplasma* IgM and IgG were investigated by chemiluminescent microparticle enzyme immunoassay (Architect, Abbott Diagnostics and Cobas E 601, Roche Diagnostics) in the Microbiology Laboratory of the Hittit University Çorum Research and Training Hospital. The test results were evaluated retrospectively.

**Results:** While the *Toxoplasma* IgM was tested for in all of the pregnant women, *Toxoplasma* IgG was studied in only 1,627 of them. Three hundred seventy one (22.8%) pregnancy were *Toxoplasma* IgG, 16 (0.97%) *Toxoplasma* IgM positive. Ten of 16 *Toxoplasma* IgM positive pregnancies also showed *Toxoplasma* IgG positivity, concomitantly. Physicians asked for testing of *Toxoplasma* avidity in only eight of 10 positive cases in both test. In these eight patients it was determined that all had high avidity. Although having negative IgG results, the physicians asked for the IgG avidity test for two of the six IgM positive pregnant women.

**Conclusion:** The seropositivity rates of *Toxoplasma* shows variety according to the sociocultural situation and geographical location. *Toxoplasma* IgG seropositivity in pregnant women in our country is reported between 22.7%- 60.4%. Our 22.8% positivity result is quite similar to these rates. *Toxoplasma* IgM seropositivity is determined in our country between 0.3%-2.7% and we found 0.97%. According to these results, *Toxoplasma* seronegative pregnancy ratio is higher in our region, so it is recommended to search pregnant women routinely for prevention of acute infection during pregnancy. Seronegative pregnant women should be educated for the transmission and protective measures. It is understood that the avidity test has not been used effectively by physician in our hospitals, since not all of the IgG and IgM positive pregnant women were asked for the avidity test or contrariwise the IgM