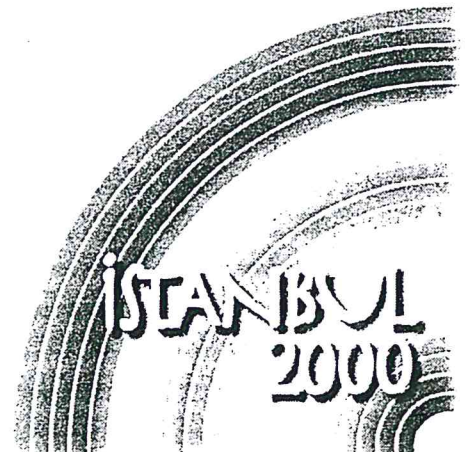




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ABSTRACTS



CANDIDA INFECTIONS IN PREGNANT WOMEN

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Candida infections are the second most common gynecological infection and moreover raise in pregnancy due to some physiological changes in vulvovaginal tractus. Educational, economical, social, and hygienic status of pregnant, conditions of hot and moist climate also affect the rate of *Candida* infections.

The aim of this study was to determine the rate of *Candida* infections in pregnant, live in centrum of İzmir, in hot and moist season and also to investigate the factors that can affect the rate of *Candida* infections such as age, social, economical and occupational status, pregnancy and delivery characteristics and using drugs in pregnancy. 130 pregnant woman who admitted to "SSK Ege Doğum Evi" for delivery between June 30 and september 1, 1998. The pregnant who had chronic diseases such as diabetes mellitus, were treated for vaginal candidiasis in prenatal period, and whose delivery were started actively by damaged of integrity of pouche and bleeding, were excluded from the study. After demographic characteristics of pregnant were recorded by mutual interview, oral, rectal, vaginal, and nipple cultures for *Candida* were taken before using disinfectants and inserting of speculum.

There were 7.7 %, 6.9 % and 2.3 % fungal grown in oral, rektal and nipple cultures of pregnant respectively. However this positivity was risen to 46.2 % in vaginal cultures. *Candida albicans* was the most common pathogen in all cultures. In total there were 53.8 % fungal cultures positivity in pregnant woman. Although vaginal *Candidiasis* was more common in pregnant woman who had vaginal discharge, pruritis, used antibiotics, applied vaginal washing, and were older 25 years and whose economical status were poor, only using antibiotics in pregnancy and applying vaginal washing were independent risk factors for culture positivity in vagina in multivariate analysis.

In conclusion, because *Candida* infections of pregnant who give birth to a child by vaginally, are the risk for babies, the pregnant should be evaluated for candidiasis especially in prepartal periods for this reason and health for reproduction.

FAMILY PLANNING STUDIES FOR THE SIX MONTHS IN DR. MEHMET INAN MCHFP CENTER, İÇEL

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İçel province has gets rapidly migration. Rate of increase population is high ratio in the poor neighbourhood on the our kinds of a city. MCHFP center family planning server were gets this region of city.

In Dr. Mehmet Inan MCHFP Center works one obstetrician, one paediatrician, there general practitioner, one dentist, 26 midwives, 5 nurses and 3 maid. This center serves paediatrics polyclinic studies, family planning studies, dentist polyclinic, intrauterin copper contraceptive courses education and laboratory.

In Dr. Mehmet Inan MCHFP Center perform modern methods as, intrauterin copper contraceptive, condom, enjectable, contraception and oral contraceptive 6899 persons get family planning polyclinic serves from January to june 2000 and 6164 persons gets counselling. 1367 (19.7%) persons, were performed intrauterin copper contraceptive, 495 persons gets new applies. 76 persons (1.1%) were performed enjectabl contraceptive. Also, 354 persons of old applies were performed oral contraceptive, 1086 (15%) were performed enjectabl contraceptive 61 persons were performed abortions.

Dr. Mehmet Inan MCHFP Center serves can be changes according to traditions and months. Now, intrauterin copper contraceptive and condom methods were performed too much in our center.

CHRONIC DISEASES CONTROL PROGRAM IN PRIMARY HEALTH SERVICES IN TURKEY

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Objective

The program will be carried out in order to provide early diagnosis, appropriate treatment and follow-up of patients with chronic diseases at primary health care level.

Methods

Preparatory activities of the control program has been initiated in May 2000 by General Directorate of Primary Health Care, Ministry of Health, after reviewing related literature and epidemiological situation in the country. 15 pilot provinces and provincial health managers were contacted..

Results

A Scientific Advisory Committee will be established to prepare training programs and materials and participate in the training meetings. The members of the Scientific Advisory Committee will prepare education programs and teach the contents of these programs to related people. Provincial Program Managers will be given adaptation training while the health personnel in primary health care institutions will be provided with in-service training.

The inhabitants living in the catchment area of selected health centres will be trained to comply with early diagnosis and regular follow up procedures.

The program will start with hypertension and diabetes mellitus among chronic diseases and will be carried out in 15 selected health centres in 15 provinces, with adequate personnel and infrastructure .

After pilot study the control program will be expanded throughout the country by providing laboratory equipment and in-service education.

Conclusion

The quality of life years of the community in selected health centres will be improved by early diagnosis, appropriate treatment and regular follow up of chronic diseases.

THE PREMARITAL SCREENING PROGRAMME OF THE HEREDITARY BLOOD DISEASES IN İÇEL, TURKEY

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In our province, one of the important public health problems is hereditary blood diseases. In this purpose, the premarital screening programme was started by decision of province Health Committee. Between February 1999- July 2000 period, 20000 persons was detected.

A cording to steps of haemoglobinopathies preventing programme by W.H.O are

- 1.Educational Activities
- 2.Determining of carriers
- 3.Genetic counselling
- 4.Determining of regional genetic mutations
- 5.Prenatal diagnosis.

In our centers (Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Aksoy Hereditary Blood Disease Center) work 2 doctors, 3 nurses, 5 laboratians. The blood samples were collected in to EDTA from the persons. All haematological data were obtained using AcT Coulter Counters haematological analyser. If blood samples have $MCV \leq 80$ fl, $MCH \leq 27$ pg, Hb A₂ and Hb F were measured by micro colon chromatography and alkali denaturation methods, prospectively. Cellulose acetate electrophoresis were performed on 11 samples and sickling test was done to differentiation haemoglobin S or D.

9 branch offices were established in district center of İçel. Genetic counselling are done by two nurses and Blood samples were collected this branch offices and were send to the Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Aksoy Hereditary Blood Disease Center by cargo system. 394 persons (1,97 %) were β -tal trait , 230 persons (1,15 %) were sickle cell trait, 27 persons (0,135 %) were haemoglobin D trait and 6 of samples (0,03 %) were haemoglobin E trait. 11 persons were carried double heterozygosite (sickle cell and β -thalassemia). Also, 4 persons were detected sickle cell anaemia.

From February 1999 to July 2000 , 31 couples of carriers were determined. 24 of 31 were sickle cell trait, 6 were β -thal trait and one of them was carried double heterozygous (sickle cell and β -thalassemia). 11 of there samples were sent to the prenatal diagnosis. One of them had spontan abortions. Other did not accept prenatal diagnosis and 9 of 11 couples of carriers were performed prenatal diagnosis.

The results of this studies shows, population concerned screening studies should be continued because hereditary blood diseases and marital of relatives and potential risk in the province.