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**ePoster Viewing**

**Travel medicine & migrant health**

### **Human brucellosis**

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**Background** : Brucellosis is a zoonotic infectious disease. It is endemic in the Mediterranean region. The aim of our study was to describe epidemiological, clinical, laboratory findings, complications and treatments of patients with brucellosis.

**Materials/methods** : It is a retrospective analytic study including all patients with diagnosis of brucellosis collected in an infectious diseases department between 1990 and 2014.

**Results** : We included 151 patients (96 males, 55 females). The mean age was  $38.5 \pm 16.7$  years. The major risk factor was unpasteurized dairy products in 126 cases (83.4%). Most frequent symptoms were fever (79.5%), hyperhidrosis (63.6%), arthralgia (62.4%) and fatigue (57.6%). Sixty three (4.7%) patients had acute form, 71 (47%) had subacute form and 11 (7.3%) had chronic form of brucellosis. The complications included spondylodiscitis in 36 cases (23.8%), sacroiliitis in 7 cases (4.6%), central nervous system involvement in 16 cases (10.6%), infective endocarditis in 6 cases (4%) and genitourinary involvement in 3 cases (1.98%). On complete blood count analysis we found leukopenia (13.9%), thrombocytopenia (12.6%) and anemia (57%). *Brucella* species were isolated in the blood cultures of 30 patients. Standard tube agglutination test was positive (Titer  $\geq 1/160$ ) in 138 patients (91.4%). The mean duration of antibiotic was  $102 \pm 82$  days. The evolution was favorable in 144 (95.4%) cases.

**Conclusion** : Brucellosis is a zoonotic infectious disease that can affect many organs and systems and leads to very different clinical circumstances. In endemic areas, clinicians must be aware of multiple system involvement in brucellosis in order to prevent serious complications.