The accuracy rate of laboratory reports of typhoid fever

Ranjbar R. 1 PhD, Izadi M.* MD, Joneyd Jafari N. 2 MD, Panahi Y. 3 PhD
1Health Research Center, Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
2Molecular Biology Research Center, Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
3Chemical Injuries Research Center, Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Abstract
Aims: Salmonellae organisms are a large group of enteric bacteria and their infections present an important public health problem worldwide particularly in developing countries. Regrettably, Diagnosis and laboratory report of Salmonellae organisms is not performed correctly, due to a variety of reasons. This study was designed to determine the accuracy of laboratory reports of typhoid fever in Tehran during a two year period.

Methods: This descriptive study was carried out on clinical samples diagnosed as Salmonella typhi received from a number of hospital laboratories in Tehran in years 2007 and 2008. Bacterial strains were diagnosed and identified by standard differential biochemical and serology tests using poly and mono specific Salmonella antiserum. Results were then compared to those reported from the hospital laboratories.

Results: Among 161 samples which were suspected to contain Salmonella typhi, 60 were reported as Salmonella typhi. Standard biochemical and serology test results revealed that although samples belonged to serogroup D of Salmonella, none of them had reacted with specific Salmonella antiserum; therefore, all non-typhoidal group D Salmonella strains had been misdiagnosed as Salmonella typhi.

Conclusion: The precise laboratory identification of Salmonella typhi should be emphasized, because laboratory reports with misdiagnosed Salmonella typhi may prevent physicians from taking proper supportive and curative measures and impair the treatment process.

Keywords: Typhoid fever, Salmonella typhi, Non-Typhoidal Salmonella
مقدمة
عفونتی‌های ناشی از سالمندان همچنان به عنوان یکی از مسائل بهداشتی مهم در سراسر دنیا مطرح می‌شوند. به‌طور خاص در ایران، روند افزایش‌یافته در ریسک‌های مربوط به عفونتی‌های ناشی از سالمندان در طول سال‌ها و رشد این جمعیت در ارائه‌ها بهتر شده است. این موضوع باعث می‌شود تا بررسی‌های بیشتری در این زمینه صورت گیرد.

روش‌ها
این مطالعه توصیفی طی سال‌های 1384-87 در دانشگاه تهران صورت گرفت. این مطالعه مربوط به 164 سالمند (63 زن و 101 مرد) بود که در بیمارستان‌های بزرگی در تهران در بخش‌های مختلف بستری زده بودند. این مطالعه با توجه به تعداد بالا و شیوع وسیع عفونتی‌های ناشی از سالمندان در این بستری‌ها، امکانات بررسی و آمارسنجی‌ها را بهبود بخشید.

نتایج
بررسی گزارش‌های واکنش‌های ناشی از آزمایش‌های سالمندان در دیگر بیمارستان‌های بزرگ آغاز شد. در این بحث، بررسی شد که عفونتی‌های ناشی از سالمندان دچار افتراق و سیستم‌های بالینی شده‌اند.

Vi MRVP
SS XLD

دوره 1389,
شماره 3,
پاییز
1389
The page contains a list of scientific references and some text in Persian. The primary language is Persian, with some English text. The page appears to be discussing research related to salmonella and typhoid fever in the context of developing countries, particularly in India.

The references include studies on the isolation of salmonella species from the environment and clinical samples, the use of culture media for detection, and the methods for diagnosing these infections.

The text in Persian appears to be a continuation of the discussion on the epidemiology and control of typhoid fever in the region.

The references include studies by authors such as Maleki, Chaharbaghi, and others, focusing on the epidemiology and control of typhoid fever in rural areas of Iran, with a particular emphasis on the role of environmental factors and the effectiveness of control measures.

The references are cited in both English and Persian, with titles and authors listed in both languages.

The page also includes a section on the treatment of typhoid fever, with references to medical journals and international guidelines.

The overall content of the page suggests a comprehensive study of the epidemiology, control, and treatment of typhoid fever in the region, with a focus on the role of environmental factors and the effectiveness of control measures.


