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Survey of physicians in the wilaya of constantine and mila (Eastern Algeria)

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In Algeria, hydatidosis and human fascioliasis constitute a public health problem. Their socio-economic impact remains important. Hydatidosis is a reportable disease. In order to clarify the epidemiological situation of human hydatidosis, a survey is carried out in the medical offices in the communes of Aïn Abid and Constantine. The goal is to question physicians about these diseases in their patients. In Constantine, the study concerned 110 doctors (72 medical offices and 38 hospitals). In Ain Abid, the study concerned 7 medical doctors. The descriptive analyzes were carried out using the "FREQ" procedure under SAS / STAT 8.1. The results show that hydatidosis is common among people aged 18 to 50 (85%) with predominance in men. The sex ratio is 2: 1. The liver is the most affected organ (53.2%), followed by the lungs (33%) and other locations (7.3%). The final multivariate analysis model revealed 2 independent variables significantly associated ($P < 0.05$) with pulmonary hydatidosis: under 31 years of age (odds ratio = 2.3848, confidence interval of the odds ratio at 95%: 1,234-4,468), a factor that increases the probability of having a pulmonary cyst, and being female (odds ratio = 0.481, 95% confidence interval of the odds ratio: 0.236-0.981), a factor that decreases the probability of having a pulmonary cyst. Physicians who do not have information on fascioliasis account for 89.7%. In order to guarantee people's security, control measures must be put in place in keeping with the sociocultural and economic aspects of the population of the Algerian population.

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