

TRICHINELLOSIS EPIDEMIC IN ZLATIBOR DISTRICT

Sladjana Pavic M.D. PhD¹, Aleksandra Andric M.D. MSc², Ljiljana Sofronic-Milosavljevic M.D.PhD³, Aleksandra Pavic⁴

¹Department for Infectious and Tropical Diseases, General Hospital Uzice, Uzice, Serbia,
e-mail: sladjanapj@gmail.com

²Institute of Public Health, Uzice, Serbia, e-mail: sandraandric68@gmail.com

³Reference Laboratory for Trichinellosis, Institute for the Application of Nuclear Energy - INEP, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia, e-mail: sofronic@inep.co.rs

⁴School of Medicine, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia, e-mail: alexandratanapavic@gmail.com

Abstract: *In January 2016, the Department of Infectious Diseases in Uzice examined 111 persons with clinical and laboratory signs of trichinellosis. Trichinella britovi identification was performed by multiplex PCR and serodiagnosis. The patients' mayor symptoms included: myalgia (83%), weakness (82%), pain in joints (80%), fever (77%), facial edema (74%), and diarrhea (23%). Eosinophil levels of > 500/ μ l were found in 98% of patients. Elevated levels of CPK were detected in 71%, LDH in 75% of patients. Three patients had cardiac complications. Treatment included mebendasole, nonsteroid anti-inflammatory drugs and corticosteroids. This outbreak indicated failures in education of all participants, from the hunters to consumers.*

Keywords: *trichinellosis, epidemic, Trichinella britovi*