| **ID:** 2202  
| **Congress:** The First International Congress of Medical Bacteriology  
| **Title:** Epidemiology and Clinical Features of Mycoplasma pneumoniae Infections at Tabriz  
| **Authors:** Sharifi S*: Ph.D student of pharmaceutical Biotechnology, Department of pharmaceutical Biotechnology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran  
Ghotaslou R: Ph.D of Microbiology, Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran  
Akhi MT: Ph.D of Microbiology, Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran  
Soroush MH: MSc of Microbiology, Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran  
| **Abstract:** Background and Objectives: Mycoplasma pneumoniae causes various respiratory diseases and Primary atypical pneumonia, pharyngitis and tracheobronchitis are the main diseases. Mycoplasmal infection may be asymptomatic, or may produce upper respiratory tract disease, or atypical pneumonia. The pneumonia is difficult to differentiate from viral diseases by clinical means alone. Laboratory tests such as isolation, PCR and ELISA are helpful as aids in the diagnosis of Mycoplasma pneumoniae infection. Mycoplasma pneumoniae is the etiological agent of many respiratory infections. Prospective study describes the epidemiology and clinical features of Mycoplasma pneumoniae infections at Tabriz University of Medical Sciences Hospitals.  
| **Methods:** This prospective and single centered study was conducted in department of Microbiology, in collaboration with the Pediatric and Respiratory departments, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences. From May 2009 to November 2009, 200 patients with respiratory tract infections, 50.3% male, 49.7% female, median age 25 years, range 3 month to 81 years, were enrolled for the study. Fifty-one patients were excluded because antibiotic use. Mycoplasma pneumoniae infections from respiratory specimens were identified by PCR method according to standard methods.  
| **Results:** Mycoplasma pneumoniae infection was diagnosed in 9 (6.04%) patients with PCR method. The most prevalence of Mycoplasma pneumoniae infection was diagnosed in 5-20 years old patients. Most infections (92.5%) were community-acquired and cough, fever, and malaise were the most common symptoms and signs.  
| **Conclusion:** The PCR detection of M. pneumoniae from patients is the first report in this region and this investigation proves that M. pneumoniae must be considered as a possible etiologic agent of pneumoniae with variable severity of illness.  
| **Mycoplasma pneumoniae, Pneumonia, Epidemiology, PCR**  
| **Presentation:** Poster