Abstract: Introduction:
Brucellosis is an infectious disease characterized by abortion and infertility in several mammal species, and being considered one of the most important zoonosis worldwide. Brucella can infect cattle, goats, camels, dogs, and pigs. The bacteria can spread to humans if you come in contact with infected meat or the placenta of infected animals, or if you eat or drink unpasteurized milk or cheese. In this study, we assessed epidemiologic, clinical and laboratory manifestations of the disease in patients referred to the Academic central Hospital of Gorgan city, Northeast of Iran, 2004-2008.

Materials and methods:
This descriptive cross-sectional study was done on all medical records of the patients referred to 5Azar hospital from 2004 to 2008 (N=100). Data were gathered by a questionnaire including: age, sex, job, education, ethnicity, residency site, history of unpasteurized dairy products, close contact with domestics, history of brucellosis and other diseases, drug history, clinical manifestations, signs and symptoms, complications and laboratory tests. All data were entered into SPSS-16 software and descriptive tests were used to analyze.

Results:
Seventy seven (77) patients were recruited with an age range of 14-88 years-old. There was a higher rate of male involvement (74%) compared to females (26%). Rural areas had higher rate (72.2%) in comparison with urban areas. Farmer and shepherd consisted 19.5% of cases. A history of consuming unpasteurized dairy products was seen in 53.3% and 27.2% had a close contact to domestics. The most common clinical manifestation was fever in 64 (83.1%), then arthralgia and back pain. Spondilitis was the most common complication of the disease (10.4%).

Conclusions:
Results of the present study showed a high rate of brucellosis in our region, especially in males and rural residents.

Brucellosis, zoonosis, manifestations

Presentation: Poster