

Enhancement of Diagnostic Capacity of Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli in the Country of Georgia

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STEC situation in Georgia

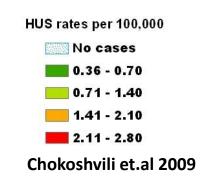


Fig.1 2002-2008 - Incidence rate of diarrhea per 100 000 population among all age groups and under 15 years of age, Georgia

 STEC-associated HUS was first recognized in Georgia in 2009 following the diagnosis of a cluster of HUS cases in Georgia

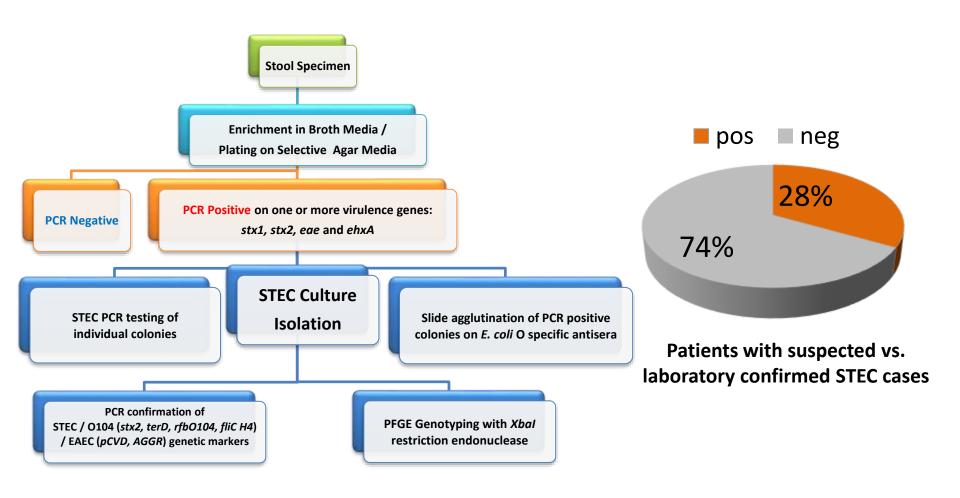
 Bio-surveillance program launched for monitoring of the occurrence and the etiology of the disease

Fig.2 Geographic distribution of HUS rates in the country of Georgia, 2009





Algorithm for STEC Detection and Culture Isolation





Results and Conclusions

	Quarter 1 No of Cases (%)	Quarter 2 No of Cases (%)	Quarter 3 No of Cases (%)	Quarter 4 No of Cases (%)	Quarter 5 No of Cases (%)	Quarter 6 No of Cases (%)	Quarters 1-6
Number of patients tested for STEC	12	17	38	4	5	26	102
Patients hospitalized	7 (58%)	5 (31%)	36 (95%)	3 (75%)	4 (80%)	24 (92%)	79 (77%)
Patients with HUS	2 (17%)	2 (12%)	9 (24%)	3 (75%)	3 (60%)	5 (19%)	24 (24%)
Patients positive for stx2	0 (0%)	2 (12%)	8 (21%)	2 (50%)	2 (40%)	4 (16%)	18 (18%)
HUS patients positive for stx2	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (56%)	2 (67%)	2 (67%)	2 (40%)	11 (46%)
Patients with any evidence of STEC: stx1/2, eae or ehxA	0 (0%)	4 (24%)	11 (29%)	2 (50%)	2 (40%)	9 (35%)	28 (27%)
STEC isolated	0 (0%)	1	0	2	2	1	6
STEC/EAEC O104:H4 isolated	0	0	0	2	2	0	4

- •The laboratory capacity for detection, isolation and genetic characterization of toxigenic E. coli was enhanced.
- •Enhanced surveillance resulted in better awareness and increased case reporting

