

The Effects Of Need-Based Interventions In Brucellosis Prevention, Based On Epidemiological Characteristics Of Charoymagh District, 1385 - 1387

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives: Malta fever, a zoonosis disease which common health problems among people of East Azerbaijan that has imposed Sanitary and economic damage to the society. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of interventions based on the need and epidemiologic characteristics to control brucellosis in the city Charoaymaq.

Materials and Methods: A descriptive - analytic study was conducted with suspected patients of Malta fever in Charoaymaq. A reliable questionnaire, approved by the Iranian ministry of health and medical education, was used for data gathering. According to the epidemiological situation of Malta fever in the region, some interventions such as providing face to face education to patients and their families, establish cooperation with organizations that have role on fighting with Malta fever, pursuit Malta fever patients, designed and performed then incidence and prevalence of disease were investigated.

Results: During three years of study (85 to 87) simultaneously with performance the interventions, incidence of disease is checked that from all registered patients (360 cases), 160 case in year 85, 114 case in year 86 and 86 case in year 87 reported and from all of these cases, 40 case were afflicted again that separately 36 case in year 85, 2 case in year 86 and 2 case in the 87 years reported. In these patients about age, occupation, residence, sex, history of contact with animals, history of dairy products use, result of Wright's test were studied. From all of cases, male patients by 55%, patients living in villages by 78%, patients with animal contact history by 99%, patients with a history of use dairy products by 94% housekeeper patients with 27/ 5% patients from age group 31-50 years with 23/3% have highest risk to infection Malta fever, also the most time patients identify was spring season with 43 / 3% of cases and across all cases 68 / 1 % of cases had been identified with result of Wright's test by 1 / 640.

Conclusion: The results of this study shows that to design prevention programs should be considered epidemiological factors involved in incidence of disease within the region. This study with considering the results of early study, performed interventions tailored for groups at risk for three years that cause to reduce the number of patients and repeated (recurrent) cases of disease.

Key words: need-based interventions, brucellosis, epidemiological characteristics

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