

EPIDEMIOLOŠKE KARAKTERISTIKE HEMORAGIJSKE GROZNICE SA BUBREŽNIM SINDROMOM U CRNOJ GORI OD 2014-2023.

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF HEMORRHAGIC FEVER WITH RENAL SYNDROME IN MONTENEGRO FROM 2014 TO 2023.

Božidarka Rakočević¹, Sanja Medenica¹, Bojan Adžić², Željka Zeković¹

¹ Institut za javno zdravlje Crne Gore, Podgorica, Crna Gora

² Specijalistička veterinarska laboratorija Crne Gore, Podgorica, Crna Gora

SAŽETAK

UVOD: Hemoragijska groznica s bubrežnim sindromom (HGBS) je bolest koju prenose glodari, izazvana hantavirusima iz porodice Bunyaviridae. Karakteriše je povišena temperatura, krvarenje, oštećenje bubrega i hipotenzija. Ova bolest je prirodno žarišna zoonoza i javlja se u mnogim zemljama sveta. Bolest se javlja sporadično ili u epidemijama.

CILJ: Identifikacija najvažnijih epidemioloških karakteristika hemoragijske groznice s bubrežnim sindromom u Crnoj Gori u periodu od 2014. do 2023. godine.

MATERIJAL I METODE: U deskriptivnoj epidemiološkoj studiji sprovedeno je istraživanje na teritoriji Crne Gore za period od deset godina. Korišćene su prijave zaraznih bolesti i godišnji izveštaji o kretanju zaraznih bolesti na teritoriji Crne Gore Centra za kontrolu i prevenciju zaraznih bolesti Instituta za javno zdravlje Crne Gore.

REZULTATI: U periodu od 2014. do 2023. registrovan je 91 pacijent sa hemoragijskom groznicom s bubrežnim sindromom. U posmatranom periodu umrle su 3 osobe (sa letalitetom od 3,3%). Stopa mortaliteta kretala se od 0,1% do 0,3/100.000 stanovnika. Incidencija u posmatranom periodu kretala se od 0,2/100.000 stanovnika u 2020. godini do 6,9/100.000 stanovnika u 2014. godini. Oboljenje je 2,8 puta češće registrovano kod muškaraca nego kod žena. U severnom regionu zemlje registrovano je 67 slučajeva (73,6%). U periodu od juna do septembra registrovano je 55% obolelih. Najveće učešće među potvrđenim slučajevima HGBS bilo je u uzrastu 30-59 godina (50%).

ZAKLJUČAK: Bolest je od velikog javno-zdravstvenog značaja i neophodno je kontinuirano raditi na edukaciji i podizanju svesti o ovoj bolesti, ranoj dijagnostici, kao i praćenju incidencije i distribucije bolesti.

Ključne reči: HGBS, prirodno žarišna zoonoza, epidemija.

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (HBRS) is a rodent-borne disease caused by hantaviruses of the Bunyaviridae family and is characterized by fever, bleeding, kidney damage, and hypotension. This disease is a naturally occurring zoonosis and occurs in many countries around the world. The disease occurs sporadically or in epidemics.

OBJECTIVE: Identification of the most important epidemiological characteristics of hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome in Montenegro from 2014 to 2023.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A descriptive epidemiological study was conducted on the territory of Montenegro for a period of ten years. Notifications of infectious diseases and annual reports on the movement of infectious diseases in the territory of Montenegro from the Center for Control and Prevention of Infectious Diseases of the Institute of Public Health of Montenegro were used.

RESULTS: In the period from 2014-2023. 91 patients with hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome were registered. In the observed period, 3 people died (with a lethality of 3.3%). With a mortality rate ranging from 0.1% to 0.3/100,000 inhabitants. The incidence in the observed period ranged from 0.2/100,000 inhabitants in 2020 to 6.9/100,000 inhabitants in 2014. The disease was registered 2.8 times more often in men than in women. In the northern region of the country, 67 cases (73.6%) were registered. In the period from June to September, 55% of patients were registered. The highest proportion of confirmed cases of HGBS was in the age group of 30-59 years (50%).

CONCLUSION: The disease is of great public health importance and it is necessary to continuously work on education and raising awareness about this disease, early diagnosis, as well as monitoring the incidence and distribution of the disease.

Key words: HGBS, natural focal zoonosis, epidemic