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DETERMINATION OF BORDETELLA PERTUSSIS ANTIBODY LEVELS IN CHILDREN AGED 10-18 IN ESKIŞEHIR

E-Posters Viewing
E-POSTER VIEWING: AS02.A. POPULATION STUDIES AND SURVEILLANCE

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Backgrounds: Pertussis is a contagious respiratory disease that can infect people of all ages, especially newborns and infants whose vaccination has not been completed. Despite the increase in vaccination rates, epidemics continue to occur every 3-4 years. Adolescents and adults are a source of infection for infants and young children.
Methods: Our study, it was aimed to determine the pertussis antibody level in children aged 10-18 in Eskişehir province, where we think that vaccine protection has decreased. The research was carried out in Eskişehir Osmangazi University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Child Health and Diseases. Between April 2021 and June 2021, they applied to Eskişehir Osmangazi University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Pediatrics 438 children with consent were included. Anti-pertussis toxin IgG and anti-filamentous hemagglutinin IgG from serum samples were studied using a commercial ELISA kit (EUROIMMUN, Lübeck, Germany). The analysis of the data was done with the chi-square test, and the results were considered significant at the $p<0.05$ level.
Results: Of the children, 45.7% (n=200) were boys and 54.3% (n=238) were girls, with a mean age of13.78±2.46 years. 99.8% (n=437) of the participants were vaccinated in accordance with the Vaccination Schedule of the Ministry of Health. Seropositivity was found to be 61.9%. The highest seropositivity was observed at the age of 11 at 68.5%, and the lowest seropositivity was observed at the age of 17 at 54.2%.
Conclusions/Learning Points: It was observed that seropositivity continued to decrease after the age of 14, but there was no significant difference between the ages.