

Abstract Preview - Step 3/4

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Topic: Emerging infections

Title: SURVEILLANCE OF PERTUSSIS IN A PEDIATRIC HOSPITAL IN BANGKOK, THAILAND

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Text: **Introduction:** A resurgence of pertussis has been observed in countries with acellular pertussis vaccines are routinely provided. Few data have been from countries where whole-cell vaccines are still widely used. We performed hospital-based surveillance in a children hospital in Thailand to evaluate pertussis incidence, its clinical features and burden.

Method: We conducted surveillance at Queen Sirikit National Institute of Child Health, Bangkok by enrolling children age 0 - 18 years who had cough for ≥ 7 days with at least one of the followings; paroxysm, inspiratory whooping, post-tussis vomiting. Nasopharyngeal swabs were collected and tested for pertussis using RT-PCR.

Results: Ninety-six patients were enrolled, 58 (60%) were younger than 1 year. Eighteen children (19%) had pertussis confirmed by RT-PCR, 83% of them received none to 2 doses of DTP vaccine due to younger age than recommended schedule. Post-tussis vomiting, convulsion and cyanosis were significantly higher in pertussis PCR-positive than PCR-negative patients (94 vs. 65%, $p = .014$, 17 vs. 3%, $p = .044$ and 72 vs. 8%, $p < .001$ respectively). Mean duration of cough was 40.9 (range 14 - 67) days compared to 19.6 days in pertussis PCR-negative patients ($p < .001$). Fifteen (83%) of pertussis patients were hospitalized with mean length of stay was 10.67 days; mean medical cost was 594.4 USD that was not significantly different between groups.

Conclusion: Pertussis incidence was 19% in Thai children presented with prolong cough. Children with pertussis had significant longer coughing duration, and likely to develop symptoms such as convulsion and cyanosis resulted in high percentage of hospital admission.

Preferred Presentation Type: Oral Presentation

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