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Diagnosis, clinic, epidemiology and therapy of human cystic echinococcosis

Background: Hydatidosis or cystic echinococcosis is an infestation caused by the larval form of *E. granulosus* species. It may develop asymptotically or as a severe disease, often fatal, in humans.

Materials & Methods: Patients hospitalized in two hospitals were assessed for surgical treatment. The diagnosis of hydatidosis was established by echography (78.3%), echography and clinical exam (16.7%), CT and echography (3.3%), only by computerized tomography (1.7%), being confirmed during surgery.

Results & Discussions: From all the patients, 81% had positive and 19% had negative serology. The hydatid cyst is present in adults (46.5%) and children (53.5%). In adult's hydatid cyst prevails in young adults (47%), has an incidence of 34% in adults of 40-60 years of age, 12.9% in those of 60-70 years of age and a low incidence in old people (6.5%). Hydatid cyst is more common in females (53%) than in males (47%). It is present with a percentage of 39.3 of all operated hydatid cysts in Cluj and the rest of the cases come from other areas of the county. Although the total incidence of hydatid cyst in rural communities is only slightly increased (57.9%) than in urban areas (42.1%), in some countries the incidence in village areas is significantly higher than in urban areas. Hepatic (71.5%) and pulmonary (15.5%) locations are frequent, leading by their chronic evolution to pseudotumoral signs, severe complications (1.5%), reserved prognosis (9.5%), especially in adults (14%).

Conclusions: Hydatidosis occur both in rural and urban communities, in both genders and all age groups. The modern management of hydatidosis needs the contribution of all diagnosis and therapeutic procedures. There is an urge for the early diagnosis of the infected patients, by the development of the screening methods and a close collaboration among general practitioners, clinicians, laboratory doctors and statisticians in order to correctly diagnose of hydatidosis.

Biography

Lia Monica Junie is a Professor and Head of Microbiology Department at "Iuliu Hatieganu" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Cluj Napoca, Romania. She is a Coordinator of Resident Doctor's in the Laboratory Medicine specialty and Leadership PhD Doctor's thesis in Medicine field. She is a Board Member of European professional societies ESCMID (ESGCP Study Groups), Society of Chemotherapy, Scientia Parasitologica ProVita and is a Reviewer of *International Reviews*. She is a member in international organizations and Director/Coordinator in research projects. She has more than 63 papers published in full in international journals and is an Editorial Board Member of "*National Review*". She is an Organizer/President, Keynote/Invited Speaker and Chair of international and national congresses. She does research in higher education and educational leadership. Her most recent publication is 'Molecular epidemiology of the community associated methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* clones: A synthetic review'.

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