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Ten years of human respiratory syncytial virus BA genotype evolution in Normandy, France

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The study on the genetic molecular variability of Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus (HRSV) is necessary to better understand its molecular epidemiology. Twenty HRSV-B genotypes have been identified up to now, based on sequence analysis of the second hypervariable region of G protein (HVR2). The genotype BA, first identified in 1998 in Buenos Aires, has become the predominant HRSV-B worldwide. We investigate where the BA genotype emerged in Normandy, France and the genetic variability of this genotype during 10 consecutives winter seasons, from 1995 to 2005. For all the HRSV-B included in the study, the subgroup type was confirmed by real time RT-PCR. The BA strains were identified using the 60 nucleotides duplication as a tag after RT-PCR amplification of the end of G-gene. After amplification of this region, a fragment of 330 nucleotides were sequenced and analyzed. Among the 605 HRSV-B included in the study, 94 HRSV-BA were identified. The BA genotype emerged in November 1998. The intensity of circulation of this genotype in the first 5 seasons after the first identification was low. The sequence of 330 nucleotides fragment was obtained for 87 of the 94 HRSV-BA identified. The emergence of the HRSV BA genotype in France seems to come up in 1998-1999 winter season. During the 3 previous winter seasons, no BA genotype was detected. Based on the results, the circulation of this genotype increased from 2003. To our knowledge, there were no previous reports related to BA genotype in France.

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Correlations between poor micronutrition in family members and potential risk factors for poor diet in children and adolescents using Korean National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey data

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Based on data from the 2010–2011 Korean National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, we investigated correlations between micronutrients in the diet of family members and the possible risk factors for children and adolescents consuming an inadequate diet. We examined two-generation households with children aged 2–18 years. The quality of the family diet with regard to the following nine nutrients was assessed based on the Index of Nutritional Quality. Correlations between quality of diet and selected variables were analyzed using the Statistical Analysis for Genetic Epidemiology software, and those between diet quality and potential risk factors for poor diet in offspring were analyzed using multinomial logistic regression. Overall, calcium was the most commonly under-consumed micronutrient. More than half of sons and daughters showed insufficient vitamin A, vitamin C, and iron intake, and both mothers and fathers showed insufficiency with respect to vitamin A, vitamin B2, and vitamin C. The correlation between a poor diet in parents and that in offspring was 0.17 (p<0.0001), and this correlation coefficient was higher between mothers and offspring than between fathers and offspring. Additionally, eating breakfast provided a significant protective effect against the risk of poor nutrition in offspring, even after adjusting for covariates. Our results add to evidence indicating that children should be encouraged to eat breakfast to improve the quality of their diet.

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Page 126