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Epidemiological considerations concerning food poisoning infectionsLiana Monica Deac¹ and Gliga V²

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Overall the food poisoning means those diseases caused by pathogenic bacteria, or their toxins after ingestion of contaminated food. Food poisoning in many cases are caused by negligence mode: circular, storage, preparation of food. Lately their appearance everywhere was increasingly linked to deficiencies in nutrition due to collective or public situations. The food-borne toxicities recorded in our territory with 12 regions and almost 6.5 million population, over the past 2 years of follow-up, were occasionally sporadic, but most often there were epidemic outbreaks, including collectivity populations of 65%, or familiar one 35%, who consumed the same contaminated food. Small infective doses produced minor digestive disturbances, and only large doses produced typical illnesses, requiring even clinic admissions and so some reports from the territory, did not reproduce the real morbidity. It turns out that actual morbidity, may exceed that reported, because many mild cases are not detected and declared yet. The frequency of diseases among drug contaminated food ranged between 18-100% and more susceptible to disease, are: children, the elderly, and some chronically ill people. Food poisoning was recorded throughout the year, but some were seasonal, with peak incidence predominantly in summer time. In our geographical area, most cases of food poisoning, have been caused by: 33% *Salmonella* spp. cases, followed by genus *Staphylococci* 22% and 5% were other microbial etiologies. In practice, the etiology of food poisoning, could get almost only 40% of cases and thus remain on average about 20%, whose vehicular way, cannot be accurately stated. Although important advances in food-borne disease have taken place, over the last decades, worldwide and nationally, they are still common today in all countries of the world. Liana Monica Deac Graduated Medicine from University of medicine and Pharmacy, Cluj-Napoca, Romania. General Practitioner from 1979 to 1982 Clujana Hospital. She is a specialist for Infect. Diseases & Clinical Laboratory from 1987 to present. She is also a Senior Epidemiologist through 1993 to present. MD, PhD, First Degree Researcher and Scientist from 1996 to present. She is serving as a university Professor at Babes Bolyai University from 2004 to present.

Biography

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