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Riječ Uredništva

Stigla je kasna jesen, a s njom i naš tradicionalni jesenski dan posvećen uspomeni na prof. dr. Frana Mihaljevića, velikog humanistu, plemenitog liječnika i vizionara budućnosti infektologije, kojeg se sjećamo onako kako bi to on želio, a to znači radno, učeći i tražeći najbolje načine da pomognemo bolesniku.

Prije početka stručnog dijela programa pravo osvježenje priredili su nam naši infektolozi–glazbenici: prof. dr. Bruno Baršić, prim. mr. sc. Tomislav Maretić, prim. dr. Edi Terlević, te dr. Dinko Raffanelli i student medicine Luka Penezić. Nakon kratkog glazbenog programa nagrađeni su burnim pljeskom.

Ove smo godine izabrali suvremenu temu, koja spaja dijagnostičku i kliničku medicinu, o brzim dijagnostičkim testovima za dokaz etiologije bolesti, te za pojašnjenje patomorfoloških promjena tijekom različitih infektivnih bolesti, u odrasloj i dječjoj dobi, a posebno u imunokompromitiranih.

Simpozij je održan 10. prosinca 2010. god. u Klinici za infektivne bolesti "Dr. Fran Mihaljević" u Zagrebu, održano je deset predavanja na zadanu temu, a uz infektologe sudjelovali su mikrobiolozi, imunolozi i radiolozi.

U uvodnom predavanju prof. dr. sc. Arjane Tambić Andrašević pomalo intrigantnog naslova: "Detekcija bakterijskih uzročnika u krvi: je li doba kultivacije bakterija prošlo ?", postavlja se problem što brže i što točnije etiološke dijagnostike bakterijskih sepsi, o čemu uvelike ovisi uspjeh liječenja. Iznose se nove molekularne metode, uz klasičnu kultivaciju koju ne treba zanemariti, ali je bitno da se rezultati interpretiraju uzimajući u obzir sve činjenice i kliničku sliku.

U drugom referatu doc. dr. Suzane Bukovski, ukazuje se na bržu i bolju mogućnost detekcije uzročnika u središnjem živčanom sustavu primjenom molekularnih metoda (engl. real time PCR). Slijedio je referat prof. dr. Brune Baršića i dr. Marka Kutleše o kliničkoj primjeni tih novih metoda brze etiološke dijagnostike u liječenju infekcija središnjeg živčanog sustava.

Prof. dr. Adriana Vince i dr. sc. Snježana Židovec Lepej prikazale su vrijednost molekularnih metoda u brzoj dijagnostici virusnih infekcija u imunokompromitiranih bolesnika (CMV, HHV- 6, EBV, VZV i adenovirusa). Posebno su naglasile vrijednost molekularne dijagnostike bakterijskih i gljivičnih oboljenja upotrebom Septi Fast testa.

Predavanje prof. dr. Josipa Begovca se nadovezuje na prethodno i govori o kliničkom učinku ove nove dijagnostike u preemptivnom liječenju imunokompromitiranih, posebno primatelja organa.

Prof. dr. Gordana Mlinarić-Galinović govorila je o virusnim respiratornim infekcijama, kao najčešćim akutnim infekcijama, pogotovo u urbanim sredinama, te dala pregled etiologije i epidemiologije najčešćih takovih infekcija i sažeto opisala suvremene dijagnostičke metode.

Referat prim. dr. Ivice Knezovića govori o kliničkoj primjeni tih dijagnostičkih testova kod djece, kod koje su respiratorne infekcije najčešće, jer o tome često ovisi izbor liječenja, a i ishod bolesti.

Referat s naslovom "Point of care", prim. dr. sc. Oktavije Đaković-Rode iscrpno govori o jednom novom načinu dijagnosticiranja "uz krevet bolesnika". Testovi su vrlo jednostavni, da ih može izvoditi priučeno osoblje, brzi su (30 min.) i prilično pouzdani, ako se pridržava svih zahtjeva za provođenje testa. Posebno su vrijedni za rješavanje specifičnih pitanja na posebnim odjelima npr. za hitne slučajeve, operacijske dvorane, rađaonice itd., gdje treba vrlo brzo otkriti eventualnu infekciju, primijeniti adekvatnu terapiju ili postekspozicijsku profilaksu.

U referatu dr. Roka Čivljaka govori se o mogućim profesionalnim rizicima nastanka infekcija koje se prenose krvlju, navode se najčešće takove infekcije i postupak s potencijalno inficiranim. Posebno se naglašava vrijednost brze dijagnostike jer se pravovremeno mogu zbrinuti eksponirane osobe čime se smanjuje mogućnost akviriranja infekcija.

Posljednji referat dr. sc. Klaudije Višković govori o suvremenim radiološkim mogućnostima dijagnostike, ali naglašava kako je potrebna ciljana uporaba određene radiološke metode, da bi se izbjegla nepoželjna djelovanja ionizirajućeg zračenja.

Nakon svakog predavanja auditorij je mogao postavljati pitanja referentu, a generalna rasprava održana je nakon svake grupe predavanja, bila je vrlo plodna i konstruktivna.

Simpozij je završio prijateljskim druženjem uz domjenak u predbožićnom raspoloženju.

Prof. dr. sc. Tatjana Jeren

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Editorial

Late autumn arrived, and with it our traditional autumn day dedicated to the memory of professor Fran Mihaljević, a great humanitarian, a noble physician and a visionary of future infectology who is remembered as he would have wanted, and that means working, studying and seeking the best ways to help patients.

Before the start of the scientific program, a short concert was held by our colleagues-musicians: Bruno Baršić, Tomislav Maretić, Edi Terlević, Dinko Raffanelli and student of medicine Luka Penezić. Their short musical performance was rewarded with a gratifying applause.

This year the topic chosen for our meeting combined diagnostic and clinical medicine, dealing with rapid diagnostic tests for detecting disease etiology, and explanation of pathomorphological changes in the course of infectious diseases, among adults and children, and especially in the immunocompromised.

The symposium was held on December 10, 2010 at the University Hospital for Infectious Diseases "Dr. Fran Mihaljevic" in Zagreb, with ten lectures on a given topic, and with infectious disease specialists, microbiologists, immunologists and radiologists as participants.

In her introductory lecture of somewhat intriguing title "Detection of bacterial pathogens in the blood: has the time of bacterial cultivation passed?", Professor Arjana Tambić Andrašević raised the issue of quick and accurate etiological diagnosis of bacterial sepsis, which largely determines the success of treatment. New molecular methods have been presented, alongside with classic cultivation methods which should not be ignored. When interpreting the results all facts as well as clinical picture of disease should be taken into account.

In the second lecture, Assistant Professor Suzana Bukovski, pointed out to the possibility of faster and better detection of pathogens in the central nervous system using molecular methods (real-time PCR). Lecture by Professor Bruno Baršić and dr. Marko Kutleša, discussed the clinical application of these new methods for rapid etiological diagnosis in the treatment of the central nervous system infections.

Professor Adriana Vince and Snjezana Židovec Lepej, PhD, presented the importance of molecular methods for rapid diagnostics of viral infections in immunocompromised patients (CMV, HHV-6, EBV, VZV and adenoviruses). They particularly emphasized the value of molecular diagnostics of bacterial and fungal diseases using SeptiFast test.

Professor Josip Begovac in his lecture continued to talk about the clinical impact of this new diagnostics on preemptive treatment of immunocompromised patients, especially transplant recipients.

Professor Gordana Mlinarić-Galinović talked about viral respiratory infections, the most common acute infections, especially in urban areas, and gave an overview of the etiology and epidemiology of such infections and the most concisely described modern diagnostic methods.

Dr. Ivica Knezović spoke about the clinical application of these diagnostic tests in children, who most frequently suffer from respiratory tract infections, the results of which determine the choice of treatment, and disease outcome. In her lecture entitled "Point of Care", Dr. Oktavija Đaković Rode gave a detailed presentation of new type of diagnostic tests performed "by the patient's bedside." The tests are very simple and easy to use by hastily trained staff, they are quick (30 min.) and quite reliable, if all the requirements for conducting the test are adhered to. They are especially valuable for solving specific issues in specific departments such as emergency, operating rooms, delivery room, etc., where possible infection needs to be quickly detected, and adequate therapy or post-exposure prophylaxis applied.

Dr Rok Čivljak, in his talk, discussed possible occupational risks for acquiring infections transmitted by blood, described most frequent infections and treatment of those potentially infected. The value of accurate and rapid diagnostics was especially stressed, because exposed persons can be timely treated, thereby reducing the possibility of acquiring an infection.

The last lecture by dr. Klaudija Višković described modern radiological diagnostic possibilities, but emphasized the need to target the use of certain radiological methods, in order to avoid undesirable effects of ionizing radiation.

After each presentation the audience asked questions, and a general discussion was held after each lecture group, which was very fruitful and constructive.

The symposium ended in a friendly gathering with refreshments, all in the upcoming Christmas spirit.

Professor Tatjana Jeren, MD, PhD