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Cartography of meningococcal meningitis in Mali: Serogroups, sequences and clones from 2006 to 2016

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Introduction: Mali, a country in the heart of West Africa, is part of the Lapeyssonnie meningitis belt. Traditionally, neisseria meningitis serogroup A is responsible for most major epidemics. After the introduction of MenAfriVac conjugate vaccine A in Mali in 2010, serogroup A declined sharply in the country.

Method: This is a retrospective study of surveillance data from 2006 to 2016 for meningococcal meningitis at the National Institute of Public Health Research in Bamako. The data collection concerned all confirmations of Neisseria meningitis by bacteriological and PCR. The data was processed and analyzed using Excel, Epi Info 3.5.4 and Health Mapper Version 4.2.

Results: A total of 5549 CSF were registered at INRSP between 2006 and 2016, of which 1122 positive or 20.22% positivity. The typical sequences and clones of neisseria meningitis circulating in Mali in the last 10 years were NmA-ST_7_CC5, NmA-ST_2859_CC5, NmC-ST_12446_CC10217, NmW-ST_11_CC11, NmW-ST_11_CC11ET17 and NmX-ST181_CC181.

Conclusion: Our data show that before introduction of "MenAfriVac" in Mali, N. meningitis serogroup A ST_7 and ST_2859 clonal complex 5 was the cause of most epidemics. After introduction there is the appearance of N. meningitis C-ST_12446 and N. meningitis X-ST_181.

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