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Food-borne illnesses in a determined region from Romania

Foodborne illness is a common, costly yet preventable public health problem. Every year in the United States, 17 percent of Americans get sick, as a result of consuming contaminated foods or beverages. During 2017-2018, We have observed Food borne diseases in Transylvania region, Romania, and did a complex epidemiological and clinical study, and made the right interpretations and conclusions of each cases. Most cases appeared in adults with several chronic illnesses, in 56%, men in 68% from Rural side in 57%. The pathology was relevant in family events, when food contamination occurred probably at any point, from: production, processing, distribution, or any meals preparation with eggs, milk and meat products. There were several forms from simple one, in 70%, middle one, in 22% to severe who arrived in totality to 8% and needed almost several days of hospitalization. These food- born infection

have had the etiology of: *Salmonella spp* in 67%, mostly *Salmonella enteritidis* in 29% Other 14% were determined by *Staphylococcus aureus* and in 19% forms, we could not put in evidence in our labs any microbiological determinant.

To protect people from such disease there is needed to survive correct each chain of food production, processing, transportation, handling, and all preparation steps.

Speaker Biography

Liana Monica Deac is an Associate Professor and Biology Faculty in University Babes-Bolyai, Public Health Institute, Cluj- Napoca, Romania. She teaches Health Education and Preventive Medicine courses in UBB. She is the Commission Advisor in Head for MDs, organized by the Romania Ministry of Health and the University of Medicine Cluj-Napoca. She is the official university referent for PhD degree and diploma exams.

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