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Manifestation of anaplasmosis as cerebral infarction

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Human granulocytic anaplasmosis (HGA) is a tick-borne zoonotic disease caused by *Anaplasma phagocytophilum*, an obligate intracellular granulocytotropic bacterium. A 70-year-old female patient admitted with the symptoms of fever and an altered state of consciousness one week after suffering a tick bite while planting lawn grass. Magnetic resonance imaging performed at the time of admission indicated cerebral infarction in the left basal ganglia, while rising immunofluorescence assay (IFA) antibody titers for *A. phagocytophilum* also were documented. *A. phagocytophilum* was identified using groEL and ankA target PCR and sequencing. Due to severe thrombocytopenia, only doxycycline was administered, without any antiplatelet agents. Subsequently, symptoms improved without any focal neurologic sequela. This is the first reported case of cerebral infarction occurrence in an anaplasmosis patient.

Biography

Dong-Min Kim is a Professor in the Department of Internal Medicine of Chosun University Hospital and Chosun University College of Medicine, Korea. His research interests include clinical manifestations of Rickettsial diseases and mechanisms of antimicrobial resistance, clinical manifestations of marine bacteria, especially those of the genus *Vibrio*, *Shewanella*.

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