

## Information on infectious agents

In order to control epidemiological situation in the country it is essential to develop effective and accurate *typing* of epidemiological CD markers; to detect the source of infection outbreak, to identify infections, to implement prevention measures and immuno-prophylaxis. Full investigation of the outbreaks of zoonosis enables to identify the pathogen, associated food, and cooking and processing factors. Typing and subtyping of Human zoonotic agents, and surveillance of antimicrobial resistance is regulated by legislation<sup>25,26</sup>, aimed at improving the quality of microbiological diagnostics and ensuring that the cultures of infectious agents isolated in infection outbreaks were identified and typed.

ULSVIS collects and analyzes the data on infectious agents isolated in the laboratories operating in 19 personal and public health care institutions. In 2014, the clinical material of 5,121 individuals, who were subjected to bacteriological, parasitological and serological tests, was examined in the laboratories.

Among infectious agents registered in 2014, intestinal infectious agents accounted for 78.3 %. *Campylobacter* was the predominant intestinal pathogen (52.2 %), nevertheless, identification of *Campylobacter* species remains a serious problem.

Neither serogroup nor serotype of the major part of cultured microorganisms of *Neisseria meningitidis* and *Streptococcus pneumoniae* was identified. These agents are particularly important for organizing and coordinating immunoprophylaxis. In 2014, 86 pathogens *Streptococcus pneumoniae* were cultured from blood and/or cerebrospinal fluid, of which only 41 were serotyped. Non-serotyped accounted for 52.3%. Of all cultured *Neisseria meningitidis* 31 agents were serogroup B, 4 microorganisms were serogroup C. 15 *Neisseria meningitidis* agents (30%) were non-typed.