

A SALMONELLOSIS CASE CAUSED BY SALMONELLA DUBLIN IN TURKEY*

Muvaffak Akman, M.D., M.P.H.,** Namık Aksoycan, M.D.***
and Münevver Bertan, M.D.****

Blood culture obtained from a patient with *Salmonellosis* treated in the Hacettepe Children's Hospital between November 12 and November 30, 1959 was positive for *Salmonella dublin*. Since this is the first report of *S. dublin* as the cause of human salmonellosis in Turkey, a brief clinical report is considered worth while.

Case No. 59/10412, A.M., a six months old female infant, was admitted to the Hacettepe Children's Hospital with a history of gradually increasing fever for four days, spiking in character, coughing, vomiting and cyanosis.

Physical Findings: Temperature was 42.5 C, pulse 200 per minute, and respiration 76 per minute. The lips were cyanotic and the tonsils were hyperemic. The abdomen was tense and tympanitic. The liver was enlarged 2 cm below the costal margin, the spleen was 1 cm enlarged. There were crepitant râles in both lungs.

Laboratory Findings: The findings on the fluid obtained by lumbar puncture were normal and cultures remained sterile. Protein was present in the urine. White blood cell count was 8,500 per cubic millimeter; in the differential count there were 2 stabs, 56 neutrophils and 42 lymphocytes.

Four days after admission to the hospital, Gram-negative bacilli were isolated from the blood culture and biochemical and serological tests proved them to be typical *Salmonella dublin*. (The antigenic formula was: 1,9,12:g,p:-). Repeated urine and feces cultures were all negative for *S. dublin*. Agglutination tests were all consistently negative.

After isolation of *S. dublin*, the child was given 100 mg chloramphenicol per kilo of body weight per day by mouth. There was a

* From the Microbiology Department and Research Institute of Child Health, Ankara University Faculty of Medicine.

** Microbiologist, Research Institute of Child Health.

*** Assistant Professor, Microbiology Department.

**** Assistant in Pediatrics, Research Institute of Child Health.

very satisfactory response to treatment, except that the spleen continued to enlarge up to 3 cm below the left costal margin. There was one temperature peak on the 6th day of treatment. Following this the temperature fell, the general condition improved and all symptoms disappeared. 18 days after admission she was discharged.

Discussion

S. dublin has previously been isolated in Turkey by F. Tezok from ox and sheep gall,¹ and from river waters by N. Aksoycan.² But, as far as we know, this is the first isolation from a human salmonellosis case.

Acknowledgement

We would like to express our thanks to Dr. F. Kauffmann (Statens Seruminstitut, Copenhagen, Denmark) who kindly confirmed the salmonella type. (Strain No. 7811).

Summary

A case of salmonellosis in a six months old female infant, in which the organism isolated from blood culture proved to be *Salmonella dublin*, is reported. This is the first reported isolation of *S. dublin* from a human salmonellosis case in Turkey.

REFERENCES

1. Akyay, N.: Türkiyede salmonella enfeksiyonları II —Türkiye'de izole edilen salmonella suşları. Turkish Bull. Hyg. and Exp. Biol., 16: 34, 1936.
2. Aksoycan, N : Ankara'da hastalar ile dere sularından tecrit edilen salmonellalar ve aralarındaki epidemiyolojik münasebetler. Turkish Bull. Hyg. and Exp. Biol. 20: 1960.