

ABSTRACTS FOR ORAL PRESENTATIONS

Melioidosis: Cases Notified to Kota Kinabalu District Health Office Year 2017

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Background: Melioidosis is a tropical infectious disease caused by gram-negative bacterium, *Burkholderia pseudomallei*. It is predominantly in tropical climate especially Southeast Asia and Northern Australia. This disease is associated with significant mortality due to early onset of sepsis. **Objective:** To review and analyse case notification of melioidosis at Kota Kinabalu District Health Office for the year 2017. **Methods:** Melioidosis cases that have been reported to Kota Kinabalu District Health Office for the year 2017 were analysed using Microsoft Excel and SPSS version 24. Abstracted information on epidemiology characteristics including age, sex, occupation, co-morbidity and location of cases. **Results:** Overall, for the year 2017, 32 cases were reported with 11 (32.37%) deaths; the dominant age was 40 years and above, and a male preponderance (84%) was noted. The disease also most occurs among retiree compared with other type of occupation. Top three areas most reported with melioidosis are Zone Laut, Zone Likas and Zone Darat. All cases (100%) were bacteraemia. Diabetes mellitus (n = 9, 28.6%) was the most common risk factor. **Conclusions:** The epidemiology patterns of cases reported at Kota Kinabalu District Health Office are consistent for the most part from previous case reports from other areas of Malaysia. Age 40 and above, male, retiree, and co-morbidity diabetes mellitus are common risk factor for melioidosis. Health promotion intervention should be considered at Kota Kinabalu district in view of increasing trend of this disease.

