

# Mines and Infectious Diseases: Case of Typhoid Fever in Patients in The Prefectural of Siguiri

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## ABSTRACT

Typhoid fever is a disease caused by enterobacteriaceae of the genus *Salmonella enterica* subspecies *enterica* serovar *Typhimurium* whose starting point is intestinal. The objective of this study esrt to contribute to improving the health care of patients with typhoid fever in the city of Siguiri. This is a prospective cross-sectional and descriptive study lasting 3 months, from June 01 to September 30, 2021. Out of a total of 230 patients received at the laboratory, 152 patients were diagnosed positive for fever. typhoid, i.e., 66% against 34% negative cases; 25% of patients with typhoid fever had low hemoglobin; 75% patients had hypomonocytosis and 18% of patients had hyponeutrophilia. On the other hand, 95% patients had hyperleukocytosis, 47% had hyperlymphocytosis. Of the 38 typhoid fever patients who had low hemoglobin, 58% had mild anemia and 42% had moderate anemia. 100% of patients with typhoid fever and anemia suffered from normocytic anemia and normochromic anemia. Compared to epidemiological variables, married people were the most represented with 71% followed by single people with 27%. Widowers represented only 32%. The female sex with 57% was the most represented. All socio-professional categories are affected by the disease with a high prevalence among Housewives with 32% followed by Workers with 20%, Commercial Agents with 19%, Pupils/Students and Administrative Agents with 9%, and farmers with 8%. Health workers with 3% were the least represented in this series. All age groups are affected by the disease but with a high prevalence in the age group of 21-40 years with 54% followed by that less than or equal to 20 years with 23% and that between 41- 60 years with 20%. The least represented age group in this series is that between 61 and over with 3%. All the districts of Siguiri were affected by typhoid fever with a high prevalence in the districts of Siguiri Koro with 20% followed by those coming outside the prefecture of Siguiri with 15%, the districts Siguiri Koura with 12%, ORS and Bolibana with 10% each. The Bananikoro, Sokoura, Hèrèmakono and Kouroudakoro neighborhoods are the least represented with 5%, 5%, 6% and 8% respectively. Typhoid fever is a major public health problem. To improve the management of patients with this disease, the determination of hematological parameters is necessary.

**Keywords:** Typhoid fever, Hematological parameters, Siguiri

