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Abstract Book



Results: Of 105 shigella species were isolated from patient with shigellosis. *S.flexneri* was the predominant serogroup (49%) followed by *S.dysenteriae* (30%), *S.boydii* (12.4%) and *S.Sonnei* (8.6%).

Of shigella isolates, 100% were resistant to one or more antimicrobial agent and 98% were multi-drug resistant.

Most strains were resistant to ampicillin (82/8%), chloramphenicol (81/9%), tetracycline (80/9%) and cotrimoxazol (75/2%). Resistance to nalidixic acid, ceftriaxon, amikacin and ciprofloxacin was observed in 41/9%, 16/2%, 16/2% and 7/6% of the isolates, respectively.

Conclusion: We suggest that shigella species could be an important etiological agent of diarrhea in this area, and the drugs of choice for the treatment of shigellosis should be ciprofloxacin and ceftriaxon. Because of highly resistance to nalidixic acid, it is not recommended for treatment of shigellosis.

Tu100 Detection of species of brucella in aborted fetuses in sheep herds of Mashhad

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Background: Brucellosis is a zoonosis and causes abortion in farm animals. The disease is prevalent in many parts of Iran and is responsible for economic losses. Detection and control of the disease in animals have economic benefits and also will control malt fever in human.

Material and Methods: In a survey, 30 samples of aborted lamb fetuses were tested in microbiology Department, School of Veterinary Medicine. Samples were taken from abomasums and cultured on Blood agar and Mac Conkey agar. A blood agar culture was placed in an anaerobic jar containing CO₂, and then, both cultures were incubated for 48h at 37 °C. The grown bacteria were tested microscopically and macroscopically. Gram stain, Catalase, Oxidase, TSI and Urease tests were conducted. Also the bacteria were cultured on plates containing tuonin and fusion.

Results: Of 30 samples, 3, 1 and 12 samples were detected as *Brucella. melitensis* (%10), *Brucella. abortus* (%3/3) and *E. coli* (%40) respectively. 14 samples were found to be negative. *B. melitensis* and *B. abortus* were observed to be the main pathogen. *E. coli*, opportunist bacteria causes septicemia in aborted fetuses.

Discussion: *B. melitensis* and *B. abortus* cause abortion in sheep as pathogen. Regular testing and intense health care decrease the disease in animals. Vaccination is one of the best ways to control this disease in animals and thereafter in human.

Tu101 Airborne fungi in indoor and outdoor of asthmatic patients' home from Sari city –Iran.

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Background: Despite growing evidence of the importance of exposure to fungi as an environment risk factor for asthma, there isn't any report on the identification of airborne fungi of asthmatic patients living in Iran inner cities.

Objectives: The aim of this study was identification of fungi in indoor and outdoor of asthmatic patients' home.

Material and Methods: Opened plates (containing of Malt extract agar media) were used to isolation of fungi in the air of indoor (n=360) and outdoor (n=180) of 90 asthmatic patients home living in the city of Sari at the level of breathing height. Plates were

incubated in room temperature for 7-14 days. Then grown fungi were identified by standard mycological techniques.

Results: Totally, 1866 colonies with 31 different genera of fungi and 1683 colonies with 27 different genera of fungi were isolated and identified from indoor and outdoor of asthmatic patients home, respectively. The most common isolated genera were *Cladosporium*(29.20%), *Aspergillus*(19.03%), *Penicillium*(18.27%), Sterile hyphae(11.26%) and *Alternaria*(6.65%) in indoor air of the houses of asthmatic patients:

whereas, *Cladosporium*(44.50%), *Aspergillus*(12.42%) and *Alternaria*(11.11%) had the most frequencies in the outdoor of the houses of asthmatic patients. Among the *Aspergillus* species, *Aspergillus flavus* had the most frequency.

Conclusion: *Cladosporium*, *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium*, and *Alternaria* as the most common allergenic moulds had the most frequencies in indoor air of the houses of asthmatic patients. Since in cities, people spend the most of their times in indoor environment, therefore, indoor airborne fungi has an important role in fungal- induced diseases like asthma.

Tu102 Study on the incidence of leptospirosis in Rasht, Guilan, Iran, from 2003 - 2005

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Background: Leptospirosis is a major global zoonosis mainly representing as an occupational hazard. Large outbreaks have occurred in (sub) tropical regions. The flat area of Guilan province has climatologic, environmental and socio-economic conditions that are highly favorable for leptospirosis, i.e. a subtropical and humid climate, abundance of rodents and wild animals and many surface waters. Rice farming is the main activity of villagers and keeping domestic animal (cattle, horses and dogs) is very common in rural regions. Rasht is the capital of Guilan province with lots of villages and high population.

Objectives: We performed IgM-ELISA and MAT for 788 patients with clinical symptoms of leptospirosis, from 2003 to 2005, to establish leptospirosis and to explore demographic and epidemiological features of the disease in the area.

Methods: 788 blood samples were collected from patients attending Razi hospitals with clinical symptoms consistent with leptospirosis. IgM-ELISA was performed by using a commercial kit (quantitative, serion ELISA classic leptospira IgM, made in Germany) and MAT was performed by using 6 pathogenic servers (*Icterohaemorrhagia*, *Grippotyphosa*, *Hardjo*, *Pomona*, *Canicola*, *Ballum*). All sera with 160 against at least one pathogenic strain in MAT and with titer \geq 160 in IgM-ELISA were scored positive

Results: Leptospirosis was confirmed in a total of 327 cases (41.5%). 71.4% of the cases were male and 28.6% were female. About 67.0% of patients were aged between 20 to 60 years. 97.0% of cases had a history of working in rice field and 78.0 of them were farmer, 11.5% of patients were housekeeper villager who had high activity in rice fields and other cases were urban resident people but all of them had history of contact with surface waters and most of them worked in a rice field for a short time. 1.2 % of positive cases had a history of swimming in loca river. *Icterohaemorrhagia*, *Grippotyphosa*, *Hardjo*, *Pomona*, *Canicola*, *Ballum* had highest titers in Mat, respectively.

Conclusion: Diagnosis of leptospirosis was confirmed in the laboratory for 327 of 788 cases. This suggests a high incidence of human leptospirosis. Part of the leptospirosis cases can be attributed to the intensive contact with domestic animals but rice farming seems to be the main cause of leptospirosis. The