

Conclusion The prevalence of VRE catheter-associated urinary tract infections among NICU patients and Pediatric ward has been rare in Tehran. PFGE results revealed that among *enterococci* isolates PFGE patterns were diverse.

877 PREVALENCE OF PANDEMIC (H1N1) AND SEASONAL INFLUENZA VIRUS INFECTION IN PEDIATRIC AGE GROUP IN SOUTHERN IRAN

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Background A novel strain of H1N1 Influenza (A/California/7/2009) has been prevalent since April 2009. Epidemiological and clinical studies showed that children at high risk for severe infection. Influenza virus infections are associated with significant morbidity and mortality in children with acute respiratory infections.

Aim To determine the prevalence of new H1N1 and seasonal influenza viruses in children with fever, cough, bronchiolitis, pneumonia wheezing and asthma symptoms.

Methods Pharyngeal swabs were taken from 450 children aged (1–60 months) with respiratory tract symptom between June 2009 to March 2012. The specimens were tested using Real Time Reverse Transcriptase PCR.

Results Out of 450 samples 130 were tested positive for pandemic H1N1, 75 H3N2 and 15 influenza type B infections.

Conclusion According to our results 28.8% of respiratory infection in children in the south of Iran was due to new H1N1, 16.7% H3N2, 3.3% B Influenza viruses during the foregoing pandemic. Our analysis revealed no significant correlation between males and females.

878 THE PREVALENCE OF HUMAN BOCAVIRUS AND ADENOVIRUS IN HOSPITALIZED CHILDREN IN SHIRAZ-IRAN

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Background Acute respiratory infection is common cause of morbidity and mortality especially during childhood. The most important viral respiratory infection, such as: *Influenza viruses, Adeno virus, Respiratory syncytial virus* and *Bocaviruses* are the most common infections in upper and lower respiratory tract diseases. Different studies show Adenoviruses and *HBoV* are the most important potential respiratory pathogen after influenza virus with the same manifestations. *HBoV* in the parvovirus family first was detected in 2005 by molecular methods.

Aim In this study we tried to evaluate the prevalence of *HAdV* and *HBoV* in patients with respiratory tract infection.

Materials and Methods In this cross sectional study for two years (2009–2010), 150 nasopharyngeal swabs collected from youth age (≤ 15) with acute upper respiratory tract syndromes referring to the Shiraz University of Medical Hospitals. Adenoviruses were detected by nested-PCR and bocavirus was detected by usual conventional PCR with specific primers.

Results Among the 150 taken samples, 40 samples (27%) was positive for adenovirus and in 1 sample (0.66%) *HBoV* was amplified which was co-infected with adenovirus.

Conclusion The result of this study showed that Adenoviruses have more prevalence in south of Iran compare to influenza viruses during this two years, but Bocavirus has no more prevalence in this region between this groups of patients. Up to the result of this study it has been recommended for optimizing the treatment of this group of patients, other viral respiratory infections must be evaluated.

879 CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN'S LEISHMANIASIS IN MONTENEGRO

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Background Montenegro is an endemic area for visceral leishmaniasis. Natural condition and geographical position (Mediterranean area) allow of visceral leishmaniasis existence. Epidemiological studies warn on the increase in number of disease in Montenegro, which are 3 patients on 646000 inhabitants per year.

Methods The investigations used epidemiological, clinical and laboratory methods.

Diagnosis was etiologically confirmed through bone marrow bioplate analysis, by direct microscoping of serial sections colored with the Giemsa s stain, Reticulin (Gordon and Sweet method), PAS method, and by immune-biochemical methods, and serological method.

Results In the period from 1992 to 2011 in Montenegro, 67 cases of leishmaniasis have been diagnosed, with 4 lethal outcomes. The children population participate with 36 (%) cases, age 0–4 years in 22 (40%) and age 5–15 years in 14 (%). Which the prevalence of general infective syndrome (high febricity, exhaustion), in all children cases, enlarged of spleen in 28 cases, and liver in 26 cases, anemia in 29 cases, pancytopenia in 22 cases, increased serum transaminases in 27 cases. Recidives were registered in 9 patients. According to the geographic area where the disease was diagnosed the expansion include the entire coastal area of Montenegro from Ulcinj to Herceg Novi, Cetinje, the area of Skadar lake including Podgorica and even some northern parts of Montenegro.

Conclusion Expansion of the primary endemic focus, more severe types of the disease, co-infective types and increase in mortality, therapy resistance, coinfective forms of disease are the new features of leishmaniasis in Montenegro.

880 THE RESISTANCE OF S. AUREUS TO ANTIBACTERIALS IN CHILDREN

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Background and Aims Clinical strains of *S. aureus* are one of the most widely spread microorganisms, causing nosocomial purulent infections in pediatric anesthesiology practice. Treatment of infectious diseases caused by *Staphylococcus* is a difficult task in conditions of developing resistance to antibiotics.

Methods Our research work is dedicated to the problem of antibiotic resistance of *S. aureus* clinical strains, obtained from children with purulent-inflammatory diseases. The *Staphylococcus* strains' sensitivity to the spectrum of antibiotics, nowadays widely used in clinical practice, was studied by means of disc-diffusion method.

Results The results of the study show high resistance of *S. aureus* to antibiotics of penicillin (26.79–53.57%). About 42.86% of strains were resistant to oxacillin. It proves the presence of methicillin-resistant strains of *S. aureus* in children with purulent diseases. *S. aureus* had also low sensitivity to ureidopenicillins, aminopenicillins, carbencicillins. As for aminopenicillin with clavulan acid only 1.78% of strains were resistant. The 1st (cafazolin-83.93%) and the 3rd generation of cephalosporins (ceftriaxone-89.28%, ceftazidim-80.36%) had high activity against *S. aureus*. Obtained isolates of *S. aureus* were sensitive to meropenem (87.5%) aminoglycosides (14.29–89.29%). 67.86% of strains were sensitive to rifampicin. But only in 41.07% of cases *S. aureus* was sensitive to vancomycin. Doxycycline was effective in 57.14%.