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 determined 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 (1–80 months) with respiratory tract symptoms between June 2009 to March 2012. The specimens were tested using Real Time Reverse Transcriptase PCR.

Results Out of 480 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.

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 (26.79–85.87%). 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 ampicillin, amoxicillin, piperacillin, carbenicillin. As for amoxicillin/clavulan acid only 1.78% of strains were resistant. The 1st (cafaxolin-83.93%) and the 2nd generation of cephalosporins (ceftriaxone-89.28%, cefazolin-68.36%) had high activity against S. aureus. Obtained isolates of S. aureus were sensitive to meropenem (87.5%) amoxicillin/clavulan acid (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%.

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