enrolled patients simultaneously by the use of Reverse Transcription-Multiplex PCR technique (RT-m PCR). Viral pneumonia was detected in one third of enrolled patients (8/24), with predominance of respiratory syncytial virus A (4/8), followed by Influenza A virus (3/8) and Influenza B virus (1/8) while no cases of respiratory syncytial virus B were detected. The same results were identified in both blood and respiratory specimens.

**Conclusion** Reverse Transcription-Multiplex PCR technique Multiplex has a significant advantage in that it permits simultaneous amplification of several viruses in a single reaction making this well suited for use in epidemiological studies and to improve etiology-directed clinical management of viral pneumonia.

**Methods** This is a cross-sectional study was done in North-west of Iran. As first step, we obtained the prevalence of acute gastroenteritis in this area for 2009 then all of related prescription that had inclusion criteria were evaluated in 2010. Related prescriptions adjusted by Furazolidone using frequencies.

**Results** In the primary study we found out that the total usage of drugs in first nine month of 2009 as below: 840245 Cotrimoxasole, 619044 Metronidazol, 174817 Furazolidone. There are total 1231 antibiotic syrup prescribed by physicians and pediatritions that 174 (14.1%) of them include the furazolidone. From this amount, 18.9% prescribed for children less than 1 years old, 25.6% prescribed for children 1–2 years old, 14.2% for 2–3 years old, 25.4% for 3–5 years old and 19.1% prescribed for children 5–7 years old. Conclusion: According to Giradia’ prevalence (3.5%) and Furazolidone prescribing (174) for acute diarrhea, we can conclude that 75% of usage is more than prevalence of it’s indication for acute diarrhea. Further studies and effective training programs are urgently needed to reverse current irrational treatment practices.

**Background and aims** In this article we showed features of duration Measles in children from endemic region.

**Methods** We investigated 69 children with Measles in age from 3 to 15 months which used treatment in Uzhgorod Regional Clinical Infectious Hospital during 2012 years. All children were conducted by complex anamnestic and clinical paraclinical inspection.

**Results** 61 children (88.4%) had positive measles Ig M. Nobody of inspected in the past have’t Measles and had routine measles vaccination. The first sign of measles were a high fever (57 children, 79.7%). A runny nose, a cough, red and watery eyes, and small white spots inside the cheeks developed in the initial stage. The first elements of rash appeared in patients were on face, then which spread on the neck, overpart of breast, and on the second days were appeared on a trunk, pands, hands, on the third days-on legs. Rash in the prevalence cases was maculopapular, but in 19 children, 27.5% was generally slight; in 4 children, 5.7% patients-slightly hemorrhagic. Duration of rash was amount 4.7 days. Local pneumonia was confirmed in 7 patients (10.1%), in 5 (7.2%) - bronchitis, 5 (7.2%) - had obstructive bronchitis. Biochemistry investigation of blood serum identified decline of Alburnum-2 (2.8%), Creatinine-22 (31.8%), Proteinum-23(33.3%), General Bilirubinum-2(2.8%), ALT-3(4.3%), AST-31(44,9%), Alkaline Phosphatase-12(17.3%).

**Conclusions** Routine measles vaccination for children, combined with mass immunization campaigns in countries with high case and death rates, are key public health strategies to reduce global measles complication.

**Background** Furazolidone is an anti-parasitic and anti-bacterial drug that used specifically for Giardia as a second-line choice. Some complications were reported that in 10% of children complication occur with diarrhea-vomiting, in children with lack of G6PD, and in children less than 1 years old this drug is not prescribed and is forbidden. This study was conducted to compare of the prescriptions of Furazolidone for treatment of diarrhea in children with the prevalence of Giardiasis.

**Methods** According to Giradia’ prevalence (3.5%) and Furazolidone prescribing (174) for acute diarrhea, we can conclude that 75% of usage is more than prevalence of it’s indication for acute diarrhea. Further studies and effective training programs are urgently needed to reverse current irrational treatment practices.

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