Conclusions: An active, prospective microbiological monitoring may notably add to the knowledge of local epidemiological figures and antimicrobial sensitivity trends, and plays a role of paramount importance when selecting chemoprophylaxis and therapeutic strategies, on a local and regional background.

ISE.345
Evolution of Multi-Drug Resistant Microorganisms in Tertiary Care Hospital
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Background: Antimicrobial resistance is steadily rising among bacterial pathogens associated with both community- and healthcare-associated infections. Infections caused by resistant pathogens result in significant morbidity and mortality. Despite the availability of newer antibiotics, emerging antimicrobial resistance has become an increasing problem in many pathogens throughout the world.

Objectives: This study was designed to assess the epidemiological evolution of ESBLs and MRSA clinical isolates in Theodor Bilharz Research Institute (TBDRI) hospital.

Methods: A total of 53 and 72 clinical isolates collected from hospitalized patients with hospital acquired infections in TBRI during a period of 3 months from September to November in 2006 and matched period in 2007 respectively, were screened for the presence of ESBLs and MRSA. Enterobacteriaceae isolates were tested with Double disk synergy test (DDST) and E test-ESBL strips for detection of ESBL. Staphylococci were tested for their susceptibility to oxacillin and cefoxitin for detection of MRSA using disk diffusion and E-test.

Results: The hospital infection decrease from 4.1% in 2006 to 3.7% in 2007. The prevalence of MRSA was lowered from 5.7% in 2006 to 1.8% in 2007, while the prevalence of ESBL was 22.6% in 2006 compared to 8.3% in 2007. ESBLs represented 38.7% of enterobacterial isolates in 2006 compared to 10.7% in 2007.

Conclusion: Our results underscore the importance of periodic screening for MDRO among patients. The nosocomial infection rates and prevalence of MRSA and ESBLs infections in patients were lowered in 2007 compared to that in 2006. Early discovery on applying convenient and time-saving methods for detection, together with implementation of strict infection control measures, adoption of an antibiotic policy to limit the overuse of antimicrobials and continuous education of healthcare workers are crucial in controlling MRSA and ESBLs spread in our institute hospital.

ISE.346
Antimicrobial Resistance Pattern of Common Bacterial Isolates: A 4-Year Retrospective Study at the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit of Chong Hua Hospital
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Background: Infections caused by resistant pathogens result in significant morbidity and mortality and contributes to escalating health-care costs worldwide. Hence, it is very important to be aware of bugs in each hospital setting or locality. The objectives of this study were: To determine the common bacterial pathogens isolated in the Pediatric ICU of Chong Hua Hospital and their corresponding resistance pattern; To compare the bacterial pathogens isolated and their antibiotic resistance pattern each year.

Methods: The culture results of patients (less than 19 years of age) who were admitted in the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU) of Chong Hua Hospital and were taken at or more than 48 hours of PICU stay were included in the study. The different isolates and their resistance pattern to the commonly used antimicrobials were tabulated and presented as percentages.

Results: Forty one isolates were identified from 33 patients. Twenty two (56%) of the bacterial isolates grew in tracheal aspirates, 11 (28%) were from blood cultures, and the rest were from other sites. Pseudomonas aeruginosa was the most common organism isolated (41% of the pathogens), followed by Escherichia coli (14.6%) and Klebsiella pneumoniae (12.1%). Among the antimicrobials tested, cefuroxime (60.5%) has the highest resistance followed by trimethoprim/sulfadiazine (60%), amoxicillin/clavulanic acid (57.1%) and ampicillin (50%). There is an increasing rate of resistance among the commonly used antibiotics such as cefepime, whose resistance rate increased by 7% within two years while both Meropenem and imipenem have a 9% increase. Ciprofloxacin, linezolid, and vancomycin have relatively low resistance rate.

Conclusion: Pseudomonas aeruginosa is the most common bacterial isolate in the PICU of the institution. Antimicrobials such as penicillin, cephalosporins, trimethoprim-sulfadiazine, amoxicillin-clavulanic have high resistance rate to ICU pathogens. Pathogens have high susceptibility to Meropenem, Imipenem and Cefepime, although increasing annual trend of resistance was noted.

ISE.347
Genetically Marked Salmonella enteritidis Populations in Northern Regions of the Far-East of Russia
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Application in Primorye Region the centralized microbiological monitoring for Salmonella enteritidis has allowed performing genetic marking of pathogen population and showing the degree of its heterogeneity. The aim of study is the research of plasmid characteristics of S. enteritidis in northern regions of the Far East and formation mechanisms of genetically marked pathogen populations.

Plasmid characteristics of S. enteritidis strains isolated from August, 2003 till September, 2004 from 464 patients and 9 samples of food products in Vladivostok and from 97 patients and 9 samples of food in Magadan Region were studied in the process of comparative centralized monitoring.

It is established, that S. enteritidis populations from patients in Vladivostok and Magadan Region are submitted 10 main plasmidovars of pathogen. The comparative analysis of strains has showed significant similarity in pathogen population in both regions. Moreover, the shift of pathogen plasmidovar dominating in etiology of disease in Vladivostok synchronously led to the same kind change of pathogen population in Magadan Region. At the same time there are pathogen plasmidovars specified to separate regions. Hence, we can tell about distribution of genetically related part of S. enteritidis population in the studied territories.

The formation mechanism of pathogen population relative part is connected with transportation products of industrial poultry farms contaminated S. enteritidis to Magadan Region. Realization of the actions directed to decreasing of population illnesses in northern regions, assumes necessity of the optimization of food delivery directions and application of the centralized monitoring on salmonellae in Siberian-Far Eastern Region.

ISE.348
The Influenza Vaccine Coverage to People Older 65 Years Old. Canary Islands 2001–2007

Background: The population older 65 years has a fundamental place in revielle group towards influenza vaccine is directed. Instead this, the historical vaccine coverages got in Canary Islands low. After 2003–2004 season there was designed an intervention strategic to increase the coverage. We present the obtained results.

Methods: We studied the influenza vaccine coverage in population older than 65 years, in Canary Islands, during temporal period 2001–2007. As numerator we used the number of administrated vaccines to this population and as denominator the living population older 65 years, as Estatistical Canarian Institute report.

Results: During the seasons 2001–2002 and 2002–2003 the obtained coverages were always lower 45%. After the becoming of the intervention strategic, the coverages raised near the 50% in 2003–2004 and 2004–2005 season, to get higher in 2005–2006 being 60,4% in the 2006–2007 season.

Conclusion: The growing tendency in the analyzed influenza vaccine, can get us to conclude the acceptability of established specific element to this end and strengthen the need of making this kind of actions.

ISE.349
Prevalence of Hepatitis A and Hepatitis E Antibodies in a Group of Iranian Individuals with Gastrointestinal Symptoms
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