

mance questions concerning universal precaution in general were acceptable in accordance with the CDC guidelines (mean score approximate 73.62% and 70.6% respectively). no significant correlation was found between age, sex, marital status and previous education about infection control. Also we found a positive linear correlation between knowledge and practice level. The level of performance was decreased in higher educational levels.

Conclusion: Specific training programs may have to target all of the nurses regularly to establish acceptance of appropriate practices that will enable them to adopt and adhere to universal precaution while their older counterparts may require more intense continuous assistance.

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64.068

The Effect of Extended-Spectrum Beta-Lactamase Production On Antimicrobial Suceptibility Figures Among *Escherichia coli* and other Enterobacteriaceae Isolated in one Year of Prospective Hospital Surveillance Program

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Background: The increased rate of antimicrobial resistance among Gram-negative rods and all Enterobacteriaceae as whole is a major concern, especially in the hospital setting. A prospective microbiological surveillance of antimicrobial susceptibility rates of all relevant pathogens is ongoing at our Hospital, together with an analysis of the relationship with the emergence of extended-spectrum beta-lactamase secretion.

Materials-Methods: The temporal variations of in vitro antimicrobial sensitivity rates were assessed at quarterly intervals for all suitable *Escherichia coli* strains and other Enterobacteriaceae, during the year 2007. The same pathogen cultured more than once from the same patient within one month, has been considered one time only.

Results: Among *Escherichia coli* isolates (493 strains tested on the whole), imipenem tested *in vitro* effective in 100% of cases, followed by piperacillin-tazobactam (86.6–90.6% of tested strains), nitrofurantoin (86.1–91.7% of strains), ceftazidime (75.8–79.8%), cefotaxime (75.7–79.8%), co-amoxiclav (61.7–69.8%), ciprofloxacin (61.0–64.3%), and norfloxacin (64.5–70.2%). Both cefotaxime and ceftazidime sensitivity (affected by the production of extended-spectrum beta-lactamases), had a drop from a 79.8% mean susceptibility rate of the first quarter of year 2007, to a mean 75.7% of the last quarter of the year. With regard to Enterobacteriaceae as a whole (other than *Escherichia coli*), among 753 comprehensive isolates, both imipenem and colistin retained full (100%) in vitro activity, followed by piperacillin-tazobactam (72.5–81.5% of tested strains), cotrimoxazole (71.6–77.6%), gentamicin (71.6–76.1%), ciprofloxacin (64.1–68.6%), ceftazidime (60.8–64.5%), norfloxacin (60.2–69.8%), and cefotaxime (59.7–62.7%), with cephalosporins moderately affected by

extended-spectrum beta-lactamase production, although in absence of significant temporal modifications.

Conclusions: Prospective surveillance studies of in vitro antimicrobial sensitivity rates of some relevant hospital-associated organisms like *Escherichia coli* and Enterobacteriaceae are an useful guidance to plan antibiotic treatment and prophylaxis, on local and regional basis. This last Gram-negative organism group also allows a reliable study of the temporal trend of extended-spectrum beta-lactamase production, which significantly affects the activity of multiple broad-spectrum antimicrobial compounds.

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Parasitology (Poster Presentation)

65.001

Prevalence of Intestinal Parasites and Related Factors in Primary Schools Children, Varamin City, Iran

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Intestinal parasitic diseases, especially among children, are very common in Iran, and the statistic shows that the prevalence of these pathogens among primary school students, in comparison with other age group, is more common. For the purpose of determining the rate of the outbreak of these pathogens in the city of Varamin, the students at primary schools in the academic year 1999–2000 were studied. The method of research was descriptive and the technical study was observational - interviewing. The simple sampling method was carried out over 293 students at primary schools in the city of Varamin. The samples were tested by direct Laboratory methods and sedimentary concentration. For the purpose of finding cryptosporidium, Ziel Nelson modified method (88 samples out of total samples) was used. Out of 293 primary students, 139 students (47%) for intestinal parasitism were reported positive of which 116 students (83%) had one parasite, 21 students (15%) had two parasites and 2 students (2%) had 3 parasites. *Giardia* contamination was seen in 78 cases (49 percents) which has shown highest contamination. From cryptosporidium point of view 88 samples were reported negative. There was no significant difference among students of rural and urban schools for parasitism. There was no significant difference between sexes and the rate of contamination. There was a significant difference between mother's and father's occupation with the rate of contamination among students and that based on tchouprov test the above said correlation found to be weak (14 and 15 percents respectively). There was a significant difference between parent's educational level and the rate of contamination. All students were drinking hygienic water (from Pipeline) and 99% of these students were washing their hands with soap and water after using toilet.

This study suggested that there was significant relationship and weak correlation between mother & father occupations and the rate of contamination among students and also a significant difference, existed between parents educational level with the result of stool examination and this has shown the importance of awareness