PP-039 High use rates of tobacco among adolescents in rural areas of the Indian state of Uttarakhand: The role of fathers

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Background and Aim: About one fifth of the deaths attributed to tobacco worldwide occur in India, where it is illegal for minors under 18 years of age to purchase or use tobacco products. To guide tobacco control efforts, we conducted a community-based study to estimate the prevalence of tobacco use among adolescents in the Indian state of Uttarakhand.

Methods: We randomly selected 20 households in 30 clusters in the block of Gadarpur of the Udham Singh Nagar district. We interviewed adolescents between 13 and 15 years of age using semi-structured questionnaires between September and December 2005. We calculated prevalence and prevalence ratios using Epi-Info.

Results: We recruited 600 adolescents (Median age: 14 years, 27% of females). 179 subjects (30%, 95% confidence interval (CI) = 26–34%) reported having ever used tobacco (28%, 95% CI = 21–35 and 27%, 95% CI = 20–34 for smoking and smokeless form of tobacco use, respectively. Males were more likely to have ever used tobacco (prevalence ratio [PR]: 1.7, 95% CI = 1.2–2.3), of the 595 adolescents (63%) from whom the information was available had a father using tobacco. This was associated with a higher prevalence of current tobacco use (PR: 3, 95%; CI = 2–4).

Conclusion: The high prevalence of tobacco use among adolescents is a cause of substantial concern. Legal restrictions on sale and use of tobacco products are ineffective. Innovative strategies involving parents and peers are needed to stop this developing epidemic.

PP-040 Application of SIR epidemiological model in determination of measles epidemics

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Introduction: In the nineteenth century recurrent epidemics of cholera and influenza and decreasing cases of diseases in the later years caused that produce the question why communicable disease would suddenly produce epidemics and disappears then. Designing one model bases mathematical such as SIR model have been done for the question response the aim of research survey model on the measles in Iran and determination of outbreaks of measles at 1996 and determine necessary least vaccine covering for prediction of measles epidemics in the future.

Methods and Materials: With collection of data from disease control center, the number of suffering to measles, age mean of measles and life expanses calculated and the number of suffering to measles, age mean of measles and life expanses calculated and the amount of R0 (Basic Reproduction Rate) resulted.

Results: Calculating R0 amount at range 5.5 to 7.49 have been resulted that for the reason R0 amounts greater than one the measles epidemic has occurred in our country and least effective vaccine covering has been 81.8–86.6%.

Discussion: Calculating R0 and necessary least vaccine covering for prediction measles epidemics determine that for epidemic control least vaccine covering, must more than 82.65%. Decreasing herd immunity and increasing measles age mean under conditions due to another epidemic in the 2005.

PP-041 Diagnosis and DNA fragment analysis of Mycoplasma pneumoniae in pediatric community-acquired lower respiratory tract infections

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Background: Mycoplasma pneumoniae (M. pneumoniae) is one of the most common causes of upper and lower respiratory tract infections (LRTIs) in children and adults. Since it is difficult to detect M pneumoniae in clinical practice specific etiology is established in a minority of cases. The diagnosis in most cases is confirmed by serology. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) has been found to be useful for rapidly detecting this pathogen in respiratory secretions.

Methods: We studied 200 children for community-acquired lower respiratory tract infections for the detection of specific IgM and IgG antibodies to M pneumoniae. PCR was applied to amplify a 543 base pairs region of P1 adhesin gene of M pneumoniae from nasopharyngeal aspirates (NPA). PCR amplicons were subjected to DNA restriction analysis employing Hae III restriction enzyme.

Results: Serological evidence of M pneumoniae infection was observed in 68 (34%) patients. PCR was positive from NPA in 17 (25%) patients with serological evidence and in 3 (2.27%) children without serological evidence of M pneumoniae infection. Overall, PCR for M pneumoniae was positive in 20 (10%) patients. Serological and/or PCR positive results detected M. pneumoniae infection in 71 (35.5%) of 200 patients. Upon restriction polymorphism digestion of the PCR amplicon fragment with Hae III distinctive banding patterns were noted that split M. pneumoniae into two groups.

Conclusions: It is probably not possible to differentiate M. pneumoniae LRTIs from non M pneumoniae LRTIs on the basis of clinical presentation. Our study confirms the role of M pneumoniae in Indian children with community-acquired LRTIs, even in children aged <5 years.

PP-042 Clinical research of HG-2000 regional high-frequency hyperthermia combined with TACE in hepatocellular carcinoma

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Objective: To observe the effect of regional high-frequency hyperthermia combined with hepatic arterial chemoembolization (TACE) in hepatocellular carcinoma.

Method: Regional high-frequency hyperthermia combined with TACE for combined treatment group, 30 cases; only TACE for control group, 26 cases. For combined treatment group, we apply transcatheter hepatic arterial chemoembolization after regional hyperthermia 1–3 days, using seldinger’s puncturation, time of regional hyperthermia is 60 minutes a day – two times a week, five times for every patient.

Result: Therapeutic effect according to WHO solid tumor evaluation standard-effective ratio of combined treatment group is 51.7%, effective ratio of control group is 36%, P < 0.05. survival rate is 58.8% for 1 year in combined treatment group – 47.35% in control group – group comparison P < 0.05. At the same time, effective ratio of
Clinical analysis of 145 cases with spontaneous bacterial peritonitis

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Objective: To evaluate the characteristics of clinical manifestation and laboratory tests of spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP). To improve the level of diagnosis and treatment in patients with spontaneous bacterial peritonitis.

Methods: A retrospective analysis of 145 patients with SBP was performed, including the general data, cause of disease, clinical manifestation, laboratory examination and prognosis. All cases were performed with blood routine test, blood clotting function and biochemical tests. 121 cases were performed with ascites routine tests and ascites cultures. All patients were given antibacterials of third generation cephalosporin and/or quinolones on the basis of routine supportive therapy.

Results: Among these study the patients with cirrhosis were 130 (89.66%), including 77 cases (53.10%) with hepatitis B, 27 cases (18.62%) with hepatitis C, 9 cases (6%) with primary biliary cirrhosis, 12 cases (8%) with alcoholic cirrhosis, 5 cases (3%) with cryptogenic cirrhosis, 15 cases (10%) with severe hepatitis. In clinical manifestation, 35 cases (24.14%) with fever, 61 cases (42.06%) with abdominal pain, 76 cases (52.41%) with abdominal distension, 29 cases (20%) with diarrhea, 48 cases (33.10%) with hypoalbuminemia, 25 cases (17.24%) with abdominal rigidity, 65 cases (44.82%) with abdominal tenderness, 21 cases (14.48%) with abdominal rebound pain. In 37 cases (22.52%), peripheral white blood cell counts were >10 x 10^9/L, 4-10 x 10^9/L in 86 cases (59.31%), <4 x 10^9/L in 22 cases (15.17%). 102 cases (70.35%) whose eutrophil percentage was >70%, 91 cases (62.73%) whose serum albumin level were >30 g/L, 94 cases (64.8%) whose asascites white cell counts were >250 x 10^6/L, in 95 cases (78.5%) whose polymorphonuclear cell percentage was >25%, in 97 cases (85.16%) whose asascites albumin level were <30g/L. Ascites culture positive rate were 21.49% (26/121), among them gram stain negative (G-) bacteria were 17 cases (65.38%), gram stain positive (G+) were 9 cases (34.61%), 83 cases with other common complications, among them 61% patients were died, 39% patients were survival. All patients with hepatorenal syndrome were died. In quinolones antibacterials group, 20 cases were survival (71%), in third generation cephalosporin antibacterials group, 29 cases were survival (78%), in combined antibacterials group, and 72 cases were survival (91%).

Conclusion: Cirrhosis was the most common cause of SBP. The symptoms and signs of SBP were atypical. Abdominal Pain, abdominal distention and abdominal tenderness were common. Peripheral blood leucocyte counts were less increased, but most cases whose eutrophil percentage were >70%. 90% cases with hypoalbuminemia and coagulation disorders. Acites white cell counts and polymorphonuclear cell percentage had high diagnostic value for SBP patients. Ascites culture positive rate were low. The main positive bacteria were gram stain negative (G-) bacteria. Hepatorenal syndrome was the most severe and fetal complication of SBP. Combined use of antibacterials increased the therapeutic effects and improves the prognosis of patients with SBP.

PP-044 Basella alba extract act as antitumour and antioxidant potential against N-nitrosodiethyamine induced hepatocellular carcinoma in rats

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The aqueous ethanolic plant leaves extract of Basella alba (100, 200 and 400 mg/kg bw) were administered to animals significantly inhibited hepatocarcinogenesis induced by N-nitrosodiethyamine (NDEA) and CCL4 (promoter) in a dose dependent manner. Their effect on tumour incidence, levels of liver cancer markers and liver injury markers evaluated the antitumorigenic activity of the extract. Animals treated with single injection of NDEA (200 mg/kg bw. ip) & CCL4 (3 ml/kg bw/week. sc) for 6 weeks group showed 100% tumour incidence. The aqueous ethanolic plant leaves extract of Basella alba (100, 200 and 400 mg/kg bw) were administered to animals significantly inhibited hepatocarcinogenesis induced by N-nitrosodiethyamine (NDEA) and CCL4 (promoter) in a dose dependent manner. Their effect on tumour incidence, levels of liver cancer markers and liver injury markers evaluated the antitumorigenic activity of the extract. Animals treated with single injection of NDEA (200 mg/kg bw. ip) & CCL4 (3 ml/kg bw/week. sc) for 6 weeks group showed 100% tumour incidence. The aqueous ethanolic plant leaves extract of Basella alba (100, 200 and 400 mg/kg bw) were administered to animals significantly inhibited hepatocarcinogenesis induced by N-nitrosodiethyamine (NDEA) and CCL4 (promoter) in a dose dependent manner. Their effect on tumour incidence, levels of liver cancer markers and liver injury markers evaluated the antitumorigenic activity of the extract. Animals treated with single injection of NDEA (200 mg/kg bw. ip) & CCL4 (3 ml/kg bw/week. sc) for 6 weeks group showed 100% tumour incidence. The aqueous ethanolic plant leaves extract of Basella alba (100, 200 and 400 mg/kg bw) were administered to animals significantly inhibited hepatocarcinogenesis induced by N-nitrosodiethyamine (NDEA) and CCL4 (promoter) in a dose dependent manner. Their effect on tumour incidence, levels of liver cancer markers and liver injury markers evaluated the antitumorigenic activity of the extract. Animals treated with single injection of NDEA (200 mg/kg bw. ip) & CCL4 (3 ml/kg bw/week. sc) for 6 weeks group showed 100% tumour incidence. The aqueous ethanolic plant leaves extract of Basella alba (100, 200 and 400 mg/kg bw) were administered to animals significantly inhibited hepatocarcinogenesis induced by N-nitrosodiethyamine (NDEA) and CCL4 (promoter) in a dose dependent manner. Their effect on tumour incidence, levels of liver cancer markers and liver injury markers evaluated the antitumorigenic activity of the extract. Animals treated with single injection of NDEA (200 mg/kg bw. ip) & CCL4 (3 ml/kg bw/week. sc) for 6 weeks group showed 100% tumour incidence. The aqueous ethanolic plant leaves extract of Basella alba (100, 200 and 400 mg/kg bw) were administered to animals significantly inhibited hepatocarcinogenesis induced by N-nitrosodiethyamine (NDEA) and CCL4 (promoter) in a dose dependent manner. Their effect on tumour incidence, levels of liver cancer markers and liver injury markers evaluated the antitumorigenic activity of the extract. Animals treated with single injection of NDEA (200 mg/kg bw. ip) & CCL4 (3 ml/kg bw/week. sc) for 6 weeks group showed 100% tumour incidence.