examine the epidemiology and microbiology of bacteremia in adult patients who hospitalized in the infectious disease department of First Hospital, Jilin University.

**Methods:** A retrospective observational study involving 87 adult septicemia patients and 113 blood cultures (Oct 2010–Apr 2011) of septicemia cases was performed in the infectious disease department, and the epidemiology and microbiology were analysed.

**Results:** Among these blood cultures, 38 (33.6%) were pathogens positive. Most common pathogen was *Escherichia coli* 11 (40.7%), then *Staphylococcus* 5 (18.5%). Urinary tract infections (41.4%, 36/87) were most common in these patients. Liver abscess (10.7%, 9/87) were risk factor of septicemia too.

**Conclusions:** Gram-negative bacteria is main pathogens of septicemia in our department. Infections such as urinary tract infections, liver abscess, and so on, should be pay more attention.

---

**Poster Session – Basic Science including Animal Models**

**PP-045 Pathophysiology of cryptosporidiosis in immunosuppressed Balb/c and C57bl/6 mice models**

H. Nahrevanian1 *, L. Abedinzadeh 2, A. Eslamifar3, M. Amini4, S. Naemii2. 1Department of Parasitology, Pasteur Institute of Iran, Tehran, Iran, 2Faculty of Sciences, Mohaghegle Ardabili University, Ardabil, Iran, 3Department of Clinical Research, Pasteur Institute Iran, Tehran, Iran

**Background:** Cryptosporidiosis is caused by protozoan parasite *Cryptosporidium* spp, and leads to an acute/chronic gastroenteritis. The incidence rate of infection in immunosuppressed animals suffering from diarrhea was highly reported. This study was carried out to evaluate the proliferation of the parasite from different sources of Iranian species of *Cryptosporidium* spp, and to study its pathophysiology in immunosuppressed mice.

**Methods:** Mice, calves and human stools samples were collected, centrifuged by Paraseb kit, smears were prepared and stained with acid fast assay and examined microscopically. Oocysts were identified, separated and concentrated by sucrose floatation. Balb/c and C57bl/6 mice were immunosuppressed by I.P. Dexamethasone injection; immunosuppression was confirmed by lymphocyte proliferation, and isolated oocysts from different sources were orally inoculated into mice. The parasite replication was assessed daily to confirm proliferation of parasite. Among the positive samples, animals were humanely killed and the target organs (lungs, liver, intestine, spleen) were removed, stained with Hematoxyline Eosine for histopathological examination.

**Results:** The results showed more susceptibility of C57bl/6 mice rather than the Balb/c one; therefore the infection was developed faster in C57bl/6 mice. No histopathology was observed in H&E stained sections of target organs and no oocysts was detected in impression smears of both Balb/c and C57bl/6 mice. No extra-intestinal infection was detected in study groups, which may due to short period of infection in experimental animals.

**Conclusion:** These findings emphasized more susceptibility of immunosuppressed C57bl/6 than Balb/c mice to *Cryptosporidium* spp. infection. In addition, no histopathology were detected in a short period up to three weeks of experimental cryptosporidiosis, which may need longer period to allow parasite for extra-intestinal infection.

**PP-047 Effect of rosiglitazone on hepatic oxidative stress in fructose-induced fatty liver disease**

M. Grozovski1 *, M. Oron-Herman2, E. Peleg3, R. Safadi3, Z. Ackerman3, 1Ort Braude College, Karmiel, Israel, 2Hypertension Unit, Sheba Medical Center, Tel Hashomer, Israel, 3Medical Center, Hadassah-Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel

**Aim:** We characterize changes in liver pathology, hepatic lipid composition and hepatic oxidative-anti-oxidative milieu in rats given fructose enriched diet (FED) and the PPARγ agonist Rosiglitazone.

**Methods:** Sprague-Dawley rats, divided into 2 groups were studied: Rats on standard chow diet and on FED for 6 weeks, but in the last 2 weeks of the study period FED-rats received Rosiglitazone (10 mg/kg/day).

**Results:** FED rats had increase in the content of hepatic triglyceride, cholesterol, malondialdehyde (MDA), glutathione reductase (GSSG-R), but decrease in phospholipids, α-tocopherol, paraoxonase (PON) levels. No changes in adiponectin, TGF-β or in TNF-α plasma levels. FED rats had macro and micro vesicular hepatic fat deposits and an increase in relative fibrosis area. Administration of Rosiglitazone had decrease in the hepatic triglycerides, MDA and GSSG-R levels, increase in hepatic phospholipids content, PON activity. Rosiglitazone caused an increase in adiponectin plasma and a decrease in the hepatic macro vesicular, but no change in hepatic micro vesicular and inflammatory score nor in the relative fibrosis area.

**Conclusions:** Administration of Rosiglitazone to rats with the MS, may improve hepatic lipid metabolism and the hepatic oxidative-anti oxidative milieu.