assayed by IFA. 16SrRNA genes of *A. phagocytophium* in blood samples of domestic animals were amplified by using nested PCR and genetic diversity of 16SrRNA genes were analyzed. Results: The total positive rates of IgG antibody against *A. phagocytophium* for farmers were 34.9%. For 3 investigated counties, the positive rates were 77.4% in Guangde, 54.9% in Mingguang county and 10.3% in Huanyuan County respectively. The total seroprevalence in dogs, goats and ox were 33.3%, 0.76% and 0 respectively. Amplifying 16SrRNA gene of *A. phagocytophium* were 25.00% positive for dogs’ blood samples, 0 for goats and 33.33% for ox respectively. Genetic diversity analysis showed there were two groups of *A. phagocytophium* in the study. One was classified in Guangde County and the other gathered in the north Huayuan County. Another clad with mixed above two variants of *A. phagocytophium* existed in Mingguang county located in the mideast of Anhui Province.

Conclusion: Prevalence of Anaplasmosis in human and domestic animals existed in Anhui Province and there are two groups of *A. phagocytophium* in these areas. Differential diagnosis of zoonotic “rickettsial” infection should be emphasized in clinics.

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**PP-241** Pay attention to differential diagnosis of anaplasmosis with thrombocytopenic syndrome

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**Objective:** Q Fever is a worldwide zoonoses caused by *Coxiella burnetii*. Yili regions locate in the northwest of Xinjiang Province which is the biggest province of China. The local residences are mainly composed of several minority nationalities including Kazakhs, Uygur and Muslim and the livelihood of farmers and nomads also live on raising livestock and digging herbs and moving about in search of pasture are their lifestyles, which increase livelihood vulnerability and sensitive to various infectious diseases especially zoonoses. Previously data indicated that there were prevalence of Q fever in the south regions of Xinjiang Province. In order to understand seroepidemiological situation of *Coxiella burnetii* in farmers and domestic animals in Yili regions of Xinjiang Province, a field epidemiological investigation was performed during May 15 to 21, 2009.

**Methods:** Twenty four sera from patients with unknown febrile and eighty five from domestic animals including fifty eight goats, sixteen ox and eleven horse were obtained and IgM and IgG antibodies against *Coxiella burnetii* were detected by micro- indirect immunofluorescence assays (IFA). Diagnose reagents were purchased from Focus Company.

**Results:** Four cases of acute Q fever and two cases with chronic Q fever or convalescence were diagnosed. For animals, 75.44% goats were positive for IgM I phase antibody and 57.89% goats were positive for I phase IgG antibody. Ten goats with acute infection by *Coxiella burnetii* and two goats with chronic infection were identified.

**Conclusion:** Prevalence of Q fever in farmers and nomads and domestic animals were demonstrated in Yili regions of Xinjiang Province. Further and broad epidemiological surveys and necessary prevention and control methods should be conducted in these regions. Differential diagnose of unknown febrile patients in clinics should be emphasized.