Materials and Methods: Total 331 blood samples were collected from pregnant women who referred to rural and urban health centers Alleshtar city. All samples were evaluated with ELISA IgG and IgM Toxoplasma performed for detecting of total antibody against Toxoplasma gondii.

Results: In this study we can determine the genotype of E. granulosus in both fertile and unfertile cyst using the DNA of protoscolices and germinal layer origin from Iranian sheep isolates.

Discussion: In this study we can determine the genotype of E. granulosus in both fertile and unfertile cyst using the DNA of protoscolices and germinal layer origin from Iranian sheep isolates.

Conclusions: Echinococcosis is an important health problem in Iran that needs further studies. Therefore, accurate information on the distribution of the disease is first step for the control and prevention. Moreover, it is necessary that in each province the role of different intermediate hosts and the strains of E. granulosus in human and animals be investigated.

PP-187 Prevalence of Hydatid cyst in Varamin, Tehran

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Background: In Hydatid cyst (HC), caused by Echinococcus granulosus, the liver is the first and the most frequent involved organ followed by lung. The present study was conducted to determine the prevalence of HC in surgery ward of Dr. Mofatah Hospital, Varamin, Tehran.

Material and Method: In this descriptive study 2,877 medical records of patients who referred to surgery ward of Dr. Mofatah Hospital were studied. These patients had undergone surgical operations for different reasons. Medical records of patients who had been HC positive were collected and analyzed.

Results: Two HC positive were observed among studied medical records. Both of these patients were female with age 40 and 64 years old. Both were housewives and Liver was the involved organ. There was no relationship between incidence of HC and age of patients. The woman, in case 1, was operated for cysts in the liver, without receiving pharmacological prophylaxis. The woman, in case 2, was admitted with chest pain. She underwent surgical treatment of HC, during the previous year. The patient was treated with Albendazole.

Conclusion: Echinococcosis is still an important health problem in Iran that needs further studies. Therefore, accurate information on the distribution of the disease is first step for the control and prevention. Moreover, it is necessary that in each province the role of different intermediate hosts and the strains of E. granulosus in human and animals be investigated.