countries, but there are ways in which it can be diminished. Although, research on stigma associated with AIDS has grown dramatically over the past two decades, particularly in the western countries, I hope that this paper may provokes for more studies and researches to be carried out in our Muslim regions.

PP-235 Analysis of clinical features of 70 adult patients with varicella

J. Liu[1]*, Z.-D. Deng[1]. [1]*The Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, China*

Objective: To analyze the characteristics of epidemiology and clinical features of varicella in adult patients.
Methods: The epidemiological and clinical characteristics between 70 cases of varicella in adults patients and 96 cases in children patients were analyzed by a retrospective review method.
Results: There was no significant difference in gender, source region, onset season and contacthistory with patient of varicella between the two groups on epidemiology ($\chi^2 = 0.398$–5.927, $P = 0.059$–0.641). Patients in adults group were observed not only in family (78.6%, 55/70) but also in dormitory (17.1%, 12/70) or single-living environment (4.3%, 3/70), while all in children group (100%, 96/96) were infected in family ($\chi^2 = 22.675$, $P = 0.000$). Seen from the clinical features, Patients in adults group had more obvious manifestations ($\chi^2 = 4.698$–15.635, $P = 0.000$–0.042) and were more susceptible to visceral lesions and complications than that in children group, such as hepatitis, pneumonia, myocarditis, encephalitis and so on ($\chi^2 = 9.586$, 8.432, $P = 0.001$, 0.001).
Conclusions: Adults patients with varicella have more severe clinical manifestations, and they need positive preventions and treaments due to the susceptibility to visceral lesions and complications.

PP-236 The role of housefly in transmission of *Chlamydia trachomatis* and ocular bacterial pathogens

S. Zaki[1]*, H. Mazloum[1], J. Schater[2], Z. Metwaly[1], N. Abou Khadr[1]. [1]*Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, Alexandria University, Egypt*, [2]*Chlamydial Laboratory, San Francisco, USA*

Introduction: Conjunctivitis in Egyptian childern is a major problem as it has been noted now that bacterial Conjunctivitis is a major cause of total or partial loss of vision. Conjunctivitis usually increases during summer season of the year where maximum fly population. In addition Trachoma is aggravated if there is associated bacterial infection and this leads to more frequent corneal complications.
Chlamydia tracomatous is a major public health problem as it is the world leading cause of blindness.
Aim: To determine the role played by the housefly in the transmission of *Chlamydia trachomatis* and various bacterial pathogens & any seasonal variation.
Material and Methods: The study was carried out in a locality representing the rural community from hamlets of Beheira povince (village of Sidnawi El Wosta) Alexandria, Egypt. Sampling consisted of thirty collections of houseflies in sterile disposable containers. The houseflies were washed, the fluids were centrifuged and given symbol (X). Secondly the outer surface of the houseflies were sterilized and washed, this fluid was given symbol (X′). Lastly the houseflies were suspended in 0.5 ml PBS, crushed in sterile mortar and given symbol (X″). Specimens X, X′, X″ were cultured for bacteria, for *Chlamydia trachomatis* on McCoy cell line and Chlamydiazyme was done.
Results: 73.33% of X and 90% of X″ contained bacterial while 73.33% of X′ were sterile. *Chlamydia trachomatis* was not isolated on tissue culture but it was found in fourteen cases out of the sixty specimens (X, X″) by the Chlamydiazyme.
Conclusion: Flies contain more bacteria in their contents, meaning their excreta are serious. The highest percentage of bacteria were during spring and summer, the breeding season of the flies. The first time to prove the role of flies in transmission of *Chlamydia trachomatis*.
This study was supported in part by PL 480 project D3-D24 "Ecology of Trachoma and eye infection in Egypt".

PP-237 Evaluation of ITS2-rDNA polymerase chain reaction assays for sibling species studies in Vietnam and Southeast Asia

N.G. Lien[1]*, P.D. Ngoc[1], N.T. Huong[2]. [1]*Hanoi University of Science*, [2]*Malaria Institute of Quy Nhon, Vietnam*

Background: Sibling species complexes are groups of closely related species that are difficult or imposible to distinguish by morphological trails. The morphological characters of these members make confusion for taxonomists. The PCR method has been shown to be a very useful approach in identification of closely related insect species. Because of the high conserved overall structure of DNA in multicellular organisms and the relative ease of amplifying and sequencing the internal rDNA spacer, the PCR based on these sequences offer a potential solution to the problem of sibling species identification.
Methods: Mosquito specimens used in this study were collected from various localities in the North of Vietnam and other Southeast Asia region. The genomic DNA was extracted using reported method described by Collin (1997). One forward primer running with six reversed primers as a cocktail in a total PCR volume is 25 μl following the PCR programme: 94°C (5′); then 30 cycles (94°C: 1′; 56°C: 2′; 72°C: 2′) and 72°C: 5–7′. The PCR product were determined by electrophoresis on 1.2% agarose gel.
Results: The six primers can be combined in a multiplex PCRmixture amplification of all 6 species. Therefore, each unknown specimen can be identified without peforming six separated PCRs. This diagnostic cocktail gives a 185 bp band for *An. minimus* (A); 252 bp for *An. varuna*; 306 bp for *An. aconitus*, 346 bp for *An. jeiporiensis*; 452 bp for *An. pampanai* and 509 bp for *An. minimus* C.
Conclusion: The PCR used in this study represent a rapid and effecient method. The multiplex PCR method not only has the potential to detect individual members of the group found sympatrically, but it is also possible to recognize the same species from the various geographical differences.

PP-238 The construction of a RNAi vector based on mosquito densovirus and its preliminary application in mosquito control

X.G. Chen[1]*, J.B. Gu[1], Y.Q. Dong[1]. [1]*School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, Southern Medical Universtiy, China*

Objectives: To construct the recombinant *Aedes aegypti* densovirus (AeDNV) vector for RNA interference, and to evaluate its interference efficiency in mosquito C6/36 cells and in *Aedes albopictus* larvae. Furtheremore, to test its bioinsecticidal activity against *Ae. albopictus* larvae in laboratory for development of valuable alternative approaches to control vector-borne infectious diseases.
Methods: The RNA polymerase III promoter of *Aedes aegypti* was used to express shRNA, and expression cassette was inserted in an artificial intron. This artificial intron containing shRNA expression cassettes was then inserted in NS1-GFP exon sequence of plasimd pNS1-GFP, named as