vaccination (27.1 percent). Almost all farmers said that all of the methods of controlling AI outbreak did not give economic benefit. Survey also revealed that location of poultry enterprise is always sticking to and extend according to the pattern of residential areas.

**Conclusion:** In densely populated Java, it is almost impossible to differentiate between areas to rear poultry and residential areas. In one hand, such situation hardly can be excused considering environmental aspects for instance, but on the other hand, poultry in sector IV also need to be developed to provide employment for villagers.

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Cluster of MRSA in cats and staff of a veterinary clinic: Follow-up and possible implications for control

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**Background:** At approximately 1% the prevalence of Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) in the Netherlands is among the lowest in Europe. Voluntary notification of a veterinarian of 4 successive but unrelated cats with postoperative wound infections with an identical, human MRSA strain prompted this investigation. The prevalence rate of human MRSA carriage in all veterinary staffmembers was measured, and subsequently we wanted to prevent MRSA infections in cats and MRSA carriage in this clinic.

**Methods:** After informed consent all 44 veterinary staffmembers were questioned for MRSA risk factors. Case histories were reviewed (Result A). Hygienic procedures were updated (Result B). Staffmembers were screened for MRSA, and positives were treated. Posttreatment cultures were all sampled every 2 weeks during 8 weeks (Result C). A selective broth was used for 24 hours, after which the IDI test was performed. Each positive sample was subcultured on blood agar and an antibiogram was made using the Vitek-2 system (BioMerieux, Lyon, France) or E tests when appropriate. Each detected strain was sent to the national reference laboratory (RIVM) for pulse field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) typing. MRSA carriage was treated using local and systemic antibiotics.

**Results:** Result A: Professionals worked in individual (operation) rooms and had no cattle contact. No one had MRSA risk factors or MRSA infections. One positive professional had controlled skin eczema. The owner of the first cat and his family were MRSA negative. Result B: the updated hygienic protocol included improved hand hygiene, surface cleansing and more extensive use of gloves and masks. Result C: 7 persons (16%) were MRSA positive (nose, throat) with MRSA PGFE type 113 (national typing). Two of 7 professionals spontaneously turned negative. Four were treated successfully, but the last one surprisingly had a positive culture in the second round. She stayed negative thereafter. On 5 cultures additional spa and MLST typing of the strain was performed, matching the results of the four cats (spa type 739, ST 45 with clonal cluster 45).

**Conclusion:** A specific human MRSA cluster in humans and cats was found and successfully treated in humans. This may decrease future new infections in cats. Veterinary clinics should implement guidelines for dealing with MRSA, and be aware of increased risks for contracting MRSA.

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An exploration of the knowledge, attitudes and perceptions of the local, adult, non-medically trained Grenadian population about certain zoonotic diseases

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**Background:** Zoonotic diseases represent a leading cause of illness and death from infectious diseases in humans. In the Caribbean generally and in Grenada specifically, to the best of our knowledge, no reports on examining people’s knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards zoonotic diseases have been published. The objective of this research study was to explore the knowledge, attitudes and perceptions of the local, adult, non-medically trained Grenadian population about certain zoonotic diseases.

**Methods:** The study consisted of a quasi-experimental design consisting of 450 participants, selected using a convenience sampling in the Grand Anse and the Carenage areas of St. George’s, Grenada. A questionnaire was employed to collect data on the knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards five zoonotic diseases (Ringworm, Leptospirosis, Creeping Eruptions, Rabies and Salmonellosis).

**Results:** The overall level of distribution of Knowledge of zoonotic diseases was 38.6%. Knowledge of Ringworm (81.0%) was predominant among participants while Leptospirosis and Creeping Eruption demonstrated the greatest deficiency in participants’ knowledge. Knowledge of zoonotic diseases was found to have an effect on the attitudes and perceptions of persons towards the diseases. Education (p = 0.0000) and income (p = 0.0000) were found to be determinants of zoonotic disease knowledge while age (p = 0.56) and gender (p = 0.97) had negligible influence on the measure of knowledge, attitudes and perceptions.

**Conclusion:** The overall level of distribution for correct knowledge towards zoonotic diseases was found to be less than 50% (38.59%) among the study participants. Education and income assumed the role as confounders which together act to determine participants’ level of zoonotic disease knowledge. Age and gender was found to have no effect on either participants’ attitudes towards pet care or their perceptions of zoonoses. Decisions on zoonotic safety involve consideration of a wide range of concerns to effectively address the public health concerns of such diseases. Scientific advice is relevant to inform effective and efficient interventions that are environmentally specific and culturally sensitive.

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