Results: Nurses in hospitals reported better compliance with hand washing and maintaining head-of-bed elevation, providing regular oral care, but are not familiar with rates of ventilator-associated pneumonia and the organisms involved in this infection.

Conclusion: The guidelines for the prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia from the CDC are not consistently or uniformly implemented. This study provides an opportunity of continuing education to nurses working in critical care areas, since majority of the nurses working in critical care areas are diploma prepared nurses and there is need to arrange regular medical intensive forums to keep them updated.

PP-231 Prevalence and risk factors of Hepatitis B and C among the barbers and their regular clients in Hyderabad, Pakistan
T.A. Bhatti 1, A.H. Jokhi 2. 1Health Services Academy, 2Aga Khan University, Community Medicine Department Karachi, Pakistan

A cross sectional study was conducted to determine the sero-prevalence of Hepatitis-B virus (HBV) and Hepatitis-C virus (HCV) among barbers and their clients in Hyderabad Sindh Pakistan and to assess their knowledge, attitude and practices regarding these two viruses and their mode of transmission. A close-ended and open ended questionnaire was designed to collect data from 715 participants (186 Barbers and 529 Clients). Blood samples were withdrawn after obtaining an informed consent and were tested for Hepatitis HBV and HCV markers by Chromatography, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

Results: 111 shops of barbers were successfully interviewed and total 715 questionnaires were filled by both groups. The mean age was 28.47 (9.7) years in both groups of Barbers (n = 186) and Clients (n = 529). Clients knew about hepatitis B and C viruses while barbers were not quite aware. The knowledge about the route of transmission was poor among barbers and good among clients. Half the respondents in both groups knew about hepatitis B vaccination and only 15% claimed using of new blades. During actual observation of practices, only 28% disinfected instruments between clients and 62% used new blade for each client. Among both groups, the sero-prevalence of the HBV and HCV was 5.7% and 14.4%, respectively.

Conclusion: There is some awareness among barbers and clients about hepatitis B and C viruses but poor knowledge about the mode of transmission. This warrants conducting medical education campaigns to increase awareness about these two blood borne viruses and the risk factors associated with their transmission and to implement interventions to prevent spreading Hepatitis B and C in the country.

PP-232 Septic shock and death following unsafe abortion: a case report
P. Golfami 1, F. Golfami 2, M. Yari 1. 1Emam Reza Hospital, Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences, Kermanshah, Iran, 2Mostafa Khomeini Hospital, Shahed University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Introduction: Unsafe abortion which is often conducted by individuals lacking necessary skills might be considered as a leading cause for a great number of deaths in pregnant mothers in developing countries. Lack of knowledge concerning the hazards of such abortions and legal restrictions stand out as the most significant causes for such mortalities.

Description: We present in the following a case of septic shock in a thirty year old woman, who due to unwanted pregnancy, attempted at an unsafe abortion by an unskilled person. After a few days, having developed fever and chills, she was admitted to hospital where she was diagnosed with abruption placenta and intrauterine fetal death. In addition, she denied her attempt at illegal abortion and manipulation of the uterine. She was then immediately sent to operation room for a hysterotomy.

During operation, the patient developed hypotension, anuria and uterine atonia. Despite the hysterectomy carried out by the surgeon to save her life, her condition got worse each moment. Toward the end of surgery, she developed pulmonary edema and coagulopathy. Finally she was admitted to ICU with a very poor condition, pronounced dead 10 hours later.

PP-233 Knowledge and awareness regarding dengue spreading mosquitoes among university students
S. Hakimi 1, S. Nadeem 2, T. Syed 1. 1Virology & Tissue Culture Laboratory, Jinnah University for Women, Karachi, Pakistan, 2Mycology Research & Reference Laboratory, Jinnah University for Women, Karachi, Pakistan

Background: This study evaluated the effectiveness of a community-based education program with participatory and non-chemical approaches and measured its initial impact on knowledge, socio economic status, agricultural practices, and community actions for mosquito control and vector-borne disease prevention.

Methodology: A total of 325 participants were asked to complete the survey form during the months of June & July 2010. The questionnaire comprised of 50 questions and designed using WHO's standards, and Loyola laboratory survey form. Data obtained from the questionnaire survey was evaluated to identify any changes caused by the awareness program. The factors assessed for change included correlates of knowledge of mosquito ecology and vector-borne disease epidemiology and of actions that citizens took for mosquito control and disease prevention. Potential confounders such as living environment, socio economic status, or educational backgrounds of the respondents were examined to ensure that differences in knowledge levels and observed actions taken were valid.

Results: Effective compliance of the residents is essential for the success of all type of control measures. All participants were agreed that people needed to be educating more properly about signs, symptoms, preventive measures and treatment of dengue virus infection.

Conclusion: Based on the results of this analyses, the importance of and strategies for the continuation of future community education will be recommended to the concerned authorities like municipality corporation and town administrations of the metropolis, in order to reduce the burden of vector (e.g. mosquito) born diseases like dengue.

PP-234 Knowledge and awareness of proper waste disposal, and routine biosafety measures among health care workers (HCWS) in Karachi, Pakistan
S. Nadeem 1, S. Hakim 2, S. Tayyab 3. 1Mycology Research & Reference Laboratory, Jinnah University for Women, Karachi, Pakistan, 2Virology & Tissue Culture Laboratory, Jinnah University for Women, Karachi, Pakistan

Background: Karachi is the largest city of Pakistan both in terms of area and population. The total area of Karachi is 3600 sq.km approximately. In terms of proportion of
waste, the teaching hospitals constitute the most important category, which generate multiple types of wastes of various types and quantities. Among staff who routinely handle health-care waste, awareness of the need for safety may decrease with time, which will increase the risk of injury.

Aim: The project is an integrated effort on training of health care workers as a model solution to solve the basic health related issues and problem in conventional health care system of a developing country like Pakistan. This workshop was designed in accordance with the guidelines from BEP-USA to promote the safe, secure and responsible use of biological materials that are at risk of accidental release or intentional misuse. A large number of beneficiaries among the population in the rural and semi-urban areas would gain through these workshops.

Methodology: As a part of the above mentioned project and also to complement the efforts being made by the Virology & Tissue Culture Laboratory, Department of Microbiology, Jinnah University for Women Karachi under its Winning, Augmentation and Renovation (WAR) for Bio safety in Pakistan, we announced the organization of a series of Workshops related to training of health care workers and waste management personals in Pakistan. This workshop/Certificate course was the first step of the proposed series.

PP-235 Microbiological analysis of wheat flour samples to determine the frequency of contamination: a study from Karachi & Hyderabad, Pakistan

S. Tayyabi1 *, S. Muzafar2, S. Nadeem3, S. Hakim1. 1Virology & Tissue Culture Laboratory, Jinnah University for Women, Karachi, Pakistan, 2Pakistan Agricultural Research Center University of Karachi Campus, Karachi, Pakistan, 3Mycology Research & Reference Laboratory, Jinnah University for Women, Karachi, Pakistan

Background: The excellent quality of Pakistani wheat impaired frequently during handling and drying practices and method of transportation from field to storage. The main purpose of this study was the microbiological analysis of wheat flour samples collected from different parts of the cities including flour mills, retailer shops and storage areas to determine the frequency of contamination.

Methodology: Wheat flour samples were collected from flour mills, chakies and retailers’ shops and Surveys and inspections were carried out from flour roller mills, chakies and retailer shops of Karachi and Hyderabad. Collected samples were brought in laboratory and physical quality characteristics were determined and then preceded for microbiological investigations.

Results: A total of 256 wheat flour samples were examined from September, 2009 to June 2010. All samples were found negative for Salmonella. The presence of A. flavus, A. candidus in surface disinfected kernels in evidence of poor storage in the past or of spoilage under way at present in store from which samples were taken. Overall, 45 samples of wheat, 256 samples of wheat flour, 25 samples of Maida and 5 samples of barn were investigated for infestation of storage fungi. The sample of Atta showed the highest infestation of storage fungi and the maida showed the lowest fungal count.

Conclusion: To maintain the quality and characteristics we have to maintain the proper grain storage system in the city, and have to inspect and regulate the facilities on routine bases.

PP-236 Protecting from outbreak of unknown new communicable diseases of infectious disease in emergency

H.-Y. Xu1 *. 1Clinical Institute, Workers hospital of Nanyang textile corporation, Henan province, China

Objective: To find the best methods for controlling the unknown new communicable diseases of infectious diseases.

Method: Summarize the unconventional or creative results of controlling the unknown new communicable diseases of infectious diseases in the past and analyse its bases of medical sciences.

Results: The unconventional or creative techniques of proposals are created. When new unknown communicable diseases of infectious diseases outbreak and spread. The best protection method in emergency is to transport the patients from densely populated cities to remote suburbs.

Conclusion: The unconventional or creative proposals for protecting new unknown communicable diseases of infectious diseases are made. The clinical practice can be applied.

Application: In every corner around the world, when the unknown new communicable diseases outbreak in emergency. The related country, supported by World Health Organization (WHO) or other international organization, immediately research and plan, organize the transportation of the patients suffering from the unknown new communicable diseases of infectious diseases to the remote suburbs. Where the simply but modern equipped wards are building at once. And the modern therapies for curing the communicable diseases of infectious diseases are used to control the unknown new infectious diseases.

PP-237 The values of general practitioners/family physicians should be fostered into other clinicians

H.-Y. Xu1 *. 1Clinical Institute, Workers hospital of Nanyang textile corporation, Henan province, China

Purpose: The paper is to improve the quality of life and health of the peoples of the world by fostering and maintaining high standards of care in general practice/family medicine and other clinicians.

Method: By comparing the general practitioners/family physicians with the clinicians of specialties, summarizing the shortcomings of present health care services, the proposals for promoting health care services around the world were suggested.

Results: The article initiates that the values of general practice/family medicine should be fostered into other clinicians when all the clinicians take care of the patients in any conditions, critical or ordinary, by adopting to the values of general practice/family medicine. While the clinicians also take into account of their own specialities.

Conclusions: In applying these proposals, a healthy world and high quality of life of the peoples of the world will come soon! So the quality of life and health of the peoples of the world can be promoted and enhanced. The acute reforms are needed to enhance the health care services in the world. All the doctors, including the internal medicine, surgery, pediatrics, the obstetrics and gynecology, and general practitioners/family physicians etc., should foster and maintain high standards of care in practice of general practice/family medicine.