SPSS version 20. Ethical approval was obtained prior to commencement of the study.

Results: Participants fed on MOLP after 2 months had increased height F (1,142) =38.99 and weight F (1,142)=9.35 at P< 0.05 than the controls. However, no difference was observed on BMI. Interaction pattern of MOLP and gender on weight showed that males who were fed on MOLP benefitted significantly on weight than other males on Placebo. Gender as a covariate, while MOLP and age as independent variables; significant differences were seen regards to age on height and weight F (3, 143) =129.33, F(3,143) = 14.18 @ P<0.001. Significant interaction of MOLP and age on weight were also found F (3,134) = 2.85 @ P < 0.03 level of testing. Participants aged 3, 4, 5, years fed on MOLP had marked increase in weight compared with the control. However, the opposite was found among the 2 years participants.

Conclusion: Preliminary data showed MOLP can improve anthropometric values in children and thus improve nutrition, with male pupils gaining more weight than females. This therefore shows gender difference in nutritional improvement among children fed with MOLP.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijid.2014.03.1036

Type: Poster Presentation

Final Abstract Number: 55.011
Session: Pediatric and Perinatal Infections
Date: Friday, April 4, 2014
Time: 12:45-14:15
Room: Ballroom

Ambisome as first line treatment of a child with ALL associated with the relapse of leishmaniasis

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Background: Leishmania is caused by intracellular pathogen which development depends on impaired cell-mediated immunity. This parasite previously detected in specific population such as in patients with primary immunodeficiency as well as secondary immunodeficiency like acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL).

Methods & Materials: Case Report: We describe a case of a 8 years old girl, with ALL type B Calla (+), high risk, in remission, who developed visceral leishmaniasis (VL), during the initial maintenance therapy. We suspected its, based on her clinical findings such as high fever, that doesn't dominate by antibiotics, hepatosplenomegaly, pancytopenia and confirmed by the detection of the small number of Leishman-bodies in the bone marrow aspirate. We performed the serologic tests (Elisa), in addition to bone marrow aspiration (BMA), in order to maximize the chances of making a diagnosis.

Results: The initially treatment was with meglumine antimoniate-antimony compounds for 28 days. We don't use Ambisome as a first line treatment due to the high cost and the luck in hospital. After this treatment in the repeated BMA, Leishmania could not be detected and revealed no blasts. She seemed clinically improved, but still persisted liver and spleen. Five months later, while the girl was under treatment with chemotherapy, was observed a tendency to fall back in pancytopenia, recurrent respiratory infection episodes, high fever and pronounced hepatosplenomegaly, so we suspected for a early relapse of Leishmaniasis, we got a few extracellular Leishman-bodies in repeated BMA and serology tests were again positive;

In this condition we decide to use Ambisome 3 mg/kg/P: D1-5, D14, D21. Subsequent therapy resulted in complete parasite clearance (repeated BMA), all the haematological parameters recovered and the spleen reduced significantly.

During this treatment she had no need for blood transfusions and tests for hepatic and renal functions, checked all the time, resulted in no significant changes.

Conclusion: We strongly recommend the Ambisome as the first line treatment in such associations as ALL/VL, in order to prevent the possible relapse of VL. Ambisome was assessed as short duration treatment and seemed to be well tolerated and effective.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijid.2014.03.1037

Type: Poster Presentation

Final Abstract Number: 55.012
Session: Pediatric and Perinatal Infections
Date: Friday, April 4, 2014
Time: 12:45-14:15
Room: Ballroom

Epidemiology of helminths in primary school children in Kisumu municipality, Western Kenya

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Background: Helminths infestations is one of the neglected tropical diseases that affects over 90 million of school aged children in Africa. It is a major public health problem especially in communities with poor sanitation and hygine practices. The degree of morbidity is related to the intensity and the number of species harboured. Control is neccesary because children are at higher risk of infection and may suffer from nutritional deficiencies, cognitive and physical development impairement. To achieve this, updated epidemiologic data is neccesary to guide policy makers and mass drug administrators.

Methods & Materials: Cross-sectional study was used determine the the prevalence, intensities, patterns, relationships and geographical distribution helminths species in primary school children aged 5-12 years old in Kisumu Municipality. Stool samples was also collected from 1300 pupils aged 5 to 12 years, randomly selected from 12 schools and analyzed for parasites using Kato-Katz technique. Primary schools were mapped using geographical information system data.

Results: Overall, 40.69%(529) of the pupils were infected by at least a species of a helminth. The prevalence of single helminth infections for hook worms, *Ascaris lumbricoids, Trichuris trichuria* and *Schistosoma mansoni* was 2.15%(28), 3%(39), 12.08%(157) and 32.77%(426) respectively. The prevalence of dual co-infections was 7.54%(98), triple helminth co-infestations 0.1%(10) and quadruple co-infestations 0.08%(1). Light intensities were commonest in all the helminths. Most helminths were more prevalent in 9-12 years age group than in 5-8 years age group, *A. lumbricoids* P=0.0159(95% CI=1.391-24.285), *T. trichuria* P=0.0002(95% CI=1.599-4.541)and *S. mansoni* P=0.0001(95% CI=2.461-4.888) and not significant in hook worms P=0.0592(95% CI=0.947-17.059). Male pupils were more infested than female pupils by hook worms, *A. lumbricoids, T.*