Analysis of therapy and nursing for recurrent children's hordeolum

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Background: A hordeolum or sty is an acute purulent inflammation of meibomian glands or hair follicles of the eyelashes. Staphylococcus aureus is the main cause of cases of hordeolum. A hordeolum usually appears painful, erythematous, inflammatory, matterly and localized of the lid. So it is important to tailor corresponding treatment according to the situation of patients.

Methods: No treatment is often necessary. Most styes burst and the tiny amount of pus drains away leaving no further problem. Additional treatment is for serious hordeolum which couldn’t be cured by themselves, such as needle therapy, Bloodletting in Apex Conchae Auris, surgical drainage and adjunctive therapy with Chinese and western medicine. Needle therapy is efficient and recovery rate is above 90%. Ear bloodletting therapy is to squeeze about 10 drops of blood and clear with cotton bud. Surgical drainage and adjunctive therapy is a safe, quick way relatively. After operation children should take anticatarrhals and eye drops to have replacement therapy.

Results: To have surgical drainage and adjunctive therapy aimed at children: first give 3 to 5 drops of anaesthetic to lid. So it is important to tailor corresponding treatment according to the situation of patients. Additional treatment is for serious hordeolum which couldn’t be cured by themselves, such as needle therapy, Bloodletting in Apex Conchae Auris, surgical drainage and adjunctive therapy with Chinese and western medicine. Needle therapy is efficient and recovery rate is above 90%. Ear bloodletting therapy is to squeeze a few drops of blood and clear with cotton bud. Surgical drainage and adjunctive therapy is a safe, quick way relatively. After operation children should take anticatarrhals and eye drops to have replacement therapy.

Conclusion: A child who develops one stye may have frequent recurrences. So it is important to take care of hygiene. Take Bloodletting in Apex Conchae Auris or Chinese medicine for early stage of patients. Administering Chinese and western medicine to recovery.

PP-179 Potentiating measles among malnourished South-East Asian children

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Background: Measles is one of the most common viral infections among children in South-East-Asian countries. The disease can vary from simple symptoms to complications like diarrhoea, pneumonia, encephalitis or even death. Since malnourishment is also an ongoing health challenge, the study aim was to compare the disease pattern and complications of measles among well-fed and malnourished babies.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted at Pediatric department of Roshan Medical Center, Fateh Jang, Pakistan for a period of 6 months from January 2009 to July 2009. A total of 110 babies were recruited. 67% (n = 74) were males, mean age 19 months. Measles was made as a confirmed diagnosis by using World Health Organization guidelines. All the subjects were divided in to well-nourished and malnourished groups using Gomez formula for malnourishment among children.

All were evaluated for complications of measles by clinical history, physical examination and appropriate investigations. Complications taken in to consideration were diarrhea, encephalitis, pneumonia, otitis media, thrombocytopenia and corneal ulceration.

Results: 60 (66%) patients were well-nourished and 50 (44%) were malnourished. Pneumonia 36% (n = 22) vs 68% (n = 34), diarrhea 29% (n = 17) vs 62% (n = 31), encephalitis 16% (n = 10) vs 26% (n = 13) and corneal ulceration 4% (n = 2) vs 9% (n = 4 to 5) was present among well nourished and malnourished babies respectively. Thrombocytopenia and otitis media was present in 2% in each group.

Conclusion: Complications of measles are more frequent among children with malnourished state. Although national vaccination programs against measles have proven much better results in terms of preventing the complicated disease form, but still the ongoing malnourishment has aggravated the complications of this viral disease and efforts should be made to eradicate this worldwide problem of malnourishment among children especially in Asia and Africa.

Brain abscess among Asian children with congenital cardiac malformations

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Background: Cerebral abscess is one of the life threatening conditions. It can arise solely or as a complication of ongoing disease process in the body. This study aim was to evaluate the clinico-pathological features of cerebral abscesses in patients already diagnosed as cases of congenital heart disease.

Methods: This retrospective study was carried out Pediatric Hospital, Fateh Jang, Pakistan from January 2009 to July 2009. 40 children aged below 14 years were studied. 50% were males, mean age of presentation 5.8±4.2 years. Duration of illness at the time of admission was 15.4±21.4 days.

Results: Typical symptoms among the patients were fever, vomiting, headache and seizures. CT scan confirmed the diagnosis of brain abscess and the most frequent location was parietal lobe of the cerebral hemisphere with a diameter more than 1.5 cm. The predisposing condition found was cyanotic congenital heart disease among 32% with microbiological agent, Streptococcus milleri (48%). Meningitis was 27%, septicemia 21% and no underlying cause
was found among 20% children. Complications were seen in 24 children, hemiparesis in 11 and seizure disorder in 5.

**Conclusion:** Brain abscess in conjunction with congenital cardiac malformations have a different sequel and attention should be given towards correct and timely diagnosis as delayed surgical drainage has high morbidity and mortality.

**PP-181 Analyses of the seroepidemiology of three kinds of enterovirus of infants from 7 to 30 months**

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**Background:** Enterovirus 71 (EV71) & coxsackievirus A 16 (CA16) & hepatitis A virus (HAV) were three kinds of common enterovirus in infants and children of China Mainland. In particular, the frequently HFMD caused by the EV71 outbreak result in a few hundreds children’s death in China in every recent year. The purpose of this study is to explore the titer and epidemic trends of EV71 & CA16 & HAV in infants and children and provide a basis for HFMD & HAV prevention and control.

**Methods:** 349 healthy infants and children aged 7-30 months were randomly selected in 2004. Blood was collected and tested for neutralizing antibodies to EV71 & CA16 with microneutralization test and anti-HAV by microparticle enzyme immunoasssay (MEIA).

**Result:** The positive rates of anti-EV71 & anti-CA16 & anti-HAV were 36.7%, 36.6% and 22.9% (128/349, 123/336 and 81/349) in infants and children aged 7-30 months, but the trends were different. Anti-EV71 positive rate showed a significant upward trend; Anti-CA16 positive rate is relatively stable; Anti-HAV positive rate declined in 15-18 months groups, and then rose slowly.

**Conclusion:** The optimum immunization time is from 1.5-year-old to before kindergarten age for HAV and before 7-month-old for EV71 & CA16 in this area. A combined vaccine for EV71 & CA16 should be considered.

**PP-182 Fanconi syndrome associated with Mediterranean visceral leishmaniasis**

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We report a case of Mediterranean visceral leishmaniasis (MVL) associated with Fanconi syndrome (FS) from Kermanshah Province, western Iran, where MVL has been reported as sporadic.

The patient, a 2.5 years old boy, was known to be a case of FS and had abdominal pain and prolonged fever and renal failure on referral. Hematological findings revealed severe anemia, and pancytopenia. A trephine biopsy revealed a hypocellular marrow; Myeloid/Erythroide ratio conversions with few amastigotes. Anti-leishmania antibodies were not observed by IFA. The patient was treated successfully with two courses of amphotericin B plus corticosteroid.

To our knowledge this is the first report of MVL/FS from Iran and possibly the world.

**PP-183 Epidemiology of neonatal sepsis in Kuwait**

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Neonatal infections (sepsis) continue to be one of the major causes of morbidity and mortality in the newborn period around the world. Neonatal infections currently cause about 1.6 million deaths annually in the developing countries. Closely linked to this is an ongoing problem with antimicrobial resistance, which is increasingly restricting the therapeutic options for medical care providers.

The incidence of neonatal infections in Kuwait is high and the death rate attributed to these infections is also high. To deal with these critical issues, we conducted this study in the neonatal department of Maternity Hospital at Sabah Area, Kuwait. Here we could identify the type of microorganisms (bacteria and fungi), the incidence and the mortality of early-onset and late-onset neonatal infections and the antibiotic-sensitivity patterns. Data was collected from the records of the infants based on sepsis diagnoses, antibiotic treatments, gestational age and weight of the infants, and outcomes of the infected infants.

This study is expected to help us in understanding the local epidemiology of Neonatal Sepsis and in formulating an antibiotic policy suitable to overcome this serious problem.

**PP-184 Antibodies to Toxoplasma gondii in schizophrenia patients**

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**Background:** Schizophrenia is a severe neuropsychiatric disorder of unknown etiology. As there is few information about the epidemiology of Toxoplasma gondii and schizophrenia in Iran, we investigated the seroprevalence of T. gondii in these patients and compared with that obtained in control individuals in Sari city, Iran.

**Methods:** Eighty schizophrenia patients and 99 healthy people were examined for the presence of IgG and IgM antibodies to T. gondii by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).

**Results:** Prevalence rates of anti-T. gondii antibodies (IgG/IgM) in case and control groups were 72.5% and 61.6%, respectively ($P > 0.05$). IgG antibodies indicating chronic form of toxoplasmosis were found in 28 (35%) and 25 (25.3%) of case and control people ($P > 0.05$). IgM antibodies (acute form) were also seen in 9 (11.2%) and 11 (11.1%) of case and control individuals ($P > 0.05$). The highest 10th percentile of IgG titers in schizophrenia individuals (18.8%) was significantly higher than control people (6.1%, $P = 0.02$).

**Conclusion:** As prevalence rate of T. gondii antibodies in patients with schizophrenia was high, it seems that designing a cohort study will determine the causative relation between Toxoplasma infection and schizophrenia disease.

**PP-185 A seroprevalence study of toxoplasmosis in pregnant women who referred to rural and urban health care centers**

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**Introduction and Objective:** Toxoplasmosis is one of the most widespread parasite infections which can cause abnormalities in pregnant women. The aim of this study is to determine the seroprevalence of toxoplasmosis among the pregnant women who referred to rural and urban health centers.