

clinical symptoms. There was statistically significant differences between clinical signs and contraception methods ($P=0/00$). The prevalence of Candidiasis was determined 7.5% in contraceptives users. But in natural methods prevalence of Candidiasis was determined (2.5%).

Conclusion: Yeasts are found in the vagina of healthy women and can overgrow if the environment in the vagina changes. Candidiasis was the most common genital infection. Women using contraception methods require a regular follow-up, clinical examination and counseling.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijid.2012.05.377>

Type: Poster Presentation

Final Abstract Number: 49.022

Session: Mycology, Fungal Infections and Antifungal Drugs

Date: Friday, June 15, 2012

Time: 12:45–14:15

Room: Poster & Exhibition Area

Invasive Pulmonar Aspergillosis (IPA) in Hospital Egas Moniz (HEM) from 2006 to 2009

R. Tavares^{1,*}, D. Bento², I. Antunes³, C. Araújo³, F. Ventura³, K. Mansinho³

¹ Lisbon, Portugal

² Hospital Santa Maria, Lisbon, Portugal

³ HEM, CHLO, Lisbon, Portugal

Background: To evaluate demographic, underlying diseases (UD), clinical findings (CF), radiologic characteristics (RC), treatment (TT) and mortality of IPA cases at HEM.

Methods: Retrospective study of medical records of 12 cases of IPA in patients registered between 2006 and 2009 in HEM.

Results: Twelve patients (8 f, 4 m) with IPA were included in this study. Mean age: 67 years (35–94). Most common UD were: 4 cancers, 3 diabetes mellitus (DM), 2 chronic lung diseases, 2 severe heart failure (HF) and 1 AIDS. Most common CF were dyspnea (83%), cough (75%), fever (50%) and haemoptysis (17%). Mean duration from onset to diagnosis was 49 days (10–273). RC were: pleural effusion (83%), consolidation (50%), septal fibrosis (32%), nodular pattern (16%) and halo sign (8%). Cultural isolation of *Aspergillus* was done in 100% of the patients (7 *A. fumigatus*, 4 *A. flavus*, 1 *A. spp.*), 50% by BAL and 50% on bronchial secretions. Histopathological documentation of infection was made in one case. Probable aspergillosis was assumed in the other 11 patients. Primary antifungal TT was carried out with voriconazol-41%, L-AmBisome-33%, D-AMB-8%, caspofungin-8% and itraconazol- 8%. CPF was used due to a previous diagnosis of candidemia, which was changed for VRZ after Asp identification. ICZ was used for treatment of a chronic cavitary PA, VRZ was introduced later after surgical resection and culture of Asp in BAL. More than one antifungal class was used in 75% of cases. 4 had to be submitted to surgery. 6 died (50%), 3 with neutropenia due to haematologic cancer; 2 with DM, HF and renal disease; 1 with severe HF and prosthetic device.

Conclusion: Due to the ubiquity of Asp, a definitive diagnosis becomes difficult to establish. Apart neoplastic diseases, other UD were identified, such as, uncontrolled DM. Factors as advanced age, pulmonary/cardiac diseases may also configure as predisposing factors. IPA diagnosis remains based on probability criteria and treatment response. In this review, typical radiological signs were rare (halo sign) or absent (air-crescent). Despite the adequate antifungal therapy, mortality remained high. Delay to obtain the

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijid.2012.05.378>

Type: Poster Presentation

Final Abstract Number: 50.001

Session: Animal Models, Pathogenesis & Host Defenses

Date: Friday, June 15, 2012

Time: 12:45–14:15

Room: Poster & Exhibition Area

Hypertonic saline controls Dengue-induced vascular leakage in a mouse model

S. Alonso^{1,*}, G. Tan², J. Ng¹, K.W. Tan¹, V. Angeli¹, S. Mochhala³, E.E. Ooi⁴

¹ National University of Singapore, Singapore, Singapore

² NUS, Singapore, Singapore

³ DSO National Laboratories, Singapore, Singapore

⁴ Duke-NUS, Singapore, Singapore

Background: Dengue (DEN) is a mosquito-borne viral disease and represents a serious public health and economical threat to the tropical and sub-tropical regions in Asia. Dengue clinical manifestations range from mild acute febrile illness to severe DEN hemorrhagic fever/DEN shock syndrome (DHF/DSS). Currently, resuscitation with large volume of isotonic fluid remains the gold standard of care for DEN patients who develop vascular leakage and shock. However, close and frequent monitoring is necessary to prevent fatal fluid accumulation in extravascular compartments.

Methods: Here, we have investigated the ability of hypertonic saline (HTS) suspensions to control vascular permeability associated with DSS, making use of a recently developed mouse model of DEN-induced vascular leakage.

Results: Several treatment regimens and salt concentrations have been investigated. Their impact on vascular leakage, viral titers, organ damage, blood parameters, and immune responses has been studied and will be presented.

Conclusion: Altogether our data support that HTS treatment may represent a promising alternative therapeutic intervention for dengue patients who experience severe vascular leakage.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijid.2012.05.379>

Type: Poster Presentation

Final Abstract Number: 50.002

Session: Animal Models, Pathogenesis & Host Defenses

Date: Friday, June 15, 2012

Time: 12:45–14:15

Room: Poster & Exhibition Area

Pathogenicity of periodontal marker bacteria related to Community Periodontal Index (CPI) and smoking in elderly people from Constanta, Romania

C. Nuca¹, V. Badea^{1,*}, A. Zaharia¹, A.-C. Nuca², C.F. Badea¹

¹ Ovidius University Constantza, Romania, Constantza, Romania

² Ovidius University, Constanta, Faculty of Dental Medicine, Constanta, Romania

Background: While the relation between smoking and periodontitis is evident, the effect of smoking on oral microbiota is not fully investigated.

This study was aimed to compare the pathogenicity of periodontal marker bacteria from total unstimulated saliva, in relation