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 immunoassay (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 Toxoplasmosis 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.