Materials and Methods

This study is descriptive and analytic. All hospitalized patients of Kermanshah hospitals from March 2010 to March 2015, with confirmed urinary tract infections, blood infections, pneumonia, and surgical wound were included in this study.

Results

FromMarch 2010 to March 2015, 400 cases of urinary tract infections, 33 blood infection, 200 surgical wound and 71 cases of pneumonia, were recorded and analyzed. Most of the reduction of urinary tract infections and surgical infections was in the women ward. The main reasons for this observation may be the promote natural childbirth and a reduction in the number of cesarean in this period, as the rate of cesarean reduction from 59% to 47%.

Conclusion

Given the importance of hospital infections and a significant reduction in the incidence that by promoting labor and reducing caesarean operations, the country's health policymakers should pay particular attention to it.

Keywords

Infections, Hospital, Health development.

P-XIII-386

Evaluation of the immunization by hepatitis B vaccination in the different high risk people

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Introduction and Objectives

HBV is one of the important factors in acute, chronic hepatitis and liver cancer; thus, it is necessary to prevent the disease through vaccination. The aims of this research include an evaluation of the immunization by hepatitis B vaccination in high risk people as well as relationship of the immunization of vaccinated people with the variables of gender and age.

Materials and Methods

The methodology used in this research is a semi-experimental one. The research was conducted on 529 different high risk people who were vaccinated three times. The research was performed through anti-HBc quality tests and anti-HBs quantitative tests ELISA method, two months after the last vaccination.

Results

T-test, correlation and analysis variance tests were used to analyze the data. 99.43% showed strong (anti-HBs≥ 100 mIU/ml) and 0.38% showed weak immunization respond (10mIU/ml ≤ anti-HBs<100 mIU/ml). 0.19% showed no immunization respond (anti-HBs<10 mIU/ml). A significant statistical relationship was observed between the gender and age of subjects with the amount of their anti-HBs titer ($P<0.05$). A regression equation was obtained between the age and the titer of anti-HBs in the mentioned persons: re=2147.5-44.4 age.

Conclusion

A regular and full vaccination (three times) will yield a high immunization and its continuation is recommended. The amount of anti-HBs titer increases in women, more than men and as the age goes up, the amount of the titer goes less. With respect to the regression equation, by having the person's age we might be able to predict his/ her amount of anti-HBs due to vaccination.

Keywords

Hepatitis B Virus, Vaccination, Immunization, High risk people.

P-XIII-387

Frequency of extended spectrum beta lactamase in *pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolated from nosocomial infection in Mashhad

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Introduction and Objectives

Pseudomonas aeruginosa is a leading cause of nosocomial infections, including pneumonia, urinary tract infections, and bacteremia. ESBL production in Pseudomonas aeruginosa is a major problem in pseudomonad infection treatment. The aim of the present study was to determine the incidence of ESBL-production among the clinical isolates of P. aeruginosa and their susceptibility to antimicrobials.

Materials and Methods

Pseudomonas aeruginosa isolated from specimens of in-patients in Imam Reza teaching Hospital affiliated to Mashhad University of Medical Sciences were collected during July 2015 to July 2016. Routine antibiograms were determined by the disk diffusion method. The Results were interpreted according to the CLSI standard. Pseudomonas aeruginosa isolates that were resistance to Cefotaxime and/or Ceftazidime were examined for resistant to combined disks of Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid and/or Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid.