



Background and Aim: *Neisseria lactamica* as a main commensal in oropharynx during the childhood is related to the induction of a natural immunity against meningococcal meningitis. Also *Moraxella catarrhalis* in oropharynx of children is a predisposing factor for otitis media infection. This study was aimed to investigate the frequency of the *Neisseria lactamica*, other nonpathogenic *Neisseria* spp. and *M. catarrhalis* in the oropharynx of healthy young children in Ahvaz, Iran by the two phenotypic tests and Polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

Methods: A total of 192 oropharyngeal swab samples of the healthy young children were studied during four months. Swabs were plated onto enriched selective media and non-selective media. Gram-negative, oxidase-positive diplococcal isolates were identified by several conventional biochemical tests. The PCR and sequencing were used for confirming the accuracy of laboratory diagnosis in identifying *N. lactamica* and *M. catarrhalis*.

Results: Totally we identified 192 healthy young children with the mean age of 5.93 ± 2.5903 : *N. lactamica* (21.9%) in the aged 1-9 years; *N. mucosa* (6.3%); *N. sicca* (7.8%); *N. cinerea* (1.6%); *N. subflava* (biovar *subflava*) (4.2%); *N. subflava* (biovar *perflava*) (28.1%); *N. subflava* (biovar *flava*) (7.3%) and *M. catarrhalis* (42.7%).

Conclusion: It was the first screening report of the healthy young children by colonization of *N. lactamica* and other nonpathogenic *Neisseria* spp. in oropharynx in Ahvaz, Iran. Our results demonstrated the high frequency of colonization of *M. catarrhalis* in studied healthy young children other than *Neisseria* spp.

Keywords: *Neisseria lactamica*; *Moraxella catarrhalis*; colonization; Children

P130: Evaluation of the bacteria recovered from vaginal swabs in women of Pars Hospital in Tehran, Iran

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Background and Aim: The isolation of vaginal bacteria from females indicates colonization or infection and their complexity are influenced by sexual activity, childbirth, tampon use and other happenings during their reproductive life. The objective of this study was to do the statistical analysis for the recovered bacteria from vaginal swabs of infected women in Pars hospital, Tehran, Iran.

Methods: Vaginal swabs of patients admitted to Pars hospital during the March 2013 to June 2013 were cultured and antimicrobial susceptibility of isolated bacteria was determined by disk diffusion methods. Thereafter, all the data collected from these isolates were analyzed statistically using SPSS software.

Results: From 50 bacterial positive vaginal swabs, 49 of them were recovered from outpatients and only one was from hospitalized patient. Most of isolates (34 cases, 68%) recovered from female in the age group of 15-44 years. The most prevalent isolated bacteria from vagina included Group B Streptococci (GBS) (34%), *E. coli* (32%), Enterococci spp. (18%) and *Klebsiella* spp. (6%), respectively. All GBS isolates showed sensitivity



to penicillin, ampicillin, vancomycin and cefotaxime. Resistance to erythromycin and clindamycin was shown in 47.1% and to cefepime and levofloxacin in 15.4% and 17.6% of GBS isolates, respectively.

Conclusion: Although GBS are colonized in the vagina and almost 10-30% of pregnant women possess these bacteria in their vagina, it has been shown that 50-70% of them may transfer GBS to their neonates. Therefore, in order to prevent neonatal GBS infection, isolation of GBS from women in reproductive age is important. The finding indicated that the most recovered bacteria from vagina of studied patients were GBS and from the women at the age group of 15-44 years, it is important to use proper methods for diagnosis of these infections especially in pregnant women to prevent newborn infections. Fortunately, the frequency of resistance to common antibiotics is low in GBS isolates.

Keywords: Vaginal swabs, Group B Streptococci (GBS), Antimicrobial susceptibility

P131: Rapid Detection of Extended Spectrum β -lactamases (ESBLs) Producing Isolates of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* By A New colorimetric Medium

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Background and Aim: Regarding growing frequency of ESBL producing bacteria among the members of Enterobacteriaceae, detection and treatment of nosocomial infections caused by this group of bacteria is important. Among the members of Enterobacteriaceae family, the pathogenic strains of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* can cause severe infections. The purpose of this study was to evaluate a new rapid colorimetric method for detection of ESBL producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. This method is capable to detect ESBL producing bacteria, by a color change in the colorimetric medium within 5 to 6 hours, which is due to metabolic activity of growing bacteria. The method is based on CLSI standard disk diffusion method performed on the colorimetric medium

Methods: Fifty-four clinical isolates of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* obtained from Pasteur Institute of Iran and Iran University of Medical science were used for evaluation of this medium. 25 ESBL positive and 29 ESBL isolates were compared by CLSI disk diffusion ESBL (phenotypic confirmatory test) criteria by Mueller Hinton and colorimetric medium. The tested antibiotics included ceftazidim (CAZ), ceftazidime + clavulanate (CZA), cefotaxime (CTX), cefotaxime + clavulanate (CTC).

Results: A color change was observed for ESBL producing bacteria within 5 to 6 hours by the colorimetric medium. These results were in line with the results of overnight incubation on Mueller Hinton agar.

Conclusion: This new colorimetric medium can be used for rapid and reliable detection of ESBL producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* within 5 to 6 hours

Keywords: colorimetric medium , rapid detections, CLSI disk diffusion test