

**S5.1-13****A Survey of Seroepidemiology Toxoplasmosis in Esfahan****Shahla rostamirad****Medical Schoole Of Najafabad University, Esfahan ,Iran**

Toxoplasmosis is one of the prevalent parasite diseases common to human and domestic animals of which cause is a protozoa called toxoplasmosis gondii. This parasite – a phylum of protozoan- is the intercellular obligate parasite which is able to contaminate the cells in most of warm-blooded vertebrates like human and domestic and also some species of mammals and birds. Millions of people in all parts of the world are infected to chronic infection and non-symptomatic toxoplasmosis that in one way brings about dangerous issues and problems during pregnancy and before birth and in another way , causes death in people with immune compromise.

According to statistics, at least one third of world population have antibody against this parasite that shows they have already been exposed to this organism. This study has been done as long as there are no enough researches concerning the contaminated prevalence of toxoplasmosis gondii and also the frequency of cats and a frequent number of abortion in Esfahan.

In this study , 1005 samples of blood serum containing 503 male(50.4%) and 502 female(49.95%) were collected by systematic cluster sampling and examined by IFAT method. Through this examination , it was found that 410 samples (40.7%)(225 female (44.82%) & 185 male(36.77%)) had antibody against toxoplasmosis gondii with different titers from 1/100 to 1/12800. Concerning the age group , it was found that the least percentage of antibody was among the age group of 5-9 (%24.3) and the most percentage was among the age group of 40-49(55.7%). It was also cited that the percentage of contamination was biased toward female than male that will be analyzed later. 41 urban and rural areas in Esfahan city were selected and classified as following:Group1) the highest prevalence is in Semirum 50%-Najafabad48.7%-zarinshahr48.3%-khomeinishahr48.1%;Group2)Ardestan 42.8%-Natanz42.4%-Kashan41.3%;Group3)Falavarjan39.3%-Daran villages39.2%-Daran38.8%-Shahreza38.4%-Esfahan37.9%-Fereidonshahr36.6%;Group4)thelowest prevalence is khor33.3%-khansar33.3%-Golpayegan30.3%

The reason of prevalence differences in the above-mentioned areas of Esfahan province will be analyzed later. These findings indicate the existence of contaminated prevalence in Esfahan that requires more attention and some hygienic planning should be taken to control and prevent this disease.

S5.1-14**An Imported Case of Chloroquine Resistant vivax Malaria in Iran.****M. Fakhar, M. Motazedian****Department of Parasitology and Mycology, School of Medicine, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran, Email:fakharm@sums.ac.ir**

Since chloroquine (CQ) resistant *Plasmodium vivax* infections were first identified in Papua, New Guinea in 1989, resistant strains have been reported from various countries such as Indonesia, Myanmar, India as well as Peru and Colombia.

So far, no case of CQ resistant of vivax malaria has been reported from Iran.

The patient is a 27 years old man born in Tajikistan (Khatlan Province, Khajehmasthan City), who had been settled in Qom Province in Central Iran. He referred to our laboratory with clinical symptoms of malaria. His thick and thin blood smears showed *Plasmodium vivax*. Qom province is a region free of malaria likewise, the patient had not any travel to endemic Parts of Iran thus, he had been infected in Tajikistan. He was treated with standard regimen of CQ and followed by primaquine.

The patient demonstrated RI resistance on Day 21 and was successfully treated with primaquine , which had some blood efficacy against *P. vivax*, combined with a second course of chloroquine .

This is the first imported case of CQ resistant vivax malaria in Iran. Qom Province has high potential of malaria vectors; as a result, imported cases in Qom province would have high risk for malaria transmission.