21.2 and 14.8% chicken paste of the samples ($P < 0.05$)., The chicken, meat and Grind meat samples contained, respectively, 62, 54.1 and 61.8% of E.coli Bacteria above the maximum limits established by the National Standard of Iran ($P < 0.05$), but there is not any *Sallmonella* contamination in The chicken, meat and Grind meat samples.

Conclution: screen Foods for Bacterial contamination is too important but few developing countries have food borne pathogen surveillance systems in this study we shown, except chicken paste twenty four percent of all samples could be associated with food contamination by one or more pathogenic bacteria. And there is high risk for bacterial contamination in Chicken paste as a basal material sausage.

Seroprevalence of *Toxoplasma gondii* Infection in Women of Child Bearing Age in Isfahan Province, Central Iran: A Population Based Study

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Introduction: Toxoplasmosis is a worldwide infection with important consequences in developing fetuses. Most studies on toxoplasmosis conducted in women of child bearing age are based on hospital or clinic samples that lack the statistical representation of the whole population. So, we conducted an epidemiological survey in the entire population of women of child bearing age in Isfahan Province.

Methods: In a cross-sectional study in 2010, 217 women in the age range of 10-50 were randomly selected from among participants in another study on hepatitis A. The samples were carried out by the multistage cluster sampling method in the entire population of the Isfahan province. The blood samples obtained were examined for the presence of IgG anti-*toxoplasma gondii* antibody by a commercial enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kit (Dia-Pro, Milan, Italy). The data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences for Windows version 15 (SPSS Inc., Chicago IL.). Chi-square and Fisher's exact tests were employed to examine the antibody status in different age, marriage, education, and residence groups.

Results: The overall prevalence of positive *toxoplasma gondii* antibody in the samples was 47.5 %(103/217). The peak age of infection acquisition was in the range 30-40 in rural areas and 20-30 in urban districts. The theoretical estimate of congenital toxoplasmosis in these age groups was 1.12 and 1.29 for 100 pregnancies, respectively. There was no significant association between residence, education, and marriage groups on the one hand and chance of toxoplasma prevalence in the participants on the other hand.

Conclusions: The findings of the study suggest a moderate prevalence of *toxoplasma gondii* infection in Isfahan Province, but a high prevalence in ages of high reproductive activities, which necessitates an active strategy for the prevention of congenital toxoplasmosis in the province.

DFA (Direct Fluorescent Antibody Assay) diagnosis of Cryptosporidium in diarrhetic children referred to Tehran Hospitals from May 2009 to January 2010

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Introduction and Objectives : Cryptosporidium is a coccidian protozoa and a common cause of diarrheal disease worldwide, generally affecting children and the immunosuppressed patients. Conventional diagnostic metohd is modified Zeil-Nelson staining which requires time and skill of microscopist. The aim of this study was comparing two different metods, modified Zeil-Nelson staining and Direct Fluorescent Antibody assay.

Materials and Methods: A total of 2510 diarrheal fecal samples collected from children referred to Tehran Hospitals from May 2009 to January 2010. At first, direct smear prepared from specimens and sediments of formalin-ether or supernatant of Sucrose flotation method. The smears examined using modified Zeil-Nelson staining method and the positive cases were considered using Direct Fluorescent Antibody assay for sensitivity determination.

Results: Thirty positive cases from 2510 samples were detected by modified Zeil-Nelson staining method but the positive cases were twenty seven with Direct Fluorescent Antibody assay. Thus sensitivity of Direct Fluorescent Antibody assay in comparison with modified Zeil-Nelson method was computed 90% with 95% CI; 89%-91%.

Conclusion: With regard to the present data and the lower percentage of Direct Fluorescent Antibody assay than modified Zeil-Nelson method , it seems that Direct Fluorescent Antibody assay is less sensitive than the modified Zeil-Nelson method.

Prevalence of Trichomoniasis and Candidiasis in women referred to Gynicological center of Najafabad,Isfahan,Iran.1380-1384

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Introduction and Objectives: *Trichomonas vaginalis* is a parasitic protozoan with a predilection for human urogenital tract and causative agent for vaginitis, cervicitis and urethritis in females. Candida vaginitis which is mostly caused by *Candida albicans* is the second common cause of vaginal infection in women. The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence and correlation between of *T.vaginalis* and *C.albicans* with age, number of pregnancy and method of contraceptive in women That referred to Gynicological center in Najafabad,Isfahan,Iran.

Materials and methods: The present cross-sectional analytical descriptive study was performed with data obtained from the 1259 vaginal discharges samples of women referred to Gynicological center in Najafabad,Isfahan,Iran. during 1380 to 1384. The data obtained from the vaginal samples examined using direct wet film. The data were analyzed by SPSS soft ware.

Results: These observations showed; %8.49(107cases) of cases were infected with *T.vaginalis* ,and %6.03 (76cases) with