

patients of Group B required additional VATS for intractable fever, encapsulated effusion and atelectasis.

Conclusion: VATS for fibropurulent thoracic empyema is safe and effective, without extra increased expenses. This suggest VATS as first-line therapy strategy in the management of fibropurulent thoracic empyema.

PP-023 Brucella epididymo-orchitis; rare presentation of brucellosis

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Introduction: Brucellosis is a significant public health problem particularly in developing countries. People are frequently infected through milk, milk products, urine and pregnancy material of animals with brucellosis. Epididymo-orchitis is the most frequent genitourinary complication of brucellosis and is often unilateral.

Case presentation: The patient was a 16 year-old shepherd with pain and swelling of left scrotum and testis, chills, fever and weight loss. Wright agglutination test = 1/640 and 2ME = 1/256 was positive. According to his job, history, clinical presentation and high Wright and 2ME titer brucella epididymo-orchitis was diagnosed. Streptomycin 1 g daily and Doxycycline 100 mg twice daily was started. Pain, erythema and edema decreased dramatically after several days. Brucella epididymo-orchitis should be considered in the differential diagnosis of scrotal pathologies where Brucella is endemic.

PP-024 Recurrent pericardial effusion complicated by cardiac tamponade due to brucellosis

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Introduction: Brucellosis is a zoonosis, recognized worldwide as a serious public health hazard and economically significant disease. It is a multisystem disease that may present with a broad spectrum of clinical manifestations and complications. Pericarditis and pericardial effusion are rare complication of brucellosis.

Case Description: We presented a 40-year-old woman with recurrent pericardial effusion complicated by cardiac tamponade due to brucellosis. We detected high titer of Wright and 2ME in serum and pericardial fluid. Tamponade was drained and patient was treated with rifampin, streptomycin and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole. Follow up echocardiography was normal. The patient discharged to home with good general condition. No complication occurred several months after discharge.

PP-025 Study of bacterial pneumonia in type 2 diabetes – clinical profile and outcome

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Objectives: To study the clinical profile and radiological and microbiological characteristics and outcome of pneumonia in patients with diabetes mellitus.

Materials and Methods: A prospective study conducted in the hospital attached to Sri Devaraj Urs Medical college, Kolar, which included 50 patients of pneumonia with diabetes and 50 patients in non diabetes. The clinical profile and radiological characteristics, the spectrum of causative agents, microbiological data and outcome of patients with

diabetes were analyzed and compared with data obtained from non-diabetic patients.

Results: Patients with diabetes were significantly associated with multilobar involvement (p=0.039), more severe at presentation in the form of PSI score (p=0.020), more mortality (p=0.012) and more ICU admissions. By contrast, there is no significant difference in the age, sex, concomitant illness and complications. In subgroup of patients with diabetes, mortality was associated with multilobar involvement, high PSI score (p=0.001).

Conclusion: In patients with pneumonia, diabetes is associated with more severe presentation, poor prognosis and poor outcomes. This study showed that this outcome is more attributable to underlying circumstances of patients than uncommon microbiological findings.

PP-026 Enhanced discrimination of pandemic clone ST239-methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* in a tertiary hospital in Malaysia by *mec*-associated direct repeat unit and *spa* typing

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Background: Infections caused by methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) continue to be a problem. Strain differentiation of MRSA has commonly been refined by MLST and *spa* typing. The objective of this study was to explore a relatively new typing approach, i.e. *mec*-associated direct repeat unit (*dru*) to improve strain discrimination.

Methods: One hundred eighty-eight MRSA isolates obtained from a tertiary hospital in Malaysia were analyzed. The strains were characterized by MLST, *spa* and *dru* typing. *dru* typing involves PCR amplification of *mec*-associated direct repeat unit, followed by DNA sequencing of the amplicon. The sequence information was then submitted to dru-typing.org for confirmation and determination of a specific *dru* type.

Results: Among the 188 isolates, 30 different *dru*, 17 *spa* and 10 MLST types were identified with discriminatory power of 0.85, 0.53 and 0.29, respectively. About 83% of the isolates were of MLST ST239. These isolates were further differentiated to 7 different *spa* types and 26 different *dru* types. One novel *spa* type (t6405) and 17 novel *dru* types were identified.

Conclusion: *mec-dru* typing is relatively cheaper, rapid and has greater discriminatory ability than MLST and *spa* typing. The data analysis was simpler and is amended for inter-laboratory comparison for strain typing.

PP-027 Rationale of azithromycin prescribing practices for enteric fever in India

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Background: Drug resistance to nalidixic acid & third generation cephalosporins in salmonella has been on rise, while a reversal of resistance pattern in favor of