

months in 30 (49.2%), urinary catheterization in 20 (32.7%) and antibiotic treatment within the past 3 months in 39 (63.9%)

Conclusion

Most associations for ESBL-UTI in Sri Lanka were similar to that had been previously described. However the observed higher incidence of CLD, hypertension and CKD needs further evaluation. The fact that 50.8% did not have a history of recent hospitalization and 36.1% did not have recent antibiotic therapy suggest high community prevalence of ESBL producing organisms.

% and this was only when they go outside their homes while only 68.4% use soap and water for hand washing. Knowledge of infection control (52.6%) was at a satisfactory level though practices of infection control was poor. (29.6%). Level of education ($p=0.043$) and sex ($p=0.016$) were significantly associated with practices of infection control.

Conclusions

The knowledge on infection control among post renal transplant recipients was satisfactory while practices on infection control was poor. Life style changes need to be instituted to improve the outcome of renal transplant.

PP058

Knowledge and Practices on Infection Control among Kidney Transplant Recipients from a Selected Nephrology Unit

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Introduction and objectives

To assess knowledge and practices on infection control among kidney transplant recipients from a selected nephrology unit in Sri Lanka.

Method

A descriptive cross sectional study was carried out. All post renal transplant patients registered at the selected clinic were included in the study. An interviewer administered pretested questionnaire was used for data collection.

Results

A total of 152 participants were included of which majority (67.1%) were males. The ages ranged from 16 -75 years (mean: 44.7, SD: ± 13.25) and 48.7% were between 46 – 60 years. Hypertension (35.5%) was the commonest cause for chronic renal disease while it was idiopathic in 25%. Signs of urinary infections were correctly named by 52.6% and 79.6 % of participants were aware that fever was a sign of infection while 59.2% mentioned severe pain at the transplant site as a sign of rejection. Face masks were used by only 43.4

PP059

Association of selected HLA DQA1 and DQB1 alleles with *Helicobacter pylori* infection and disease severity among dyspeptic patients

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Introduction and objectives

This study aimed to assess the association of HLA alleles; HLA-DQA1*0102, HLA-DQA1*0103 and HLA-DQB1*0301, with the presence of *H.pylori* infection and disease severity among dyspeptic patients.

Method

Gastric tissue samples from 100 dyspeptic patients, who underwent upper gastro-intestinal endoscopy at Colombo South Teaching Hospital were included. Presence of selected HLA alleles were confirmed using PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction). *H.pylori* infection was determined using PCR and Histology. The histological interpretation was done according to the "Sydney classification".

Results

Out of 100 patients, respective percentages of HLA-DQA1*0102, HLA-DQA1*0103 and HLA-DQB1*0301 were 39, 32 and 20 respectively. Of these, 25 were positive for both DQA1