

Hambantota hospital and samples were brought to the Department of Parasitology, to perform SSS, PCR and cultures.

Results: Fifty samples have been collected thus far and PCR was performed only in 48 samples. Out of the 50 samples only 9 were positive by RDT and 32 by SSS and PCR. The 9 samples that were positive for RDT were positive by SSS and 7 positive by PCR. Of the 41 samples that were negative by RDT, 16 were negative by PCR as well as SSS.

Conclusions: From the data collected it can be concluded that RDT is not the best method to diagnose CL skin lesions in patients in Sri Lanka. Also it confirms that the best method to diagnose leishmaniasis is PCR.

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Knowledge attitude and practices related to childhood urinary tract infections among carers of patients with urinary tract infections – A single centre experience

Arunath V¹, Gnanasekar B¹, Coonghe PAD¹, Sathiadas MG¹

¹Faculty of Medicine, University of Jaffna

Objectives: Objective was to describe the knowledge attitudes and practices related to management of childhood urinary tract infections(UTI) and influence of socio economic demographic factors on it among carers of children with UTI attending to paediatric clinic in Teaching Hospital of Jaffna.

Methods: This study was performed as a descriptive cross sectional study which included 172 carers. A structurally prepared interviewer administered questionnaire was used to collect data from April to July 2014. Chi square test and independent samples t test were used for analysis.

Results: Among participants 163(94.8%) were female and 151(87.8%) were mothers. The knowledge about childhood UTI was good 55.8%. More than two third of participants had good knowledge on symptoms (73.8%), urine collection techniques (73.3%) and investigations (68.6%). Around two fifth of carers had good knowledge regarding causes (44.8%) and treatment (46.5%). Of the participants, 84.9% worried about their child's illness. About 44% of carers used nappy for their child and 81.4% of participants washed their child's anal region front to back after defecation. One tenth of carers used home remedies to manage UTI. Almost all brought their child to clinic regularly and received explanations about UTI. The factors significantly associated with mean of total knowledge score included carer's age, educational level, occupation, and monthly income. Knowledge of carers was significantly associated with usage of home remedies and health education by health professionals.

Conclusions: Knowledge attitude and practices of carers were satisfactory but need to improve in some aspects. Health education should be more effective and it should augment the awareness and eliminate misconceptions in the community.

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Knowledge attitudes and practices on infection control among funeral industry workers in selected provinces in Sri Lanka

Abeykoon AI¹, Gunasekara TDCP¹, Weerasekara MM¹, Fernando SSN¹

¹Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jaywardenepura

Objectives: The study was aimed at assessing the knowledge, attitudes and practices of embalmers and their helpers regarding infection control.

Methods: A descriptive cross sectional study was carried out among funeral industry workers in Colombo, Gampaha and Matara districts in 2014, using an interviewer based questionnaire. A score of 1 was given for each correct response, attitude or practice. A total score of more than 75% was considered good, 50-74% moderate and less than 50% poor for each category.

Results: Our study included 70 participants of which 41(59%) employed as embalmers and 29(41%) employed as helpers. 47(67%) participants had been employed for >10 years.

The participants had an overall moderate knowledge (52%), poor Attitudes (42%) and moderate practices (53%) regarding infection control. While 42(60%) respondents had heard of Hepatitis B, of them 41(98%) had poor