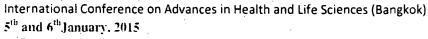
International Journal of Technical Research and Applications e-ISSN: 2320-8163
GRDS International Conference (January, 2015)

pharmacological characters. In this investigation, was determined the effect of garlic alcoholic-water extract in kidney poisoning treatment induced by lead in neonatal rat. For this purpose body weight kidney and serum concentration of urea . uric acid. creatinine, sodium and potassium were determined. Superficial fungal foot infections: Aetiology and risk factors Weerasekara among diabetic patients in Sri Lanka GIC1415064 MM Weerasekera Co- authors: **E**M Wijesooriya^l T. D.C. P. Gunasekara U Bulugahapitiya² J. Kottahachchi S. S. N. Fernando Affiliation Department of Microbiology. Faculty of Medical Sciences. University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka Consultant endocrinologist, Colombo South Teaching Hospital. Sri Lanka Abstract Superficial fungal foot infection (SFFI) in diabetic patients increases the risk of developing serious sequlae such as the diabetic foot syndrome which may lead to limb amputation and other life threatening complications. Infected nail is an important source of recurrent SFFI. In Sri Lanka 16% of urban population is suffering from diabetes, and are at increased risk for SFFI. As the diabetes patients are more prone to get fungal foot infections, early intervention is advisable owing to the progressive nature of the infection. There is no data on the prevalence of SFFIs in diabetic patients in Sri Lanka. This study was conducted to determine the etiological agents causing SFFI and associated risk factors patients with type 2 diabetes. Gunasekara Molecular epidemiology, serology and clinical presentation of leptospirosis in Sri Lanka. GIC1415065 TDCP Gunasekara¹ Co - authors:





Committee services

A.W.M.K. Bandara, M.M. Weerasekara K.N.P. Ranasinghe C. Marasinghe S.S.N. Fernando

Affiliation

- 1 Department of Microbiology. Faculty of Medical Sciences. University of Sri Jayewardenepura. Sri Lanka
- 2 Consultant Physician, Base Hospital Tangalle, Sri Lanka
- 3- Department of Medicine. Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Spi Jayewardenepura. Sri Lanka

Introduction

Leptospirosis is a major public health problem in Sri Lanka. Clinical presentation of leptospirosis has been shown to vary in different geographical locations and outbreaks, which could be associated with the infecting strain. Further differential diagnosis in a resource poor setting is challenging. Due to the highly endemic nature of the disease, and associated morbidity and mortality it is important to investigate the molecular epidemiology at different time frames and the usefulness of rapid diagnostic testing in a resource poor setting.

Fernando GIC1415066

Helicobacter pylori, risk factors and resistance to arithromycin among dyspeptic patients in Sri Lanka

Presenting Author: SSN Fernando1

Co- authors:
N. Ubayawardene
MM Weerasekera
TDCP Gunasekara
D. Athukorale
D. Weerasekara
2

Affiliation

Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medical Sciences,
 University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka
 Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University
 of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka

Abstract

Infection with *H. pylori* is considered a major cause of chronic gastritis, peptic ulcer disease and gastric cancer. More than half of-

International Conference on Advances in Health and Life Sciences (Bangkok) 5^{th} and 6^{th} January, 2015

