

	<p>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.</p>
<p>Weerasekara GIC1415064</p>	<p><b>Superficial fungal foot infections: Aetiology and risk factors among diabetic patients in Sri Lanka</b></p> <p>MM Weerasekera<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Co- authors: EM Wijesooriya<sup>1</sup> T. D. C. P. Gunasekara<sup>1</sup> U. Balugahapitiya<sup>2</sup> J. Kottahachchi<sup>1</sup> S. S. N. Fernando<sup>1</sup></p> <p><b>Affiliation</b></p> <p><sup>1</sup> Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka <sup>2</sup> Consultant endocrinologist, Colombo South Teaching Hospital, Sri Lanka</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Superficial fungal foot infection (SFFI) in diabetic patients increases the risk of developing serious sequelae 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 in patients with type 2 diabetes.</p>
<p>Gunasekara GIC1415065</p>	<p><b>Molecular epidemiology, serology and clinical presentation of leptospirosis in Sri Lanka.</b></p> <p>TDCP Gunasekara<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Co – authors :</p>



A.W.M.K. Bandara,<sup>1</sup>  
M.M. Weerasekara,<sup>1</sup>  
K.N.P. Ranasinghe,<sup>2</sup>  
C. Marasinghe,<sup>3</sup>  
S.S.N. Fernando<sup>1</sup>

**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 Sri 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 clarithromycin among dyspeptic patients in Sri Lanka

Presenting Author: SSN Fernando<sup>1</sup>

**Co- authors:**

N. Ubayawardene<sup>1</sup>  
MM Weerasekera<sup>1</sup>  
TDCP Gunasekara<sup>1</sup>  
D. Athukorale<sup>1</sup>  
D. Weerasekara<sup>2</sup>

**Affiliation**

- <sup>1</sup> Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka
- <sup>2</sup> 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-