

	<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 style="text-align: center;">Superficial fungal foot infections: Aetiology and risk factors among diabetic patients in Sri Lanka</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MM Weerasekera¹</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Co- authors: EM Wijesooriya¹ T. D. C. P. Gunasekara¹ U. Balugahapitiya² J. Kottahachchi¹ S. S. N. Fernando¹</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Affiliation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">¹ Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayawardenepura, Sri Lanka ² Consultant endocrinologist, Colombo South Teaching Hospital, Sri Lanka</p> <p>Abstract</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 style="text-align: center;">Molecular epidemiology, serology and clinical presentation of leptospirosis in Sri Lanka.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TDCP Gunasekara¹</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Co – authors :</p>

