Results. A albopticus (75 occurrences) and A aegypti (133 occurrences) were reported in 11 and 21 out of 22 departments, respectively. A second further directed active vigilance of stagnant water in cemeteries of the one department where the vectors were not found was done to corroborate their absence. This secondary vigilance showed the presence of Culex quinquensfasciatus larvae. A aegypti was identified mostly in regions with low altitude and high temperature while A albopticus was most common in regions with high precipitation and high altitude. The departments with most occurrences are also the ones with highest case report prevalence.

Conclusion. A possible correlation between number of vector occurrences per department and number of disease cases reported could exist; however, further studies taking into account population density and distribution, climatic change implications, and geographic characteristics are needed to establish such correlation. Furthermore, even though there is an apparent absence of the vectors in one department, there are still reports of the disease. These cases should be further analyzed to determine whether migration or clinical misdiagnosis is a possibility. These results highlight the importance of strict epidemiological vigilance of the vectors as a way to impact on the disease.

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281. Efficacy of a Novel Nutritional Product in Acute Childhood Diarrhea in Guatemala: Secondary and Exploratory Analyses of a Randomized, Double Blind, Placebo Controlled Trial

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Background. PTM202 is a nutritional intervention for acute diarrhea that combines bovine colostrum with egg produced by hens vaccinated with USDA approved vaccine to standardize his potential for diarrhea. We retrospectively examined CDPHE data, which included results of stool O&P studies on 3,870 newly arrived refugees to Colorado (2009–2012). We aimed to compare the endoscopic characteristics of peptic ulcers caused by these infectious agents.

Methods. This retrospective case–control study involved patients who underwent upper gastrointestinal endoscopy at Chouso University Hospital in Korea.

Results. In total, 141 patients with peptic ulcer were included in the study. Compared with patients with O. turgutuamushi infection (n = 62; age, 63.8 ± 12.1 years; male sex, 42%), those with H. pylori infection (n = 79; age, 53.0 ± 14.8 years; male sex, 81%) were younger and more likely to be male (P < 0.001 for both). Patients with O. turgutuamushi infection were more likely to have multiple infections (40/62, 64.5% vs. 37/79, 46.8%; P = 0.042) and irregular-shaped lesions (27/62, 43.6% vs. 20/79, 25.3%; P = 0.031). Patients with H. pylori infection had higher incidence of hemorrhagic ulcers (26/79, 32.9% vs. 8/62, 12.9%; P = 0.007), and lesions occurred most often in the antrum (43.6%), followed by the antrum (36.7%), body (34.2%), and angle (12.7%) of the stomach. In patients with O. turgutuamushi infection, lesions occurred most often in the antrum (70.9%) of the stomach. In both groups, gastric ulcers lesions occurred most often in the antrum, followed by the body and angle of the stomach. H. pylori (97.4%, 34.2% vs. 14.5% in patients not associated with H. pylori and O. turgutuamushi infection, respectively). Patients with O. turgutuamushi infection had significantly higher incidence of ulcers on the antrum (79.7% vs. 63.6%; P < 0.001) and the greater curvature (45.2% vs. 24.0%, P = 0.012). Finally, 31.6% of patients with gastric ulcer caused by scrub typhus also had duodenal ulcer.

Conclusion. This is the first study to compare endoscopic characteristics of peptic ulcers caused by H. pylori and O. turgutuamushi. Peptic ulcers in patients with H. pylori infection occurred predominantly in the antrum/body/lesser curvature and presented with a more irregular shape. H. pylori associated patients with scrub typhus occurred predominantly in the antrum/greater curvature and presented with multiple, irregular lesions. Scrub typhus should be considered as a cause of duodenal ulcer in scrub typhus-endemic areas.

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283. Soil-Transmitted Helminths Prevalence in Refugees Arriving to Colorado in 2009–2012

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Background. Refugees are at high risk for contracting soil-transmitted helminths (STH) infections. The CDC advises presumptive pre-departure albendazole treatment to reduce STH infection rate. We aimed to determine the rate and prevalence of STH infections among refugees arriving from countries providing presumptive pre-departure albendazole treatment.

Methods. We retrospectively examined CDPHE data, which included results of stool O&P studies on 3,870 newly arrived refugees to Colorado (2009–2012). We examined the rate of STH infection by country and pre-departure albendazole treatment status. We excluded children under the age of 1 for whom albendazole treatment is generally contraindicated.

Results. In total, 3,870 refugees underwent screening with stool O&P; 1,668 received treatment with albendazole while 2,202 did not. 478 of 3,870 (12.3%) were positive for pathogenic parasites. Of these, a majority were pathogenic STH (55, 11.5%). Thailand and Malaysia had the highest prevalence of stool samples positive for pathogenic STH (21.2% and 2.59%, respectively) followed by Nepal and the lowest prevalence (0.8%). A lower proportion of albendazole-treated patients were positive for a pathogenic STH on stool O&P relative to untreated individuals (0.78% vs. 1.91%, P < 0.05).

Conclusion. Among newly arriving refugees to Colorado, more than 1 in 10 was positive for a pathogenic parasite; a smaller proportion was positive for a pathogenic STH infection. Although albendazole pretreatment appears to lower the rate of pathogenic STH positivity on stool O&P, the rate among untreated individuals was lower than prior estimates.

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284. High Prevalence of Parasitic Infections Among Recent Immigrants in Chicago

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