

E359 **Study on the characterization of enterovirulent *E. coli* isolated from diarrhoeal patients in Korea.**

Hyo Sun Kwak* and Jong Sam Lee
Department of Biology, Sungshin Womens' University

The purpose of this survey was to define the characteristics of 54 isolates of enterovirulent *E. coli* isolated from diarrhoeal patients in Korea. Isolates were determined to be the serotype of O1, O2, O5, O6, O7, O8, O16, O18, O20, O25, O27, O29, O44, O55, O63, O74, O78, O81, O125, O146, O158, O162 and O172. Among them O6 and O18 were predominant. Isolates were resistance to ampicillin(72%), carbenicillin(74%), ampicillin/sulbactam(13%), cephalothin(81%), gentamycin(46%), neomycin(24%), streptomycin(76%), tobramycin(39%), kanamycin(35%), erythromycin(87%), tetracycline(65%), minocycline(54%), polymyxin B(2%), bacitracin(94%), ciprofloxacin(11%), norfloxacin(11%), chloramphenicol(24%), trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole(57%) and nalidixic acid(22%). 40 isolates(76%) harbored 60 MDa plasmid DNA and 25 isolates(47%) harbored 40 MDa plasmid DNA.

E360 **Detection of enterotoxin by *Staphylococcus aureus* isolated from foods & clinical case**

Young Sill Choi and Chong Sam Lee
Department of Biology, Sungshin Womens' University

The staphylococcal enterotoxins including A(SEA), SEB, SEC, and SED produced by *Staphylococcus aureus* isolated from food and clinical was detected. Secretion of enterotoxin was detected by Reversed Passive Latex Agglutination kit in which latex particles sensitized with the antibodies reacted with the enterotoxins presented in the specimen, resulted in agglutinations. Among 142 and 45 isolates from food and clinical samples, respectively, 39 (27%) and 35 (78%) strains were produced one or more enterotoxins. Food isolates produced predominantly SEA(11) and SEB(10), and only strain produced SEA. In clinical isolates, each 7 strains produced SEA and SEC, respectively, while 19 strains secreted all types of enterotoxins. No strains produced SEB or SED.