

ID 667

## Nasal Colonization of *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus pneumoniae* in Preschool Children Attending Selected Immunization Clinics, Kandy, Sri Lanka

HMNP Handapangoda<sup>1</sup>, LPALP Ruwansiri <sup>1</sup>, UPRU Dissanayake<sup>1</sup>, ST Kudagammana<sup>2</sup>, BN Dissanayake<sup>1</sup>, and LVC Liyanapathirana<sup>1#</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka <sup>2</sup>Department of Paediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka

#veranja.liyanapathirana@med.pdn.ac.lk

Staphylococcus aureus colonization is frequent among Sri Lankan children. Pneumococcal carriage is a prerequisite for pneumococcal disease. This study investigated the prevalence and associated factors of S. aureus and Streptococcus pneumoniae nasal carriage in preschool children in, Sri Lanka. Both nasal swabs (NS) and nasopharyngeal swabs (NPS) were collected from 375 children aged 2-5 years, attending immunization clinics at Teaching Hospital Peradeniya and Yatinuwara MOH area. S. aureus from NS and S. pneumoniae from NPS were isolated using conventional microbiological testing. Among 375, 101 (26.9%) were colonized with S. aureus, 73 (19.5%) with S. pneumoniae and 21 (5.6%) with both. Among the study group, 52 (13.9%) carried only S.pneumoniae and 80 (21.3%) carried only S. aureus. Kindergarten attendance (OR=1.92, 95% CI=1.13-3.27), smokers at home (OR=1.85, 95% CI=1.04-3.30), having recent upper respiratory tract infections - (URTI) (OR=16.39, 95% CI=2.23-120.47) and, family members with URTI (OR=1.83, 95% CI=1.09-3.08) were significantly associated with pneumococcal colonization. None of the factors tested were related to S.aureus colonization. The median age was significantly different between co-colonized (60 months, IQR: 52.5-60) and non-co-colonized children (48 months, IQR: 36-60) (p=0.017). The median weight differed significantly between co-colonized (15.000kg, IQR: 12.450-16.475) and non-cocolonized children (13.200kg, IQR: 11.690-15.100) (p=0.021). Kindergarten attendance (OR=4.016, 95% CI=1.33-12.18) was significantly associated with co-colonization. No significant association was found between S. aureus and pneumococcal colonization (p=0.694). S. aureus and S. pneumoniae colonization rates were considerably higher among children aged between 2 to 5 years in Kandy, Sri Lanka. Kindergarten attendance was a significantly associated factor for the co-colonization of *S.aureus* and *S.pneumoniae*.

**Keywords**: S. aureus, S. pneumoniae, colonization, co-colonization, kindergarten aged children