A310 Prevalence, Genotypes, and Antimicrobial Susceptibility of Vancomycin-Resistant *Enterococcus*

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Vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus*(VRE) were isolated from healthy infants, hospitalized patients and chickens. Antimicrobial susceptibility of the VRE isolates was determined with disc dilution method and MIC. Distribution of resistant genes of the isolates; *vanA, vanB, vanC-1,* and *vanC-2/3* was detected with PCR using specific primers. Prevalence of VRE in healthy infants, hospitalized patients and chickens was 21.0, 25.3, and 44.9%, respectively. *E. casseliflavus* was dominant species in healthy infants, while *E. faecium* was in hospitalized patients and chickens. MICs of glycopeptide antibiotics, vancomycin and teicoplanin, to *E. faecium* from healthy infants were high as 512 and 128 μg/ml, respectively, while those to *E. casseliflavus* were low as 4 and 1 μg/ml, respectively. The gene, *vanA,* was responsible to the resistance of the VRE to glycopeptide antibiotics.

A311 Phylogenetic Relationships of *Stereum* Inferred from Sequences of Internal Transcribed Spacers

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The genus *Stereum* consists of species having smooth, binucleate amyloid spores, pseudocystidia and dimitic hyphal systems without clamps. *Stereum* are divided into three subgenera based on hyphidium types: subgenus *Stereum* with simple hyphidia, subgenus *Aculeatostereum* with pseudoacanthohyphidia and subgenus *Acanthostereum* with acanthohyphidia. However, phylogenetic analyses of *Stereum* species inferred from ITS sequence data revealed that *Stereum* was composed of three distinct groups. Group A contained *S. ochraceo-flavum, S. sanguinolentum, S. gausapatum* and *S. rugosum,* Group B *S. hirsutum* and *S. complicatum,* and Group C *S. striatum, S. subtomentosum* and *S. ostrea,* which results did not correspond to the present classification of three subgenera based on morphology of hyphidium types. Group A has a common character that bruises reddish when fresh except *S. ochraceo-flavum,* Group B effused-reflexed basidiocarps and tomentose upper surface and Group C flabelliform basidiocarps, suggesting that characters like basidiocarp forms and bruising reactions are phylogenetically more significant than hyphidium types.