

admissions where diagnosed HIV prevalence in the local population exceeds two in 1000 population as well as for all patients presenting with certain indicator diseases. The aim of this audit was to determine if HIV testing rates of patients admitted with pneumonia improved after the implementation of opt-out testing for all acute medical admissions.

Methods HIV testing rates were compared for patients admitted with pneumonia before (September 2011) and after (September 2012) implementing opt-out testing for acute medical admissions. Patients were identified from hospital coding data for pneumonia during their inpatient stay. Electronic patient records were used to determine which patients had received a test for HIV during their admission.

Results Seventy-nine patients were admitted with pneumonia in September 2011 and 86 in September 2012. Before opt-out HIV testing, 4/79 (5.1%) patients were tested for HIV during their admission (mean age 63.5 years), with no positive tests. Following the implementation of opt-out testing, 22/86 (25%) patients admitted with pneumonia were tested for HIV (mean age 62.5 years), with no patients testing positive. Since implementing opt-out HIV testing for acute medical admissions the rate of HIV testing in patients admitted with pneumonia increased from 5.1% to 25% ($p = 0.0002$).

Conclusion Following the implementation of opt-out HIV testing for acute medical admissions, the rate of testing in patients with a diagnosis of pneumonia has significantly increased. However, despite national guidelines and regional opt-out testing for acute medical admissions, a test was only performed in a quarter of eligible patients. Further work needs to be done in all areas of the hospital to increase awareness of HIV testing and to ensure rates of testing continue to rise.

P2.043 ALBUMIN MAY INFLUENCE ELISA TEST RESULTS FOR HIV ANTIBODIES

doi:10.1136/sextans-2013-051184.0308

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There may be interference of albumin in binding of HIV antibodies on HIV specific antigens. This experiment has been done to find out any such possible influence of albumin which may alter the serological test results.

Blood samples of known HIV positive patients were collected after taking consent. Total serum proteins were estimated, HIV antibody tests were performed with the collected samples directly and after mixing egg albumin to raise 25% of the baseline protein in each sample. The ELISA test for HIV antibodies in serums was performed with both types of samples and absorbance values were recorded.

It was found that after addition of egg albumin, the absorbance values were decreased in 66.0% samples and among them in 40.0% samples there was remarkable fall of absorbance levels. In the remaining 34.0% samples there was no change in absorbance values.

This study indicates that albumin present in the blood may influence outcome of ELISA test for HIV antibodies.

P2.044 ONE BODY, ONE TEST, TWO LIVES: PATIENT CENTRED STRATEGY TO INCREASE HIV TESTING IN PREGNANT WOMEN AND THEIR PARTNERS

doi:10.1136/sextans-2013-051184.0309

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Background Neighborhood Health Service Corporation (NHSC), an urban community-based not-for-profit ambulatory health centre located in Plainfield, New Jersey, USA, provides prenatal services,

labour and delivery to 750 uninsured, impoverished, minority women annually. Given that New Jersey has the third highest number of HIV women in the USA and the highest number of HIV positive children, early HIV detection and intervention in pregnant women become paramount. NHSC historically struggled with sub-optimal HIV testing rates (60%) in the pregnant patient population and needed to make radical programme changes to comply with CDC recommendations to ensure HIV testing is offered to 100% pregnant patients.

Methods A PDSA (Plan-Do-Study-Act) cycle was conducted to test a new, patient-centred HIV testing approach: HIV Counselors are located in OB department; HIV counselling and on-the-spot Rapid testing are done at the time of initial OB registration; daily registration schedules are available to HIV Counselors at the beginning of work-day; HIV results become part of OB records immediately upon result availability; educational DVDs are utilised in patient areas to increase awareness/interest among pregnant patients and their partners.

Results Per the revised and PDSA-improved strategy, NHSC achieved and sustained a 100% compliance with CDC OB HIV testing recommendations over the past four years. Rapid HIV testing and Rapid-on-Rapid positive result confirmation allow for smooth and timely transition from HIV testing to the on-site HIV Early Intervention Services (EIS) for newly diagnosed HIV pregnant patients and their partners.

Conclusions The collected and analysed data suggests that convenient, coordinated, patient-centred approach to HIV counselling and testing among pregnant patients helps to: identify HIV positive pregnant patients early-on, preferably in the first/second trimesters; immediately connect them to prenatal and HIV care and treatment services to minimise vertical HIV transmission; provide prevention services, HIV testing and treatment options for partners including prevention for positives.

P2.045 SERIAL TESTING WITH AN INTERFERON-GAMMA RELEASE ASSAY IN HIV-1-INFECTED INDIVIDUALS

doi:10.1136/sextans-2013-051184.0310

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Background The clinical utility of serial screening for tuberculosis (TB) by interferon-gamma release assays has not been established in HIV-1-infected individuals.

Methods In this prospective study HIV-1-infected subjects underwent repeated QuantiFERON-TB Gold In-Tube assay (QFT-GIT) testing at baseline and after 24 months to determine the rate of conversions and reversions in a low TB-incidence country. Data on demographics, history of tuberculosis and HIV-1 parameters were obtained and risk factors associated with conversion or reversion of QFT-GIT results were assessed in a multivariate regression model.

Results Of 846 HIV-1-infected subjects, 9% (76/846) were QFT-GIT positive, 85% (718/846) were QFT-GIT negative and 6% (52/846) QFT-GIT indeterminate at baseline, respectively. Concordant baseline and follow-up results were observed in 86% (686/794) of subjects. The observed inter-test agreement was 0.887 (95% CI: 0.847–0.899) while the inter-test agreement of serial QFT-GIT testing was moderate (Cohen κ -coefficient = 0.448). QFT-GIT conversions occurred in 9% (63/718) of individuals while QFT-GIT reversions were seen in 33% (25/76). Independent predictors for QFT-GIT conversion were origin from high TB incidence country (OR, 1.93; $P = 0.024$) and intravenous drug abuse (OR, 2.43; $P = 0.016$). Of the 10 active TB cases during follow-up 5 had concordant positive QFT-GIT results and 2 were QFT-GIT converters.