

evaluate the influence of the use of vaccine even without identification of who used the vaccine. The frequency of atypias was compared year by year. The research was approved by Ethical committee of Federal University of Ceará.

Results During nine years was performed 205056 Pap smears in the laboratory. In general the atypias (>ASC-US) occurred in 4927 cases (2.4%). In 2006 the atypias (>ASC-US) occurred in 598 cases (2.24%), and in 2007 in 739 cases (2.7%). The vaccine was introduced in 2008 when the cytological atypia occurred in 873 cases (3.5%). The in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 the frequency was respectively, 598 (2.52%), 456 (2.02%), 540 (2.42%), 437 (2.06%), 349 (1.72%) and 227 (1.4%). When we evaluated only the women with less than 18 years old the results were: 2006–416 (2.4); 2007 – 363 (3.6%); 2008 – 389 (3.6%); 2010 – 459 (2.6%); 2011–440 (3.9%); 2012 – 428 (1.9%); 2013 – 375 (1.3%) and 2014 – 397 (1.01%).

Conclusion After the introduction of the HPV vaccines the cytological atypia in Pap smear decrease in Fortaleza - Brazil.

P5.27 PREVALENCE OF *CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS* IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS OF WOMEN IN FORTALEZA, BRAZIL

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Introduction *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection is usually asymptomatic, affects young, sexually active women, and when not properly treated, can lead to complications such as pelvic inflammatory disease, infertility, and ectopic pregnancy.

Objectives To evaluate the prevalence of *C. trachomatis* in women classified into different age groups who presented at private clinics in the city of Fortaleza, Brazil. **Methods:** Data from samples of sexually active women who presented at general gynaecology clinics in the city of Fortaleza, Brazil, were processed using the Hybrid Capture method (Digene) for the detection of DNA-*Chlamydia trachomatis* during 2014 and 2015.

Results A total of 11.22% and 8.24% of the women who presented at the clinic were positive for *C. trachomatis* in 2014 and 2015, respectively. In both years, the highest prevalence in different age groups was observed in women 40 years.

Conclusion During 2014 and 2015, the prevalence of *Chlamydia trachomatis* was high in the city of Fortaleza, especially in women.

P5.28 DIAGNOSIS OF BACTERIAL VAGINOSIS WITH AFFIRM VPIII

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Introduction In gynaecology clinics, the most frequently reported women's complaint is associated with vaginitis and vaginosis. The three most common etiologies for vaginal symptoms are bacterial vaginosis (BV), vulvovaginal candidiasis, and trichomoniasis. Carefully recorded histories, examinations,

and laboratory testing to determine the aetiology of vaginal symptoms are warranted. To assess the accuracy of Affirm VPIII in BV diagnosis in women with vaginal discharge.

Methods A cross-sectional study was performed in 73 women (mean age 32+9.7 years) from March to November 2014 in a private gynaecology clinic in the Brazilian city of Fortaleza. All of the women complained of vaginal discharge. After speculum placement, we obtained material from the vaginal wall with a swab and stored it in tubes using the Ambient Temperature Transport System (ATTS). At the same time, another swab was used to collect material for the Gram test (gold standard). The project was approved by Ethical Committee of Federal University of Ceará.

Results The Affirm test identified *Gardnerella vaginalis* in 37/73 cases (50.7%). Comparing the results from the Affirm test with Gram staining for BV indicated that the sensitivity for the Affirm test was 83.3%, the specificity was 62.2%, and the positive and negative predictive values were 20.8% and 97.1%, respectively. The Kappa index between the tests was 0.204, which was considered a fair degree of agreement.

Conclusion The Affirm test appears to be sensitive enough to diagnose BV with satisfactory specificity for *G. vaginalis*.

P5.29 AWARENESS AND INTEREST IN PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PREP) AMONG YOUNG MEN ATTENDING A PUBLIC SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STD) CLINIC IN A HIGH PREVALENCE URBAN SETTING

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Introduction Young men who have sex with men (YMSM), especially African American YMSM, are disproportionately affected by HIV. Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) is a highly effective biomedical intervention that could prevent new HIV infections among YMSM. We assessed awareness and interest in PrEP among young men receiving care at the Baltimore City Health Department (BCHD) Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) Clinics.

Methods We surveyed a convenience sample of 252 men ages 18–24 who attended BCHD clinics between 4/12/2016 and 10/3/2016. Participants were provided a self-administered survey that assessed awareness and interest in PrEP. Univariate and multivariable logistic regression analysis examined predictors of awareness and interest. Data collection continues to determine if awareness and interest change over time.

Results Mean age was 21.5 (SD=1.98) and the majority (93.7%) self-identified as African American. Thirty-three participants (13.1%) reported sex with other men. Among all participants, 19.4% were aware of PrEP, and 44.4% were interested in learning more about PrEP. Among YMSM, 72.7% were aware of PrEP, 63.6% were interested in learning more about PrEP, and 9.1% reported current PrEP use. No current PrEP use was found in young men who did not report sex with men. In multivariable analysis adjusting for race, YMSM were more likely to be aware (AOR=19.9, $p<0.001$) and interested in PrEP (AOR=2.5, $p=0.023$) than young men who did not report sex with other men. Among YMSM, 37.5% reported learning about PrEP from healthcare providers, 36.4% from friends or sexual contacts, and 24.2% from media (internet, television, phone apps).