Objectives Aim of the present study was to evaluate the seroprevalence of HSV-1, and HSV-2 infections among various population groups in Siberia, Russia.

Methods A sample of 1014 persons aged 14–64 years (47% males) were randomly selected from the general population in urban Novosibirsk (predominantly Caucasians) and rural regions of Tyva and Altai Republic (predominantly persons of Asian origin). The study includes data obtained in 1994–2005. The current investigation was performed as an optional fragment of international WHO MONICA study, and HAPIEE study (Wellcome Trust Fund 064947/Z/01/Z and 081081/Z/06/Z). Sera were tested for IgG antibodies to HSV infections with type-specific ELISA (VectoHSV-1 IgG, VectoHSV-2 IgG, Vector-Best, Novosibirsk, Russia).

Results The overall prevalence of HSV-2 positivity was 21% being higher in females (26.4%) compared to males (17.0%, p=0.01). Seroprevalence rates increased with age from 0% at 14–17 years to 22.8% at 55–64 years in males and from 1.8% at 14–17 years to 31.6% at 55–64 years in females. Neither difference was observed between urban and rural population, nor in surveyed persons of Caucasian and Asian origin. Ten-year trend showed a decrease in the frequency of HSV-2 detection equally in different populations by 20%. HSV-1 seroprevalence was uniformly high in each population group (99–100%). In conclusion, HSV-2 is common in Russia with the prevalence rates close to USA and Scandinavian countries. The sex and age distribution of the infection in Russia is similar to other populations. In Siberia, ethnicity and standard of living do not influence HSV-2 prevalence. However, HSV-1 infection rates may influence HSV-2 infection distribution by cross-reactive immunity patterns.

Epidemiology poster session 1: STI trends: syndromic approach

TREND OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES DIAGNOSED BY SYNDROMIC APPROACH IN AN INSTITUTE SETTING

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Background The paradigm of research in sexually transmitted diseases (STD) has recently shifted to HIV/AIDS. Recent trend of sexually transmitted diseases in India is lacking.