Objective To determine the trend in the syndromic diagnosis of sexually transmitted infections (STI).

Methods Data of patients attending our STD clinic between 2008 and 2010 was retrieved. Aetiological diagnosis of individual patients as practiced in our clinic were fit into any of the following syndromic diagnoses—genital ulcer, lower abdominal pain, urethral discharge, ano-rectal discharge, inguinal bubo, scrotal swelling, and other STIs that could not be characterised into above syndromes. The syndromic approach as suggested by National AIDS Control Organization of India was followed. Trend of syndromic diagnosis of STIs was determined.

Results In 2008, majority (51.1%) of the new patients registered to the clinic (36, 26.66% herpetic genital ulcer, 38, 24.44% genital warts) had one or the other viral STI. In 2009, 43.68% patients had viral STIs (21.55% herpetic GUD, 22.38% genital warts). In 2010, there was a significant increase in the incidence of viral STIs; 72.6% patients (36.94% herpetic GUD and 35.66% genital warts) had one or the other viral syndromic diagnosis.

Conclusion In concurrence to observations worldwide, proportion of viral STIs have increased significantly recently due to widespread use of broad spectrum antibiotics. One more reason could be recurrent or persistent nature of these viral STIs. In our setting, incidences of herpetic GUD and genital warts were almost similar.

LONGITUDINAL TRENDS IN SYNDROMIC STI DIAGNOSES IN LILONGWE, MALAWI: 2006–2010


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

doi:10.1136/sextrans-2011-050108.25
Epidemiology poster session 1: STI trends: Trichomonas vaginalis

PREVALENCE OF TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS INFECTION DURING THE FIRST TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY IN PREGNANT WOMEN ON MATERNAL AND PERINATAL INSTITUTE

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Summary Objective To determine the prevalence of Trichomonas vaginalis infection during the first trimester of pregnancy in pregnant women.

Methods We contacted and recruited a total of 105 women with up to 3 months gestation who attended the outpatient. All of them filled out a consent form and were collected a sample of vaginal secretion, which was analysed for direct observation and inoculated into the culture medium InPouch TV (Biomed Diagnostics, White City, Oregon, USA) and incubated for up 72 h at 37°C. The samples were observed under the microscope for the presence of mobile parasites. Besides demographic data were collected.

Results The prevalence of infection with T vaginalis was 5.71% and 3.8% by culture and direct observation, respectively. The growing use of laboratory performance improvement in the report of the prevalence of T vaginalis. Close supervision of this parasite during pregnancy using more sensitive laboratory methods see Abstract P1-S1.26 Figure 1.

Conclusion Use of intravaginal lubricating products not specifically designed for sexual intercourse is common among women. The use of such lubricants and their association with BV is of particular concern and warrants further study; not only in light of the direct association with BV, but also because of the link between BV and HIV infection.

The prevalence and incidence of bacterial vaginosis in a cohort of young Australian women

THE PREVALENCE AND INCIDENCE OF BACTERIAL VAGINOSIS IN A COHORT OF YOUNG AUSTRALIAN WOMEN

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Background Bacterial vaginosis (BV) is a common condition of unknown aetiology that can be associated with late miscarriage, pre-term delivery, PID and increased susceptibility to HIV & other STIs. In Australia, treatment is restricted to women who are symptomatic or pregnant or undergoing gynaecological treatment, however, recurrent infection is common following treatment. Currently, there are no community based BV prevalence or incidence data for Australia.