Candidiasis is a fungal infection that often affects urogenital tract. Effective and efficient sex education and awareness to encourage the partners to be faithful to one another and for the promotion of safe sexual intercourse by using preventive means such as condoms should be developed. Wide use of fluconazole should be reevaluated because of its low susceptibility.

**P3-S7.05** PHENOTYPIC CHARACTERISATION OF CLINICAL TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS ISOLATES AMONG AAWSW IN SEXUAL PARTNERSHIPS

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**Background** Trichomonas vaginalis (TV) is the most common non-viral sexually transmitted infection in the world. TV prevalence in US women is consistently highest among African Americans (AA). However, little data exists on the risk of TV infection among women who have sex with women (WSW) and the mechanism of transmission is poorly understood. The goal of this study was to evaluate the concordance of TV isolates among AAWSW involved in sexual partnerships using the random amplified polymorphonuclear DNA (RAPD) technique.

**Methods** AAWSW involved in sexual partnerships and participating in a cross-sectional study of STI prevalence rates at the Mississippi State Department of Health STD clinic in Jackson, MS, were selected for this study if both women in the partnership were infected with TV. All women completed a confidential survey asking detailed sexual history questions about female and male partners during the past 12 months. The RAPD technique utilising six unique PCR primers was performed on TV clinical isolates from each sexual partnership. RAPD amplicons were collated and categorised to determine genetic similarity between isolates from paired couples.

**Results** TV isolates from three paired couples were included in this study. RAPD profiling demonstrated that only one out of the three pairs of TV isolates was concordant see Abstract P3-S7.05 figure 1.

**P3-S7.04** Candida Susceptibility to Antifungals in Gomel Region (Belarus)

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Candidiasis is a fungal infection that often affects urogenital tract. About 75% of women had at least one episode of vulvovaginal candidiasis. Recent times chronic cause of candidiasis is prevalent in the clinical picture of the disease in Belarus. Along with Candida albicans other yasts (Candida krusei, Candida tropicalis, Candida glabrata, Candida parapsilosis, etc) play a role in pathogenesis of the disease. Wide use of fluconazole in Belarus as well as prophylactic treatment during prolonged antibiotic use caused the grow of the resistance to the drug. Aim of our study was to reveal the incidence of urogenital candidiasis in patients who where checked up for STI in Gomel dermatovenereal hospital (Belarus), to study the resistance of Candida spp. to nystatin, clotrimazole, and fluconazole in vitro.

**Materials and Methods** We observed 4597 patients using clinical examination, microscopy, and cultural examination. Susceptibility to antifungal was studied by cultured method in vitro in 187 samples from the patients.

**Results** Urogenital candidiasis clinically and was diagnosed in 475 patients (10.8%) and confirmed by laboratory tests. Susceptibility to nystatin was found in 185 cases (97.8%), to clotrimazole—in 125 cases (66.8%). Susceptibility to fluconazole was much lower and was registered only in 57 cases (19.8%).

**Conclusions** Candidiasis is a current problem for gynaecologists and venereologists in Belarus. Its rate reaches 10% among all patients coming for follow-up for STI. Effective treatment for candidiasis...