Methods Urine samples from men, 10 patients with urethritis and >5 PMNL/hpf and 10 healthy controls with <5 PMNL/hpf, were collected. All samples were tested for Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Chlamydia trachomatis, Mycoplasma genitalium, Ureaplasma urealyticum, U parvum, Trichomonas vaginalis, Herpes Simplex Virus type 1 and 2 and Adenovirus using specific PCR assays. The V3 and V4 regions of the 16S rRNA gene were PCR amplified, tagged and sequenced using the Titanium kit and GS FLX pyro-sequencing system (Roche) according to manufacturer’s instructions. Sequences were analysed using the RDP Pyrosequencing Pipeline and CLC Genomics Workbench.

Results From each of the 20 samples, 8150 quality filtered sequences were randomly selected. Sequences were assigned to the genus level using the RDP Classifier. A total of 172 gen-era were identified, 153 in patients and 104 in controls. The median number of genera was 35.5 (19–49) in patients with urethritis compared to 25 (16–43) in the controls. No single genus was present in all samples. Members of the genera Pseudomonas and Sphingomonas were present in all the controls and in most of the patient samples. Also, representatives of the genera Brevundimonas, Micrococcus, Bradyrhizobium and Chryseobacterium were present in 15–18 of the samples. Of the 172 genera, 77 were only found in a single sample and 33 were found in two different samples. Rarefaction analysis at the 5% level (comparable to genus) suggested that all the controls and most urethritis samples harboured each between 31 and 125 different groups. Four of the urethritis samples apparently contained between 150 and 300 different groups.

Conclusions Urine, even from healthy men, contains a very diverse micro-flora. Though not statistically significant, the total and median number of genera was found higher in patients with urethritis than in controls. Several widespread genera are likely to represent commensals and bacteria present in the environment.

P4-S4.03 A LOW-COST MICROFLUIDICS-BASED DIAGNOSTIC TEST FOR STDs

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Background Undiagnosed and untreated STIs cause large morbidity and mortality, including birth defects and stillborn babies. Since most STI’s have known treatments, the largest barriers for treating patients include high cost of transporting specimens to central labs and lack of access to diagnostic testing. We present data on a portable and low-cost microfluidics device for point-of-care diagnosis of multiple STIDs (such as HIV and syphilis) in combination. In order to reduce the cost and size of the assay while maintaining high performance, we incorporated microfluidic designs such as single-use plastic microfluidic cassettes, a passive method for delivering reagents, and an amplification chemistry using gold nanoparticles.

Methods Our overall device is named mChip (mobile microfluidic chip for immunoassay on protein markers). We demonstrated an ability of mChip to simultaneously detect antibodies against HIV and syphilis in needle-pricked sample volumes. Both commercial specimens and archived specimens from Sub-Saharan Africa were used.

Results The test sensitivities and specificities for detection of HIV-specific antibodies and treponemal-specific antibodies matched the performances from lab-based ELISA. Compared to ELISA, our test can be performed anywhere, uses a very small volume of blood, and is about 10 times faster. Some of these results are in press in Nature Medicine, 2010.

Conclusion The mChip provided excellent performance in the diagnosis of HIV using only 1 μL of unprocessed whole-blood and <15 min assay-time, and an ability to simultaneously diagnose HIV and syphilis with sensitivities and specificities equal to lab-based assays. Overall, we demonstrate an integrated strategy for miniaturising complex laboratory assays using microfluidics and nanoparticles to enable POCT diagnostics and early detection of infectious diseases in remote settings.

P4-S4.04 TEMPORAL DYNAMICS OF VAGINAL BACTERIAL COMMUNITIES

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Background Dysbiosis of vaginal bacterial communities have been associated with increased risk for sexually transmitted infections and bacterial vaginosis. This is the first observational study to model temporal dynamics of vaginal microbiota using frequently collected samples, behavioural data and culture-independent methods.
Unusual increase in reported HIV/AIDS cases among older persons in western Hunan province, China

An unusual increase in HIV/AIDS cases among older people was reported to the Hunan Centers for Disease Control between 2005 and 2007. Cases originated in four rural, western districts of this inland province of China. Given the historical concern for outbreaks of HIV in rural areas due to blood donation, these cases prompted closer examination to understand the reasons for their appearance and to take measures to prevent further spread.

Eighty cases met our investigation criterion of 50 years or older and underwent a structured interview. The median age was 65 years (range 51–82); 42% were female. Most were ethnic minorities, 76% Tuja and 9% Miao, with low education. Nearly all had been married; 43% were widowed. Most (54%) spent time away from their spouse (median >5 years); 10% were currently sexually active with a spouse; few ever used condoms with their spouse.

Investigation of the possible modes of HIV acquisition suggests most infections among men were from female sex workers (83% paid for sex, two-thirds in the last 5 years); 10% were currently sexually active with a spouse; few ever used condoms with their spouse.

Our investigation highlights that basic information on HIV/AIDS is not reaching all parts of China, and may especially lag among rural and older people. Discussion of sex with older people has been taboo in China, presenting special challenges in finding effective ways to reach them. As treatment extends survival, the cohort of persons living with HIV will also age. The movement of people between urban and rural areas, an ageing population and the shift of the HIV/AIDS epidemic to sexual transmission are three trends in China that may now have a dangerous intersection.

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CORRECTIONS

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The author’s name Zidal SV should be correctly spelt as S Zarate Vidal.

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A pan-pathogen microarray for detection of microbiological associations with symptomatic urethritis in males.

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