Prevalence was highest in young people, with 3.6% for women and 2.4% in men aged 18–24 yo. To face this problem, several countries have developed new strategies, mixing newer technologies and home-based self-sampling test. Inspired by evaluation of those dispositives, the French National Institute of Health Prevention and Education (INPES) decided to experiment the proposition of a free home-based self-sampling to screen this infection via internet in young people 18–24 yo. This study, named Chamy-web, aims to compare CT screening rate from this intervention with traditional information system and screening centre. Study design was a random control trial, with a 1:2 randomization. Recruitment took place on an Internet information website on sexually transmitted infections, and support by web campaign from September 3 to October 14 2012. Home-based kits were composed of uniswab 3 sponges for men and dry vaginal swabs for women (Copan diagnostics). All samples were analysed by using the fully automated cobas 4800 (Roche diagnostics). Self-sampling was proposed to 5 531 people. Out of them, 47.3% accepted, with a higher rate in women (53.0%). A total of 1616 kits provided 1002 from women (63.8%) and 614 from men (58.8%) was return to the French National Reference Center for chlamydial infections. The global prevalence was 6.8% (8.3% in women, 4.4% in men). Sexual behaviour and sociodemographic patient’s characteristics were collected and their analysis is under investigation. These preliminary results show that Internet testing reaches a population with a high prevalence of CT infection and appears to be acceptable to young people.

**LOW PREVALENCE OF CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS INFECTION: FACT OR MISSED DIAGNOSIS?**

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**Background** Chlamydia trachomatis is reported to be the most common sexually transmitted infection (STI) in developed countries; this data depends on the sensitivity and specificity of the diagnostic test employed. Even when Nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs) are used to detect C.trachomatis infection, the occurrence of variant strains which lack the cryptic plasmid or possess deletion could be responsible for underdiagnosis, when relying on NAATs.

**RESULTS** Among the 34 males, 55.9% cases were positive for N.gonorrohoeae and DFA and real-time PCR using COBAS®-TaqMan® CT Test, v2.0 to detect the presence of C.trachomatis. PCR for C.trachomatis has so far been done in 19 cases, including 4 of the DFA positive cases, and none of them yielded a positive result. Neither C.trachomatis nor N.gonorrohoeae was found in 41.1% cases.

**Conclusion** C.trachomatis was detected only in 17.6% men with urethritis and that too only by DFA and none by PCR. This could be either an actual low prevalence of C.trachomatis or it may be due to the occurrence of new variant strains not detected by the molecular diagnostic test used by us. Sequencing of C.trachomatis isolated from patient specimens will be required to detect mutants that could be responsible for underdiagnosis, when relying only on NAATs.

**POSITIVITY RATE OF CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS AND STATUS QUO OF OPPORTUNISTIC SCREENING IN GERMANY**

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**Background** Chlamydia trachomatis (CT) infections are not reportable in Germany and limited data on CT-prevalence among women is available. In 2008 an opportunistic CT screening programme for women < 25 years (OCS) was introduced. We assessed positivity rate of CT-infection and evaluated the OCS in order to develop recommendations to improve OCS.

**Methods** In September 2010 voluntary laboratory-based sentinel surveillance system was implemented and is collecting retrospective (from 2008) and prospective data on performed CT-tests together with results and information on age and test reason (TR). We calculated positivity rates (PR) by age and TR and compared them with Chi² test. We described data by time and estimated the proportion of the target population reached by OCS.

**Results** As of 27.11.2012 data from 14 laboratories were available for analysis. These data cover approximately 25% of all CT-tests performed in Germany. Overall 90.6% (643,332) of all tests (710,021) were among women. Among those 19.1% (122,650)