Methods  In 2010, 44 local gynaecologists were included in this prospective study. They reported demographic data for every woman aged 15–64 years that they visited for any reason. For women diagnosed with eGW, behavioural and clinical data were recorded. Prevalence was calculated as the proportion between the number of women with eGW and that of women visited; incidence was calculated as the proportion between the number of women with a new diagnosis of eGW and that of women visited. Standardized prevalence by age was used to estimate the number of eGW cases occurring in Italy in the female population aged 15–64 years.

Results In 2010, 16,410 women were included; 63 women were diagnosed with eGW (prevalence: 3.8%, 95% CI: 2.9–4.9). The highest prevalence was observed among 15–24 year-old women compared to women older than 25 years of age (7.2% vs 3.2%), with a trend significantly decreasing by increasing age (p-value < 0.001) and among women living in Southern Italy compared to those living in Central and Northern Italy (5.4% vs 2.5%, p = 0.003). The incidence was 3.0% (95% CI: 2.2–3.9). The estimated number of women with eGW among women aged 15–64 years in Italy in 2010 was approximately 69,000.

Conclusions These data confirm the prevalence of eGW reported in a retrospective Italian study conducted among gynaecologists (Vittori et al. 2008), and stress the importance of clinical networks in investigating STI epidemiology, as well as promoting safe sex, implementing early diagnosis, treatment and prevention.

Background  This study analysed epidemiological aspects of HIV/HCV coinfection in HIV infected children at Instituto de Infectologia Emílio Ribas, São Paulo, Brazil.

Methods  HCV serology is performed on a routine basis on all children who attend our hospital. In this study, we analysed all patients with confirmed HCV infection (positive qualitative PCR for HCV). The data collected was age, sex, mode of transmission of HCV (HCV positive mother, use of blood transfusion and use of immunoglobulin).

Results  Approximately 400 patients are seen regularly at our institute. Of these, 12(3%) were identified as HCV confirmed. 7 were females and 5 are males. Age ranged from 14 to 20 years on the moment of analysis. All patients were mother to child transmission of HIV. Regarding possible mode of transmission of HCV, 2 had HCV positive mothers, 2 had HCV negative mothers and 8 (66%) were unknown. Related to blood transfusions, 5 (42%) had history of blood transfusions, 6 (50%) did not and one was unknown, all blood transfusions were done at early infancy. All patients received immunoglobulin for more than 5 years (1993–2007) for prophylaxis of recurrent infections as recommended by national guidelines of HIV treatment. There were no cases of IV drug use. Two patients who initially had negative HCV serology a few years later seroconverted and had confirmation of HCV infection.

Conclusion  Our prevalence of HCV/HIV co-infection is higher than other studies, there was no significant difference between genders, unfortunately 8 children had unknown mother HCV condition, because many of them were orphans. Calls attention the use of biological products as a probable mode of transmission, in particular the 2 cases of confirmed serum-conversion observed.