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.

P3.038 HEPATITIS C COINFECTION IN PERINATALLY INFECTED HIV CHILDREN

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Background this study analysed epidemiological aspects of HIV/HCV confection in HIV infected children at Instituto Infectologia Emilio Ribas, Sao 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 were 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 transmissions, 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 recommend 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 sero-conversion observed.

P3.040 THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS TYPE-2 INFECTION AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN IN RURAL MYSORE TALUK, INDIA

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Objective To assess the prevalence and correlates of herpes simplex virus type-2 (HSV-2) infections among pregnant women attending mobile antenatal health camps in rural villages in Mysore Taluk, India.

Methods A cross-sectional community-based study was conducted between June 2007 and December 2008 among pregnant women living in rural villages in Mysore Taluk. Each participant completed an interviewer-administered questionnaire in Kannada and consented to provide a blood sample for HSV testing and other antenatal investigations. All women were also screened for type-specific HSV-2 IgG antibodies. Multivariable logistic regression models were used to analyse sociodemographic and other behavioural related characteristics related to the prevalence of HSV-2 infection.

Results There were 487 women found to be pregnant in the selected 52 different villages in Mysore Taluk. Majority (478/487, 98%) participated in the study and underwent an interviewer-administered questionnaire and other procedures. HSV-2 prevalence was 6.7% (95% confidence interval [CI] 4.4–9.0) among the study population, while only a single woman tested positive for HIV. The average age of women in was 21 years and had been married for an average of 34 months. Women whose main sex partner travelled away from home had 2.68 (CI: 1.13–6.34) times the odds of being HSV-2 seropositive.