STI rates at that time, it is improbable that its use has continued to affect rates to such an extent. The effects of erectile dysfunction and club drugs, sexual health education, and sexual practises on national STI rates have yet to be confirmed; more research is needed into these potential contributors. National efforts to combat the rising rates of STI include educational and clinical guidelines to prevent and control their spread.

**Introduction** Infection by the human papillomavirus (HPV) is rated as a public health issue, and is considered to be the most common sexually transmitted disease (STD). It is estimated that approximately 600 million people in the world carry HPV, and that 75 to 80% will become infected with HPV some time in their lifetime. Therefore, the objective of this study was to analyse the sociodemographic and clinical aspects of women with genital infections by HPV.

**Methodology** This descriptive, quantitative study was performed at the Gynecology and Obstetrics Clinic for Infectious Diseases (Serviço de Moléstias Infecciosas em Ginecologia e Obstetrícia - SEMIGO) of the University Hospital of the Ribeirão Preto Faculty of Medicine, University of São Paulo (HC/FCM-RP-USP), located in Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, Brazil. The study included a total of 1027 women diagnosed with genital infection by HPV, which could be present in the form of low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL), high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL) or warts (vulvar, vaginal, cervical and perianal).

**Results** The predominant age group was between twenty and twenty-nine years of age, 387 (37.7%) were of white ethnicity; 597 (58.1%) were married or lived with a partner; 438 (42.6%) had five to eight years of education; and 529 (51.5%) were unemployed. Regarding the type of lesion, 506 (49.3%) women had warts, 398 (38.8%) LSIL and 390 (38.0%) HSIL. Most did not consume alcohol (380 or 85.7%), tobacco (711 or 69.2%) or any other illicit drug (880 or 85.7%). Of all subjects, 702 (68.3%) tested negative for HIV, 623 (60.1%) negative for HBsAg, 777 (75.7%) negative for HCV, and 852 (81.0%) negative for VDRL.

**Conclusion** Women must be provided with access to high quality preventive tests through efficient mass screening programmes, and must be ensured they receive clinical follow-up.

**P3.079** **PREVALENCE AND COFACTORS FOR STIs AMONG PREGNANT ADOLESCENTS IN WESTERN KENYA**

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**Background** STIs among pregnant women contribute maternal and infant morbidity. There are limited data on STIs among pregnant adolescents. We determined and compared prevalence and correlates of STIs among pregnant adolescent and adult women in Western Kenya.

**Methods** HIV-1 negative women were enrolled during pregnancy. Demographic and clinical characteristics and blood and genital samples were collected. Chlamydia trachomatis (CT) and Neisseria gonorrhoea (GC) were detected using endocervical nucleic acid amplification, syphilis by rapid plasma reagin tests, and trichomonas vaginalis (TV) by wet preparations. Analyses were restricted to adolescents (age <14) and adults (age ≥ 14) with STI data.

**Results** Among 1156 HIV-1 negative pregnant women, median age was 22 years and 537 (46%) were adolescents. Adolescents were less likely to be married (64% vs. 92%; p < 0.001) and more likely to have traded sex (13% vs. 3%; p = 0.05); adolescents and adults had similar prevalence of prior STIs (7%), vaginal drying (18%) and unprotected sex during past month (56%). The prevalence of STIs was: CT, 5%; GC, 2%; TV, 6%; and syphilis 1%. Compared to adults, risk of CT (odds ratio (OR) = 5.23, 95% Confidence interval (CI) = 1.83–7.73), GC (OR = 1.87, 95% CI = 0.84–4.16), and TV (OR = 1.61, 95% CI = 1.00–2.60) were higher among adolescents, but syphilis risk was lower (OR = 0.25, 95% CI = 0.05–1.17). Among adolescents, CT risk factors included ever trading sex (aOR = 2.71, 95% CI = 1.06–13.33). Among adults, TV risk factors included vaginal and lifetime number of sex partners; CT risk factors included vaginal drying and younger age. History of STI was a risk factor for syphilis among both adolescents and adults. No risk factors were identified for gonorrhoea.

**Conclusion** Prevalences of CT, GC, and TV were significantly higher among adolescents than adults in this pregnant cohort. Trading sex was more prevalent in adolescents and was associated with a 2.7-fold increased risk for CT among adolescents. Tailoring pregnancy STI screening approaches for adolescents may be useful.