

Methods Using data from the Provincial Laboratory and STI clinic, an anonymized dataset with the last HIVAb- (HIVGO1/2, Abbott, AxSym +/- Western Blot) (STI clinic patients) or first syphAb+ (Architect, Abbott +/- RPR & Innolia) was constructed with: (1) All patients: age, gender, date of testing, N. gonorrhoea (NG) and C. trachomatis co-infection within 30 days of HIV/syphilis test, infectious syphilis stage, and HIV testing as of Dec 2010 and (2) STI clinic patients only: syphilis test results within 30 days of their HIVAb- test. Patients remaining HIVAb- > 180 days after the sample receipt date were excluded from HIV pNAT. The remaining samples were divided into SyphAb+ and SyphAb-subsets. Pools of 25 samples were tested using the Roche COBAS AmpliPrep/COBAS Taq-Man HIV-1 Test (pNAT). Positive pools were broken down to identify positive individuals. Percentage calculations were based on patients with pNAT.

Results 7954 HIVAb- patients were eligible. Of these, 2237 were retested and were HIVAb- > 180 days; 216 (10%) of this subset were SyphAb+. 5441 (95%) of the remaining patients had samples available for pNAT: 5001 were SyphAb-, 331 were SyphAb+, and 109 had no syphilis testing. Four SyphAb+ patients (0.07% of all, 1.2% of SyphAb+), all seen at STI clinic, had detectable HIV RNA using pNAT; one patient had Early Latent Syphilis and positive NG culture.

Conclusions pNAT testing can be used to identify acute HIV infections in high risk populations. Patients with positive syphilis serology may be an important subset for this approach.

P3.251 SYPHILIS AND HIV CO-INFECTION IN PATIENTS ATTENDING AN AIDS OUTPATIENT CLINIC IN VITORIA, BRAZIL

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Background HIV-positive patients should be regularly screened for syphilis. Detection and treatment of syphilis can help to reduce HIV transmission.

Objective Our goal was to determine the prevalence of and associated factors with syphilis in HIV patients attending an AIDS outpatient clinic in Vitoria, Brazil.

Methods Cross-sectional study was conducted in HIV/AIDS patients. They were interviewed for demographic, behavioural and clinical characteristics and had blood collected (venipuncture and fingertick) for VDRL and treponemal tests (rapid test) after signing an informed consent.

Results A total of 438 patients were included in the study. Over half (55%) of the sample was male, mean age was 43 years (SD±11 years), and mean years of schooling was 8.1 (SD ±4.2 years). The prevalence of syphilis was 5.3%(CI 95% 3.3%–7.3%). The treponemal test was positive in 18.9% of participants. Over one third (37.8%) of the male patients reported a history of sex with men (MSM). No women reported homosexual behaviour. More than two-thirds (70%) of the participants reported consistent condom use in the last year; 6.4% were sexworkers and 25.8% were illicit drug users. A total of 72.4% reported having had one sexual partner in the last year. In multivariate analysis, syphilis was associated with male gender [OR = 4.57(CI95%:1.03–20.0)], men who have sex with men [OR = 1.78(IC95%:1.64–4.14)], not on antiretroviral therapy [OR = 0.18(CI 95% 0.06–0.59)], and history of previously treated syphilis infection [OR 5.54 (CI95%:1.95–15.76)].

Conclusions Our finding highlights the importance of preventing and promptly treating syphilis in people living with HIV/AIDS. Patients with HIV/AIDS must be screened and monitored annually for early detection of syphilis, to provide early treatment and follow-up to avoid reinfections.

P3.252 STI SURVEILLANCE WITHIN THE GENERAL POPULATION AND IN AIDS REFERENCE CENTRES (ARC) IN BELGIUM: CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIV TESTING IN PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH AN STI

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Background Sentinel STI surveillance with clinicians exists since 2000. STI within HIV patients triggered STI surveillance in ARC, specialised in care of HIV patients and patients at risk. No STI-HIV screening guidelines exist. STI is a driving force for HIV epidemics.

Methods STI surveillance registers STI episodes, including questions on HIV serology, HIV testing and risk behaviour. HIV testing circumstances are analysed in both networks.

Results In 2011, 744 STI patients were registered by the network of clinicians and 250 STI coinfecting HIV patients by the ARC.

HIV testing circumstances are known for 95% of the STI patients from the clinicians network. 51% was tested during STI consultation, 19% were never tested, being postponed, refused or not proposed. The remaining 30% was tested previously of whom 49% was HIV negative and not retested.

Within the clinicians network, HIV serology was reported in 79% of the cases: 21% are HIV positive of whom 14% discovered their seropositivity at STI consultation.

Within the ARC, 7% of the coinfecting HIV patients discovered their HIV positivity simultaneously with the STI diagnosis. Among STI patients in the ARC with at first negative/unknown HIV status, 57% was tested for STI-HIV simultaneously: 15% were found HIV positive. 11% of the seronegative STI patients were not retested. For the other 32% of the STI patients, their HIV status remains unknown.

Conclusions Surveillance of STI in both networks shows that HIV testing is not always performed during STI consultation, the HIV status may remain unknown and/or patients are not retested. Nevertheless, HIV positivity and STI are regularly found simultaneously.

Knowing the HIV status of STI patients and screening HIV patients for STI is important for reducing HIV-STI transmission. National STI-HIV screening guidelines should be developed and implemented.

Besides screening, condom use remains the most important preventive factor.

P3.253 SERO PREVALENCE OF HIV, HEPATITIS B, HEPATITIS C AND SYPHILIS AMONG BLOOD DONORS IN KATHMANDU, NEPAL

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Background Mandatory screening tests are performed for human HIV1/2, Hepatitis B and C and Syphilis by blood transfusion centres in Nepal because blood transfusion is the most efficient mode of transmission of these diseases. The study is aimed to determine the sero-prevalence of these four Transfusion transmissible infections.

Methodology A cross-sectional retrospective study was conducted at Tribhuvan University teaching Hospital, Maharajgunj during the period from July 1st 2007 to June 30th 2011. Total of 11160 samples from Volunteer and replacement donors were screened for Anti-HIV, Anti-HCV and HBsAg by ELISA methods. The Reactive cases were confirmed by confirmatory method as per the national algorithm.

Results The prevalence of HIV, HBV, HCV and syphilis were determined to be 0.17%, 0.44%, 0.71% and 0.35% respectively. HBV and HCV sero-prevalence was found to be higher among male blood donors but, Syphilis and HIV prevalence was higher in female

donors in comparison to male donors. TTIs prevalence was highest among blood donors in the age group 21 to 30 years ($P = < 0.05$). HIV was reported to be more prevalent among replacement donors (0.33%) than volunteer donors (0.12%). Other TTIs were insignificantly more prevalent among volunteer donor than replacement donors.

Conclusions Screening of donated blood should be done with highly sensitive and specific tests so as not to transfuse infected blood. It is also important to strengthen donor counselling before donation.

P3.254 THE SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN NEIGHBOURHOOD DRUG MARKETS AND RATES OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS IN AN URBAN SETTING

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Background This study examined temporal and spatial relationships between neighbourhood drug markets and gonorrhoea among census block groups from 2002 to 2005. Our central hypotheses was that drug markets through their drug and sex economies set up dense sexual networks among a high STI prevalence group which creates conditions that are necessary and sufficient for STI transmission.

Methods The study design was a spatial, longitudinal ecologic study. The primary outcome of interest was age and sex standardised gonorrhoea counts from 2002 to 2005. The primary exposure of interest was drug markets defined as illicit drug dealing within a specific geographic area and measured using drug market arrest data. Poisson regression was utilised with adjustment in final models for socioeconomic status, stability and vacant housing.

Results Increased drug market arrests in a focal neighbourhood were significantly associated with a 15% increase gonorrhoea (Adjusted RR 1.15; 95% CI 1.09, 1.20). Increased drug market arrests in adjacent neighbourhoods were significantly associated with a 32% increase in gonorrhoea (ARR 1.32; 95% CI 1.22, 1.42), independent of focal neighbourhood drug markets. Increased drug market arrests in the previous year in the focal neighbourhood were not associated with increases in gonorrhoea (ARR 1.00; 95% CI 0.95, 1.06), adjusting for focal and adjacent neighbourhood drug markets.

Conclusion While the temporal lag of one year was not supported, our findings support an associative link between drug markets and gonorrhoea. The findings suggest that drug markets and their associated sexual networks may extend beyond local neighbourhood boundaries indicating the importance of including spatial lag effects in regression models investigating these associations.

P3.255 TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS IN AMAZONAS, BRAZIL

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Background STIs facilitate HIV transmission through direct and biological mechanisms. Early detection and treatment of STI can be an addition to the HIV prevention strategies.

Objectives Our goal was to determine the prevalence of *Trichomonas vaginalis* (TV) and its associated factors among HIV/AIDS women attending an AIDS clinic in Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil.

Methods Cross-sectional study. Women attending an AIDS clinic in Manaus between March and December 2010 for gynaecological examination were invited to participate. Enrolled patients answered

a face-to-face interview including demographic, behavioural and clinical data. They also underwent a gynaecological evaluation and cervical scrape samples were collected for wet mount, Gram stain, culture and cytological analysis. A blood sample was obtained to determine TCD4+ lymphocytes and viral load.

Results A total of 341 (91.2%) women participated in the study. The prevalence of TV was 4.1% (CI95%:2.0%–6.2%). Median age was 32 (interquartile range (IQR): 27–38) years and median of education was 9.0 (IQR 4–11) years of schooling. A total of 165 (53.2%) HIV women were classified as patients with AIDS. In multivariate analyses, squamous intraepithelial lesions in cytology [OR = 2.46 (CI95%:1.31–4.63, $p = 0.005$)] and reporting anal sex [OR = 3.62 (CI95%:1.08–12.19, $p = 0.037$)], were associated with TV.

Conclusions These results highlight HIV-infected women should be screened for TV. The control of this infection may have an impact on preventing reproductive complications among these women.

P3.256 TRANSMITTED RESISTANCE AMONG INDIVIDUALS RECENTLY DIAGNOSED WITH HIV/AIDS IN THE METROPOLITAN REGION OF RECIFE, NORTHEAST OF BRAZIL

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Background The highly active anti-retroviral therapy (HAART) has increased survival of patients with HIV/AIDS. However, some individuals may present therapeutic failure due to a variety of factors, including transmitted antiretroviral resistance. Thus, the objective of the study was investigate frequency of primary resistance and recent infection among HIV-1 seropositive individuals at five Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centers (VCT) at Metropolitan Region of Recife in Northeast of Brazil.

Methods For RNA transcription to cDNA and PCR amplification with genetic sequencing of the product was carried out using the TRUGENE[®] HIV-1 Genotyping Assay. The sequences were analysed using the software OpenGene[®] DNA Sequencing System and ARV resistance mutations and subtypes were submitted to the Stanford HIV Drug Resistance Database and further confirmed by SIMPLOT v.2. The *BED Calypte*[®] assay was carried out for detection of recent HIV infection.

Results A total of 130 samples were analysed. Most participants were males (56%) and aged 31–50 years. Median T CD4+ lymphocyte was 408 cells/mm³ and viral load was 3,683 copies/ml. Primary resistance rate was 4.6%. Recent infection rate was 23%. Mutations associated with resistance to NNRTI, NRTI and PIs occurred in 3.84%, 1.53% and 0.77%, respectively.

Conclusions The present study showed that 4.6% of the strains had transmitted antiretroviral resistance mutations, which coincides with the low resistance rates that have been found in Brazil. Despite a high prevalence of recent infection, there were no significant differences in the prevalence of mutations between the recent and chronic infection groups ($p = 0.327$).

P3.257 DISTINCT BUT ALSO HIGHLY SIMILAR CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS STRAINS IN NANJING, CHINA AND IN AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS

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