

P3.144 **EVALUATING THE PREVALENCE AND KNOWLEDGE OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTION AMONG HOMELESS PERSONS IN CENTRAL BRAZIL**

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Introduction The objective of this study was to estimate the prevalence of Sexually Transmitted Infections and to explore the general understanding of transmission and prevention of these infections among the homeless in Goiânia, Central Brazil.

Methods This is a cross-sectional study. Between August 2014 and June 2015, residents of a public homeless shelter were recruited in Goiânia, Goiás, in Central Brazil. Survey items included demographics and knowledge of STIs. Blood samples were submitted to rapid tests for HIV, syphilis, and hepatitis B (HBV), and a positive result on any one or more of these tests indicated the presence of an STI. This study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Goiás.

Results The sample included 209 homeless persons. The mean age of participants was 38 years. The prevalence of STI was 27.8% (58/209), for HIV 3.3% (7/209), syphilis 24.9% (52/209) and hepatitis B 1.0% (2/209). When asked about transmission of HIV, syphilis, and hepatitis B in public restrooms, 4.8%, 8.6% and 10.5% reported that this can occur, respectively. On syringe sharing as an IST transmission route, 78%, 11.5% and 23.9% believe that HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B can be acquired through this parenteral media, respectively. The male condom was investigated as a method of prevention for these sexual infections, and 73.7%, 38.3% and 14.4% affirmed the efficacy of condom use for protection against HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B, respectively. It was found that age (PR: 1.01; 95% CI: 1.00–1.03) and confirming HIV transmission through syringe sharing (PR: 0.47; 95% CI: 0.27–0.81) were statistically significant associated with STI positivity ($p \leq 0.05$).

Conclusion The dissemination of knowledge about STIs is an important tool for breaking the chain of transmission of sexual infections. In Brazil, access of the homeless population to health and sexuality education services can be improved using mobile health teams, known as Street Outreach Offices.

P3.145 **GENITAL CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS INFECTIONS AMONG PATIENTS ATTENDING THE UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES HOSPITAL DURING 2010–2015**

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Introduction: *Chlamydia trachomatis* is the most prevalent bacterial sexually transmissible infection (STI) worldwide. Since the majority of the cases remain asymptomatic, lack of treatment can lead to serious sequels, principally in women. Previous studies at the University Hospital (period 2001–2009) reported a *C. trachomatis* prevalence of 2.1%. The aim of

this study was to analyse the prevalence of *C. trachomatis* infections in patients attending the University Hospital in the 2010–2015 period.

Methods All genital samples (cervical swabs, male urethral swabs and first void urine) taken from patients attending the University Hospital laboratory between 1/1/2010 and 31/12/2015 with indication of *C. trachomatis* detection were included in this study. *C. trachomatis* was detected by ompA nested PCR. Genotyping of *C. trachomatis* was done by PCR-RFLP.

Results A total of 2664 samples (1998 feminine and 666 masculine) were included in this study. Global prevalence of *C. trachomatis* was 2.25% (60/2664), 5.55% in males (37/666) and 1.15% (23/1998) in females. Among *C. trachomatis* positive patients, 56.8% of male (21/37) and 26.1% of female (6/23) patients were symptomatic. *C. trachomatis* prevalence was 13% at the STI clinic, 3.4% at the OBGYN clinic and 0.5% at the fertility program. Among male infected patients, 63.6% were under 30 years, and 47.8% of infected women were under 25 years. The most frequently detected genotype was E (35%) followed by D (21%) and F (13%).

Conclusion Global prevalence of *C. trachomatis* did not change respect the 2001–2009 period. Comparing to 2001–2009 period, an increase in the frequency of infection in males was observed (5.55% vs 3.29% $p=0.07$). Difference was observed in prevalence of infection in the OBGYN clinic vs Fertility Program (3.4% vs 0.5% $p<0.05$). Genotype distribution is similar to previously reported in this population and does not differ from international distribution. According to our results vulnerable populations for *C. trachomatis* infection are young and male symptomatic patients.

P3.146 **FIRST BRAZILIAN NATIONAL ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY SURVEILLANCE FOR NEISSERIA GONORRHOEAE**

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Introduction The threat of multidrug resistant *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (NG) is a concern worldwide, especially in settings with emerging resistance to the extended spectrum cephalosporins. Since 2009 WHO recommendation to the countries to perform Antimicrobial Surveillance has been reinforced. Brazilian's sexually transmitted infection guideline recommends