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%, 4.8%, 8.6% and 10.5% reported that this can occur, respectively. On public restrooms, 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<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.

P3.146 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 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), 3.53% 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 OB/GYN 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 (5.5% vs 3.29% p=0.07). Difference was observed in prevalence of infection in the OB/GYN 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.
PREVALENCE OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS IN WOMEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN

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Introduction The present research aims to fill a gap in the national and international literature concerning prevalences and factors related to STI (Sexually Transmitted Infections) in Women who Have Sex with Men (WSM).

Methods It is a cross-sectional, analytical and non-randomized study with 100 WSW from Botucatu - SP and surrounding regions who answered the call from social media, mass communication means, health services and friends or acquaintances from January to November, 2015. Data was obtained by the researchers involved in the main study, through interviews, blood tests to diagnose HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B and cervical sample collection to investigate Chlamydia Trachomatis, Neisseria Gonorrhoeae, HPV through PCR and oncotic cytology to screen Trichomonas vaginalis. Associations were estimated by multiple regression.

Results Total prevalence of STI was 35%, chlamidia infection (3.3%), HIV infection (2.0%), Trichomonas vaginalis (1.1%) and syphilis (1.0%). Neisseria Gonorrhoeae and Hepatitis B were not found. The factors associated to STI were: to be single, [OR = 3.76 (CI: 95%: 1.14 – 12.43); p = 0.030], use of sex toys [OR = 3.87 (CI: 95%: 1.14 – 13.16); p = 0.030], and number of male partners in the previous year [OR = 7.99 (CI: 95%: 1.51 – 42.44); p = 0.0015].

Conclusion Considered as whole, these data lead to conclusion that the individuals of this study presented high vulnerability to STI/AIDS, as shown by the high prevalence of STI. This study clearly shows the need for a specific health assistance to these women, promoting prevention and education in a holistic approach.