

dual therapy to treat gonococcal infection (ciprofloxacin plus azithromycin). However, regional studies performed in three Brazilian states demonstrated quinolone resistance. For these states it was recommended to replace the quinolones by third generation cephalosporin. The aim of this study was to perform a Brazilian national gonococcal antimicrobial surveillance.

Methods The surveillance study included seven collection sites representing five geographic regions of Brazil. A total of 550 NG isolates from male urethral discharge was sent to the gonococcal national reference laboratory for analysis. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) with the agar dilution method was performed for penicillin, tetracycline, ciprofloxacin, ceftriaxone, cefixime and azithromycin.

Results The sensitivity profile of the NG isolates was performed in 131 isolates from the Southeast, 104 from the Northeast, 100 from the North, 68 from the Center-West and 147 from the South. In addition to penicillin and tetracycline, a high level of resistance for ciprofloxacin (47% to 78% of isolates) was observed in the isolates of all the regions. All the isolates were sensitive to ceftriaxone and cefixime, although one isolate was found with elevated MIC. Regarding azithromycin sensitivity, the majority of the isolates were sensitive, but the emergence of an intermediate (5% to 15%) or resistant (4% to 10%) profile needs to be monitored.

Conclusion The national survey confirmed the high level of ciprofloxacin resistance already described worldwide. These results indicate the need to urgently change Brazilian recommendation for gonorrhoeae treatment and the importance of systematic gonococcal resistance surveillance.

P3.147 PREVALENCE OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS IN WOMEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH WOMEN

MAO Ignacio, J Andrade, APF Freitas, MG Silva, MTC Duarte. *São Paulo State University, Brazil*

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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 Women (WSW).

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%, chlamydia 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=0030], use of sex toys [OR=3,87(CI:95%: 1.14–13.16); p=0030], and number of male partners in the previous year [OR=7,99 (CI:95%: 1.51–42.44); p=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.

P3.148 REPORTED SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS IN BRAZIL: PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS

¹Mariana Jorge De Queiroz, ²Meritxell Sabidó, ¹Clarissa Habkost Dutra De Barros, ¹Ana Roberta Pati Pascom, ³Enrique Galbán, ¹Adele Schwartz Benzaken. *¹Department of STI, AIDS and Viral Hepatitis, Secretary for Health Surveillance, Ministry of Health, Brasília – DF, Brazil; ²University of Girona, Catalonia, Spain; ³Facultad de Medicina, Habana, Cuba*

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Introduction Population-based studies help provide more-robust prevalence estimates and related factors, which are needed to drive sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevention and control programmes. We use data from the Brazilian Survey of Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (PCAP) to examine the prevalence of self-reported STIs and its association with demographics, behaviour, and the uptake of interventions.

Methods A probability sample survey was conducted in 2013 (PCAP-2013; n=12,000) and in 2008 (PCAP-2008; n=8,000) among men and women aged 15–64. The participants completed the survey in their homes through computer-assisted face-to-face interviews and self-interviews. We describe the age-specific and sex-specific prevalence of self-reported STIs in relation to demographics, behavioural factors, and the uptake of interventions and explore associated changes since the PCAP-2008.

Results Overall, 9.4% of men and 5.3% of women reported having had an STI in 2013. This prevalence decreased from that in 2008 (15.9% in men and 8.8% in women). In 2013, self-reported STIs were mainly urethral discharge (5.8%) among men and genital ulcers (2.9%) among women. Men sought care and treatment more often than women did during their most recent experience of STI symptoms (care: 85.7% and 81.2%; treatment: 77.5% and 68.7%, respectively). Self-reported STI infections were associated with increasing age, decreasing socioeconomic status, current or previous drug use, sex with a casual partner in the last 12 months (for both sexes), sex with a same sex partner, and no condom use during the last sexual intercourse (for men), and non-indigenous status and one or more previous HIV tests (for women).

Conclusion This probability sample survey highlights a decrease in STIs for men and women in Brazil. Women carry a higher STI burden than men do. The increases in health care-seeking behaviour and treatment received when presenting symptoms are encouraging. Increasing age, casual sexual partners, and drug use are the main risk factors for STI acquisition.

P3.149 SPATIOTEMPORAL DYNAMICS OF THE HIV EPIDEMIC IN BRAZIL, 2009 TO 2014

Mariana Veloso Meireles, Ana Roberta Pati Pascom. *Department of STIS, AIDS And Viral Hepatitis/Ministry of Health of Brazil, Brasília – DF, Brazil*

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Introduction In 2015, the estimated HIV prevalence in Brazil was 0.4%. This figure has been stable in recent years, but it can mask disparities among regions. In this study we present the spatial distribution of the variation in HIV incidence rates (IR) in Brazilian municipalities from 2009–14 and assess the existence of spatial clustering of increase or decrease in these IR.

Methods We used the AIDS reporting system (Sinan) and programmatic data on Viral Load (VL) exams and ARVs. The diagnosis date used was the earliest among 1st detectable VL, 1st ARV dispensation or diagnosis date in Sinan. Annual IR were generated by municipality. To smooth the IR, we used 3 year averages and applied the local empirical Bayesian method. To assess IR time trends, we calculated the percent IR variations in the period. For spatial statistical analysis, a simple adjacency matrix was generated, and Global and Local Moran's I autocorrelation tests were applied.

Results The Global Moran's I for the IR variation was 0.42 ($p < 0.001$) which points to spatial clustering. We generated 2 maps, one for the percent IR variation and another to represent the statistically significant high-high and low-low clusters. In the 1st, we observed that most municipalities in the North (N) and Center-West (CW) present increases in the period; in the Southeast (SE), the state of Sao Paulo (SP) reveals the most relevant decreases in the country; the Northeast (NE), South (S) and some areas of the SE show mixed patterns. The 2nd map makes regional disparities even clearer. There are big clusters of increasing IR in most states of the N, and smaller ones in areas of the CW and NE. Several clusters of declining IR are seen in SP, Minas Gerais (SE), Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul (S), and areas of the NE.

Conclusion Spatial dependency in HIV IR variations in Brazil was evidenced. The methods used in this study have proved useful in monitoring spatiotemporal trends, pointing out important regional differences. Similar analysis can be performed at state and city levels, contributing to improved diagnoses of local epidemics.

P3.150 IMPORTANCE OF REGIONAL OFFICES ON THE IST PROTOCOL OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH FOR MULTIPLICATOR FORMATION AND CONTROL OF THESE INFECTIONS IN BRAZIL

Maria Vitória Ramos Gonçalves, JP Toledo, FLS Freitas, AS Benzaken.

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Departamento de Vigilância, Prevenção e Controle das Infecções Sexualmente Transmissíveis, do HIV/AIDS Brasília - DF - Brazil

Introduction According to the World Health Organisation, more than a million STIs are acquired every day. In 2012, an estimated 357 million new cases of curable STIs (gonorrhoea, chlamydia, syphilis and trichomoniasis). The care for clients with STIs is mostly performed in the Primary Care service (AB), in order to stop the signs and symptoms, preventing these infections from becoming complicated, interrupting the transmission chain as effectively and immediately as possible. After ten years of publication of the Manual on the Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, the Department of STIs, HIV/AIDS and Viral Hepatitis (DIAHV) of the Ministry of Health (MS) innovates and launches a Clinical Protocol and Therapeutic Guidelines for Integral Care for Persons with Sexually Transmitted Infections Transmissible - PCDT/IST, considering

the need to hold regional workshops for multipliers in the territories. To align and integrate prevention, care, treatment and surveillance actions in the health services, strengthen the work of health professionals in STI/HIV/Aids, according to PCDT/IST; identify the professional's abilities to perform the appropriate management of care for people with STIs; to discuss the flowcharts and protocols used in the management of STIs.

Methods Using the methodology of the problematization, which proposes the construction of knowledge, based on the reality of the participants and favours the joint reflection and the exchange of experiences. For the realisation of the workshops in the regions, the DIAHV counted on partnership of the states.

Results More than 400 professionals (doctors and nurses) from specialised services and AB were trained in four regions of the country.

Conclusion The realisation of these workshops and the interaction of the DIAHV/MS technicians with care professionals contributed to standardise the management of STIs and to qualify health care for people with STIs. These professionals were certified to multiply the workshop to their peers and send reports of actions to the state.

P3.151 THE ROUTES OF THE AIDS AND HIV INFECTION EPIDEMIC IN THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL, BETWEEN 2000 AND 2015

Mariza Vono Tancredi, CSB Domingues, A Tayra, MA Silva, MC Gianna. Centro de Referência e Treinamento DST/AIDS-SP, São Paulo - SP, Brazil

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Introduction This study analysed the HIV/AIDS epidemic trends in the state of Sao Paulo, in adults, during the period of 2000 to 2015.

Methods Trends study performed by polynomial regression model, with AIDS and HIV positive cases notification comparing by age group and exposure categories. The dependent variable were the annual number of cases, in each of the studied categories, and the independent variable was the time, (calendar years), concerning the study period. The goodness of fit via r^2 and $p < 0.05$ were used to determine which models and data were most appropriate.

Results It was analysed 142,015 AIDS cases and 70 761 cases of HIV. The AIDS cases trends declined in the entire period, with speed=243 cases/year ($p=0.001$), but the HIV+ cases trends increased with speed=325 cases/year ($p=0.003$). From 2000 to 2007 AIDS decreased 30 cases/year ($p=0.024$) in the man who have sex with man (MSM) category, and only the 30–39 years group falled 26 cases/year ($p=0.003$). From 2007 to 2012 there was a growth of MSM with speed=116 cases/year ($p < 0.001$) and the 20–24 years group showed the fastest growth=38 cases/year ($p=0.001$). From 2012 to 2015, the MSM decreased 118 cases/year ($p=0.043$) and the 30–39 years group showed a greater fall rate=43 cases/year ($p=0.039$). Among the HIV infection cases in the period 2000 to 2003, the trend was increasing among MSM with speed=201 cases/year ($p < 0.001$) with the group 30–39 years growing faster=79 cases/year ($p=0.006$). Between 2003 and 2007 MSM increased 25 cases/year ($p=0.048$) and the age group 40–49 presented the highest velocity=8 cases/year ($p=0.006$). Between 2007 and 2015 the trend was increasing among MSM with speed=337 cases/year ($p=0.001$) and the

main age group was 20–24 with speed=106 cases/year, ($p=0.045$).

Conclusion There was a decreasing trend of AIDS cases and growth in HIV+, with expressive speed among young MSM. This analysis points to the need for discussions of unprotected sexual practices, combined prevention and other actions aimed to controlling the epidemic in greater vulnerability groups.

P3.152 PREVALENCE OF BACTERIAL VAGINOSIS INFECTION AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS IN WOMEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH WOMEN

MTC Duarte, MAO Ignacio, J Andrade, APF Freitas, MG Silva. *São Paulo State University, Brazil*

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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 Bacterial vaginosis (VB) in Women who Have Sex with Women (WSW).

Methods It is a cross sectional, analytical and non-randomized study with 128 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 and gynaecological exam. The diagnostic of VB was obtained through gram staining. Associations were estimated by multiple regression.

Results The prevalence of BV was 41,1% and factors associated were vaginal douching [OR=3,29 (IC:95%: 1,26–8,59) $p=0014$] and sex toys use [OR=2,34 (IC:95%: 1,00–5,50); $p=0049$].

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 VB. This study clearly shows the need for a specific health assistance to these women, promoting prevention and education in a holistic approach.

P3.153 SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN CONGENITAL SYPHILIS CASES AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INFECTIOUS SYPHILIS IN ENGLAND

Martina Furegato, Helen Fifer, Hamish Mohammed, Ian Simms, Louise Logan, Noel Gill, Andre Charlett, Gwenda Hughes. *Public Health England, London, UK*

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Introduction There has been a rapid rise in infectious syphilis (IS) diagnoses in England since 2011 but congenital syphilis (CS) is rare. In 2016, 3 CS cases were diagnosed in geographically dispersed areas of England. Unusually, their mothers had tested negative at first trimester antenatal screen (screen-negative), indicating syphilis acquisition during pregnancy. Simulation modelling using historical CS cases indicated an event probability of 3%. We investigated the spatial and temporal relationship between screen-negative CS cases and IS epidemiology in the affected areas.

Methods Data from 01/2011-06/2016 were obtained from GUMCADv2, the national electronic surveillance system.

England was divided into 3 syphilis epidemiological areas (SEAs): wider incident areas (WIAs; the 3 affected and immediate surrounding counties); endemic areas (with established epidemics in men who have sex with men-MSM) and non-incident non-endemic areas (NINEAs). Time-series analysis (TSA) was used to estimate IS outliers by gender, sexual orientation and SEA. Associations between IS characteristics and SEA (WIAs vs. NINEAs) were assessed using Pearson's chi-square and Kruskal-Wallis tests. Mothers of CS cases were excluded from analyses.

Results In 2011–2016, IS rates/100,000 in WIAs rose in heterosexual women (1.3–3.0) and MSM (8.9–13.9) but fell in heterosexual men (3.7–3.0). In NINEAs, rates rose in heterosexual women (1.6–1.9), MSM (5.0–10.8) and heterosexual men (2.7–3.2). On TSA, IS cases significantly exceeded expected bounds in 2016 in heterosexual women in WIAs; no exceedance was seen in NINEAs. In 2016, heterosexual women with IS were more likely to be UK-born in WIAs than in NINEAs (78% vs. 39%; $p<0.001$). A greater proportion of MSM were bisexual in WIAs than in NINEAs (11% vs. 8%; $p<0.001$).

Conclusion Increased syphilis transmission in some sexual networks of MSM and a higher proportion of bisexual men in WIAs may have created more opportunities for IS acquisition in women. Efforts to raise awareness of the potential risk of acquiring syphilis during pregnancy are needed.

P3.154 CLONAL SPREAD OF AZITHROMYCIN RESISTANT NEISSERIA GONORRHOEAE IN CANADA (2014–2015)

¹I Artin, ¹P Sawatzky, ²B Lefebvre, ³V Allen, ⁴P Naidu, ⁵L Hoang, ⁶G Horsman, ¹MR Mulvey. ¹Public Health Agency of Canada, Winnipeg, Canada; ²Laboratoire De Santé Publique Du Québec, Ste-Anne-De-Bellevue, Canada; ³Public Health Ontario, Toronto, Canada; ⁴Alberta Health Services, Edmonton, Canada; ⁵British Columbia Centres For Disease Control, Vancouver, Canada; ⁶Saskatchewan Disease Control Laboratory, Regina, Canada

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Introduction Neisseria gonorrhoeae have acquired resistance to many antimicrobials including third generation cephalosporins and azithromycin, which are the current co-therapy recommended by the Canadian STI guidelines for gonorrhoea treatment. Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) to azithromycin and molecular sequence types were determined for N. gonorrhoeae circulating in Canada.

Methods Between 2014 and 2015, N. gonorrhoeae strains isolated by Canadian provincial public health laboratories were submitted to the National Microbiology Laboratory (NML) ($n=4,720$) for azithromycin MIC determination (resistance MIC ≥ 2.0 mg/L) by agar dilution. N. gonorrhoeae multi-antigen sequence typing (NG-MAST) was used for molecular typing.

Results Azithromycin resistance was identified in 3.3% (127/3,809) and 4.7% (198/4,190) of N. gonorrhoeae in 2014 and 2015, respectively, a significant increase since 2013 ($p<0.001$). MICs ranged from 2 to 16 mg/L. The most common sequence types identified in 2014 were ST10451 ($n=40$), ST10567 ($n=38$) and ST11765 ($n=10$). ST11765 is closely related to ST10451, differing by 1 bp in the por allele. In 2015, the prevalent sequence types were ST12302 ($n=110$), ST10451 ($n=34$) and ST9047 ($n=23$). ST10451, identified in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, was newly identified in 2014 and also identified in 2015. ST10451 is related to ST1407 (differing by 1 bp in the por allele) which is an internationally-