tested for HIV in the past 12 months and 4% ever been tested for HIV, 50.25% reported using a condom at last transactional sex.

**Conclusion**
The prevalence of syphilis was high among female sex workers and majority of them were treated for syphilis. Achieving good treatment coverage therefore will help not only to reduce syphilis incidence but also HIV disease burden in the high risk population and general population since the relationship between syphilis and HIV is well established. This study has shown syphilis continues to be highly prevalent among female sex workers and targeted intervention programs need to focus on curable STI like syphilis.

**Identification of Superoxol Negative Neisseria gonorrhoeae Isolates Over 25 Years in Argentina**

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**Introduction**
Isolation of Neisserias and other related microorganisms from genital and extra genital sites require the identification of clinically important isolates and represent a challenge in low-complexity clinical microbiology laboratories. A presumptive *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (Ng) identification includes the Superoxol test (Spx) among others. Ng produces levels of catalase activity that are stronger than others *Nissereia spp.* Spx is a simple and inexpensive test that uses 30% hydrogen peroxide as a reagent. Superoxol reaction with Ng is typically “explosive” compared to weaker reactions of other species. The objective is to report the finding of *N. gonorrhoeae* superoxol test negative over 25 years in Argentina.

**Methods**
We studied 8047 isolates derived from the GASPP-AR for susceptibility studies between 1990 and 2015. Presumptive identification of isolates was made on the colonies that developed in selective medium. All isolates were confirmed by carbohydrate utilisation and/or coagglutination with monoclonal antibodies and/or mass spectrophotometry (Bruker Daltonik). For Spx a positive result was defined as abundant production of bubbles occurring within two to three seconds of starting emulsification. A negative reaction was defined by weak or delayed bubbling after three seconds. Pulsed field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) was carried out using NotI enzyme.

**Results**
Out of the total isolates studied, 99.9% (8038/8047) showed a positive Spx; however 9 isolates were Spx negative. These isolates came from 5 different regions of the country and have been appearing since 2010. They were characterised as serogroup WII/III with 3 different susceptibility patterns corresponding to three different non-related PFGE profiles.

**Conclusion**
This work confirms the reliability of the Spx for the presumptive identification of Ng. Since several clinical laboratories in developing countries use only presumptive tests for Ng identification, is important to alert about these atypical isolates circulating in our country. It is important to be aware of using complementary tests for identification.