a sustained low prevalence of TDR to the NRTIs, recent accumulation of resistance associated to the NRTIs and reduction to NNRTIs over the years. The time trend of TDR observed, seem to reflect changes in antiretroviral therapy in Brazil over time. HIV-1 subtype B was the most prevalent in the study, but the increasing prevalence of subtype C and the identification of others non-B and recombinants infections, suggest the recent introduction and spreading of these viruses, respectively south Brazil and African countries in Rio de Janeiro.

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HEPATOTOXICITY AND ANAEMIA CO-MORBIDITY IN TREATED AIDS PATIENTS IN FUNDONG SUB DIVISION IN THE NORTHWEST REGION OF CAMEROON

Introduction Hepatotoxicity and anaemia are relevant adverse effects of ART and can cause interruption of therapy and death. However, there is dearth of information on hepatotoxicity and anaemia co-morbidity especially in rural areas. The aim of the study was to identify the prevalence of Hepatotoxicity and Anaemia co-morbidity among HIV treated patients.

Methods A total of 150 drug naïve patients visiting the day hospital in Fundong District Hospital were recruited into the study from January-March 2015 and follow up for 18 months. Baseline and 18 months levels of CD4 counts, alanine transaminase(ALT), and aspartate transaminase(AST) and Haemoglobin concentration(Hb) were determined. HIV was diagnosed using Alere determine HIV rapid test kit and Bioline or other nucleic acid tests (NAT) kits. Hb, ALT and AST counts were determined by colometric enzymatic reaction using the urit 3300 machine and classified based on age and sex.

Results The majority of patients were female 115 (76.7%) and belonged to the <30 years age range 48 (32%). The prevalence of anaemia decreased from 86 (57.3%) to 69 (45.6%) at the end of the study period. In all 46 (30.7%) patients had hepatotoxicity and anaemia co-morbidity which was higher in the age group <30 years 30 (41.7%) and in female 37 (32.2%). A total of 1 (0.7%) and 10 (6.7%) patients develop severe hepatotoxicity using ALT and AST respectively. The prevalence of hepatotoxicity was higher in male (31.4% and 62.9%) and in the age group 30–39 years (29.5% and 68.2%) for ALT and AST, respectively. The prevalence of anaemia and elevated AST and ALT was higher in persons belonging to the age group <30 years 30 (41.7%) and in female 37 (32.2%).

Conclusion Hepatotoxicity especially Grades 1–2 and not anaemia is a significant adverse effect of ART upon time.
changes. Our objective is to report a case of Rhodococcus pneumonia in a HIV patient.

**Methods** 29 year old male, from Rio de Janeiro, cocaine user. Presented in Mar/16 with productive cough and hemoptysis, high fever, weight loss, sweating, right pleuritic pain and dyspnea. In Apr/16, he was treated for bacterial pneumonia. Symptoms persisted and by the end of May/16, pulmonary TB was suspected. AFB were detected in sputum. GeneXpert test was negative. Chest x-ray showed multiple cavitations in right upper lobe. In June/16 RHZE was started. Three days later, he presented with abdominal pain, vomiting and diarrhoea and was hospitalised. RHZE was suspended and HIV diagnosis was made at this time. On admission, he was febrile (38.1°C), tachypneic and pale; cracking rales in the upper 1/3 of the right lung. Liver function tests were normal. RHZE was reintroduced. FBC showed mild anaemia and leucocytosis; normal renal function. Chest x-ray revealed abscesses with thickened walls and an air-fluid level, and extensive consolidation in RUL. Because of the dissociation between sputum smear microscopy and GeneXpert results, rhodococcus infection was suspected and levofloxacin was started. Blood cultures showed growth in 3 samples and Gram staine was suggestive of corynebacteria. Rhodococcus was identified by Coryne API. Chest CT showed ground-glass infiltrate, and sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim for PCP was initiated. The patient was afebrile after 72 hours of levofloxacin and rifampicin. He was discharged and is currently well, followed at the outpatient unit.

**Discussion and conclusion** The case was suggestive of TB but was confirmed as Rhodococcus. Because it is rare, it can lead to delayed diagnosis, inadequate therapy and increased mortality. It is important to investigate rhodococcosis in HIV patients with TB criteria, especially in case of dissociation between smear microscopy and GeneXpert.

**P2.27 HIGH SATISFACTION WITH AND LOYALTY TO GETCHECKEDONLINE.COM AMONG FIRST-TIME USERS OF AN ONLINE STI TESTING SERVICE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA**

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**Introduction** Positive user experiences are key to trust and repeated use of online services (known as e-Loyalty). GetCheckedOnline (GCO) is an online testing service for HIV/STI where clients complete a risk assessment, print lab forms, submit specimens at a lab, and retrieve results online (if negative) or by phone. We surveyed GCO clients on their perceptions of using the service.

**Methods** We invited first-time GCO users (who consented to be contacted for research) to complete an anonymous online survey 2 weeks following reporting of test results. Survey questions were analysed descriptively and included demographics, survey reason for test, and how participants heard about GCO. Satisfaction, convenience, ease of use, and e-Loyalty (intention to use again, recommend to others) were measured using 5-point Likert scales and collapsed (low to neutral vs high responses).

**Results** Between July 2015-Sept 2016, 23% of 1099 first-time GCO users consented to be contacted for research and 136/208 (65%) of users contacted agreed to participate in the survey. Participants had a median age of 33 years, 80% were white, 67% male, 43% straight, and 43% men who have sex with men. The most common testing reasons were: routine test (64%), risk event/exposure (44%) and new relationship (22%). Participants heard about GCO from clinics/health providers (38%), campaigns (26%), social media (18%), and friends or partners (13%). Almost all participants were satisfied with GCO overall (93%) and with their experience of receiving results (96%), 92% agreed GCO was convenient, 87% found GCO easy to use, and 83% rated the experience of submitting specimens as good or excellent. E-Loyalty was also high: 97% intended to use GCO again and 96% would recommend GCO to others.