

The HR-HPV incidence was 10.6% in 6 months visit and 6.5% in 12 months visit. Variables associated with HR-HPV incidence were: age  $\leq 30$  years, combined oral contraceptive use, smoking and detectable HIV viral load. The HR-HPV clearance was 31.7% and was associated with age  $> 30$  years and lymphocytes count  $> 350$  cels/mm<sup>3</sup> at enrolment. Nulliparous women had higher HR-HPV clearance rates.

**Conclusion** These findings have contributed to the knowledge about the group of women that need a more careful HPV screening, while described the association of efficient immunological response and HIV viral suppression with a lower HR-HPV incidence and increased clearance of HPV-HR.

**P3.11 BIOTYPES, BIOFILM AND PHOSPHOLIPASE C PRODUCTION OF *GARDNERELLA VAGINALIS* ASSOCIATED WITH NORMAL FLORA AND BACTERIAL VAGINOSIS**

AK Estrada-Moreno, K Cortés-Sarabia, LC Alarcón Romero, E Flores-Alfaro, N Castro-Alarcón, A Vences-Velázquez. *Autonomous University of Guerrero, Chilpancingo, Mexico*

10.1136/sextrans-2017-053264.248

**Introduction** Bacterial vaginosis (BV) is the most common vaginal infection among women around the world, characterised by the replacement of the normal vaginal microbiota by anaerobic bacteria, mainly *G. vaginalis* a Gram negative coccobacillus that is isolated in up to 98% of the cases. This bacterium is classified into eight biotypes and has several virulence factors such as the production of biofilm and phospholipase C (PLC) that are associated with gineco-obstetric complications. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate the relationship between biotypes and virulence factors with BV, which was the main objective of this study.

**Methods** 250 samples of vaginal swab were analysed; the samples were inoculated on Columbia agar for the isolation of *G. vaginalis*. We use Amsel and Nugent criteria for the classification of vaginal flora and for the diagnosis of BV. For biotyping, we use Piot *et al* 1984 classification (hydrolysis of hippurate,  $\beta$ -galactosidase and lipase). Biofilm production was performed in 96-well plates and the results were classified as non-producing ( $< 0.1$ ), moderate (0.1–0.2) and abundant ( $> 0.2$ ). We measured PLC production on skim milk agar.

**Results** We isolated *G. vaginalis* in 75% (187) of the samples, of wich 15% (37) were associated with BV whereas 60% (150) with normal flora. We identify biotypes 1 (19%), 2 (8%), 5 (16%) and 6 (57%) in BV cases, whereas in normal flora we identify the same biotypes at different frequency [1 (22%), 2 (11%), 5 (21%) and 6 (46%)]. We observed PLC production in 22% of the cases associated with BV and at 27% in normal flora. We observed that 76% of strains associated with BV were non-producers, 19% were moderate and 5% were abundant, whereas in the normal flora group was 66%, 26% and 8%, respectively.

**Conclusion:** *G. vaginalis* was isolated in 75% of the samples (15% associated with BV and 60% in normal flora). We identified biotypes 1, 2, 5 and 6 of *G. vaginalis*; the production of PLC and biofilm was similar in both study groups. We couldn't associate biotypes and virulence factors with BV.

**P3.12 FREQUENCY AND DISTRIBUTION OF *CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS* INFECTION AMONG YOUNG PREGNANT WOMEN IN ARGENTINA**

<sup>1</sup>AC Entrocassi, <sup>1</sup>L Grifes Paisan, <sup>1</sup>M Quirno Costa, <sup>1</sup>ML Gallo Vaulet, <sup>1</sup>D Sosa, <sup>2</sup>C Ramos, <sup>2</sup>J Junges, <sup>2</sup>M D'Errico, <sup>2</sup>C Varela, <sup>2</sup>E Acosta, <sup>1</sup>M Rodríguez Fermepin. <sup>1</sup>Universidad de Buenos Aires, Facultad de Farmacia y Bioquímica, Departamento de Bioquímica Clínica, Unidad de Estudios de Chlamydiae y otras infecciones del tracto genital, Argentina; <sup>2</sup>HSEMI Hospital Subzonal Especializado Materno Infantil "Ana Goitia", Avellaneda, Buenos Aires, Argentina

10.1136/sextrans-2017-053264.249

**Introduction:** *Chlamydia trachomatis* causes the most frequent bacterial Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) in the world. Previous results showed that in Buenos Aires, Argentina, adolescent pregnant women have an unusually high prevalence of this infection. Our aim was to define the frequency of *C. trachomatis* infection among pregnant women, and to describe its association pattern.

**Methods** Starting on May 2016, voluntary participation for this study was offered to every pregnant woman attending the Hospital Materno Infantil "Ana Goitia" (Avellaneda, Buenos Aires) during her routine pregnancy control. Those who accepted and signed the Informed Consent form were enrolled. Cervico-vaginal lavage and first catch urine samples were collected. Detection of *Chlamydia trachomatis* was performed using Real Time PCR. This preliminary report shows the results for the first four months of a two years study, which is still ongoing.

**Results** One hundred and nineteen pregnant women aged between 14 and 39 years-old were enrolled, with a mean age of 22.85 years-old. Sixty four (53.78%) of them were younger than 22 years-old. *C. trachomatis* infection was detected on 22 (18.49%) women. The majority of the chlamydia infected patients (76.19%) were 21 years-old or less, which is statistically significant related to the age distribution of the whole analysed group OR: 3,27 (1.11–9.62)  $p < 0.05$ . Eleven out of 16 *C. trachomatis* infected patients (68.75%) were associated to lack of inflammatory reaction on vaginal content.

**Conclusion** The frequency of *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection on the analysed group was high, and was also significantly associated to the age of the studied women, being higher on women younger than 21 years-old (25%) than on the older ones (9.09%). This evidence supports the need of assessing the addition of the detection of *C. trachomatis* infection to routine pregnancy control of younger women in Argentina.

**P3.13 HIGH-RISK PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTION AND CERVICAL CANCER AMONG WOMEN LIVING WITH HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS: BRAZILIAN MULTICENTRIC STUDY**

<sup>1</sup>Angelica E Miranda, <sup>2</sup>Mariangela F Silveira, <sup>3</sup>Ana Gabriela Travassos, <sup>4</sup>Teresinha Tenorio, <sup>5</sup>Isabel Cristina Chulvis do Val, <sup>6</sup>Leonor Lannoy, <sup>7</sup>Hortensio S Mattos-Junior, <sup>8</sup>Newton S de Carvalho. <sup>1</sup>Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo – Vitória – ES, Brazil; <sup>2</sup>Universidade Federal de Pelotas, Pelotas – RS, Brazil; <sup>3</sup>Universidade Estadual da Bahia, Salvador – BA, Brazil; <sup>4</sup>Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Recife – PE, Brazil; <sup>5</sup>Universidade Federal Fluminense, Niterói – RJ, Brazil; <sup>6</sup>Unidade de Saúde Mista da Asa Sul, Brasília – DF, Brazil; <sup>7</sup>Laboratório São Marcos, Vila Velha – ES, Brazil; <sup>8</sup>Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba – PR, Brazil

10.1136/sextrans-2017-053264.250

**Introduction** Although HPV infections can clear spontaneously, persistence of high-risk-HPV is a risk factor for cervical cancer