P295 PREVALENCE OF STIS AMONG NEPALESE WOMEN POPULATION

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Background Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) cause considerable morbidity worldwide, especially among women of reproductive age. Data on STI prevalence in Nepal are limited, and prevention and control programs have focused primarily on HIV infection. According to national reports, the estimated prevalence of HIV infection was 0.2 - 0.3% in 2013. In high-risk populations, however, there has been observed a concentrated HIV epidemic with an infection prevalence of 1.7 - 18.3%. So far, data on other STIs from Nepal are mostly derived from hospital or health-camp records or from high-risk populations.

Methods A population-based study of non-pregnant women with age 15 years and above, who were married or had a history of marriage in the past, residing in rural communities in Nepal. Data on sociodemographic characteristics, reproductive history, and genitourinary symptoms were collected, and a gynecological examination was also conducted. Cervical samples were analyzed by real-time PCR for *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, *Chlamydia trachomatis*, and *Trichomonas vaginalis* and HPV, and a serum sample was analyzed for syphilis, hepatitis B virus (HBV) and HIV infection by serology.

Results Of 3570 eligible women, 73% participated. Trichomoniasis, *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection, HPV and HBV infection, and syphilis were detected in 7.2%, 1.2%, 11.4%, 1.7%, and 1.5% of the women. None had gonorrhea or HIV infection. Of those with genitourinary symptoms, 9.4% had a curable STI. Vaginal discharge classified as abnormal by gynecological examination, but not self-reported discharge, was significantly associated with laboratory diagnosis of a curable STI. Risk factors for trichomoniasis were reproductive age and high cast/ethnicity. Due to low prevalence, risk factors for other STIs could not be accurately determined.

Conclusion We observed a high prevalence of HPV infection followed by trichomoniasis, while other STIs were rare among women in rural Nepal. There was no association between genitourinary symptoms and laboratory-confirmed STIs.

Disclosure No significant relationships.

P299 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS AT GABRIEL TOURE TEACHING HOSPITAL, BAMAKO, MALI

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Background Sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) remain a major public health problem in Africa. Indeed, they carried high morbidity and mortality in this region. The study aimed (1) to estimate the prevalence of STIs/genital infections in gynecological

admissions at Gabriel Toure Teaching Hospital; (2) assess the association between HIV and STIs/genital infections.

Methods We carried out a cross-sectional study using a gynecological admissions database at Gabriel Toure Teaching Hospital, from January 1st, 2006 to December 31st, 2010. We estimated the prevalence of STIs and genital infections. A multivariate logistic regression model was used to estimate the Adjusted Odds Ratios (aOR) of HIV infection and risk factors with 95% Confidence Interval (95%CI). STIs and genital infections were the main exposure variables.

Results Among 9112 women admitted in a gynecological unit, 2240 women have laboratory test. Of these, STIs (*Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Trichomonas vaginalis*) prevalence were 7.8%, genital infection such as *Candida albicans* (CA) represented 40.0%, bacterial vaginosis (*G. vaginalis*, *U. urealiticum* and *M. hominis*), 36.2%, while *E. coli*, *Enterobacter* and *Enterococcus* represented together 3.8%. STIs prevalence was higher in women aged 20 to 40 years old compared to adolescent (<20 years) and older women (>40), 6.0% vs 1.9%, respectively. A same figure was observed with non-STIs. We noted a higher prevalence of STIs in cervicitis cases (11.8%). According to HIV status, CA was the main infection observed with a frequency of 60.0% in HIV+, 51.8% in HIV- and 36.3% in undetermined HIV status. The main risk factor associated with HIV infection was polygamous couple compared to monogamy (aOR = 4.87; 95%CI: 1.02 - 23.22).

Conclusion Women aged 20 to 40 years old carry the highest burden of genital infection at Gabriel Toure Teaching Hospital. CA was the most associated with HIV infection.

Disclosure No significant relationships.

P300 NEIGHBORHOOD VIOLENT CRIME AND HIV TRANSMISSION RISK: A TEMPORAL AND SPATIAL EXPLORATION OF THEIR ASSOCIATION

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Background Experiencing violence, both exposure and victimization, has been associated with negative health outcomes including increased mental health problems and sexual risk behaviors. This ecological analysis aimed to explore the ecological relationship between aggregate violent crime and HIV transmission risk at the census tract level, including effects of spatial dependence.

Methods Violent crime data reported with address of the incident by the Baltimore Police Department as well as HIV viral load information for those with reported addresses and a viral load of >400 copies/mL collected by the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene were geocoded and aggregated to the census tract level. Community viral load (CVL) was calculated as the prevalence of uncontrolled viral