months (immediate post-CVR) and 3–6 months (sustained post-CVR) relative to the 1-month visit (pre-CVR).

**Results** Between April 2016 to November 2017, 151 women (median age 27 y) were enrolled and 122 (81.9%) initiated CVR; 30 (24.6%) were HIV-infected. Six women (4.9%) had BV at the pre-CVR visit. Over a median duration of follow-up of 4.7 months, BV incidence/recurrence was 10.2% at the immediate post-CVR visit and 7.1% over the sustained post-CVR visits. In a model combining CVR arms that adjusted for age and unprotected sex, we observed a non-significant increase in BV incidence/recurrence immediately post-CVR (adjusted OR = 2.5 (0.9, 7.2), after which BV returned to a level comparable to CVR insertion (AOR=1.2 (0.8, 1.9).

**Conclusion** Cumulative incidence of recurrent BV in the 6 months after CVR initiation is lower than historically reported rates in prospective studies, which are typically in ≥50% range. Concomitant incidence of vulvovaginal candidiasis, however, requires further study. The CVR should be considered for potential long-term optimization of the vaginal environment.

**Disclosure** No significant relationships.

---

**P370** PREVALENCE OF CHLAMYDIA, GONORRHOEA, *M. GENITALIUM AND T. VAGINALIS* IN THE GENERAL POPULATION OF SLOVENIA, 2016–2017

1Irena Klavs*, 2Maja Milavec, 2Tanja Kustec, 2Marta Grgić, 2Darja Lavtar, Metka Zaletel, Andrej Golle, Darja Lavec, Mirko Zdovc, Robert Stempel College of Public Health, Ljubljana, Slovenia; 3National Institute of Public Health, Communicable Diseases Centre, Ljubljana, Slovenia; 4National Institute of Public Health, Ljubljana, Slovenia; 5National Laboratory of Health Environment and Food, Maribor, Slovenia

Background To inform sexually transmitted infections (STIs) prevention and control, objective of the second National Survey of Sexual Lifestyles, Attitudes and Health was to estimate the prevalence of *Chlamydia trachomatis*, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, *Mycoplasma genitalium* and *Trichomonas vaginalis* infections.

Methods A survey of the general population aged 18–49 was conducted in 2016–2017. We used stratified two-stage probability sampling from the Central Population Registry. Survey respondents were invited to contribute first void urine specimens for testing for *C. trachomatis* and unlinked anonymous testing for other STIs to obtain population prevalence estimates. Specimens were tested for *C. trachomatis* with specific real-time PCR targeting both cryptic plasmid and bacterial chromosome. Positive results were confirmed by Sanger sequencing of the amplicon. Other STIs were detected by commercially available multiplex PCR (FTD Urethritis plus, Fast-track Diagnostics). To avoid false negative results, the human housekeeping gene was amplified in all tested samples.

Results Urine specimens from 452 men and 635 women (56.4% of all survey respondents) were tested for chlamydia. Overall weighted prevalence was 0.5% (95% CI 0.1% to 1.4%) in men and 1.7% (95% CI 0.9% to 3.1%) in women. Age-specific prevalence was the highest among 18–24 years old (men: 2.8%; 95% CI 0.9% to 8.5%; women: 4.7%; 95% CI 1.6% to 10.7%). Urine specimens from 430 men and 593 women (53.0% of all survey respondents), were tested for other STIs. No infections with *N. gonorrhoeae* were found. Weighted prevalence estimate for *M. genitalium* was 0.5% (95% CI 0.2% to 1.5%) in men and 0.3% (95% CI 0.0% to 0.9%) in women. Parasite *T. vaginalis* was detected in one woman only. Corresponding weighted prevalence was 0.2% (95% CI 0.0%–0.9%).

Conclusion The prevalence of *C. trachomatis* infection in the general population of Slovenians aged 18–24 was substantial. The other three STIs were relatively rare.

**Disclosure** No significant relationships.