Background The COVID-19 pandemic persisted for most of 2020 and, although the government initially canceled thousands of events, the need for adaptation forced many of them to go online. Through various digital platforms, people found new ways to deal with social distance and, at the same time, to promote events.

Methods A two-step approach was used for this analysis: 1) creation of a data collection form using Google Forms, and 2) transfer of data from the form to a spreadsheet using Google Spreadsheets.

Results The Ministry of Health of Brazil (MoH Brazil) started hosting webinars and virtual meetings. Between July and December 2020, MoH Brazil held four thematic webinars focusing on the Young Key Populations (YKP). As a result, more than 600 YKP were trained to deal with social vulnerabilities, especially with mental health and behavioral issues.

Conclusion The use of this post-event databank will help governments to identify ways to move forward with the presentation of information and to organize trainings based on YKP interests. These webinars also represent a virtual safe space that engage the youth in a healthy discussion regarding social protection measures that are adapted to the covid-19 context.

P424 RAPIDLY RISING EPIDEMIC OF AFRICAN PLASMID/BLATEM-1 IN PENICILLINASE-PRODUCING NEISSERIA GONORRHOEA FROM GUANGDONG, CHINA

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Background Our previous study showed a recent increase in the incidence of African-type penicillinase-producing *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (PPNG) in Guangdong, China. The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence and molecular epidemiology of African plasmid in PPNG isolates in Guangdong in two time frames, 2013–2015 and 2018–2019.

Methods A total of 864 isolates were collected in two cities in Guangdong. Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) of seven antimicrobials were determined by the agar dilution method. The molecular epidemiological characteristics were determined by PPNG and tetracycline-resistant *N. gonorrhoeae* (TRNG) plasmids typing, Sanger sequencing of TEM β -lactamase (*bla*TEM) genes, *NG_porB* gene and *N. gonorrhoeae* multiantigen sequence typing (NG-MAST).

Results Investigation by PCR showed that 31.02% (268/864) of the isolates were PPNG, of which 53.36% (143/268) contained the TRNG plasmid. The *bla*TEM genes of PPNG isolates were carried by African increased (18.42% to 66.67%), Asian decreased (81.58% to 28.89%), and Toronto/Rio increased (0 to 4%) plasmids. Further plasmid typing showed that PPNG isolates consisted of three major clusters, namely African plasmid/*bla*TEM-1 (128/268, 47.76%), Asian plasmid/*bla*TEM-135? (59/268, 22.01%), and Asian plasmid/*bla*TEM-1 (57/268, 21.27%). The percentage of isolates with the *bla*TEM-1-carrying African plasmid as predominant plasmid increased significantly from 13.16% (5/38) in 2013 to 66.67% (60/90) in 2019. Among the isolates carrying the African plasmid possessing *bla*TEM-1, NG-MAST sequence type (ST) 5061, ST1927, ST17748 and *NG_porB* type 8, 13, 11, 12 were found to be the predominant STs in both periods, respectively, but which showed differences in two cities in two periods.

Conclusions The proportion of African plasmid/*bla*TEM-1 PPNG has continuously increased since 2013, in association with clonal spread, which might contribute to the rising gonorrhoea epidemic in Guangdong. The possibility that African plasmid/*bla*TEM-1 was acquired requires careful follow-up and continuous monitoring of African plasmid/*bla*TEM-1 to ascertain whether it constitutes a step towards evolutionary change.

P425 PREVALENCE OF NEISSERIA GONORRHOEA IN INDIA: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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Background This paper provides an update the current state of knowledge on the status of *C. trachomatis* (CT) in India. CT is one of the most common Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) in the world, yet evidence on the burden in developing countries, as India is scarce.

Results This paper includes all the studies containing *C. trachomatis* testing that were identified in the literature search for the literature review on gonorrhea in India. The papers were included from PubMed, EMBASE and Google Scholar. The studies that contained data on CT were considered for further inclusion. Studies were included in this review if they contained *C. trachomatis* testing data

Results This paper provides 31 new studies that were not featured in the previous review. Prevalence of CT in the included studies ranges from 0.4% to 29%. The studies are classified in four patient categories namely: OPD and STI clinic attendees, Commercial sex workers and their clients, Men who have sex with men and Trans genders and population groups. The most commonly reported testing method was PCR. This paper helps to provide a broader picture regarding *C. trachomatis* in India by providing prevalence levels for some groups of high relevance for STIs, like Commercial Sex Workers (CSW) and Men who have Sex with Men (MSM). This review provides more ample background in the CT burden in India among the most vulnerable and fringe groups. This paper also raises the issue of referencing of research papers on STIs in India to facilitate review and research on the matter

P426 BURDEN OF C. TRACHOMATIS IN INDIA, AN UPDATE ON EVIDENCE FROM THE LITERATURE

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