

to describe the patterns of dyslipidemias and prevalence of hypocholesterolemia. Log-binomial regression methods were used to determine the independent factors associated with hypocholesterolemia.

Findings: Hypocholesterolemia was identified in 140/323 (43.3%, 37.9–48.8) of adults with Pulmonary TB with a high prevalence among those at diagnosis, 51/91 (56.0%, 45.8–66.3) but a lower prevalence among those who were at completion of treatment: 19/59 (32.2%, 20.9–44.3). On multivariate analysis, male gender (PR **1.57**, 95% CI: 1.16–2.06), diabetes (PR **1.37**, 95% CI: 1.05–1.78) and duration of anti TB treatment (**1.12**, 1.07–1.20) were associated with hypocholesterolemia. There was no significant association between HIV infection status, presence of cavities on chest xray and hypocholesterolemia at diagnosis and during anti TB treatment in this study.

Interpretation: The overall prevalence of hypocholesterolemia among participants was high. Males with Pulmonary Tuberculosis are 60% more likely to develop hypocholesterolemia. Diabetes being found as a factor associated with hypocholesterolemia may be a chance finding. It will necessitate further evaluation in larger studies.

There is need for further research in dyslipidemias in TB patients and policy improvements regarding assessment of these Lipids and nutritional management.

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Eso viene de por ahí' Community Perception of Zika and Mosquito-borne Virus in Puerto Rico

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Background: A massive public health response from the US and in Puerto Rico has resulted from a recent outbreak of the Zika virus, with investment in education and surveillance programs combined with tactical assistance in preventing the disease. Little is known, however, about how community residents feel about, prevent, and think and plan around Zika. The purpose of this study was to elucidate salient themes in communities of Puerto Rico that experienced outbreaks in 2016, and to better understand and evolve conceptual models around Zika.

Methods: We followed a Rapid Qualitative Inquiry procedure to ascertain context, priorities, concepts, and narratives of community experience with Zika, mosquitoes, and the viruses they transmit. Interviews were conducted in several regions of Puerto Rico in collaboration with selected community health centers (CHC). In total, 66 participants (including CHC staff and patients) were interviewed with an interview guide informed by the medical ecological theoretical model. Thematic analysis was conducted through daily debriefings with the data collection team, and through content analysis and modeling using Dedoose, a web-based qualitative analysis software.

Findings: Participants noted that, on the ground, Zika was not perceived as an urgent condition, especially compared with the

personal experience of Chikungunya infection or Dengue fever, which are perceived to cause much more pain and suffering. The lack of personal and community priority for Zika led participants frequently to mention that the attention around Zika in the media was disproportionate with their experience, a dissonance often generating notions of conspiracy and collusion. Conceptual models of Zika were often enmeshed within notions of the environment and environmental contamination. In the end, many participants saw the promoted prevention strategies (e.g., family planning, long sleeves, use of mosquito repellents) surrounding Zika as impractical.

Interpretation: Frequently communities in Puerto Rico are not prioritizing Zika because, compared with other health and social conditions in their area, Zika is perceived as less important and less critical from an experiential perspective. Reaction to public health campaigns around Zika awareness and prevention may not have the desired outcome intended, since many do not share the priority around Zika that the materials assume.

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Surviving Ebola in Sierra Leone: A community's Experience During and After the Epidemic - A Qualitative Study

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Background: The 2014–2016 Ebola epidemic - a complex public health crisis with various sociological, ecological, and environmental drivers - devastated populations throughout West Africa. Due to its high mortality rate and infectious nature, most Ebola research to date has focused on healthcare response and interventions; however, little is known about the experiences of Ebola survivors and communities. This qualitative study aimed to better understand the lived experience of community members, including children, during and after the Ebola epidemic in Sierra Leone.

Methods: During June 2016, we conducted three focus group interviews and one in-depth interview with a local nurse in Calaba Town, a rural community outside of Freetown. The vice principal from a local school was present and assisted with Krio (local language) translations when necessary. Interviews were recorded, transcribed, and coded verbatim using a modified constructivist grounded theory methodology.

Findings: During the Ebola epidemic, feelings of fear, confusion, suffering, loss, and isolation were part of daily life. Children were isolated indoors away from friends, unable to attend school. Instead their days consisted of domestic chores and listening to government-sponsored educational radio programs. Meanwhile, caretakers and parents struggled to provide basic necessities, including food, due to job loss and inability to earn an income. During lockdown periods, families could not even leave homes to fetch water. Health workers were caught between desire to provide service to the public and fear of acquiring Ebola. Sierra Leone was declared Ebola-free in March 2016; however, the