

**PP-166** Assessing the knowledge, attitude, perception and acceptability of microbicides by female undergraduates in a tertiary institution in Nigeria

T.M. Ola<sup>1,2\*</sup>, O.S. Adeyemi<sup>2</sup>. <sup>1</sup>University of Ado-Ekiti, Nigeria, <sup>2</sup>Sound Health Development Initiative (SHIN), Nigeria

**Description of the problem:** Assessing the knowledge, attitude, perception and acceptability of microbicides by female undergraduate students as HIV/AIDS prevention measure seems essential and appropriate as the majority of female undergraduate students engage in transactional sex as a means of sustaining themselves. Microbicides as a woman-controlled method may reduce women's susceptibility to STIS including HIV/AIDS.

**Activities carried out and results obtained:** Sound Health development Initiative (SHIN) is a Non-governmental organization that began in 2006 in Ekiti State in response to a significant increase in HIV positive patients. The area served includes all the Local Government Areas (LGAs) in the State. The project was carried out at the University of Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State. In order to achieve this aim, SHIN staff organized workshops and sensitization seminar series with female undergraduate students who are in the final year at the Department of Sociology and the project objective was to facilitate behavioral and attitudinal changes for accepting microbicides and microbicide trial programs. The project developed a new tool called **PMAS** – Participatory Microbicides Acceptability and Support for stimulating discussion, learning and adoption of microbicides among female undergraduate students. It consists of awareness and learning activities that facilitators do with female undergraduate students of up to 25 people in a group which enabled them make action plan for microbicides awareness, support and education of potential trial participants.

**Lessons learned:** There is still poor information on Microbicides as a potential prevention option amongst female undergraduate students. There is increased awareness and knowledge on microbicides which informs effective preparedness for Microbicide trials amongst female undergraduate students.

**Next Steps:** Educating the public about microbicides is a community level strategy that should be integrated into the national program in order to maintain and expand its success. More organizations may wish to field test **PMAS**.

**Poster Session – Sexually Transmitted Diseases**

**PP-167** The relationship between barriers and consistent use of condom among adolescents

D.S. Bais<sup>1\*</sup>, R.C. Tripathi<sup>2</sup>, W. Hassan<sup>3</sup>, V.P. Singh<sup>4</sup>. <sup>1</sup>Tongji Medical College of HUST, China, <sup>2</sup>Base Hospital, Army Medical Corps, India, <sup>3</sup>Huazhong Agriculture University, China, <sup>4</sup>Lioning Medical University, China

**Objectives:** Condoms remains the most effective protection against HIV and other sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs). This study assessed the relationship between barriers and consistent use of condom among Adolescents.

**Background:** There is continuing need for effective sexually transmitted Diseases (STD) and HIV prevention programs that discourage early onset of sexual activity and encourage protection among Adolescents who are already sexually active. Among the Adolescents Sex partners, major group that transmits HIV, the use of male latex condoms is generally low and erratic. Sexual practice and condom use barriers difference was assessed in a representative sample of 238 adolescents (mean age 18±26) enrolled and interviewed.

**Result:** The interview explored the adolescents condom use barriers, their demographic characteristics, HIV related attitudes. Adolescents noted that their major barriers experienced were that condoms reduced their sexual satisfaction. Odds of condom use among young women were lower if they were married ( $P \leq 0.001$ ), or knew their HIV status ( $P = 0.003$ ), or if they reported having had sex with their first partner because of physical force ( $P \leq 0.002$ ), having had sex as a result of a partner's insistence ( $P \leq 0.002$ ), or having had sex even when their partner did not want to ( $P = 0.009$ ). Among both male and female Adolescents, those who reported being involved in a relationship 10 or more months in duration (for women  $P \leq 0.007$  and for men  $P \leq 0.002$ ) or who believed that using condoms signified not trusting one's partner (for women  $P = 0.016$  and for men  $P = 0.007$ ) were significantly less likely to have used a condom during their sexual intercourse.

**Conclusions:** Barriers scores were associated with breakage and slippage but not consistency of condom use. To effectively promote their consistent use, it is very necessary to understand the Adolescents sexual practice, experience of barriers to condom and HIV related attitude.

**Poster Session – Paediatrics**

**PP-168** Evaluation of the complications of triple vaccine in Yazd, Iran

J. Ayatollahi<sup>1\*</sup>. <sup>1</sup>Infectious and Tropical Diseases Research Center, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran

**Objectives:** Simultaneous immunization against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis during infancy and childhood has been a routine practice in Iran. Considering the role of triple vaccine in reduction of mortality as a result of disastrous disease diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis and its known side-effects and little information on the incidence of these complications in Yazd. This study was performed to determine the complications of triple vaccine in referrals of the health centers of Yazd in 2005.

**Methods:** The descriptive strategy of this study was carried out on 245 cases from 1.5 month to 6 years old. All of them were carefully examined up to 72h for the occurrence of complication and the observed symptoms were collected in questionnaire and the data were analyzed.

**Results:** In this study fever, pain in the injection area, swelling, crying, loss of appetite, non-humorous behavior, erythema, and vomiting were 49.3%, 49.7%, 22.9%, 11.4%, 11%, 7.8%, 13% 6.5% and 18% in a total of 245.

**Conclusions:** The incidence rate of complications after injection of triple vaccine was rather high in Yazd and it is recommended to recognize the causative factors and its reduction.

**Poster Session – Parasitic Infections**

**PP-169** Global environment variability and prevalence of visceral leishmaniasis in India

S. Kumar<sup>1,2\*</sup>, R. Kumar<sup>1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>C.S.J.M. University, Kanpur, India, <sup>2</sup>Department of Microbiology, M.L.N. Medical College, Allahabad, India

Visceral Leishmaniasis is a second fatal disease declared by W.H.O. after Malaria. VL is a vector-borne anthrozoönotic disease, also known as Kala-Azar (Hindi: kala means black, azar means sickness), This is endemic in warmer part of the world covering almost 88 countries (16 developed and 72 developing). It is caused by obligate intracellular macrophage protozoan, *Leishmania*. It is most