

SP3-27 RACE AND ACCESS TO PRENATAL CARE IN BRAZIL

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Objective To measure the correlation of race/ethnicity in Brazil with coverage of prenatal consultations, taking into account the races: white, brown and black.

Materials and Methods This is an ecological descriptive study whose premise is that there is a correlation between the ethnic composition of population and quantitative coverage of antenatal care of pregnant women in the population of Brazil. The data were analysed using the coefficient of determination (R^2) and a linear trendline for the correlation. We estimated the data of the population white, black and brown, and eventually, joining the black and mulatto population, all in proportion.

Results The outcome of the graphs showed a positive correlation between coverage of adequate prenatal and increase the proportion of white population and a similar behaviour with respect to blacks. However, the mixed population to be assessed in that aspect, showed a negative correlation. By joining the black and brown has a negative correlation, however.

Conclusion It was clear how far in Brazil there are racial and socioeconomic inequalities, which play an important role in the right of access to population health.

SP3-28 IS VACCINATION AGAINST THE HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS FOR PREVENTION OF THE CERVIX UTERI CANCER INDICATED IN PAKISTAN WHERE THERE IS NO PAP SMEAR CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING PROGRAM-A PUBLIC HEALTH PERSPECTIVE?

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Introduction As reported by Globocan, in 2008, per 100 000 females: (I) in Pakistan, the estimates for cervical cancer were: (i) incidence 19.5 (11 688 cases) and (ii) mortality 12.9 (7311 deaths); and (II) in very high incidence regions as sub-saharan Africa, the annual age-standardised incidence rate was up to 56 and mortality was 41. Pakistan does not have a Pap smear cervical cancer screening program. The cervical Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) prevalence in women with normal cytology has been reported to be as follows: globally 11.7%; sub-saharan Africa 24%; Eastern Europe 21.4%; and Latin America 16%. Worldwide, the five most common HPV types were: 16, 18, 52, 31, and 58.

Method A review was conducted to estimate the prevalence of HPV in cervical tissues obtained from neoplastic and non-neoplastic samples and indications for vaccination of females against HPV infection in Pakistan.

Results Recent studies from Pakistan have shown the HPV 16/18 prevalence in the general population to be about 2.8% (N=899 married women, 15–59 years); few other studies have shown the HPV prevalence in cervical cancer to be 18%–98% (N=50–91).

Conclusion Information about the prevalence of HPV infection in neoplastic and non-neoplastic samples is sparse. Pakistan does not have a cervical cancer screening program either. More epidemiologic studies are needed to determine if ours is a low- vs a high-HPV-prevalence setting and to identify cervical cancer risk factors, before vehemently advocating the adoption of preventive measures against HPV infection using the HPV vaccine, as has been initiated in the country.

SP3-29 PREVALENCE OF STRESS REACTION AMONG TELEMARKEETERS AND PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECTS RELATED TO OCCUPATION

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Introduction It is estimated that in Brazil there are about 665 000 telemarketers, following a strong international requirement, which has built thousands of workers in recent years. The workers main complaints relate to unfavourable working conditions including strict demands on time and productivity, causing anxiety, stress and fatigue. The pathogenic potential of working conditions in telemarketing centres translates into a major public health problem. So the aim of this study was to describe the prevalence of stress reaction among telemarketers and psychosocial aspects related to the occupation.

Method This is a cross-sectional study, conducted in attendants in a telemarketing company. We used the scale and demand control and the GHQ 12.

Results 200 of the 400 call centre workers agreed to participate. Characteristics of the sample: women (73.5%), single (84.0%), black (52.0%), aged 24 years (51.5%, range 18–49 years), incomplete higher education (43.0%) and family income ranging between one and three minimum wages (42.0%). According to the occupational characteristics, the attendants worked in this business for over 7 months (56.0%) carrying fewer than 82 calls/day (59.0%) and average service time >3 min (97%). Occupational activity was considered stressful by 68% and 60% identified a relationship between symptoms and work.

Conclusion The telemarketers have high levels of stress. There is a suspicion of minor mental disorders, but only in few had definite signs.

SP3-30 CHARACTERISTICS OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE PATIENTS PRESENTING TO SECONDARY AND TERTIARY EMERGENCY ROOMS, TOCHIGI PREFECTURE, JAPAN

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Introduction Suicide rate has increased dramatically in Japan since 1998. It is important to reveal the characteristics of attempted suicide patients at emergency rooms (ERs) to prevent future suicides.

Methods Questionnaires were sent to all 74 secondary and tertiary ERs in Tochigi prefecture. Data were collected for attempted suicide patients who presented in September 2009.

Results All ERs responded to the survey. Only nine ERs had psychiatric departments. There were 81 attempted suicides (36 men, 45 women). 43% were in their 20s or 30s. Approximately half (47%) were unemployed. The majority (85%) resided with other family members. The average number of patients presenting to ERs were 3.2 for workdays and 1.6 for weekends/holidays. The most common method of suicide attempt was drug overdose (57%) followed by stabbing (18%), hanging (8%), and jumping from height (8%). Half (49%) used prescription drugs to commit suicide. The majority (59%) had presented to psychiatric departments, 38% had a history of depressive disorders in the past, and a quarter had previous suicide attempt. About half (47%) were admitted to medical or surgery departments, 33% were discharged home, and 9% died. After excluding those who died, 46% were not referred to a psychiatrist, and 39% were confirmed to have seen a psychiatrist.