predictive factor for mortality (p=0.02), HR=3.2 (1.3 to 7.7), adjusted for the other scales, gender and age (Cox).
Discussion and Conclusions Of the elders' morbidity, ADL alterations are the causes for most concern as they are already noted to be predictive for mortality after 3 years of the cohort's survival.

SP3-42 | **TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SELF-REPORTED HIV TESTING IN WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE, IN PERU 2000, 2004—2008**

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Introduction In the 26-year HIV/AIDS epidemic in Peru more than 39 682 cases of HIV and 25 533 cases of AIDS have been reported. Despite a higher concentration of the epidemic in men who have sex with men, there has been transmission to other groups and a decline in the male to female ratio of HIV infection. The objective of our study was to examine trends and factors associated with obtaining HIV testing for women of childbearing age (WCBA).
Methods We used Demographic and Family Health Surveys databases of Peru from the years 2000, and 2004 to 2008 to study trends of self-reported HIV testing. The association between HIV testing and sociodemographic and reproductive health factors was assessed using bivariate analyses and logistic regression.
Results We analysed data from 124 797 Peruvian WCBA. There was a significant difference in the number of WCBA who reported having been tested for HIV, with more than a doubling of testing between 2000 (15.3%) and 2008 (39.6%) (p<0.001). HIV testing was associated with urban residence (OR 1.96), higher educational level (OR 5.14), speaking Spanish (OR 3.10), having a partner (OR 3.21), self-perception of high risk for HIV (OR 1.41), and having had a sexually transmitted infection in the preceding year (OR 2.18).
Conclusion There has been an increasing number of WCBA who report HIV testing since 2000, but less than half of WCBA do not seek HIV testing. Major factors associated with HIV testing should be considered when planning new initiatives to increase HIV testing of WCBA.

SP3-43 | **FACTORS INFLUENCING WOMEN TO RETURN TO RECEIVE THEIR PAP SMEAR RESULTS, IN THE STATE CAPITAL OF RIO DE JANEIRO IN BRAZIL**

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Introduction Although actions for cervical cancer reduction in primary care were implemented in Rio de Janeiro in the '80s, the incidence and associated mortality are still among the highest in the country. For effective prevention it is essential women complete follow-up after their Pap smear. More information about the reasons preventing follow-up is needed.
Objective To investigate the factors that influence women not to return to receive their Pap smear result in the Brazilian Public Health System in Rio de Janeiro city, Brazil.
Material and Methods A cross-sectional study was conducted. All participants signed a consent form and 1278 women completed the protocol. The questionnaire included: socio-demographic status, self-evaluation about health status, knowledge about prevention, last Pap smear and reproductive history.

Results The percentage of women who did not return to receive the result of Pap smear was 23.1% (18.3—27.9). Schooling, marital status, race, religion and per capita income, self-evaluation about health status, knowledge about prevention, reason to perform exam, satisfaction level in medical attendance were not associated with the return for getting the results. Women who were not informed of a date to return for heir result were less likely to return than those who had been informed, 47.0% (35.9—58.4).
Discussion The results showed that the behaviour of the health professional and the infrastructure of the healthcare system can influence the return of women to receive the Pap smear result and their follow-up treatment.

SP3-44 | **PREGNANCY IN ADOLESCENCE: ALWAYS UNWANTED?**

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Introduction Studies conducted all over the world show that the rates of pregnancy in adolescence are increasing, especially in the early adolescence (10—14 years of age). Although the majority of pregnancies in this period are not desired some studies suggest that a number of them are wanted. Aims: (1) Assess the prevalence of wanted pregnancy and possible associations with socioeconomic, demographic factors and social support network in a population of pregnant adolescents (2) Verify if age should be an effect modifier in these associations.
Methods Cross sectional study conducted with pregnant adolescents regularly attending two public maternity units. A sample of 232 pregnant adolescents aged 13—20 years (mean 17.3 years) completed a self-reported questionnaire.
Results Prevalence of intended pregnancy was 46.2%. Final adjusted model showed that being married (PR 1.80, 95% CI 1.27 to 2.56) and not having friends (PR 1.48, 95% CI 1.15 to 1.90) showed association with the desire to be pregnant. Girls studying in the elementary grade and aged 12—16 years desired to be pregnant less (PR 0.57, 95% CI 0.38 to 0.88).
Conclusion Pregnancy in adolescence may not always be unwanted. Some factors, such as being married and not having any friends may have influence in these cases. Professionals dealing with adolescents should be aware of these issues in order to identify high risk situations that could be managed.

SP3-45 | **AIDS-FREE-TIME IN THE PRE AND POST-HAART ERAS IN THE SAO PAULO HIV COHORT, BRAZIL**

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Background The effect of ART used before aids diagnosis has been the object of studies. The objectives were to estimate AIDS incidence rates, median AIDS-free-time and to investigate predictor factors for progression to AIDS.
Methods Retrospective cohort study, encompassing 1879 adult patients of the HIV São Paulo Cohort, during 1988—2005. The Kaplan-Meier methods, the Cox proportional hazard model and HRs estimates were used.
Results 981 patients progressed to aids. AIDS incidence rates were 11.6 and 7.1 person-years in the 1988—1996 and 1997—2003 periods, respectively. The median time of progression from HIV infection to AIDS without treatment was 53.7 months; with ART without HAART, 90.0 months; and with HAART, over 50% of patients