

**Results** Lower socioeconomic status, lower per capita income and presence of <20 years old in the household were associated with FI. Of the four dietary patterns identified, “prudent” (dairies, cracker, fruits and meat), “traditional” (rice, beans, vegetables, bread, butter and sugar), “snack” (salty snacks, sandwich cookies and chocolate) and “western” (fast food, processed meat, eggs, sweet-drinks), FI was associated positively with “snack” and negatively with “prudent” and “traditional”. After controlling for potential confounders, FI remained associated positively with “snack” pattern and negatively with “prudent” pattern.

**Conclusion** In pregnant women, FI play an important role on the food choices. Identifying high risk groups might be useful to trace public health policies concerning nutritional education and supplementation.

**P1-145** WITHDRAWN

**P1-146** THE IMPACT OF DEDICATED DERMATOLOGY SERVICES ON THE AWARENESS OF CUTANEOUS CANCER RISK AND ON ATTITUDES TOWARDS UV EXPOSURE AMONG TRANSPLANT RECIPIENTS

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**Introduction** Skin cancers, in particular squamous cell carcinoma and basal cell carcinoma, are the most frequent malignancies in organ transplant recipients (OTR). However, it is unclear if specialist OTR dermatology clinics increase the knowledge and attitude towards ultraviolet protection.

**Methods** Using the same questionnaire on skin cancer awareness, history of ultraviolet exposure and use of protection measures before and after transplantation we compared two centres with a dedicated dermatology clinic (London) and with a fortnightly OTR dermatology clinic attended only by patients referred by the renal team (Oxford).

**Results** Overall, 288 and 274 Caucasian transplant patients from Bart's and the London NHS trust and from Oxford Radcliffe Hospitals were recruited, respectively. As expected, 57% of OTR patients in Oxford had never seen a dermatologist compared to 17% in London ( $p < 0.0001$ ). Overall, OTR patients from Oxford where no dedicated skin clinic is available reported significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) higher UV exposure, lower compliance to sunscreen use and lower knowledge on skin cancer than OTR patients from London where this facility is provided.

**Conclusions** We found that dedicated OTR dermatology clinic improve substantially skin cancer awareness and photoprotective measures. However, this study could not estimate the impact of these clinics on skin cancer incidence, morbidity and mortality.

**P1-147** FOLLOWING PUBLIC HEALTH PROTOCOLS DURING 2009 PANDEMIC INFLUENZA A (H1N1)

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Learning about monitoring of public health recommendations is very important, especially in situations as pandemic (H1N1) 2009. By this, the Health Regional Ministry of Castilla y León (Spain) carried on a study to assess the compliance with Public Health

indications of the cases studied. Protocols recommended asking for laboratory diagnostic only in cases with serious illness. We analysed requests from epidemiological weeks 44 to 50, both included, and studied different variables. In this period, 588 cases were asked for laboratory diagnostic. Only 247 (42%) applications fulfilled serious ill criterion. Most of them were men (153, 62%). The average age was 41.1 years old in serious illness (SI) and 29.5 years old in non serious illness (NSI). SI was more frequent between 15 and 44 years old and NSI between 0 and 4 years old. Pneumonia was the main reason (27%) for hospitalisation in SI and febrile syndrome (23.5%) was in NSI. 25% of SI and 2.7% of NSI ( $p$  value=0.0000) were hospitalised in the ICU. Treatment was given to 26.8% of SI and 13% of NSI ( $p$  value 0.0001). Pregnancy was more common in NSI (3%). More than 65% of SI presented any illness risk factor. Smoking, morbid obesity, Diabetes and chronic kind illness were more frequent in SI. 31% of SI and 25% of NSI were AH1N1 2009 positive. Protocols were followed by doctors in <50%. Because of this, a better understanding between Public Health and Sanitary Care System is necessary.

**P1-148** TUBERCULOSIS ATTITUDES AMONG PRISONERS AND GUARDS IN BRAZIL

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Backward Prison guards may limit the access of prisoners to health service and thus contribute to tuberculosis (TB) diagnosis and treatment delays.

**Objectives** To compare the attitudes about TB among prisoners and guards.

**Method** It was designed a cross-sectional study with 140 prisoners and 71 guards from a big male prison in Brazil. All prison guards were interviewed. Among prisoners nearly 20% were randomly selected for interview based on KAP (knowledge, attitude and practice) survey on symptoms, prevention attitudes and treatment knowledge.

**Results** Close to 100% know that TB is curable and 72% would seek treatment at a health service unit ( $p > 0.05$ ). Emotions related to the possibility of having TB differ, guards have higher proportion of thread (20% vs 8%  $p = 0.008$ ), surprise (23% vs 9%  $p = 0.008$ ), but sadness (38%) and other emotions do not vary significantly among both groups. Although nearly all would speak about their illness, the proportion of guards who would speak to several people was higher (to doctor 54% vs 18%), wife (66% vs 9%), parents (63% vs 7%), children (63% vs 4%) and other family members (58% vs 12%). Higher proportion of prisoners was acquainted with someone with TB (82% vs 58%). Also higher was the proportion that has already had TB (15% vs 3%).

**Conclusions** No differences on preventable attitudes were observed, although the guards' knowledge is higher than prisoners and their negative attitudes are low. They still have mistaken ideas about TB which can be corrected and thus improve diagnosis, treatment and prevention.

**P1-149** TUBERCULOSIS KNOWLEDGE DIFFERENCES AMONG SEVERAL PROFESSIONALS IN A BRAZILIAN CITY WITH A BIG PRISON

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**Background** As tuberculosis (TB) is highly prevalent among prisoners, it is important that health service professionals and professionals in close contact with prisoners are acquainted with diagnostic, prevention and control basic concepts.