Conclusions
In pregnant women, FI play an important role on prevention and treatment delays.

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

Methods
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 15%), wife (66% vs 9%), parents (65% vs 7%), children (65% vs 4%) and other family members (58% vs 12%). Higher proportion of prisoners was acquainted with someone with TB (52% vs 58%). Also higher was the proportion that has already had TB (18% vs 5%).

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.

P1-147 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 26.6% of SI and 15% 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.

Methods
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
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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 basics.