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P1-145 WITHDRAWN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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1,2,3,4,5 S Fernández-Aníbas,* E López-García, A Pérez-Rubio, C Ruiz-Sopena, H Marcos-Cuadrado, F Wojnarowska, C Harwood, 7C Proby, J Epidemiol Community Health August 2011 Vol 65 Suppl 1 A107

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 London and Oxford 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 London and Oxford dermatology clinics increase the knowledge and attitude towards ultraviolet protection.

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.

P1-148 TUBERCULOSIS ATTITUDES AMONG PRISONERS AND GUARDS IN BRAZIL

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S Ferreira,* H B de Oliveira, L Marin-Hlon. UNICAMP, Campinas, Brazil

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 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 positive emotions (to doctor 54% vs 18%), wife (66% vs 9%), parents (63% vs 7%) than prisoners (50% vs 17%, 9%, 7%). No differences on preventable attitudes were observed, only 13% in prison guards would tell to several people that they 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.

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

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S Fernández-Aníbas,* E López-García, A Pérez-Rubio, C Ruiz-Sopena, H Marcos-Rodriguez. Health Regional Ministry, Castilla y León, Spain

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 27% of NSI (p value=0.0000) were hospitalised in the ICU. Treatment was given to 26.8% of SI and 15% of NSI (p value=0.0001). Pregnancy was more common in NSI (5%). More than 65% of SI presented any illness risk factor. Smoking, morbidity obesity, Diabetes and chronic kind illness were more frequent in SI. 51% 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.

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

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S Ferreira,* H B de Oliveira, L Marin-Hlon. UNICAMP, Campinas, Brazil

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.