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CFAS II, in combination with its parent study will address key questions about health, diseases, associated disability, policy projections across generations of older people, who will reach the age of greatest frailty in the 2020s when the peak in numbers of 85 and over is expected.

Methods

A national cross-sectional study among pregnant women attending Brazilian public maternity units in 2009. The participants were screened for CT and Neisseria gonorrhoeae, using polymerase chain reaction in urine, and also answered a questionnaire including demographic, behavioural and clinical data.

Results

A total of 2071 (36.3%) of 2400 pregnant women selected took part in the study. Their mean age was 20.2 years (SD 2.7). Chlamydia and Gonococcus infection prevalence was, respectively, 9.3% (95% CI 8.5 to 11.1) and 1.0% (95% CI 0.6% to 1.4%). Four per cent of women infected with Chlamydia also had simultaneous Gonococcus infection. CT associated factors were being aged between 15 and 19 [OR=1.6 (95% CI 1.15 to 2.17)], first sex intercourse before 15 years of age [OR=1.4 (95% CI 1.04 to 6.24)], having had more than one sex partner in their lives [OR=1.6 (95% CI 1.15 to 2.26)], having undergone oncotic cytology more than 1 year ago [OR=1.5 (95% CI 1.08 to 2.05)], and having had gonococcal infection [OR=7.6 (95% CI 3.05 to 19.08)].

Conclusions

Health programmes need to pay attention to the need to screen for easily curable sexually transmitted infections, such as Chlamydia trachomatis, in populations that are more vulnerable and at greater risk. This study suggests that CT diagnosis should be included as part of the antenatal routine of young pregnant women, since infection prevalence found in this group was high.

Purpose

To estimate Chlamydia trachomatis prevalence and risk factors in pregnant women aged 15 to 24 in Brazil.

Methods

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Results

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Methods

A population-based cohort of 3000 adults, aged 18+, will be recruited with demographic and basic cognitive assessments. Of these, 700, aged 18–87 with 100 per decile, will be selected for comprehsive structural and functional neuroimaging [MRI and magnetoencephalography (MEG)] and neuropsychological tests. We will measure neural integrity and integration across cortical regions. On a subset of 280 adults further investigations will use functional MRI, MEG and electroencephalogram, and further behavioural testing. Formal statistical models will be used to examine the changes that occur with healthy ageing, and the reorganisation in terms of strategies and structures invoked to compensate for them. This approach offers hypothesis-driven insights into healthy ageing that are relevant to the general population.

Results

Collection of data started in Jan-11, with the initial cohort taking 2 years to recruit and a further 3 years for all detailed investigations.

Conclusions

Our research will generate a unique resource of neuroimaging and cognitive measures about change across the adult lifespan into old age of cognitive abilities such as memory, attention, emotion, language and action.

Background

As the world population is ageing, and ageing is often stereotyped as a time of mental restriction and inflexibility, individuals make flexible use of available resources, including recruiting regions and other cognitive processes. Our aim is to identify what determines successful ageing across the adult lifespan into old age of cognitive abilities such as memory, attention, emotion, language and action.

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