to the overlapping of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and transmitted diseases (TDs) as the main causes of morbidity and mortality. This study describes the distribution of avoidable mortality from the Brazilian List of Preventability (LBE) among the elderly (60–75 years) in the cities of Belo Horizonte, Porto Alegre and Recife in the years 2005–2007. Data on elderly mortality were taken from the Mortality Information System (SIM). The profile of causes of death in the three cities showed no significant differences. In all of them, LBE preventable causes of deaths were more frequent—average of 2907 deaths (60%). The NCDs accounted for 1248 deaths (83.2%). Ischaemic heart diseases was the largest cause of NCDs. Among the TDs (n=163 deaths), respiratory infections were the main cause of death. Among causes avoidable by immunisation, TB was the most prevalent. Accidents and violence were 2.2 times more frequent among men. In the three cities, traffic accidents were also prominent. Preventable deaths predominated, especially NCDs, despite there also being a significant number of deaths from TDs. The use of the LBE showed the process of epidemiological transition in the three cities. I order to reduce premature mortality among the elderly, it is essential to invest in programs and actions promoting health and prevention of both NCDs and TDs.

**P2-349** USE OF INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN ATTENDING ANTENATAL CARE AT A PRIMARY HEALTHCARE FACILITY KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA

**Introduction** Malaria is an important public health problem in Nigeria. Pregnant women are among the high risk groups for developing malaria. Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) have been shown to be an effective means of preventing malaria. A study was undertaken to assess use of ITNs among pregnant women attending Antenatal care.

**Methods** A descriptive study was conducted. A sample of 330 pregnant women attending Antenatal clinic at a Primary Healthcare center were interviewed on history of fever, use of ITNs and use of other interventions to repel or kill mosquitoes.

**Results** The mean age of respondents was 25.25 years (±6.6). More than a third 127 (39%) were in their third trimester of pregnancy. Most 273 (83%) reported having had a fever during the index pregnancy. Only 43 (13%) had any type of mosquito net. Overall 25 (7.6%) had ITNs. Pregnant women with higher levels of education were more likely to have mosquito nets than those with lower levels of education (Secondary education or higher 72% vs Primary education 14%). Most 324 (98%) of the ANC attendees used other interventions to repel or kill mosquitoes, 181 (56%) mainly used insecticide sprays.

**Conclusion** There is low utilisation of Insecticide Treated Nets by pregnant women attending Antenatal Care. Use of other interventions to kill or repel mosquitoes was higher. Antenatal Care provides an opportunity to create awareness and distribute Insecticide Treated Nets to pregnant women. Indoor Residual Spraying is likely to be acceptable as a means of vector control.