**P2-402** TB DIAGNOSTIC INTERVENTIONS IN RESOURCE POOR AREAS: THE ROLE OF SPUTUM FIXERS IN TANZANIA

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**Introduction** TB is among of the major public health problem in Tanzania. The National TB and leprosy program among of their strategy is intensive case finding which has drawbacks taking the fact that Tanzania is a developing country. The coverage of diagnostic centers is very low and some areas are located very interior that it takes hours to reach the diagnostic centers. PATH Tanzania decided to introduce a cadre called sputum fixers; these are community owned resource persons. They screen the community looking for TB suspects. These TB suspects are those with complain of cough. They fix their sputum on slides and send them to the diagnostic centers. These sputum fixers are given bicycles to transport these slides to the laboratories for analysis.

**Methods** Ten sputum fixers were identified in five districts in Tanzania whereby the sputum of suspects were fixed and sent to laboratory for analysis. Two sputum specimens were taken to the laboratory from each suspect. Any sputum positive of the two slides taken was regarded TB patients.

**Results** Out of 1195 suspects whose sputum were taken to laboratory for analysis 137(11.7%) were AFB sputum positive.

**Conclusion** Introduction of community owned resource persons (sputum fixers) helps in case identification and increase case detection and hence reducing incidence rate after proper treatment.

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**P2-403** DETERMINANTS OF BED NET USAGE IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 AND HOUSEHOLD BED NET OWNERSHIP IN BIOKO ISLAND, EQUATORIAL GUINEA

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**Background** As part of the strategies the Bioko Island Malaria Control Project has implemented in recent years, around 80,000 insecticide treated nets (ITN) were delivered to the population in children under 5.

**Methods** Data were selected from 2008 and 2009 annual surveys of net ownership in children under 5. Outcome variables were household characteristics and caregiver’s knowledge of malaria.

**Results** A total of 3210 households with 5151 children under 5 were studied. Knowledge about malaria seems an important determinant of bed net ownership.

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**P2-404** HIGH HIV PREVALENCE RATES IN A SEMI-RURAL AREA OF SOUTHERN MOZAMBIQUE: POPULATION-BASED DATA COMPARED WITH ANTENATAL CLINIC PREVALENCE ESTIMATIONS

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**Introduction** Southern African countries bear an inordinate burden of the global HIV/AIDS pandemic. Monitoring the epidemiology dynamics is critical to identify populations at greatest risk for the infection and assess the maturity of the epidemic.

**Methods** A cross-sectional population-based study was designed to determine age and sex-specific community HIV prevalence in adults aged 18–47 years old living in Manchíca district, in southern Mozambique. Study candidates were randomly selected from the Demographic Surveillance System in place at the Centro de Investigação em Saúde de Manchíca (CISM) and home-based testing was conducted. The population-based HIV prevalence results were compared with those obtained prospectively from the antenatal clinics (ANC) of Manchíca Health Center.

**Results** In total, 722 adults participated in the cross-sectional survey. The overall HIV prevalence found in adults aged 18–27 years was 23.61% (95% CI 18.13 to 29.08), increasing to 42.62% (95% CI 36.39 to 48.85) in those aged 28–37 years and to 45.31% (95% CI 39.05 to 51.56) in the 38–47 years age-group. HIV prevalence estimates were higher in men than in women, and in younger adults. The overall HIV prevalence found in the study participants was of 37.40% (95% CI 33.86 to 40.93). Analysis of the ANC data showed a HIV prevalence of 29.35% (95% CI 26.70 to 32.00) in 952 pregnant women from the same area.

**Conclusions** Our results show higher HIV prevalence in the population-based survey than in the ANC surveillance system of the same district. This raises issues as to the applicability of ANC prevalence data to estimate overall HIV prevalence, and stresses the need for innovative prevention strategies in sub-Saharan countries.

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**P2-405** SELF-REPORTED DISCRIMINATION IN EARLY ADOLESCENCE IN A BRAZILIAN BIRTH COHORT: PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS

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**Objectives** To assess the prevalence of and associated factors with self-reported discrimination among adolescents.

**Methods** Cross-sectional analyses were carried out with data from the Brazilian 1993 Pelotas Birth Cohort Study. Of the 5249 live born children, data on self-reported discrimination, socio-demographic factors and physical attributes were collected on 4452 adolescents interviewed in 2004–2005. Poisson regression was used in crude and adjusted analyses to estimate prevalence ratios (PR).

**Results** The prevalence of self-reported discrimination attributed to any reason was 16.5%. In adjusted analyses, discrimination was more likely to be reported by girls (PR=1.27, 95% CI 1.27 to 1.48); interviewer-classified blacks (PR=1.28, 95% CI 1.28 to 1.57); poor respondents (PR=1.58, 95% CI 1.23 to 2.02); those who perceived themselves as very thin or very fat (RP=1.81 and 1.54, respectively); with worse self-perceived dental appearance (PR=1.58, 95% CI 1.21 to 2.07); with
Objective To investigate the influence of Social Support for Physical Activity (PASS) and individual factors on the LPA levels in adults of a large urban center.

Methods Household survey was carried out with 4048 adults. Demographic, social determinants and health information were collected. The LPA levels were categorised into inactive, insufficiently active and active, according to the International Physical Activity Questionnaire. The PASS scale was constructed using three indicators: PASS neighbourhood, encouragement and commitments from friends and family, with responses ranging from “no” to “high support”. Associations between LPA levels and PASS were investigated using multivariable ordinal logistic regression.

Results Our study consisted of 3453 adults aged 18–69 yo (1595 men; 1858 women); 59.9% (n=2171) were classified into inactive, 23.3% (n=727) insufficiently active, and 16.8% (n=555) sufficiently active. Participants were more likely to be male (OR=1.55), no partners (OR=1.50), education level higher than nine years (OR=1.97), and highest family income (≥5 minimum wage) (OR=1.76), were more likely to be in a better level of LPA. Moreover, those participants no PASS were more likely to be in a worse LPA levels than those with highest PASS (low:OR=1.80; medium: OR=2.54; high:OR=2.73).

Conclusion Participants with highest PASS were more likely to achieve the current recommendation for LPA (≥ 150 min/week). Social Support may be an important aspect for Physical Activity interventions and some encouragement from family and friends may have a positive impact in the behaviours changes.

Perceived social support and leisure-time physical activity levels in adults living in a large urban center: Saude em Beagá study - Belo Horizonte city, Brazil

Introduction Leisure Physical Activity (LPA) is an important health determinant. Alarming rates of sedentarism are observed in world’s population.

Conclusions A high proportion of midwives are smokers themselves and many are poorly informed about effects of smoking.