Conclusions Significant numbers of children have a low or critically decreased body fat mass. This problem is very vital and has to be evaluated as a highly dangerous risk factor for health and prospective life quality of the children. It is recommended to use FMI when analysing changes in body mass. Hyperdiagnosis of adiposity occurs when BMI is used.

**P2-428** H1N1 INCIDENCE AND RATE OF COMPLICATIONS IN PREGNANT WOMEN DURING THE 2009/10 WINTER PANDEMIC

doi:10.1136/jech.2011.142976l.58

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**Introduction** Case series suggest pregnant women are at increased risk of contracting H1N1 and experiencing complications. Published studies to date have investigated symptomatic patients or ascertained serology cross-sectionally. Such studies do not allow accurate quantification of incidence and neglect mild disease when estimating complication rates. We investigated H1N1 incidence and rate of complications in unvaccinated women in Scotland during the winter 2009/10 pandemic.

**Method** We recruited 417 unvaccinated pregnant women who attended hospitals in NHS Lothian in Dec 2009-April 2010. Participants completed a research nurse-administered questionnaire, had venous blood taken and clinical outcomes were extracted from hospital records. Booking blood samples (collected routinely at 10–14 weeks gestation) were retrieved for each participant to allow testing of paired blood samples using the microneutralisation assay. Evidence of infection during pregnancy was defined as a 10-fold increase in H1N1 antibody titre between booking and delivery.

**Results** Seroconversion between booking and delivery occurred in 10.5% (95% CI 7.1% to 13.9%) with 19 of 52 unaware of acquiring infection. Self-reporting flu symptoms and asthma (but no other chronic conditions) were statistically significant predictors of infection. No significant differences were found in rates of maternal or neonatal hospital admission, critical care admission, birth weight or adverse events between those infected and uninfected.

**Conclusion** In Scotland where estimated coverage of H1N1 vaccination in pregnancy was 47.6%, relatively few unvaccinated pregnant women experienced H1N1 infection with many infected experiencing minimal symptoms. No increased risk of adverse events was detected but we have low power for this analysis.

**P2-430** WHO/TDR NEW DENGUE GUIDELINE WORKING BETTER FOR PATIENT CARE

doi:10.1136/jech.2011.142976l.60

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**Introduction** Globally Dengue has threatened to infect 3 billion people. TDR/WHO version launched the latest version of Dengue guidelines recently. In this cross sectional study, we compared clinical diagnosis of patients admitting to the hospital with WHO 1997 and TDR/WHO 2009 guidelines. To also explored strengths and weakness of the two classifications.

**Methodology** Dengue cases admitted from January 2005 to December 2007 at Aga Khan University Hospital, Pakistan were reviewed. Data were recoded using Dengue grading according to the WHO 1997 and TDR/WHO 2009 guidelines. Correlation among the three sets of disease classifications were tested statistically.

**Results** TDR/WHO 2009 in comparison to the clinical classification showed that out of 612, 24 (4%) patients did not fulfil the new classification. TDR labelled 124 (20%) patients as having Severe Disease, out of which 118 (95%) were labelled as DF; 3 (2.5%) as DHF and 3 (2.5%) as DSS by the physician. (χ² 18.7, p value 0.005) (Likelihood Ratio 17.9, p value 0.006) Comparing the new guidelines with the old, TDR labels 124 (20%) cases as Severe Disease in comparison to the 24 (4%) by WHO. (χ² 89.8, p value 0.0001) (Likelihood Ratio 92.1, p-value 0.0001) The value of 0.24 of Cramer’s V signifies that there is little association between the two classifications.

**Conclusion** TDR/WHO 2009 dengue guideline is a better version of WHO 1997 guideline as it is able to identify the critical patients early in the disease course. However, this might lead to over-estimation of disease severity which can be a restraint for developing nation’s resources.

**P2-431** MARITAL STATUS AND RISK OF HIV INFECTION IN INFORMAL URBAN SETTLEMENTS OF NAIROBI, KENYA: RESULTS FROM A CROSS-SECTIONAL SURVEY

doi:10.1136/jech.2011.142976l.61

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