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Objective The objective of this paper is to examine the association between marital status and the risk of HIV infection in the informal settlements of Nairobi. The findings from this study will inform HIV prevention programs, particularly among poor and marginalized groups in the informal settlements.

Methods Data are derived from a cross-sectional population-based survey nested in an ongoing Demographic Surveillance System (DSS) in two urban informal settlements in Nairobi city, where a total of about 60,000 individuals living 23,000 households are under surveillance. Descriptive statistics and multivariate logistic regression analysis were used to describe the characteristics of the sample, as well as to assess the association between marital status and risk of HIV infection.

Results The HIV prevalence of respondents who were divorced, separated or widowed was 27%, among those who were married was 12%, and among those who were never married was 5%. Married respondents (OR = 1.78; p value < 0.05) and those who were divorced, separated or widowed (OR = 4.06; p value < 0.001) were significantly more likely to be infected with HIV compared to respondents who were never married. Circumcision was also a significant predictor of HIV infection. Men who were circumcised (OR = 0.36; p value < 0.05) were less likely to be HIV positive compared to those who were not circumcised.

Conclusion There is need for HIV prevention interventions to adopt a more targeted approach, particularly with regard to designing and implementing programs geared towards addressing the increased risk of HIV infection among married people and those who were formerly married.
significantly had declined trends in study period (p < 0.05). Trends of age-specific incidence rates for both of pulmonary, extrapulmonary, also for male and female cases were increased as $\chi^2 = 1265$; $\chi^2 = 307.7$, p = 0.0001 and $\chi^2 = 951$; $\chi^2 = 582$, p = 0.0001, respectively. Considering the national tuberculosis standard index, smear positive notification rate was in the range of expected levels (58% - 68%), but extrapulmonary incidence rates were more than the expected level.

**Conclusion**

Regarding the higher incidence rates of tuberculosis in the southern regions of West Azerbaijan province of Iran, and despite of declined trends at some of districts at this region, it seems that more control and prevention activities are still needed, especially for the lower socioeconomic populations. Comparison of the demographic, socioeconomic status and specific incidence rates, revealed that the epidemiologic patterns of TB at this province have shifted from developing to developed countries status.

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**P2.435** SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE IN INDIANS

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**Background**

The rapidly increasing burden of noncommunicable diseases is a key determinant of global public health. Coronary artery disease (CAD) is the largest killer globally.

**Objective**

To study the distribution and the effect of specific risk factors on Coronary Heart Disease in the adult population.

**Sample size**

1101 subjects.

**Study design**

Cross sectional study.

**Study tool and Data collection**

Pre-designed and pre-tested interview in relation to smoking, passive tobacco smoking, alcohol consumption, physical activity, Blood pressure, BMI, central obesity, dietary history, mental status, diabetes, lipid profile was assessed.

**Results**

The prevalence of coronary heart disease in the total study sample came out to be 7.1 %. The prevalence in urban was significantly higher than rural 3.8% and 3.8% respectively, CHD was higher in past smokers (17.8%) than nonsmokers (7.1%), passive tobacco smoking (10.7%), hypertensive subjects 11.2% as compared to normotensive subjects 5.5%, significant difference was found between overweight (M-9%, F-20.9%) and normal subjects (M-6.7%, F-6.8%), higher prevalence was observed among subjects having central obesity (M-8.6%, F-6.4%), Non vegetarian had higher prevalence was observed among subjects having mild depression (12.1%) than normal subjects (6.5%). The prevalence was significantly higher in past smokers (17.8%) than nonsmokers (7.1%), passive tobacco smoking (10.7%), hypertensive subjects 11.2% as compared to normotensive subjects 5.5%, significant difference was found between overweight (M-9%, F-20.9%) and normal subjects (M-6.7%, F-6.8%), higher prevalence was observed among subjects having central obesity (M-8.6%, F-6.4%), Non vegetarian had higher prevalence was observed among subjects having mild depression (12.1%) than normal subjects (6.5%). The prevalence was significantly higher in smokers, non vegetarian, hyper-cholesterol (7.6%) and low HDL level (9.5%).

**Conclusion**

CHD was higher in smokers, non vegetarian, hyper-cholesterol (7.6%) and low HDL level (9.5%).

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**P2.436** RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION IN RELATION TO DXA MEASURES OF ADIPOSITY IN INDIA

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**Introduction**

India is experiencing an epidemic of obesity, diabetes and coronary disease. This epidemic is largely attributed to rapid urbanisation, driven in part by rural-urban migration. The aim of this study is to investigate whether rural-urban migration is related to DXA measures of adiposity within the Hyderabad arm of the Indian Migrant Study.

**Methods**

Migrants of rural origin, their rural dwelling sibs, and those of urban origin together with their urban dwelling sibs were invited to attend for a screening examination. Participants underwent DXA scanning to assess total body fat and abdominal fat. Anthropometric variables were also measured and participants were interviewed.

**Results**

We recruited 253 rural non-migrant rural (RNM), 532 rural-urban migrants (RUM), and 125 urban non-migrant (UNM) participants. Overall, 54% were male and average age was 48 years. RNM had significantly lower total fat, in terms of kgs of fat and percentage body fat, compared to RUM and UNM among both men (RNM: 14.8 kg and 22.5%; RUM: 18.0 kg and 25.5%; UNM: 18.6 kg and 25.9%) and women (RNM: 20.9 kg and 35.5%; RUM: 24.7 kg and 38.3%; UNM: 27.3 kg and 39.8%). Abdominal fat mass was also significantly lower among RNM than the two urban groups in both men and women. The percentage of total body fat in the abdominal region was lower among RNM men than the two urban groups, but this difference was not apparent among women.

**Conclusion**

Migration into urban areas is associated with increased obesity, which may drive other risk factor changes.

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**P2.437** DISABILITY IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS’ VICTIMS ADMITTED TO A TRAUMA HOSPITAL IN BELO HORIZONTE, BRAZIL

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**Introduction**

Traffic accidents are an important cause of morbidity and mortality around the world. The aim of this study is describe the characteristics, accident profile and injuries suffered by the victims and the occurrence of sequelae.

**Methods**

The study included traffic accident victims admitted to Joao XXIII Hospital - FHEMIG up to 24 h after the event between 1 March and 15 July 2008. Patients were also interviewed 12 months after the accident. The study was funded by PPSUS/FAFEMIG.

**Results**

181 patients were interviewed 1 year after the accident. 86.6% were male. The age group with the highest number of accidents was the 20-30 year-olds (47% of the total). Motorcycle occupants were the most common type of victim—112 (61.9%). 59.7% of the patients were not able to work following the accident. Moreover, 40% were still unable to return to their usual activities 12 months after the accident. 50% considered their health as good, compared to their health condition one year before and 36.4% considered their health as worse than the previous year. Around 78% of the victims presented some kind of sequela one year after the accident, although they were mostly minor.

**Conclusions**

This study showed a predominance of young male motorcycle occupants among traffic accident victims admitted to the hospital. Furthermore, a high proportion of victims were unable to return to work (40%), even one after the accident. This fact highlights the high burden brought on by traffic accidents.

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**P2.438** ETHNIC AND AGE DIFFERENCES IN THE INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BULGARIA

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One-third of the world’s population is infected with TB. TB is debilitating and contagious. Every year, more than 9 million people develop active TB and 1.7 million people die from the disease. In Bulgaria incidence was 25.1/100 000 in 1990. Due to various reasons,