Poster session 2

**P2-485** IMMUNOGENICITY OF PANDEMIC INFLUENZA A (H1N1) MONOVALENT VACCINE IN PATIENTS ON LONG-TERM HAEMODIALYSIS

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1C Tsutsui, *2H Higashi, 3A Kanaya, 3Y Ide, 3S Ide, 3M Koga, 3K Maeda, 3M Washio, 3Y Hirota. 1St. Mary’s College, Kurume, Fukuoka, Japan; 2St. Mary’s Hospital, Kurume, Fukuoka, Japan; 3Osaka City University School of Medicine, Osaka, Osaka, Japan.

**Introduction** Influenza is a potentially serious infection among haemodialysis (HD) patients, and the antibody response to vaccines among HD patients is thought to be weaker than that in healthy people. We conducted this study for the purpose of evaluating the immunogenicity and reactogenicity of the pandemic vaccine among patients on long-term HD.

**Materials and Methods** During the 2009—2010 influenza season, 170 HD patients (108 men, 62 women; mean age: 62.2±13.2 years, mean and max duration of HD: 12.3 and 35 years, respectively) received two doses of monovalent inactivated unadjuvanted vaccine.

**Results** Immunogenicity of the vaccine was evaluated according to conventional international criteria (EMEA, 1997; FDA, 2007).

1. The geometric mean of HI titre 4 weeks after vaccination increased from a pre-vac level of 7.0 to 32.5 for the first injection, and to 37.8 for the second injection. The sero-conversion rate was 48% and sero-protection rate was 54% for the first injection, and 53% and 57%, respectively for the second injection. The occurrence of systemic rash was significantly higher compared with healthy adults.

**Conclusions** A two-shot influenza vaccination series showed a booster effect and achieved the EMEA criteria at the first vaccination. No serious adverse events were detected, but systemic rash occurred frequently. A Dysfunction in detoxification ability due to the patients’ renal disease may have caused this.

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**P2-487** POPULATION CHANGES, SOCIAL DISPARITIES AND CHILD HEALTH IN LATIN AMERICA

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**Introduction** America Latina -a region known for its social disparities- is currently experiencing a profound demographic and epidemiological transition. In such sense, this paper seeks to analyse the relationship between social inequalities, demographic changes and child health in Latin America.

**Methods** Information about population and health was obtained from diverse official sources; different statistics like ratios among extreme socioeconomic groups or countries (ordered in quartiles according to Human Development Index 2007) were calculated to quantify the difference in health indicators among countries or in selected countries.

**Results** Despite the observed population ageing in recent years, this study reveals that the population under 15 years old in Latin America in 2050 will be only slightly lower to the existent in 1990; furthermore, child population’s will be increased in poorest countries of the region.

**Conclusions** The above-mentioned aspects evidence a dramatic inequity in child health -related to social disparities-, something more relevant since in absolute terms, Latin American population <15 will maintain similar levels in next decades and that in the poorest countries—or in the poorest regions in each country—child population’s will be higher.

**P2-488** DENTAL CARIES IN A PORTUGUESE SAMPLE OF SCHOOLCHILDREN

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**Background** Dental caries is the most prevalent disease worldwide. The objective of this study was to determine the mean of decayed/