hepatitis resulting in fatal outcome were detected in patients taking rifampicin, ethambutol, isoniazid and pyrazinamide. Anaphylactic shock was observed in patients with injected streptomycin. Skin and appendages disorders was the most common adverse effects reported. The result can be predictor of TB surveillance system to develop plan for TB patients surveillance.

**Methods** The sample consisted of 747, 65 and older people, enrolled in the Health, Well-being and Ageing cohort-study. OHROqol negative-impacts were measured using the General Oral Health Index-GOHI and calculated as the number of items reported as “always” or “often.” Self-reported oral health measurements included: number of teeth lost and use of prosthesis. Changes scores were calculated by subtracting the number of impacts at baseline from the impacts at follow-up. A positive change score indicates an increment in the number of impacts, a negative score indicates a decrement and a change score of zero represents no change. Multinomial logistic regression analysis was used, estimating values for OR and a 95% CI. A design effect correction was made using the Stata survey command to analyse data coming from complex samples.

**Results** Most people had no change in the number of impacts and 21.80% had a decrement. Increment was related with tooth loss ≥16 (OR 1.74), use of dental prosthesis (OR 0.54), schooling ≥3 years (OR 1.65) and age (OR 1.03). Decrement was associated with tooth loss ≥16 (OR 2.61), use of dental prosthesis (OR 0.52).

**Conclusion** Changes in OHROqol impacts were significantly related with the number of teeth lost and use of prosthesis even after controlling for socioeconomic factors.

**Methods** From June to October 2010, 985 people living in earthquake area were interviewed by phone (response rate 95%), using the properly modified PASSI questionnaire.

**Results** 92% of interviewees were in the earthquake area at time of event; 5% were injured; 10% knew an injured person, 40% knew a person killed by the earthquake among their relatives or friends, 35% had to leave their home due to severe damage, 45% reported economic losses and 15% lost their job. 22% were displaced in a temporary public accommodation. 4% met the definition of PTSD and 16% of depression, higher for women and 50—69 aged years old.

**Conclusion** The study provides an estimate of non-traumatic consequences of the earthquake, otherwise neglected but financially covered by the NHS, and is a useful tool for public health needs assessment and planning in case of a disaster.