the study was to describe the epidemiology of HIV/AIDS in the period 2000–2009.

Methods We conducted a descriptive study using secondary data provided by the National HIV/AIDS Program in Ecuador for the period 2000–2009. The analyses were performed in Epi Info 3.5.2.

Results The general population prevalence of HIV was 0.14% in the period 2000–2009. In this period there were 5791 AIDS cases and 13,567 HIV cases. The incidence rate of HIV/AIDS increased from 5.25 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2000 to 38.35 per 100,000 in 2009. During this period, the mortality rate was 5.05 per 100,000 inhabitants. In 2009, the HIV prevalence among MSM (men who have sex with men) was 19%, among sex workers 3.2%, and among pregnant women 0.18%.

Conclusion The prevalence of HIV in the general population is low. The results also show an increasing incidence rate of HIV/AIDS in the period 2000–2009. The mortality rate from HIV was low in relation to the morality rate in Central and South America (14.5 per 100,000 inhabitants) for the same period. In MSM, the prevalence of HIV was more than 5% meeting the criteria of low in relation to the mortality rate in Central and South America.

Impact of Tooth Brushing in Plaque Index in Adolescents

doi:10.1136/jech.2011.142976p.32

I Bica, M Cunha, J Costa, V Rodrigues, P Costa, Superior Health School of Viseu, Polytechnic Institute of Viseu, Viseu, Portugal

Objectives To evaluate the plaque index and oral hygiene habits of adolescents.

Methodology Tranversal and descriptive study in a sample of 189 adolescents aged between 11 and 17 years of age. Data collection was conducted through a questionnaire to adolescents about oral hygiene. There has yet to assess the plaque index simplified by applying the developer board.

Results For the Plaque Index Simplified the vast majority (98.9%) of adolescents reveals plaque. Most (69.3%) of teens brush their teeth twice a day, 54.5% of those referred to brush your teeth, tongue and gums and 60.3% state that it takes 2–5 min to perform brushing. However 36% never runs brushing at night. The deficient oral hygiene habits (46.6%) and good oral hygiene habits (46%) among the adolescents are very similar.

Conclusion The results suggest that there is need to develop with teenagers individualised training and supervision of proper brushing of teeth.