Abstract title (max 150 characters):

TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS INFECTION IN A PROBABILITY SAMPLE OF BALTIMORE, USA ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS

Abstract text (max 2000 characters):

Background: T. vaginalis is the most common curable sexually transmitted infection in the USA, although its epidemiology is not well understood. Accurate monitoring of T. vaginalis in the population is crucial if we are to develop effective strategies for infection prevention and control. Surveillance data do not exist either for the national or local populations. Methods: The Monitoring STIs Survey Program (MSSP) uses telephone audio computer-assisted self interview (T-ACASI) technology and urine collection kits sent out and returned by U.S. mail to monitor trends in STIs among a probability sample of residents of Baltimore, MD. We report population and sub-population weighted estimates of T. vaginalis prevalence and associated risk behaviors from the first two years (September 2006 through September 2008) of MSSP. Results: Among 1,559 Baltimore residents aged 15 to 35 years, 6.1% (95% CI 4.7, 7.4) tested positive. One in ten (9.7%, 95% CI 7.7, 12.2) women tested positive; among Black females, the estimated prevalence was 12.4% (95% CI 9.6, 15.8). The majority (79%) of infections were asymptomatic. Many behavioral factors were associated with increased risk of infection in bivariable and multivariable analyses. Conclusions: Undetected T. vaginalis is common in the Baltimore population. Our results provide strong support for routine screening for TV in populations at elevated risk of infection. The MSSP demonstrates a new approach to public health surveillance for monitoring the prevalence of undetected infections in populations.

Mode of presentation (Abstract topics)

16 Track C: 23-Observational epidemiological & socio-behavioural studies

52 Disease 13-Trichomonisasis

Presentation method

Oral presentation preferred

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