Background There is growing evidence that anaemia is common in CHF and may contribute to the high morbidity and mortality of this condition. There is considerable disagreement about the prevalence of anaemia in this condition.

Methods In 219 consecutive patients were admitted to our hospital (January–December 2010) with diagnosis of CHF we extracted from the charts the haemoglobin (Hb), serum creatinine, age, sex, NYHA functional class, smoking, diabetes, hypertension, hyperlipidaemia and cardiac aetiology of the CHF.Anaemia was considered when the Hb on admission was <12 g/dl.

Results The patients were NYHA functional class III-IV.118 (53.8%) of the 219 patients had a Hb on admission that was <12 g/dl. The mean Hb for the entire group was 12.0+/−1.8 g/dl. 54(51.9%) of the 104 women were anaemic compared to 64 (55.6 %) of the 115 men. The mean serum creatinine was 1.8+/−1.2 mg/dl. The prevalence of renal insufficiency (serum creatinine >1.5 mg%) was 48.5%. There was a negative correlation between the level of serum creatinine and Hb (p<0.00001.) Of the 118 patients who were anaemic, most of 76 (64.4%) had a serum creatinine >1.6 mg/dl.

Conclusions Anaemia is a common finding in patients hospitalised with CHF .In view of the negative effect of anaemia on cardiac function, it may be important contributor to the mortality and morbidity of CHF in these patients.

OTHER THEMES

P1-383 **SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AND KNOWLEDGE OF PREVENTION OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS AMONG STUDENTS IN CO-EDUCATIONAL AND NON CO-EDUCATIONAL SCHOOLS IN IBADAN, NIGERIA**

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Sexual interaction between students may be different in co-educational (CE) and non co-educational (NCE) schools. The objective was to compare sexual behaviour and knowledge of prevention of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) among senior secondary school students in CE and NCE institutions in Ibadan. A comparative cross sectional study was carried out using a multi-stage sampling technique. There were 510 respondents; 250 from CE schools and 260 from NCE. We used semi-structured self administered questionnaires which included a 30-point STI knowledge scale with scores classified as good and poor. χ^2 statistics was significant at p<0.05. The mean age of respondents was 15.9±1.5 years, 47.5% were girls. The main sources of sex education were parents (44%) and teacher (30.8%). There were no significant differences between the two types of schools. Significantly higher proportion of girls in CE schools have had one sexual intercourse with the opposite sex (25.6%-CE, 12.4%-NCE) and had multiple sexual partners (29.0%-CE, 0%-NCE) compared with girls in NCE schools. Girls in NCE schools had significantly better knowledge of causes and prevention of STIs than those in CE schools (28.8%-CE, 45.5%-NCE). There were no significant differences in the sexual behaviour and knowledge of causes and prevention of STIs among boys in the two types of schools. More girls in CE schools have had sexual intercourse compared to NCE schools whereas girls in NCE schools had better knowledge on sexually transmitted infections than those in CE schools. There is a need for strategies to increase reproductive health education in schools, particularly in CE schools.

P1-384 **INVERSE SAMPLING TO ESTIMATE DISEASE BURDEN OF LEPROSY IN INDIA: A PILOT STUDY**

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Background and Objective Leprosy continues to be an important public health problem. The magnitude of the disease is often expressed by the number of cases registered by the system. Estimation of leprosy by conventional sampling is difficult due to large sample size requirement. A pilot study was conducted using inverse sampling in Bareilly district, Uttar Pradesh, India with an aim to evolve inverse sampling procedure vis-à-vis conventional sampling.

Method Two community development blocks one with low endemic area namely Fatehganj and other high endemic namely Ramnagar in Bareilly district of Uttar Pradesh, India were selected. Inverse sampling was adopted in Fatehganj while conventional cluster sampling was used in Ramnagar. Under inverse sampling, 25 new cases of leprosy were predetermined while a sample of 44 000 subjects (population) was targeted for conventional sampling. Under inverse sampling the total population to be covered was not known in advance.

Findings A total of 63 new cases of leprosy were found in Ramnagar after covering a sample of 44 686 population while a sample of 14 734 population was covered in Fatehganj to detect 25 new cases of leprosy. Both the techniques provide similar estimates. The precision obtained under inverse sampling was though less than that under conventional sampling but found to be more feasible and suitable for estimation of leprosy due to less population covered, time and cost.

Conclusion Study reveals that inverse sampling was found to be advantageous over conventional sampling and could be adopted for the large scale survey at National level.

P1-385 **RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH LAST-MONTH ILLEGAL DRUG POLYCONSUMPTION IN A POPULATION OF DRUG USERS**

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Introduction Drug polyconsumption is a negative predictor for treatment success and is related to increased risk-behaviour. However, little is known about risk factors associated to polyconsumption.

Objective To identify risk factors associated to last month illegal drugs polyconsumption (two or more drugs) in a Chilean population of adult drug users.

Methods In 2008 we administered a previously validated 6th version of the Addiction Severity Index to 436 adult drug users, recently admitted to rehabilitation programs, without serious psychiatric disorders and who signed an informed consent (age 32.5+9.3 years. 71.8% male). This semi-structured questionnaire includes information about: medical history, social support, employment, legal problems, drug use and psychiatry disorders. Last 30 days consumption was considered to calculate the number of drugs consumed by individuals entering a rehabilitation program. Multivariate logistic regression was used to identify risk factors.

Results Mean age at drug use initiation was 16+5.4 y. Total number of drugs consumed ranged from 0 to 4 (theorical maximum 9). 30 days prevalence of polyconsumption was 30.5%. Cocaine, marihuana and sedatives were the most common illegal drugs used