

(14) participants were from Southern province (Galle 73.3%, Matara 13.0%, and Hambantota 4.8%). Remaining participants (8.9%) were mainly from Western, Sabaragamuwa and Uva Provinces.

According to the international cut off thresholds, 37.7% and 9.1% of the participants were overweight and obese respectively. The corresponding figures based on cut off thresholds recommended for public health action were 45.0% for overweight and 23.3% for obesity.

Prevalence of overweight/obesity was significantly higher among females compared to males ( $p < 0.05$ ), those aged 35-59 years compared to younger or older age groups ( $p < 0.01$ ) and urban residents compared to rural residents ( $p < 0.01$ ), based on both cut off thresholds. Having a random blood sugar of  $>140$  mg/dl, a systolic blood pressure of  $>140$  mmHg or diastolic blood pressure of  $>90$  mmHg demonstrated significant associations with overweight/obesity when the BMI cut off value for public health action ( $\geq 23$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>) was used (all  $p < 0.01$ ). However, a significant association with these variables was not observed when overweight/obesity was categorized according to international cut off threshold ( $\geq 25$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>).

#### Conclusions:

Prevalence of overweight/obesity is considerably high (approximately 47 - 68%) among individuals seeking NCD screening services. Females, middle aged persons and urban population appear to be more affected. The higher risk for diabetes and hypertension, observed among overweight/obese persons at lower cut off thresholds of BMI indicate necessity for early action towards weight management.

#### PP-38: Women's experiences of vaginal complaints in Estates communities in the Colombo District, Sri Lanka

<sup>1</sup>Hankoon IMPS, <sup>2</sup>Goonewardena CSE, <sup>3</sup>Fernandopulle RC, <sup>4</sup>Perera PPR

<sup>1</sup>University of Sri Jayawardenapura Sri Lanka

prasanthi@sjp.ac.lk

#### Background:

Vaginal discharge is an extremely distressful, a common complaint among women, which can result from a variety of pathological conditions. Women's ability to differentiate normal and abnormal vaginal discharge is important in order to detect pathological vaginal discharge and to prevent associated complications. Women living in estate sector in Sri Lanka are considered as a socially marginalized community and are vulnerable for many unhealthy practices and lifestyles which lead to many health problems.

#### Objectives:

This study was aimed at describing knowledge and experience related to vaginal discharge among females aged 18 to 49 years living in estate communities in the Colombo District, Sri Lanka.

#### Method:

This community based cross sectional study was conducted in estates in the Colombo District. The samples of 550 females were selected by using multistage cluster sampling technique and data were collected using a self-developed, validated, pretested interviewer-administered questionnaire. Descriptive and relevant inferential statistics were used in analysis by using SPSS version 16.

#### Results:

The mean age of the participants was 33.8 (SD 8.15) years and 78% of them were Tamil (n=428). The majority had studied below primary education level (n=332, 60.4%) and were employed (60.4%). The mean knowledge score on vaginal discharge was 27.01% (SD 8.61). Most of the participants (98%) had obtained  $<50\%$  and only eight participants (1.5%) had a score between 50%-75%. There is a statistical significant association between knowledge score and family type of the participants ( $p=0.031$ ).

Majority of the participants (n=405, 73.6%) stated that "any type of vaginal discharge is always normal" and 88% agreed that "a clear, non-offensive discharge that varies with the menstrual cycle is a normal physiological secretion". Further, 77% agreed that "women aged between 15-49 years have a normal physiological vaginal secretion", and 64% "vaginal secretions vary with menstrual cycle". Majority of them (60.2%) were not aware whether "the most common cause of vaginal discharge is Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)". Nearly 59% of the participants (n=234) mentioned HIV as a STI and very few of them mentioned other STIs.

High body temperature (64.7%) was mentioned as the main cause for excessive vaginal discharge. Nearly half of them reported that abnormal vaginal discharge has been a concern for them and only 30% had taken treatment from a general practitioner. There were statistical significant association between those who had excessive vaginal discharge with other accompanying symptoms, age of the participants and the health seeking behaviour ( $p < 0.05$ ). Majority (87.8%) stated that feeling difficulty in discussing with a male doctor was the main reason for not to seek medical advice for excessive vaginal discharge.

#### **Conclusion:**

Majority had poor knowledge on vaginal discharge and had inability to differentiate normal and abnormal vaginal discharge. Health education programme needs to be directed mainly for the young age group to empower women for recognizing abnormal vaginal discharge. There is a need of more supportive and comfortable environment at primary health care setting to help in improving health seeking behaviours of the present community.

#### **PP-39: Dialysis Outcomes in India: An online clinical outcomes registry for dialysis outcomes, lessons learned and opportunities for research partnership within Commonwealth Medical Association**

<sup>1</sup>Omman J, <sup>2</sup>Kotwal S, <sup>3</sup>Ramachandran R, <sup>4</sup>Kher, A, <sup>2</sup>Jan, S, <sup>2</sup>Joshi, R, <sup>1</sup>Bassi, A, <sup>2</sup>Gallagher, M, <sup>2</sup>Knight, J, <sup>1</sup>Vivekanand, J

<sup>1</sup>The George Institute for Global Health India

<sup>2</sup>The George Institute for Global Health, The University of Sydney, Australia

<sup>3</sup>PGIMER, Chandigarh, India

ojohn@georgeinstitute.org.in

#### **Background:**

There is limited systematic data on clinical outcomes and economic impacts of maintenance dialysis for end stage kidney disease (ESKD) in India and many other commonwealth countries where the burden of ESKD is high.

#### **Objective:**

Follow up patients commencing haemodialysis at two North Indian nephrology centres prospectively for 12 months using a cloud based open source electronic data capture tool to study the clinical and economic outcomes.

#### **Method:**

An electronic data collection template and project monitoring tool was developed using the OpenClinica platform. Baseline demographic and clinical outcome data were collected comparable to those recorded by established dialysis registries as well as data on direct, indirect costs and economic impact on the patient and family.

#### **Results:**