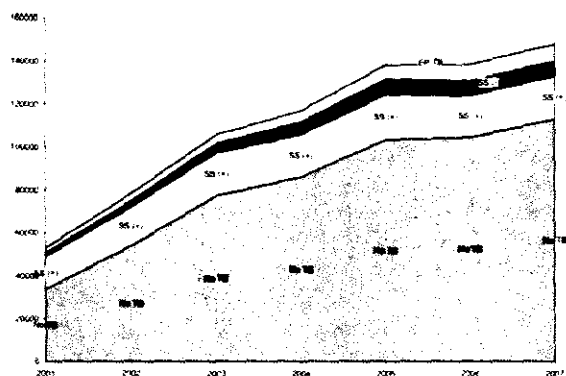


screened, TB cases detected, and TB suspects who are sputum smear positive. Spite increasing case detection efforts in Cambodia, the CDR ss (+) target of 70% has not been achieved steadily. WHO estimated that the incidence declines in Cambodia 1% by year, which also affects the CDR calculations.

**Methods:** Descriptive study. Data was collected from the NTP records from 2001 (scale-up of DOTS services) to 2007. Indicators were calculated following WHO guidelines (WHO/HTM/TB/2004.344).

**Results:** In 2001, 183 316 sputum examinations were carried out, leading to the identification of 15 082 cases of smear-positive tuberculosis. In 2007, 466 308 smears were examined from 135 436 suspects and 19 421 patients were diagnosed. CDR ss (+) increased from 47% to 66%. The rate of smear positivity in persons with respiratory symptoms was 28.6% in 2001, 15.5% in 2004 and 13.3% in 2007.



**Conclusion:** Although the number of TB suspects screened and the number of TB cases increased along the period of study, the CDR ss (+) still is below of 70% in Cambodia. Since the target for the suspect positivity rate is 10%, clinicians should refer more patients for sputum smear examination. Additional efforts to raise TB awareness in clinicians should be done in order to reach the CDR. Potential impact of the declining incidence should be addressed through a prevalence survey.

**PS-82443-20 A comparison of mycobacterial isolation and extent of radiological PTB in two high-burden African countries**

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**Rationale:** Clinical experience suggests that the radiographic appearance of pulmonary tuberculosis is different in Zambia and South Africa.

**Objectives:** To compare isolation of mycobacteria and the radiographic extent and presence of cavities in bacteriologically confirmed pulmonary TB cases in South Africa and Zambia.

**Methods:** TB prevalence surveys were done in two communities in South Africa and two in Zambia. Each consenting participant had a questionnaire completed and a sputum sample collected for smear and culture. Every participant with a positive culture was followed-up—a chest radiograph (CXR) was taken and all were referred to the primary health centre for clinical management. The CXRs were read by two independent qualified readers according to the Chest Radiology Review System (CRRS).

**Results:** 445 participants had positive mycobacterial cultures and evaluable chest radiographs. In Zambia, 48 had *M. tuberculosis* and 216 had non-tuberculous mycobacteria identified. In South Africa, 115 had *M. tuberculosis* and 66 non-tuberculous mycobacteria. The radiographic extent of cases with *M. tuberculosis* was not significantly different between those from Zambia and those from South Africa with 41.7% and 49.6% respectively having disease involving more than one apex ( $P = 0.36$ ). Cavities were present on the X-rays of 35.4% of cases from Zambia and 49.7% of cases from South Africa ( $P = 0.09$ ). Interestingly enough, the difference in NTM-prevalence was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** NTM-prevalence between Zambia and South Africa differs significantly. This may be the reason for the clinically observed difference in radiographic appearance of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis between Zambia and South Africa. The influence of HIV-infection as a secondary risk factor must still be evaluated.

**EPIDEMIOLOGY: ASTHMA AND OTHER**

**PS-82094-20 Airborne furry pet allergens and fungal DNA in Swedish allergen avoidance and conventional day care centres**

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**Introduction:** Day care centers are important indoor environments. The aim was to compare allergen levels and fungal contamination in ‘allergen avoidance day care centres’ (AADC), not allowing pet keeping among staff or the children’s family, and ordinary day care centers (ODC).

**Design:** A total of 11 AADC and 11 ODC were studied (70 rooms), studying levels of allergens and fungal