

PO 8495 DATA SHARING IS PART OF DATA MANAGEMENT: THE NEED FOR A HOLISTIC AND COHERENT VIEW ON RESEARCH DATA MANAGEMENT

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Background Awareness of data management (DM) is often restricted to ‘the cost of computers’ or ‘the need for a database’. Recently, ‘data sharing’ can be added to this shortlist. Indeed, in recent years data sharing became often required or so strongly promoted that the importance of all other aspects related to DM or data handling in clinical tended still to be overlooked. However, the development of data sharing guidelines and associated privacy regulations (e.g. the EU General Data Protection Regulation) created a new momentum for highlighting the importance of qualitative data management.

Methods An overview of DM processes is given, within the framework and challenges of conducting non-commercial clinical trials in North-South partnerships.

Results The DM workflow of a clinical trial is presented, highlighting essential DM tasks, deliverables and milestones. Pre-study tasks and deliverables are addressed: SOPs, a data management plan, the implementation of a GCP-compliant validated data management system and compliance to data quality, privacy, security and standards (e.g. MedDRA, CDISC). Subsequent study-specific processes including the collection, entry, querying and cleaning of the data are discussed. In addition, DM metrics important to guide quality, productivity and timelines are reviewed while considering their impact on post-study activities such as data sharing.

Conclusion Data sharing is only one of many DM tasks, at the end of the DM workflow. Focusing too much on data sharing while neglecting other DM aspects might lead to underestimating the workload, resources, quality assurance and time needed for data management and by and large for the trial itself. Integrating data sharing into a holistic vision on data management is paramount for clinical research.

PO 8496 ACCURACY OF DIAGNOSIS AND HAEMATOLOGICAL DIFFERENCE AMONG MALARIA PATIENTS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS IN THE ASHANTI REGION OF GHANA

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Background Over recent years, there has been an increase in the use of a histidine-rich protein 2 (HRP-2)-based rapid diagnostic test (RDT) in the diagnosis of malaria. Accurate and prompt diagnosis of malaria will help reduce parasite reservoir and reduce malaria transmission. However, the underdiagnosis of malaria due to low parasite density hinders malaria eradication. The study aimed at establishing the baseline information on the accuracy of the HRP2-based RDT used in Ghana in three communities (Agona [rural], Kuntanase [peri-urban] and Kumasi [urban]) while determining the haematological difference among malaria patients.

Methods Cross-sectional study was conducted from January to April 2018. A total of 304 participants were recruited in the

study. Microscopy and RDT were used in the detection of malaria parasitaemia in all the samples.

Results The overall sensitivity, specificity, negative predictive value and positive predictive value was 75.9%, 95.6%, 64.7% and 97.4% respectively. The HRP-2 based RDT was highly sensitive (100%) for parasite density ≥ 250 parasite μl and relatively low for parasite density ≤ 100 parasite/ μl (50%-Kumasi, 67%- Agona and 75%- Kuntanase). On the other hand, Agona (rural) recorded the highest prevalence (15.8%) followed by Kumasi (urban) (9%) and Kuntanase (peri-urban) being the lowest (6.8%). The difference in prevalence was however not statistically significant across the three communities. The rural area also accounted for highest parasite density (mean 99.53) and lowest in urban (60.29) with a statistical difference ($p < 0.001$). The difference in white blood cell levels was significant (< 0.0001) across Agona, Kuntanase and Kumasi. RBC and Hb levels were however not significant.

Conclusion The high specificity observed indicates that the majority of the patients without malaria were correctly diagnosed. Notwithstanding, the sensitivity was relatively low and below the WHO standard of $\geq 95\%$ hence a significant number of malaria-positive cases were misdiagnosed. It is therefore important that the accuracy of RDT should be frequently assessed to improve its quality.

PO 8502 DETERMINANTS AND PREVALENCE OF PARASITE RESISTANCE AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN RECEIVING IPTP WITH SULPHADOXINE-PYRIMETHAMINE IN NIGERIA

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Background Malaria in pregnancy carries a risk of significant adverse maternal and infant outcomes. Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy (IPTp) is advocated to reduce its occurrence, but resistance to sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP) is being reported. This study aims to describe the burden of SP resistance and determinants of its occurrence among pregnant women receiving IPTp in Nigeria.

Methods A prospective observational study is to be conducted in Ogun State over 24 months. Pregnant women 16–28 weeks gestation meeting the eligibility criteria are being enrolled; blood samples are taken for analysis pre- and post- IPTp-SP administration at scheduled intervals. Microscopy-confirmed parasitaemic samples will be analysed using PCR to detect drug resistance markers (pfdhfr and pfdhps). Participants will be followed up until 28 days post-delivery and assessed for maternal and foetal outcomes (anaemia, low birth weight, pre-term delivery, placental parasitaemia, stillbirth, neonatal death). The primary endpoint is the prevalence of the SP resistance gene markers. Secondary endpoints include the prevalence of peripheral and placental parasitaemia at delivery; incidence of maternal and newborn morbidity; parasitaemia pre-IPTp and day 28 post-IPTp; risk factors for SP resistance and haemoglobin changes at delivery.

Results Following statistical analysis with STATA 14, results will be displayed in appropriate formats. Geometric mean parasite densities with 95% confidence intervals will be calculated, and proportions compared using the t-test, Chi-square

or Fisher's exact tests as appropriate. Multivariate analysis including logistic regression models will be used to test for associations between maternal characteristics and SP resistance. Level of significance will be set at $p < 0.05$.

Conclusion In a malaria-endemic country like Nigeria with a large at-risk population, information on the effectiveness of chemoprevention is essential. Determining the proportion and extent of relevant molecular markers within the population offers an invaluable tool for epidemiological surveillance of SP resistance within this endemic setting.

PO 8503 **EPIDEMIOLOGY, CO-INFECTIONS AND HAEMATOLOGICAL FEATURES OF SCHISTOSOMIASIS IN SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN LIVING IN LAMBARÉNÉ, GABON**

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Background Schistosomiasis is a highly prevalent parasitic infection in Central Africa, where co-endemicity with other parasitic infections is common, and schistosomiasis outcomes can be affected by those other infections. Therefore, proper schistosomiasis control needs epidemiological data accounting for co-infections, too. In this present study, our objective was to determine the epidemiological situation around schistosomiasis in Lambaréné.

Methods A cross-sectional study was conducted among school-aged children living in Lambaréné. Urine filtration exam was performed for the detection of *Schistosoma* eggs. Kato-Katz and stool culture (Coproculture and Harada-Mori) techniques were used for the detection of soil-transmitted helminths. Detection of *Plasmodium* spp. and blood microfilariae was performed applying light microscopy. Risk factors for schistosomiasis and factors associated with schistosomiasis were investigated; haematology parameters evaluated.

Results A total of 614 school children with available schistosomiasis status were included in the analysis. Mean age was 10.9 (SD=2.7) years, with a 0.95 boy-to-girl sex ratio. The prevalence of schistosomiasis was 26%. No risk factors except human-water contact were associated with schistosomiasis. Only *Trichuris trichiura* co-infection was associated with an increased odd (aOR=2.3, p -value=0.048) to be infected with schistosomiasis. Full blood counts showed a decrease of haemoglobin level and increase of WBC and platelet levels among the schistosoma-infected children. Haematuria was found associated with schistosomiasis (aOR=14.5, p -value<0.001) and was suitable to predict the disease.

Conclusion The prevalence of schistosomiasis is moderate in Lambaréné where human-water contact remains the main risk factor and praziquantel is available for treatment. Trichuriasis is associated with increased risk to be infected. Children with schistosomiasis exhibit a distinct full blood count profile and haematuria is found to be more suitable to predict infection. However, it is desirable to implement comprehensive approaches beyond chemotherapy for schistosomiasis control in this area as recommended by WHO.

PO 8504 **EFFECT OF INCREASED USER FEES IN ACCESSING NEW TUBERCULOSIS DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES IN TANZANIA**

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Background While user fees in healthcare systems have been associated with quality improvement, a substantial increase may have a detrimental effect. This paper reports on the effects of increasing user fees on utilisation of TB diagnostic services in Tanzania.

Methods We retrospectively analysed data on TB diagnostic services utilisation between July 2013 and June 2015 in Mnazi Mmoja Zanzibar (MMZ), Musoma and Sumbawanga hospitals. In July 2014, user fees in Musoma were increased substantially from 2 to 5 US dollar; Sumbawanga increased the fees stepwise, from 1 to 2 US dollar in July 2014, and from 2 to 3 US dollar in January 2015 MMZ did not raise the fees. We compared TB services utilisation before and after introduction of user fees.

Results Out of 7483 presumptive TB patients registered in all sites, 50.2% were males. Over half (3969) were registered before the user fee was increased. Among 3969, 1579 (39.8%) were from Musoma, 922 (23.2%) from Sumbawanga and 1468 (37.0%) from MMZ. Of the 3514 patients registered after the introduction of user fees, 983 (28%), 952 (27.1%) and 1579 (44.9%) patients were from Musoma, Sumbawanga and MMZ, respectively. The number of presumptive TB patients seeking TB diagnostic services at Musoma decreased significantly by 38% from 1579 to 983 after the increase of user fees ($p=0.001$). More females (817; 51.8% vs 458, 35.9%) attended Musoma before user fees were increased as compared to males whose attendance did not differ much (761; 48.2% vs 525; 53.4%); ($p=0.01$). There was no significant decrease of patients at Sumbawanga and MMZ.

Conclusion There was a significant decrease in the number of presumptive TB patients who accessed new TB diagnostic services in Musoma after a substantial increase of user fees, the effect was stronger among women. Although user fees are beneficial, they should be increased stepwise so as not to affect service utilisation.

PO 8505 **LEISHMANIASIS IN ANGOLA – AN EMERGING DISEASE?**

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Background Poverty, lack of resources, inadequate treatments and control programmes exacerbate the impact of infectious diseases in the developing world. Leishmaniasis is a vector-borne disease that is among the ten major neglected tropical diseases. Although endemic in more than 90 countries, the ones most affected, representing over 90% of new cases, are Bangladesh, Brazil, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Nepal, and Sudan. In Africa south of the equator, the impact of leishmaniasis is