

- ❖ **Name & Designation** : **Ms. Vineeta Sharma, SRF.**
- ❖ **Address** : **Division of Molecular Genetics & Biochemistry, ICMR, I&, Sector-39, NOIDA-201301.**
- ❖ **Name of the International Conference/ Seminar/Symposium/Workshop** : **National STD Prevention Conference-2014.**
- ❖ **Title of the abstract accepted** : **The burden and risk factors of multiple reproductive tract infections among HIV-Seropositive women in North India.**
- ❖ **Date & Venue** : **9-12nd June 2014. Atlanta, Georgia, USA.**
- ❖ **Money sanctioned** : **Rs 1,00,000/-**
- ❖ **Money reimbursed** : **Rs 1,00,000/-**

Participation Report

The 2014 STD Prevention Conference was organized from June 9-12, 2014 in Atlanta, GA. In collaboration with the 15th IUSTI World Congress and 2nd Latin American IUSTI-ALACITS Congress. It was presented by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the American Sexual Health Association, the American Sexually Transmitted Diseases Association, the International Union against Sexually Transmitted Infections, the National Coalition of STD Directors, the Pan American Health Organization, and the Public Health Agency of Canada. Representatives from different Institutions all over the world participated in the conference. The sessions included plenary sessions, mini-plenary sessions, clinical case series, oral sessions, symposia and poster sessions.

More than 500 studies are being presented at the 2014 STD Prevention Conference, addressing a wide range of research relevant to preventing and treating sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Several studies will be presented on the heavy burden of STDs among young people in the United States and the need to increase screening in this population, New development resulting from the conference:

Overall, the findings underscore the critical need for national efforts to increase diagnosis and treatment of STDs among youth. Identification of Intervention Targets and Screening Interventions, Collaborative Efforts between Family Planning and STD: Prevention Services for Women, Interventions Focusing on Adolescents: From Sexual Health to HPV Vaccination, Advances in Molecular Diagnostics and Genomics of AMR, Mathematical Modeling of Risk Behaviors, Transmission Dynamics and Intervention Impact and Cost, MSM: Who, How, and Where? Identifying Risk Populations & Venues for STD/HIV Prevention Activities, Screening for Chlamydia: Targeting Sub-populations and Promising Intervention Strategies, Meeting the Needs of High-Risk Populations, Methods of Population-based Surveillance of STDs, Performance Measurement & Program, HIV, Prenatal Syphilis Screening, and Chlamydia Screening Measurement in STI Prevention, Public Health and Primary Care Collaboration: National, State, and Local Examples to Enhance STD, Pelvic Inflammatory Disease: Clinical Trends and Improving Imprecision, Condom Microclimates and Cyber Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention: Using the Internet and Texting for Screening and Test Results, STI Testing: Innovative Interventions to Increase Screening and Measurement of Coverage, New Developments in Patient Follow-Up and Program Effectiveness, Controlling the Spread of Antimicrobial Resistance in *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* in Latin America and the Caribbean—the Gonococcal Antimicrobial Susceptibility Program (GASP), Global Challenges/Advances in STD Prevention, New Diagnostics for STIs and Antimicrobial Resistant Gonorrhea, Improving STI Prevention – Learning from Global Informatics in STD Prevention. That was an great achievement for the participants because there are soo many things which we all want to learn.

8. Participant's contribution to the conference

This conference was very fruitful for my further research, as I had presented my research paper in the world conference. Scientists and clinicians appreciated my work and gave me new ideas to expand my work. My study entitled "The burden and risk factors of Multiple Reproductive Tract Infections among HIV-seropositive women in North India" demonstrated the presence of HPV, *C. trachomatis*, *T. vaginalis* and *B. vaginosis* infection and its role in HIV-seropositive women in North India. There is need to continuously screen, counsel, treat and monitor trends of RTIs, Future studies may be conducted on evaluating the role of host genetic factors in the development of RTIs and related complications in symptomatic and asymptomatic women.