one dose of MenACWY-TT (N=24) or MenPS (N=26) in study NCT00126945. Persistence of functional antibodies, detected by serum bactericidal activity assay using rabbit serum as exogenous source of complement (rSBA, cut-off 1:8), was determined at 18, 30 and 42 months post-vaccination. Serious adverse events (SAEs) were recorded retrospectively up to 42 months post-vaccination.

Results: rSBA titres $\geq 1:8$ and geometric mean titres (GMTs) for the available timepoints are shown in the Table. All subjects in each group had rSBA titres $\geq 1:8$ against all serogroups at all timepoints except for the MenPS group against MenC at Month 42. GMTs were higher than pre-vaccination levels at all timepoints post-vaccination in both groups. No SAEs related to vaccination were reported.

Antibody	Group	Timing	N	n	% $\geq 1:8$	GMT value
MenA*	MenACWY-TT	PRE	17	10	58.8 (32.8-81.6)	43.6 (34.3-52.3)
		PD030	19	19	100 (82.4-100)	5088.1 (3290.8-7866.9)
		PM030	17	17	100 (80.5-100)	856.4 (563.2-1327.2)
	MenPS	PRE	17	17	100 (80.5-100)	647.5 (388.1-1080.4)
		PD030	16	16	100 (78.2-100)	46.7 (33.7-59.4)
		PM030	15	15	100 (78.2-100)	203.9 (149.0-998.9)
MenC	MenACWY-TT	PRE	15	15	100 (78.2-100)	658.4 (383.7-803.3)
		PD030	19	19	100 (82.4-100)	5216.3 (2785.4-9768.9)
		PM030	19	19	100 (82.4-100)	619.5 (239.8-796.4)
	MenPS	PRE	17	17	100 (80.5-100)	290.6 (182.5-463.9)
		PD030	19	19	100 (82.4-100)	329.7 (183.4-592.8)
		PM030	17	17	100 (80.5-100)	1711.8 (863.1-3393.9)
MenW-135*	MenACWY-TT	PRE	11	10	90.9 (58.8-99.6)	276.8 (164.8-550.4)
		PD030	11	11	100 (71.5-100)	6370.8 (3090.8-13130.6)
		PM030	18	18	100 (81.5-100)	1019.7 (638.8-1692.2)
	MenPS	PRE	19	19	100 (82.4-100)	1098.0 (662.9-1844.4)
		PD030	10	8	80.0 (44.4-97.5)	46.8 (16.9-129.4)
		PM030	10	10	100 (69.2-100)	2403.4 (1374.4-4678.2)
MenY	MenACWY-TT	PRE	17	17	100 (80.5-100)	670.9 (393.9-1142.7)
		PD030	19	19	100 (82.4-100)	2930.1 (2028.1-4233.8)
		PM030	19	19	100 (82.4-100)	1815.1 (791.0-2786.4)
	MenPS	PRE	18	18	100 (81.5-100)	1386.8 (732.3-2523.2)
		PD030	19	19	100 (82.4-100)	897.3 (513.4-1548.3)
		PM030	17	17	100 (80.5-100)	3028.6 (1737.2-5219.9)

ATP, according to protocol; D, day; M, month
 n/N = number/percentage of subjects with titre above the specified threshold
 (I) = lower and upper limits of 95% confidence interval
 PRE = Pre-vaccination at Month 0
 PD030 = Post-vaccination at Day 30
 PM030 = Post-vaccination at Month 30
 PM042 = Post-vaccination at Month 42
 *no data are available for MenW or MenW-135 at Month 18

[rSBA $\geq 1:8$ & GMTs (ATP cohort for persistence; M42)]

Conclusions: All subjects receiving MenACWY-TT retained rSBA titres $\geq 1:8$ up to 42 months after primary vaccination, indicating that seroprotection following primary vaccination extends more than 3 years.

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PARENTS' OPINIONS REGARDING HPV VACCINATION

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Background and aims: To determine opinions regarding vaccination against human papillomavirus (HPV) among parents in Kalamata, Greece.

Methods: During the winter of 2010, 302 parents, with children of female sex 9 to 17 years old, completed a 12-question survey that has been distributed in random local schools evaluating their opinions about vaccines, HPV and the HPV vaccine, and mandatory childhood vaccination programs. Descriptive statistics were calculated for all survey items.

Results: Although 93,7% of children have been vaccinated according to mandatory vaccination programs in general, the HPV vaccination percent was very low (1,9%). From the unvaccinated population 98,1 % , 54,4% of parents intended to have their daughters undergo vaccination against HPV in the future. 46,4% in total thought that HPV vaccination should be mandatory. About the vaccine effectiveness, 35,1% believed that it gives adequate protection, 28,5% great protection and only 3,6% total protection. On the other hand, 21,5% thought that it offers minimum protection and 3,3% no protection at all. Their major concerns were that the vaccine is not safe (40,7%) and that it had too many adverse effects (41,7%). 79,4% of the surveyed stated that the information given by the health authorities and the media, regarding HPV vaccination, were insufficient.

Conclusions: Although a large percentage of parents intend to vaccinate their children with HPV vaccine sometime in the future, vaccination rates remain low. Better information given by health authorities as well as more data on safety and efficacy of the vaccine should help improve overall HPV vaccination rates.