

**Problematic** AIDS affects not only the physical health of individuals but also their family and community identity. Indeed, the stigma and discrimination surrounding the disease are equally destructive as the disease. This stigma is so strong in groups that have been affected by armed conflict, such as ex-combatants. To improve the status of veterans in their host communities in the reduction of risk behaviours facilitating the transmission of HIV/AIDS, FACOSASE form 360 PEEXC wished to fight against this scourge.

**Objective** To show PEEXC on how to improve the strategy of reducing risk behaviours favouring the transmission of HIV/AIDS.

**Method:** To implement this training strategy as PEEXC reduction of risk behaviours facilitating the transmission of HIV/AIDS, we first conducted a raid on land in order to identify PEEXC who will participate in the training.

**Results** At the end of the training, there is the development of knowledge PEEXC aged 20 to 35 years on a better integration to reduce risk behaviours favouring the transmission of HIV/AIDS educators.

A general awareness of the issue of this strategy through media coverage.

**Conclusion** This training helped PEEXC on developing knowledge PEEXC as a strategy to reduce risk behaviours favouring the transmission of HIV/AIDS.

**Next steps:** It was anticipated identification of best practises that could be applied elsewhere in order to reduce risky behaviours favouring the transmission of HIV/AIDS among groups who have been affected by armed conflict in general and in particular ex-combatants BURUNDI the lead and support a psycho-social and medical PEEXC the tracks that have made a voluntary and living with HIV/AIDS to improve their quality of life.

**P4.110** **SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIOR AND THE EFFICACY OF PSYCHO-EDUCATION IN IMPROVING ADHERENCE TO SECONDARY PREVENTION INFORMATION AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS IN IBADAN, NIGERIA**

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**Background** Findings have shown that adherence to secondary prevention information is low among people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHAs) in Sub Saharan Africa including Nigeria. However, the effectiveness of Psycho-education has not been fully exploited. The Study therefore investigated the involvement of PLWHAs in sexual risk behaviour and the effectiveness of Psycho-education intervention on adherence to secondary prevention among PLWHAs in Ibadan, Nigeria.

**Methods** The study was conducted in two phases, first phase utilised ex-post facto design. Simple random sampling technique was used to select 548 (Males = 154; Females = 394) participants receiving anti-retroviral therapies in President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief University College Hospital, Ibadan after securing ethical approval, (Mean age of 39.5 years SD = 9.334 years). Quantitative data were collected from participants through standardised questionnaire. Pre-test, post-test quasi experimental control group design was utilised for the second phase. Fifty participants were randomly selected from those who reported involvement in sexual risk behaviour in phase one and randomly assigned to Psycho-education group and control group.

**Results** Results revealed that; 70 representing 12.8% have engaged in sexual risk behaviour by having sex with irregular partners without using condom. 66 representing 12% have had sex with more than one partner, 72 representing 13.1% have had sex with prostitute. Further analysis revealed that 185 representing 33.8% have had sexually transmitted infections. Finding from second stage which utilised Psycho-education intervention technique revealed that

knowledge of secondary prevention has increased among the treatment group compare to control group {F (5, 149) = 11.943: p < 0.001} at follow up conducted eight weeks after intervention.

**Conclusion** From this study, it is evident that People living with HIV & AIDS still engage in Sexual risk behaviour which negatively impact on treatment outcomes and Psycho-education intervention technique was found efficacious in addressing sexual risk behaviour among people living with HIV.

**P4.111** **ENTERTAIN, ENGAGE, EDUCATE - HIV/AIDS IN RURAL INDIA**

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**Background** The Paneer Poo HIV Positive Women's Network started life as a social support network helping PLHA women deal with the stigmas and hardships associated with the virus. HIV is vastly misunderstood in India by large swathes of the population. Rejection by friends and family, violence and refusal of medical care are common. PP were creating awareness and education programmes in School/Colleges and speaking at District Committee meetings.

The greatest and most significant challenge in India's war against HIV/AIDS is the one against taboo. In rural communities, where life moves slowly, unchanging, taboos prove the strongest. A largely illiterate population exasperates the situation and forces a tailored approach to delivering effective messages. Important to rural Tamil Nadu are regular local theatrical and musical performances. It made sense to take advantage of this to deliver a message.

**Method** The EduClowns are a trained collective of people who travel to schools, colleges and villages. Wearing the mask and clothing of the clown the performers are able to step out of themselves, as a clown they are no longer restricted by the traditional boundaries that hold them to taboo and prevent them from dissecting stigma. When representing Paneer Poo the clowns would start with dance, song and comedy. There is then audience participation with games and question/answer. Short skits are then performed that highlight AIDS/HIV issues, provoking thought and discussion on the subject. Finally, a scene where taboos are defeated and community action has provoked positive change.

**Results** The EduClowns, on behalf of Paneer Poo, performed 11 times in 2012/13 with hundreds of people at each event. Nearly 200 people went forward to receive an HIV test. Paneer Poo also conducted 27 awareness meetings, reaching over 1600 people.

**Conclusion** A theatrical education based approach can be successful and suited to rural India.

**P4.112** **SEXUAL HEALTH META-ANALYSIS**

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**Background** US population-level rates of sexual health indicators such as STI rates have stimulated interest in a public health approach to improving sexual health, focusing in six domains: knowledge, attitudes and norms, communication, healthcare use, sexual behaviour and adverse outcomes We conducted a systematic review of the intervention literature in these domains to assess the extent to which existing research supported sexual health principles: recognition of sexuality as intrinsic to individual health and relationships should have positive outcomes for all partners involved.

**Methods** Studies were drawn from Medline and PsycInfo databases (English language, adult populations, published between 1996–2011, country with developed public health infrastructure).