Conclusions from 5% in year 1 to 11% by year 4. The proportion of cost that was spent on direct services such as peer outreach and STI services increased as the interventions (11%). The main recurrent costs were personnel costs (46%) and the materials and supplies for sexually transmitted infections (STI) services (15%). Examining both SLP and NGO costs, programme management, information and grant management costs activities accounted for 27% of total cost; followed by capacity building (20%), STI services (19%), peer outreach (16%) and structural interventions (11%). The realistic planning of large scale long term HIV prevention programmes in the future.

A248

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT STD TRANSMISSION AND CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS AMONG CONSCRIPTS IN BRAZIL, 2007

doi:10.1136/sextrans-2011-050108.350

Our goal was to describe knowledge of military conscripts related to STDs. A self-applied questionnaire with demographic characteristics and STD clinics; knowledge of transmission modes and preferred access to information about STDs was applied. Variables associated with outcome were: being 19–20 years old (OR 1.2 (95% CI 1.18 to 1.52)); STD transmission by eating contaminated food (OR 2.2 (95% CI 1.96 to 2.55)), for bathing in rivers / beaches (OR 1.5 (95% CI 1.27 to 1.88)); by mosquitoes (OR 1.5 (95% CI 1.38 to 1.65)), and for having sexual intercourse >14 years (OR 1.4 (95% CI 1.35 to 1.55)). The variables were negatively associated: being white (OR 0.9 (95% CI 0.82 to 0.91)), namely the transmission by sharing syringes and needles (OR 0.7 (95% CI 0.62—0.78)), by transmission from mother to child during childbirth and breastfeeding (OR 0.6 (95% CI 0.53 to 0.69)), using a condom at last sex (OR 0.8 (95% CI 0.71 to 0.85)), MSM (OR 0.7 (95% CI 0.60 to 0.92) and know that sex without condom use increases the risk of transmission (OR 0, 4 (95% CI 0.37 to 0.51)). STD education programs must be dynamic and comprehensive, involving teens, their parents and educators, once isolated knowledge about modes of transmission of STD is not enough to help protect.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOIRS AMONG INJECTING DRUG USERS (IDUS) IN NORTH-EAST INDIA

doi:10.1136/sextrans-2011-050108.352

Background The North-East Indian states of Nagaland and Manipur have among the highest HIV prevalence in India, fuelled by an epidemic of injecting drug use. In 2008, the HIV prevalence among IDUs in Manipur was 28.65% and in Nagaland was 3.16% in 2008 as per National Surveillance data. Proximity to Myanmar, high unemployment and ongoing violent insurgencies serve to exacerbate the problem. Project ORCHID, an initiative funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, has been running HIV prevention programs with high risk groups through local NGOs in these two states since 2004. Methodology: To evaluate risk behaviours among the IDU communities served by Project ORCHID, polling booth surveys (PBS) were conducted in all 26 intervention sites across both states in 2010. Participants were purposively selected from a broad geographical area, and asked to anonymously answer questions through a ballot box.

Results In total, 558 IDUs in Manipur and 440 IDUs in Nagaland were sampled for the PBS. They reported high rates of access to needles/syringes from ORCHID projects (82% in Manipur and 96% in Nagaland). In both states, three-quarters had injected in the previous week. Among these, the mean weekly injection frequency was 11 times in Manipur and 5 in Nagaland. The proportion of injecting episodes using a clean needle/syringe was 77% in Manipur and 94% in Nagaland. Needle sharing in the previous month was reported by 38% in Manipur and 25% in Nagaland. Manipur had less IDUs who had been sexually active in the previous week (46% vs 71% in Nagaland) but consistent condom use was lower in Manipur than Nagaland (30% vs 76%).

Conclusion Higher rates of risky injecting and sexual behaviour were found in Manipur IDUs, which together with the much higher prevalence rates for HIV infection among male to female (MTF) and female to male (FTM) in the USA.

A247

TRANSGENDERS AND HIV: A LITERATURE REVIEW OF HIV RISK BEHAVIOURS AND PREVALENCE RATES

doi:10.1136/sextrans-2011-050108.351

Background Transgenders (TG) are a marginalised population that has been greatly impacted by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The objective of this study is to review the current literature citing risk factors and

CHARACTERISTICS AMONG CONSCRIPTS IN BRAZIL, 2007

doi:10.1136/sextrans-2011-050108.350

Our goal was to describe knowledge of military conscripts related to STDs. A self-applied questionnaire with demographic characteristics and STD clinics; knowledge of transmission modes and preferred access to information about STDs was applied. Variables associated with outcome were: being 19–20 years old (OR 1.2 (95% CI 1.18 to 1.52)); STD transmission by eating contaminated food (OR 2.2 (95% CI 1.96 to 2.55)), for bathing in rivers / beaches (OR 1.5 (95% CI 1.27 to 1.88)); by mosquitoes (OR 1.5 (95% CI 1.38 to 1.65)), and for having sexual intercourse >14 years (OR 1.4 (95% CI 1.35 to 1.55)). The variables were negatively associated: being white (OR 0.9 (95% CI 0.82 to 0.91)), namely the transmission by sharing syringes and needles (OR 0.7 (95% CI 0.62—0.78)), by transmission from mother to child during childbirth and breastfeeding (OR 0.6 (95% CI 0.53 to 0.69)), using a condom at last sex (OR 0.8 (95% CI 0.71 to 0.85)), MSM (OR 0.7 (95% CI 0.60 to 0.92) and know that sex without condom use increases the risk of transmission (OR 0, 4 (95% CI 0.37 to 0.51)). STD education programs must be dynamic and comprehensive, involving teens, their parents and educators, once isolated knowledge about modes of transmission of STD is not enough to help protect.
P2-S5.09 Transgenders and HIV: a literature review of HIV risk behaviours and prevalence rates
S Butt, L Mena and C Muzny

Sex Transm Infect 2011 87: A248
doi: 10.1136/sextrans-2011-050108.351

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://sti.bmj.com/content/87/Suppl_1/A248.2

Email alerting service
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Topic Collections
Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections

- Drugs: infectious diseases (3182)
- HIV / AIDS (2514)
- HIV infections (2514)
- HIV/AIDS (2514)
- Child health (458)
- Adolescent health (264)
- Health education (960)
- Internet (65)

Notes

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/