

partner notification interventions in UK general practises (primary care clinics). Practices were paid for recruitment which was managed by clinic staff. Despite training, there were barriers to testing and recruitment: staff experienced competing priorities, were reluctant to mention testing, perceived that STIs were uncommon in their population, and believed that few young people attended the clinic. We aimed to assess the effect of intensive researcher led recruitment on testing rates and compare with prior optimised recruitment by clinic staff.

Methods Ten general practises in North and South East England agreed to participate. We trained research staff on recruitment processes and allocated a researcher to each general practise. The researcher approached potentially eligible young people in the waiting room for a three week period and offered Chlamydia testing and trial enrolment. We compared testing and recruitment rates with those achieved by clinic staff over a period of 3 months.

Results 1145 16–25 year olds were approached in the 10 practises during intensive recruitment periods, of whom 43% consented and tested. Of refusals, 37% had tested elsewhere. Most practises achieved 45–50 tests per 3 week period, compared with 3–4 per month during 3 months of optimised clinic staff recruitment.

Conclusion External researcher led intensive recruitment increased testing levels substantially and should be considered as an alternative to clinic staff enrolment in primary care. Even if enrolment targets are met, the impact of sexual health interventions in primary care will be limited unless barriers to engagement in sexual health are overcome.

P3.386 PREVENTION WITH POSITIVES IN NIGERIA: WHAT HAVE WE LEARNT

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Background The introduction of care and treatment at the service delivery points at the community and the clinical settings- hospital facilities for prevention with positives have giving the HIV/AIDS, STIs, TB management high quality significant improvement in the first eight months of implementation in Nigeria.

Methods Association of Positive youth in Nigeria is a national non governmental organisation in Nigeria, involved in HIV prevention, care and support. APYIN started implementing HIV prevention strategies in 2009 with a focus on involving HIV- positive people in prevention. The strategies included: counselling on prevention of HIV to positive persons this involved discussion of behavioural intervention in medical and counselling visits. Promoting the use and provision of condoms to sexually active HIV-positive individuals, promoting adherence to antiretroviral drugs by counselling, use of pills boxes and medicine companions.

Encouraging HIV- positive persons to disclose HIV status to sex partners either by self or counsellor mediated during targeting partners and children born to all people living with HIV/AIDS.

Results Most of the persons living HIV realise that they have a role to play in prevention of HIV. There is 8.5% increase in the uptake of condoms by HIV-positive persons between the year 2008 and 2009. Antiretroviral therapy adherence levels of 92% of the clients on ART with adherence > 95%. In the same period there is an increase of 50% of HIV- positive individuals disclosing HIV status to partners. Community awareness of HIV has increased in the area serviced by the organisation.

Conclusion Increase collaboration between the clinical and community base interventions; regular monitoring of the community response for improvement. The capacity building of community staff. HIV positive persons are very important partners in HIV prevention. Therefore their involvement should be prioritised.

P3.387 PREVALENCE AND PREDICTORS OF RAPE PERPETRATION AMONG MALE SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN PERI-URBAN XHOSA COMMUNITIES IN SOUTH AFRICA

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Background A 2009 survey of adult men in South Africa found that 27.6% reported ever having perpetrated rape. The majority reported first perpetrating rape before age 20. Intimate-partner violence and rape are associated with HIV. We assessed the prevalence and predictors of reported rape perpetration among in-school, adolescent males at baseline of a cluster-randomised trial.

Methods Grade-nine males at 46 secondary schools in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth townships completed a confidential, self-administered questionnaire on touchscreen mobile phones. The questionnaire assessed structural/demographic, psychosocial, lifestyle, and behavioural/relationship factors, and reported rape perpetration. Multiple logistic regression models were used to identify factors associated with reported rape perpetration, adjusting for school-level clustering and more distal variables in the conceptual framework.

Results A total of 1991 boys were enrolled (median age 16 years, 95.6% Xhosa-speaking). Of these, 342 (17.2%) reported ever having perpetrated rape. Factors associated with reported rape perpetration were older age (AOR = 1.14, 95% CI = 1.01–1.29), having a father with no secondary education (AOR = 1.42, 95% CI = 1.01–1.99), living with one's father (AOR = 1.37, 95% CI = 1.01–1.86), having been traditionally circumcised (AOR = 2.22, 95% CI = 1.21–4.09), male-dominant gender norms (OR = 1.33, 95% CI = 1.05–1.68), harmful alcohol use (AOR = 2.02, 95% CI = 1.41–2.90), having had sex while drunk in the last year (OR = 1.86, 95% CI = 1.26–2.76), and having ever perpetrated physical violence against a partner (OR = 2.80, 95% CI = 1.93–4.07). Rape perpetration was also associated with low self-efficacy to prevent HIV (OR = 2.52, 95% CI = 1.77–3.57), more stigmatising attitudes towards people living with HIV (AOR = 1.44, 95% CI = 1.17–1.78), having had partner 5+ years younger in the last year (OR = 2.10, 95% CI = 1.24–3.55), self-reporting having been tricked or raped during one's first sex (AOR = 1.91, 95% CI = 1.10–3.32), and depressive symptoms (OR = 2.91, 95% CI = 2.09–4.05).

Conclusion Rape perpetration is prevalent among school-going adolescent males. Development and evaluation of interventions addressing stereotypical/traditional masculine norms and behaviours and relevant structural/psychosocial factors is paramount in reducing rape perpetration. Further research should investigate the potential association between traditional Xhosa circumcision and rape perpetration.

P3.388 SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND HIV/STIS IN GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN: TRENDS AND ASSOCIATION IN SOUTH WESTERN, NIGERIA

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Sexual violence put girls and young women at risk of long-lasting consequences in their reproductive health. The study focused on the trend of sexual violence and its association with STIs/HIV amongst girls and young women in Western, Nigeria.

Data was obtained from in and out school girls and young women aged one to twenty eight years, using a cross sectional study design. Four hundred respondents were randomly selected and individually interviewed using a structured administered questionnaire which examined demographics, types of sexual violence, cases

reported to authorities and infections with STIs/HIV. These were collated and analysed using EPI INFO two thousand and two.

Out of four hundred respondents, sexual violence cases were reported from three hundred and eighty nine, ninety seven percent respondents out of which rape and Incest accounted for thirty three percent and fourteen percent respectively. Out of these forty seven percent respondents, thirty two of them reported being infected with HIV and other STIs. HIV/STIs among those who had incest and were raped were significantly associated with sexual violence. Other sexual practises were significantly associated with sexual violence. Fathers and neighbours were the most prevalent perpetrators of sexual violence in girls and young women.

Conclusions The study indicated a significant trend in sexual violence over time. Sexual violence within age bracket one to ten is on the increase while ages greater than twenty eight are on the decline. The study also suggests that sexual violence is one of the factors that increase the acquisition of HIV/STIs in girls and young women. Regular surveys would help in developing new strategies for control and prevention of sexual violence in girls and young women in Lagos Nigeria

P3.389 SUCCESSFULLY INVOLVING TEENAGERS FOR EFFECTIVE SEXUAL HEALTH CAMPAIGNS THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA

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Dutch youth have extensive knowledge on and a very positive attitude towards safe sex. Over 75% has the intention to maintain condom use with a new partner until both have been tested for an sti. Our next goal was to influence behaviour directly. We provided emotional arguments; a good lover discusses wishes and boundaries with his or her partner. Condom use should be a part of that conversation.

The best moment to bring up condom use is right before you take of your pants. We communicated a cue; at this moment you should act this way to adhere to the social norm. We needed to be as lively as possible so teenagers could project themselves into these scenarios. We used a social media strategy to co-create them.

We co-operated with several niche youth-run online communities. We offered no rewards or prizes to participants other than be taken seriously and have their input being used in a television campaign. We were open, honest, active and accessible. We reached over 3 million readers, our webvideos were watched over 2 million times. We received over 21.000 handwritten responses and over 60.000 votes on our polls. Interactivity with and between teenagers rose weekly during the campaign.

This co-creation led to three tv commercials showing six scenarios and three radio commercials. 91% of our target audience was reached.

The resulting campaign was well received (7.3 appreciation, benchmark: 6.8) and very effective: correct message transfer was 98%. We also found a significant behavioural result: The number of youths who reported bringing up the subject of condoms before taking of their pants rose from 56% to 74%.

P3.390 FACTORS PREDICTING ATTITUDE OF FIRST YEAR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TOWARDS STI AND HIV IN OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

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Background Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and Human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immune-deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) are global problems and currently over 100 mil-

lion STIs occur each year in people within the 15–24 age bracket. Young people between ages 15 and 24 also account for more than fifty (50) percent of all HIV infections throughout the world.

Methods A survey research questionnaire made up of three trajectories including sexual behaviour scale, attitude towards STI/HIV/AIDS scale and knowledge of STI/HIV/AIDS scale was used in this study (n = 226, mean = 18.3years). The study made use of frequency counts, percentage and regression analysis. The SPSS software was used to analyse the data.

Results The study indicates a fairly high knowledge level of STI/HIV (89.4%) with more males (87%) and younger participants (88%) possessing good knowledge of STI/HIV. Majority of the participants are sexually active (63.3%) and of this are more males (61.3%) and younger participants (60%). Findings show that age ($\beta = 0.025$; $t = 0.04$; $p > 0.05$) of the three predictor variables was not a predictor of attitude towards STI/HIV. However, knowledge of STI/HIV ($\beta = 0.459$; $t = 5.032$; $p < 0.05$) and sexual behaviour ($\beta = 0.341$; $t = 4.278$; $p < 0.05$) were strong predictors of attitude towards STI/HIV.

Conclusion This study shows the need for strong advocacy, enlightenment and community mobilisation for improved awareness of STI/HIV. Local, community and religious leaders, including youth leaders should be incorporated into the drive to increase awareness and knowledge of STI/HIV/AIDS among young people in Nigeria.

P3.391 CONCURRENT PARTNERS. A PREDICTOR OF CHLAMYDIA

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Background Chlamydia trachomatis (*C. trachomatis*) is the most common sexually transmitted bacterial infection among young individuals, and Chlamydia transmission is closely related to sexual behaviour. Previous studies have found overlap between sexual partnerships to be a possible predictor of *C. trachomatis*, but the importance of this finding has only been briefly described when other significant predictors are also taken into account.

Aim The aim of the study was to examine the importance of overlap between sexual partnerships as a predictor of *C. trachomatis* infection in young Danes aged 15–29 years.

Method Detailed sexual behaviour data were collected via a web-based questionnaire. A total of 1,445 young Danes with a laboratory-verified *C. trachomatis* infection registered in the Central Denmark Region and 1,000 randomly selected Danes (control group) aged 15–29 years were invited to participate. Using multivariate analysis, we calculated the odds ratio (OR) for having overlap between sexual partnerships in the group of *C. trachomatis* infected individuals as compared with the controls.

Results The participation rates were 15.5% (217/1,445) among the *C. trachomatis* infected and 35.6% (348/1,000) in the general population. In the multivariate analysis, we found that young Danes diagnosed with a *C. trachomatis* infection were more likely to have had concurrent partnerships than individuals in the control group.

- At least 1 overlap between sexual partners; Adj. OR = 10.1 (95% CI: 4.8–21.1)
- At least 2 overlaps between sexual partners; Adj. OR = 0.6 (95% CI: 2.2–51.1)
- At least 3 overlaps between sexual partners; Adj. OR = 9.9 (95% CI: 2.0–48.4)

Conclusion Concurrent sexual partnerships are an important predictor for *C. trachomatis* infection in young adults aged 15–29 years when other significant predictors are taken into account.