

separate needs. There is no Gender disaggregated data on IDUs available (UNODC 2004). Given that the socio-economic background and psychological conditions of FIDUs are different from their male counterparts (UNODC 2004), this study has been undertaken to study the sexual practises of and drug use pattern among FIDUs in Sikkim.

Methods The study has been conducted among FIDUs registered under the government projects operational in Sikkim. The sample had been selected on the basis of stratified random sampling. Structured Questionnaires had been developed and the Interviewers had been oriented on the research tool.

Results The study reveals that 73% of the FIDUs are sex workers, while 27% have multiple sexual partners. 36% inject drugs alone (70% have suffered overdose) while 64% inject drugs in groups. 80% of the respondents consume both injecting and non-injecting drugs. 39% are daily drug users and the rest weekly. 38% and 42% are using drugs since for last 6 months and over one year respectively, highlighting that drug use is an age old practise and there are continuous new entries. Although only 10% of the respondents use condoms, 89% use oral contraceptives thereby reducing chances of pregnancy but risk of STI and HIV remain. 57% of the respondents have suffered from STI.

Conclusion Thus, the study reveals that convergence of drugs related services and sexual & reproductive health services are essential. Unsafe injecting drug use combined with unprotected sex with multiple partners needs to be recognised and addressed through a comprehensive programme.

P4.041 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH FREQUENT ALCOHOL DRINKING AMONG MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN: FINDINGS FROM A MULTI-SITE BIO-BEHAVIOURAL SURVEY IN INDIA

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Background Men who have sex with men (MSM) in India are most-at-risk of HIV infection, with HIV prevalence almost 20 times higher than that in the general population. We describe the relationship between frequency of alcohol use and HIV-related risk behaviours among Indian MSM to develop strategies for addressing alcohol use within HIV interventions.

Methods Data for this analysis were drawn from a cross-sectional bio-behavioural survey (2009–2010) conducted in the states of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. 3,880 MSM were recruited from cruising sites using time-location cluster sampling. Binary logistic regression was carried out to assess relationships between frequent alcohol use and other sexual risk behaviours

Results We categorised those who reported consuming alcohol daily or at least once a week as 'frequent' drinkers (40% of the sample) and the remaining as 'infrequent' drinkers. Among frequent drinkers, majority were above 24 years (66%), literate (85%), self-identified as Kothis[feminine and receptive partner] (53%), had paying male partners (65%) and were exposed to HIV prevention interventions (78%). Multivariate analysis showed that frequent alcohol drinkers were more likely to be above 24 years (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] 1.37, $p < 0.05$) and employed (AOR 1.54, $p < 0.05$). Frequent alcohol drinkers were less likely than infrequent drinkers to report consistent condom use with paying male partners (AOR 0.75, $p < 0.05$), consistent condom use with regular male partner (AOR 0.74, $p < 0.05$), being community group member (AOR 0.84, $p < 0.05$), and self-identified as Kothi MSM (AOR 0.75, $p < 0.05$).

Conclusions Frequent alcohol drinking was more common among kothi-identified MSM and was significantly associated with inconsistent condom use with paying male partners and regular male partners. HIV prevention programmes need to be address alcohol consumption with better systematic screening counselling and referral to dependence treatment programme for men who have sex with men in India.

P4.042 IGNORANCE! MAJOR CAUSE OF ADVANCED FORM OF GENITAL WARTS CLINICAL PRESENTATION IN KUMASI GHANA

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Background Genital Wart is the most common clinical manifestation of genital *Human papilloma virus* infection. Early reporting of genital warts is the key to successful management. Presentation of more cases of an advanced form of genital warts to at Suntreso Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) Clinic in Kumasi Ghana prompted this study to determine the possible reasons for the late reportage of genital warts conditions.

Methods 431 patients made up of 55.5% (239/431) females (F) and 44.5% (192/431) Males (M) who reported with an advanced form of genital warts- defined as warts affected more than one third of the external genital namely, vulva, vagina, peri-anal, penis and scrotum areas, with or without ulcerations- who consented to participate, were recruited for the cross sectional study. Participants were interviewed using structured questionnaire. Socio-demographic information was gathered. Data was analysed using SPSS 16.

Results 7.5% correctly mentioned that its genital warts (32/431; M- 9.9%, 19/192; F- 5.4%). 46.1% identified their condition as rashes (M-44.8%, F- 46.4%), 11.9% as said its cancer (M- 7.8%, F-15.1%), 14.6% as swelling (M-12.0%, F- 16.7%) while 19.9% had no idea about what is happening to their body (M- 12.5%, F- 25.5%). Of the 42 respondents who have had tertiary education only 5 (11.7%) could identify correctly genital warts.

Conclusion Very few people could identify genital warts showing a deficit in knowledge on genital warts among the population. The situation is not limited to only people with no formal education. Lack of knowledge on genital wart may be a precipitating factor in the delay reportage of cases. How patients perceived the causes of their conditions determines where and when to seek medical care in the era of medical pluralism. There is the need to step up education on genital warts among the population in Ghana.

P4.043 THE MULTI-COMPONENT STUDY OF LOCATIONS, ESTIMATION SIZE AND BEHAVIOUR OF YOUNG HIGH RISK GROUPS IN ZAPORIZHZHIA CITY (UKRAINE) FOR DEVELOPMENT OF FOCUS INTERVENTION MODEL

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Background Ukraine's HIV prevalence is estimated at 1.6% of adult population. HIV epidemic in Zaporizhzhia is not extensive but tends to grow. The lack of knowledge about underage RG size is essential barrier for programme planning and service provision.

Methodology Team conducted multi-component research aimed at finding locations, size, typology and behaviour of risk groups aged 14–25. (i.e., FSWs, IDUs and street based children (SBC)). The