

log-binomial regression to assess the relationship between alcohol consumption patterns and sexual partnership concurrency.

Results Among 984 sexually active respondents, the median age was 23 years, with a majority having never married ($N = 705$, 72%), received some high school education ($N = 546$, 55%), did not receive any income in past 3 months ($N = 621$, 63%), and had spent the past 7 nights at home ($N = 905$, 92%). Approximately 25% ($N = 123$) of men reported at least one ongoing, overlapping relationship and 26% ($N = 131$) had an AUDIT score ≥ 8 . Among women, 28 (6%) reported concurrent sexual partners and only 6 (1%) reported hazardous alcohol consumption patterns. For males, the prevalence ratio of hazardous alcohol consumption and sexual partner concurrency was 3.44 (95% CI: 2.26, 5.23). Given the low prevalence of hazardous drinking among women we could not assess the relationship with sexual partner concurrency.

Conclusions Hazardous drinking among men was associated with sexual partner concurrency was associated with hazardous alcohol drinkers. Sexual risk reduction interventions and alcohol education are strongly needed for men in this setting.

P4.069 PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE OF STI/HIV PARTNER NOTIFICATION AMONG MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN (MSM) AND TRANSGENDER WOMEN (TW) IN LIMA AND CALLAO, PERU (2010)

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Background In Peru, partner notification (PN) outcomes are correlated with its perceived importance. Data assessing perceptions of PN and its correlates among MSM/TW patient populations can help inform prevention interventions.

Methods MSM/TW in Lima diagnosed with HIV and/or STI within the last month were surveyed about their beliefs concerning both partner notification and practises among their peers. All analyses were stratified by partner type.

Results We recruited 390 MSM/TW (Ages: 18–60, Median: 28.5, IQR: 24–36) who identified as homosexual (63.0%), bisexual (16.0%), heterosexual (6.8%), and TW (14.2%). Overall, 93.3% and 73.3% of respondents considered it “Very” or “Somewhat Important” to notify stable and casual partners, respectively. 73.5% of respondents believed that “Few” or “None” of their peers would notify their stable partners, while 84.7% believed the same for casual partners.

There was no association between perceived importance of notifying stable partners and beliefs about peer notification of stable partners. Among subjects who reported that “Few” or “None” of their peers would notify their casual partners, 31.7% (52/164) of gays and 57.9% (22/38) of TW did not consider it important to notify casual partners while 90.9% (30/33) of gays and all (5/5) TW who reported “Most” or “All” peers would notify casual partners were likely to do the same themselves (all $p < 0.05$). Low perceived importance of notification for any partner type was associated with identification as TW, low educational level, and “pasivo” sexual role (all $p < 0.05$) with consistently lower importance placed on notifying casual compared with stable partners.

Conclusions Perceptions about PN vary by partner type with casual partner notification considered least important. Perceived peer notification practises may reflect individual beliefs or social norms of notification behaviour, especially among TW and gay-identified MSM. Understanding individual-level, partner-level, factors and societal contexts that influence these perceptions will better inform interventions to promote PN.

P4.070 THE GAP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE OF HIV PREVENTION AND HIGH RISK INJECTION PRACTISE IN PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS (PWID) IN BARNAUL, RUSSIA

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Background HIV cases in PWID were increased by 8% in 2012. Prevention components such as VCT, skills building, condom and injecting equipment distribution were in place. Previous research suggests that greater HIV prevention knowledge does not necessarily translate into less risky behaviours. We investigated level of knowledge of HIV prevention and sharing paraphernalia in PWID.

Method 500 PWID surveyed in a cross-sectional survey (August–October 2012). RDS sampling was used with 5 former PWID seeds. Socio-behavioural, knowledge and practise, HIV and HCV prevalence were calculated with RDSAT. Composite knowledge indicator was used to measure knowledge of main prevention measures and rejection of misconceptions about HIV transmission. PWID who responded to all questions correctly has been identified as having knowledge (PWID-K).

Results The sample was predominantly: male (67.4%, 95% CI 62.3, 72.7), 30–39 years old (54.7%, 95% CI 49.1, 60.1), single (53.4%, 95% CI 48.0, 59.4), unemployed (67.3%, 95% CI 62.1, 72.5). Prevention coverage was 64.2% (95% CI 58.3, 69.8). 59.9% PWID (95% CI 54.7, 65.2) correctly answered to knowledge questions. PWID-K injected $> 2 < 9$ times a day in the last month – 78.7% (95% CI 71.2, 87.1), without knowledge – 67.8% (95% CI 52.8, 84.8). The majority sample reported (85.3%, 95% CI 80.9, 92.1) sharing paraphernalia in the last month. PWID-K shared paraphernalia in 80.3% (95% CI 75.1, 90.2) and without knowledge 93.6% (95% CI 86.8, 99.1). More than half of PWID-K injected in group of 1–5 injectors (59.6%, 95% CI 50.6, 68.3), and 33.2% (95% CI 25.3, 42.2) without knowledge. HIV prevalence in PWID-K was 34.5% (95% CI 27.6, 41.5) and HCV – 74.0% (95% CI 67.9, 80.3) with insignificant difference from PWID without knowledge.

Conclusions Inspire of high level of knowledge significant portion of PWID practise riskier behaviour which may explain high HIV/HCV prevalence. Further research is vital to understand the reasons and develop effective intervention to stop transmission.

P4.071 PREDICTORS OF CONDOM USE AMONGST HIV-INFECTED INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY (ART)

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Background Influence of knowledge of HIV+ status on sexual behaviour has not been well studied in Africa, where positive prevention could potentially have the greatest impact.

Objective To determine the influence of HIV+ status awareness and other social factors on condom use.

Method A behavioural questionnaire was administered to 642 patients in Durban, South Africa. Consistent condom use was defined as reported condom use during last sex act at months 6, 12, 18 and 24 of follow-up. Patients were divided into 2 groups: those who were aware of their HIV+ status prior to study enrolment (Group A) and those who only learned their HIV+ status at the time of study enrolment (Group B). Generalized estimating equations were used to assess factors associated with condom use at last sex act over time.

Results At baseline, 150 (46.4%) in group B reported condom use at their last sex act compared to 174 (59.0%) in group A ($p = 0.002$). Reported consistent condom use at last sex act was significantly higher in group A compared to group B (53.3% vs. 46.7%, $p = 0.01$). HIV+ status awareness did not predict condom use over time [odds ratio (OR):1.2; 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.9–1.5; $p = 0.15$].

Male patients were more likely to use condoms at last sex act (OR: 2.7; 95% CI: 2.2–3.43; $p < 0.01$). Older patients (OR: 0.8; 95% CI: 0.7–0.8; $p < 0.01$), being never married (OR: 0.7; 95% CI: 0.5–0.9; $p = 0.01$); divorced (OR: 0.5; 95% CI: 0.3–0.9; $p = 0.01$); and under the influence of alcohol during their last sex act (OR: 0.3; 95% CI: 0.2–0.4; $p < 0.001$) were less likely to use condoms at their last sex act.

Conclusion Knowledge of HIV+ status is significantly associated with consistent condom use. Age, gender, marital status and alcohol consumption are significant predictors of condom use during last sex act.

P4.072 SEXUAL RISK AND PREVENTIVE BEHAVIOURS AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE IN NIGERIA

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Background Young people, especially teenagers, between 12 and 19 years are very vulnerable and very susceptible to different kinds of behaviours, most of which are risky and destructive in nature thereby hazarding their lives. Some of them are their engagement in unprotected sex, illicit drugs taking, smoking, alcoholism etc. risky behaviours make them vulnerable HIV and STI. From previous experience, more young people are getting infected which makes the study imperative.

Methods 5 high schools were selected from Ojo Local Government Area of Lagos State, South- Western Nigeria. Official permissions were sought and obtained from the schools to allow students to participate. 50 samples from each school. Samples for study were randomly selected. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyse the collected data.

Results The findings of the study revealed that a significant number of these young people who have had sex and/or are sexually active were introduced into the act by friends and peers. Their chief motivating factor is desire for peer acceptance. The abstainers are so because family, religious beliefs and personal convictions because of their goals which they felt sexual involvement was a distraction. These were the ones with high self-esteem. They were assertive in their relationships and declared boundary lines.

Conclusion Despite awareness and sensitization going on, we discover that young people still engage in risky behaviours which make them prone to STIs and HIV infections. There is therefore a need for advocacy for life skills building for young people that will enable them to effectively manage relationships. This will be in form of assertiveness and self-esteem building in them.

P4.073 PREVENTION OF HIV/AIDS INFECTIONS AMONG FEMALE COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS IN KAMPALA, UGANDA

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Introduction The Kawempe Health Development project located in a poor informal urban setting of kampala aimed to improve sexual and reproductive health services available to female commercial sex workers and equip them with employable skills for behavioural change. The review was conducted to assess project impact on increasing SRH services uptake among sex workers and document changes in their demand for adopting safe sex behavioural change.

Study methodology This retrospective and cross-sectional study was conducted in July 2012 and reviewed project information from 2001 to 2009. The combined study design was intended to facilitate a more in-depth analysis of issues, taking into consideration the perspective of project key stakeholders. Both quantitative and qualitative data was generated with descriptive analysis methods and thematic analysis being used, respectively.

Outcomes The study observed a steady increase in service uptake for VCT from a monthly average of 51 in 2001 to 96 in 2009, representing an 88.2% increase, with proportion of HIV positive Sex workers declining from 16% in 2001 to 8% in 2009. Use of family planning methods and treatment of STI and opportunistic infections accessed through the project facility increased from 26% to 40%. Qualitative data confirmed improved negotiation for safer sex and use of male condoms during the project period 2001 to 2009. Free vocational skills training to sex workers were in great demand and it created opportunities for alternative income. However, lack of start-up capital limited the number of trained Sex workers who could quit the sex trade.

Recommendation Need to strengthen institutional and financial sustainability to match the increasing demand for SRH services and vocational skills training for sex workers. This may be through formation of partnerships and mainstreaming project activities into ongoing health programmes.

P4.074 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF NURSING STUDENTS REGARDING HIV AND PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

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This research investigated the knowledge and attitude of nursing students regarding HIV transmission risks at their workplace. An online questionnaire was completed by 157 students, mostly between 19 and 23 years old, following a bachelor education in Leuven, a middle sized Belgian town.

Generally, the majority of the students overestimated the risks of hiv transmission. Situations like eating in a restaurant where the cook has hiv, sharing cutlery, plates or glasses with a person living with hiv or working alongside someone living with hiv, were all considered to hold a risk of transmission by respectively 62% en 50% of the respondents. Also, only 51% of all respondents knew that hiv is not transmitted through saliva.

Half of the student has, at some point during their last internship, worried about contracting hiv, and 84% of the students advocates regular testing of all nursing staff working at a hospital. 19% believes that hiv-positive nurses should stop nursing patients, and one in three students state they have a right to know the positive hiv serostatus of their colleagues, even if this goes against the wishes of this colleague. Also, 36% of the nursing students claims that nurses have the right to refuse caring for an hiv-positive patient.

The findings show that nursing students over estimate the risk of hiv transmission in their workplace. Also they hold discriminating attitudes which might hamper equal treatment of people living with hiv in regular care facilities. We therefor recommend the implementation of educational interventions in nursing students' training curricula focussing on knowledge and attitudes on hiv and people living with hiv.

P4.075 THE IMPORTANCE OF ALCOHOL AND PEERS IN RISKY SEXUAL PARTNER SELECTION

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