

Background When sexual partners have risky context characteristics (i.e., partner drinking alcohol within two hours before sex, ≥ 3 age discordant, or met in public), adolescents are particularly vulnerable to having unprotected sex and acquiring sexually transmitted diseases. Based on social cognitive theory, we assessed the influence of adolescents' alcohol use; their friends' ages and alcohol use; and parental monitoring on adolescent sexual partner selection to identify potent predictive factors.

Methods Data were from an urban cohort of youth participating in the Project Northland Chicago group-randomised, alcohol preventive intervention trial. We used ordinal logistic regression to analyse the predictive effect of 8th grade self, peers, and parents factors on a sexual partner context risk score of 0 to 3 with 1 point for each risk characteristic of 17–18 year old adolescents' most recent sex partner. We adjusted analyses for sexual partner relationship characteristics (casual or unexpected).

Results Women were more likely to choose risky context partners at ages 17–18 years old if in 8th grade they had older friends [Odds Ratio (OR) = 1.5, 95% Confidence Interval (CI) = 1.1 to 2.1] or reported risky alcohol use behaviours (OR = 1.6, 95% CI = 1.2 to 1.9). Men were more likely to choose risky context partners at ages 17–18 years old if in 8th grade their friends were drinking alcohol (OR = 1.3, 95% CI = 1.0 to 1.7). Parental monitoring did not influence partner selection.

Conclusions Peers and alcohol use influence adolescents' selection of risky context partners. For alcohol, self-use appears more important among women, and friends' use appears more important among men. Interventions to reduce sexual risk-taking and risky partner selection among adolescents should target friends and alcohol use.

P4.076 SELF-STIGMA AND UNSAFE SEX AMONG MEXICAN MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN OF THE CONDESA SPECIALIZED CLINIC

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Background In Mexico, the HIV estimated prevalence among men who have sex with men (MSM) is 17%, being the sexual transmission the most important via (90%). In other countries, studies report that almost 43% of MSM with HIV (MSM-H) have unsafe sex. Use of alcohol, substances, misinformation of HIV transmission, perceived low-risk of infection, self-stigma, and others, are related to this type of sexual behaviour. Self-stigma in MSM-H who have unsafe sex has been poorly studied, and had contradictory results.

Methods Over 2012, after the ethical requirements, we asked MSM-H about unsafe sex with the *Behavioral Surveillance Survey for MSM of 2006*, and self-stigma with the *HIV/AIDS Stigma Instrument-PLWA (HASI-P)*. This study was conducted at the *Condesa Specialized Clinic* in Mexico City, which is the largest Latin American clinic for people with HIV. We determinate unsafe sex dichotomously if the participant had not used condom, or had used non-water soluble lubricants during anal sex. We observed that self-stigma score had a non-normal distribution, so we used the Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test to compare it between the two groups.

Results The total sample was 200 MSM-H, and the mean age was 33.6 (S.D., 8.3) years old, and the level of education was 12.9 (S.D., 3.1) years (high-school equivalent). The 52.5% of the sample had unsafe sex and the median score of self-stigma was 6 (range: 0–28) points. After comparative analysis we didn't find any significant differences of self-stigma between the two groups ($p = 0.23$).

Conclusion The self-stigma among MSM-H is not a factor related to unsafe sex, because this behaviour involves other social factors

that must be deeply studied, particularly in this population. We have to include in future studies factors such as impulsivity, mental disorders, use of alcohol or substances, or others aspects that could probably be related to this behaviour.

P4.077 SEXUAL AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST SEX WORKERS: A QUALITATIVE SURVEY TO EXPLORE EXPERIENCES OF VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY POLICE AMONG SEX WORKERS IN VICTORIA FALLS, ZIMBABWE, 2012

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Background Few studies in Africa provide detailed descriptions of the vulnerabilities of sex workers (SW) to sexual and physical violence perpetrated by police, and how this impacts on their HIV risk. This qualitative study documents SW's experiences of violence in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe.

Methods Thirty-one SW, aged 18 years and above were recruited through peer sex workers to participate in three focus-group discussions. Focus group discussions were digitally recorded and transcribed verbatim. Using ATLAS.ti software, a set of a priori concept-driven codes were applied to the transcripts. The analysis concentrated on condom possession and use by sex workers, police interactions, experiences of violence, stigma and discrimination perpetrated by the police.

Results Analysis showed the pervasiveness of sexual and physical violence perpetrated by the police towards SW without impunity, commonly triggered by arbitrary arrests of sex workers for solicitation and loitering. Sex workers narrated how police would arrest them for possession of condoms, confiscate and destroy condoms, extort money and bribes from them, force them to have sex with them, beat them with button sticks, drench them with cold water, detain them over nights in fenced enclosures and call them derogatory names. As a result some sex workers resorted to not carrying condoms or throwing away condoms to evade police harassment. Police were reported to profile sex workers and arrest them even when they were not doing sex work. Illegality of trading in sex in Zimbabwe was cited as one factor that underscored violence perpetrated by police.

Conclusions Addressing violence by the police and concomitant HIV risks and vulnerabilities faced by SW should be prioritised by the Zimbabwean government. This study indicates the need for legal reforms to decriminalise sex work and ensure that laws governing sex work promote the health and human rights of sex workers in Zimbabwe.

P4.078 A LITERATURE REVIEW OF SEXTING ATTITUDES AND RISK FACTORS

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Background Sexting includes sending, receiving or forwarding sexually explicit material via mobile phone, and occurs in about a third of teenagers. Much of the available information on this relatively recent phenomenon comes from popular press. Given the legal and psychosocial consequences of sexting, it is important to understand why teenagers sext and the characteristics of young people involved in sexting.

Methods We conducted a structured literature review. PubMed, PsycINFO and Embase were searched to February 2013, using