

emphasise the relationship between HIV and other STIs and the importance of having health workers counsel their STD patients and their sexual partners on the need for an HIV test. MU-JHU supported districts health workers by training them.

Results Between July 2010 and Dec 2011 over 350 health workers in 19 central districts were trained in syndromic management of STDs with an emphasis on counselling patients and referring them for HIV testing. Over 17,613 clients with STDs have since undergone HIV testing in those facilities; over 18,000 clients with STDs have been referred for HIV testing to outside facilities that did not have testing services. HIV rates in STD patients average 18%.

Conclusion Operational level health workers handling STD patients need basic counselling training to discuss HIV/AIDS with their clients. Targeting STD patients for routine HIV counselling and testing this is essential to reach more people infected with HIV.

P4.106 NIGHT HARM REDUCTION SERVICES ACCESSIBILITY FOR PREVENTION: A MODEL OF SUCCESS

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Background There are lots of interventions among men who have sex with men Cross River, new evidence suggests that many recent HIV infections are connected with the use of Meth-am-phet-a-mine (C10H15N) among bisexual HIV testers in the state last year (IBBS 2007). HIV incidence among MA users was 3.3% compared to 1.1% among non-MA users.

Methods The purpose of the night harm reduction services was to ascertain the feasibility and uptake of harm reduction services by a late night population of MSM. The night services included: needle exchange, harm reduction information, oral HIV testing, and urine based sexually transmitted infection (STI) testing accompanied by counselling and consent procedures. The study had two components: harm reduction outreach and a behavioural survey. For 2 months in the year 2008, we provided mobile base harm reduction services in three neighbourhoods in Calabar - Cross River State from evening till midnight fall.

Results We exchanged 1090 needles in 121 needle exchange visits, distributed 3200 condoms for both male and provided 18 HIV tests and 8 opportunistic infections tests. About 45 MSM and lesbian friends 25 of them enrolled in the study conducted. The study population of MSM was characterised by low levels of income, stigma and discrimination. The level of education whose ages ranged from 18 – 55. Fifty percent used MA in the last 3 months before; almost 15% used MA every day in the same time frame contracting deadly infections.

Conclusion It is fair to believe night work services can only be acceptable to our MSMs whose lives the government has put in danger over their sexual rights and orientation. Harm reduction: the next generation is possible only if there is a conducive atmosphere for them and services provided affordably and comprehensively.

P4.107 PARENTS CHILD COMMUNICATION IMPROVEMENT AMONG HIV INFECTED & AFFECTED CHILDREN

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One of the major impacts of the HIV & AIDS epidemic on global society is seen in the increase number of children being infected & affected by AIDS. There is a need for one programme to addressing these issues to support of those children & their parents who are suffering from AIDS. CINI was working on 300 children & their parents of IICCHAA project since 2006. The memory work sessions taught the parents and children to accept reality and cope to live in their own surrounding by using their creative minds to open up

opportunities of self-discovery and self-sustaining. In these sessions, children and parents started to share by transparent communication with families, providing care and support, unified planning for future by taking everybody's opinion and views according to their needs.

CINI assessed this programme in two levels -Developing the resilience of the Children and Empowerment of the children. 300 children & their parents/family members were empowered through memory work sessions.

A comparative analysis of the current situation shows that:

- The ratio of Communication skill has been increased from 17.3% to 80.5%
- The leadership qualities boosted from 12% to 72%
- The Children developed themselves for taking care of parents, earlier the ratio was 9% which is raises up to 57%
- Parents are becoming empowered to disclose their status. Presently the percentage increases from 15 to 90
- Earlier the Parents were not able to prepare any succession plan for safe guard of their children. At present it is developed up to 97%

The PLHIVs can improve the quality of their lives, if IICCHAA will include in the national programme.

P4.108 WITH WHOM DID YOU HAVE SEX? EVALUATION OF A PARTNER NOTIFICATION TRAINING FOR STI PROFESSIONALS USING MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING

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Objective To enhance partner notification (PN) practises in STI clinics a newly developed PN training based on motivational interviewing (MI) was offered to STI professionals and evaluated.

Methods The effectiveness of PN training on the professionals' attitude, self-efficacy, and behaviour toward PN was examined with a within-subject and between-subject comparison. Just before and three months after delivery of the training, a questionnaire with 7-point Likert scales was completed by the intervention group (n = 54). To rule out that any effects could be caused by population trends or questionnaire completion, a non-randomly selected sample of controls (n = 37) also completed the questionnaires. Questionnaire items were examined separately and grouped into constructs of attitude, self-efficacy and behaviour.

Results In the within-subject (pre-post) comparison, positive changes were observed in 9/30 of the items, as well as in the overall constructs Self-efficacy, Skills: Implementation PN protocol, and Skills: coping with client resistance. In the control group no significant changes were observed. However, comparing the change scores between the intervention and control group, 5 items and the construct Self-efficacy were no longer significant.

Conclusions Despite that the PN training for STI professionals had no effect on attitudes or self-efficacy, significant improvements were observed in the most important outcome variables, namely those on skills. In studies were cluster randomised controlled studies are not feasible, selecting a convenient control sample seems to offer a more rigorous test of hypotheses than pre-post evaluations, presumably by controlling for population trends and mere measurement effects.

P4.109 IMPACT OF PEER EDUCATORS TRAINING EX FIGHTERS BURUNDI AS A STRATEGY TO REDUCE RISK BEHAVIOURS FAVORING THE TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS

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Problematic AIDS affects not only the physical health of individuals but also their family and community identity. Indeed, the stigma and discrimination surrounding the disease are equally destructive as the disease. This stigma is so strong in groups that have been affected by armed conflict, such as ex-combatants. To improve the status of veterans in their host communities in the reduction of risk behaviours facilitating the transmission of HIV/AIDS, FACOSASE form 360 PEEXC wished to fight against this scourge.

Objective To show PEEXC on how to improve the strategy of reducing risk behaviours favouring the transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Method: To implement this training strategy as PEEXC reduction of risk behaviours facilitating the transmission of HIV/AIDS, we first conducted a raid on land in order to identify PEEXC who will participate in the training.

Results At the end of the training, there is the development of knowledge PEEXC aged 20 to 35 years on a better integration to reduce risk behaviours favouring the transmission of HIV/AIDS educators.

A general awareness of the issue of this strategy through media coverage.

Conclusion This training helped PEEXC on developing knowledge PEEXC as a strategy to reduce risk behaviours favouring the transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Next steps: It was anticipated identification of best practises that could be applied elsewhere in order to reduce risky behaviours favouring the transmission of HIV/AIDS among groups who have been affected by armed conflict in general and in particular ex-combatants BURUNDI the lead and support a psycho-social and medical PEEXC the tracks that have made a voluntary and living with HIV/AIDS to improve their quality of life.

P4.110 **SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIOR AND THE EFFICACY OF PSYCHO-EDUCATION IN IMPROVING ADHERENCE TO SECONDARY PREVENTION INFORMATION AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS IN IBADAN, NIGERIA**

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Background Findings have shown that adherence to secondary prevention information is low among people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHAs) in Sub Saharan Africa including Nigeria. However, the effectiveness of Psycho-education has not been fully exploited. The Study therefore investigated the involvement of PLWHAs in sexual risk behaviour and the effectiveness of Psycho-education intervention on adherence to secondary prevention among PLWHAs in Ibadan, Nigeria.

Methods The study was conducted in two phases, first phase utilised ex-post facto design. Simple random sampling technique was used to select 548 (Males = 154; Females = 394) participants receiving anti-retroviral therapies in President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief University College Hospital, Ibadan after securing ethical approval, (Mean age of 39.5 years SD = 9.334 years). Quantitative data were collected from participants through standardised questionnaire. Pre-test, post-test quasi experimental control group design was utilised for the second phase. Fifty participants were randomly selected from those who reported involvement in sexual risk behaviour in phase one and randomly assigned to Psycho-education group and control group.

Results Results revealed that; 70 representing 12.8% have engaged in sexual risk behaviour by having sex with irregular partners without using condom. 66 representing 12% have had sex with more than one partner, 72 representing 13.1% have had sex with prostitute. Further analysis revealed that 185 representing 33.8% have had sexually transmitted infections. Finding from second stage which utilised Psycho-education intervention technique revealed that

knowledge of secondary prevention has increased among the treatment group compare to control group {F (5, 149) = 11.943: p < 0.001} at follow up conducted eight weeks after intervention.

Conclusion From this study, it is evident that People living with HIV & AIDS still engage in Sexual risk behaviour which negatively impact on treatment outcomes and Psycho-education intervention technique was found efficacious in addressing sexual risk behaviour among people living with HIV.

P4.111 **ENTERTAIN, ENGAGE, EDUCATE - HIV/AIDS IN RURAL INDIA**

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Background The Paneer Poo HIV Positive Women's Network started life as a social support network helping PLHA women deal with the stigmas and hardships associated with the virus. HIV is vastly misunderstood in India by large swathes of the population. Rejection by friends and family, violence and refusal of medical care are common. PP were creating awareness and education programmes in School/Colleges and speaking at District Committee meetings.

The greatest and most significant challenge in India's war against HIV/AIDS is the one against taboo. In rural communities, where life moves slowly, unchanging, taboos prove the strongest. A largely illiterate population exasperates the situation and forces a tailored approach to delivering effective messages. Important to rural Tamil Nadu are regular local theatrical and musical performances. It made sense to take advantage of this to deliver a message.

Method The EduClowns are a trained collective of people who travel to schools, colleges and villages. Wearing the mask and clothing of the clown the performers are able to step out of themselves, as a clown they are no longer restricted by the traditional boundaries that hold them to taboo and prevent them from dissecting stigma. When representing Paneer Poo the clowns would start with dance, song and comedy. There is then audience participation with games and question/answer. Short skits are then performed that highlight AIDS/HIV issues, provoking thought and discussion on the subject. Finally, a scene where taboos are defeated and community action has provoked positive change.

Results The EduClowns, on behalf of Paneer Poo, performed 11 times in 2012/13 with hundreds of people at each event. Nearly 200 people went forward to receive an HIV test. Paneer Poo also conducted 27 awareness meetings, reaching over 1600 people.

Conclusion A theatrical education based approach can be successful and suited to rural India.

P4.112 **SEXUAL HEALTH META-ANALYSIS**

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Background US population-level rates of sexual health indicators such as STI rates have stimulated interest in a public health approach to improving sexual health, focusing in six domains: knowledge, attitudes and norms, communication, healthcare use, sexual behaviour and adverse outcomes We conducted a systematic review of the intervention literature in these domains to assess the extent to which existing research supported sexual health principles: recognition of sexuality as intrinsic to individual health and relationships should have positive outcomes for all partners involved.

Methods Studies were drawn from Medline and PsycInfo databases (English language, adult populations, published between 1996–2011, country with developed public health infrastructure).