

**Methods** A group of transgender sex workers (100) have been interviewed one by one in a closed door from March 2014 December 2014 within Save the Children office. The interview questions asked were issues faced by them when doing sex work in Port Moresby City in Papua New Guinea and how Save the Children SRH Poro Sapot Project has impacted on their lives.

#### Results

- not receiving good sexual health services from the Governmental clinic's
- Most trans gender sex workers we are raped
- not able to be served at the police stations when in need of help
- being forced to have sex without condom because we are just a sex objects

**Conclusion** Through advocacy do by Save the Children they have realised who they are, they are aware of their human rights, health and legal issues, they are marginalise group that exist and more mobilised, they have been attending meetings international and national meetings to know the concept of being a Most At Risk Population and through Save the Children SRH Poro Sapot Project they have a voice to represent themselves and other transgender sex works in Papua New Guinea, some trans gender can get help that we need now because Save the Children is referring they to the right networking partners that are providing services that we need like VCCT/and STI checkups and other services that its free from stigma, discrimination and violence.

**Disclosure of interest statement** Save the Children Sexual and Reproductive Health Program is funded by DFAT or AusAid.

#### P14.24 MULTICULTURAL SURVEY – ASIAN FEMALE SEX WORKER DEMOGRAPHICS, MIGRATION AND SEXUAL HEALTH IN SYDNEY

<sup>1</sup>L Martin, <sup>1</sup>C Thng\*, <sup>2</sup>H Wand, <sup>1,3</sup>A McNulty, <sup>1</sup>R Foster, <sup>2</sup>S McGregor. <sup>1</sup>Sydney Sexual Health Centre, Sydney, Australia; <sup>2</sup>The Kirby Institute for Infection and Immunity in Society, Sydney, Australia; <sup>3</sup>School of Public Health and Community Medicine, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia

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**Theme** Social policy, behavioural change, psychosocial or psychosexual issues related to sexual health.

**Background** Sydney Sexual Health Centre (SSHC) provides dedicated clinics, outreach services and bilingual health education staff to Chinese and Thai sex workers. We aimed to assess characteristics of these sex workers.

**Methods** A cross-sectional survey was conducted between August 2014–March 2015 using a structured questionnaire in Thai and Chinese, offered to female sex workers attending SSHC and within parlours visited by outreach staff.

**Results** 338 participants were recruited: 106(32%) Chinese and 232(68%) Thai. Overall median age was 31 years. More than half (56%) did not attend high school, with Chinese participants less likely to have attended high school than Thai (67% vs 50%;  $p = 0.003$ ). Compared with those attending the clinic, women seen on outreach were older (42% >35 vs 20% from clinic;  $p = 0.00$ ) and less likely to have done sex work previously (90% vs 71% from clinic;  $p = 0.00$ ).

Compared to Thai, Chinese participants were more likely to report “poor” English skills in speaking (61% vs 27% Thai), reading (70% vs 31% Thai) and writing (78% vs 39% Thai) ( $p < 0.001$ ).

While the majority of participants were not on a sex work contract (92%), those who were contracted were more likely to be Thai (10% vs 3% Chinese;  $p = 0.017$ ). Significantly more Thai participants worked in massage ( $n = 84,36\%$ ) compared with Chinese ( $n = 16,15\%$ ) ( $p < 0.001$ ).

Chinese participants were more likely to check clients for signs of STIs ( $n = 75,70\%$  vs Thai  $n = 115,50\%$ ;  $p < 0.001$ ), less likely to douche ( $n = 17,16\%$  vs Thai  $n = 112,48\%$ ;  $p < 0.001$ ), and had fewer misconceptions about STI transmission via unprotected oral sex ( $n = 64,60\%$  vs Thai  $n = 179,77\%$ ;  $p = 0.001$ ).

**Conclusion** There were significant differences in the characteristics and behaviours of Thai and Chinese sex workers surveyed. Essential education within culturally appropriate health promotion programs should include douching, checking clients for STIs and using condoms for oral sex.

**Disclosure of interest statement** No conflict of interest.

#### P14.25 HIV AND STIS AMONG MALE SEX WORKERS ATTENDING AUSTRALIAN SEXUAL HEALTH CLINICS

<sup>1,2</sup>D Callander\*, <sup>1,3</sup>P Read, <sup>4,5</sup>V Minichiello, <sup>6</sup>R Hamilton, <sup>7,8</sup>EPF Chow, <sup>1</sup>H Ali, <sup>9,10</sup>D Lewis, <sup>11</sup>M Hellard, <sup>1,12</sup>B Donovan. <sup>1</sup>The Kirby Institute, UNSW Australia, Sydney, Australia; <sup>2</sup>Centre for Social Research in Health, UNSW Australia, Sydney, Australia; <sup>3</sup>Kirketon Road Centre, Sydney, Australia; <sup>4</sup>Australian Research Centre in Sex, Health and Culture, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia; <sup>5</sup>University of New England, Armidale, Australia; <sup>6</sup>Barwon Reproductive and Sexual Health Clinic, Geelong, Australia; <sup>7</sup>Melbourne Sexual Health Centre, Alfred Health, Melbourne, Australia; <sup>8</sup>Central Clinical School, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia; <sup>9</sup>Western Sydney Sexual Health Centre, Sydney, Australia; <sup>10</sup>Westmead Clinical School, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia; <sup>11</sup>Centre for Population Health, The Burnet Institute, Melbourne, Australia; <sup>12</sup>Sydney Sexual Health Centre, Sydney Hospital, Sydney, Australia

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**Introduction** The sale of sex by gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (GBM) has been identified in many parts of the world as an activity with increased transmission risk for HIV and other STIs. It is, however, unknown if HIV/STI prevalence among male sex workers (MSWs) in Australia is higher than it is among GBM who do not sell sex. This study explores the sexual health of MSWs relative to other GBM attending Australian sexual health clinics (SHCs).

**Methods** De-identified patient data were extracted from 34 SHC databases in Victoria and New South Wales. A cross-sectional analysis was conducted among MSWs and other GBM at their first visit during 2011–2013. HIV/STI prevalence was calculated as the proportion of diagnosed individuals among those tested. Multivariate logistic regression analyses were used to assess factors associated with HIV and other STIs.

**Results** A total of 471 MSWs presented at participating SHCs between 2011 and 2013, as well as 24,833 other GBM. At first visit, 44 (9%) MSWs had known HIV infections while of the 396 men tested there were 10 (3%) new diagnoses. Overall, 50 MSW were diagnosed with a bacterial STI at their first visit: 11% with chlamydia, 6% with gonorrhoea, and 2% with infectious syphilis. Among MSWs, HIV infection was associated with increasing age ( $p = 0.002$ ) but compared to other GBM, selling sex was not associated with HIV infection ( $p = 0.9$ ) nor STI diagnoses ( $p = 0.2$ ).

**Conclusion** Although prevalence of HIV and other STIs appears to be similar among GBM regardless of whether or not they sell sex, over one in ten MSWs were diagnosed with HIV or an STI. The higher prevalence among this population underscores the

need for routine sexual health testing and for future studies to better understand which MSW sub-populations are most at-risk.

**Disclosure of interest statement** The ACCESS Sexual Health Services Network is funded by the NSW Ministry of Health, Victorian Department of Health, Australian Capital Territory Department of Health, and the Northern Territory Department of Health.

#### P14.26 ANALYSIS OF RISK FACTORS INCIDENCE OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS IN THE WOMEN INDIRECT SEX WORKERS IN MATARAM CITY, INDONESIA. 2012

IK Mulyawan, Tris Cahyoso. *Distric Health Office of Mataram, Indonesia*

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**Background** Sexually transmitted infections are a public health problem in all countries, including Indonesia. The estimated number of people exposed to a sexually transmitted infection that can be treated approximately more than 30 million cases annually. In Mataram City 2011, found as many as 896 new cases of sexually transmitted infections. Women indirect sex workers have an important role in the spread of sexually transmitted infections and HIV-AIDS cases increased.

**Research methods** Design study was a cross sectional with a total sample of 66 women indirect sex workers. Risk factor of STIs is age of first sex, ever having sex, the number of customers per day, use of condoms, clean hands after sex, change underwear after sex, alcohol consumption habits and the habit of consuming drugs. Potential risk factors were explored using a structured questionnaire of the month from May to June 2012. Data were analysed using, bivariable and multivariable statistics.

**Results** From the bivariable analysis, risk factors for STIs were ever having sex (OR 2.33, CI 1.15–4.65), not using condoms (OR 3.13, CI: 1.36 to 7.20) and the number of customers per day (OR 2.60, CI: 1.13 to 6.01). Multivariable analysis showed that the risk factors that influence the incidence of sexually transmitted infections are not using condoms (adjusted OR 6.55, CI 1.83 to 23.43) and the number of customers per day (adjusted OR 5.01, CI 1.41 to 18.29).

**Conclusion** Not using a condom in serving customers in women indirect sex workers be risk factors for STIs. Need an effort to monitor the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections continued cooperation and support of stakeholder in pressing the prevalence of STIs.

#### P14.27 FEMALE SEX WORKERS (FSW) IN BA RIA – VUNG TAU, VIETNAM: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND RISK BEHAVIOURS

<sup>1</sup>T Nguyen, <sup>1</sup>D Stewart, <sup>2</sup>MK Bui, <sup>3</sup>TNH Dang. <sup>1</sup>School of Medicine, Griffith University; <sup>2</sup>HIV/AIDS Prevention Centre of Ba Ria – Vung Tau, Vietnam; <sup>3</sup>Preventive Medicine Centre of Ba Ria – Vung Tau, Vietnam

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**Background** FSWs are a high-risk population group for the transmission and acquisition of STIs and HIV. This research investigated socio-demographic characteristics and risk behaviours among FSWs in Ba Ria – Vung Tau, Vietnam.

**Methods** Data were collected using a cross-sectional survey of 420 direct/indirectly employed FSWs between January–May, 2014, from 2 cities/6 districts in Ba Ria – Vung Tau. FSWs were

interviewed using a structured questionnaire and biological samples taken and tested for STI/HIV. Data were entered (Epidata 3.1) and analysed (SPSS 20.0) using univariate and multivariate analyses to investigate the associations between STIs and risk-related factors.

**Results** 166 direct and 254 indirect FSWs participated in the survey, with a median age of 27 years, within a range of 18–43 years. Many (43.3%) had minimal education (grade 5 or less). Most claimed religious affiliation (90.5%) and 91.7% were of Kinh ethnicity. At 63.1%, the unemployment rate before becoming FSWs was high. There were significant differences between direct/indirect types of FSWs in terms of: education levels (OR = 2.46, 95% CI: 1.65–3.67,  $p = 0.001$ ); marital status, including married or cohabitating (OR = 2.14, 95% CI: 1.43–3.207,  $p = 0.001$ ); unemployment before becoming FSWs (OR = 2.36, 95% CI: 1.54–3.63,  $p = 0.001$ ); low income  $\leq$  A\$200 (OR = 3.74, 95% CI: 1.83–7.65,  $p = 0.001$ ); and number of paying clients in the last month  $>15$  (OR = 24.88, 95% CI: 14.73–42.01,  $p = 0.001$ ). Inconsistent condom use with regular and new clients was 21.8% and 15.2% respectively. Most (89.0%) FSWs performed oral sex, also a high proportion (82.4%) of them consumed alcohol. Nearly half (48.3%) have had sex when drunk. Regarding drug use, 23.4% FSWs have used drugs and 26.1% have clients who use or inject drugs.

**Conclusions** FSWs in Vietnam need targeted intervention programs and improved services to prevent HIV and STIs infection. Administrative and political support for improved health education and services are required to prevent the epidemic from spreading.

#### P14.28 SEXUAL TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS AND RISK FACTORS AMONG FEMALE SEX WORKERS IN BA RIA – VUNG TAU, VIETNAM

<sup>1</sup>T Nguyen, <sup>1</sup>D Stewart, <sup>2</sup>MK Bui, <sup>3</sup>TNH Dang. <sup>1</sup>School of Medicine, Griffith University; <sup>2</sup>HIV/AIDS Prevention Centre of Ba Ria – Vung Tau, Vietnam; <sup>3</sup>Preventive Medicine Centre of Ba Ria – Vung Tau, Vietnam

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**Introduction** Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) continue to be a major concern in public health because of their high incidence and prevalence. STIs are also a major problem for FSWs in Vietnam. The purpose of the research is to determine the prevalence of STIs and risk-related factors in Ba Ria – Vung Tau, Vietnam.

**Methods** Data were collected using a cross-sectional survey of 420 direct and indirect FSWs between January–May, 2014, from 2 cities and 6 districts in Ba Ria – Vung Tau. FSWs were interviewed using a structured questionnaire and biological samples taken and tested for HIV. A database was created using Epidata 3.1 software and analysed using the SPSS 20.0 statistical package. Univariate and multivariate analyses were used to investigate the associations between STIs and risk-related factors.

**Results** Prevalence were 6.9% for Syphilis, 7.9% for Gonorrhoea (GC), 16.4% for Chlamydia (CT) and 21.4% for any one of the STIs (GC/CT). Increased risks for GC/CT were associated with age of first sexual intercourse  $\leq 18$  (OR 3.57, 95% CI: 2.11–6.06,  $p = 0.011$ ); number of paying clients in the past month  $>15$  (OR = 2.16, 95% CI: 1.34–3.46,  $p = 0.001$ ); inconsistent condom use with regular customers (OR = 1.98, 95% CI: 1.17–3.37,  $p = 0.010$ ) and new customers (OR = 2.18, 95% CI: 1.20–3.94,  $p = 0.009$ ); and unprotected sex with non-paying partners (OR = 3.89, 95% CI: 1.51–10.00,  $p = 0.003$ ). A