

**Conclusion** In order to improve access to ART services for people with disabilities, there is need for government to develop guidelines on the management of people with disabilities and restructure data collection tools in order to capture and disaggregate data for people with disabilities accessing ART and HIV testing services.

**Disclosure of interest statement** This study was entirely funded by Zambia Governance Foundation and not any other partners of TALC.

#### P17.42 SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTION OF NURSING CARE ABOUT THE CHILD BORN EXPOSED TO HIV

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10.1136/sextrans-2015-052270.620

**Introduction** The vertical HIV transmission occurs from mother to child at the time of pregnancy, labour or postpartum. During postpartum stand out some specific care, such as: administration of chemoprophylaxis with zidovudine in the first two hours to six weeks of life; prophylaxis with trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole from six weeks to one year; routine clinical/laboratory monitoring; systematic evaluation of the growth/development; immunisation and supply of infant milk formula. This study aimed to evaluate the scientific production of nursing care about the unborn child exposed to HIV.

**Methods** Integrative Review held in March 2015 in the databases: Latin American and Caribbean Literature in Health Sciences (Lilacs), Medline and Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO). The descriptors - Child, HIV, Vertical Transmission of Infectious Disease and Nursing - were combined using the Boolean operators AND and OR.

**Results** The sample consisted of nine articles in English and Portuguese published from 2006 to 2014. The categories of nursing care were addressed in articles: investigation of maternal perception of this experience; stimulating attachment between mother and child during pregnancy; encouraging verbal and nonverbal communication in maternal care actions - bathing, feeding, changing clothes; assessment of the risks of accidents and other vulnerabilities with focus in the home environment; analysis of vaccination status and awareness of the importance of immunisation; development of management actions of maternal and child care; analysis of the mother's ability to care for and empowerment. The identified care converge with the recommendations found in the literature and surpass the vertical transmission include broad actions to promote for the mother and child health.

**Conclusion** Research on this approach can contribute to design of nursing care proposals with a focus on providing comprehensive care to children exposed to HIV.

**Disclosure of interest statement** This study was funded by CAPES (Higher Education Personnel Training Coordination) and CNPq (National Council for Scientific and Technological Development). No pharmaceutical grants were received in the development of this study.

#### P17.43 KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND COPING OF HEALTHCARE WORKERS ON HIV/AIDS AND PERSONS LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) IN A TERTIARY HOSPITAL IN MANILA PHILIPPINES

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10.1136/sextrans-2015-052270.621

**Introduction** Starting 2006, a number of HIV cases were seen in the Philippines. It is one of nine countries with increasing cases according to USAIDS. Thus, the Filipino healthcare worker must possess accurate knowledge on the transmission, prevention and nature of HIV/AIDS, appropriate attitude and healthy coping with the demands of caring for an HIV/AIDS patient. This study determined the knowledge, attitude and coping of healthcare workers in a tertiary hospital in Manila, Philippines.

**Methods** A self-administered survey was used to test four concepts: socio-demographic characteristics of healthcare workers, knowledge about HIV/AIDS, attitude towards caring for HIV/AIDS patients and coping.

**Results** Out of 101 respondents were 41% males and 59% females. Mostly are aged 20–29 years (76%), single (83%), registered nurses (45%) and resident doctors-in-training (30%). Majority were employed in the hospital for 1–5 years (55%). Respondents' knowledge on HIV was insufficient (mean score = 16.69, 76% correct answers, SD = 2.39). Healthcare workers scored highest on transmission and nature of the disease (78–79%) but scored lowest on prevention (72%). Half of respondents disagreed about stigmatising attitudes of HIV patients (45–54%). Majority of respondents' attitudes disagreed on non-caring behaviours for HIV/AIDS patients. Coping views of healthcare workers are medium level (mean score = 3.5). There was significant positive correlation between knowledge and attitude ( $r = 0.356$ ,  $a = 0.05$ ); knowledge and coping ( $r = 0.259$ ,  $a = 0.05$ ); and attitude and coping ( $r = 0.709$ ,  $a = 0.05$ ) of healthcare workers. There was no difference in the knowledge ( $P$  two tailed = 0.3,  $p = 0.05$ ), attitudes ( $P$  two-tailed = 0.31,  $p = 0.05$ ) and coping ( $P$  Two-tailed = 0.69,  $p = 0.05$ ) of respondents working for <1 years and 1–5 years.

**Conclusion** In conclusion, there is insufficient knowledge on HIV/AIDS of healthcare workers. Implementing strategies like trainings and updates are needed to increase knowledge. Training must focus on knowledge of transmission, prevention, and nature of HIV/AIDS, could result in positive attitudes and healthy coping of healthcare workers.

#### P17.44 AN ASSESSMENT OF HIV KNOWLEDGE AMONG TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANTS IN RURAL SETTING IN CHIPATA, ZAMBIA

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10.1136/sextrans-2015-052270.622

**Background** Involving women in HIV programmes such as Prevention from Mother To Child Transmission of HIV is important because they are one of the most affected population groups. However, in rural settings PMTCT is a challenge lack easy access to health centres where they can be tested for HIV and for safer child births. This health service gap is filled-in by traditional birth attendants, who mostly lack adequate knowledge of HIV and how to prevent mother-child transmission.

**Methods** The Zambia Traditional Births Attendants Association conducted a workshop for Traditional Birth Attendants in the Eastern Province. 24 Traditional Birth Attendants, 5 chiefs and their wives, from 5 villages attended the workshop. Clinical staff from a health, approximately 150 Km away facilitated. Pre-and post-workshop questionnaires were administered.

**Results** 80% of the participants were aware of HIV but were not sure how to prevent it. 20% believed HIV was due to witchcraft. 72% did not see the wearing protective gear when helping women in labour as important. 97% were ignorant of HIV basic science. 93% had no idea of PMTCT. Myths and misconceptions included that children cannot get the HIV because they do not indulged in sex; that traditional medicine can treat and cure HIV/AIDS. The workshop noted the need to train Traditional Birth Attendants in PMTCT services counselling and oral rapid testing for HIV in pregnant women. The other need was training them how to administer single-dose Nevirapine to HIV positive pregnant women during labour and to their newborn babies.

**Conclusion** It is important to involve traditional birth attendant in HIV and PMTCT programmes stop the spread of HIV. Village health committees should be established were they do not exist and integrated with HIV and PMTCT services. Sustained provision of PMTCT and HIV testing kits, and follow-ups by health staff is needed.

**P17.45 ASSESSING THE USE OF A PEER-LED MOBILE VAN FOR EFFECTIVE HIV SERVICE DELIVERY IN REGIONAL QUEENSLAND: A WHOLE OF COMMUNITY APPROACH**

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10.1136/sextrans-2015-052270.623

**Background** While Queensland rates of HIV are increasing, regional Queenslanders have reduced access to HIV-related information, rapid testing and clinical services. Men who have sex with men are less likely to access services due to HIV-related stigma and discrimination. The aim of this project was to assess the effectiveness of using a peer-led mobile van for regional service delivery.

**Methods** Rapid Roadshow was a whole of population awareness-raising initiative of the CHEP program. In November 2014, two vans stopped at predetermined locations between Port Douglas and Gold Coast providing HIV information through discussion, resources, merchandise and quizzes, with rapid HIV and STI testing in some locations. Evaluation forms were provided to all rapid test participants.

**Results** HIV information was provided via 1696 resources and promotional items, 1094 condom packs and 427 conversations.

Of the 39 rapid HIV tests performed; 89.7% (35) participants identified as male, 61.5% (24) as non-heterosexual and 5 received STI screening.

37 participants completed evaluation forms; 72.9% (27) last tested over 6 months ago and 24.3% (9) had never tested before. 75.7% (28) preferred a non-clinical setting for testing with 81% (30) identifying that they would test more frequently with rapid test availability.

Visits to [www.endhiv.org.au](http://www.endhiv.org.au) increased by 298% (Nov - Jan), compared to the previous quarter (Aug - Oct), with the testing locator and quiz pages increasing by 49% and 138% respectively.

**Conclusion** We can assume that the increased website visits are attributed to online promotion during Rapid Roadshow.

While the sample size was small, the people tested for HIV identified an increased likelihood for continued testing with increased rapid testing availability outside of a clinical setting.

A more regular presence in regional Queensland will allow us to collect more data and maintain our online presence, while directly supporting regional areas with localised data.

**Disclosure of interest statement** The CHEP program and all projects of the CHEP program are funded by the HIV Foundation Queensland and hosted by Queensland Positive People. Financial support was provided by Alere for the Rapid Roadshow project.

## P18 - HIV prevention and social aspects

**P18.01 PREGNANCY WITH HIV INFECTION CONDITION AFTER PMTCT PROGRAM IN PROF. DR. R. D. KANDOU CENTRAL HOSPITAL, MANADO – INDONESIA**

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10.1136/sextrans-2015-052270.624

**Introduction** The Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection remains a serious health problem globally. Recently, the Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) programmes have gained meaningful achievements, although not evenly spread especially in resource-constrained settings. This study objective is to determine the prevalence of pregnancy with HIV concerning the characteristics of maternal and perinatal outcomes in Prof. Dr. R. D. Kandou Central Hospital as the national referral hospitals in north-eastern part of Indonesia.

**Methods** This is a cross sectional study with data collected from medical records at the VCT clinic at Prof. Dr. R. D. Kandou Central Hospital Manado after the implementation of PMTCT program which is from January 2011–December 2014.

**Results** During the period there are 17 cases of mother with HIV infection. Patients who consume drugs regularly during pregnancy as much as 93.33%, with an overall undetectable HIV infants. About 70% were delivered by sectio caesarean method. The rest of 6.67% were not taking ARVs regularly and resulted with CD4 <200/mm<sup>3</sup> and HIV-infected infants.

**Conclusion** During the program, numbers of HIV in pregnancy cases were discovered and more MTCT cases were prevented. However a more comprehensive and active strategic approach for the PMTCT programmes need to be taken to prevent HIV infection in infants.

**Disclosure of interest statement** No grants were received in the development of this study.