

95% CI 1.07–1.53), reporting vaginal sex (OR 5.89; 95% CI 2.42–14.36), non-penetrative sex (OR 3.47; 95% CI 1.56–7.75), alcohol use (OR 3.34; 95% CI 1.26–8.87), smoking (OR 5.82; 95% CI 1.12–30.37), chewing khat (OR 3.19; 95% CI 1.27–8.01), and being at university rather than high school (OR 4.58; 95% CI 1.94–10.79) were associated with increased likelihood of STI ($p \leq 0.05$). Condom use was protective (OR 0.32; 95% CI 0.11–0.94).

Conclusion There was considerable demand for STI screening, and a substantial burden of STIs was observed. These findings support the need for reproductive health interventions to reduce adolescent risk for STIs, pregnancy, and their complications.

Disclosure of interest statement This research was funded by a 2011 developmental grant from the University of Washington Global Centre for Integrated Health of Women, Adolescents, and Children (Global WACH).

P03.20 "HIGH RISK FACTORS AND THEIR ASSOCIATION WITH SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS AMONG ASYMPTOMATIC PREGNANT ADOLESCENTS"

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10.1136/sextrans-2015-052270.248

Background Adolescents are at high risk for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) because of their high risk behaviour and physiological susceptibility. The present study aimed to find out prevalence of high risk factors and their association with STIs among asymptomatic pregnant adolescents.

Methods This was a cohort study conducted in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Vardhman Medical College and Safdarjung hospital in association with Dr B. R. Ambedkar Centre for Biomedical Research, University of Delhi. A total of 320 asymptomatic adolescent pregnant women willing to participate in the study protocol were enrolled. A detailed history including sexual, marital, obstetric, personal and clinical details was taken. After clinical examination, cervical and high vaginal swabs were collected for testing by PCR technique for *Chlamydia Trachomatis*, *Neisseria Gonorrhoea* and *Trichomonas Vaginalis* infections. The data hence collected was analysed to find out prevalence of high risk factors and their association with STIs.

Results Out of 320 women enrolled in the study, 41 (12.81%) tested positive for one of the 3 STIs tested. Most of the subjects were 19 years old (76.56%), belonged to urban area (80.94%), were from low income group (82.81%), had not been to high school (70%) and 78.13% had at least one high risk factor for STIs. Among the high risk factors for STIs studied, 31.87% had age <18 years at the time of first sexual intercourse, 75.94% had never used any contraception, 1.87% had history of tobacco or alcohol use, 7.81% had past history of vaginal discharge. Out of these high risk factors for STIs only past history of vaginal discharge was significantly associated with presence of STIs, $p = 0.0001$.

Conclusion The high risk factors for STIs are present in more than 3/4th of pregnant adolescent women and past history of vaginal discharge is significantly associated with STIs.

P03.21 BE SAFE. STAY WELL: FOUR VIDEOS TO EDUCATE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS ON SEXUAL HEALTH AND STAYING SAFE IN AUSTRALIA

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10.1136/sextrans-2015-052270.249

Background In recent years there has been a considerable growth in the international student population in Australia driven primarily by university study and vocational training. Studying and living in a new country can bring a range of social challenges, and international students have shown to have limited understanding on sexual health within an Australian context. Following consultation and focus testing with international students and health professionals, the Sexual Health and Blood-borne Virus Program (SHBBVP) have developed a collection of videos titled "Be Safe Stay Well" aimed at providing students with an understanding of sexual health and the health care system in WA.

Methods Three focus groups were conducted with a total of 36 international students representing 22 different countries. Students reported wanting to know more about sexual health, safe sex and STIs. It was identified that having a resource providing sexual health information would be useful for the target group. In collaboration with the WA Department of Health's Communications Directorate and an external production company, the four videos titled "Be Safe. Stay Well" were developed.

Results The videos use animation and kinetic typography to appeal to an international audience whose first language is not usually English. They have been spoken by young people from a range of countries to ensure authenticity. Videos topics include: The importance of safe sex, Discussing STIs, Health service costs, and Sex and the law.

Conclusion The videos were promoted and have been well received by a number of tertiary education institutes, youth and student organisations and sexual health agencies. The videos were promoted via social media, through relevant websites, newsletters and distributing promotional cards and posters. Conclusions on the effectiveness of the videos will be discussed once preliminary evaluation data is obtained from Google Analytics and the target audience.

Disclosure of interest statement This paper is supported and funded by the WA Department of Health.

P03.22 INFECTION PROTECTION: THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INTERACTIVE, ONLINE GAME TO EDUCATE YOUNG PEOPLE ABOUT SEXUAL HEALTH AND RELATIONSHIPS

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10.1136/sextrans-2015-052270.250

Background Get the Facts (GTF) is a website which provides information on sexual health and relationships to young people aged 13–17 years. In 2014, GTF ran a game design competition which resulted in the addition of an innovative sexual health education game titled Infection Protection added to the website. The use of games for learning is recognised as an innovative and engaging method of communicating important information to young people. It provided the opportunity for young people to deliver sexual health education to their peers using an interactive and engaging format.

Methods The GTF game design competition consisted of participants firstly submitting their ideas for an online sexual health education game using a game design document. Following this, willing participants took part in a two-day game jam which resulted in the game prototype for Infection Protection chosen as the winning entry. The winning team were contracted to build the game suitable for both a desktop and a mobile device as well as to finalise it to a standard that was suitable for the GTF website.

Results Infection Protection educates young people on the risk of STI transmission from having unsafe sex with multiple partners. It also demonstrates the simplicity of getting tested and treated for STIs. The game uses a simulation of characters engaging in sex with each other. The user is required to check characters for medical updates, provide safe sex packs, and send characters to the clinic for testing and treatment.

Conclusion The GTF game design competition involved young people in the planning and development of a peer-based resource, and was an innovative way to educate participants on sexual health. Further conclusions on the effectiveness of the game will be presented when preliminary evaluation data is obtained from Google Analytics and the target audience.

Disclosure of interest statement This paper is supported and funded by the WA Department of Health.

P03.23 HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS INFECTION RISK BEHAVIOURS AMONG SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE CAPITAL CITY OF A FAMOUS TRAVEL DESTINATION, BALI

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10.1136/sextrans-2015-052270.251

Introduction HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) infection remains an international health problem. Denpasar, a capital city of one of a famous tourist destination in the world was contributing the largest of AIDS cases in Bali-Indonesia. Based on the Bali Provincial AIDS Commission report, most of PLWHA in Bali are between age 20–29 years old. It can be assumed that the HIV infection occurred 5–10 years before which is around 10–15 years old of age when they were in junior/senior high school. This study aimed to recognise the HIV risk behaviours among school students in Denpasar.

Methods This is cross-sectional descriptive survey involving 297 junior high school students which are selected using cluster random sampling method. This survey took place in two state junior high schools and six private junior high schools in Denpasar. Data were collected using self administered anonymous questionnaire.

Results The results found 1% students have ever used illicit drugs, 1% students have ever injected drugs, 6% students have pierced, and 0.7% students have permanent tattoo. The result also implied that 5% of students had sexual intercourse and only 61.5% who always using condom and 15% never use condom. Overall, 10% of respondents were practicing HIV risk behaviours. The other findings shows males have odd 9.297 of doing sexual intercourse than women ($p = 0.001$). Interestingly, it also found that students who used injection drugs have odd 10.808

for sexual intercourse than students who never used injection drugs ($p = 0.019$).

Conclusion It can be conclude that even only 10% of risky behaviour on HIV infection, it seem that all relevant parties need to pay attention including for junior high school students as one of the vulnerable groups on the spread of HIV and AIDS. The attention could be by performing effective promotive and preventive actions.

Disclosure of interest statement There is nothing to be declare.

P03.24 EFFECT OF MEDIA ON ADOLESCENT GIRLS "HIV/AIDS COMPREHENSIVE KNOWLEDGE" AND "STIGMATISING ATTITUDE" TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS

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10.1136/sextrans-2015-052270.252

Background Mass media is an important educational tool for increasing knowledge of HIV and fighting stigmatisation associated with it in the society.

Objectives This study aimed at assessing the “comprehensive knowledge” on HIV/AIDS among the adolescent’s girls in India. The second objective was to understand how mass media influences knowledge and stigmatising attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS.

Methods Secondary data analysis was done for the data available from the third round of the National Family Health Survey of India (NFHS-3). “Comprehensive knowledge” was defined as an individual who knew a) using a condom and having just one uninfected partner limits the risk of getting AIDS b) a healthy looking person can have AIDS and rejected the two most common misconceptions about AIDS transmission (transmission by mosquito bites and by sharing food). Stigmatising attitude included questions like, “if a teacher has HIV/AIDS but not sick, should he/she be allowed to continue teaching in school?”. Media sources included broadcast media (TV programs/radio), print media (newspapers/display hoardings) and interpersonal sources (family/friends/health workers/community leaders). All data was analysed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software. Descriptive statistics was used to examine the study subject’s exposure to mass media, knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and its sources of knowledge. In the process of analysis, logistic regression model was used to observe how mass media influences knowledge and stigmatising attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS after controlling for confounders.

Results 64.3% had ever heard about HIV/AIDS. The most common source of information about HIV/AIDS were broadcast media (88.5%) followed by interpersonal communication (50.7%) and print media (33%). Exposure to sources of HIV information was significantly related to HIV knowledge (OR = 4.5 for broadcast group; OR = 2.9 for print media and OR = 1.2 for interpersonal group) and less stigmatising attitude towards PLWHA (OR = 1.8 for broadcast group; OR = 2.2 for print media and OR = 0.9 for interpersonal group).

Conclusions Exposure to mass media can help increase HIV/AIDS knowledge of adolescent girls. Enhancing its penetration in public can be an important strategy in disseminating HIV knowledge and reducing HIV related discrimination in India.