

Conclusion Results suggest AI youth with higher risk factors (lower levels of knowledge, beliefs, intentions and skills) are more likely to respond to RCL. By identifying characteristics of unresponsive youth, we can modify RCL to improve its effectiveness among these subgroups. RCL is one of the first HIV risk-reduction programs developed for and rigorously evaluated with AI communities, thus replication implications are relevant for other AI/AN and indigenous populations.

007.6 EXPLORING THE ROLE OF SEX AND SEXUAL EXPERIENCE IN PREDICTING AMERICAN INDIAN ADOLESCENT CONDOM USE INTENTION USING PROTECTION MOTIVATION THEORY

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Introduction Worldwide, indigenous communities including American Indian(AI) youth in the United States experience poor sexual health outcomes. Inconsistent condom use among AI youth is a primary factor driving these inequalities. The Protection Motivation Theory (PMT) is valuable in explaining condom use intention (CUI) among youth and can inform the development of interventions to improve CUI and actual condom use. This analysis identifies factors of the PMT across sex and sexual experience, for predicting CUI among AI youth.

Methods 267 AIs ages 13–19 from one reservation community completed a self-report measuring sociodemographic variables, psychosocial intentions and behaviours and PMT constructs (self-efficacy, response efficacy, response cost, intrinsic reward, extrinsic reward, severity, and vulnerability). Analyses were conducted using generalised estimating equation regression models, Poisson for dichotomous.

Results Mean age was 15.1 years, 56% were girls and 22% sexually experienced. Among inexperienced youth, belief condoms prevent HIV, perceived severity of HIV and extrinsic rewards of sex were significantly associated with CUI. Among girls and boys, belief condoms prevent HIV, vulnerability to HIV and extrinsic rewards were significantly associated with CUI. Perceived severity was associated with CUI among boys and intrinsic rewards among girls.

Conclusion This is the first study to examine PMT constructs by sex and sexual experience among AI youth. Among all but sexually active youth, PMT factors were associated with CUI indicating utility for the PMT in predicting CUI among AI youth. Results indicate HIV prevention programs may be more impactful if tailored by sex and sexual experience; among AI boys and inexperienced youth, knowledge about consequences of unsafe sex may be beneficial while addressing factors associated with internal satisfaction from sexual risk behaviours may be efficacious for girls. Programs addressing factors associated with CUI by sex and sexual experience may be more efficacious in reducing risk behaviours among AI youth.

Oral Presentation Session 8

STIs/HIV Amongst Populations

008.1 UNDERSTANDING THE EXPERIENCES OF YMSW IN ACCESSING HEALTH SERVICES, STI, HIV AND OTHER REALTED SERVICES IN LAHORE, PAKISTAN

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Introduction In Pakistan, Young males sex workers (YMSW) community is socially excluded from the main stream society which makes them vulnerable towards HIV and STI. YMSW seldom access health care services due to stigma and discrimination by health care providers.

Methods Naz Male Health Alliance (NMHA) is the first ever non-governmental technical support agency in Pakistan that exists to improve sexual health, welfare and human rights for MSM, TG, sexual minorities and their partners. FGD was conducted in Lahore city with 11 YMSW between the age of 18 to 24, sample was gathered by using cross sectional technique with the support of peer lead approach.

Results 55% respondent reported the extreme level of sexual abuse and 50% reported they were raped by their doctor. 70% reported to bring their family that leads to breach of confidentiality however 80% agreed that YMSW would be sent back to bring their parents for STI treatment. 70% reported, it was harder to negotiate condom with client. None of the participants knew of any Young PLHIV MSW however the participants were of the view that medical staff would ask the young PLHIV to bring his family along with. Effects of breach of confidentiality about sexuality have very negative consequences because some reported, cases of suicide as a result of inappropriate disclosure made to family.

Conclusions NMHA established a drop-in-centre in Lahore where MSM/MSW of any age can get services of STI treatment, VCCT, Psychosocial counselling and condoms/lubricants free of cost and without any stigma, discrimination. Although there is a need to establish more drop in centres to cover more geographical area also public and private sector partnership would enhance the services in more effective way.

008.2 A NATIONAL SURVEY OF CANADIANS ON HPV: COMPARING KNOWLEDGE, BARRIERS AND PREVENTIVE PRACTICES OF PHYSICIANS TO THOSE OF CONSUMERS

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Introduction This Canadian survey of physicians and consumers aimed to explore knowledge, barriers and preventive practices regarding HPV.

Methods We surveyed general practitioners (GPs) (n=337) and obstetrician/gynaecologists (OB/GYNs) (n=81); vaccinated