repeat audit conducted after a 12-month lapse revealed overall scores ranging from 89 to 100%, median 98%, mean 97%.

Conclusions This study shows that it is possible to substantially improve standards of clinical record-keeping in a GUM clinic staffed by clinicians from a variety of backgrounds, through the intensive application of a wide-ranging audit tool and the use of individual feedback. The repeat audit conducted a year after the 12-month intensive phase shows that these improvements appear to be both sustainable and durable.

P5-S6.30 HPV CATCH-UP VACCINATION AMONG A COMMUNITY SAMPLE OF YOUNG ADULT WOMEN

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L Manhart, A Burgess-Hull, C Fleming, J Bailey, K Haggerty, R Catalano. *University of Washington (Seattle, USA)*

Background Despite the high efficacy of the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine, uptake has been slow and little data on psychosocial barriers to catch-up vaccination exist.

Methods A community sample of 428 women enrolled in a longitudinal study of social development were interviewed about HPV vaccine status, attitudes, and barriers to HPV vaccination in spring 2008 or 2009 at ~age 22.

Results 19% of women had initiated vaccination, 10% had completed the series, and ~40% of unvaccinated women intended to get vaccinated. Peer approval was associated with vaccine initiation (Adjusted Prevalence Ratio (APR) 2.5; 95% CI 1.7 to 3.8) and intention to vaccinate (APR 1.5; 1.2–1.9). Belief the vaccine is <75% effective was associated with less initiation (APR 0.6; 0.4–0.9) or intention to vaccinate (APR 0.5; 0.4–0.7). Vaccine initiation was also less likely among cigarette smokers and illegal drug users, whereas intention to vaccinate was more common among women currently attending school or with >5 lifetime sex partners, but less common among women perceiving low susceptibility to HPV (APR 0.6; 0.4–0.8) see Abstract P5-S6.30 table 4.

Conclusions HPV catch-up vaccination uptake was low in this community sample. Increasing awareness of susceptibility to HPV and the high vaccine efficacy, along with peer interventions to increase acceptability, may be most effective.

Abstract P5-S6.30 Table 4 Multivariable analyses of characteristics independently associated with vaccine initiation and intention to vaccinate among 428 young women who participated in the Raising Healthy Children (RHC) young adult survey during 2008 and 2009

	Vaccine initiation		Intention to vaccinate	
	APR (95% CI)*	p Value	APR (95% CI)*	p Value
Daily smoker	0.5 (0.30 to 0.90)	0.02	—	—
Illegal drug use†	0.3 (0.07 to 0.99)	0.05	—	—
Pelvic exam in the past year	2.3 (1.30 to 4.15)	0.005		
Belief vaccine is <75% effective	0.6 (0.39 to 0.95)	0.03	0.5 (0.39 to 0.71)	<0.001
Peers strongly approve of vaccine	2.1 (1.42 to 3.20)	<0.001	1.5 (1.15 to 1.91)	0.002
Currently attending school	—	—	1.3 (1.03 to 1.70)	0.03
>5 sex partners	—	—	1.3 (1.02 to 1.71)	0.04
Low perceived susceptibility to HPV	—	—	0.6 (0.43 to 0.80)	0.001

*APR (95% CI) = adjusted prevalence ratio and 95% CI from Poisson regression with robust standard errors; adjusted for all characteristics listed in table. Further adjustment for the following characteristics made no appreciable difference in the estimates and were not included: race, education (self or parent), marital status, income, sexually active in the past 3 months, lifetime number of sex partners, condom use, history of HPV-related conditions, history of STD, religious preferences, physical health, mental health, binge drinking, and severity of or susceptibility to HPV infection.

†Excluding marijuana use.

P5-S6.31 SEXUAL HEALTHCARE AMONG FEMALE SEX WORKERS WORKING OUTSIDE OF THE MAIN ENTERTAINMENT DISTRICT IN TIJUANA, MEXICO

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¹M Rusch, ²M Gallardo, ²R Lozada, ³R Lindsay, ¹V J Mercer, ¹M L Zuniga, ¹T L Patterson, ¹S A Strathdee. ¹UCSD, La Jolla, USA; ²PrevenCasa A.C., Mexico; ³SDSU-UCSD, USA

Background Sex work is quasi-legal in Tijuana, with a zone of tolerance (Zona Roja, or Red Light district), and a registration card system whereby female sex workers (FSW) pay an annual cost to cover HIV and STI testing. As healthcare efforts are concentrated in the Zona Roja, we set out to assess the frequency of Pap testing among FSW working outside this zone.

Methods Proyecto Amantes de la Salud (Lovers of Health Project) conducted baseline surveys among 403 FSW working in bars outside of Tijuana's Zona Roja using time-location sampling. Surveys included demographics, sexual and substance use behaviour, sex work characteristics and sexual healthcare practices. Average number of annual Pap tests over the past 5 years was calculated using left censoring for the denominator based on: (1) years sexually active and (2) years in sex trade. Descriptive statistics and logistic regression were used to assess factors associated with Pap testing in the past year.

Results Participants ranged in age from 18 to 55 (Median: 28; IQR: 23–32); all were born in Mexico and 98% reported being registered as an FSW. Sex partners included regular, non-client (25%), regular clients (79%) and non-regular clients (99%). Overall, 85% of women reported a pap test in the past year; however, only 35% of sexually active women and 52% of FSW had an average of at least one Pap test per year over the past 5 years see Abstract P5-S6.31 table 1. A

Abstract P5-S6.31 Table 1 Factors associated with reporting a Pap test in the past year among FSW in Tijuana, Mexico

	Pap test past year, N=344 (85%)	No Pap past year, N=59 (15%)	AOR (95% CI)
Age <25	99 (29%)	25 (42%)	0.44 (0.18 to 1.10)
Work colonia			
Region A	162 (47%)	22 (37%)	—
Region B	182 (53%)	37 (63%)	—
Lived in TJ whole life	107 (31%)	20 (34%)	—
Education			
>6 yrs	178 (52%)	28 (48%)	—
Any child	235 (68%)	30 (51%)	2.08 (0.94 to 4.58)
Income >3500 pesos/mos	231 (67%)	54 (92%)	0.32 (0.11 to 0.97)
Years of SW	6 (3, 9)	6 (3, 10)	0.89 (0.83 to 0.97)
Regular partner	87 (25%)	13 (22%)	—
Casual partner (any)	134 (39%)	19 (32%)	—
Regular clients (any)	263 (76%)	55 (93%)	0.29 (0.10 to 0.84)
10+ non-regular clients	239 (69%)	47 (80%)	—
Condom use <1/2 time* (regular clients)	92 (35%)	9 (16%)	—
Condom use <1/2 time (non-regular clients)	77 (22%)	3 (5%)	3.56 (0.90 to 14.09)
US clients	133 (39%)	17 (29%)	—
Alcohol daily	117 (34%)	11 (19%)	—
Any drug use	42 (12%)	7 (12%)	—
Drug use w/ clients	35 (10%)	5 (8%)	—
STI past (6 mos)	8 (2.3)	0 (0%)	—
Symptoms past (6 mos)	45 (13%)	9 (15%)	—
Used Antibiotics for STI w/out prescription (ever)	43 (13%)	3 (5%)	—

Bold-type indicates p Value<0.05.

*Among those reporting a regular partner.