

seroreactivity. Estimates were weighted by the inverse of the participant social network size.

Results Mean age was 29.3 years (range: 18–62), 74.0% were males, and 89.8% were non-white. Syphilis seroreactivity was 16.6%. Being female (wOR: 2.14, 95% CI: 1.09–4.20), over 29 years old (wOR: 4.44, 95% CI: 2.41–8.19), exchange sex for money or drugs (wOR: 3.51, 95% CI: 1.84–6.71), “No/low” self-perceived risk of HIV infection (wOR: 5.13, 95% CI: 1.36–19.37), and having nine or less years of education (wOR: 2.92, 95% CI: 1.08–7.88) were associated with syphilis seroreactivity.

Conclusion One of the most urgent needs for syphilis prevention and control is the availability of rapid point-of-care diagnostic tests and treatment, including the integration of STIs services into primary health-care and HIV-care/prevention settings. Gender issues, education in health, access to public services, social interventions focusing human rights, and social inequalities need more coverage for most at risk populations.

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P09.32 CORRELATES OF HIV TESTING AMONG POLYSUBSTANCE USERS IN 10 BRAZILIAN CITIES: A RESPONDENT DRIVEN SAMPLING SURVEY

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Introduction The goal to end HIV/aids pandemic by 2030 has set a number of policies such as 90% of people living with HIV knowing their HIV status, therefore early diagnosis is fundamental as component of a comprehensive HIV prevention. In Brazil, 33.6% of interviewees in the general population reported ever been tested for HIV in 2005. Little is known about HIV testing among illicit polysubstance users (PSUs). We aim to assess correlates of never been tested for HIV among illicit PSUs.

Methods A cross-sectional study recruited 3,449 PSUs in 10 Brazilian cities through respondent driven sampling in 2009. Data was collected using computer-assisted self-interview. To determine correlation, multivariate logistic regression with adjusted odds ratio (aOR, 95% confidence intervals) was performed. Estimates were weighted by the inverse of the participant social network size.

Results Overall, 56% had never tested for HIV. Statistically significant odds ratios of never tested were: being male 0.43 (0.36–0.51), non-white 0.75 (0.64–0.88), < = 30 years old 0.65 (0.57–0.76), income <US\$200 (0.71, 0.60–0.86), no-income 0.62 (0.51–0.74), < = 10 years of education (0.82, 0.69–0.98), and no formal education (0.48, 0.35–0.65). Never testing for HIV were also correlated to the following factors: sex exchange (0.85, 0.73–0.98), disagree that sex without condom can transmit HIV (0.30, 0.18–0.50) and that people apparently healthy should be HIV infected (0.53, 0.36–0.77); not receiving counseling on STIs in the last 12 months before the interview (0.73, 0.61–0.88), not knowing free HIV testing services (0.22, 0.19–0.26), and never had syphilis in lifetime (0.77, 0.60–0.99).

Conclusion There is a need to increase access to and uptake of HIV testing among PSUs in Brazil. The availability of self-testing

is a possibility to further expand early diagnosis of HIV. However, sociodemographic disparities, stigma and discrimination among PSUs need to be addressed before implementation.

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P09.33 SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS AND UNPROTECTED SEX WITH CASUAL AND COMMERCIAL PARTNERS AMONG POLYSUBSTANCE USERS IN BRAZIL: FINDINGS FROM A RESPONDENT DRIVEN SAMPLING STUDY

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Introduction Unprotected sexual intercourse (USI) is a known risk factor for HIV infection. And bisexual men (BSM) who engage in USI with casual and commercial partners may be at a higher risk. Our aim is to estimate prevalence of men having sex with men (MSM), BSM, and USI to guide prevention via sexual route among polysubstance users (PSUs).

Methods A total of 3,449 PSUs were recruited in a cross-sectional study in 10 Brazilian cities through respondent driven sampling in 2009. Data was collected using audio computer-assisted self-interview. Estimates were weighted by the inverse of the participant's social network size.

Results Among 2,682 (73.7% of the sample) males, 4.4% referred having sex only with men (MSM), 16.2% with both men and women (BSM). 64.8% engaged in USI with commercial partnerships; whereas 47.1% of those exchanged sex for money/drugs 12 months before the interview. Casual partnerships 12 months before the interview were reported by 47.9% of men; whereas 62.3% of those reported USI with that casual partners.

Conclusion It is urgent to design interventions among males PSUs in Brazil who engage in commercial and casual USI. Social interventions, education in health, and linkage to health services are needed to prevent sexual transmission of HIV in this group most at risk.

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P09.34 MOLECULAR IDENTIFICATION OF *TREPONEMA PALLIDUM* STRAINS FROM SYPHILITIC LESIONS IN STI CLINIC PATIENTS, LIMA, PERU

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