

Discussion Conclusions on whether condom use wanes among dual users may depend on the composition of groups compared. Future investigation of condom use among HC users should address this potential source of bias. If interpreted alongside each sub-groups' risk patterns for STD and unplanned pregnancy, the correlates of dual use can inform dual use interventions.

P2-S1.09 ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN EARLY SEXUAL DEBUT AND TWO TYPES OF SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIOUR IN NOVA SCOTIA ADOLESCENTS

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Background This study sought to test associations between early sexual debut (first vaginal intercourse before age 15) and later sexual risk-taking among adolescents aged 15 to 19.

Methods Self-report surveys were administered to 433 high school students in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada in May 2009. The surveys asked about general demographics, socio-economic status, substance use, depression, peers' attitudes towards sex, and the sexual behaviours of students. Categorical principal components analysis was used to determine whether several of the outcome variables could be combined, and logistic regressions were used to assess the associations between predictor and outcome variables.

Results Two factors emerged among the risk behaviours: i) recreational sex (having many sexual partners, having sex while using substances and having casual partners); and; ii) inconsistent condom use, each of which was predicted by a distinct set of variables. Adjusted logistic regressions revealed that early sexual debut was associated with an increased risk of having used condoms inconsistently in the last year (OR 4.7; 95% CI 1.0 to 21.5) and having had recreational sex in the same period (OR 2.5; 95% CI 0.1.0 to 6.4) among girls. The association between early debut and sexual risk behaviours was not seen in boys.

Conclusions Early sexual debut predicted of sexual risk taking among girls but not boys. Our findings offer a partial replication and expansion on recent research examining this issue. Asking high school students about age of their sexual debut and other factors might allow healthcare professionals to identify high risk individuals.

P2-S1.10 IDENTIFYING KEY ELEMENTS DESCRIBING SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR IN THE DANISH POPULATION: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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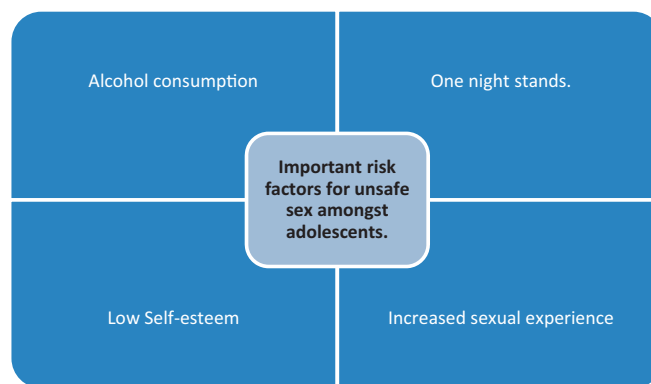
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Background Surveying the sexual behaviour of the general population serves to identify key points of intervention, monitor the effect of such an intervention and interpret changes in the spread of sexually transmitted infections over time. Validated questionnaires describing sexual behaviour could be adapted from other countries, but due to cultural differences this could result in the need to add additional or other questions in order to describe the important Danish issues sufficiently. With a view to designing and initiating a sexual behaviour surveillance program in Denmark, the aim of this qualitative study was to identify points of particular importance to adolescents' sexual behaviour.

Method We conducted four semi-structured focus group interviews with a total of 19 sexually experienced adolescents aged 18 to 23. Boys and girls were interviewed separately. Each group contained pupils from the same Danish Folk High School, but with different social and educational backgrounds. The interview guide was developed on the basis of literature reviews and hypotheses based on many years of experience with sexually transmitted infections from an epidemiological perspective as well as treatment of patients with sexually transmitted infections. Data were transcribed verbatim and analysed using qualitative description.

Results We identified four major categories of risk behaviour: 1) Alcohol consumption is associated with "no condom use". 2) Nights on the town and meetings in foreign counties or at festivals are associated with one night stands and often lead to unsafe sex. 3) Low self-esteem increases the risk of pushing one's personal boundaries, thus resulting in promiscuous sexual behaviour. 4) Increased sexual experience is associated with lack of condom use. Surprisingly, the informants did not consider drug abuse and internet dating to be triggers of unsafe sex see Abstract P2-S1.10 Figure 1.

Conclusion Danish adolescents identified four key elements that could lead to unsafe sex. These results differed slightly from our expectations and will be included in a sexual behaviour questionnaire to describe important elements influencing the sexual behaviour of Adolescents.



Abstract P2-S1.10 Figure 1 Important risk factors for unsafe sex among adolescents.

P2-S1.11 FACTORS SURROUNDING LACK OF CONDOM USE AT FIRST INTERCOURSE AND LATER ONSET OF CONDOM USE: A STUDY OF COLLEGE-AGE MEN

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Background Condom use at first coitus is associated with greater lifetime condom use. Little is known, however, about factors which influence non-use of condoms at first coitus.

Methods Data were analysed from a cross-sectional study on condom use behaviours conducted among 98 heterosexual male students attending two Georgia universities. Men were asked to recall condom use during first and subsequent coitus. Multivariable logistic regression was conducted to evaluate factors associated with non-use of condoms at first coitus and how non-use influenced their future condom beliefs and use.

Results Participant averaged 22.4 years at interview, 16.8 years at first intercourse (range:13–23), and 5.6 years (range:0–12) between first condom use and time of interview. Overall, 47 men (48%) reported not using condoms at first coitus, and not initiating use until an average of 13 acts after sexual debut (med=5; range:1–100).