 Objective To find out how condom use in new relationships changes as a function of time, gender, as well as sexual and relationship satisfaction.

Method Participants in a larger study who reported at least one new partner during the 12-week study interval (N = 115; 18–29 yrs; 48% women; 75%; African American) completed weekly STI testing and 3x/day electronic diary collection assessing individual and partner-specific affect, daily activities, sexual behaviour and condom use. We analysed event-level condom use percentage and subject-level behaviour response effects. Generalized Additive Mixed Models (GAMMs) were used to estimate condom use probability accounting for within-subject and within-nested-partners correlations via random effects.

Results The average initial condom use in the new relationships was 62% for men and 46% for women. The plotted smooth shapes of the estimated condom use probabilities fitted using GAMMs were qualitatively similar for both sexes throughout the study period. The initial high condom use percentage was followed by a sharp decline during the first 1.5 weeks to 19% for men and 14% for women. The condom use rates stabilised at around 6% after 4 weeks in a new relationship. Women who reported high levels of relationship satisfaction exhibited marginally significant negative association with condom use probability (p-value = 0.055). Sex satisfaction was not significantly associated with condom use when both the time trends and gender were taken into account.

Conclusion Condom use declines sharply for both males and females during the early stages of new relationships. Men use condoms more frequently than women in the early and middle stages of relationships. Relationship characteristics may also influence lower levels of condom use, especially among women.

P3.032 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS IN TVER, RUSSIA

K Konichuova, M Rozova, A Savicheva, E Sokolovsky, M Domeika, M Unemo, Eastern European Network for SexualReproductive Health. A Marov’s Center of Specialized Medical Aid, Tver, Russian Federation; bOtt Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Academy of Medical Sciences of Russian Federation, St Petersburg, Russian Federation; 1Pavlov State Medical University of St Petersburg, St Petersburg, Russian Federation, St Petersburg, Russian Federation; Department of Control and Prevention of Communicable Diseases, Uppsala County Council, Uppsala, Sweden; 1WHO Collaborating Centre for Gonorrhoea and other STIs, Örebro, Sweden, Örebro, Sweden

Background Tver region belongs to the Central part of Russia, its territory is 84,200 km² with a population of 1,342,200 inhabitants, including the city of Tver populated by 406,918 inhabitants. The aim of this paper is for the first time to internationally present the epidemiological trends of STIs in the region.

Methods Site visits and yearly epidemiological reports of the Center.

Results The peripheral laboratories are poorly equipped and therefore the diagnosis of STIs is mainly concentrated to the Center of the Specialized Medical Aid in Tver. However, the long distances for specimen transportation and lack of appropriate transport system are large obstacles for providing effective diagnosis of STIs. In 2009, vaccination against human papilloma virus (HPV) was introduced into the prevention programme against cervical cancer in Tver. The epidemiological trends of the main STIs in the Tver region are changing. A decrease in the incidence (cases per 100,000 inhabitants) of almost all STIs has been observed, namely during the years 2008 and 2012 the incidence of syphilis was 62.1 and 21.0, gonorrhoea - 42.5 and 19.2, genital chlamydial infection - 58.7 and 34.4 cases, T vaginalis - 120.5 and 73.6, genital herpes - 8.1 and 6.5, and anogenital warts 21.1 and 16.6, respectively. Since introduction in 2009, 373 girls, aged 12–13 years, have been vaccinated for HPV.

Conclusion In Tver, Russia, the difficulties to reach the population in most need for testing is of major concern. The reported epidemiologic data is also suboptimal due to many reasons such as lack of appropriate diagnostic methods, frequent use of self-treatment (antibiotics available over the counter), and private laboratories and outpatient clinics do commonly not report STI cases to the authorities. Accordingly, it is imperative to optimise the laboratory diagnosis and epidemiological surveillance of STIs, and introduce evidence-based STI guidelines.