

Patients and Methods 1880 individuals, from the 5 major garrisons of the country, were double tested using two rapid tests. A Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice Survey (KAP) conducted. The results were analysed with STRATA and EPI INFO softwares.

Results Seroprevalence The seroprevalence rate among the whole armed forces was **1.18%** (IC95 0.89%–1.55%)

KAP survey The questioned individuals were 34 years for the average age, 55% were soldiers, 55% were been at Primary school, 97% quoted in first the AIDS like problem of public health in front of tuberculosis, the diabetes and malaria. 97% quoted that in HIV prevention the most significant is fidelity, only 15% have carried out a HIV test in the last 12 months. 75% answered that the STD is contracted after a not protected sexual relation with an infected person. 90% think that the use of the condoms is prohibited by the religion. 90% of questioned people stated to consume Khat at least once per week. 65% think that sexual vagrancy is frequent under the negotiable instrument of Khat.

Conclusion The seroprevalence of the survey has shown a result of 1.18% which is lower than the awaited rate. Nevertheless we estimate that our methodology figuring close to the reality and it will be up to the Health Service of the armed forces to carry out prevention, information and care policy so that this rate does not grow in the future at best decrease in favour on an in-depth work.

P3.345 ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES TOWARD PRE-MARITAL ROMANTIC/SEXUAL ACT AND CONDOM USE: A STUDY AMONG YOUNG INDIANS

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R Athimulam Kulasekaran. *Annamalai University, Chidambaram, India*

Background The initiation of sexual intercourse early in life is associated with an increased number of sex partners and a greater risk for STDs, HIV/AIDS.

Methods Data were drawn from *Youth in India: Situation and Needs* study. It is conducted by International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai and the Population Council, New Delhi and it focused on married and unmarried young women and unmarried young men (50,848) aged 15–24 during 2006–07.

Results There was a clear progression reported in physical intimacy and sexual experience with romantic/and/or other partners among the young in India. It is reported that 19percent of young men and 9percent of women had been involved in a romantic partnership and significant proportion of young men (15percent) and young women (4percent) experienced pre-marital sex within romantic and/or other partnerships. Around 11percent of young men and 5percent of young women had experienced first pre-marital sex before age 20. Young men tended to initiate pre-marital sex earlier than young women, moreover, about 47percent of young men in rural areas, compared to 30percent of those in urban areas, and 32percent and 15percent of young women, respectively, reported pre-marital sex with romantic partners. Around one-fourth of young men and little above one-fifth of young women had pre-marital sex with more than one partner and only 13percent of young men and 3percent of young women used condoms in all pre-marital encounters. Unmarried youth were more likely than the married to report contraceptive use at first sex (30% versus 23% among young men; 17% versus 8% among young women).

Conclusion This study underscore the fact that youth face numerous challenges while making transition to adulthood and these challenges should addressed by programmes/interventions at the youth, family and service delivery levels.

P3.346 EVALUATION OF HIV, HBV, HCV, SYPHILIS AND RELATED RISK BEHAVIOUR PREVALENCE AMONG THE INJECTING DRUG USERS (IDU) IN THE CITY OF BARNAUL, RUSSIA

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N Vagitseva, E Demyanenko. NGO "AntiAIDS-Siberia", Barnaul, Russian Federation

Background Different preventive programmes were implemented in Barnaul. Among them: condom and injecting equipment distribution, voluntary counselling and testing, social and medical support of the IDU and safe skills building. We investigated the difference in HIV, HIV, HCV, Syphilis and risk behaviour prevalence among the IDU programme clients (PC) covered by preventive programmes and the IDU who were not covered by preventive programmes (comparison group).

Methods Integrated bio-behavioural survey with the use of "case-control" among the IDU was conducted in Barnaul, in 2011. 300 IDU were surveyed. Socio-behavioural, knowledge, HIV, HCV, HBV and Syphilis prevalence data were calculated with SPSS v.12.

Results The sample was: male (65%), 24–45 years old (52%), single (57%), unemployed (79%).

94.7% of PC answered to knowledge questions correctly (5 key questions on HIV transmission and main preventive measures), in comparison group –79.3%.

90% of PC did not use non-sterile needles and syringes for the last month, in comparison group - 84%. 31.3% of PC bought the syringes with ready-made solution, in comparison group - 48.0%.

25.3% of PC shared paraphernalia, in comparison group - 54.7%.

30.7% of PC used condom at the last sexual contact, in comparison group - 26.0%.

The results of testing: 3 (2%) of PC are HIV positive, in comparison group - 31 (20.7%).

2 (1.3%) of PC have HBV, in comparison group - 6 (4%).

121 (80.7%) of PC have HCV, in comparison group - 130 (86.7%).

7 (4.7%) of PC have Syphilis, in comparison group - 35 (23.3%).

Conclusions The IDU covered by the preventive programmes practise less risk sexual and injecting behaviour and prevalence of HIV, HBV, HCV, Syphilis among them is lower than among the IDU who never participated in preventive programmes.

P3.347 ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF T. VAGINALIS AND C. TRACHOMATIS AMONG YOUNG ADULTS: A LOCAL PERSPECTIVE

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S M Rogers, MSSP Research Team. RTI, Washington, DC, United States

Background Screening for *C. trachomatis* in the U.S. is recommended among women 25 years of age and younger. *T. vaginalis* (TV) is not a reportable disease, but has been associated with increased risk of other STIs. National prevalence data suggest that TV is common among African American women and increases with increasing age among women (Sutton *et al.* 2007). The local epidemiology of TV is not well understood.

Methods We compare population and subpopulation estimates of Ct and TV infections among a probability sample of 15 to 35-year olds residing in Baltimore, MD, an urban area with high rates of STIs. The Monitoring STIs Survey Program (MSSP) collected survey data and urine specimens for STI testing from 2,120 participants in 2006–09.

Results The overall estimated prevalence of *T. vaginalis* was 7.5% (95% CI 6.0, 9.0); infection was significantly higher among women (11.8%) than men (2.9%, OR = 5.1, 95% CI 2.0, 13.0). Over 75% of infections were asymptomatic. Among Black females, the estimated prevalence was 16.1% (95% CI 12.8, 19.5). Contrary to national estimates, rates of infection were significantly higher among subjects less than 26 years of age (8.8% v 5.9%, $p = 0.04$). In contrast, chlamydia infection was less prevalent overall, 3.9% (95% CI 2.9, 5.2), and higher among men (4.5%, 95% CI 2.8, 6.9) than women (3.4%, 95% CI 2.4, 4.8). Estimates of CT infection decreased with increasing age ($p < 0.001$). Nearly one-quarter of CT infections (23.5%) were also positive for TV.