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The study was conducted in 2004 and repeated in 2011 to compare the contact-tracing success rate of the partner notification services routinely provided by the community-based youth health centres in Uppsala County, Sweden.

**Objective** The study had two goals, (i) to compare the number of sexual partners routinely reported by each diagnosed index case with CT and the success rate in tracing and testing these partners for CT infection in 2004 and 2011 (ii) To compare the notification practises in reporting the number of cases of unsuccessful contact tracing to the CMO in 2004 and 2011.

Successful contact-tracing is defined as the confirmed attendance of a sexual contact within 12 months of the contact with the index case.

**Results** The number of CT cases diagnosed by the youth health centres during 2004 was 463 (299 females/164 males) and 529 (339/190) during 2011. The females reported 660 male sexual contacts 2004 and 861 in 2011 and the males reported 386 female contacts in 2004 and 494 in 2011. Successful partner notification was achieved for 73% of all sexual contacts in 2004 but only 64% in 2011. 164 (74 females and 90 males) unsuccessful partner notifications were reported to the CMO in 2004 and the corresponding numbers for 2011 were 288 (105 females and 183 males).

**Conclusions** Between 2004 and 2011 there has been an increase in the mean number of sexual contacts among young adults in Uppsala County. Successful partner notification was significantly reduced. When asymptomatic, genital CT infection spreads among sexually active young adults with multiple, unidentified sexual partners, appropriate methods of partner notification are not sufficient to achieve its aims at the population level. Novel strategies are needed.

### P3.380 BASELINE RESULTS OF A CLUSTER-RANDOMISED TRIAL ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SPORT-BASED HIV PREVENTION IN SOUTH AFRICAN SCHOOLS

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**Background** HIV prevalence among 15–24 year-olds in South Africa is amongst the highest in the world. A cluster-randomised trial began in 2012, assessing the effectiveness of a sport-based HIV prevention intervention in reducing age-disparate partnerships, multiple partnerships, and perpetration of gender-based violence.

**Methods** Forty-six schools in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth were randomised to either receive sessions led by trained Grassroot Soccer Coaches or standard Life-Orientation classes led by teachers. At baseline, 4485 grade-nine students (median age 15) used touchscreen mobile phones to complete a self-administered questionnaire assessing demographic/socio-economic, psychosocial, lifestyle, behavioural and relationship factors. Answers were confidential, with no personal identifying information captured. Chi-squares were used to assess crude differences by group, followed by multivariate linear and logistic regressions adjusting for age and school-level clustering.

**Results** The control group was slightly older than the intervention group (mean age 15.8 vs 15.5 years,  $p = 0.071$ ). At baseline, more control than intervention participants reported not living with both parents (67.8% vs 64.1%,  $p = 0.009$ ), ever having had sex (55.9% vs 52.6%,  $p = 0.032$ ), having an age-disparate partner (5+ years difference) in the last year (14.5% vs 12.1%,  $p = 0.097$ ), depressive symptoms (28.7% vs 25.7%,  $p = 0.024$ ), and HIV stigma (27.4% vs

23.8%,  $p = 0.007$ ). More males in the control group reported ever having perpetrated intimate-partner violence (37.6% vs 33.4%,  $p = 0.051$ ) and rape (29.1% vs 23.7%,  $p = 0.029$ ). These differences between trial arms lost statistical significance after adjusting for age and clustering. No differences between groups were observed for sex, socio-economic status, HIV knowledge, self-efficacy, or number of sexual partners.

**Conclusions** There was a small age imbalance between study groups, which appears to explain other observed baseline imbalances. Outcome analyses for the main trial should be adjusted for age. High levels of reported intimate-partner violence and rape perpetration were observed, suggesting this is a crucial area for intervention.

### P3.381 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS HIV/AIDS AMONG POST-SECONDARY SCHOOL MALAYSIAN URBAN YOUTHS

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**Background** Post secondary school, young people may continue to study or will seek work opportunities. They are exposed to a different environment which may influence their knowledge and attitude towards HIV/AIDS. The aim of this paper is to compare the knowledge and attitude of post-secondary school urban youths towards HIV/AIDS.

**Methods** This was a cross-sectional survey using self administered questionnaire of young urban Malaysians age 18–24 years who were either enrolled in randomly selected private or public colleges and universities, or formally employed in private or public workplaces in the Klang Valley.

**Results** Compared to the 973 students, the 615 workers who participated in this study were significantly older (22.6 + 1.5 years versus 20.4 + 1.7 years), 12.2% versus 0.8% were married, and 88.5% versus 80.1% were Muslims. Both groups had fairly good knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention and did not show significant difference in their mean knowledge of HIV/AIDS. However, misconception on transmission of the disease persist when 35–40% thought sitting on toilet seats and 50% thought HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bites; and 47.5% of workers and 51.3% of students had negative attitudes towards HIV and people with HIV/AIDS. Only 48.1% of workers and 41.7% of students were sure that condom is an effective way of protecting against HIV/AIDS while both, about 20%, reported peers, and 18.0% students and 9.8% workers reported teachers/school counsellors as important sources of information on HIV/AIDS.

**Conclusion** Knowledge and attitude of the two groups of youths did not show significant differences although working youths seems to be slightly more open about HIV/AIDS and the use of condom for prevention of STDs. Workplace or college-based health promotion for prevention of HIV/STDs should be developed and maintained since misconception remains and negative attitude is still prevalent in these post-secondary school youths.

### P3.382 POST-NEONATAL PEDIATRIC CIRCUMCISION IN THE UNITED STATES, 2010

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