quarterly exams, taking into account exams realised during each period for syphilis, gonorrhoea and Chlamydia, and up to and including each period for HIV.

Results Overall, the number of FSW accessing VICITS annually increased from 555 to 2,557 (361%) during the period. At the longest running sites (1 and 2), a plateau or decline of up to 15% annually was observed after year 3 (2010 and 2011, respectively). In parallel, retention rates declined from 51% to 41% at site 1 (2007–2011), from 72% to 41% at site 2 (2008–2011), and increased from 14% to 35% at site 3 (2010–2011). HIV prevalence varied from 0.6% to 4.8% and prevalence of Chlamydia, the most common STI, from 1.9% to 8.5%, with differences across sites but not over time.

Conclusions VICITS achieved rapid scale-up and has identified local differences in relatively stable infection prevalence that can help to prioritise prevention programming among FSW. However, a better understanding of the causes of low follow-up by new users is needed to improve interpretation of surveillance findings.

P3.399  WHO ARE REGULAR SEX PARTNERS OF FEMALE SEX WORKERS IN BOBO-DIOULAOUSS, BURKINA FASO?

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Background In Burkina Faso, female sex workers (FSWs) remain a core group for HIV transmission. Unfortunately FSW use condoms less consistently with their regular sex partners (RSP). Yet these RSP are not taken into account in interventions. Knowledge of their characteristics will help develop strategies to involve them in the fight against HIV. This study aimed to describe the sociodemographic and behavioural characteristics of RSP of FSW in Bobo-Dioulasso.

Methods The study included baseline data of the Yérêlon cohort (FSW cohort) formed between December 2003 and March 2011. A standardised questionnaire was administered face to face to FSW to gather information on their RSP. Data were entered into Access and analysed with stata 11.

Results We included 918 women (seaters, roamers, bar waitresses, sellers, cabarets and others). The median number of RSP per FSW was 2 (range 0–5). These RSP were considered by the FSW as “boyfriends” (52.9%) and the relationship lasted less than a year (39.2%). They were of unknown age (62.5%), single (52.7%), national of Burkina Faso (94.9%), residing in Bobo (89.3%), travelling often (33.0%), using condoms consistently (28.4%). RSP of FSW had secondary or higher level of education (55.2%), and another regular sex partners (68.2%).

Conclusion In relation to these characteristics, we are all concerned. The RSP approach will be difficult. Due to their position as “bridge group” between FSW and the general population, a qualitative investigation is necessary with FSW to develop a targeted strategic approach.