EFFECT OF A TAILORED INTERVENTION PACKAGE ON HIV-1 ACQUISITION AMONG YOUNG FEMALE SEX WORKERS IN OUAGADOUGOU, BURKINA FASO

Methods

The objective was to assess the proportion of independent indoor female sex workers (FSW) in West Yorkshire, UK who advertise unprotected sex, and to investigate any association with factors that predict economic need.

Methods

Data on whether independent indoor FSW (defined as those not advertising via an escort agency or through a parlour) offered unprotected sexual services, along with demographic data, was collected from 462 advertisement profiles of FSW in West Yorkshire from the website www.adultwork.com. One-way analysis of variance and chi-squared statistics were used to test the significance of associations between advertising unprotected vaginal and oral sex, offering anal sex, and FSW age, location and cost of services.

Results

Unprotected vaginal sex was advertised by 8% of FSW, and unprotected oral sex by 74% of FSW. FSW offering unprotected vaginal sex had significantly lower hourly rates, were more likely to live in the more economically deprived areas of Wakefield and Bradford than in Leeds, and were more likely to offer anal sex.

Conclusion

Advertised condom use for vaginal and oral sex by independent indoor FSW in West Yorkshire was significantly lower than rates of protected sex found in previous studies based in London and the south of England. FSW advertising unprotected vaginal sex were more likely to have predictors of greater financial need, such as lower hourly rates, provision of higher risk anal sex, and come from more economically deprived areas. They therefore represent a hard-to-reach target group for health promotion.


Methods

Participating in the project 129 male sex workers, with an average age of 28.32 years (SD = 5.860). Most are single (81.4%) and 48.8% identify themselves as homosexual or bisexual (35.7%). 60.5% have a versatile role in sex, while 36.4% claim just be active. Instruments used to conduct this study: the socio-demographic questionnaire and the Questionnaire of Knowledge on HIV/AIDS which consists of 17 multiple-choice questions (yes, no, I don’t know). This data was collected through an outreach strategy, with a field team operating with the audience, addressing the indoor sex work.

Results

Male sex workers present high level of knowledge on HIV/AIDS (average = 14.92, SD = 2.47, range 0–17), however, have low levels of optimism (average = 20.89, SD = 4.53, range 12–48) and high levels of self-efficacy in condom use (average = 61.40, SD = 6.29, range 13–65). The correlation analysis shows that higher levels of optimism were negatively associated with self-efficacy (r = -0.203, p = 0.029), indicating a moderate but significant negative relationship: the more optimistic, the less self-efficacy in condom use. Statistically significant differences were found in self-efficacy on condom use and sexual orientation; on nationality and condom use in oral sex and also sex role and self-efficacy in condom use.

Conclusion

This project has been of the utmost importance in preventing HIV/AIDS and other STI, by regular monitoring and routing of the target audience based on felt needs. The distribution of prevention-material and the relationship established with the audience points in that direction. It’s extremely important for the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other STIs among sex workers, work with cognitive and behavioural variables, such as optimism and self-efficacy in condom use.

LEVELS OF ADVERTISED UNPROTECTED VAGINAL AND ORAL SEX OFFERED BY INDEPENDENT INDOOR FEMALE SEX WORKERS IN WEST YORKSHIRE, UK

Background

The objective was to assess the proportion of independent indoor female sex workers (FSW) in West Yorkshire, UK who advertise unprotected sex, and to investigate any association with factors that predict economic need.

Methods

Data on whether independent indoor FSW (defined as those not advertising via an escort agency or through a parlour) offered unprotected sexual services, along with demographic data, was collected from 462 advertisement profiles of FSW in West Yorkshire from the website www.adultwork.com. One-way analysis of variance and chi-squared statistics were used to test the significance of associations between advertising unprotected vaginal and oral sex, offering anal sex, and FSW age, location and cost of services.

Results

Unprotected vaginal sex was advertised by 8% of FSW, and unprotected oral sex by 74% of FSW. FSW offering unprotected vaginal sex had significantly lower hourly rates, were more likely to live in the more economically deprived areas of Wakefield and Bradford than in Leeds, and were more likely to offer anal sex.

Conclusion

Advertised condom use for vaginal and oral sex by independent indoor FSW in West Yorkshire was significantly lower than rates of protected sex found in previous studies based in London and the south of England. FSW advertising unprotected vaginal sex were more likely to have predictors of greater financial need, such as lower hourly rates, provision of higher risk anal sex, and come from more economically deprived areas. They therefore represent a hard-to-reach target group for health promotion.
Background Implementation of sentinel surveillance for monitoring sexually transmitted infections (VICITS) among female sex workers (FSW) in Honduras began in March 2006 in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba. VICITS is based on three pillars: STI diagnosis and treatment, condom use promotion and HIV testing and counselling.

Methods Patients at least 18 years of age who attended any of the three VICITS clinics in Honduras from 2006 to 2012 (n = 4730) were included. Bivariate analysis of an open cohort from 2007 to 2012 and behaviour of female sex workers in clinical history and analyse

Methods

Results

Implementation of the senti-

Results

Results

P3.407 CHLAMYDIA PREVALENCE AND CONDOM USE DURING 2012 AMONG FEMALE SEX WORKERS ATTENDING STI CLINICS IN HONDURAS

1F Tinajeros, N Artilles, F Flores, S Mendoza, N Farach, 1TEPHINET, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 2Ministry of Health, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 3CDC/Car, Tegucigalpa, Honduras

Background Evidence has shown that efforts targeted towards controlling STI to maintain lower prevalence rates among key populations slows the spread of the epidemic to the general population. The question is: What is Chlamydia prevalence in sex workers attending STI clinics by work venue? Implementation of the sentinel surveillance for STI among FSW in Honduras began in March 2006 in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba. VICITS is based on STI diagnosis/treatment, condom promotion and counselling.

Methods From 2006 to 2012 we collected information about STI and behaviour of female sex workers in clinical history and analyse with Epi Info 7 the characteristics of participants by time, place and person. A bivariate analysis of an open cohort from 2007 to 2012 was performed. We compared the Chlamydia prevalence by work venue (venue-based versus street-based) and calculate p value by X².

Results During 2012, 761 FSW attended: 205 in Tegucigalpa, 438 in San Pedro Sula and 118 in La Ceiba. Median age was 27 years with 6.4 years of formal education. Chlamydia prevalence stood at 11.6% (N = 301) in San Pedro Sula, 4.2% (N = 144) in Tegucigalpa and 4.1% (N = 49) in La Ceiba. Condom use in last sex with client was reported at 97.8% (N = 179) in Tegucigalpa, 97.5% (N = 325) in San Pedro Sula and 98.9% (N = 93) in La Ceiba. In street-based FSW from San Pedro Sula, chlamydia decreased from 8.7% in 2007 to 5.6% in 2012 (p < 0.001). However it increased in venue-based FSW from 7% in 2007 to 13.5% in 2012 (p < 0.001)

Conclusions Reported condom use is high, yet Chlamydia prevalence remains elevated, especially in venue-based FSW in Pedro Sula. As 70% of FSW attending the clinic are venue-based, this increases overall prevalence results for that site but not statistically significantly.

Behavior change activities should be expanded, especially among venue-based FSW.

P3.408 SEX WORK INVOLVEMENT PREDICTS POOR VIRAL LOAD SUPPRESSION AMONG PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS IN A CANADIAN SETTING

1L Ti, 1M Milloy, 1K Shannon, 1T Kerr, 1A Simo, 1J Montaner, 1E Wood. BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, BC, Canada; 2School of Population and Public Health, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; 3Department of Family Practice, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; 4Department of Medicine, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Introduction In addition to its role in HIV disease progression, recent studies have demonstrated the crucial function of plasma HIV-1 RNA viral load (pVL) on HIV transmission. However, there is limited empirical research on virologic outcomes among people who use illicit drugs (PWID) and are engaged in sex work. The main objective of this study was to investigate the relationship between sex work and pVL suppression among PWID in Vancouver, Canada.

Methods Data were derived from the AIDS Care Cohort to evaluate Exposure to Survival Services (ACCESS), an ongoing prospective cohort of HIV-positive PWID linked to comprehensive clinical information in a setting of universal no-cost HIV care. Using generalised estimating equations (GEE), we studied the longitudinal relationship between sex work and pVL suppression, defined as < 50 copies HIV RNA per millilitre. In addition, we tested whether adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART) mediated the relationship between sex work involvement and pVL suppression.

Results Between May 1996 and May 2012, 608 ART-exposed participants were included in the study and completed 2458 person-years of observation. In a multivariate model adjusted for possible confounders, sex work was independently associated with poorer odds of pVL suppression (Adjusted Odds Ratio [AOR] = 0.65; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.46 – 0.92). Using a validated measure of pharmacy refill, we found that adherence mediated this relationship (Sobel test statistic = 4.44, p < 0.01).

Conclusions In this study, we found that PWID were less likely to experience virologic control during periods of engagement in sex work, a relationship mediated by adherence. In light of these findings, interventions to improve adherence to ART among individuals engaged in sex work are urgently needed to help produce the maximum HIV treatment and prevention benefit of ART among PWID.

P3.409* SEXUAL HEALTH IN THE ADULT FILM INDUSTRY (AFI): ENVIRONMENTAL BARRENERS AND FACILITATORS OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITED INFECTION (STI) TRANSMISSION

1P. Lilleston, 1E. Mead, 1D. Cernigliaro, 2S. G. Sherman. 1Department of Health, Behavior, and Society, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, United States, 2Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, United States.

Background Adult film is a legal form of sex work in the U.S. that places performers at heightened risk of acquiring an STI. However, very little public health research exists on the environmental factors that influence STI transmission in the AFI.

Methods We explored the nature of the AFI’s STI risk environment in semi-structured in-depth interviews (N = 28) with performers, producers, directors and key informants from December 2012 through February 2013. Recruitment was conducted via purposive and snowball sampling. Interviews took place in-person and via phone. Data were analysed using an inductive approach in Atlas-ti.

Results Participants described facilitators and barriers to STI transmission at the policy, economic, and social levels. On the