

Results At baseline, 150 (46.4%) in group B reported condom use at their last sex act compared to 174 (59.0%) in group A ($p = 0.002$). Reported consistent condom use at last sex act was significantly higher in group A compared to group B (53.3% vs. 46.7%, $p = 0.01$). HIV+ status awareness did not predict condom use over time [odds ratio (OR):1.2; 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.9–1.5; $p = 0.15$].

Male patients were more likely to use condoms at last sex act (OR: 2.7; 95% CI: 2.2–3.43; $p < 0.01$). Older patients (OR: 0.8; 95% CI: 0.7–0.8; $p < 0.01$), being never married (OR: 0.7; 95% CI: 0.5–0.9; $p = 0.01$); divorced (OR: 0.5; 95% CI: 0.3–0.9; $p = 0.01$); and under the influence of alcohol during their last sex act (OR: 0.3; 95% CI: 0.2–0.4; $p = < 0.001$) were less likely to use condoms at their last sex act.

Conclusion Knowledge of HIV+ status is significantly associated with consistent condom use. Age, gender, marital status and alcohol consumption are significant predictors of condom use during last sex act.

P4.072 SEXUAL RISK AND PREVENTIVE BEHAVIOURS AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE IN NIGERIA

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Background Young people, especially teenagers, between 12 and 19 years are very vulnerable and very susceptible to different kinds of behaviours, most of which are risky and destructive in nature thereby hazarding their lives. Some of them are their engagement in unprotected sex, illicit drugs taking, smoking, alcoholism etc. risky behaviours make them vulnerable HIV and STI. From previous experience, more young people are getting infected which makes the study imperative.

Methods 5 high schools were selected from Ojo Local Government Area of Lagos State, South- Western Nigeria. Official permissions were sought and obtained from the schools to allow students to participate. 50 samples from each school. Samples for study were randomly selected. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyse the collected data.

Results The findings of the study revealed that a significant number of these young people who have had sex and/or are sexually active were introduced into the act by friends and peers. Their chief motivating factor is desire for peer acceptance. The abstainers are so because family, religious beliefs and personal convictions because of their goals which they felt sexual involvement was a distraction. These were the ones with high self-esteem. They were assertive in their relationships and declared boundary lines.

Conclusion Despite awareness and sensitization going on, we discover that young people still engage in risky behaviours which make them prone to STIs and HIV infections. There is therefore a need for advocacy for life skills building for young people that will enable them to effectively manage relationships. This will be in form of assertiveness and self-esteem building in them.

P4.073 PREVENTION OF HIV/AIDS INFECTIONS AMONG FEMALE COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS IN KAMPALA, UGANDA

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Introduction The Kawempe Health Development project located in a poor informal urban setting of kampala aimed to improve sexual and reproductive health services available to female commercial sex workers and equip them with employable skills for behavioural change. The review was conducted to assess project impact on increasing SRH services uptake among sex workers and document changes in their demand for adopting safe sex behavioural change.

Study methodology This retrospective and cross-sectional study was conducted in July 2012 and reviewed project information from 2001 to 2009. The combined study design was intended to facilitate a more in-depth analysis of issues, taking into consideration the perspective of project key stakeholders. Both quantitative and qualitative data was generated with descriptive analysis methods and thematic analysis being used, respectively.

Outcomes The study observed a steady increase in service uptake for VCT from a monthly average of 51 in 2001 to 96 in 2009, representing an 88.2% increase, with proportion of HIV positive Sex workers declining from 16% in 2001 to 8% in 2009. Use of family planning methods and treatment of STI and opportunistic infections accessed through the project facility increased from 26% to 40%. Qualitative data confirmed improved negotiation for safer sex and use of male condoms during the project period 2001 to 2009. Free vocational skills training to sex workers were in great demand and it created opportunities for alternative income. However, lack of start-up capital limited the number of trained Sex workers who could quit the sex trade.

Recommendation Need to strengthen institutional and financial sustainability to match the increasing demand for SRH services and vocational skills training for sex workers. This may be through formation of partnerships and mainstreaming project activities into ongoing health programmes.

P4.074 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF NURSING STUDENTS REGARDING HIV AND PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

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This research investigated the knowledge and attitude of nursing students regarding HIV transmission risks at their workplace. An online questionnaire was completed by 157 students, mostly between 19 and 23 years old, following a bachelor education in Leuven, a middle sized Belgian town.

Generally, the majority of the students overestimated the risks of hiv transmission. Situations like eating in a restaurant where the cook has hiv, sharing cutlery, plates or glasses with a person living with hiv or working alongside someone living with hiv, were all considered to hold a risk of transmission by respectively 62% en 50% of the respondents. Also, only 51% of all respondents knew that hiv is not transmitted through saliva.

Half of the student has, at some point during their last internship, worried about contracting hiv, and 84% of the students advocates regular testing of all nursing staff working at a hospital. 19% believes that hiv-positive nurses should stop nursing patients, and one in three students state they have a right to know the positive hiv serostatus of their colleagues, even if this goes against the wishes of this colleague. Also, 36% of the nursing students claims that nurses have the right to refuse caring for an hiv-positive patient.

The findings show that nursing students over estimate the risk of hiv transmission in their workplace. Also they hold discriminating attitudes which might hamper equal treatment of people living with hiv in regular care facilities. We therefor recommend the implementation of educational interventions in nursing students' training curricula focussing on knowledge and attitudes on hiv and people living with hiv.

P4.075 THE IMPORTANCE OF ALCOHOL AND PEERS IN RISKY SEXUAL PARTNER SELECTION

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Background When sexual partners have risky context characteristics (i.e., partner drinking alcohol within two hours before sex, ≥ 3 age discordant, or met in public), adolescents are particularly vulnerable to having unprotected sex and acquiring sexually transmitted diseases. Based on social cognitive theory, we assessed the influence of adolescents' alcohol use; their friends' ages and alcohol use; and parental monitoring on adolescent sexual partner selection to identify potent predictive factors.

Methods Data were from an urban cohort of youth participating in the Project Northland Chicago group-randomised, alcohol preventive intervention trial. We used ordinal logistic regression to analyse the predictive effect of 8th grade self, peers, and parents factors on a sexual partner context risk score of 0 to 3 with 1 point for each risk characteristic of 17–18 year old adolescents' most recent sex partner. We adjusted analyses for sexual partner relationship characteristics (casual or unexpected).

Results Women were more likely to choose risky context partners at ages 17–18 years old if in 8th grade they had older friends [Odds Ratio (OR) = 1.5, 95% Confidence Interval (CI) = 1.1 to 2.1] or reported risky alcohol use behaviours (OR = 1.6, 95% CI = 1.2 to 1.9). Men were more likely to choose risky context partners at ages 17–18 years old if in 8th grade their friends were drinking alcohol (OR = 1.3, 95% CI = 1.0 to 1.7). Parental monitoring did not influence partner selection.

Conclusions Peers and alcohol use influence adolescents' selection of risky context partners. For alcohol, self-use appears more important among women, and friends' use appears more important among men. Interventions to reduce sexual risk-taking and risky partner selection among adolescents should target friends and alcohol use.

P4.076 SELF-STIGMA AND UNSAFE SEX AMONG MEXICAN MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN OF THE CONDESA SPECIALIZED CLINIC

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Background In Mexico, the HIV estimated prevalence among men who have sex with men (MSM) is 17%, being the sexual transmission the most important via (90%). In other countries, studies report that almost 43% of MSM with HIV (MSM-H) have unsafe sex. Use of alcohol, substances, misinformation of HIV transmission, perceived low-risk of infection, self-stigma, and others, are related to this type of sexual behaviour. Self-stigma in MSM-H who have unsafe sex has been poorly studied, and had contradictory results.

Methods Over 2012, after the ethical requirements, we asked MSM-H about unsafe sex with the *Behavioral Surveillance Survey for MSM of 2006*, and self-stigma with the *HIV/AIDS Stigma Instrument-PLWA (HASI-P)*. This study was conducted at the *Condesa Specialized Clinic* in Mexico City, which is the largest Latin American clinic for people with HIV. We determinate unsafe sex dichotomously if the participant had not used condom, or had used non-water soluble lubricants during anal sex. We observed that self-stigma score had a non-normal distribution, so we used the Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test to compare it between the two groups.

Results The total sample was 200 MSM-H, and the mean age was 33.6 (S.D., 8.3) years old, and the level of education was 12.9 (S.D., 3.1) years (high-school equivalent). The 52.5% of the sample had unsafe sex and the median score of self-stigma was 6 (range: 0–28) points. After comparative analysis we didn't find any significant differences of self-stigma between the two groups ($p = 0.23$).

Conclusion The self-stigma among MSM-H is not a factor related to unsafe sex, because this behaviour involves other social factors

that must be deeply studied, particularly in this population. We have to include in future studies factors such as impulsivity, mental disorders, use of alcohol or substances, or others aspects that could probably be related to this behaviour.

P4.077 SEXUAL AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST SEX WORKERS: A QUALITATIVE SURVEY TO EXPLORE EXPERIENCES OF VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY POLICE AMONG SEX WORKERS IN VICTORIA FALLS, ZIMBABWE, 2012

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Background Few studies in Africa provide detailed descriptions of the vulnerabilities of sex workers (SW) to sexual and physical violence perpetrated by police, and how this impacts on their HIV risk. This qualitative study documents SW's experiences of violence in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe.

Methods Thirty-one SW, aged 18 years and above were recruited through peer sex workers to participate in three focus-group discussions. Focus group discussions were digitally recorded and transcribed verbatim. Using ATLAS.ti software, a set of a priori concept-driven codes were applied to the transcripts. The analysis concentrated on condom possession and use by sex workers, police interactions, experiences of violence, stigma and discrimination perpetrated by the police.

Results Analysis showed the pervasiveness of sexual and physical violence perpetrated by the police towards SW without impunity, commonly triggered by arbitrary arrests of sex workers for solicitation and loitering. Sex workers narrated how police would arrest them for possession of condoms, confiscate and destroy condoms, extort money and bribes from them, force them to have sex with them, beat them with button sticks, drench them with cold water, detain them over nights in fenced enclosures and call them derogatory names. As a result some sex workers resorted to not carrying condoms or throwing away condoms to evade police harassment. Police were reported to profile sex workers and arrest them even when they were not doing sex work. Illegality of trading in sex in Zimbabwe was cited as one factor that underscored violence perpetrated by police.

Conclusions Addressing violence by the police and concomitant HIV risks and vulnerabilities faced by SW should be prioritised by the Zimbabwean government. This study indicates the need for legal reforms to decriminalise sex work and ensure that laws governing sex work promote the health and human rights of sex workers in Zimbabwe.

P4.078 A LITERATURE REVIEW OF SEXTING ATTITUDES AND RISK FACTORS

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Background Sexting includes sending, receiving or forwarding sexually explicit material via mobile phone, and occurs in about a third of teenagers. Much of the available information on this relatively recent phenomenon comes from popular press. Given the legal and psychosocial consequences of sexting, it is important to understand why teenagers sext and the characteristics of young people involved in sexting.

Methods We conducted a structured literature review. PubMed, PsycINFO and Embase were searched to February 2013, using