behaviour, including multiple types of receptive/insertive
and the associations between these behaviours and prevalent STI
focusing on only this one practice. We undertook this study to
more fully characterise the spectrum of sexual behaviours
encompasses a much broader range of behaviours than just anal
Introduction
Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) are the most
frequent among Infectious diseases. In pathogenesis of the
diseases that can be transmitted during sexual intercourse among,
the most important is the problem of infected Anal secretions’
transfer. That transfer may happen directly during the Anal’s
mucosa. The objective of the studies was risk awareness on
STDs knowledge among men who have sex with men (MSM).
Methods To describe the problem, the studies were done on 50
men of which 60% were MSMs, and 30% were Bisexual. The
survey was carried out using internet, through the web page for
Homosexuals. The research was based on Personal Questionnaire;
concerning demographical data, question about sexuality
and knowledge of STD.
Results Almost half of the Men participating in the studies con-
sidered the level of their knowledge of STDs infection prevention
were good. Most of them (ca.75%) reported that has never
suffered an STD before. About 52% of the participants had
problems to define infection risk in different sexual practices
correctly, as well as to point out infection tracts. The biggest
problem for them was to connect typical symptoms with particu-
lar diseases. However almost all participants assumed any STD’s
symptoms appearance is an indication for immediate medical
attention.
Conclusions Although the prevailing parts of the participants
were convinced to be well-informed about STDs, their knowl-
dge was not deep – what can increase STDs infection risk.

P11.07 THE SPECTRUM OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS AMONG MSM
AND ASSOCIATIONS WITH PREVALENT SEXUALLY
TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS AND HIV

CE Rice, AH Norris, JA Davis, CD Lynch, KS Fields, M Evrën, AN Turner*. 1Division of
Epidemiology, College of Public Health, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, USA;
2Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, The
Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, USA; 3Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology,
College of Medicine, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, USA; 4Sexual Health Clinic,
Columbus Public Health, Columbus, OH, USA

Introduction “Sex” among men who have sex with men (MSM)
encumbers a much broader range of behaviours than just anal
intercourse, yet most sexual health research in this population
focuses on only this one practice. We undertook this study to
more fully characterise the spectrum of sexual behaviours
endorsed by MSM seeking care in an urban, public STD clinic
and the associations between these behaviours and prevalent STI
and HIV.
Methods This cross-sectional study of 235 MSM was conducted
from July 2012 through October 2013. Participants self-adminis-
tered a standardised survey assessing several categories of sexual
behaviour, including multiple types of receptive/insertive
behaviours, venues where sexual activity occurs, and sex while
using drugs and alcohol. Men responded about behaviours over
their lifetime and within the past three months. We generated
unadjusted prevalence ratios (PRs) to characterise associations
between recent participation in each behaviour and prevalent STI
and HIV.
Results Participants’ median age was 26 years. Most were white
(57%) and employed (73%). Most, but not all, identified as gay
(76%). One-third (35%) had rectal or urethral gonorrhoea or
chlamydia, or primary/secondary syphilis. STI prevalence was
significantly higher among men who reported using sex slings
(PR: 2.04), anonymous sex (PR: 1.81), illicit drugs during sex
(PR: 1.77), fisting (PR: 1.74), sex toys (PR: 1.44), and group sex
(PR: 1.43). HIV prevalence was 17%, and was significantly
higher among men who endorsed fisting (PR: 4.81), felching
(PR: 3.92), enemas (PR: 4.04), sex slings (PR: 2.47), drug use
during sex (PR: 1.98), and group sex (PR: 1.92).
Conclusions Many behaviours other than anal intercourse were
significantly associated with prevalent STI and HIV in unad-
justed analyses, demonstrating the need for prospective studies
to examine causal relationships between specific behaviours and
STI or HIV acquisition.
Disclosure of interest statement No authors have any conflict to
disclose.

P11.08 KNOWLEDGE OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE
RISK AMONG MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN
Salì C*, E Jeptanui. Department of Sexology, Information Centre for HIV Prevention, Moi
Teaching and Referral Hospital, Eldoret, Kenya

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