

P03.25 PERCEPTION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ON RISK FOR ACQUIRING HIV AND UTILISATION OF VOLUNTARY COUNSELLING AND TESTING (VCT) SERVICE FOR HIV IN DEBRE-BERHAN TOWN, ETHIOPIA: A QUANTITATIVE CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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Introduction Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) epidemic among youth is largely ignored and remains invisible to both young people themselves and to the society as a whole. Thus, the aim of the study was to assess the extent of perception risk of HIV and utilisation of voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) service among high school students at Debre-berhan Town, Amhara Regional State, Ethiopia.

Methods A cross-sectional study was carried out from November 2010 up to January 2011 among secondary school students at Debre-berhan Town. Perception risk and VCT use were considered as dependant variables. A stratified random sampling technique was used to recruit study participants by taking schools as strata. Semi-structured self-administered questionnaire was used to collect the necessary data. Data were entered and analysed using SPSS version 17.0. P-value < 0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

Results A cross-sectional study was carried out from November 2010 up to January 2011 among secondary school students at Debre-berhan Town. Perception risk and VCT use were considered as dependant variables. A stratified random sampling technique was used to recruit study participants by taking schools as strata. Semi-structured self-administered questionnaire was used to collect the necessary data. Data were entered and analysed using SPSS version 17.0. P-value < 0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

Conclusion Some students were engaged in risky sexual behaviour even though they had heard about HIV/AIDS. The perception of risk for acquisition of HIV infection and utilisation of VCT were low. Thus, education on topic of HIV/AIDS through integrating as part of school curriculum and encouraging the existing health institutions to provide youth-friendly sexual counselling services including VCT for HIV are strongly recommended.

Disclosure of interest statement The authors declare that they have no any competing interests.

P03.26 PARENTS' AND TEACHERS' VIEWS ON ADOLESCENTS' SEXUAL HEALTH TO INFORM THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SCREENING INTERVENTION FOR SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Introduction In sub-Saharan Africa, communication between parents and adolescents regarding sex is often proscribed. Lack of parental communication could prevent adolescents from seeking sexual health services such as screening for sexually transmitted infections (STIs). We explored parents' and teachers' attitudes, and enlisted their help, in designing an STI screening intervention for female adolescents in Mombasa, Kenya.

Methods Between June 2013 and August 2014, we approached parents and teachers from three high schools. Purposive sampling was used to recruit willing parents and teachers to participate in-depth interviews (IDIs) and focus-group discussions (FGDs). Topics included general knowledge on STIs, reproductive health education, and willingness of parents to support their female adolescents in screening for STI. Transcripts were coded and analysed using content analysis.

Results We conducted 11 IDIs (5 parents and 6 teachers) and 4 FGDs (2 with parents and 2 with teachers, total of 26 participants). Most parents reported few or no discussions regarding STIs with their adolescent girls. Parents were more comfortable discussing consequences of sexual activity including loss of virginity and the potential for pregnancy. Parents tend to shift the responsibility for sexual health discourse to the teachers. The teachers, in turn, provide basic sexual and reproductive health education including abstinence, overview of STIs, and understanding of puberty, according to the educational curriculum. Both parents and teachers found the idea of screening for STIs in female adolescents to be acceptable, and were comfortable with our contacting them through informational meetings at schools. However, all parents felt that adolescents' screening results should be shared with their parents.

Conclusion Parents and teachers were supportive of a STI screening intervention, beginning with informational meetings at schools. Research and programs that aim to provide STI screening for adolescents in this setting must address the issue of whether results will be disclosed to parents.

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P04 - Partners, places and STI risk

P04.01 SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN PERCEPTIONS OF MODELS FOR ONLINE PARTNER NOTIFICATION FOR SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS: POTENTIAL USERS VERSUS CARE PROVIDERS

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Background Online partner notification (OPN) services are used by a subset of patients diagnosed with sexually transmitted infections (STI); however, less is known about their perception by care providers. We compared opinions of potential users and providers with respect to different OPN models including email