O08.5 BARRIERS AND FACILITATORS TO ENGAGEMENT IN THE HIV PREVENTION CASCADE AMONG LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, AND TRANSGENDER PERSONS IN SWAZILAND

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Introduction Swaziland has the highest national adult HIV prevalence globally at 28.8%. Given the criminalization of same-sex practices, there is limited data on the experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) persons' engagement with HIV prevention and treatment services. Research is urgently needed to understand barriers and facilitators experienced by LGBT people in Swaziland to engaging with the HIV prevention cascade.

Methods We conducted in-depth interviews with gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (MSM) (n=23), lesbian, bisexual and other women who have sex with women (WSW) (n=16), and transgender persons (n=12) in Mbabane and Manzini, Swaziland. Semi-structured interviews, conducted in siSwati, explored experiences of stigma and discrimination, and attitudes and behaviours regarding HIV prevention. Audio files were transcribed verbatim, translated to English, and analysed using thematic techniques.

Results Participants (n=51; mean age: 26.5) identified as gay or lesbian (n=40, 78.4%) and bisexual (n=11, 22.6%). Stigma and discrimination targeting LGBT persons, institutionalised in HIV and other healthcare services, presented significant barriers to HIV prevention, including: mistreatment by healthcare staff, lack of confidentiality, lack of awareness and knowledge of LGBT medical needs, and disallowing intimate partners from accompanying HIV/health care visits. Participants revealed coping strategies and resiliency in navigating these barriers: agency (i.e., self-love), community-level social support, and education.

Conclusion LGBT narratives highlight the importance of community-level support as a strategy to overcome barriers to HIV prevention engagement in Swaziland. However, emergent resiliency strategies are constrained by structural factors rooted in stigma and discrimination. Moreover, these data underscore the importance of implementing evidence-based HIV prevention strategies that mitigate stigma to overcome barrier to service provision and engendering self-worth to facilitate uptake for marginalised communities.

O08.6 PSYCHOSOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF SEXUAL PRACTICES AMONG WOMEN USING HEROIN AND OTHER DRUGS: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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Introduction Women using heroin and other drugs (WHOD) are at high risk of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and blood-borne viruses (BBVs). However, little attention has been paid to identify the psychosocial determinants of sexual practices among these women. An overview of these determinants could be key for health professionals and policy makers, to tackle STIs and BBVs and promote health among WHOD. The main aims of this study were to review the literature on the psychosocial determinants of sexual practices among WHOD, and to determine the nature and quality of the evidence.

Methods The search strategy included five databases: PubMed, EMBASE, PsycNET, Web of Science and Scopus. PsycEXTRA was used for grey literature and other publications. Search terms included 'women*', 'heroin use*', 'sexual behaviour*', and 'HIV'. Only publications in English, and published between 1995 and June 2016 were included. The PRISMA 2009 guidelines and the Hawken method were used for quality assessment purposes. This systematic review was registered with PROSPERO (Ref. CRD42016039842).

Results Out of the 11 985 publications screened, 30 peer-reviewed articles were included. Most publications were cross-sectional (n=27) quantitative studies (n=23), amounting 10 808 women. Psychosocial determinants identified included socio-demographic characteristics, sexual orientation, financial constraints, gender roles, gender-based violence, HIV status, feelings of love and trust, and unavailability of condoms.

Conclusion This systematic review provides an insight into the psychosocial determinants of sexual risk practices of WHOD, and highlights the importance of conducting women-only studies. It also identifies research gaps, such as the need to focus on protective factors, relationship dynamics, sexual risks with non-paying partners, and the study of the broader sociocultural context of sex and sexuality. Overall, these findings could be crucial for the development of preventive strategies to tackle STIs and BBVs, and promote the sexual health and psychosocial wellbeing of WHOD.

Oral Presentation Session 9

PrEP

O09.1 AWARENESS AND INTEREST IN PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PREP) AMONG YOUNG MEN ATTENDING A PUBLIC SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STD) CLINIC IN A HIGH PREVALENCE URBAN SETTING

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Introduction Multiple studies identify a high prevalence of STIs among men who have sex with men (MSM) in sub-Saharan Africa, though few have measured incidence and associated factors. We measured the incidence and associated factors of urethral and rectal *N. gonorrhoeae* (NG) and *C. trachomatis* (CT) among a Kenyan cohort of MSM.

Methods Enrolled MSM underwent audio computer assisted self-interview for behaviour and socio-demographics, with medical examination every 6 months. Antibody testing detected HIV. NG and CT were diagnosed by polymerase chain reaction assay in urine and rectal swabs. We identified factors associated with incident urogenital infection using multivariable Cox regression and report adjusted hazard ratios (aHR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI).

Results By September 2016, 713 participants were enrolled, with 20% completing 12 month follow-up at time of analysis: median age 23% and 11% with HIV. At baseline, 15.2%