EFFECT OF HIV RELATED STIGMA ON UTILISATION OF KAP STUDY AND PREVALENCE OF HIV AND SYPHILIS IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF MEN ENGAGING IN AGE

Results Cognitive group therapy based on schema focused approach decreased maladaptive schemas in the experimental group compare to the control group. Subsequently depression was decreased in the experimental group compare to the control group.

Conclusion This study showed that Schema Therapy is an effective treatment for depression in special populations. Life of people living with HIV, particularly in prisons, is full of emotional deprivation, defects and damage; these reasons can cause conditions which is lead to depression. ST through modulation maladaptive schemes could reduce depression in prisoners living with HIV.

P4.42 KAP STUDY AND PREVALENCE OF HIV AND SYPHILIS IN HONDURAS’ PRIVATE FREEDOM PERSONS

Freddy Tinajeros. Independent Consultant, La Paz, Bolivia

10.1136/sextrans-2017-053264.539

Introduction According to the STI/HIV/AIDS Department’s has recorded a total of 32 573 cases Accumulated of which 22 737 are cases of Advanced Infection and 9836 are asymptomatic HIV. The only previous study of persons deprived of liberty (PPL) was in 1999, which included three cities in Honduras and 2095 people were recruited, the majority of which were men. The prevalence of syphilis was 1.8%.

Methods A cross-sectional study, which used systematic random sampling by clusters, each penal centre gave a proportional share of its population. The universe of persons deprived of liberty consisted of 5813 men (3,531 TGUs and 2,282 SPS) and 430 women (346 TGUs and 84 SPS), who make a total of 6159. The protocol was approved by the Bio

Medical Research Committee of the National Autonomous University of Honduras (CEIB).

Results Regarding HIV sero-prevalence, 1.9% (95% CI, 0.8–4.2) of HIV-infected men compared to 0.6% (CI 95%, 0.0–3.4) of women, however, men Of SPS 2 in 3.3% (IC 95%, 0.9–8.2) of HIV compared to 1.0% (95% CI, 0.1–3.5) in TGU men, whereas TGU 2 women were 0.8% (95% CI, 0.0–4.5) and women of SPS 0.0% (95% CI, 0.0–8.8), ie no cases were found in the study sample, however this does not mean that there is no HIV in them. The incidence of syphilis (using as a criterion RPR posi2vo confirmed by TPPA) was 1.5% (95% CI, 0.3–4.3) in TGU men compared to 3.3% (95% CI, 0.9–8.2) in SPS men. While in TGU women it was 0.8% (95% CI, 0.0–4.5) compared to 7.5% (CI 95%, 1.6–20.4) of SPS women.

Conclusion HIV prevalence is higher in San Pedro Sula than in Tegucigalpa, as is the incidence of syphilis, but the highest of all is the prevalence of cumulative syphilis, which implies that there is unprotected sex and high risk. Also, while most know where to perform the HIV test only half were performed and the syphilis test less than a third. One-third of men and women suffered from discrimination and PPL discrimination, with verbal attacks (threats, scoldings, humiliations) among the 2p of attacks, and less than one-twentieth reported this discrimination.

P4.43 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF MEN ENGAGING IN AGE DISPARATE SEX: A SECONDARY ANALYSIS OF NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE DATA IN SOUTH AFRICA

Gavin George, 1Sean Beckett, 2Brendan Maughan-Brown, 3Meredith Evans. 1Health Economics and HIV/AIDS Research Division, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South African Republic; 2Southern Africa Labour And Development Research Unit (SALDRU), Department of Economics, University, Cape Town, South African Republic; 3Department of Anthropology, York University, Toronto, Canada

10.1136/sextrans-2017-053264.540

Introduction Studies have highlighted the increased risk in contracting HIV for young women who engage in age disparate sexual partnerships. However, there is a dearth of evidence about the socioeconomic profile of men who engage in these types of sexual partnerships. This study focuses on men who engage in age disparate sex and specifically whether there are socioeconomic-status (SES) asymmetries between those