Conclusion This analysis is the first to fit a chlamydia transmission model to national sex- and age-specific prevalence and case report time trends. The results suggest screening would have to achieve a higher coverage, or we should investigate novel strategies to reduce chlamydia prevalence further. This model could be used to investigate the impact of novel prevention interventions, such as improved partner notification strategies and targeted screening programs.

Oral Presentation Session 2
Sexual Behaviour in Men Who Have Sex with Men

Introduction Partner notification (PN) is a key component of STI prevention efforts, yet, is underutilized by MSM, a population at-risk for STIs and HIV in Peru. To understand limiting mechanisms, we examined the dimensionality and latent factor structure of perceived STI and HIV stigma and attitudes towards PN among MSM in Lima, Peru.

Methods Between 2012–2014, 1,625 MSM in Lima were screened for HIV, syphilis, genital herpes and/or gonorrhoea/chlamydia and completed a survey assessing sociodemographics, attitudes towards PN, recent sexual practices, and STI and HIV-related stigma. Analytic plan included exploratory factor analysis (EFA) to assess dimensionality and interpretability of factor loadings on an item pool (n=30) inquiring about anticipated PN and its perceived importance. All analyses conducted in MPlus v.7.

Results Participants (median age: 27, IQR: 23–34) reported median of 3 sexual partners (IQR: 1–5) and 64% HIV seroprevalence. Of participants reporting sexual role: 334 (20%) top/insertive, 487 (30%) pasivo (bottom/receptive), and 743 (moderno) (versatile). Eigenvalue analysis and EFA suggested a 3-factor model with simple structure best fit the observed covariance matrix (all loadings >0.70, 67% of variability in data, CFI: 0.89, X\(^2\) = 1 006 909).

Conclusion Findings suggest the importance of underlying mechanisms linking STI-related enacted stigma and norms surrounding anticipated partner notification. Our results contribute to the existing knowledge on factors associated with anticipated PN in Peru and underscore the need for efforts to mitigate shame surrounding HIV and STI status, which may mitigate shame surrounding HIV and STI status, which may

Abstracts

O02.1 DIMENSIONALITY OF STIGMA AND ASSOCIATED ATTI TUDES TOWARDS ANTICIPATED PARTNER NOTIFICATION AMONG MSM IN LIMA, PERU: AN EXPLORATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS

Amaya Perez-Brumer, Eddy R Segura, Catherine E Oldenburg, Joshua RC Pacouci, Jorge Sanchez, Javier R Lama, Jesse L Clark. Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health, New York, USA; Department of Medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases, University of California, Los Angeles, USA; Francis I. Proctor Foundation, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, USA; Asociación Civil Impacta Salud Y Educación, Lima – Peru; Department of Medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, USA

O02.2 SYPHILIS AND SEXUAL GEOGRAPHIES: MAPPING THE SEXUAL TRAVELS, NETWORKS, AND KNOWLEDGE OF GAY, BISEXUAL AND OTHER MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN IN TORONTO, CANADA

Dianne Gezink, James Connell, Lauren Kimura, Susan Wang, Daniel Grace, Adam Wynee, Sharmistha Mirdra, Ann N Buchanan, Ins T Han, Travis Salway, Jason Wong, David Brennan, Carmen Logie, Mona Loutfy, Mark Gilbert. Dalhousie University School of Public Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada; School of Population and Public Health, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada; Li Ka Shing Knowledge Institute, St. Michael’s; University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Disease Control, Vancouver, Canada; Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada; Women’s College Hospital, Toronto, Canada

O02.3 UNDERSTANDING FUCKBUDDIES AMONG MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN

Eric PF Chow, Vincent J Cornellese, Clare Bellhouse, Jade E Bilardi, Sandra Walker, Christopher K Fairley. Melbourne Sexual Health Centre, Melbourne, Australia

Introduction The term ‘fuckbuddy’ has been widely used in the men who have sex with men (MSM) population; however, this term is often classified as either ‘regular’ or ‘casual’ partners in sexual health research. We aimed to examine the