P254  BARRIERS TO SEXUAL ASSAULT DISCLOSURE WITHIN SEXUAL HEALTH SERVICES: A MIXED METHOD/POPULATION STUDY

Jane Meyrick*, Kieran McCartney, Zoe Thomas, Aga Kowalska. University of the West of England, Psychology, Bristol, UK; University of the West of England, Health and Social Sciences, Bristol, UK

Background Internationally, the UN reports that an estimated 1 in 3 women experience physical/sexual violence during their lifetime. These rates vary across cultures, age, gender and sexual identity. However, what does not vary is that the majority (UK, 83%) will not report this. It is likely that many will attend mainstream sexual health services for crisis STI screening or emergency contraception. It is clear that a range of psychological and health impacts may be suffered by this group including triple the risk of depression and half survivors psychological and health impacts may be suffered by this. HPV vaccination for MSM will be out of reach except for the few who can pay for it unless either all adolescent boys (regardless of sexual and gender orientation) are included.

Disclosure No significant relationships.

P257  PATTERNS AND CORRELATES OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) IN RURAL AND URBAN SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Saheed Usman*, Ndumiso Tshuma, Peter Nubi, Jessica Yun, Zachariah Sekhu, Lesiba Masibe. Best Health Solutions, Johannesburg, South Africa; Waterberg Welfare Society, Vaalwater, South Africa; School of Public Health University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

Background Violence is the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, psychological harm or death. The objective of the study was to determine the incidents & risk factors for gender based violence in South Africa.

Methods This study was a cross sectional study. Data was collected by trained volunteers and supervised by appointed supervisors and investigators, by a face-to-face interview using a pre-tested structured questionnaire on GBV. Frequency count was generated for all variables and statistical test of significance was performed with Chi-Square test.

Results A total of 145 consenting respondents participated with a mean age ± SD of 31.93 ± 11.26 years. 73 (50.3%) have experienced physical violence with 47 (32.4%) beaten, slapped and stabbed & 29 (20.0%) of the incidents occurring within the last 6 months. 34 (23.4%) have experienced emotional violence mostly sexual touch (breast/buttock), attempted rape & rape. 21 (14.5%) have had an unwanted pregnancy with 6 (4.1%) aborted. 86 (59.3%) have experienced emotional violence either verbal insult or threat. Partner alcohol consumption is associated with experiencing physical violence ($\chi^2 = 4.32$, df = 1, $P = 0.001$) with higher odds (OR: 2.01, 95% CI: 1.04 – 3.89).

Conclusion Gender-based violence is common in South Africa with alcoholism being a serious risk factor for this violence in the society thus alcohol control law implementation is key to halting this trend.

Disclosure No significant relationships.