to bacterial vaginosis (BV), a risk for HIV acquisition. Limited research has focused on IVPs and their correlates among adolescent girls and young women (AGYW) in South Africa, a key population for HIV prevention efforts.

Methods We used cross-sectional baseline survey data from 253 HIV-negative or HIV-status unknown AGYW (16–24 years) enrolled in AYAZAZI, a community-based cohort study in Soweto and Durban, South Africa (2014–2016). We measured IVP use in the past 30 days for 11 IVPs (yes vs no) and estimated the prevalence of using ≥ 1 IVP in the past 30 days (yes vs no). Using existing literature, we identified 18 determinants of IVP use. We estimated the total causal effect of each determinant on any IVP use in the past 30 days using separate logistic regression models adjusted for confounding within the counterfactual framework of causal inference.

Results Mean age was 19 years, 67.2% were in school, and 81.8% ever had sex. Overall IVP prevalence was 76.7% (59% vs 81% among those who had never vs ever had sex; $p=0.016$). The most common IVPs included: washing intravaginally with water only (66%), with soap (41%), and with other products including towels or sponges (41%). AGYW who reported binge drinking ($aOR=7.6$; 95%CI: 3.2–18.4), a higher monthly income ($\geq R1601$ vs $\leq R400$; $aOR=7.4$; 95%CI: 1.6–33.9), engaged in transactional sex ($aOR=4.4$; 95%CI: 1.0–19.1), and/or reported any symptoms of genital tract infections ($aOR=4.9$; 95%CI: 1.0–23.0) had higher adjusted odds of using IVPs.

Conclusion Over three-quarters of South African AGYW in this study reported IVPs with differences by socio-economic, behavioral, and clinical characteristics. Further investigation of IVP motives and implications for BV and HIV acquisition risk among young women are warranted.

Disclosure No significant relationships.

P398 CAN VIDEO-CONSULTATIONS CONTRIBUTE TO DIMINISHING WAITING LISTS? A DEMONSTRATION PROJECT IN THE NETHERLANDS

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Background The 25 Centers for Sexual Health (CSHs) in The Netherlands offer free STI and Sexual Health consultations to adolescents: annually approximately 70.000 STI and 11.000 Sexual Health consultations. In some regions there are waiting times for the consultations. Furthermore, the reach of regular consultations is limited among lower educated young people. In a joint pilot project the CSHs wanted to gain insight into whether online video-consultations can contribute to solving these problems. In the first phase of this project, the key question is whether a video consultation is appreciated and can offer sufficient quality, and – if so – for which services and for which target groups? We also explored the time periods of the video consultations.

Methods The key question is approached from two perspectives: client and professional. In 8 regions CSHs offered video consultations – including STI testing methods on distance – to adolescents for whom no physical examination was necessary. Both clients and professionals filled out an online questionnaire directly after the (video)consultation. 20 adolescents

were interviewed, all professionals participated in regional organized focusgroups. To create a reference frame, regular consultations were evaluated in the same way. The software of the video-consultations registered time periods.

Results 332 clients evaluated the video-consultations, professionals 535. Clients appreciated the video-consultations on the same positive level as the regular consultations: good contact with professional, enough possibilities to answer all questions and good advice. The professionals also evaluated the video-consultations positive. The time periods of the video-consultations: 43% less than 10 minutes, 37% 10–15 minutes, 21% more than 15 minutes.

Conclusion For consultations without the need for physical examinations and no complex requests, video-consultations can provide the same quality as regular consultations and they are appreciated by the clients. Efficiency advantages seem limited if the time needed to organize STI-testing on a distance is included.

Disclosure No significant relationships.

P399 HIV PREVENTION AMONG YOUNG KEY POPULATION: COMMUNITY-BASED STRATEGY OUTCOMES, BRAZIL

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Background Brazil's HIV epidemic is largely concentrated among key populations whose HIV infection rates can be up to 30 times higher than those observed in the general population. Rapid HIV testing and combination prevention in community settings, delivered by peers, allows for easier access to HIV testing. Our aim is to present the percentage of positive HIV rapid tests and intersectional risk factors of young key populations (YKP) targeted by the 'Live Better Knowing' programme, a nationwide initiative launched by the Brazilian Ministry of Health in close collaboration with NGOs.

Methods Programmatic data were analyzed, collected through Registration form of the Monitoring and Evaluation System Registration Form (SIMAV-Pro), collected from January 1st 2016 from December 31st 2018. 51 Brazilian NGOs administered the form and offer rapid oral fluid HIV tests (DPP HIV-1/2 Bio-Manguinhos/Fiocruz) and combination prevention packages to sex workers, men who have sex with men (MSM), trans people, people who use drugs and and youngsters in these populations.

Results In total, 88,052 were tested aged from 15 to 24 yo, 69.2% were nonwhite, 58.9% reported drug use, 2.6% commercial sex, and 13.8% drug use and commercial sex combined. Overall, 49% reported condom use during their last sexual intercourse and 9% reported STI symptoms in the last 12 months. The general HIV prevalence found was 1% and its distribution among women, transvestites, trans women, trans men, MSM, and heterosexual men was 17%, 9%, 5%, 1%, 49%, and 19% respectively.

Conclusion Community-based rapid HIV testing delivered by peers reached YKP that had not previously accessed HIV testing. Given the combination of drug use and sex work, comprehensive combination prevention services need to be delivered. Our analyses suggest the need to impact behaviors