

related YKP focusing on sex workers, people who use drugs, MSM, and Trans people. These findings support community-based strategies in public health policies.

Disclosure No significant relationships.

P400

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVES TO STRENGTHEN VIRAL SUPPRESSION AMONG ALHIVS IN INSTITUTE OF HUMAN VIROLOGY SITES IN ABUJA

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Background Adolescents living with HIV (ALHIVs) in high ALHIV-burden, resource-limited settings like Nigeria have significantly inferior outcomes from antiretroviral therapy. This paper expands on these inferior outcomes including inferior access to and coverage of ART, higher rates of loss to follow-up, poor adherence, increased needs for psychosocial support and sexual reproductive health services. This study reports on initiatives to identify and bridge gaps in achieving HIV suppression among Nigerian ALHIVs, and ensuring they are not left behind in the UNAIDS 90-90-90 targets.

Methods A retrospective chart review was conducted for ALHIVs aged 10 to 19 years who attended IHVN facilities in Abuja from June 2017–July 2018 with viral loads ≥ 1000 copies/ml. Quality improvement projects known as ‘small tests of change’ to improve poor performing areas were initiated. This performance review initiative captured data on a template that highlights the Problem Statement, a Root Cause Analysis, Ideas Intended for Use, an Aims Statement, and a Plan Do Study Act (PDSA). This approach forms the basis of a monitoring cycle to track innovation and outcomes, which may be considered as failed, ongoing, or successfully completed.

Results Inadequate ALHIV suppression was captured as the **Problem Statement**, the **Root Cause Analysis** highlighted challenges with - disclosure of HIV status, ART adherence, HIV/AIDS related stigma and transition to adult services. Some **Ideas intended for Use** included- Intensified Adherence Counselling, peer mentoring, and youth friendly services, while the **Aims Statement** was a need to implement initiatives that strengthen ALHIV suppression rates. **The Plan Do Study Act (PDSA)** stages are currently - successfully completed and on going.

Conclusion Attempts to address the needs of ALHIVs are burdened with many challenges, which are magnified in sub-Saharan Africa where HIV prevalence is high and resources are scarce. These report detail strategies initiated to ensure ALHIVS are not left behind in the UNAIDS 90-90-90 targets.

Disclosure No significant relationships.

P401

PROVISION OF ONLINE AND OFFLINE HIV SELF-TESTING KITS FOR STUDENTS ATTENDING UNIVERSITIES: EXPERIENCE FROM SICHUAN, CHINA

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Background Recent years saw climbing cases of newly HIV infection among students attending universities in China. HIV self-testing (HIVST) has the potential to reach students who do not access facility-based services. We aimed to evaluate the effect of a program providing both online and offline HIVST for students attending universities in China.

Methods HIVST awareness campaigns were conducted in five universities between November 2017 and December 2018 in Luzhou, southwestern China’s Sichuan Province. Eligible participants were students attending the five participating universities who were willing to use HIVST. For online HIVST, participants were recruited via social media and provided with a HIVST kit through postal services. For offline HIVST, participants were recruited via campus promotion and provided with a HIVST on site. Participants self-tested their HIV status using a finger-prick HIVST kit with text and pictorial instructions. Testing results were uploaded to online recording system via mobile phones.

Results A total of 649 (122 online, 527 offline) HIVST kits were distributed, of which 490 testing results were returned (82 online and 408 offline). The success rate was high for both online and offline HIVST (91.5% vs 93.6%). All qualified HIVST results were HIV negative. Participants’ average age was 19.9 (range 16–29) years. Male students were more likely than their female counterparts to use HIVST (464 vs 26). The reasons for male students to test for HIV were unprotected vaginal intercourse with a woman (114, 24.6%), unprotected anal intercourse with another man (55, 11.9%). The proportion of MSM in online testers were higher than that in offline testers (56.4% vs 43.6%).

Conclusion This study found high level of qualified results and feedback of HIVST among students attending universities in Luzhou, China. HIVST could be widely implemented to facilitate the HIV testing on campus. Further studies are needed assess the feasibility of its scaling up.

Disclosure No significant relationships.

P402

LARGE DUTCH STUDY REVEALS LOW-EDUCATED YOUNGSTERS ARE AN IMPORTANT TARGET GROUP FOR SEXUAL HEALTH PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

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Background Youngsters under the age of twenty-five have an increased risk for sexual health problems. Therefore, a large population based online survey on the sexual health of