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

Henrietta Ezegbe*, Malcolm Steinberg. Simon Fraser University, Health Sciences, Burnaby, Canada

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

1Song Fan*, 2Run Chen, 3Hang Chen, 4Caibi Feng, 5Xia Jin, 6Huachun Zou. 1Sun Yat-Sen University, School of Public Health, Guangzhou, China; 2Southwest Medical University, School of Public Health, Luzhou, China; 3Luzhou Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Luzhou, China; 4AIDS Healthcare Foundation (AHF) China, Beijing, China; 5Sun Yat-sen University, School of Public Health (Shenzhen), Guangzhou, China

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 kit 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

1Kiki Op Den Camp, 2Nicole Dukers-Muijers, 3Christian Hoebe*, 4Geneviève Van Liere. 1Public Health Service South Limburg, Maastricht University Medical Center (MUMC), Sexual Health, Infectious Diseases and Environmental Health, Medical Microbiology, Care and Public Health Research Institute (CAPRIH), Heerlen, Netherlands; 2Public Health Service South Limburg, Sexual Health, Infectious Diseases and Environmental Health, Heerlen, Netherlands

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
youngsters was performed. In this study it was assessed whether the education level of youngsters was associated with various sexual health topics.

**Methods** A total of 3772 youngsters between 12–25 years old from South Limburg participated in an online survey (38% low-educated, 62% high-educated). Participants were recruited through their school or through a sample from the population register. The study sample was weighted for population based characteristics such as age and sex. Topics included in the survey were experience with pregnancy, sexting and sexual diversity. Outcomes were compared between low-educated and high-educated participants using chi-square tests with complex samples.

**Results** The study showed that 6.4% of low-educated youngsters had experience with pregnancy compared to 0.9% of high-educated youngsters (p<0.001). Fifteen percent of those with a lower education level had a negative experience with sexting compared to 8% of the high-educated youngsters (p<0.001). Twenty-seven percent of the low-educated youngsters did not accept homosexuality compared to 15% of the high-educated youngsters (p<0.001). In addition, 21% of the low-educated youngsters and 11% of the high-educated youngsters did not accept gender non-conformity (p=0.001).

**Conclusion** Low-educated youngsters had more experience with pregnancy, more negative experiences with sexting and more often a negative attitude towards sexual diversity in comparison to high-educated youngsters. This indicates that low-educated youngsters are an important target group for sex education and sexual health prevention activities.

**Disclosure** No significant relationships.

**P407** 'MTV SHUGA': MASS MEDIA COMMUNICATION, HSV2 AND SEXUAL HEALTH IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN IN RURAL SOUTH AFRICA

Maryam Shahmanesh*, 1Nondumiso Mthiyane, 1Natsayi Chimbindi, 2Thembelihle Zuma, 1Jacco Dreyer, 1Isolde Bridthistle, 1Sian Floyd, 1Nambusi Kyengonbe, 1Chris Grundy, 1Siva Danaviah, 1Theresa Smit, 1Cherie Cawood, 1Deenan Pillay, 1Kathy Baisley, 1Guy Harling, 1Janet Seelye, 1University College London, Institute for Global Health, London, UK; 2Africa Health Research Institute (AHRI), Research, Mbubatuba, South Africa; 1LSHTM, London, UK; 2Epicentre, Durban, South Africa; 2London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Research, London, UK

**Abstracts**

**Background** Adolescent girls and young women (AGYW) In South Africa are at high risk of HIV and early pregnancy. MTV-Shuga, a mass-media edu-drama, improved some sexual health outcomes in a randomised trial amongst young people in Nigeria. We used the national free-to-air TV screening of MTV-Shuga (the “Down South” series), concurrent with the roll-out of a large scale-up of combination HIV prevention for AGYW - to test the hypothesis that mass-media edu-drama can improve the sexual health of AGYW in a rural and resource-constrained area of KwaZulu-Natal.

**Methods** We followed a representative population-based prospective cohort of females aged 13–23 between May 2017 and September 2018. We measured the relationship between exposure to MTV-Shuga (i.e., reporting seeing ≥1 of 24 episodes; able to recall any storyline) and: incident HSV-2; incident pregnancy; condom use at last sex; uptake of HIV-testing and contraception; and awareness of HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP).

**Results** 2183 (85.5%) eligible participants were surveyed at baseline, of whom 1853 (86.5%) completed follow-up. MTV-Shuga exposure was low – 152 (8.2%) reported seeing ≥1 episode and 73 (3.9%) recalled any storyline – while teenage pregnancy and incident HSV-2 were high (6.4 and 11.3/100 person-years respectively). MTV-Shuga exposed AGYW were from wealthier households (p<0.001) and urban areas (p<0.001). After adjusting for confounders, MTV-Shuga watching was associated with significantly greater awareness of PrEP (aOR=3.3, 95%CI: 2.12, 5.14) and less likelihood (non-significant) of acquiring HSV-2 or early (<19 years-old) pregnancy (aOR=0.55, 95%CI: 0.24, 1.29).

**Conclusion** AGYW exposure to the MTV-Shuga edu-drama was very low in a setting where AGYW remain at high risk for STI, HIV and early pregnancy. Nevertheless, there is a suggestion that those who were exposed to MTV-Shuga had mandatory HIV tests. About 75% females took HIV tests during pregnancy. Perceived risk for HIV infection was motivation to HIV testing. Over 50% of slum youth never tested for HIV because they believed they were not at risk.

**Conclusion** Voluntary HIV Testing Centres intervention helped the youth to accurately assess HIV infection risk levels and increase awareness, potential value of HIV testing, and motivation for testing. Mainstreaming Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission services helped increase (mandatory) HIV testing rates among females. Routine testing and counseling among all visiting clinic clients can increase HIV status awareness among the youth.

**Disclosure** No significant relationships.