LONGITUDINAL RELATIONSHIP AND SEXUAL HEALTH OUTCOMES FOR ADOLESCENT AND YOUNG ADULTS WITH PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE

Maria Trent, Jamie Parin, Jacqueline Toppins, Julia Rowell, Steven Huettner, Jennifer Anders, Richard Rothman, Pamela Matson, Charlotte Gaydos. Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Ped Gen Pediatrics Adoles Medicine, Baltimore, USA; Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Pediatrics, Baltimore, USA; Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Pediatrics, Baltimore, USA; Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Adult Emergency Medicine, Baltimore, USA; Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Adult Emergency Medicine, Baltimore, USA; Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore, USA

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Results Of 72 participants who completed the 12-month post-trial follow-up, 33 were in the intervention group, and 39 were in the control group, and 42 (58%) reported new partners in the last 12 months. Participants with new partners were not more likely to report having an STI than women without new partners (estimated odds ratio 1.6, 95% CI 0.5, 4.6, p = 0.470) or to have used contraceptives in the past 12 months (OR = 4.5 95% CI 0.3, 244.5, p = 0.301), but are more likely to have had lower abdominal pain (OR 5.6 95% CI 1.8, 18.9, p = 0.001). Most women (86%) reported condom use in the prior 12 months, but there were no differences in condom use over the last year based on new partner status.

Conclusion Most AYA who experience PID acquire new partners during the year post-PID, but are not more likely to use condoms at 12 months. Given the increased association with lower abdominal pain, booster STI risk reduction strategies may be indicated to prevent associated sequelae among affected patients.

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