regarding syphilis. A convenience sample was recruited from digital platforms (e.g., Facebook) and bars, clinics, and community-based organization events.

**Results** Of 119 survey respondents, 90 (76%) lived in the Anchorage/Mat-Su region. Of these, 10.0% (95% confidence interval [CI]: 5.3–17.9) reported a syphilis diagnosis during the previous 12 months and having a median of 3 (interquartile range: 1–6) sex partners during the previous 6 months. High-risk behaviors commonly associated with syphilis were reported, including condomless anal sex (36.7%; 95% CI: 27.4–47.0) during the previous month, ≥1 episode of group sex (26.7%; 95% CI: 18.6–36.6) during the previous 6 months, and meeting sex partners online or on a geospatial mobile app (66.7%; 95% CI: 56.4–75.5) during the previous 6 months. Additionally, 44.4% (95% CI: 34.6–54.7) reported a sex partner living outside Anchorage and 31.1% (95% CI: 22.5–41.3) outside Alaska.

**Conclusion** Large numbers of sex partners outside Alaska presents barriers to partner services among Anchorage MSM with syphilis. Opportunities include using innovative strategies (e.g., technology-based partner services and out-of-jurisdiction partnerships) to reach populations at risk for syphilis.

**Disclosure** No significant relationships.

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**TRENDS IN AWARENESS AND USE OF PREP AMONG HIV-NEGATIVE MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN IN VANCOUVER, TORONTO, AND MONTREAL**

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**Background** Awareness, availability, and public funding of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) has increased substantially since it was approved by Health Canada in 2016 but policies and guidelines vary by province. Given the dynamic nature of PrEP policy and promotion, we sought to determine awareness and use of PrEP among gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (gbMSM) in Vancouver, Toronto, and Montreal.

**Methods** Beginning in 02/2017, sexually-active gbMSM ≥16 years and living in Vancouver, Toronto, or Montreal were recruited into a cohort study using respondent-driven sampling (RDS). Data are included up to 08/2018. At study visits every 6 months (Vancouver) or 12 months (Toronto, Montreal), participants completed a computer-assisted self-interview which included questions on PrEP awareness and use in the past 6 months (P6M). We used RDS-adjusted, general estimating equations accounting for two levels of clustering (RDS recruit chain; participant) to evaluate temporal trends (monthly prevalence) of awareness and P6M usage of PrEP among HIV-negative participants.

**Results** 1619 HIV-negative gbMSM completed 2074 study visits (1205 Montreal, 285 Toronto, 584 Vancouver). Over the course of the study, PrEP awareness significantly increased among gbMSM in Montreal from 62.6% during the first 6-month period to 84.8% during the last 6-month period (OR:1.07, 95%CI:1.02–1.12, per month); awareness remained consistent in Toronto (89.8%–96.0%, ns) and Vancouver (84.5%–95.0%, ns). Use of PrEP increased significantly in all three sites: Montreal, 10.5% during the first 6-month period to 30.9% during the last 6-month period (OR:1.06, 95% CI:1.02–1.11); Toronto, 12.5% to 23.3% (OR:1.15, 95% CI:1.02–1.30); Vancouver, 11.4% to 35.2% (OR:1.16, 95% CI:1.06–1.27).

**Conclusion** Awareness of PrEP appears to be ≥85% among HIV-negative gbMSM across all three cities. Even though...
Background In 2010, i conducted a study that aimed to produce information on the magnitude and characteristics of the HIV epidemic in the MSM population of 18 years or more, and sexual behavior in two prison and region of the country between these region is Bamenda, located in the north west of the country with an estimated population of 2.5 million. Alternative Cameroon and Vicony’s Global Success World (VGSW) in Bamenda was responsible for the execution of the study and was responsible for the protocol provided.

Methods
Data collection was carried out by the method of sampling conducted by respondents (Respondent Driven Sampling - RDS) and the application of a serological survey anonymous - linked. The national sample consisted of 200 MSM in the region of Bamenda by 333.

Results
HIV prevalence 8.1% in North West region (Ministry of public health 2010).

The 0% are considered bisexual, homosexual 75.2%, 1.8% heterosexual.

10.8% of MSM in the region do not know where to go if they want to get tested for HIV.

21.9% underwent a test for HIV in the last 12 months, and 50.3% received advice.

Only 10.6% knew that condoms can be achieved in health institutions.

28.1% had to fake his sexual orientation.

Conclusion The results show a flaw in the processes of prevention and education for HIV and STIs among MSM and experience has served the Civil Society Organizations and the Government of the region to find a way to solve the problems that are evident in the response.

Clearly the stigma and discrimination in the area of HIV associated with MSM.

Bamenda could not be completed sample was estimated that 350 people (only reached 333) due to homophobia’s attack project site and where material were destroyed, and tracking documents.

This study encourages us to move forward despite the adversities and difficulties.

Disclosure No significant relationships.