their consequences. This study assessed unintended pregnancy and its associated factors among female sex workers in Northern Ethiopia.

Methods A community based cross-sectional study was conducted among 346 female sex workers at five localities of Mekelle city from March to April, 2014. Sex workers were selected with simple random sampling technique using sampling frame obtained from urban health extension program. Epi-data version 3.1 was used to enter data and analysis was done using SPSS version 20. Bivariate and multivariate logistic regressions were performed to identify factors associated with unintended pregnancy using odds ratio and 95% confidence interval with P-value of 0.05.

Results The magnitude of unintended pregnancy among female sex workers was 28.6%. During this period, 59 women had abortion which represents three-fifths (59.6%) of those with unintended pregnancy. Female sex workers who had history of abortion formerly had 15.6 (AOR = 15.64 95% CI: [8.03, 30.47]) times higher odds of unintended pregnancy compared to their counterparts. Sex workers who had steady partners had 2.9 (AOR = 2.87, 95% CI: [1.47, 5.61]) times higher odds of having unintended pregnancy than those who hadn’t. Drug users had 2.7 (AOR = 2.68, 95% CI: [1.30, 5.52]) times higher odds of unintended pregnancy than those who hadn’t use. Sex workers who had longer duration in sex work were 67% less likely to have unintended pregnancy than those with <12 months (AOR = 0.33, 95% CI: [0.11, 0.95]).

Conclusion High level of unintended pregnancy and a range of associated factors were identified among sex workers. Improving utilization of effective pregnancy prevention methods in a consistent manner can avert the existing high level of unintended pregnancy among female sex workers.

Disclosure No significant relationships.

P702 CHARACTERIZING HIV-ASSOCIATED VULNERABILITIES AMONG WOMEN ENGAGED IN TRANSACTIONAL SEX TO DESIGN PROGRAMS IN UKRAINE

Background Evidence suggests a range of HIV-associated vulnerabilities associated with the exchange of sex for money or other material goods, but most research and programs in Ukraine focus on formal sex work. We sought to describe the prevalence of HIV and HIV-associated vulnerabilities among adolescent girls and young women engaged in transactional sex outside of formal sex work.

Methods We conducted a cross-sectional bio-behavioral study in Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine in 2016 of young women (14–24 years). 469 participants were recruited who reported transactional sex but not sex work, from places where female sex workers solicit clients. Transaction sex was defined as a sexual engagement with the expectation of receiving, gifts or other resources in return, when the price of sex is often not negotiated upfront and is implicitly understood.

Results Mean age of participants was 21.2 years. The mean age among participants at first sex was 16.0 years (range 12–21). At first sex 34% (160) received gifts or money, and 7% (34) reported forced first sex. During the past week, 81% (378) had sex with a regular transactional partner, with whom 35% (132) had condomless sex. In the past month, 29% (137) had sex while inebriated with regular transactional partner, and 64% (299) did not use/remember whether a...
condom was used during last sex act with them. 49% (231) reported also having non-transactional intimate partners, with whom 46% (107) reported condomless sex in the last week. 56% (262) never had an HIV test and 87% (408) were unaware of HIV prevention programs in Dnipro. HIV prevalence was 1.7% (8).

Conclusion The high prevalence of HIV-associated vulnerabilities, low testing rates, and high HIV prevalence highlight the importance of designing HIV prevention programs to reach young women engaging in transactional sex.

Disclosure No significant relationships.

P703 PREGNANCY INTENTION AND PREVALENCE ACCORDING TO HIV STATUS AMONG FEMALE SEX WORKERS IN MALI

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Background Women living in Sub-Saharan Africa have the world’s highest rates of new HIV infections and unintended pregnancies. These two risks are magnified in the female sex worker’s (FSW) population where HIV prevalence is 12 times higher than in the general population. Yet, no information is available concerning FSW’s pregnancy intentions, which could help prevent HIV mother-to-child transmission and unintended pregnancies. This study investigated whether pregnancy intention and pregnancy prevalence varied according to FSWs’ HIV status. We hypothesized that FSWs living with HIV (FSWLHIV) were less likely to intend carrying a pregnancy and to be pregnant.

Methods We analysed baseline data from a prospective observational cohort study. Three hundred and fifty-five FSWs were recruited in Bamako, Mali (November 2017 - February 2018). Participants completed a questionnaire. We assessed pregnancy frequencies among women according to HIV status and compared those using chi-square. Age-adjusted odds ratios were estimated using logistic regression.

Results Mean age was 25 years (N=303), 20.8% of the participants were HIV positive and 16.2% had the intention of becoming pregnant during the next six months. The proportion of FSWs reporting having been pregnant prior to entering in sex work were 72.1% (44/61) for the FSWLHIV and 60.8% (142/240) the other FSWs (p-value=0.2452). The occurrence of pregnancies since engagement in sex work was reported much less often (FSWLHIV = 36.1% and others = 28.8%) with still no significant difference between the two groups (p-value=0.3494). FSWLHIV reported more frequently to have wanted a pregnancy in the last 6 months compared to other FSWs (aOR = 2.57, 95% CI: [1.3, 2.2]).

Conclusion With FSWLHIV being more likely to desire children during sex work practice, while less than half of them currently receive ART, a specific attention should be given to support them in that decision in order to prevent mother-to-child transmission.

Disclosure No significant relationships.