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 intent carrying a pregnancy and to be pregnant.

Methods We analysed baseline data from a prospective observational cohort study. Three hundreds and twenty-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.

P705 BACTERIAL SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS AMONG WOMEN WHO INJECT DRUGS AND EXCHANGE SEX IN KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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Background Women who inject drugs are at elevated risk for many adverse health outcomes, including sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Exchange sex is prevalent in this population, but its independent effect on STIs is unclear.

Methods We included data regarding the past year from cis-gender women age <60 who reported injecting drugs and participated in the 2015 or 2016 cycles of the National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS) survey in Seattle (N=377). Using a log-binomial regression model, we estimated the odds of self-reported bacterial STI (gonorrhea, syphilis, or chlamydia) among women who inject drugs associated with exchanging sex for money or drugs. We adjusted for sociodemographic characteristics, condom use, and substance use behaviors. We hypothesized that engaging in exchange sex would be independently associated with increased odds of STI.

Results The period prevalence of bacterial STI in the past 12 months was 8.1% in the full sample. On univariate analysis, STI prevalence was significantly higher among women who reported exchange sex than among those who did not (10.8% vs 4.0%; p=0.02) as was STI testing (53.4% vs 34.0%; p<0.01). Women who exchanged sex were less likely to report condomless vaginal or anal sex at last intercourse (84.4% vs 89.1%; p=0.19). Women who exchanged sex were more likely to use non-injection crack (59.1% vs 38.8%; p<0.01) and were more likely to report heavy alcohol use (31.3% vs 19.7%; p=0.01). After adjusting for sociodemographic variables, condom use, and substance use; the association between exchange sex and STI remained statistically significant (adjusted odds ratio=2.7; 95% confidence interval: 1.1–7.2).

Conclusion In this sample of Seattle area women who inject drugs, exchanging sex for drugs or money was associated with double the odds of STI which could be a result of more frequent STI testing. Healthcare providers should prioritize making testing and treatment accessible and appropriate for women who exchange sex.

Disclosure No significant relationships.

P706 LOW GONORRHEA AND CHLAMYDIA TESTING RATE AMONG FEMALE SEX WORKERS IN GUANGDONG PROVINCE: A CROSS-SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

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Background Female sex workers (FSW) are at high risk of gonorrhea and chlamydia infection. However, gonorrhea and chlamydia testing rate remain low in this population. This study aimed to assess the gonorrhea and chlamydia testing

rates and its associated factors among FSW in Guangdong, China.

Methods A cross-sectional study was conducted in seven cities in Guangdong province. We collected data on socio-demographic characteristics, gonorrhea and chlamydia testing uptake and health care services utilization from participants through face-to-face interview in 2017. We reported the outcomes adjusted for age, ethnic, education level, marital status, monthly income and local working time through multivariable logistic regressions.

Results Overall, 1207 people participated in the survey. The mean age of FSW was 30.69 ± 6.75 years. The average number of customers per week was 8.18 ± 5.43 . Ninety (7.46%) of them had gonorrhea testing and 125 (10.36%) people had chlamydia testing in the last 12 months. Multivariable analysis indicated that FSW who reported having abnormal vaginal discharge (aOR=3.33, 95%CI: 2.03–5.46) or having ulcers in the genital area (aOR=6.16, 95%CI: 1.99–19.06) in the past year were more likely to have gonorrhea testing. Those who had stable partners (aOR=2.59, 95%CI: 1.35–4.99), had anal sex (aOR=2.23, 95%CI: 1.76–2.84), had HIV testing (aOR=3.94, 95%CI: 2.34–6.65) and syphilis testing (aOR=3.27, 95%CI: 1.96–5.46) were also more likely to have gonorrhea testing. Similar as gonorrhea testing, participants who had abnormal vaginal discharge in the past year (aOR=4.09, 95%CI: 2.62–6.40), had ulcers in the genital (aOR=10.37, 95%CI: 3.23–33.31), had anal sex (aOR=2.36, 95%CI: 1.54–3.60), had HIV testing (aOR=5.16, 95%CI: 3.21–8.30) and syphilis testing (aOR=6.90, 95%CI: 4.21–11.32) were more likely to have chlamydia testing.

Conclusion Gonorrhea and chlamydia testing rates remain low among FSW in China. Interventions that can further improve the uptake of gonorrhea and chlamydia are further needed. Providing gonorrhea and chlamydia testing at syphilis/HIV testing sites and among asymptomatic FSW may increase testing rate.

Disclosure No significant relationships.

P707

UNDERSTANDING THE CORRELATES OF STI-HIV CO-INFECTIONS AMONG FEMALE SEX WORKERS IN KITUI

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Background Genital infections such as Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) increases the chances of acquiring and transmitting HIV. Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey showed that STI like syphilis was 2.5 times more common among people living with HIV. There is need to understand and respond to such co infections in a HIV prevention

Methods An analysis of cohort data of 1513 Female Sex Workers (FSW) enrolled and receiving HIV services in the KP clinic managed by Hope Word Wide, Kenya in Kitui County was conducted. Cohort data for the period of October 2017 to September 2018 was used and analysed for the STI and HIV screening and diagnosis. The analysis also segregated the

analysis by age, above 24 years and below 24 years. Odds Ratio was calculated to measure the association.

Results Out of 1513 FSWs, 1391(92%) received HIV testing services at least once in the year while 1448 (96%) were screened for STI in the same period. A total of 130 (9%) and 29 (2%) FSWs received STI and HIV positive results respectively for the period. The Odds Ratio suggest that those FSWs who have STI had 1.2 times higher chances of being HIV positive. When desegregated by age, FSWs below 24 years with an STI had 2.1 times higher chances.

Conclusion There exists correlation between HIV and STI among Female Sex Workers in Kitui specially among those below 24 years. The intervention needs to screen, diagnose and treat STI among FSWs more aggressively as a response to HIV prevention.

Disclosure No significant relationships.

P708

WOMEN'S ENCOUNTERS WITH VENUE-BASED HIV RISK CONTEXTS IN ABUJA, NIGERIA

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Background Venues where people meet sexual partners are understood to be important locations where HIV transmission risk plays out and represent potential intervention points. Women involved in sex work and those seeking casual partners spend time in the same venues, forming sexual partnerships with some of the same people and experiencing the same risks. This study provides a characterization of key venues where women meet new sexual partners in Abuja, Nigeria, and describes the sexual behaviours, sexual networking patterns, and challenges experienced by women in these venues.

Methods Key informant interviews were used to characterize 836 venues where people congregate for social activities in Abuja, Nigeria, in terms of number of patrons, busy times, and availability of harm reduction supplies. A questionnaire capturing demographics, behaviours, health, and experiences of violence was administered to 892 women who participate in sex work or casual sex at a random sample of 105 of the profiled venues. Descriptive analysis was conducted with stratification by type of venue.

Results A diverse set of venues were identified, with bars/nightclubs identified as having the highest volume of patrons. Most of the women indicated meeting partners at bars/nightclubs as well as hotels/lodges. Half of the women had experienced a miscarriage or abortion and perceived themselves to be at great risk of HIV infection. Eighteen percent had experienced condom breakage in the previous week, 15% had ever been arrested, and 8% had been beaten in the past year.

Conclusion A diverse set of women intermingle at different venues and have a diverse set of needs, including reproductive health, violence reduction, and infectious disease prevention. By re-orienting HIV programs towards venues where sexual partnerships form instead of towards specific key populations who are often blamed for transmission, the broader needs of