

P776

## HIV EPIDEMIOLOGY AMONG MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN AND TRANSGENDER WOMEN IN MYANMAR: DATA FROM COMMUNITY-BASED SURVEILLANCE

<sup>1</sup>Vanessa Veronese\*, <sup>1</sup>Michael Traeger, <sup>2</sup>Zaw Min Oo, <sup>2</sup>Thet Tin Tun, <sup>3</sup>Nwe Nwe Oo, <sup>3</sup>Htay Maung, <sup>1</sup>Chad Hughes, <sup>1</sup>Alisa Pedrana, <sup>4</sup>Mark Stoové. <sup>1</sup>Burnet Institute, Melbourne, Australia; <sup>2</sup>Burnet Institute Myanmar, Yangon, Myanmar; <sup>3</sup>Myanmar Business Coalition on AIDS, Yangon, Myanmar, <sup>4</sup>Burnet Institute, Disease Elimination Program, Melbourne, Australia

10.1136/sextrans-2019-sti.834

**Background** Men who have sex with men (MSM) and transgender women (TW) experience a disproportionate HIV burden in Myanmar. Relatively little data characterising HIV among MSM and TW in Myanmar exists, and there are no published estimates of HIV incidence.

**Methods** We implemented an electronic data management system (eDMS) at two community-based HIV testing clinics targeting MSM and TW. Unique identifiers were used to longitudinally track HIV testing and sexual risk behaviours, and socio-demographic data was captured at first visit. Baseline HIV prevalence, examined correlates of HIV positivity using logistic regression, HIV incidence among clients receiving more than one HIV test over the observation period was calculated.

**Results** 2867 MSM and TW clients were tested over 15months. At first test, 37% reported a lifetime history of HIV testing, 74% reported sex with casual male partners in the p3months, and 28% reported consistent condoms use with casual partners. 291 clients tested HIV positive at their first test (prevalence=10.4%;95%CI: 9.3–11.6). Positivity was significantly associated with self-identifying as *Apone* (local label describing non-disclosing MSM; aOR 9.1; 95%CI:3.8–22.2) or *Apwint* (local label used describing TW;aOR: 12.0;95%CI: 4.0–36.0), age 26–39 years (aOR 2.9;95%CI: 1.6–5.3) and reporting no lifetime history of HIV testing (aOR:4.6; 95% CI:2.3–9.4). Twelve incident cases were detected among clients receiving more than one test (n=279) and incidence was 10.1 per 100 person years (95%CI:5.73–17.8).

**Conclusion** To our knowledge, this is the first HIV incidence estimate for MSM and TW in Myanmar, higher than other regional estimates for MSM and TW. A HIV diagnosis at the first test was associated with sexual identification, younger age and testing history, suggest a high level of HIV transmission and protracted periods of undiagnosed HIV. Imperatives for Myanmar's national response include promotion of timely and regular testing behaviours, outreach strategies tailored to age and sexual identity and the ongoing monitoring of HIV trends.

**Disclosure** No significant relationships.

P777

## DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TRANSVESTITES AND TRANSWOMEN FOR HIV PREVALENCE AND RISK BEHAVIORS

<sup>1</sup>Sheila Teles\*, <sup>2</sup>Megmar Carneiro, <sup>3</sup>Karlla Caetano, <sup>3</sup>Márcia Souza, <sup>4</sup>Edson Santana, <sup>3</sup>Paulie Marcellly Dos Santos Carvalho, <sup>3</sup>Kamila Dos Santos, <sup>3</sup>Eduardo Henrique Lima, <sup>3</sup>Jhennifer Pereira De Souza, <sup>3</sup>Gabriel Francisco Da Silva Filho, <sup>3</sup>Thainá Tavares, <sup>3</sup>Thaynara Lorrane Martins. <sup>1</sup>Universidade Federal de Goiás, Goiânia, Brazil; <sup>2</sup>Universidade Federal de Goiás, Institute of Pathology and Public Health, Goiânia, Brazil; <sup>3</sup>Universidade Federal de Goiás, Faculty of Nursing, Goiânia, Brazil; <sup>4</sup>Igreja Iris, Goiânia, Brazil

10.1136/sextrans-2019-sti.835

**Background** In general, transgender women represent a vulnerable population at high risk for HIV infection. However, within this population, there are several identities which may have different risk behaviors. Transvestites and transgender women are the major of them. The aim of this study is to evaluate the difference between individuals who self-declared being a transvestite or transgender woman, considering HIV infection, sociodemographic characteristics, and risk behaviors.

**Methods** From May to December 2018, 180 participants were recruited in the metropolitan region of the City of Goiania, Brazil: transvestites (n=74) and transgender women (n=106). All of them were interviewed on sociodemographics and risk behaviors for sexually transmitted infections, and tested for anti-HIV 1 and 2 by rapid test.

**Results** Transvestites were younger than transgender women, had less education, and were predominantly sex workers. They also reported more sexual partners in the previous week and were younger at sexual initiation. They had more frequent sex with men and women, sex with gay men, and sex with transvestites than transgender women. In addition, they reported more frequent sex with multiple partners, history of STI, illicit drug use and history of incarceration ( $p < 0.05$ ). On the other hand, more transgender women reported no condom use at their last sexual encounter than transvestites ( $p < 0.05$ ). The prevalence of anti-HIV1 was 29.7% vs. 17.9% between transvestites and transgender women. The CHAID decision tree analysis identified two variables that differentiated being transvestite and transgender: being a sex worker and a history of STI.

**Conclusion** These findings highlight differences between subpopulations of transwomen which should be considered for planning and implementation of health strategies to prevent and control STIs in this complex population.

**Disclosure** No significant relationships.

P778

## HIV INFECTION IN TRANSGENDER WOMEN FROM A REGION FAR FROM THE EPICENTER OF THE HIV EPIDEMIC IN BRAZIL – PRELIMINARY RESULTS

<sup>1</sup>Sheila Teles\*, <sup>1</sup>Paulie Marcellly Dos Santos Carvalho, <sup>1</sup>Karlla Caetano, <sup>1</sup>Márcia Souza, <sup>2</sup>Megmar Carneiro, <sup>3</sup>Luciene Moraes, <sup>1</sup>Mayara Maria De Almeida, <sup>1</sup>Priscilla Junqueira, <sup>1</sup>Kamila Dos Santos, <sup>1</sup>Luana Da Cunha Rosa, <sup>1</sup>Carla Silva, <sup>4</sup>Larissa Magalhães. <sup>1</sup>Universidade Federal de Goiás, Faculty of Nursing, Goiânia, Brazil; <sup>2</sup>Universidade Federal de Goiás, Goiânia, Brazil; <sup>3</sup>Universidade Federal de Goiás, Regional Jataí, Jataí, Brazil; <sup>4</sup>Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Goiás, Faculdade de Enfermagem, Goiânia, Brazil

10.1136/sextrans-2019-sti.836

**Background** High rates of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection in transgender women have been identified worldwide. In Brazil, some studies with this population have been performed, however, the real magnitude of this infection is still unknown in regions far from the epicenter of HIV in the country. Therefore, the objective of this study was to estimate the HIV prevalence and risk factors in transgender and transvestite women in Goiânia, Centre-West Brazil.

**Methods** Cross-sectional and analytical study. All eligible transgender women were interviewed face-to-face with a questionnaire containing sociodemographic characteristics and risk factors for this infection, and tested for anti-HIV 1 and 2 by rapid test.

**Results** Of the 180 women investigated, the median age was 24 years (Minimum:17, Maximum:58), education was 11 years of study (Minimum:1, Maximum: 18) and income was