P402 ASYMPTOMATIC TRICHOMONIASIS AMONG WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE IN SOUTH-WESTERN NIGERIA

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Background Trichomoniasis is a common sexually transmitted infection (STI) globally. The disease is complicated with an increased risk of STIs, infertility, adverse pregnancy outcome and postoperative infections. We evaluated the prevalence of trichomoniasis among women of childbearing age in Oyo state, South-western Nigeria.

Methods This cross-sectional community-based study included a total of 222 women recruited from both urban and rural areas of two randomly selected Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Oyo State, South-western Nigeria. Pelvic examinations for signs of STIs were carried out on both symptomatic and asymptomatic participants. High vaginal swabs were collected from the sides of the vaginal wall to screen for the presence of sexually transmitted organisms. These swabs were subjected to DNA extraction using Quick-DNA mini Prep ZYMO kits. The extracted DNAs were analysed by CFX-96 Real-time PCR using the Allplex™ Assay system (Seegene, Seoul, Korea).

Results The mean age of the participants was 37.0 years $\pm$ 9.0 (range 18–55), 37.8% (84/222) were in their thirties and 80.6% were married. Most of them (45.9%) were educated to the tertiary level and 53.6% lived in urban areas. The mean calculated body mass index (BMI) was 26.9 $\pm$ 5.5 (Range 14.7 – 46.6) and 65.8% were obese or grossly obese. At the time of enrolment, 106 (47.7%) were asymptomatic. Trichomonas vaginalis was the commonest organisms detected (36/222, 16.2%), followed by Ureaplasma parvum (26/222, 11.7%), Mycoplasma hominis (16/222, 7.2%), U. urealyticum (11/222, 5.0%) and Mycoplasma genitalium infection (0.5%). The prevalence of Trichomoniasis was commoner among asymptomatic participants (19/222, 17.9%/17/222, 14.9%), though not statistically significant (OR = 0.8 (0.4–1.6) P>0.05,).

Conclusion Routine testing for T. vaginalis infection is advocated in all women seeking care for genital-related diseases, in addition to screening for T. vaginalis in women at high risk of STI.

P403 ADVANCING SEXUAL HARASSMENT PREVENTION AND ELIMINATION IN THE SCIENCES: 'EVERY ...HEALTH ORGANIZATION MUST DO SOMETHING SIMILAR.'

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Introduction Sexual harassment is pervasive in science. A 2018 report by the National Academies of Science, Engineering and Medicine found that the prevalence of sexual harassment in academia in the United States is 58%. The objective of this manuscript is to describe an activity held at an international scientific congress, which was designed to advance sexual

harassment prevention and elimination, and to provide a model for other scientific communities with similar goals.

Methods A description of the plenary and key components as well as the data collection and analysis of selected outcomes are provided.

Results Among 1,338 congress participants from 61 countries, 526 (39%) attended the #MeToo plenary session and the majority engaged in some way during the plenary session. Engagement included standing for the pledge (85%), engaging in the question and answer session (n=5), seeking counseling (n=3), and/or providing written post-it comments (n=96). The post-it comments were sorted into 14 themes within 6 domains including: (1) emotional responses, (2) barriers to speaking out, (3) public health priorities, (4) reframing narratives about the issue, (5) allyship, and (6) moving the issue forward. Respondents to a post-congress survey (N=388, 24% of all attendees) ranked the plenary as the number one plenary among 14 plenaries provided at the congress.

Conclusions Scientific organizations, agencies, and institutions have an important role to play in setting norms and changing enabling policies towards a zero-tolerance culture of sexual harassment. The activity presented offers a model, which may be applicable to any scientific community seeking to advance sexual harassment prevention and empower binary and non-binary persons at risk for harassment, discrimination, and violence. The outcomes suggested that the plenary successfully engaged participants and had meaningful and measurable impact on the participants.

P404 IS CONDOMLESS SEX ASSOCIATED WITH NON-ADHERENCE TO COVID-19 PREVENTION BEHAVIORS AMONG YOUNG BLACK MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH WOMEN?

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Background Health behaviors in young people tend to cluster. The objective of this study was to determine if condomless sex among young Black men who have sex with women was associated with non-adherence to COVID-19 prevention behaviors.

Methods Men previously enrolled in a community-based chlamydia screening program for Black men who have sex with women, aged 15–24, were enrolled in a sub-study between May-June, 2020 and asked about adherence to the City of New Orleans requirements for proper hand-washing, mask-wearing, social-distancing, staying-at-home and condomless vaginal sex while COVID-19 restrictions were in place.

Results Of 105 men included in analysis, the mean age was 20.5 (s.d.2.0) and 17.3% previously tested positive for chlamydia in the parent study. During COVID-19 stay-at-home orders, 37.1% engaged in at least one act of condomless sex and responded sometime/never to the following: hand-washing for 20 seconds (8.1%), physical-distancing (21.6%), mask-wearing (18.8%) and staying-at-home except for essential needs (24.3%). Some men were not able to get PPE (36.9%) or thought a homemade mask would subject them to discrimination (14.4%). Men who engaged in condomless sex were more likely than those who either did use condoms/did not