CI=0.35–0.49) were less likely, but NH white (aPR=1.20; 95%CI:1.14–1.25) were more likely, than NH black to have a race-ethnicity concordant partner. Finally, men who were not U.S. natives (aPR=0.84; 95%CI:0.81–0.87) were less likely to have a race-ethnicity concordant partner than U.S. natives.

Conclusion Given STI disparities, high concordance means lower STI exposure for NH white women but higher exposure for NH black women. Continually monitoring concordance may be important for understanding STI prevalence.

Miscellaneous

019.1 EFFECT OF A WEB DRAMA VIDEO SERIES ON HIV/STI TESTING AMONG GAY MEN IN SINGAPORE: A PRAGMATIC, RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL

¹R Tan*, ¹W Koh, ²D Le, ²S Banerjee, ³M Chio, ^{2,4}R Chan, ⁵C Wong, ¹B Tai, ¹M Wong, ¹A Cook, ⁶M Chen, ⁶C Wong. ¹Saw Swee Hock School of Public Health, National University of Singapore, Singapore, Singapore; ²Action for AIDS Singapore, Singapore, Singapore; ³Department of STI Control (DSC) Clinic, National Skin Centre, Singapore, Singapore; ⁴National Skin Centre, Singapore, Singapore; ⁵Global Health and Population Research, FHI 360, Durham, USA; ⁶National Centre for Infectious Diseases, Singapore, Singapore

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Background While HIV/STI testing rates among Gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (GBMSM) are increasing worldwide, they remain suboptimal in a variety of settings.

Methods The study is a pragmatic, randomized controlled trial design to evaluate a popular web drama video series developed by a community-based organization in Singapore for GBMSM. A total of 300 HIV-negative, GBMSM men in Singapore aged 18 to 29 years old were recruited and block-randomized into the intervention (n=150) and control arms (n=150). Primary outcomes included changes in self-reported intention to test for, actual testing for, and regularity of testing for HIV, Syphilis, Chlamydia and Gonorrhoea, while secondary outcomes include changes in a variety of other knowledge-based and psychosocial measures at the end of the study period.

Results Overall, 125 out of 150 participants (83.3%) in the intervention arm completed the proof of completion survey, compared to 133 out of 150 participants (88.7%) in the control arm (Chi-square test, p=0.715). We found statistically significant differences in self-reporting as a regular (at least yearly) tester for HIV (Chi-square test, p=0.016), as well as chlamydia and gonorrhoea (Chi-square test, p=0.009), indicating that the intervention had positively impacted these outcomes compared to the control condition. We also found statistically significant differences in participants' intentions to test for HIV (Chi-square test, p=0.009), syphilis (Chi-square test, p=0.014), as well as chlamydia and gonorrhoea (Chi-square test, p=0.008) in the next three months, indicating that the intervention was effective in positively impacting intention for HIV and other STI testing among participants.

Conclusions There are benefits for promoting intentions to test especially in tandem with interventions that address structural barriers to testing. This intervention has potential to reach GBMSM without access to conventional HIV/STI prevention messaging, and who do not frequent physical venues where such messaging targets.

019.2 LIMITED HIV PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS UPTAKE AMONG CHINESE MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN—QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS AND POTENTIAL FOR AN APP

^{1,2}C Li*, ¹Y Xiong, ^{1,3}W Tang, ⁴H Huang, ⁵R Sherer, ⁵A Hazra, ⁵J Lio, ²D Matthews, ²E Fisher, ⁶L Li, ⁶Q Li, ^{1,7,8}J Tucker, ²K Muessig. ¹University of North Carolina Project China, Guangzhou, China; ²Department of Health Behavior, Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, USA; ³Dermatology Hospital of Southern Medical University, Guangzhou, China; ⁴Wuhan Tongxing LGBTQ Center, Wuhan, China; ⁵Department of Medicine, University of Chicago, Chicago, USA; ⁶Department of Infectious Diseases, Guangzhou Number Eight People's Hospital, Guangzhou, China; ⁷Institute of Global Health and Infectious Diseases, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, USA; ⁸London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK

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Background In China, few gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (GBMSM) use HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), and little is known about their views of PrEP and barriers to uptake. We aimed to understand Chinese GBMSM's limited use of PrEP and assess the potential of a new PrEP education app to address barriers.

Methods We developed and tested a theory-informed, gay-friendly PrEP education app among GBMSM in Guangdong, China. In Phase I qualitative interviews were conducted to understand perceived barriers and facilitators toward PrEP uptake; each participant tested the app for 5 minutes and completed the System Usability Scale (SUS). Phase II included a 4-week pilot study of the app with baseline and follow-up surveys (not presented here) and qualitative exit interviews.

Results 41 participants completed qualitative interviews (Phase I=31, Phase II=11). GBMSM (mean age=27, SD=7.6) described numerous barriers to starting PrEP including limited access to PrEP care (e.g., few providers, high copays, medical mistrust), misinformation and low awareness about PrEP (e.g., severe side effects, ineffective), no official PrEP endorsement from providers or policymakers, and a thriving unregulated underground PrEP market. Facilitators of using PrEP included fear of HIV, seeking sexual pleasure, and freedom from stigma. 77.4% (24/31) rated the app 'above-average' usability on SUS. Aspects of the app enhanced usability included convenient access to gay-friendly PrEP information, a streamlined user-interface, inclusive contents addressing physical and mental health, and an asynchronous chat feature to send questions to study staff.

Conclusion We found major barriers to PrEP uptake among Chinese GBMSM including unaffordable prices, lack of GBMSM-friendly PrEP campaigns, and insufficient provision of PrEP care. Mobile health may be feasible for increasing PrEP awareness and engaging GBMSM in the health system in China. Other barriers point to the need also for health systems-level interventions to expand PrEP uptake.

019.3 TRENDS IN DISCUSSION OF PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS FOR HIV ON REDDIT, 2014–2019

P Loosier*, K Renfro, M Carry, S Williams, M Hogben, S Aral. Centers For Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, USA

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Background Data from social media forums offer a window into real-time discussions and emerging issues, often from individuals who might not otherwise be represented in