might tell others. Some were wary of disclosing to female nurses from their community. It is also difficult for men to reveal their HIV-positive status to their partners fearing that they will be viewed as a cheater or someone with a promiscuous past. Knowing that the person disclosed to is also HIV positive makes it easier for the men in our study to disclose their HIV status.

Conclusion Our findings show that men often weigh up the costs and benefits of disclosing their HIV-positive status depending on who they are disclosing to. Further research is needed to understand different ways in which men can disclose their HIV-positive status without fear of stigmatization.

P145 A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON SEXUALISED DRUG USE AMONG MALE AND TRANSGENDER WOMEN SEX WORKERS IN AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS

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Background The objective of this study was to provide insight into the motives of drug use during work among male sex workers (MSW) and transgender women sex workers (TSW) and its possible effect on sexual behaviour that may increase the chance of STIs and/or HIV acquisition.

Methods From March to June 2018, we conducted semi-structured in-depth interviews among MSW and TSW visiting the Prostitution and Health Center in Amsterdam. Transcribed interviews were analysed by two researchers with an open-coding process, after which similar codes were categorized into themes.

Results We conducted 23 interviews among 15 MSW and 8 TSW. Almost all sex workers (n=21) reported any sexualised drug use (irrespective of work or private situation) and the majority (n=14) reported illicit drug use during work. The initiative of using drugs most often comes from the clients.

Motives for using or not using drugs during work were categorized into self-oriented and client-oriented motives. Self-oriented motives to use drugs included receiving more money, increasing pleasure during sex and the ability to work more hours. Self-oriented motives for NOT using drugs included to keep track of time, to control safe sex and to maintain professional distance. Client-oriented motives to use drugs included client asks for it and to make client happy. Client-oriented motives to NOT use drugs included preserving sexual functioning.

Participants reported that due to drug use they forget/stop/skip using condoms during oral or anal sex. A self-applied prevention strategy that was described was staying away from actual sex acts when using drugs because the judgment over condom use could get influenced.

Conclusions Future prevention should take into account that the initiative of using drugs most often comes from the clients and provides work-related added value. Assertively training and harm-reduction strategies described by the sex workers can be used by developing interventions.

P147 FACTORS RELATED TO HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) TESTING AMONG PERSONS WHO INJECT DRUGS IN THE MEMPHIS METROPOLITAN AREA

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Background Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection is both under-diagnosed and underreported. Every three years, the National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS) project, led by the Tennessee Department of Health (TDH) monitors HIV and HCV risk behaviors and outcomes among people who inject drugs (PWID) in the Memphis metropolitan area. The objective of this study was to understand characteristics associated with HCV testing history.

Methods During August–December 2018, TDH interviewed residents from the Memphis metropolitan area who self-reported injection drug use in the past 12 months utilizing respondent-driven sampling. We assessed independent correlation of self-reported HCV testing history with various demographic and risk behaviors using Chi-square tests. Multivariate logistic regression was performed on covariates with statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) to determine odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI).

Results Among 530 participants, daily injection was common (N=439, 83%). Approximately half (N=297, 56%) reported ever being tested for HCV. Non-Hispanic white race/ethnicity, history of overdose, polydrug use (reporting multiple drug types), long-term drug use (first injecting drugs ≥ 15 years prior), and visiting a healthcare provider within the past 12 months were independently associated with HCV testing ($p < 0.05$). HCV testing was more likely in participants who had visited a healthcare provider within the past 12 months (OR: 2.3, 95% CI: 1.6–3.4), were non-Hispanic white (OR: 2.2, 95% CI: 1.5–3.3), reported long-term drug use (OR: 1.7, 95% CI: 1.1–2.7), and polydrug use (OR: 1.7, 95% CI: 1.0–3.9).

Conclusion Nearly half of participants in the 2018 NHBS IDU cycle had never been tested for HCV despite ongoing high-risk behaviors. Participants who reported long-term drug use or visiting a healthcare provider within the past 12 months were more likely to report HCV testing. These findings underscore the need to integrate HCV testing into and improve access to routine care for PWID in the Memphis area.

P148 PREVALENCE AND CORRELATES OF SEXTING AND CYBERSEX USE AMONG ADULTS BEFORE AND DURING COVID-19 SOCIAL DISTANCING MEASURES IN PANAMA

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Background Lockdown and other COVID-19 social distancing measures (COVID-19-measures) may influence virtual sex