

1/1/2012 – 31/12/2012). Details of country of birth and nationality were collected for each attendee. Data was compared for each time period and grouped according to geography, and for Europe, according to traditional East - West borders.

Results Data was available for 211 men in 2002 and 230 in 2012. Country/region of birth (shown as % 2002, % 2012) was UK (37%, 43%), Western Europe (21%, 12%), Eastern Europe (6%, 6%), Latin and South America (15%, 31%), SE Asia (3%, 4%), Middle East and North Africa (3%, 0.4%), Sub-Saharan Africa (6%, 2%), USA and Canada (1%, 0.4%), Australia and New Zealand (4%, 0.4%), Other (3%, 1.3%).

Conclusions Nationalities of MSW attending the dedicated clinic in London have changed dramatically over the past decade. Though the majority remain UK born (37% in 2002, 43% in 2012), MSW attending from Western Europe (excluding UK) have fallen markedly (21% to 12%). The most notable increase in this period has been the number of MSW from Latin and South America (15% to 31%), the largest proportion being Brazilian (13% of total attendees in 2002, and 27% of 2012). Brazilians now account for over a quarter of MSW clinic attendees and MSW services need to adapt to support this cohort.

P3.309 EXPLORATION OF MIGRANTS' KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS HIV/AIDS WAYS OF TRANSMISSION

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Background The incidence of HIV/AIDS in Greece along of the migrants' influx, challenges policy makers and NGOs working in the field to plan prevention efforts in mobile populations.

Methods A total of 149 participants (81.21% men and 18.79% women) with mean age 29.0 ± 7.66 years old, have completed an anonymous and self report questionnaire in order to explore migrants' knowledge and their attitude towards HIV/AIDS transmission. Migrants have been recruited in the MDM offices and cultural mediators were used in order to complete the questionnaire. An informed consent was obtained.

Results More than half of the participants (72.99%) believed that having sex with a permanent sexual partner who has no other sexual contacts, protects against HIV transmission, while 49.30% thought that mosquitoes bites can transmit HIV infection, whereas 74.29% considered the use of condoms in each sexual contact, protective against HIV. Surprisingly 40.14% answered sharing meals with HIV positive persons could transmit HIV. The majority (84.35%) answered that they did not know where to have an HIV diagnostic test. Only 24.49% have performed HIV testing once in their life. More men (79.13%) than women (52%) believed in the use of condoms in every contact. A great proportion of men (41.38%) stressed that HIV could be transmitted by sharing meals while men (55.65%) and women (58.33%) agreed that HIV infected persons may appear perfectly healthy. The majority of the respondents never got the HIV test (75.51%).

Conclusions There is a need to develop skill based education programmes to elucidate misconceptions on HIV transmission and to promote behavioural surveillance systems to evaluate the progression of these programmes targeting migrants in Greece

P3.310 CAN MSM ATTENDEES OF A MUNICIPAL STD CLINIC SERVE AS A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE FOR BEHAVIOURAL SURVEILLANCE OF HIV PRACTISES AND RISKS?

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Background The US National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS) system conducts venue-based sampling every three years of men who ever had a male sexual partner (i.e., men who have sex with men-MSM). In San Francisco, MSM attendees of the

Abstract P3.310 Table 1

	NHBS* N % (95% CI)		SFCC* N % (95% CI)
TOTAL	510	100.0%	100.0%
AGE			
29 OR YOUNGER	146	28.6% (24.7–32.8)	31.9% (29.7–34.1)
30–39	134	26.3% (22.5–30.3)	31.7% (29.6–33.9)
40–49	120	23.5% (19.9–27.5)	24.1% (22.2–26.2)
50 OR OLDER	110	21.6% (18.1–25.4)	12.3% (10.8–13.9)
RACE/ETHNICITY			
WHITE	300	59.1% (54.6–63.4)	51.1% (48.7–53.4)
HISPANIC	99	19.5% (16.1–23.2)	22.5% (20.6–24.5)
AFRICAN AMERICAN	31	6.1% (4.2–8.6)	12.6% (11.1–14.2)
ASIAN	37	7.3% (5.2–9.9)	10.7% (9.3–12.2)
MULTIPLE	26	5.1% (3.4–7.4)	2.0% (1.4–2.8)
NATIVE AMERICAN	9	1.8% (0.8–3.3)	0.4% (0.1–0.9)
PACIFIC ISLANDER	6	1.2% (0.4–2.6)	0.3% (0.09–0.6)
OTHER	0	-	0.4% (0.2–0.9)
INSURED (Aug 1 through Dec 19)			
NO	110	24.1% (20.3–28.3)	57.1% (54.5–59.6)
YES	346	75.9% (71.7–79.7)	42.9% (40.4–45.5)
NON-INJECTION METH USE (PAST YEAR)			
NO	446	88.0% (84.8–90.7)	91.5% (90.0–92.8)
YES	61	12.0% (9.3–15.2)	8.5% (7.2–10.0)
NON-INJECTION CRACK USE (PAST YEAR)			
NO	487	96.1% (94.0–97.6)	98.9% (98.2–99.3)
YES	20	3.9% (2.4–6.0)	1.1% (0.7–1.8)
NON-INJECTION COCAINE USE (PAST YEAR)			
NO	381	75.1% (71.1–78.9)	90.3% (88.7–91.7)
YES	126	24.9% (21.1–28.9)	9.7% (8.3–11.3)
NON-INJECTION POPPERS USE (PAST YEAR)			
NO	381	75.1% (71.1–78.9)	88.9% (87.2–90.5)
YES	126	24.9% (21.1–28.9)	11.1% (9.5–12.8)
NON-INJECTION ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION DRUG USE (PAST YEAR)			
NO	393	77.5% (73.6–81.1)	91.9% (90.4–93.2)
YES	114	22.5% (18.9–26.4)	8.1% (6.8–9.6)
NUMBER OF MALE SEX PARTNERS (PAST YEAR)			
0	40	7.8% (5.7–10.5)	23.7% (21.5–26.0)
1	80	15.7% (12.6–19.1)	6.7% (5.4–8.1)
2–5	162	31.8% (27.7–36.0)	26.4% (24.1–28.8)
>= 6	228	44.7% (40.3–49.1)	43.3% (40.7–45.9)
EVER TESTED FOR HIV			
NO	14	2.8% (1.5–4.6)	4.6% (3.7–5.7)
YES	493	97.2% (95.4–98.5)	95.4% (94.3–96.3)
HIV POSITIVE PRIOR TO NHBS/SFCC VISIT			
NO	373	77.2% (73.2–80.9)	81.6% (79.8–83.4)
YES	110	22.8% (19.1–26.8)	18.4% (16.6–20.2)
AMONG HIV POSITIVES: CURRENTLY ON HAART			
NO	12	11.0% (5.8–18.4)	17.0% (11.7–23.4)
YES	97	89.0% (81.6–94.2)	83.0% (76.6–88.3)
AMONG HIV NEGATIVES: PEP USE (PAST YEAR)			
NO	359	96.2% (93.8–97.9)	96.3% (95.2–97.2)
YES	14	3.8% (2.1–6.2)	3.7% (2.8–4.8)
AMONG HIV NEGATIVES: HIV TEST (PAST 6 MONTHS)			
NO	176	47.2% (42.0–52.4)	39.3% (36.5–42.2)
YES	197	52.8% (47.6–58.0)	60.7% (57.8–63.5)

(Continued)

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Abstract P3.310 Table 1 (Continued)

	NHBS* N % (95% CI)		SFCC* N % (95% CI)	
CHLAMYDIA (PAST YEAR)				
NO	468	93.0% (90.4–95.1)	87.8% (86.2–89.3)	
YES	35	7.0% (4.9–9.5)	12.2% (10.7–13.8)	
GONORRHEA (PAST YEAR)				
NO	458	90.7% (87.8–93.1)	88.6% (87.0–90.0)	
YES	47	9.3% (6.9–12.2)	11.4% (10.0–13.0)	
SYPHILIS (PAST YEAR)				
NO	494	97.8% (96.1–98.9)	95.2% (94.1–96.1)	
YES	11	2.2% (1.1–3.9)	4.8% (3.9–5.9)	

* Column totals do not sum to sample totals because of missing values.

municipal STD clinic might serve as a proxy population during non-survey years.

Methods We compared select questions from the 510 participants of the NHBS MSM-San Francisco survey (07/21–12/19/2011) to similar measures from 1807 MSM who visited the San Francisco City Clinic (SFCC) during the same time period. One visit was randomly selected among clients who had multiple SFCC visits during the study period. We compared the two groups' demographics and HIV/STD-related history. Data were self-reported except SFCC STD history, which was laboratory-confirmed.

Results SFCC clients were more likely to be younger, non-white, un-insured, and self-identify as straight. NHBS participants were more likely to report a lifetime history of injection drug use and 12-month non-injection drug use of cocaine, crack, poppers, and erectile dysfunction medications. Methamphetamine use was not statistically different. Approximately 44% of both samples reported ≥ 6 male partners in the past year. The two groups did not differ on history of HIV testing, HIV-positive status, current HAART use among known HIV positives, or PEP use in the past year among HIV negatives. Self-reported syphilis or chlamydia was less likely among NHBS participants than laboratory-confirmed diagnoses among SFCC clients; gonorrhoea positivity did not differ statistically.

Discussion NHBS and SFCC MSM similarly reported several key behavioural surveillance factors. Readily available non-survey surveillance data may be useful for monitoring trends among the San Francisco MSM population and informing policy and programmes. Future efforts should explore how STD clinic data can be used to supplement behavioural surveillance.

P3.311 ASSESSMENT OF HIV PREVALENCE AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS AMONG MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN IN CYPRUS, 2011–2012

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Background Men who have sex with men (MSM) comprise the most vulnerable group for HIV infection.

Aim of this study was the estimation (1) of HIV prevalence and (2) sexual behaviours among MSM in Cyprus.

Sample and Methods time location sampling has been used to recruit a representative sample of MSM in Cyprus during January 2011 to January 2012. Self completed questionnaires and Orasure oral fluid collection kits were distributed to men who were frequented in gay venues. Ethical approval was obtained by the Cyprus National Bioethics Committee.

Results 200 MSM participated in the study. The response rate was quite high (89%). HIV prevalence was 2.5%. The mean age was 29 ± 6.6 years old while 74.9% of MSM identified themselves as gay. The prevalence of last unprotected anal intercourse was 30% while the last unprotected oral sex was 87.7%. The percentage of the participants who reported they have used alcohol and cocaine before or during the last sexual contact were around 60% and 10% respectively. One out of three has not been tested for HIV the last 12 months neither they know where they can get tested for HIV. Concerning HIV transmission modes knowledge, 22% of MSM answered correctly in the 5 questions, according to UNGASS guidance. In the univariate analysis, cocaine use, education level and type of sexual partner were independently associated with the unprotected anal intercourse.

Conclusion The prevalence of HIV infection in MSM in Cyprus remains stable at low levels similar to other Central European countries. The high response rate indicates the broad acceptance of such studies. Knowledge awareness campaigns should be implemented regarding the transmission modes and risky sexual behaviours as well as interventions for the promotion of HIV testing.

P3.312 STI/HIV ASSESSMENT IN MAIN TRANSPORT CORRIDORS ALONG DJIBOUTI TO ADDIS ABABA

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Background There are very limited number of literatures on cross-border communities and HIV/AIDS. The objective of this study is to assess the situation of HIV/AIDS among populations in the main transport corridors along Djibouti to Addis Ababa.

Methodology The study was conducted in three hot spots along Djibouti to Addis Ababa rout, namely. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches employed in order to explore HIV/STI situations.

Result A total of 120 truck drivers and their assistance were interviewed at 3 hot spots. 81.7% were truck drivers and 18.3% were truck drivers' assistants. A wide variety of health problems were reported; of all Malaria (98.3%), STI (81.1%), URTI (65.1%) and diarrhoea (63.3%). From all participants, 31.7% could not identify any STI symptoms, while the rest, 28.3%, 14.2% and 5.8% of them were known one, three and five symptoms, respectively. 48.3% of the participants have sought treatment, of whom 81% of them were treated at private clinics.

The majority of FSWs are mobile with truck drivers (38.3), and 31.7 of them were not travel with truck drivers. The FSWs clients found to be truckers, port workers, uniformed services, government employee. Common health problems reported by FSWs were STI (95.2%), HIV/AIDS (74.8%), and malaria (22.1%). As symptoms, genital sores identified by 40%, vaginal discharge by 60%, burning sensation by 70%.

Conclusion The highways were carrying relatively high volumes of traffic. Mobility of truckers and FSWs was high. Transactional sex is already at high level and condom use is low. There were high prevalent of self reported cases of STIs by truckers and FSWs. There is a need for targeted HIV programmes for FSWs and Truckers.

P3.313 COMPARISON OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS IN SUBSTANCE ABUSERS WITH AND WITHOUT HIV/AIDS AND HEALTHY MATCHED GROUP

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