**T12-P-03**

**Psychosexual disturbances in patients HIV infected - preliminary questionnaire study**

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**Introduction:** Epidemiologic data suggest that in 2007 the number of HIV infected people in Poland is nearly 11000. The purpose of the study was to assess the psychosexual problems in HIV infected patients.

**Methods:** The research was based on personal questionnaire. To assess psychological wellness GHQ-28 scale was used, to assess the sexual problems we used Mell-Krat scale and BSP questionnaire.

**Results:** Mean age was 36,2 years, most of respondents were men (75%), average infection period was 8,2 years and most of respondents (37,5%) didn’t know how they had become infected. Most of them were coinfected with HCV (81,25%). Antiretroviral therapy was used with most of patients (51%). The mean result obtained in Mell Krat scale was 35,3 for men (optimal is 39), women result was 46,25 (optimal for women is 55). Mell Krat scale is used to assess the sexual needs and reactions. We obtained following mean results in GHQ-28 scale: somatic symptoms – 13,06, anxiety-somnia – 10,7, social dysfunction – 11,5, severe depression – 7,38, and were similar in women and men.

**Conclusion:** The preliminary study seems to approve our hypothesis about psychosexual disturbances in HIV infected people. The group of 16 patients is small to draw a conclusions thus study on bigger group (150 patients) are going to be performed.

**T12-P-04**

**HIV/AIDS risky sexual behavior in students of last two years of high schools in Prague**

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**Objective:** The aim of the study is to map the components of attitudes, knowledge and behaviors related to the sexuality risky from the point of view of the HIV/AIDS infection in the students of the last two years of grammar schools, specialized high schools and apprentice training centers (being the three basic types of Czech high school institutions) in Prague. Prague population is at highest risk of HIV/AIDS acquisition within the Czech region and the patterns that young people employ need to be monitored for possibility of effective intervention.

**Design and Method:** A quantitative survey of a sample of 500 male students and 500 female students of the last two years of grammar schools, specialized high schools and apprentice training centers in Prague, a method of selection based on quotes was used, the quotes being: sex, type of school and year of study.

**Results:** A wide range of data about attitudes, knowledge and HIV/AIDS risky behavior were acquired, and the differences in some of the aspects between students from grammar schools and apprentice training centers as well as between men and women of the sample were proven statistically.

**Conclusions:** The sample shows rather high number of sexual partners, limited use of condom (especially in anal sex) and knows minimally the benefit of lubrication gel in such practices. The intervention should be aimed to more positive image of “safe sex strategies” in students of lower educational levels and more precise information about the correct use of safe sex techniques.

**T12-P-05**

**Prevention of HIV/AIDS through empowerment of safe sex practices among sex workers, Istanbul, Turkey**

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**Objectives:** support registered/unregistered sex workers (SWs), including transgender SWs in Istanbul by reducing stigmatization and discrimination against them better control over their health regarding STIs including HIV/AIDS, and to prevent HIV/AIDS.

**Design/method:** This project which is held by the Human Resource Development Foundation between 2004 and 2005. SWs received support for their health, social and legal problems through the support center and peer educators. “Peer Educator” training courses were conducted. One psychologist, one physician, four field workers and peer educators worked to reach the target group. Individual counseling and training were provided to SWs who came to the support center. Information, condoms and brochures were given to SWs that worked in-house, out on the streets. Three focus groups were established to evaluate data.

**Results:** 761 sex workers received one-to-one training and counseling in the support center. 439 people received 4390 condoms and 300 brochures at fields. Peer educator training courses were implemented with the participation of 46 people, but eight SWs worked as peer educators. They reached 575 people who received condoms and were informed on STIs. 2875 condoms distributed through peer educators.

**Conclusions:** Even though peer education is applied according to the rules and principles, it doesn’t seem to be an appropriate method for SWs. They especially give more importance to being informed by professionals. Despite being informed, receiving condoms raised awareness; the SWs are far from taking individual responsibility on protecting their health. The future projects and research shall focus on supporting individual risk assessment, ability to take responsibility.