Methods: We analyzed data from two surveys conducted in Kisumu County. The numbers sampled from each beach were proportional to the population size of the beaches. In both surveys, 164 married fishermen to evaluate changes in their sexual behaviour and HIV prevalence in 2005/6 with 164, and 2011/2 with 545 married fishermen to buy the (FC2) promise to adopt the (FC2) as their contraceptive choice.

Conclusions: Outcome of these interventions reveal that most females prefer (FC2) to male condoms. The government and other international donors should support the distribution of (FC2) in order to scale up prevention of HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa.

### P30.05

**Repetitive Risk Reduction Counseling on Condom Use among HIV Exposed Sero-negative (HESN) Persons in Jos, Nigeria**

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Background: Condom use is the most common HIV preventive strategy. Over time, the successes of this strategy have been challenged with several socio-cultural factors such as male dominance over sexual negotiations; feeling of mistrust among spouses over condom use and wanting to achieve pregnancy especially in the African continent. We document here condom use during a 2-year follow-up among HIV exposed sero-negatives in a discordant relationship after consecutive risk reduction counseling in preparation for a future HIV prevention trial in Nigeria.

Methods: We conducted a prospective cohort study and followed up 534 HESN partners in established sero-discordant relationship (i.e. at least 3 months). Relevant ethical approvals and informed consent were obtained. We provided risk reduction counseling for 10–12 minutes with emphasis on: importance and proper use of condoms along with free condoms; the need to watch for symptom of STIs and request immediate treatment; and the benefit of their HIV + partner attaining viral suppression and elevated CD4 count before achieving pregnancy and thereafter administered standardized questionnaires on risk behavior. Clinical examinations were done and samples collected for rapid HIV test and safety labs.

Results: 534 enrollees were eligible for 10 follow-up visits with a mean age of 36 years (19–65 years), 257 (48.1%) were female and 277 (51.9%) males. A total of 7 individual based risk reduction counseling sessions were provided. About 60% of our female participants are within the child bearing age (i.e. 19–35 years) which explains why these are aspiring to achieve pregnancy. More so, this group accounts for the 52% who inconsistently use condoms. Nonetheless condom use increased from 40% at baseline to 48% at visit 7 with only 5.8% of females achieving pregnancy.

Conclusions: Among HESN in a marital relationship, repetitive risk reduction counseling improved the use of condoms which highlights the need for combined HIV preventive strategies considering their significant exposure to HIV.

### P30.04

**Changes in Sexual Behaviour and HIV Prevalence among Married Fishermen along Lake Victoria at Two Time Points: A Scorecard for Prevention Efforts**

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Background: There are considerable efforts towards reducing new HIV infections in key affected populations such as fishermen. Assessing changes in sexual behaviour and HIV prevalence is an important feedback to these prevention efforts. We evaluated changes in sexual behaviour and HIV prevalence among married fishermen in fish-catching beaches in Kisumu County, Kenya.

Methods: We analyzed data from two surveys conducted in 2005/6 with 164, and 2011/2 with 545 married fishermen to evaluate changes in their sexual behaviour and HIV prevalence at two time points. The participating fishermen in both surveys were randomly sampled from all 33 fish-catching beaches in Kisumu County. The numbers sampled from each beach were proportional to the population size of the beaches. In both surveys, we collected data on socio-economic, sexual behaviour and HIV sero-status.

Results: A higher proportion of fishermen in 2011/2 survey compared to 2005/6 survey reported drinking alcohol before sex with extra-marital partners (27.7% versus 11.4%; p < 0.05) and being involved in transactional sex (65.8% versus 25.0%; p < 0.01). However, more fishermen in 2011/2 compared to 2005/6 survey used condoms with extra-marital partners (34.2% versus 5.4%). Overall HIV prevalence in 2011/2 survey was marginally lower compared to 2005/6 (21.0% versus 28.0%; p = 0.07). However, there was significant 15 percentage point drop in HIV prevalence among fishermen below 25 years old that represent recent infections.

Conclusions: Despite increases in other high risk sexual behaviours, condom use with extra-marital partners in this HIV key affected population increased explaining significant drop in HIV prevalence among youth who represent recent infections.