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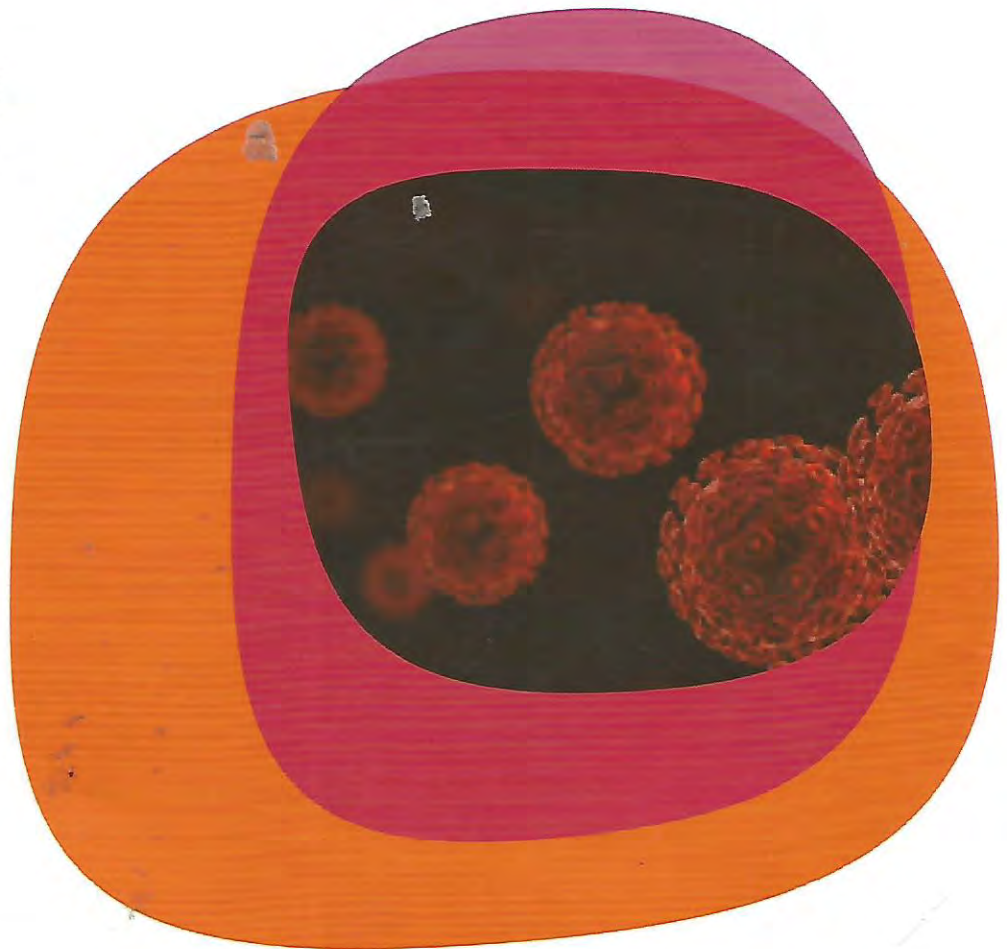
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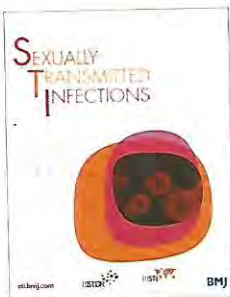
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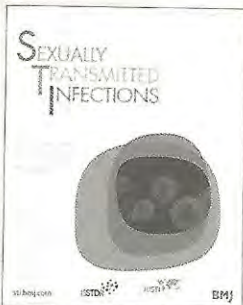
# SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

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**Methods** The GTF game design competition consisted of participants firstly submitting their ideas for an online sexual health education game using a game design document. Following this, willing participants took part in a two-day game jam which resulted in the game prototype for Infection Protection chosen as the winning entry. The winning team were contracted to build the game suitable for both a desktop and a mobile device as well as to finalise it to a standard that was suitable for the GTF website.

**Results** Infection Protection educates young people on the risk of STI transmission from having unsafe sex with multiple partners. It also demonstrates the simplicity of getting tested and treated for STIs. The game uses a simulation of characters engaging in sex with each other. The user is required to check characters for medical updates, provide safe sex packs, and send characters to the clinic for testing and treatment.

**Conclusion** The GTF game design competition involved young people in the planning and development of a peer-based resource, and was an innovative way to educate participants on sexual health. Further conclusions on the effectiveness of the game will be presented when preliminary evaluation data is obtained from Google Analytics and the target audience.

**Disclosure of interest statement** This paper is supported and funded by the WA Department of Health.

**P03.23 HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS INFECTION RISK BEHAVIOURS AMONG SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE CAPITAL CITY OF A FAMOUS TRAVEL DESTINATION, BALI**

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10.1136/sextrans-2015-052270.251

**Introduction** HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) infection remains an international health problem. Denpasar, a capital city of one of a famous tourist destination in the world was contributing the largest of AIDS cases in Bali-Indonesia. Based on the Bali Provincial AIDS Commission report, most of PLWHA in Bali are between age 20–29 years old. It can be assumed that the HIV infection occurred 5–10 years before which is around 10–15 years old of age when they were in junior/senior high school. This study aimed to recognise the HIV risk behaviours among school students in Denpasar.

**Methods** This is cross-sectional descriptive survey involving 297 junior high school students which are selected using cluster random sampling method. This survey took place in two state junior high schools and six private junior high schools in Denpasar. Data were collected using self administered anonymous questionnaire.

**Results** The results found 1% students have ever used illicit drugs, 1% students have ever injected drugs, 6% students have pierced, and 0.7% students have permanent tattoo. The result also implied that 5% of students had sexual intercourse and only 61.5% who always using condom and 15% never use condom. Overall, 10% of respondents were practicing HIV risk behaviours. The other findings shows males have odd 9.297 of doing sexual intercourse than women ( $p = 0.001$ ). Interestingly, it also found that students who used injection drugs have odd 10.808

for sexual intercourse than students who never used injection drugs ( $p = 0.019$ ).

**Conclusion** It can be conclude that even only 10% of students behaviour on HIV infection, it seem that all relevant groups need to pay attention including for junior high school students as one of the vulnerable groups on the spread of HIV infection. The attention could be by performing effective promotion and preventive actions.

**Disclosure of interest statement** There is nothing to be disclosed.

**P03.24 EFFECT OF MEDIA ON ADOLESCENT GIRLS' "COMPREHENSIVE KNOWLEDGE" AND "STIGMATISING ATTITUDE" TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS**

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10.1136/sextrans-2015-052270.252

**Background** Mass media is an important educational tool for increasing knowledge of HIV and fighting stigma associated with it in the society.

**Objectives** This study aimed at assessing the "Comprehensive knowledge" on HIV/AIDS among the adolescent girls. The second objective was to understand how mass media influences knowledge and stigmatising attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS.

**Methods** Secondary data analysis was done for the first time from the third round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3). "Comprehensive knowledge" was defined as an individual who knew a) using a condom and having an uninfected partner limits the risk of getting AIDS, b) a smiling looking person can have AIDS and rejected the common misconceptions about AIDS transmission (mosquito bites and by sharing food). Stigmatising attitude included questions like, "if a teacher has HIV/AIDS should he/she be allowed to continue teaching in school". Sources included broadcast media (TV programmes), print media (newspapers/display hoardings) and interpersonal media (family/friends/health workers/community leaders). Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software. Descriptive statistics was used to examine the subject's exposure to mass media, knowledge about HIV/AIDS, its sources of knowledge. In the process of multivariate analysis, regression model was used to observe how mass media influences knowledge and stigmatising attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS after controlling for confounders.

**Results** 64.3% had ever heard about HIV/AIDS. The most common source of information about HIV/AIDS was broadcast media (88.5%) followed by interpersonal media (50.7%) and print media (33%). Exposure to mass media information was significantly related to HIV knowledge (OR = 4.5 for broadcast group; OR = 2.9 for print media and OR = 1.2 for interpersonal group) and less stigmatising attitude towards PLWHA (OR = 1.8 for broadcast group, OR = 0.9 for print media and OR = 0.9 for interpersonal group).

**Conclusions** Exposure to mass media can be an important strategy in disseminating HIV/AIDS knowledge of adolescent girls. Enhancing mass media public can be an important strategy in disseminating HIV/AIDS knowledge and reducing HIV related discrimination.



# Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection Risk Behaviors among School Students in The Capital City of a Famous Destination, Bali

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## Background:

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) infection remains a global health problem, including in Indonesia. According to WHO's statement, there is possible that the age of HIV infection in Indonesia's ranged between 10-19 years. Denpasar contributing the largest of AIDS cases in Bali. Unsafe sexual intercourse and drug injection are the dominant pattern transmission of HIV in this area. This research aimed to find out the knowledge and behavior about HIV transmission among the ninth grade students junior high school in Denpasar.

## Method:

- This is cross-sectional descriptive study which involved 297 ninth grade students of junior high school which selected by Cluster Random Sampling method.
- The location of study were at two state junior high schools and six private junior high schools in Denpasar.
- Data were collected using anonymous questionnaire..

## Results:

- The result of analysis found that 64% of students have good knowledge about HIV and AIDS, which 86% of students have received information about HIV and AIDS.
- Moreover, 79.8% of them have acquired information on narcotics and elicit drugs.
- The result of analysis also found 1% students has ever used drugs, 1% students has ever used drugs injection, 6% students has ever used piercing, and 0.7% students had permanent tattoos.
- The results was higher when the students are asked about their friend behaviours. From 297 students, 17.18% students answer that they have heard/knowing their junior high school's friends are used drugs and 5.72% of students answer that they have heard/knowing their junior high school's friends used injection drugs.
- That 5% students had sexual intercourse. Males have odd 9.297 of doing sexual intercourse than women ( $p=0.001$ ). The results is higher when the students are asked about their friend behaviours. From 297 students, 49.16% students answered that they have heard/knowing their junior high school's friends had sexual intercourse. Interestingly, the analysis also found students who used injection drugs have odd 10.808 for sexual intercourse than students who never used injection drugs ( $p=0.019$ ).

## Conclusion:

In conclusion it is suggested to all the relevant parties to pay attention also to junior high school students as one of the at risk groups of the spread of HIV and AIDS by performing promotive and preventive acts.

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