

factors associated with condom use with the clients amongst the commercial male sex workers in Katmandu, Nepal.

Methods: Data from 131 commercial male sex workers aged 19-54 years living in Kathmandu, Nepal were collected using convenient sampling method. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used - chi square test was used to determine the association.

Results: The proportion of condom use with the clients was 69.5%. The mean age of the respondents was 26 years and 75.6% were 30 years and below. Twenty-nine percent engaged in alcohol drinking prior to engaging in sexual activities and the percentage of condom use was lower compared to the non-drinkers. Amongst the respondents 91.5% had good knowledge about HIV and modes of transmission, prevention and treatment was 14.6% and knowledge about proper technique of condom use was 64.1%. Positive attitude towards HIV/AIDS was 80.9% and towards condom use was 59.5%. Condom use was found to be significantly associated with alcohol drinking, attitude towards condom use, easy and free access to condom supply and support from the clients and peers.

Conclusion: Problems facing the commercial male sex workers and condom use should be addressed comprehensively in order to formulate appropriate programmes for proper health care to combat HIV/AIDS.

OT28-6

Higher Syringe Coverage for Lowering HIV Risk Behaviors among Needle Exchange Program Users in Pokhara, Nepal

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Objectives: To examine the association between syringe coverage and HIV risk behaviors among needle exchange program (NEP) users and to identify predictors of HIV risk behavior.

Methods: 384 male injecting drug users (IDUs) aged between 16-39 years old and who had been using the NEP for at least three months were randomly selected from two drop-in centers of a non-governmental organization in Pokhara, Nepal, from April to July, 2008. Syringe coverage was defined as the proportion of syringes retained from the NEP to the total number of injections that had occurred during the past one week.

Results: Multiple logistic regression analysis showed that IDUs having <100% syringe coverage were more likely to engage in receptive syringe sharing (Adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 3.98, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.13-13.92) and distributive syringe sharing (AOR = 4.19, 95% CI = 2.10-8.35). No significant association was found between syringe coverage and risky sexual behaviors. IDUs who consistently used condoms with non-regular partners were less likely to receptively share syringes (AOR = 0.20, 95% CI = 0.04-0.87). IDUs who perceived themselves at risk of contracting HIV were more likely to practice

distributive syringe sharing (AOR = 3.21, 95% CI = 1.49-6.89). Married IDUs were less likely to use condoms with their regular partners.

Conclusions: Higher syringe coverage is associated with lower risky injecting behaviors. NEPs should provide adequate amounts of syringes to NEP users and encourage consistent condom use with non-regular and regular partners.

OT28-7

Cost-Effectiveness of Prophylactic Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine for Prevention of Cervical Cancer in A Country with High Prevalence of HPV Infection

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Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection had been demonstrated as a major risk factor for cervical cancer. Vaccines against HPV-16 and HPV-18 appeared highly efficacious in preventing type-specific HPV infection and related cervical lesions including cervical cancer. The objective of this study was to assess the cost-effectiveness of prophylactic HPV vaccination for prevention of cervical cancer in Taiwan. We developed a Markov model to compare the health and economic outcomes of vaccinating preadolescent girls for prevention of cervical cancer with current practice including cervical screening. Data were synthesized from published papers, and wherever possible, those specific to Taiwan were used. Sensitivity analyses were performed to account for important uncertainties and different vaccination scenario. Under the assumption that the HPV vaccine would provide lifelong protection, vaccination among preadolescent girls in Taiwan would result in a life expectancy gain of 4.9 days or 8.7 quality-adjusted life days at a cost of US\$324 as compared with the current practice. The incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) was US\$23,939 per life year gained or US\$13,674 per QALY gained given the discount rate of 3%. Sensitivity analyses showed that this ICER would remain below US\$30,000/QALY under most conditions, even when vaccine efficacy was suboptimal or vaccine-induced immunity waned that needed booster shots every 13 years. Prophylactic HPV vaccination on preadolescent girls in Taiwan would result in substantial population benefits. Nevertheless, we should not overlook the urgency to improve compliance rate of cervical screening, particularly for those at older age.

OT28-8

Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Co-Benefits to Improve Health and Climate Change in 4 Major Cities of PRC China

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