

## **Situation and Barriers to access to HIV services by young key populations**

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### **Abstract**

It was a cross-sectional descriptive study using quantitative and qualitative methods among 400 young key people (YKP) which included MSMs, CSWs and IDUs recruited at five populous cities. Their education was around middle and high school level. One third had completed their preferred vocational training and earning with a job of 100,000 kyats income per month. They have good knowledge about HIV infection and prevention. Seventy five percent of YKPs had experienced of sex without condom in their life time. Thirty percent of MSMs had earlier sex initiation. Peer condom distributors seem to target IDUs less. Restaurants had less free access of condom for YKPs. They had no financial barriers in getting condom. One-third of YKPs had experience of STIs. Most of them took treatment but IDUs seek less than other two groups. Peer youth counseling services reached less to IDUs. NGO clinics were more utilized by MSMs and CSWs for HIV testing. IDUs had more access to government and private services. Two-third of CSWs was using a modern contraceptive especially hormonal injection. There was no financial barrier, transportation barriers and time constraint for getting contraceptive, STIs and HIV treatment. Disposable needle/syringe use rate was high and sharing use was low. Free-distribution sites covered 65% of users. Existing services were less specific or youth population. Confidentiality was main issue for them to visit the clinic. Forming youth specific clinic with convenient location and opening day/time, privacy and confidential setting during waiting time and consultation time will improve utilization of such services.