BACKGROUND
With men). Virus (HSV) type 2, syphilis, and HIV infection in African American WSW who reported no lifetime history of sex with men (exclusive WSW) vs. age-matched WSWM (i.e. WSW reporting a lifetime history of sex with women and men; WSWM) and continue to do so (8, 14), making it difficult to determine the source of plausible mechanism for STI transmission among WSW (9-13).

METHODS
The terms “WSW” and “WSWM” in this study apply only to sexual behavior.

RESULTS
Among women who were seropositive for CT, exclusive WSW had an older mean age at sexual infection compared with only 32% of women with a high school degree (p < .001). Not having a high school degree was strongly associated with serological evidence of CT infection: 100% of those women with no high school degree had serological evidence of CT infection compared with only 32% of women with a high school degree (p = .01). Not having a high school degree was also associated with a current diagnosis of CT infection by NAAT: 22% of those women with no high school degree had a current diagnosis of CT infection by NAAT compared with no women with a high school degree (p < .04).

CONCLUSIONS
Additional data are needed to further evaluate behavioral differences between African American exclusive WSW and WSWM.

LIMITATIONS
This study was funded by an ASTDA Developmental Award (Muzny, P.I).

REFERENCES
Additional data are needed to further evaluate behavioral differences between American exclusive WSW and WSWM.

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Table 1. Association between Sex with Men (Ever) and Select Individual-Level STI Risk Factors

Table 2. Association between Sex with Men (Ever) and Select Individual-Level STI Risk Factors

Table 3. Association between Sex with Men (Ever) and Partner Numbers/Types

Table 4. Association between Sex with Men (Ever) and STI Diagnoses