

### P103 INCREASING STI DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND AWARENESS AT THE WORLD'S LARGEST ANNUAL SEXUALITY AND LIFESTYLE CONVENTION WITH THE AID OF POINT-OF-CARE TESTING

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**Background** Sexpo is the largest sexual health and lifestyle exhibition in the world. It launched in the UK (London) in November 2015.

**Aim** Raise sexual health awareness and offer STI screening to attendees identifying whether these clients attend mainstream GUM services.

**Methods** A health bus was stationed inside the exhibition where attendees and exhibitors received a sexual health consultation and free STI testing (including HIV point of care tests), condoms and contraceptive information. Interactive seminars, covering common sexual health and contraceptive themes, were delivered by our team of five nurses, two health advisers, one doctor and one event co-ordinator.

**Results** 205 patient consultations occurred. These were 56% (114) male, 44% (89) female and a median age 33 years. Most clients were white British, 51% (104), or white Other, 23% (47). 77% (156) identified as heterosexual, 10.8% (22) bisexual women, 9.9% (20) MSM, 0.5% (1) WSW and 2% (4) declined to answer. 5% (12) identified as swingers. 100% were offered an HIV test, 188 (94%) accepted. 31.5% (64) clients had never tested for HIV before. 199 clients accepted either HIV or STI testing: of these 5% (10) were diagnosed with an STI. All patients with an STI were offered treatment. 3% (6) clients reported hazardous use of drugs.

**Abstract P103 Table 1** STI diagnoses at Sexpo

STI	% (N)
Syphilis	0.5% (1)
Hepatitis B	0.5% (1)
Hepatitis C	0.5% (1)
Chlamydia	3.5% (7)

**Discussion** Visitors to this exhibition found our opportunistic sexual health screening acceptable. Up to 15% of our clients were amongst high risk groups and 1 in 20 clients were diagnosed with an STI. 31.5% (64) clients had not accessed mainstream GUM services before.

### P104 MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC PROSTATITIS IN AN INNER LONDON SEXUAL HEALTH CLINIC

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**Introduction** Chronic prostatitis is a distressing condition with significant impact of quality of life. Chronic prostatitis (CP) symptoms include pain, urinary symptoms and sexual dysfunction. The prevalence of prostatitis is approximately 5- 9% in the general population. This retrospective case study evaluated the management of this condition using the NIH -Prostatitis

symptoms index (NIH-CPSI) and UPOINT involving 6 domains (urinary, psychological, organic-specific, infection, neurological/systemic, tenderness) to stratify patient into specific symptoms-led phenotypes.

**Method** The symptoms of patients were captured using the NIH- CPSI scores and the UPOINT diagnostic algorithm addressing CP phenotypic domains according to the likely aetiology mechanism (3). NIH-CPSI is used to measure the severity of CP symptoms, encompassing 13 items grouped into three domains: pain, urinary symptoms and quality of life (QOL). The highest score is 43; a high score indicates a worse outcome. A reduction of 6 points after treatment is considered a good response.

**Results** 28 patients were seen over 6 months. 57% (16) were new diagnoses and 43% (12) were recurrent. All patients were treated with ciprofloxacin except when gram positive bacteria were detected and Co-Amoxiclav was prescribed. The average reduction in NIH-CPSI score after treatment was 11.5.

**Conclusion;** In our cohort a significant proportion of men responded to antibiotic because of positive bacterial culture in the semen. A quarter of patients had a combination of antibiotics and anti-inflammatories. Patient with voiding difficulties were referred to the urology team, those with psychological problems, were referred to the psychology team.

### P105 A BESPOKE SEXUAL HEALTH SERVICE FOR TRANSGENDER PEOPLE IS HIGHLY ACCEPTABLE AND MEETS THE BROADER HEALTH NEEDS OF THIS POPULATION

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**Background/introduction** As part of a local health inequalities study Clinic-T was established in the summer of 2012 in partnership with Brighton LGBT Health Inclusion Project and Terence Higgins Trust to meet the sexual health and broader needs of transgender (trans) patients. Services provided include STI testing and treating, contraception advice, post-exposure prophylaxis, and supporting psychological and medical aspects of transitioning.

**Aim(s)/objectives** To evaluate the current service within Clinic-T, specifically relating to the care and management of trans patients.

**Methods** Patients attending Clinic-T on 25th November 2015 and 4th February 2016 were asked to complete a fifteen-question satisfaction survey.

**Results** 14 patients returned surveys. Median age 32 (IQR 25–42). All participants were White British. The self-reported gender identities were: Non-binary 6/14 (43%), Trans - not specified 3/14 (21%), Male (including trans male) 3/14 (21%), and Female 2/14 (14%). 50% of respondents were new patients. 50% of patients had discussed their trans health concerns with their GP: 72% were satisfied with the GP consultation. 11/14 (78%) included sexual health as a reason for attending. 5/11 patients also attended for their general health/psychological issues/hormonal treatment. 7 aspects of patient satisfaction were assessed with all but 1 of those who responded giving the maximum rating. 14/14 recommended the service to family or friends (FFT).

**Discussion/conclusion** Clinic-T appears to be addressing the needs and expectations of the trans community and scored