

**Background** Globally 50,000 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer, many lose their lives per year, majority of these live in resource limited countries like Uganda, the incidence rate is very high. 80% of cervical cancer cases are diagnosed in late stages. Few women screen in developing countries compared to developed countries. Cervical cancer is considered an AIDS defining illness. HIV positive women with CD4 less than 200 are at high risk of getting cervical cancer.

#### Program description

It's under this background that Mild May funded by CDC trained health workers to screen for cervical cancer using the affordability method of visual inspection with acetic acid, treat and manage positive lesions using CRYOTHERAPY. Logistics were delivered and work started on 22nd August 2012 after community mobilisation and referrals. By December 2012 a total of 214 clients were screened of which 47.7% were HIV positive and 52% were HIV negative. 19.2% of clients screened for Cancer of the cervix had positive lesions of which 53.7% were HIV positive and 46.3% were HIV negative; 79.9% had negative results of which 48.5% were HIV positive and 52.6% were HIV negative; 0.9% had suspicious lesions.

#### Lessons learnt

It is important to integrate cervical cancer screening within HIV/AIDS Care setting alongside family planning. It is an entry point for diagnosis and treatment of STI. More gynaecological conditions have been identified, managed and some referred to gynaecologist for specialised management.

It strengthens partnership with stake holders through support and supervision, collaboration and networking.

Stigma to women who are HIV negative or whose serological status is unknown shun away from screening in an HIV/AIDS Care setting.

**Conclusion** The best way to prevent cervical cancer is by early screening and treatment of precancerous lesions; early diagnosis and treatment of cervical cancer thus reducing mortality rate among women.

### P6.044 SCALING UP STI RESOURCE AND EDUCATIONAL CAPACITY FOR GENERAL PRACTISE IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA

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<sup>1</sup>C Bourne, <sup>1</sup>C Murray. <sup>1</sup>NSW STI Programs Unit, Sydney, Australia; <sup>2</sup>School of Public Health and Community Medicine, University of NSW, Sydney, Australia

**Background** Increasing access to STI resources and education for general practise (GP) and improving referral pathways to specialised STI care were key objectives of the 2006 STI Strategy, New South Wales (NSW). Prior GP STI education and support was ad hoc without strategic direction. No identifiable STI support or training was provided to GP nurses. In 2008 chlamydia was the most commonly reported STI, 200 per 10<sup>5</sup> and annual GP chlamydia testing rate for <30yo, 7%.

**Methods** A multidisciplinary GP working group was created within the newly established NSW STI Programs Unit in 2007. The group coordinated needs identification and development of resources and online and participatory learning packages for NSW GP. Recognised private and non-government GP training providers were identified to host and assist with training coordination for doctors and nurses.

**Results** STI management 'tools' and training modules focussed on chlamydia, the most common STI in NSW. Simple chlamydia testing and treatment provided an easy introduction to STI care. Resources developed include brief and comprehensive online training modules; locally facilitated, in person learning modules; tools for practise audit, STI testing in priority populations, partner notification and

referral pathways; NSW Sexual Health Information telephone Line; competency standards for GP nurses. Resource and training promotion occurred through professional discipline newsletters and journal editorials, interviews and papers; 'master classes' and booths at conferences; and directly to individual doctors, including the NSW Chief Health Officer communiqué reminding GP of their responsibilities with STI partner notification. An external academic process and impact evaluation of the project revealed important GP learning preferences. Chlamydia testing rates have yet to be reassessed. Project scale awaits the results of a cluster randomised control trial, ACCEPt <http://www.accept.org.au/>

**Conclusion** A strategic approach to GP resource and training capacity development has been strengthened by concurrent planning, implementation and programme management.

### P6.045 WITHDRAWN BY AUTHOR

### P6.046 INTEGRATION OF STI DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT PROGRAMMES AND HIV PREVENTION PROGRAMMES FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS

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O Savenko, S Filippovych, Z Islam. *International HIV/AIDS in Ukraine, Kiev, Ukraine*

**Problem:** Ukraine has the fastest HIV/STI spread rate in Europe (221 806 PLWH as of November 2012).

Sexual HIV transmission mode has been dominant in Ukraine since 2008 (51% - sexual mode, 28% - parenteral).

HIV/STI epidemics in Ukraine are concentrated within vulnerable groups and threaten to generalise.

#### Activities description:

STI diagnostics and treatment programmes for vulnerable groups started in Ukraine since 2008, when the situation was unfavourable due to lack of understanding between medical services, adverse attitude towards case management and integrated services principles. Several models of dermatovenerological assistance to the vulnerable groups and their stage-by-stage implementation were developed.

**Results** In 2008 62 HCFs and 82 NGOs joined the programme.

In 2012 STI diagnostics and treatment became available in 108 healthcare facilities of Ukraine (50 dermatovenerological dispensaries, 25 AIDS centres, 33 general clinics).

As of 31.07.2012 there were 595 812 screening tests and counselling for vulnerable groups on STI and viral hepatitis and 33 637 STI treatment courses were provided.

193 247 vulnerable groups' representatives (as of 31.07.2012) were referred to 15 mobile clinics providing HIV/STI testing and counselling for vulnerable groups.

16 trainings were held for NGOs and healthcare facilities' representatives.

In 2012 22 multidisciplinary teams were created providing STI diagnostics and treatment for vulnerable groups in healthcare facilities.

#### Conclusions

1. STI diagnostics and treatment services should be an integral part of the integrated HIV prevention services package for vulnerable groups.
2. STI programmes can be implemented only in cooperation with the dermatovenerological service and the AIDS service.
3. Programs should be implemented simultaneously under several models considering country and regional peculiarities.
4. MDTs are the most successful model.

### P6.047 ISSUES AND BARRIERS TO HEALTHCARE SERVICE ACCESS AMONG MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN IN INDIA: A QUALITATIVE PROSPECTIVE

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