

Aim(s)/objectives Evaluate:: Documentation of syphilis stage, Treatment, Interval between treatment and first follow-up RPR, RPR 12 months post treatment -determine those with negative RPR; fourfold reduction in RPR or documented as “serofast”.

Methods A list of positive serology between April 2013 and March 2014 was generated. Patients managed at clinic were identified and their electronic record reviewed. Descriptive column statistics were used for data analysis.

Results 93 cases of syphilis were managed. Median age 35 years (range 20–74); 82 (88%) cases male; 47 (51%) HIV positive. Stage was documented in 45 (48%). Of those with undocumented stage, RPR \geq 1:8 in 29, 25 were treated with single benzathine-penicillin. 85 received penicillin-based treatment, 48 (52%) received single dose benzathine penicillin. 8 received doxycycline. Median interval from treatment to subsequent RPR 40 days (range 14–219). 12 months post treatment, 48 (52%) had negative or “neat” RPR. 58 (62%) a fourfold reduction. In those with a positive RPR, 4 were deemed to be “serofast”.

Discussion/conclusion Syphilis continues to be a common infection in men. The majority of patients were treated with penicillin as per BASHH guidelines. There is room for improvement in documenting stage of infection and outcome in those who fail to have a fourfold reduction in RPR at 12 months.

P231 SERVICE IMPROVEMENT REVIEW OF SEXUAL HEALTH SERVICE DNA RATES

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Background/introduction Reductions in sexual health budgets have occurred across England. There is significant focus on the Public Health Outcomes framework and requirements to deliver improved services for less. Sexual health services are examining ways to be more efficient. In 2015 we set out to examine aspects of inefficiency within our service. We highlighted a high ‘Did Not Attend’ (DNA) rate for Follow up patients as a significant inefficiency. We describe a service review undertaken as part of service improvement plan looking at the reasons and triggers for patients not attending or cancelling their appointments.

Aim(s)/objectives To describe associated factors with not attending appointments when a follow up (FU) appointment has been arranged. To identify solutions to reduce DNA rates to release extra capacity for new appointments.

Methods Focused initial data collection on Doctor follow up stream for November 2015. Aimed to look at whether the following impacted on DNA rate: SMS reminders, Time between booking & appointment and Reason for follow up

Results The overall DNA rate for Doctor Follow up appointments is 23.7%. Median time from appointment made to appointment either attended or not was the same, 18 days. Patients re-attending for Gonorrhoea and chlamydia treatment, Post exposure Prophylaxis FU, Herpes FU and patients with ongoing symptoms attended well. Patients attending for hepatitis B vaccination, window period testing, FU for Pelvic inflammatory disease and Chlamydia Test of cure were significantly more likely to DNA. A survey was conducted to ask patients what were the acceptable means of avoiding DNAs.

Discussion/conclusion A total of 165 appointments were missed in November 2015, equivalent to 10 appointments every day. Introducing additional text reminders, using social influence

models to increase patient cancellation, were all likely to reduce DNA rate and increase capacity for new appointments.

P232 KEEPING ON TOP OF BV – AN AUDIT OF BACTERIAL VAGINOSIS AND STI SCREENING IN GUM CLINIC ATTENDEES REQUESTING A TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY

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Background/introduction BASHH guidelines currently recommend universal testing for all GUM clinic attendees and all those undergoing termination of pregnancy (TOP). Screening for and treating bacterial vaginosis (BV) is recommended by BASHH in order to reduce the incidence of post TOP endometritis and PID.

Aim(s)/objectives To audit whether STI screening, to include testing for BV, is being carried out in patients attending a GUM service requesting TOP referral.

Methods Retrospective case note review of 100 consecutive patients seen requesting TOP referral in an Inner London GUM clinic 1/1/15–1/2/15.

Results Case notes of 100 were reviewed. Median age was 25yrs (range 16–49 yrs). 21% of patients (n = 21) were of Black ethnicity. 28/50 (56%) reported previous pregnancy and 19/43 (44%) previous TOP. Sexual histories were documented in 53% (n = 53) of cases. 43% (43/100) of patients were documented to be asymptomatic. 38/100 patients had an STI screen and of the remainder 37% were documented to have declined. STI screening included serology testing for HIV/STS in 68% (n = 26) of cases and microscopy for BV/TV in 42% (n = 16). No asymptomatic patients were screened for BV. STI prevalence in those screened was BV 50% (8/16), Chlamydia 8% (3/37), Gonorrhoea 5% (2/37).

Discussion/conclusion Adherence to BASHH guidelines was inconsistent particularly in relation to STI screening and BV screening in asymptomatic women seeking TOP. STI prevalence was relatively high in those screened. A designated clinical proforma may improve documentation and testing rates.

P233 A CASE OF CMV (CANCER MIMICKING VIRULENCE)

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Background/introduction Generalised lymphadenopathy and fatigue have a broad differential diagnosis ranging from curable infections to lymphoma. Certain diagnoses can be delayed or missed altogether when patients do not present to sexual health clinics.

Aim(s)/objectives Highlight secondary syphilis as a cause of lymphadenopathy amongst non-sexual health colleagues. Expand syphilis testing beyond sexual health clinics, even in the absence of classical risk factors.

Methods Case report of secondary syphilis which was misdiagnosed despite numerous investigations in primary and secondary care.