Method The NDC, established in its current form in 2011, is accessible to 'those recently diagnosed or struggling with diagnosis'. Providing a structured, peer-led, group-based, participatory programme delivered by experienced facilitators. NDC comprises 6 sessions (21 contact hours). All participants were invited to complete pre-and post-course questionnaires (using a 4-or 5-point scale), most did at the first and last sessions. This analysis presents data from 2011-2016. Data were analysed in STATA using Wilcoxon signed rank test.

Results Across 30 NDCs, 314 participants completed both questionnaires (response rate 87%). The majority were men who have sex with men (91.3%), 72% of whom were of white ethnicity. Approximately 15% were female, the majority Black-African ethnicity (56%) and heterosexual (88%). Heterosexual men and transgender individuals represented 6.5% and 0.3% respectively. The table summarises participant's responses for selected questions (P Values <0.001 for all comparisons):

Pre- and Post-Course Questions:	•Pre-course n/N (%)	•Post-course n/N (%)
*Current emotional state	144/136 (43)	287/339 (85)
*Confidence in dealing with HIV status	130/335 (39)	307/339 (91)
*Confidence around sex and relationships	46/336 (14)	172/279 (62)
*Confidence in the future	130/338 (39)	290/332 (90)
How confident do you feel about disclosing your HIV status?	26/338 (8)	136/340 (40)
How satisfied are you with your ability to get more information about HIV medications?	97/336 (29)	130/314 (41)
How much knowledge do you have about how HIV is transmitted?	183/337 (54)	324/340 (95)
How much do you know about how to access Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP)?	169/337 (28)	274/340 (81)
How much knowledge do you have about CD4 count and HIV viral load?	82/337 (24)	300/340 (88)
Personal satisfaction with NDC overall n/N (%) rating 'mostly' or 'fully' useful		**324/328 (99)**

*Questions headed: 'Thinking about your HIV how would you rate the following' Respondents rating highest using 4- or 5-point scale

Discussion This innovated peer-led NDC engaged over 300 PLWH since 2011, resulting in short-term self-reported improvements. 6-and 12-month questionnaires would assess durability of changes, and we're exploring the association with attendance at NDC and clinical outcomes (e.g. viral suppression and retention in care). In conclusion, the NDC is a sustainable and acceptable model, providing holistic support and promoting self-management in PLWH.

P077 WHAT ARE THE PERSPECTIVES OF KEY INFORMANTS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION HIV SELF-TESTING (HIVST) IN ENGLAND? A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF BARRIERS, FACILITATORS AND ANTICIPATED IMPACTS

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10.1136/sextrans-2017-053232.122

Introduction HIVST is a new approach for individuals to test themselves for HIV in a location and at a time of their choosing using a rapid diagnostic test. This approach has the potential to increase testing uptake and frequency. Questions remain about where and how to situate HIVST in a landscape of diverse HIV testing provision. This study aims to understand the perspectives of key informants on the implementation of HIVST.

Methods In order to inform development an intervention for use in a trial recruiting men who have sex with men (MSM) and transgender people, we conducted in-depth interviews with 17 key informants (KIs) including clinical staff in HIV and STI services, voluntary sector service providers and HIV testing commissioners. Interviews were transcribed verbatim and analysed using a thematic framework analysis.

Results KIs valued HIVST for providing patients with additional choice. Careful attention to intervention design was important as local context and client group shaped anticipated patient response to HIVST. Interventions should deliver HIVST through integrated approaches that provide direct pathways into additional testing services and HIV care. Anticipated impacts were a loss of support from face-to-face testing services, the possibility of increased risk of self-harm, reduced STI detection, but conversely HIVST also increased potential for empowerment.

Discussion HIVST interventions should be responsive to context, taking into account both local and national needs. Concerns centred on potential negative impacts indicating that innovative service delivery designs which address these may be key to KI buy-in for HIVST implementation and patient outcomes.

P078 USER PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF HIV SELF-TESTING SERVICES: RESULTS OF CO-DESIGN WORKSHOPS

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10.1136/sextrans-2017-053232.123

Introduction Novel ways to encourage HIV testing are urgently needed. In Brighton, the use of a digital vending machine to distribute free self-test kits to men who have sex with men (MSM) using saunas is being piloted along with a campaign to increase awareness of self-testing.

Methods Volunteers attended design workshops and designers attended an LGBT community meeting. Participants completed a questionnaire and discussed visual concepts for the campaign. Workshops utilised tools such as personas (creating 'characters' to explore theoretical individuals' thoughts and behaviours), construction of user journeys, and mock-ups of vending machine design and interaction.

Results There were 11 respondents; 8 aged <25, two 25–34 and one 45–64 years. Eight had previously tested for HIV. Two had self-tested. Themes relating to concerns with self-testing were: perceived reliability or 'faith in the results'; tests being 'done properly'; familiarity with self-testing; fear of needles or blood; STI screening; support if test positive. Factors encouraging HIV self-testing were: awareness; accessibility; confidence in ease of use. Key themes relating to visual campaign options were: sense of community and support; clinical versus community settings; giving clear information. Participant discussions using personas included targeting appropriate

populations for self-testing and framing the campaign within the 'gay scene'.

Discussion

Few participants had previously self-tested Knowledge and generating a 'sense of a testing community' were the most important factors for promoting self-testing. Collaboration with designers and communities ensures a user-centred approach to HIV self-testing.

P079 ARE PATIENTS WITH UNEXPLAINED BLOOD DYSCRASIAS BEING TESTED FOR HIV?

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10.1136/sextrans-2017-053232.124

Introduction The purpose of our audit was to determine whether our hospital is following the BHIVA National Guidelines (2008) and testing for HIV in patients presenting with unexplained blood dyscrasias.

Methods Our initial sample consisted of all inpatients coded as having lymphopenia, thrombocytopenia or neutropenia between 1/1/16 and 1/11/16. We excluded patients with a known cause of cytopenia and those with mild cytopenias (platelets >80, neutrophils >1, lymphocytes>1). In our final sample of 82 patients, we used the electronic ordering system to collect patient and admission information and to determine whether a HIV test was ordered.

Results 37% of patients with unexplained blood dyscrasias were tested for HIV. 60% of patients with neutropenia were tested compared with 42% with thrombocytopenia, 25% with lymphopenia and 20% with mixed cytopenias. Patients with lower blood counts were more likely to be tested for HIV. Patients were more likely to be tested for HIV if they were admitted under the haematology team (55%) compared with those admitted under general medical (31%) or surgical teams (27%). HIV testing declined with increasing age of patients with 67% of those aged under 30 being tested compared with 60%, 56%, 22% and 0% of patients between 31–50, 51–70, 71–90 and over 90 respectively.

Discussion We found that the majority of patients with unexplained blood dyscrasias were not tested for HIV. Our study highlighted several factors that influence whether testing is performed. These include the nature and severity of cytopenia, patient age and the admitting medical team.

P080 DRAMATIC REDUCTIONS IN NEW HIV DIAGNOSES FOR MSM IN ENGLAND ARE NOT UNIFORM FOR ALL ETHNICITIES IN A LARGE LONDON CLINIC

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10.1136/sextrans-2017-053232.125

Introduction Along with many other GUM clinics, we are seeing a reduction in new HIV diagnoses in MSM. Our clinic is based in East London and sees MSM of all ethnicities. Preliminary data analysis suggests that this reduction may not apply to the BME MSM population.

Methods We analysed HIV testing rates from our large London GUM clinics. HIV tests, along with demographic data, sexual risk and ethnicity are collected routinely. We then compared positivity rates between ethnicities in 2015 and 2016.

Results Over 2015 and 2016 there were 48,512 HIV tests performed, of which 12,248 (25%) were on MSM. There was a slight decrease in the number of HIV tests in MSM from 6,688 in 2015 to 5,560 in 2016. We saw a significant reduction in the numbers of new HIV diagnoses in MSM from 43 in 2015 to 25 in 2016. This reduction in new HIV diagnoses was seen in those of white ethnicity (from 30 in 2015 to 15 in 2016) and black ethnicity (from 5 to 3). However, this reduction was not seen in Asian MSM (2 diagnoses each year).

Discussion New diagnoses of HIV are declining in MSM, likely due to treatment as prevention and PrEP. However, it appears that these significant drops are not uniform. Asian MSM may be less likely to engaged with traditional GUM services. Targeted work is needed to engage this group and help reduce HIV diagnoses further.

P081 THE COST OF COST-SAVING HIV DRUG SWITCHES IN A SMALL DGH HIV UNIT

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10.1136/sextrans-2017-053232.126

Introduction In July 2016 NHSE circulated a letter regarding Commissioning for Value and antiretroviral drug switches. The letter noted that 'These switches have been identified as not needing to recall patients to clinic or to introduce additional monitoring arrangements unless clinically indicated or the patient requires further support'. However the e-GFR decreases after starting cobicistat and checking at 4/52 is recommended.

Methods Patients suitable for antiretroviral drug switches were identified by pharmacy, a total of 50 patients (53% of our cohort). A review of the outcomes up to Jan 2017 was undertaken.

Results Eleven patients switched successfully from Kivexa to generic abavavir/lamivudine. Fifteen switched from Atripla to Truvada/efavirenz. Of these, four switched back due to side effects. In one case 4 months of drugs, costing £1384, were wasted. Two patients did not tolerate Rezolsta (AKI & diarrhoea). There were ten extra visits for safety bloods. The first prescription for the switches for all regimens was for two months to minimise waste. Additional staff time was required to generate the prescriptions, and the additional deliveries cost £1215 to date.

Discussion Switches from Atripla to Truvada/efavirenz and from PI/r to PI/cobicistat involved additional costs in terms of staff time, delivery charges and drug wastage. In December 2016, we decided to halt the switches to PI/cobicistat, as it was felt that the cost savings were insufficient to compensate for the additional workload, and also it might be a challenge to switch patients back to two drugs when generic darunavir and atazanavir become available.

P082 IMPLEMENTING AND SUSTAINING HIV TESTING IN ACUTE MEDICINE – RESULTS FROM THE FIRST 2 YEARS

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10.1136/sextrans-2017-053232.127