

2014 following national trend. Routine syphilis screening in HIV care remains an essential tool for early case finding. As 80% were first syphilis infections we are evaluating syphilis point of care testing alongside capillary blood sampling to increase screening in outreach settings.

P203 THE 'LEXICON OF LOVE': UNDERSTANDING TYPES OF RELATIONSHIPS AS PRIMARY CONTEXTS OF STI TRANSMISSION

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Introduction Social contextual factors are often not taken into account when examining STI transmission. Understanding relationship types is central to targeting sexual health services, such as partner notification. This study examines the public's understandings of the language used to describe different types of partners and sexual relationships.

Methods A qualitative study, involving six focus groups was conducted in Scotland and England. Purposive sampling recruited 38 participants, including young heterosexuals (n=22) and gay men and other men who have sex with men (n=16). A semi-structured topic guide was used to facilitate the discussion, which included interactive tasks. An integrative thematic analytic approach was adopted by synthesising both textual data and the data derived from the interactive tasks.

Results Findings highlighted the diverse ways that relationships are understood and the fluid nature of partner types. Themes illustrated the importance of a range of contextual factors such as the variable nature of sexual relationships and key differences in their affective elements, the importance of peer context, social identities and developmental trajectories and the role of online communication in developing and shaping sexual networks and partnership formation.

Discussion Social identities and people's historical and geographic context 'shape' the way people talk about relationships. Fluidity and contextualisation are two key elements to be taken into consideration in understanding the language and terms used to describe relationships. From a public health perspective, understanding relationship types can unveil pathways to understand transmission patterns of STIs and provide more effective sexual health services.

P204 A JUNIOR DOCTOR-LED PROGRAMME IS EFFECTIVE IN EDUCATING YOUNG PEOPLE ABOUT SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS AND THEIR LOCAL SEXUAL HEALTH CLINIC

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Introduction It is well recognised that people aged 15–24 have the highest rates of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). In an area failing to meet national targets on chlamydia detection in this age group and overall HIV testing, junior doctors are delivering sessions to educate young people. The project

aims to increase attendance at sexual health clinics and improve sexual health in this high-risk group.

Methods Since 2012 junior doctors have been visiting secondary schools locally to deliver a 50-minute teaching session to 14–16 year olds covering condom application, symptoms of STIs and accessing their local sexual health clinics. The sessions have received positive feedback from teachers and students. This year a questionnaire has been introduced to quantify pre and post teaching knowledge.

Results 188 children completed the questionnaire. Pre-teaching scores included 25.9% on STI symptoms, 34.9% on where the local clinic is and 27% awareness of what happens there. The post-teaching scores showed an improvement of 49.8%. 89% students reported feeling more comfortable discussing STIs following the session.

Discussion We have highlighted that there is a need to provide more information to 14–16 year-olds about the symptoms of STIs and their local sexual health clinic. We have also demonstrated that a junior doctor led programme is an efficacious method of delivering this. Education from a young age could contribute towards increasing screening and reducing STI rates.

P205 THE FUNCTIONALITY OF DATING APPLICATIONS IN SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS AND SEXUAL HEALTH

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Introduction Dating apps are an increasing way people meet each other for sex and relationships. Their functionality captures aspects of contemporary sexual culture and reflects the ways relationships are understood. This study systematically assessed dating app functionality in relation to sexual relationships and sexual health.

Methods We examined the top down-loaded 500 dating apps listed on a public platform of dating applications (App Annie). Following screening using inclusion and exclusion criteria, data were systematically extracted from included dating apps (n = 259). Data were collated regarding how the App functionality related to target population, and included links to sexual health interventions. We specifically coded how the Apps defined the kinds of relationship the app-user was in and the kind of relationship the app-user was looking for.

Results Forty percent of dating apps were designed for specific user populations defined by nationality, religion or sexual orientation and preference. Dating apps varied greatly in the ways their functionality reflected types of relationships (e.g. it's complicated', 'something long term', 'friends with benefits'). Only a minority of dating apps (4.2%) provided a link to sexual health information, interventions or referral to clinical service options.

Discussion This study can help clinicians to better understand the relationships people have, the words used to describe these relationships and the likely impact this has on sexual behaviours, onward transmission and potential partner notification interventions.