In order to optimise the opt out policy, and thereby successful interruption of HIV transmission, interventions to motivate “opt-outs” should be studied, since the few clients still refusing an HIV test were linked to higher risk behaviour.

**P1-S6.18** CHARACTERISTICS OF MEN WHO SEEK RESCREENING FOR STIs AFTER ONCE USING THE HTTP://WWW.IWANTTHEKIT.ORG SCREENING PROGRAM

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**Background** The iwantthekit (IWTK) Internet screening program offered an opportunity to study characteristics of men who seek rescreening, as well as determine reported infected status at the previous screening.

**Methods** We determined characteristics of male repeat users from questionnaires. Predictors of repeat users were identified in a matched case-control study by conditional logistic regression analysis. A case was defined as reporting ever having used IWTK before. A control was a user who reported never using the program before. Two controls were systematically sampled for each case by matching the date of use of IWTK of the case within 3 months.

**Results** During 2007–2010, 115 (14%) of 852 men who used IWTK for STI testing, indicated that they had used IWTK previously. Among them, 43% used it for STI testing, indicated that they had used IWTK previously.

**Conclusion** The Internet screening program IWTK attracted a number of previous male users of IWTK, who practiced high-risk sexual behaviours, to use the program for repeat STI testing. IWTK provided an alternate approach for rescreening previously infected men as well as men reporting high-risk behaviours.

**P1-S6.19** COMPARING TWO METHODS OF ESTIMATING CHLAMYDIA SCREENING COVERAGE IN AN URBAN NEIGHBOURHOOD, 2009


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**Background** The iwantthekit (IWTK) Internet screening program offered an opportunity to study characteristics of men who seek rescreening, as well as determine reported infected status at the previous screening.

**Methods** We compared 2 approaches to estimating screening coverage in the New York City neighbourhood of Central Brooklyn (CB) in 2009: The “indirect method” used public health surveillance data, and “back calculated” to get the number of sexually active females that must have been screened to yield the number of reported Ct cases in CB females aged 15–19 and 20–25 years. Data inputs included: reported number of females with ≥1 Ct case in 2009 (750 cases aged 15–19, 619 cases aged 20–25) population estimates (12772 aged 15–19, 14024 aged 20–25), proportion ever had sex (55% aged 15–19), proportion sexually active in last 12 months (76% aged 20–25), and Ct positivity (20% aged 15–19, 8% aged 20–25). The “direct method” used electronic health record (EHR) data from 8 primary care provider practices in CB and adjoining zip codes using a common EHR for >1 year. EHR data were analysed to determine: numbers of unduplicated female clients aged 15–19 and 20–25, proportion sexually active, and number of sexually active females screened for Ct. The sexually active population was measured in 2 ways; group 1 was defined as females that reported ever having sex (18% (246/1340) aged 15–19 and 12% (302/2419) aged 20–25). Group 2 was defined as females meeting >1 of: reported ever having sex; ever prescribed an oral contraceptive by the practice; ever had an STD; ever diagnosed with STD by the practice; ever pap ordered by the practice (38% (514/1340) aged 15–19 and 33% (910/2419) aged 20–25).

**Conclusion** The indirect approach yielded a higher Ct screening coverage estimate than the direct approach. By both methods, screening coverage was higher in the 15–19 age group than the 20–25 age group. For the direct approach, definitions of sexually active women affected measures of screening coverage, particularly for 15–19 year olds. The indirect method can be easily replicated, with limited resources. The direct method requires more resources and is contingent on consistent and accurate provider documentation of sexual activity.

**P1-S6.20** PERINATAL SCREENING FOR STIs IN THE USA: ADHERENCE TO PREVENTIVE SCREENING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HIV AND SYPHILIS AMONG THE COMMERCIALLY INSURED (2008)

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**Background** Perinatal transmission of sexually transmitted infections is a preventable source of morbidity. In the USA, the incidence...