hypothesised that clinicians with less training and experience may tend to err on the side of caution and be more likely to diagnose PID than more senior colleagues.

**Objectives** To ascertain whether the rates of PID diagnoses differ by grade of clinician.

**Methods** Women attending our service as new or rebook patients between March 2009 and January 2010 were seen by eight different grades of clinician. Of these, all but Band six nurses saw symptomatic patients. Data were analysed by grade of staff conducting the consultation.

**Results** Chlamydia (CT) prevalence was broadly similar across all staff groups. The rates of PID diagnoses were also similar. However, the proportion of PID patients with CT differed significantly between staff groups. In the cases of PID diagnosed by more experienced staff, CT was found in 24% to 32% of patients. This is consistent with the current understanding of PID aetiology. PID diagnosed by nurses and more junior doctors was less likely to have a confirmed STI aetiology. The rate ratio of diagnosis of CT positive to CT negative PID by consultants vs Band six nurses is 5.43 (95% CI 0.77 to 38.01) p=0.089. The rate ratio of diagnosis of CT positive to CT negative PID by experienced doctors (GP, SAS, Registrar, Consultant) vs nurses, FY1 and ST2 doctors is 3.09 (95% CI 1.01 to 9.45) p=0.048 (see abstract O6 table 1).

**Conclusions** Significant differences were found in the proportion of patients with chlamydia positive PID between experienced doctors and other clinicians. The broader experience of senior doctors may help them in differentiating PID from other causes of lower abdominal pain thus improving the specificity of their diagnosis.
Conclusions
Our high recruitment rate shows that Australian GPs are willing to test for chlamydia. The baseline data show a high prevalence of chlamydia among young adults in the study towns. While willingness to test for chlamydia is high, ongoing work is needed to get coverage up to levels that might reduce prevalence in intervention towns.

Objective
Studies in North America and Europe indicate that the prevalence of blood borne viruses (BBVs) is elevated in individuals with severe mental illness. No comparable data exists for the UK. We introduced the routine offer of testing for HIV, Hepatitis B and C into an inpatient psychiatric unit, where the local diagnosed HIV prevalence is 7.29/1000.

Method
Psychiatric inpatients were approached at one central London hospital site, between April 2011 and February 2012 and offered routine BBV testing.

Results
Of the first 100 patients offered a test 83% of patients approached were assessed to have mental capacity to provide informed consent for testing. 69% of patients offered BBV testing, accepted. The prevalence of HIV was found to be 3%. One individual was newly diagnosed with HIV and transferred to specialist care. Overall, 15% of patients tested were found to have a newly diagnosed or previous infection with a BBV.

Conclusion
It is acceptable to patients to be offered routine BBV screening in a psychiatric setting and the majority have capacity to consent; uptake rate is comparable to that seen in GUM clinics. HIV prevalence rate was found to be over four times higher than that of the local population. Given the elevated prevalence rates in psychiatric patients, there is a strong case for the wider introduction of routine testing in mental health settings. There is a need to systematically ascertain rates of infection in mental health patients across a range of geographical areas since the prevalence of BBVs appears to be higher than that in the local population.

Aim
To compare HPV vaccination outcomes and prevalence of risk factors, associated with HPV acquisition and cervical cancer development, in young women attending GUM clinics with national data.

Method
An anonymous questionnaire was given to 13–19 year old women attending 19 participating GUM clinics from March to August 2011. Data were analysed using multivariate linear regression in SPSS.

Results
2247 questionnaires were completed (median respondent age 17). Compared to national data, respondents were more likely to be smokers (48% vs 12% of 15 year olds), have had coitarche aged <16 (52% vs 26%), have had an STI previously (29% vs 15% for <16 coitarche) or not be in education, employment or training (NEET) (8% vs 2% of 16 year olds). Of the 74% offered the vaccination, 81% accepted. Of those accepting the vaccination, 81% had all three injections. Of those who had <3 doses, 65% reported no active recall. Overall, 47% of all respondents had received all three vaccine doses. Completion rates were lower in London, non-white ethnicities, 17–19 year olds, NEETs, smokers and those with previous Chlamydia (all p<0.0001).

Discussion
The study population exhibited lower HPV vaccination completion rates than the national average, demonstrating that GUM attendees are a harder-to-reach group through current FCT delivery programmes. This population also exhibited higher rates of risk factors for HPV acquisition, highlighting GUM attendees as a priority target group for HPV vaccination. This data demonstrates the potential role of GUM clinics as supplementary HPV vaccination delivery sites, in targeting at-risk young women with low uptake of the HPV vaccination.

Background
Patients who do not attend (DNA) booked GU medicine (GUM) clinics waste resources and may pose a public health risk through onward transmission of sexually transmitted infections. Short message services (SMS) appointment reminders improve attendance rates, however the impact of their use in patients who have already DNA’d is unknown. In addition, health promotional tools are frequently used to improve STI awareness however there is little evidence for their effect on GUM clinic attendance.

Aims
To determine whether SMS follow-up of patients who DNA booked GUM appointments improves subsequent re-attendance rates and to assess the impact of inclusion of a health promotional message on re-attendance rates.

Methods
This prospective randomised control study included all patients aged 16–30 yrs who DNA a booked GUM appointment during the 6 month study period. Subjects were randomised to: (1) no intervention; (2) SMS notification of the defaulted appointment and invitation to attend clinic; (3) as per arm 2 including a health promotional message about Chlamydia. All SMS were sent 1 week after the defaulted appointment. Patients re-booking or attending prior to this time were excluded. The proportion of patients who re-attend within 4 weeks of the defaulted appointment were compared using the Fisher’s Exact test.

Results
252 patients were included. 4.5% (4/88) in the control group re-attended clinic compared to 8.2% (7/85) receiving a text reminder (p=0.36) and 15.2% (12/79) when a health promotional message (p=0.002). None of those re-attending in the control group were diagnosed with an STI compared to 29% in group 2 (Gonorrhoea and Chlamydia) and 25% in group 3 (2 X Chlamydia and 1 Herpes).