Background  Predicting the impact on services is essential for managing large public events.

Objectives  To measure the impact of the 2012 Olympics on service use in London

Methods  Data were gathered from London sexual health services in London for July-September 2012 relating to contraception, sexual assault, sex worker services and telephone sexual health advice

Results  Emergency contraception prescriptions rose by 20% (from 1086 to 1353) over the Olympic and post-Olympic period as compared to the previous month. In the Brook London contraception clinics there was a 9% rise (from 1209 to 1328) in all attendance over the Olympic period as compared with 2011. In the three main sexual assault services, 1–7% of reported incidents were in clients who were visiting the Olympics. In a survey of 102 sex workers, 59% (59/102) reported fewer clients and 46% (46/102) reported more police interference and brothel closures. Sixteen (16%) were new sex workers and 7% (7/102) came to London specifically for the Olympics. Telephone advice line calls about sexual health fell by 19% (from 741 in the previous month to 622 over the Olympics) then rose by 25% (from 622 to 828) in the month after the Olympics. This increase was mainly due to calls by women with vaginal symptoms (from 112 to 184, 61% increase) and urinary tract problems (from 150 to 235, 67% increase).

Conclusions  Contraception service use was higher and emergency contraception prescriptions increased following the Olympics. Reported use of sexual assault services, sex workers and telephone advice was low during the Olympics but there was a large rise in requests for sexual health advice afterwards. These data will prove valuable in planning sexual health service provision for cities with large-scale events in the future.

**P3.342** SEX AND THE 2012 OLYMPICS PART 2. PROSPECTIVE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF OLYMPIC VISITORS ON SPECIALIST STI SERVICES IN LONDON AND WEYMOUTH AND ON STIS DIAGNOSED


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**Background**  Predicting the impact of the Olympics on STI services

**Methods**  Between 20 Jul-16 Sept 2012, new registrants at STI clinics in London and Weymouth were asked to complete a survey to determine if they were visitors to the Olympics from the UK and abroad. Survey responses were linked to the national specialist STI clinic activity dataset (GUMCAD)

**Results**  Provisional data show that 24/35(69%) clinics returned 12347 surveys. Among respondents, 11150% (90) were local residents, 1081% (108) Olympic visitors (OV). Survey participation was 12347/37704 (33%). Most OVs were seen in central London clinics (52, 48%) and Weymouth (21, 19%), with the majority (66, 61%) attending during the Olympics (27 Jul-12 Aug). The percentage of new registrants who were OVs reached a maximum of 9% per week in one London clinic and 21% per week in Weymouth

Among OV respondents, 37 (35%) were non-UK residents and 59 (55%) were Olympic workers. Compared with locals, OV were more likely to be male (74% vs 59%), in the 15–24 age range (44% vs 36%) and ethnically white (83% vs 68%). There were no differences in sexual orientation but a higher prevalence of acute STIs among OVs (12/108, 11.1%) vs locals (950/11158, 8.5%) was reported. A total of 30 STIs were diagnosed among OVs including NSU (10, 9%), chlamydia (5, 5%), warts (5, 5%), herpes (4.4%), gonorrhoea (3.3%), molluscum (2.2%) and scabies (1.1%)

**Conclusions**  For the first time in the history of the Olympics, the impact of visitor attendance at sexual health clinics has been measured prospectively. OV were seen in substantial numbers only during the Games and had comparable STI rates to locals. These data will prove valuable in planning future sexual health services for cities with large-scale events.