Background STDPreventionOnline. Org (STDPO) is an online professional networking web site for the sexually transmitted diseases/infections (STD/STI) work force, including researchers, clinicians, epidemiologists, disease intervention specialists, and programme managers. The site was developed by the Internet and STD Center of Excellence, originally funded by a grant from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and currently sponsored by the American Sexually Transmitted Diseases Association. The site was conceived as a two-way clearing house of current STD/STI information and resources, where members can both download and upload information in a variety of formats, including text, graphics, audio/video formats as well as post blog and forum entries. Membership to the website (www.stdpreventiononline.org) is free.

Objective To describe current users and usage of STDPO.

Methods Descriptive statistics were obtained from embedded website metrics and Google Analytics.

Results Since its inception in 2007, the site has registered 3,587 users; the site’s monthly newsletter has over 4,100 subscribers. The predominance of members (92%) live/work in the United States; however a substantial number (387 as of February 2013), are non-US users with 52 countries represented. Most members (58%) work in STD/STI programmes in state/local health departments, 13% in community or private clinics, 11% in a university setting, 8% in federal government, and 8% in community organisations. During 2012, the site logged 2,240 site visits and 32,462, respectively 158 and 624 per week. To date 1,142 resources have been uploaded to the site. T o date 1,142 resources have been uploaded to the site.

Conclusion During the 5 years of its existence, STDPO has demonstrated to meet a need in the STD/STI professional community. Community or private clinics are particularly popular, followed by clinical slide sets and podcasts. STD/STI programmes in state/local health departments, 13% in the site, 11% in a university setting, 8% in federal government, and 8% in community organisations. During 2012, the site logged 2,240 site visits and 32,462, respectively 158 and 624 per week. To date 1,142 resources have been uploaded to the site.

Conclusions Providers expressed favourable opinions of internet testing in general and support for GCO. Concerns about potential harms (many of which participants acknowledged existed within the current clinic-based testing system) were generally offset by the perceived benefits of the service. Participants also provided many suggestions for mitigation of potential harms, which have been incorporated into the GCO programme where possible.

Background Cervical cancer is one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among the gynaecological cancer worldwide. Therefore, medical students in developing countries like INDIA should have sound knowledge about this disease. In this study we aim to access the current knowledge amongst medical students about cervical cancer, HPV and HPV vaccines.

Methods A cross-sectional, questionnaire based survey was conducted among 355 medical students during October 2012 to Jan 2013 in the tertiary medical care hospital. Out of 355 medical students, 129 students (36.33%) were from preclinical stage (I MBBS) belongs to group I, 146 students (41.69%) from paraclinical stage (II MBBS) belongs to group II and 78 students were from clinical stage belongs to group III (III MBBS onwards).

Results Out of 355 medical students, 326 participants (91.83%) were aware that virus is the causative agent of cervical cancer. The 218 participants (61.4%) knew about the route of cervical cancer transmission. The most common risk factor reported by 185 (52.11%) participants was poor hygiene. The 66 participant reported positive results, misunderstanding of limitations of tests) and clinical harm related to provision of inadequate/sub-standard clinical care. However, they also indicated that they were likely to integrate GCO with their own practise, under certain scenarios (e.g., referral of low-risk clients or triage of people seeking testing appointments).

Conclusions Providers expressed favourable opinions of internet testing in general and support for GCO. Concerns about potential harms (many of which participants acknowledged existed within the current clinic-based testing system) were generally offset by the perceived benefits of the service. Participants also provided many suggestions for mitigation of potential harms, which have been incorporated into the GCO programme where possible.