**Conclusion** Both documents are concrete steps towards promoting sexual health as a public health concept at international and national levels.

**SEXUAL HEALTH PROMOTION INTERVENTIONS: RESULTS OF A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**

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**Background** Population-level rates of sexual health indicators such as STI rates have stimulated interest in a public health approach to improving sexual health in the United States. We used several existing definitions (World Health Organization, U.S Surgeon-General’s office, CDC/HRSA Advisory Committee) to derive sexual health principles: recognition of sexuality as intrinsic to individual health and relationships should have positive outcomes for all partners involved.

**Methods** Studies for a systematic review of intervention literature were drawn from Medline and Psychnfo databases (English language, adult populations, published between 1996–2011, country with developed public health infrastructure). They addressed outcomes in one or more domains: knowledge, attitudes, communication, healthcare use, sexual behaviours or adverse events. Data were summarised in a narrative review organised by population (adults, parents, sexual minorities, vulnerable populations) across domains. Selected data from knowledge, attitudes and behaviours were summarised in meta-analyses.

**Results** From 9064 studies, 58 were retained in the narrative review. Studies employed qualitative, experimental, pre-post and matched comparison group designs; the number of studies published was correlated with publication year (r = 0.77, p < 0.001). Interventions were predominantly individual and small-group in-person designs that addressed sexual behaviours (42 studies, 72%) and attitudes/norms (32, 55%). Studies with parents covered communication. All but one study reported at least one positive finding, but many (29 studies, 50%) also reported null findings. The most consistent positive effects on behaviours and adverse events were found for sexual minorities and vulnerable populations; interventions with parents uniformly increased attitudes and communication skills.

**Conclusions** Sexual health-framed interventions generate positive effects across adult populations, as well as mental and behavioural domains and adverse outcomes. Interventions may be especially effective among vulnerable populations and in improving parent communication. Where scalable, incorporating aspects of existing sexual health definitions into public health may contribute to improving sexual health.

**SEXUAL HEALTH IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: AN INVENTORY OF DATA, PROGRAMMES, INITIATIVES, AND POLICIES**

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**Background** Sexually transmitted infections and HIV represent a major public health challenge in European Union/European Economic Area. In 2011, 346911 chlamydia, 39179 gonorrhoea, 20838 HIV and 19798 syphilis cases were reported to the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). Improving prevention efforts is therefore a priority, especially among populations groups that are most vulnerable to infection, including young people, MSM, migrants and people living with HIV/AIDS.

**Methods** A mapping exercise of European sexual health data, programmes, initiatives and policies was conducted aiming to increase the understanding of how HIV/STI can be prevented in the general population and among vulnerable population groups.