

Corrections

Götz HM1, van Rooijen MS, Vriens P, *et al.* Initial evaluation of use of an online partner notification tool for STI, called 'suggest a test': a cross sectional pilot study. *Sex Transm Infect* 2014;90:195–200. In contrast to previously reported percentages of non-anonymous versus anonymous notifications, we found in a renewed database that in Suggest-a-test (SAT), 88% of notifications with a verified STI diagnosis were sent anonymously (instead of non-anonymously). Of the index patients using SAT, 26% (36/138) sent at least one notification non-anonymously (instead of anonymously). Discussing these revised results: SAT was designed to enable anonymous PN by the index patient, and 88% of the notifications were sent anonymously. This shows that anonymous PN is preferred by those using SAT. However, also non-anonymous notifications were done, which is valuable for clinical practice, as notified partners can provide specific information about time of sexual contact during the consultation at the clinic. Please find the revised [figure 1](#) in the supplementary file.



CrossMark

Sex Transm Infect 2015;91:74. doi:10.1136/sextrans-2013-051254corr1

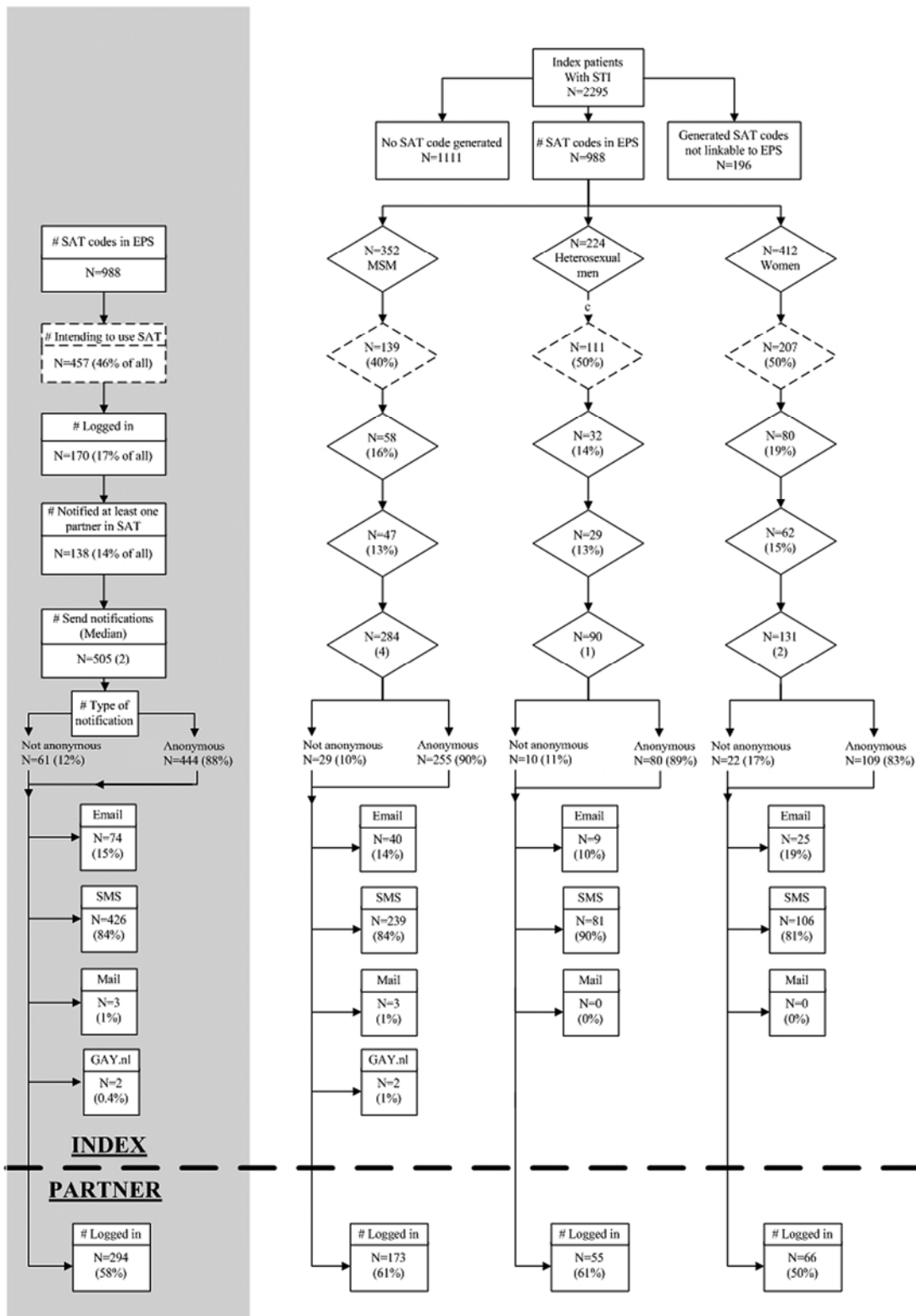


Figure 1 Use of suggest a test (SAT) of index patients and notified partners, overall and by sex and sexual orientation. EPS, electronic patient system; MSM, men who have sex with men.