Sexual Health Services are ideally placed to manage vulnerable young people?

Rhian Wilson*, Justine Orme, Deborah Williams, Daniel Richardson. Brighton and Sussex University Hospital NHS Trust, Brighton, UK

10.1136/sextrans-2015-052126.202

Background/introduction Identifying and assessing the risk of child sexual exploitation (CSE) in young people is a fundamental role of sexual health clinics. The ‘Spotting the signs’ proforma developed by BASHH recommends assessing all those <18 yrs for risk factors.

Aim(s)/objectives The aim of this audit was to review those <18 yr olds attending the GU clinic in Brighton assessed as medium or high risk to investigate the areas of concern, the appropriateness of interventions and follow up.

Methods EPR records for all <18 yr olds between 1/4/14 and 31/10/14 were reviewed.

Results 56 patients identified, 86 attendances. 36/56 (64%) were 16–17 yrs. 48/56 (86%) were female. 23/56 (41%) were seen in the Young Person’s Clinic, the rest seen throughout the service. Concerns included: sexual assault/non-consensual sex 41%, drugs and alcohol 39%, difficulties at home/in care 37%, mental health 37% and partner age/coercion 11%. 20% had concerns in ≥ 3 areas. Interventions: 24/56 (53%) already had social work or other agency involvement, 27% were referred to agencies for the first time as a consequence of their visit to the clinic. Further clinic follow up was arranged in 33/56 (59%). All patients had a clear action plan.

Discussion/conclusion This audit suggests that older young people (16–17 yrs) have significant risk factors; the same vigilance accorded to under 16’s needs to be applied to this group. Sexual Health clinics are well placed to both recognise those at risk and provide ongoing support and referral.

What impact did the XX Commonwealth Games have on STIs and sexual health services in Glasgow?

Rebecca Acquah*, Rebecca Metcalfe, Andrew Winter. Sandyford Sexual Health Services, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, Glasgow, UK

10.1136/sextrans-2015-052126.203

Background/introduction An estimated 600,000 spectators, volunteers and athletes from over 70 countries visited Glasgow for the XX Commonwealth Games, held between 23 July and 3 August 2014, doubling the city’s population.

Aim(s)/objectives We sought to investigate the impact of the Games on the number of acute STIs and on service activity in core specialist sexual health services, which offer free walk-in access.

Methods We interrogated our city-wide electronic patient record system (NaSH) to measure service activity, the number of acute STIs and PEPSE prescriptions between the 9th July and the 31st August 2014. We compared these to the same time period in 2013. We prospectively asked all new clinic attendees if they were in Glasgow for the Games.

Results

Of the 1496 attendees who responded, just 1.7% (26) were in Glasgow solely for the Games.

Discussion/conclusion Despite the huge influx of visitors, service activity and overall acute symptomatic STI incidence decreased by around 10% during and after the Games compared to 2013. We found no evidence that large sporting events increase demand for sexual health services or cause a rise in acute STIs.

Sexual Health in General Practice: Do GP Practices Comply With BASHH Guidelines?

Craig Trotter, Yetunde Okunwobi-Smith*. Cumbria Partnership NHS Foundation Trust, Cumbria, UK

10.1136/sextrans-2015-052126.204

Background The passing of the Health and Social Care Act 2012 committed to more services in the community provided closer to home and by GPs. Therefore most GP practices are commissioned to provide Level one STI screening.

Discussion/Conclusion...