

Introduction Recognising and harnessing cultural and technological shifts in both client and healthcare provider arenas are crucial to optimising clinic wide responses to STI education and care. As methods of client-to-service engagement evolve, healthcare providers and their documentation systems must change as well. This is crucial to optimising clinical care and interaction for potential sexual health clients, especially when incorporating mandatory area health service and ministry directives into daily practice.

Northern Sydney Sexual Health Service (NSSHS) triage has long allowed for telephone and walk-in enquiries. NSSHS has modified the existing service website to allow for online booking enquiries. This allows a potential patient to perform basic self-triage while engaging with sexual health services in a safe, non-confronting manner. At the same time, this reduces telephone wait times for clients and improves engagement.

Results 75% of all website enquiries are appropriate for Clinic 16 services.

A significant increase in appointments made via our website enquiry system for priority populations has occurred since initiation in November 2014, including with men who have sex with men (MSM) and youth.

By improving our priority population engagement, there is a marked improvement in Occasions of Services and a projected improvement in Activity Based Funding (ABF) capture via the new electronic medical record system, Community Health and Outpatient Care system (CHOC).

Conclusion By integrating a multi-platform approach to patient engagement, NSSHS is growing to fit client needs while incorporating Local Health District and Ministry of Health mandated electronic medical record changes. This improves ABF capture, patient documentation and above all, improves engagement of priority populations with sexual health services.

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P02.03 "CLICK YES TO CONSENT": CAN WE ACHIEVE INFORMED CONSENT FOR ONLINE TESTING FOR SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS?

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Introduction Achieving informed consent is integral to clinical testing, and imperative to consider when designing online testing services. We incorporated pre-test concepts necessary for informed consent into a new online STI/HIV testing service in British Columbia (GetCheckedOnline.com, GCO) and assessed the attitudes and understanding of this process.

Methods English-speaking participants ≥ 19 years were recruited from Craigslist and among STI clinic clients for usability testing of a beta version of GCO, which included a webpage presenting 8 consent-related statements for review prior to printing a laboratory requisition. Participants were interviewed regarding their acceptability, perceptions, and understanding of the informed consent page; transcripts were analysed thematically.

Results We conducted 14 interviews (8 males, 6 females; 11 self-identified as heterosexual; 8 previously tested at the provincial STI clinic). The consent page was acceptable to all and not

perceived as a barrier or deterrent; many reported expecting to see a consent step in the process. While some viewed it as a formality or to reduce organisational liability, many participants were able to appropriately articulate the meaning and purpose of informed consent - perceiving it to be important for both the tester and the organisation, which for some led to increased trust and credibility of the service. Participants expressed the most concern regarding statements describing potential harms of testing and disease reporting. Compared to participants recruited through the STI clinic who related the step to their prior experience, participants with less testing experience generally demonstrated poorer understanding and awareness of concepts necessary for informed consent.

Conclusion We argue that principles of informed consent apply equally in online testing programs as in provider-led interactions, and can be effectively achieved without detracting from the user experience. As online testing models evolve, understanding how better to meet the informed consent needs of less-experienced testers is critical.

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P02.04 ACCEPTABILITY OF ONLINE RESOURCES FOR STI PARTNER NOTIFICATION: WHO WOULD USE WHAT IN THE TOOLKIT?

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Introduction A variety of online STI partner notification (PN) resources have been developed to support people diagnosed with STI who elect to notify partners themselves. We conducted a survey of clients at a large urban STI clinic to determine the acceptability of different online resources for partner notification (PN).

Methods Our waiting room survey was conducted over 8 months in Vancouver, British Columbia. We measured intention to use each of three online PN resources with a 5-point likelihood scale (dichotomized for analysis as likely/unlikely): email/text notification service (using online form, anonymous option); sample letter/email; tips/videos about how to talk to partners. We used multivariable logistical regression to detect significant ($p < 0.05$) associations between each outcome and potential explanatory factors.

Results Of 1539 clients surveyed, 26% (email/text), 26% (sample letter), and 68% (tips/videos) were likely to use each proposed service. Clients with more partners were more likely to intend to use the email/text service and tips/videos. Clients comfortable talking to partners were more likely to use the email/text service. Those who were likely to disclose all sex partners to a nurse were more likely to use the sample letter and tips/videos. The largest association was observed between intention to use email/text service and preference for a 'mixed' approach to PN (client tells some, nurse tells some; OR 5.24 [95% CI 3.43, 8.00]). Neither age nor gender of sex partners was associated with any of the outcomes.

Conclusion Results from this large survey suggest that acceptability of online PN resources is high, and may effectively supplement existing approaches to PN for some clients—notably those with multiple partners, and those preferring STI nurses to notify only some of these partners on their behalf. Having a variety of