

2014. Demographics, symptoms at presentation and subsequent management were collected.

Results 132 records were returned with 89% (117/131) identifying as men who have sex with men (MSM). 55% (72/132) were HIV positive, with 3 new HIV diagnoses. 70% (89/128) had symptoms of acute syphilis; with an ulcer, 87% (41/47) had herpes simplex virus (HSV) PCR which was positive in 7% of cases. Dark ground microscopy was performed in 38% (20/52) with one third being positive. 42% (56/131) were treated for syphilis on their initial visit (14% if seen by a technician, 31% if seen by a nurse and 51% if seen by a medic, $p = 0.006$). 90% had been treated by 2 weeks.

Discussion/conclusion MSM comprised the majority of acute syphilis with high rates of new HIV diagnoses, reinforcing the importance of routine HIV testing. There was a high co-infection prevalence of HSV. Dark ground microscopy was positive in a third of samples, perhaps due to technical difficulties in the clinic. Only 4 in 10 patients were treated at the first visit indicating a lack of awareness of symptoms of acute syphilis. More education on recognising and treating acute syphilis, especially in high risk groups, is needed.

P165

SURVEY OF HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS' KNOWLEDGE AND ADHERENCE TO NATIONAL CHLAMYDIA SCREENING PROGRAMME GUIDANCE

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Background The National Chlamydia Screening Programme (NCSP) aims to prevent and control chlamydia through detection and treatment of infection. The NCSP recommends that under 25 year-olds test annually, upon change of partner and re-test three months after treatment. Healthcare professionals' (HCP) knowledge of and adherence to NCSP guidance is unknown.

Aims To establish HCPs' knowledge of and adherence to NCSP testing guidance, among those working in genitourinary medicine (GUM) and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) in England.

Methods Participants were invited through the BASHH newsletter and snowball sampling to complete an online survey (December 2015 to February 2016).

Results One hundred HCPs responded (82 medics, 17 nurses, 1 health adviser). Twelve percent knew the NCSP age limits (15–24 years). Among respondents, 25% identified screening criteria for annual testing, 70% for testing on change of partner, 59% for re-test following a positive and 16% identified all three screening criteria. Of those who correctly identified screening criteria, 75% would always do it in practice, 19% sometimes and 2% never. Of those who did not recognise screening criteria, 41% would still always screen appropriately in practice; 34% sometimes; 10% never.

Discussion Knowledge of NCSP testing guidelines among healthcare providers was variable. While knowledge of NCSP was associated with testing in accordance with recommendations, knowledge did not automatically lead to adherence to testing recommendations. These findings will help to inform future development and dissemination of NCSP guidance.

P166

SERVICE EVALUATION OF PERCEIVED NEEDS OF WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV IN THE OUTPATIENT SETTING

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Background/introduction Gender plays an important role in determining vulnerability and ability to access appropriate HIV care. Services must adapt to meet the needs of their population. Our HIV outpatient service provides care for 2400 people: <15% are women

Methods A pilot plus follow up patient survey of the women attending the HIV outpatients.

Results 16 women completed the pilot questionnaire; 5/16 (31.2%) aged 17–45 years, 11/16 (68.75%) aged > 46. 4/16 (25%) disclosed a disability. 16/16 (100%) had no difficulty accessing our service. 3/16 (18.8%) of households had children living in them <16 years of age which 2/3 (66%) attended with mother: 2/2(100%) were comfortable bringing their children into clinic. 1/3 (33.4%) had an option to leave children someone else. 10/16 (62.5%) thought a service for women only would be useful: only 7/16 (43.2%) were aware of the nurse led Women only HIV service. Women found the following services most useful: counselling support/psychology 9/16 (56%), cervical cytology 9/16 (56%), menopausal advice 6/16 (37.5%), benefits-support 6/16 (38%), sexual health screening 3/16 (19%), fertility advice 3/16 (18.8%), contraception advice 1/16 (6%), and pregnancy advice 2/16 (13%).8/16 (50%) preferred a female HCP. 2/16 (13%) reported violence or abuse from a partner or family member: 1/2 (50%) of those discussed with a HCP.

Discussion/conclusion Preliminary results suggest that the women attending our clinic have no issues with child care, language barriers or disabilities. Women over 45 years were more likely to take part in our study (70% response). Of concern is a reported lack of knowledge about services already available which we are pursuing.

P167

MANAGING RECTAL GC : ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

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Background/introduction Most (~60%) rectal gonorrhoea (GC) occur in MSM with 25% symptomatic at presentation. Those with rectal GC are at increased risk of other STIs. BASHH provide guidelines on GC management and targets to be achieved in testing, treatment and partner notification.

Aim(s)/objectives To compare our clinic's performance in managing rectal GC compared to the national recommendations.

Methods Retrospective case-note review of confirmed cases of rectal GC on NAAT between 1st November 2011 and 31st March 2015. Data were obtained from clinic notes, the clinic database and laboratory results. Audit standards were based on BASHH guidelines in managing GC.

Results 184 cases from 156 men: 61% White, 12% Black, median age 31 (IQR 26,37) years, 71% MSM 29% bisexual, 58% symptomatic. Triple site testing was done in 91%. Rectal GC cultures were taken in 55%. Adequate treatment was given to 94%. Quinolone resistance occurred in 31%. Partner notification was done in 43%. 14% had other STIs (syphilis, LGV,

chlamydia and HSV). There were 2 new diagnoses of HIV at the time of GC diagnosis, and 2 further cases at 3 months follow-up.

Discussion/conclusion Management of rectal GC did not reach the BASHH targets on any recommendation, suggesting that improvements in managing rectal GC are needed within our clinic. Re-testing and re-attendance were poor. Staff has received further training and a re-audit in 2017 will assess improvement. We have established a robust call/recall system to enable early diagnosis of HIV which was significant in our cohort of men with rectal GC.

P168 CHEMSEX: A HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR AN EMERGING PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERN

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Background/introduction Reports of sexualised drug taking (chemsex) have increased significantly in recent years. To establish the risks associated with chemsex and the services required by participants in Greater Manchester, a health needs assessment was undertaken.

Aim(s)/objectives To identify links between chemsex and adverse health outcomes, and to determine the perceived barriers seeking support.

Methods An online survey was devised, and then promoted with the support of local voluntary organisations and sexual health clinics. Data were analysed on acute Hepatitis C diagnoses for the previous 5 years using data collected by PHE. Interviews were conducted with key stakeholders.

Results In total, 54 participants completed the anonymous online survey, of which 52 were men who have sex with men (MSM). 76% were HIV positive and 20% were Hepatitis C positive. The most commonly used recreational drugs were Mephedrone (81%) and GHB/GBL (79%). Of respondents, 78% felt they would prefer to access support in a specialist clinic within a sexual health service. Qualitative data on barriers to accessing support were determined. Using PHE Acute Hepatitis C data, 46% of the 57 patients diagnosed via Greater Manchester sexual health clinics between 2009 – 2015 had used at least one chemsex drugs in the past 12 months. Stakeholder interviews gave insight into perceived barriers to accessing care.

Discussion/conclusion We identify demographic factors of chemsex users and the perceived barriers to accessing support. These findings will be useful in guiding commissioning and tailoring specialist services.

P169 COMPARISON OF THE FTD™ URETHRITIS PLUS (7-PLEX) DETECTION KIT WITH ROUTINE SEXUAL HEALTH CLINIC NUCLEIC ACID AMPLIFICATION TESTING FOR DETECTION OF NEISSERIA GONORRHOEAEE AND CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS IN URINE, VAGINAL, PHARYNGEAL AND RECTAL SAMPLES

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Background/introduction The FTD™ Urethritis Plus (FTDU) nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) detects seven pathogens associated with urethritis, including *Chlamydia trachomatis* (CT), *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (NG), *Mycoplasma genitalium*, *Trichomonas vaginalis*, *Mycoplasma hominis*, *Ureaplasma urealyticum* and *Ureaplasma parvum*.

Aim(s)/objectives To perform an initial diagnostic evaluation of FTDU performance for NG and CT, compared to routine clinic NAAT (BD Viper), in prospectively collected genital samples from symptomatic patients.

Methods Alongside routine clinical samples, additional samples (n = 684) were taken from symptomatic patients: females (vulvovaginal swabs; VVS), men-who-have-sex-with-women (MSW) (urine) and men-who-have-sex-with-men (MSM) (rectal and pharyngeal swabs; urine).

Results The prevalence of CT was 9.38% across sample sites tested (24 Female, 21 Male, 3 MSM Urine, 1 MSM Pharynx and 5 MSM Rectal positives). The prevalence of NG was 9.74% across sample sites tested (5 Female, 6 Male, 10 MSM Urine, 17 MSM Pharynx and 19 MSM Rectal positives).

Discussion/conclusion FTDU was accurate for detecting CT from genital sites only and had poor sensitivity for NG at all sampling sites. This test could not be used for NG testing for urine or extra genital testing without supplementary testing according to the BASHH guidelines as the PPV is below 90%.

Abstract P169 Table 1 FTD™ Urethritis Plus (7-Plex) detection kit

Sample type (n)	CT					NG				
	Females (287)	Males (98)	MSM Urine (56)	MSM Rectal (67)	MSM Pharynx (71)	Females (291)	Males (98)	MSM Urine (57)	MSM Rectal (67)	MSM Pharynx (72)
Sensitivity%	100	100	66.7	21.9	50.0	80.0	83.3	50.0	78.9	64.7
(95% CI ^a)	(85.7–100 ^b)	(83.2–100 ^b)	(9.4–99.2)	(14.7–94.7)	(1.3–98.7)	(28.4–99.5)	(35.9–99.6)	(18.7–81.3)	(54.4–93.9)	(38.3–85.8)
Specificity%	99.6	97.4	98.1	96.8	100	99.6	100	100	83.3	96.4
(95% CI ^a)	(97.8–100.0)	(90.9–99.7)	(89.9–100)	(88.8–99.6)	(94.4–100 ^b)	(98.0–100.0)	(96.1–100 ^b)	(92.3–100 ^b)	(69.8–92.5)	(87.5–99.6)
PPV (97.5% CI ^b)	96.0	91.3	66.7	21.9	100	80	100	100	65.2	84.6
	(79.6–99.9)	(71.9–98.9)	(9.4–99.2)	(14.8–94.7)	(2.5–100 ^b)	(28.4–99.5)	(47.8–100 ^b)	(47.8–100 ^b)	(42.7–83.6)	(54.6–98.1)
NPV (95% CI ^a)	100	100	98.1	96.8	97.2	99.6	98.9	90.2	90.9	89.8
	(98.6–100 ^b)	(95.2–100 ^b)	(89.9–100)	(88.8–99.6)	(90.2–99.7)	(98.0–100.0)	(94.1–100)	(78.6–96.7)	(78.3–97.5)	(79.2–96.2)

^aBinomial Exact

^bone sided, 97.5% Confidence Interval