

Methods For all patients treated for Chlamydia during Jan-Mar 2016 we extracted clinical and treatment information from notes and follow-up phone calls. We collated results of patients who had a repeat Chlamydia test performed within 6 months after treatment.

Results Data were available for 215 Chlamydia-positive patients: 82 heterosexual men, 66 MSM and 67 women; 96 were treated as symptomatic patients or Chlamydia contacts and 116 were recalled for treatment. Overall 92% were treated with doxycycline. From follow-up data only 3.0% reported failing to complete treatment, citing vomiting and forgetting to take tablets as reasons. 40% of patients had a repeat Chlamydia test within 6 months, with a 14% positivity rate. All such patients had either on-going sexual risk or evidence of failed PN.

Discussion Discontinuation rates and evidence of persistent infection are low with routine use of doxycycline for Chlamydia. Clinics reluctant to make a switch to first-line doxycycline for Chlamydia and NGU might find these data useful.

P011 **TREPONEMA PALLIDUM PCR (TP-PCR) IS A USEFUL DIAGNOSTIC TEST IN ADDITION TO SYPHILIS SEROLOGICAL (STS) AND DARK GROUND MICROSCOPY IN EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF PRIMARY SYPHILIS**

¹Mark Daniel Scally*, ¹Nicolas Pinto-Sander, ^{1,2}Daniel Richardson. ¹Brighton and Sussex University Hospitals NHS Trust, Brighton, East Sussex, UK; ²Brighton and Sussex Medical School, Brighton, East Sussex, UK

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Introduction There has been a significant increase in infectious syphilis in men who have sex with men (MSM) since 2000. We have been using a local Tp-PCR in conjunction with dark ground microscopy and serology in patients with genital ulcer disease to increase the sensitivity of primary syphilis diagnosis. The aim of this project was to evaluate the increased diagnostic yield that Tp-PCR offers our service.

Methods We reviewed the microbiology (syphilis serology and Tp-PCR) of patients coded as primary syphilis between December 2015 and December 2016. We also collected demographic data on these cases.

Results 74 patients were accurately coded as having primary syphilis all of whom were MSM (24/74(32%)) HIV positive). STS was requested in 73 patients and 69/73(94.5%) tested positive. Tp-PCR was requested in 41 patients and 35/41 (85.4%) tested positive. DGM was performed in 13 patients and 5/13(38.5%) tested positive. Both STS and Tp-PCR were requested in 40 patients: 30/40(75%) tested positive for both, 6/40(15%) tested positive only for STS and 4/40(10%) tested positive only for Tp-PCR (one had PCR which was negative). One patient had positive Tp-PCR but no STS result available.

Discussion During a 12 month period 74 patients were diagnosed with primary syphilis. 40 had combined STS and Tp-PCR – within this cohort 10% (4/40) had confirmed primary syphilis due to Tp-PCR as STS was negative and DGM was either negative or not tested. The addition of Tp-PCR provided an opportunity for early confirmation of syphilis.

P012 **HIGHLIGHTING CLINICAL NEED IN DIAGNOSING MYCOPLASMA GENITALIUM INFECTION: USE OF A MODIFIED DELPHI APPROACH TO OBTAIN A UK PERSPECTIVE**

¹Jonathan Ross*, ²Helen Fifer, ³Peter Muir, ⁴Simon Gwynn, ⁵Patrick Horner, ⁶Catherine Ison, ⁵Jane Nicholls, ¹Keith Radcliffe, ⁷David Taylor-Robinson, ⁸John White. ¹University Hospitals Birmingham NHS Foundation Trust, Birmingham, UK; ²Public Health England, London, UK; ³Public Health England, Bristol, UK; ⁴SG Market Access Ltd, Chichester, UK; ⁵University of Bristol, Bristol, UK; ⁶Health Protection Agency, London, UK; ⁷Retired, London, UK; ⁸Guys and St Thomas, NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK

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Introduction Despite *Mycoplasma genitalium* (MG) being increasingly recognised as a genital pathogen in men and women, commercial testing has only recently become available. The opinion of sexual health clinicians and allied professionals was sought on how MG testing should be used.

Methods 32 consensus statements were developed by an expert group and circulated to clinicians and laboratory staff who were asked to evaluate their level of agreement with each statement; 75% agreement was set as the threshold for defining consensus for each statement. A modified Delphi approach was used and high levels of agreement obviated the need to test the original statement set further.

Results 60 respondents returned questionnaires, most (48) being sexual health consultants. More than 10% of UK GUM consultants therefore responded. 27 (84.4%) of the statements exceeded the 75% threshold for consensus. Respondents strongly supported MG testing of patients with urethritis or PID, or unexplained persistent vaginal discharge, or post-coital bleeding. Fewer favoured testing patients with proctitis and support was divided for routinely testing chlamydia-positive patients. Testing sexual contacts of MG-positive patients was supported, as was a test of cure for MG-positive patients by most respondents, although agreement fell below the 75% threshold. Respondents agreed that all level 3 services should have access to testing for MG (98.3%).

Discussion There was strong agreement for having MG-testing available for specific patient groups, which may reflect concern over antibiotic resistance and the desire to comply with clinical guidelines that recommend MG testing in sexual health clinic settings.

P013 **THE INTRODUCTION OF PHARYNGEAL CHLAMYDIA AND GONORRHOEA SAMPLING IN A YOUNG PERSONS' CLINIC TO ASSESS FOR THE POSSIBILITY OF PHARYNGEAL ONLY INFECTION THAT WOULD HAVE OTHERWISE BEEN MISSED**

Grainne Kelly*, Anne King, Carla Fitzroy, Fiona Herraghty. *GUIDE Clinic, Dublin, Ireland*

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Introduction Prior to April 2016 the policy in the clinic was to 'Consider taking a pharyngeal Chlamydia and Gonorrhoea swab in conjunction with exposure, history and symptoms' in heterosexual males and females. However, in practice pharyngeal swabs were almost never taken from heterosexual patients