

T. pallidum PCR and syphilis serology was simultaneously performed. Serology was interpreted positive when seroconversion was detected or when RPR significantly increased in those with a history of treated syphilis. Serology was interpreted as negative when the screening was negative or when no significant rise in RPR was detected in those with a history of syphilis.

Results In total 191 PCR – serology combined results were analysed. In total 70/191 (37%) PCRs were positive. In 24/70 (34%) samples the positive PCR result added to diagnosing primary syphilis, either because the serology was negative ($n=5$, 7.1%) and the diagnosis would have been missed or the positive PCR result added in staging syphilis ($n=19$, 27.0%) affecting the treatment regimen. Moreover in 11/76 (14%) serology positive patients the PCR was negative. Six of these patients were clinically diagnosed as primary syphilis, 3 as syphilis latens recens and 2 as syphilis stage unknown.

Conclusion In our setting, the *T. pallidum* PCR is of added value in the diagnosis of primary syphilis as without PCR one in 10 early syphilis would have been missed and about one in 5 would have been possibly overtreated. Importantly, the PCR supports the low-threshold testing policy since patients can present within the window period of serology optimizing public health efforts to minimize transmission.

Disclosure No significant relationships.

P766 SLINGS AND ARROWS OF SYPHILIS SURVEILLANCE: THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EXPERIENCE WITH ADMINISTRATIVE CASE FINDING

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Background Routine surveillance of Military Health System (MHS) data provides actionable information on STI rates. National increases in syphilis rates led to the publication of a 2015 MHS syphilis analysis demonstrating a significant rise in military syphilis cases between 2010 and 2015. The current study had two objectives 1) validate the current syphilis estimates under the DoD surveillance case definition and 2) evaluate the validity of clinical staging of syphilis cases within the surveillance period.

Methods Of the initial 2976 incident cases identified in the 2015 surveillance review, we sampled 500 cases. We developed and applied a standardized review algorithm for case determination and expert chart review to provide evidence of clinical stage of disease at the time of surveillance case capture.

Results Out of 500 total cases evaluated, 181 (36%) were determined to not be cases of syphilis. Surveillance cases identified through Reportable Medical Events (RME) had a positive predictive value (PPV) of 0.82 compared to those cases identified through administratively available (ICD9-coded) data with a PPV of 0.42. Similarly, surveillance classification of clinical staging of infection was grossly inaccurate with respect to Latent, Primary or Secondary (P&S), or Late infection with accuracy dependent on use of RME (PPV 0.49) vs ICD-9 codes (PPV 0.30) for case identification.

Conclusion A full one third of DoD surveillance case identified cases of syphilis in the Military Health system are not true cases of syphilis. The predominate cause of this misclassification was the reliance on appropriate use of ICDs by providers. The use of administrative data (ICD codes) for incidence and disease stage surveillance should be done with caution due to inappropriate use of coding, misinterpretation of labs, and overly inclusive case definitions. RMEs provide better accuracy (PPV) for correctly identifying incident cases but are still inaccurate with respect to clinical stage.

Disclosure No significant relationships.

P767 SEX, DRUGS AND THE INTERNET – THE PERFECT STORM FOR SYPHILIS TRANSMISSION AMONG BLACK GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN (BMSM)

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Background Use of the internet to meet sex partners has increased over time among MSM, and an outbreak of syphilis has been linked to seeking sex partners through an online chatroom. Other studies have shown associations between methamphetamine use(MU), sexual risk behaviors and STIs including syphilis. The objective was to determine the association between syphilis positivity, MU, sexual risk behaviors and sex partner meeting spaces and separately, MU, sexual risk behaviors and sex partner meeting spaces among Black MSM (BMSM) in one mid-Atlantic U.S. city without a known history of these associations.

Methods Data came from an ongoing longitudinal cohort study, the Understanding Sexual Health in Networks Study (USHINE) including MSM 18–45 years of age in Baltimore City. Information on MU and sex partners and meeting spaces in the past 3 months was obtained via an egocentric sexual network survey. Summary statistics, chi-squared tests and t-tests were used for hypothesis testing.

Results 147 MSM were enrolled and 75.5% (111) were BMSM. The mean age of participants was 29.7 years (SD 5.60); 33.3%(34) were syphilis positive. Syphilis positivity was associated with MU (57.1% vs 29.6%, p-value=0.042) and meeting sex partners on Jack'd (42.3% vs 23.4%, p-value=0.046) and Facebook (52% vs 27%, p-value=0.022). MU (vs no use) was associated with anonymous sex (69.2% vs 19.3%, p-value <0.000), higher numbers of sex partners (≥ 3 in past 3 months 76.9% vs 25.7%, p-value <0.001), and meeting sex partners on Jack'd (84.6% vs 47.7%, p-value=0.012), Grindr (69.2% vs 25.7%, p-value <0.001), and Adam4Adam (53.9% vs 15.6%, p-value <0.001).

Conclusion Among BMSM, syphilis infection was associated with MU and specific sex partner meeting spaces, and MU was associated with sexual risk behaviors and specific sex partner meeting spaces. The relationships have not been identified before in this setting and suggest specific meeting spaces may