STI diagnoses for subsequent visits in period 1, 6.3% (151/2403) attendances had one or more STIs diagnosed, and in period 2 10.9% (513/4708). This is a rise of 4.6% (OR 1.8 (p<0.001 95%CI 1.51–2.20).

Conclusion Although risk score was similar during both time periods, STI rates were significantly higher both at first visit and at subsequent visits. The qualitative aspect of this study will explore whether this reflects attracting more high risk MSM/TPSM into the service or whether use of PrEP increases risk-taking behaviour.

Disclosure No significant relationships.