Discussion There is a significant focus on unmet need for contraception among women in low income countries within the published literature, leaving considerable evidence gaps in relation to unmet need within sexual health generally and among men in particular, and unmet reproductive health need in high income settings. Additionally, using an increased range of data collection methods, analyses and definitions of unmet need would enable better understanding of health inequality in this area.

P281 EXPLAINING EXPERIENCES OF ACCELERATED PARTNER THERAPY PARTNER NOTIFICATION FOR PEOPLE WITH CHLAMYDIA IN THE LUSTRUM RANDOMISED CONTROL TRIAL: PROCESS EVALUATION

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Background Accelerated partner therapy (APT) is a partner notification (PN) method whereby healthcare professionals assess sex partners by telephone, then send or give the index patient antibiotics and self-sampling kits for their sex partner (s). APT was implemented within a cluster cross-over randomised control trial in 17 sexual health clinics in Britain (2018–2019, ISRCTN Reference 15996256). We conducted an integral process evaluation to help explain experiences of using APT.

Methods Focus groups and telephone interviews with 34 healthcare professionals who delivered APT, and telephone interviews with 15 index patients and 17 sex partners who chose APT. Topic guides focussed on how APT was implemented and overall APT experiences. Data were analysed deductively using a bespoke framework derived from initial conceptualisations of APT, and key trial findings.

Results Low uptake of APT was largely because index patients felt it was only suitable for certain types of sex partner. APT was considered best suited to established relationships and not appropriate for relationships with lower emotional connection. However, APT was not always offered by healthcare professionals and many sex partners attended clinic with index patients when they attended for treatment. Nevertheless, those who chose APT felt it worked better than existing options and helped partners overcome barriers to face-to-face care. Most sex partners received APT packs directly from the index patient within a day of consultation; some prioritised taking treatment over self-sampling. Some sex partners reported difficulties in blood sampling (finger-prick) resulting in fewer HIV and syphilis samples being returned than chlamydia and gonorrhoea (urine/vulvo-vaginal swab). Some sex partners did not value testing for infections other than chlamydia/gonorrhoea.

Conclusions APT benefits established sexual partnerships with greater emotional connection, by providing treatment rapidly and overcoming barriers to face-to-face care. Targeting of APT

combined with interventions to increase sex partner return of self-samples are needed.

P283 DIFFERENCES IN RISK PERCEPTION AND RISK BEHAVIOR BETWEEN PREP-USING AND NON-PREP-USING MSM IN THE NETHERLANDS

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Background Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) uptake has remained low among men who have sex with men (MSM) eligible for PrEP in the Netherlands, which could partly be due to stigma associated with taking PrEP. Perceptions about PrEP users (e.g., PrEP users have an increased rate of (condomless) sexual encounters) may modify mixing behavior and subsequently affect dynamics of HIV and STIs. We investigated whether HIV and STI risk perception, risk behavior, and partner selection depend on PrEP usage.

Methods We analyzed sexual behavior and PrEP data from 426 HIV-negative MSM who participated in the Flash! PrEP in Europe survey in the Netherlands in 2016. We distinguished between current PrEP users (n=29), men interested in PrEP (n=267), and men not interested in PrEP (n=130). We tested differences between these 3 groups in risk perception and sexual behavior variables using ANOVA and Chi-squared test.

Results Mean age of participants was 42 yrs (range= 18–75); 85% were born in the Netherlands. PrEP users and men not interested in PrEP consider their risk of acquiring HIV low, while men interested in PrEP consider their risk higher (p<0.001). Perceived risk of getting infected with STIs is higher for PrEP users and men interested in PrEP (p<0.001). PrEP users have significantly more sex partners (mean=53, (SD=95) vs. 13 (20) vs. 3 (6), p<0.001), and more condomless sex (p<0.001). PrEP users and men interested in PrEP are less likely to refuse to have sex and more likely to have condomless sex with a PrEP user (p<0.001).

Conclusion PrEP users engage in sexual behavior with higher risk of STI acquisition than non-PrEP users. Men not interested in PrEP are less open for sexual encounters with PrEP users than men in other groups. Therefore, perceptions of PrEP users and non-PrEP users may change mixing patterns and thus STI dynamics.

P286 QUALITATIVE FINDINGS FROM NATSAL-COVID: EXPLORING DIFFICULTIES AND DISTRESS WITHIN ESTABLISHED RELATIONSHIPS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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COVID-19 related restrictions have impacted the dynamics of romantic relationships, with many cohabiting partners spending more time together and non-cohabiting partners much less. We explored qualitatively, the vulnerabilities (characteristics that decreased resilience) and stressors that impacted intimate relationships following the initial COVID-19 lockdown.

45 semi-structured interviews were undertaken with participants who had completed a national web-panel survey (Natsal-COVID) and agreed to follow-up. Here we draw on the accounts of 19 participants in steady relationships who reported relationship difficulties. Analysis drew on Karney and Bradbury's 'Vulnerability-stress-adaptation' model.

The sample comprised 12 women and 7 men, 13 were living with their partner and 6 were not. Participant's pre-existing attachment, coping, and communication styles shaped their susceptibility to relationship difficulties. The stress of COVID-19, amplified by financial strain and health issues, affected couple's ability to adapt. In live-in relationships, childcare, divisions of housework, and a lack of space in which to unwind and escape from negative behaviours intensified pressures on relationship quality. One participant described these in the context of a violent relationship that worsened during lockdown, which she had managed to leave. Participants who did not live with their partners described struggling with phone/digital communication, physical distance, and a lack of certainty in the future of their relationship. In adapting to 'pandemic life', tensions arose over how much time to spend together. Those in non-cohabiting relationships were torn between balancing risks of COVID-19 against those of not seeing each other, with many reporting feeling they had placed their relationship on hold. For some, their sex life improved their adaptation, while for others it was a further source of stress.

Understanding how existing vulnerabilities interact with a stressful event to shape adaptive processes in couples' relationships might provide insights for counsellors and healthcare providers to better support couples through COVID-19.

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A COST-NEUTRAL RAPID STI SERVICE IMPLEMENTATION PROVIDING THE RIGHT TREATMENT AT THE RIGHT TIME TO IMPROVE PATIENT EXPERIENCE AND OUTCOMES

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Background A pilot using point-of-care (POC) technology for men with urethritis symptoms found most patients (80%) prefer same day results. We designed a new pathway for managing these patients.

Methods Through this pathway, symptomatic men had a nucleic acid amplification test for chlamydia and gonorrhoea (CT/GC NAAT) in clinic, and returned for treatment, usually the same day. Use of Panther (Hologic Inc) at POC provided rapid CT/GC NAAT results within four hours. Microscopy

was limited to those testing CT/GC NAAT-negative. GC-culture was sent if GC-positive, when treatment was administered. If CT/GC NAAT-negative and non-gonococcal urethritis (NGU) negative the patient was reassured with information on why they might be experiencing pain (anxiety can increase pelvic floor muscle tone resulting in referred pain and genito-urinary symptoms), guided on how to relax their pelvic floor, and advised to re-attend if symptoms persisted.

We compared outcomes (Chi-square) over 6 weeks post-implementation in 2020, to 12 weeks in 2014/15.

Results Of 265 symptomatic men in the new pathway, 33/265 (12.5%) had CT and 30/265 (11.3%) GC, similar to rates ($p>0.5$) in 2014/15 with 59/431(13.7%) and 45/431(10.4%) respectively. 40/264(15.1%) GC-culture specimens were sent, compared to 385/431 (89.3%)($p<0.0001$) in 2014/15.

With our new pathway, 180/265(67.9%) proceeded to microscopy, with NGU diagnosed in 61 (23%) compared to 385/431(89.3%)($p<0.0001$) proceeding to microscopy in 2014/15; with 192/431(44.5%)($p<0.0001$) diagnosed with urethritis; 154 with NGU and 38 with GC. In 2020, 17/265 (6.4%) were treated for confirmed Mycoplasma genitalium. Total reattendance within 4 weeks of initial presentation was 66/265(24.9%) in 2020 compared to 150/431(34.8%)($p=0.008$) in 2014/15.

Conclusions The new rapid service resulted in quicker diagnosis with prompt and specific antimicrobial treatment, reducing the cost and inconvenience of unnecessary microscopy and GC-culture. Patient outcomes and management costs have also improved by reducing reattendance. The new pathway facilitates prompt partner notification, minimising onward STI transmission.

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EGOCENTRIC ANALYSIS OF SEXUAL PARTNERSHIPS AND PARTNERSHIP FORMATION IN A MILITARY POPULATION

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Military service provides unique opportunities for sexual partnership development. Changes in social networks, geographic relocation, and other bridging opportunities may contribute to the high burden of sexually transmitted infections (STI) in the military. Here we present a statistical analysis of sexual partnerships in a sample of military beneficiaries at five military treatment facilities.

A sample of 821 military beneficiaries completed a computer-assisted self-interview (CASI) cross-sectional egocentric survey of sexual history and individual STI risk factors and a detailed 90-day sexual partner inventory. Additional demographic and clinical data were captured from the electronic medical record. Weighted logistic regression was used to assess the association between risk factors and laboratory-confirmed STI.

669 of 821 (81.49%) subjects submitted at least one partnership survey, yielding data on 1,416 sexual partnerships. Partnerships per respondent ranged from 0–24. Condom or dental dam usage by partnership type (MSM, MSW, WSM, WSW) ranged from 5–32% at last sex act, and was associated with partnership status (main/steady versus casual/anonymous)