(OR = 5.76, 95% CI [4.03–8.27]), chlamydia (OR = 5.27, 95% CI [3.66–7.63]), and gonorrhea (OR = 5.96, 95% CI [4.15–8.60]). Willingness to pay for an STI vaccine was also associated with vaccine interest for syphilis (OR = 2.02, 95% CI [1.29–3.19]), chlamydia (OR = 2.41, 95% CI [1.50–3.90]), and gonorrhea (OR = 2.29, 95% CI [1.44–3.63]). Ever having sexual intercourse and identifying as LGBTQ was significantly associated with vaccine interest in all adjusted models.

Conclusion Results indicate strong interest in receiving bacterial STI vaccines among young HPV-vaccinated Canadian women. Findings on acceptable cost, preferred age of administration, and anticipated health behaviours will allow for informed implementation of future bacterial STI vaccine programmes. Further exploration of STI vaccine acceptability among diverse populations in research and practice will inform effective vaccine rollout.

P394 EVALUATION OF THE IN VITRO EFFICACY OF CEFIXIME, DALBAVANCIN, ISONIAZID, AND PYRAZINAMIDE AGAINST *TREPONEMA PALLIDUM*

¹L Tantaló*, ²M Vall Mayans, ²M Ubals Cazorla, ³C Nieto, ^{4,5}C Pérez-Mañá, ^{6,7}L Quintó, ^{2,8}O Mitja, ^{1,9}L Giacani. ¹Department of Medicine, Division of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, University of Washington, Seattle, USA; ²Fight Aids and Infectious Diseases Foundation, Hospital Germans Trias i Pujol, Barcelona, Spain; ³Laboratorio Reig Jofre, Barcelona, Spain; ⁴Universitat Germans Trias i Pujol, Institut de Recerca Germans Trias i Pujol, Badalona, Spain; ⁵Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; ⁶ISGlobal, Hospital Clínic-Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; ⁷Manhiça Health Research Institute, Maputo, Mozambique; ⁸Lihir Medical Centre-International SOS, Lihir Island, Papua New Guinea; ⁹Department of Global Health, University of Washington, Seattle, USA

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Background The shortage in the supply of benzathine penicillin G (BPG) and other limitations associated with BPG use underscore the need for new therapeutic options for syphilis treatment. Until recently, *Treponema pallidum* (*T. pallidum*), the syphilis agent, could not be cultured in vitro, making the screening of antibiotics only possible in vivo, and hence difficult, time-consuming, and expensive. Because a cultivation system for this difficult pathogen is now available, we used an in vitro minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) assay to screen antibiotics with the potential to provide new treatment options for syphilis.

Methods *T. pallidum* was cultured in vitro in the presence of multiple concentrations of cefixime, dalbavancin, isoniazid, and pyrazinamide in independent experiments. All these antibiotics have adequate pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic properties to treat syphilis based on previous data from humans studies in other infections. After seven days in culture, DNA was extracted from the culture wells and *T. pallidum* growth was compared to no-antibiotic culture wells using qPCR targeting the *tp0574* gene.

Results Isoniazid and pyrazinamide, both antimycobacterials, had MICs of >500ng/ml and >64µg/ml, respectively. For cefixime, a cephalosporin, and dalbavancin, a glycopeptide antibiotic, the experimental MICs were <31.3ng/ml, and <0.13µg/ml, respectively.

Conclusion Cefixime and dalbavancin appear to have marked microbicidal activity against *T. pallidum* with MICs that make them promising candidates for syphilis treatment in place of BPG. Isoniazid and pyrazinamide showed no significant treponemacidal activity in vitro at the concentrations tested.

P398 COMMUNITY-INFORMED, ACADEMIC-PUBLIC HEALTH COLLABORATION TO DEVELOP AN ONLINE-LINKED MOBILE HIV/STI TESTING STRATEGY FOR GAY, BISEXUAL AND OTHER MSM IN MARYLAND

¹E Fields*, ¹N Thornton, ¹S Huettner, ¹C Schumacher, ²G Barrow, ²A Greenbaum, ¹J Jennings. ¹Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore, USA; ²Baltimore City Health Department, Baltimore, USA

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Background Black MSM (BMSM) carry the greatest burden of new HIV diagnoses in the U.S. Ending the HIV epidemic (EHE) requires strategic and culturally-specific approaches to diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Increasingly, transmission is associated with online spaces where effective outreach strategies are limited. Through a community-informed, academic-public health collaboration, we developed, implemented, and evaluated the feasibility and acceptability of an online-linked mobile van HIV/STI testing approach tailored to BMSM (SSP – Safe Spaces and Places) in one urban area.

Methods To assess feasibility of the Safe Spaces testing program, we compared populations recruited and testing outcomes to a public health mobile van HIV/STI testing program (PHD program) over 12 months. We also assessed participant acceptability of the SSP program through a survey assessing satisfaction and in-depth interviews.

Results Over 12-months, SSP tested 151 MSM (76% Black; mean age=34, SD=10.2). 7% (10/148) were new HIV diagnoses and 17% (26/150) were diagnosed with >1 bacterial STI. The PHD program tested 53% (231) more MSM (70% Black; mean age=38, SD=13.9), but yielded a significantly lower positivity rate; 0.5% (1/201, p=0.00) MSM were new HIV diagnoses and 0.04% (1/219, p=0.00) were diagnosed with >1 bacterial STI. Of the 60% (90) of participants who completed a satisfaction survey, 83% (75) reported a positive experience and endorsed convenience, cost, and confidentiality as the most important reasons for choosing SSP. Twenty-five participants were interviewed and describing more privacy and less stigma concerns with SSP compared to other testing experiences.

Conclusions Our findings suggest that SSP was feasible, acceptable and may be more effective compared to standard PHD mobile testing in reaching high transmission risk BMSM. Future research initiatives will determine feasibility and effectiveness of linking at risk BMSM identified through this approach to PrEP or HIV care, key pillars of the EHE strategy.

P399 EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY BASED HIV/STI TESTING PROGRAM TAILORED TO BLACK MSM IN A SOUTHEAST US CITY

¹E Fields*, ¹G Aufderheide, ²B Silberzahn, ¹S Huettner, ¹N Thornton, ¹J Jennings. ¹Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore, USA; ²University of Texas at Austin, Austin, USA

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Background Black MSM (BMSM) are disproportionately burdened by HIV and STIs in the US. Structural barriers to HIV/STI testing in clinical settings, including prior negative experiences, concerns about privacy/confidentiality and limited care access, compound disparities by contributing to delayed treatment and ongoing transmission. Testing modalities circumventing these barriers are needed for this priority population.