

# Can internet-based sexual health services increase diagnoses of sexually transmitted infections (STIs)? Evaluation of an internet-based sexual health service

<b>Submission date</b> 11/11/2014	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 21/11/2014	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 15/01/2018	<b>Condition category</b> Infections and Infestations	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

The London boroughs of Southwark and Lambeth have some of the highest rates of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in England. Current face-to-face clinical services are unable to meet demand for sexual healthcare. Sexual Health 24 (SH:24) is an innovative internet-based sexual health service that aims to improve access to sexual healthcare in Lambeth and Southwark. We want to see whether this service can reduce the number of people diagnosed with at least one STI and increase the number of people asking to be tested for such an infection.

### Who can participate?

Participants can be of either sex, aged between 16-30 and resident in the boroughs of Lambeth and Southwark. They must be sexually active (at least one partner in the last 12 months), have access to the internet and willing to take an STI test.

### What does the study involve?

Participants are randomly allocated to one of two groups. Those in group 1 (intervention group) are given access to the Sexual Health 24 website offering postal STI kits, test results via text message or by phone (HIV only) and details of local treatment clinics. Those in group 2 (control group) are given access to a website with details of local sexual health clinics where participants can get an STI test in person. Six weeks into the study, the number of participants diagnosed with at least one STI and complete at least one STI test in each group are compared.

### What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Some participants may find this study helpful, particularly if they have been considering taking an STI test. Undetected cases will be diagnosed by those who follow through with the test, and infected participants will be signposted to treatment. It is possible that participants that do not have much privacy at home may risk possible consequences if they participate in internet-based STI testing. However, this risk will be minimised as we will ensure at recruitment that participants have sufficient privacy to participate in the study.

Where is the study run from?

1. King's College Hospital NHS Foundation Trust (UK)
2. Guy's and St Thomas' Hospital NHS Foundation Trust (UK)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

November 2014 to July 2015

Who is funding the study?

Guys and St Thomas' Charity (UK)

Who is the main contact?

Emma Wilson

emma.wilson@lshtm.ac.uk

## Contact information

### Type(s)

Scientific

### Contact name

Dr Paula Baraitser

### ORCID ID

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3354-6494>

### Contact details

Weston Education Centre

10 Cutcombe Road

London

United Kingdom

SE5 9RJ

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paula\_baraitser@mac.com

## Additional identifiers

### Protocol serial number

v6

## Study information

### Scientific Title

Can internet-based sexual health services increase diagnoses of sexually transmitted infections (STIs)? Evaluation of an internet-based sexual health service

### Acronym

N/A

### Study objectives

Internet-based sexual health services offering postal self-administered STI kits can increase diagnoses of sexually transmitted infections when compared to standard care.

### **Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

### **Ethics approval(s)**

NRES Committee London - Camberwell and St Giles, 09/09/2014, ref: 14/LO/1477

### **Study design**

Interventional study

### **Primary study design**

Interventional

### **Study type(s)**

Treatment

### **Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied**

Sexual health

### **Interventions**

An internet-based sexual health service (intervention) versus standard face-to-face sexual health services (control)

### **Intervention Type**

Other

### **Primary outcome(s)**

At 6 weeks we will assess:

1. % of participants diagnosed with at least one STI in each arm
2. % of participants who complete at least one STI test in each arm

### **Key secondary outcome(s)**

At 6 weeks we will assess:

1. % of participants prescribed treatment in each arm
2. Time to test (from randomisation)
3. Time to treatment (from randomisation)
4. % of intervention group who agree that internet-based testing is acceptable
5. % of intervention group adhere to prescribed internet-testing pathway

### **Completion date**

31/01/2017

## **Eligibility**

### **Key inclusion criteria**

1. Aged 16-30
2. Resident in the London boroughs of Southwark and Lambeth
3. Sexually active (at least 1 sexual partner in last 12 months)

4. Access to the internet (smart phone, PC or laptop)
5. Willing to take an STI test

**Participant type(s)**

Patient

**Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

**Age group**

Adult

**Sex**

All

**Key exclusion criteria**

1. Non-English language speakers as the websites will be in English
2. Those unable to give informed consent such as people with severe learning disabilities

**Date of first enrolment**

22/11/2014

**Date of final enrolment**

31/08/2015

**Locations****Countries of recruitment**

United Kingdom

England

**Study participating centre****Weston Education Centre**

10 Cutcombe Road

London

United Kingdom

SE5 9RJ

**Sponsor information****Organisation**

Kings College Hospital NHS Foundation Trust (UK)

ROR

## Funder(s)

### Funder type

Charity

### Funder Name

Guy's and St Thomas' Charity

### Alternative Name(s)

Guy's and St Thomas' Charity, Guy's and St Thomas' Foundation, GSTTFoundation

### Funding Body Type

Private sector organisation

### Funding Body Subtype

Trusts, charities, foundations (both public and private)

### Location

United Kingdom

## Results and Publications

### Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

### IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

### Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<a href="#">Results article</a>	results	27/12/2017		Yes	No
<a href="#">Protocol article</a>	protocol	15/01/2016		Yes	No
<a href="#">Protocol article</a>	addendum to protocol	10/08/2016		Yes	No
<a href="#">HRA research summary</a>			28/06/2023	No	No
<a href="#">Participant information sheet</a>	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes
<a href="#">Study website</a>	Study website	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes