

Can Express treatment reduce onward transmission?

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Dean Street Express (DSE): a new service for asymptomatic STI screening



New Express Service

	Pre Express	Post Express
Time attendance to informing result (hours)	183	3.8
Time attendance to treatment (hours)	238	48

Treated 8 days faster (190h)

(IUSTI 2014)

Aims and Methods

To evaluate the wider Public Health benefits of faster treatment

- 8 week period
- All CT/GC infections diagnosed at DSE
 - number of sexual partners in the past 3/12
 - prevalence of high risk behaviour (fisting, condomless AI, chemsex, IVDU)
- ***Partners spared exposure per infected patient***

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- Assume

- *rate of partners unchanged*
- *partners spaced equally over time*

e.g. Patient X diagnosed with CT at DSE

- had 21 partners in preceding 3/12
- **(0.25 partners per day)**

Reduction in test-treatment time of **8 days**

2 partners are spared exposure

Results

- 431 patients were identified with CT and/or GC infection
- 81% (349/431) were MSM
- 20% (70/349) MSM disclosed high risk behaviour

Faster results = Less Transmission

	Average partners in last 3 months	Partners in 190 hours
CT/GC index cases (n=431)	6.25	0.5

i.e. the number of partners spared exposure was **0.5 per index case**

Discussion

- Limiting the duration of infectivity of STIs has clear public health benefits.
- Particular value in this cohort with multiple partners who engage in high-risk behaviour.
- For every two people diagnosed with a bacterial STI at the Express service one partner was spared exposure.
- Cost savings:
 - reduction in partner notification/recall
 - fewer screens/treatments
- Ongoing efforts to make our systems more efficient

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