

APPENDIX

Supplementary Table S1 A comparison of patients' demographics, sexual behaviours, and health-related characteristics by setting (GU medicine versus GP-LESSH) and gender

Gender	Males and females			Males			Females		
	GU medicine	GP-LESSH	P value*	GU medicine	GP-LESSH	P value*	GU medicine	GP-LESSH	P value for gender difference within
Setting	933	111		397	43		536	68	
Denominator									
Characteristic									
Demographic									
Age									
<20	20.5%	20.7%	0.494	10.9%	20.9%	0.218	27.6%	20.6%	0.642
20–24	30.6%	36.0%		30.0%	34.9%		31.1%	36.8%	
25–29	16.5%	19.8%		18.3%	18.6%		15.2%	20.6%	
30–34	8.7%	8.1%		12.9%	14.0%		5.6%	4.4%	
35–39	8.0%	3.6%		9.1%	2.3%		7.1%	4.4%	
40–44	5.1%	5.4%		4.6%	4.7%		5.4%	5.9%	
45+	10.6%	6.3%		14.2%	4.7%		7.9%	7.4%	
Median (lower, upper quartiles)	24 (20, 34)	23 (23, 29)		27 (22, 36)	24 (20, 30)		23 (19, 30)	23 (20, 29)	
White ethnicity	99.6%	96.4%	0.045	99.8%	95.4%	0.037	99.4%	97.1%	0.161
Sexual behavioural									
Gender of partner(s), past year									
Only opposite-sex partner(s)	94.1%	94.1%	0.460	89.8%	95.0%	0.685	97.1%	93.6%	0.306
Only same-sex partner(s)	4.0%	2.9%		8.5%	5.0%		0.8%	1.6%	
Both opposite- and same-sex partners	1.9%	2.9%		1.7%	0.0%		2.0%	4.8%	
Number of partners, past year									
1	36.1%	40.2%	0.153	31.0%	35.7%	0.641	39.7%	43.1%	0.752
2	21.7%	19.6%		17.9%	16.7%		24.3%	21.5%	
3–4	20.4%	23.4%		20.1%	26.2%		20.7%	21.5%	
5–9	16.5%	15.9%		20.9%	21.4%		13.4%	12.3%	
10+	5.4%	0.9%		10.2%	0.0%		1.9%	1.5%	
Median (lower, upper quartiles)	2 (1, 4)	2 (1, 3)		3 (1, 5)	2 (1, 4)		2 (1, 3)	2 (1, 3)	
Number of new partners, past year									
0	19.2%	26.7%	0.132	18.2%	23.8%	0.265	19.9%	28.6%	0.133
1	30.0%	27.6%		26.0%	31.0%		32.8%	25.4%	
2+	50.8%	45.7%		55.8%	45.2%		47.3%	46.0%	
Median (lower, upper quartiles)	2 (1, 3)	1 (0, 3)		2 (1, 4)	1 (1, 3)		1 (1, 2)	1 (0, 3)	
Number of partners, past 3 months									
0	9.4%	12.8%	0.259	9.5%	9.5%	0.007	9.3%	14.9%	0.352
1	61.3%	64.2%		54.1%	71.4%		66.5%	59.7%	
2+	29.3%	22.9%		36.4%	19.1%		24.2%	25.4%	
Median (lower, upper quartiles)	1 (1, 2)	1 (1, 1)		1 (1, 2)	1 (1, 1)		1 (1, 1)	1 (1, 2)	

(Continued)

Table S1 Continued

Gender	Males and females				Males		Females		P value for gender difference within
	GU medicine	GP-LESSH	P value*	GU medicine	GP-LESSH	P value*	GU medicine	GP-LESSH	
	933	111		397	43		536	68	
Setting Denominator									
Characteristic									
Health-related	Attended service before								
	No†	43.4%	55.5%		46.0%	67.4%	41.6%	47.8%	0.458
	Yes for a different episode of care	44.4%	32.7%		40.8%	20.9%	47.1%	40.3%	
	Yes for the same episode of care	12.1%	11.8%		13.2%	11.6%	11.4%	11.9%	
	Registered with a GP								0.437
	No	3.2%	5.5%	0.223	5.6%	9.5%	1.6%	2.9%	0.095
	Yes	92.9%	87.3%		89.0%	73.8%	95.7%	95.6%	
	I'm not sure	3.8%	7.3%		5.4%	16.7%	2.8%	1.5%	
	Ever tested for chlamydia			0.350					0.690
	No	20.3%	21.1%		28.2%	35.7%	14.7%	11.9%	0.070
Yes	75.1%	77.1%		65.6%	59.5%	81.8%	88.1%		
Not sure	4.6%	1.8%		6.2%	4.8%	3.5%	0.0%		
Previous STI diagnosis/es			0.663			0.734			0.911
No	59.8%	63.9%		61.2%	71.4%	58.7%	59.1%	0.549	
Yes	35.5%	34.3%		33.0%	28.6%	37.3%	37.9%		
Not sure	4.7%	1.9%		5.9%	0.0%	3.9%	3.0%		

GU = genitourinary; GP-LESSH = general practice-based Locally Enhanced Services for Sexual Health; STI = sexually transmitted infection

*P value for difference between settings

[†]No^{*} corresponds to those patients who had never attended the GP surgery before and those patients who had attended the GP surgery but not for a sexual health reason

Supplementary Table S2 A comparison of reasons reported for seeking care by setting (GU medicine versus GP-LESSH) and gender

Gender	Males and females			Males			Females		
	GU medicine	GP-LESSH	P value*	GU medicine	GP-LESSH	P value*	GU medicine	GP-LESSH	P value*
Setting Denominator	933	111		397	43		536	68	
I have (or had) symptoms	38.9%	34.0%	0.406	36.2%	29.3%	0.138	40.9%	37.1%	0.624
My partner has (or had) symptoms	7.9%	4.9%	0.105	11.2%	4.9%	0.274	5.4%	4.8%	0.776
I did not have symptoms but wanted a check-up [†]	36.3%	47.6%	0.355	36.2%	48.8%	0.244	36.4%	46.8%	0.434
My partner has been diagnosed with an infection and needed to come to the clinic/surgery	4.9%	4.9%	0.995	5.5%	4.9%	0.777	4.4%	4.8%	0.788
Someone from the clinic/surgery called me in	1.2%	0.0%	0.690	1.4%	0.0%	0.699	1.0%	0.0%	0.712
I wanted a HIV test	7.1%	4.9%	0.411	8.7%	0.0%	0.621	5.8%	8.1%	0.476
My GP or practice nurse told me to come here	13.0%	10.7%	0.774	10.6%	7.3%	0.495	14.7%	12.9%	0.860
My symptoms have not gone away since I last came here for treatment	5.2%	5.8%	0.678	6.3%	4.9%	0.744	4.4%	6.5%	0.084
Last time I came here someone asked me to come back for more treatment or for another check-up /test	6.8%	4.9%	0.753	4.6%	7.3%	0.696	8.5%	3.2%	0.353
Other reason(s)	4.9%	1.9%	0.020	3.3%	0.0%	0.698	6.0%	3.2%	0.099

GU = genitourinary, GP-LESSH = general practice-based Locally Enhanced Services for Sexual Health

*P value for difference between settings

[†]Patients could report more than one reason for seeking care. Response options were presented in the same order in both questionnaires[‡]This does not correspond to the proportion of asymptomatic screens carried out because asymptomatic patients sometimes reported other reasons for attendance, e.g. wanting an HIV test

Supplementary Table S3 Treatment prescribed/care recorded for GP-LESSH patients diagnosed with acute STIs*

Study number	STI or epidemiological treatment recorded	Treatment/care recorded	Management regarded as appropriate?
3010	Anogenital warts, first attack	Azithromycin stat 1 g	Appropriate treatment
3021	Epi treatment of suspected NSGI	Warticon 4 weeks – review	
	Chlamydial infection	Azithromycin stat 1 g	Appropriate treatment
	Anogenital warts first attack	Warticon 4	
3022	Epi treatment of suspected CT		
	Chlamydial infection	Azithromycin stat 1 g	Appropriate treatment
3034	Anogenital warts, first attack	Warticon	Appropriate treatment
3038	Non-GU/NSU/treatment of mucopurulent cervicitis in females	Referred to GU medicine	Referral for care
	Anogenital warts, first attack		
3049	Anogenital warts, first attack	None recorded	No treatment recorded
3102	Anogenital HSV, first attack	Aciclovir 5 days	Appropriate treatment
3105	Chlamydial infection	Doxycycline 100 mg twice daily 2 weeks	Appropriate treatment
		Metronidazole 400 mg twice daily 1 week	
3112	Chlamydial infection	Zithromax 1 g 1 day	Appropriate treatment
3115	Anogenital warts, first attack	Cryotherapy	Appropriate treatment
3117	Chlamydial infection	Doxycycline 2 weeks	Appropriate treatment
	PID	Metronidazole 1 week	
3203	Anogenital warts, first attack	Cryotherapy	Appropriate treatment
3215	Anogenital warts, first attack	Cryotherapy	Appropriate treatment
3219	Chlamydial infection	Azithromycin	Appropriate treatment
3221	Anogenital HSV, first attack	Azithromycin	Unclear for HSV; appropriate treatment for CT
	Epi treatment of suspected CT		
3224	Anogenital warts, first attack	Azithromycin	Appropriate treatment
	Epi treatment of suspected CT	Cryotherapy	
3229	Anogenital warts, first attack	Warticon	Appropriate treatment
		Metronidazole gel	Unclear – possible treatment for BV
3230	Anogenital warts, first attack	Warticon	Appropriate treatment and referral for care
		Referral to dermatology	
3231	Anogenital warts, first attack	Warticon	Appropriate treatment

GU = genitourinary; GP-LESSH = general practice-based Locally Enhanced Services for Sexual Health; STI = sexually transmitted infection; NSU = non-specific urethritis; HSV = herpes simplex virus; BV = bacterial vaginosis; CT = chlamydia; NSGI = non-specific genital infection

*Only patients with acute STI diagnosis/es are included in this table. One patient was excluded as they had 'Advice re. molluscum' recorded in their notes. Another was recorded as 'for psoriasis – balanitis' in their notes. A further five patients were recorded as receiving 'epidemiological treatment of suspected CT' – all of whom received appropriate medication. A further six patients are excluded from this table as they were recorded as having 'anogenital HSV: recurrence' ($n = 4$) or 'anogenital warts: recurrence' ($n = 2$)