



OPEN ACCESS

SHORT REPORT

Mixed-methods evaluation of a novel online STI results service

Jo Gibbs,^{1,2} Catherine R H Aicken,¹ Lorna J Sutcliffe,² Voula Gkatzidou,³ Laura J Tickle,² Kate Hone,³ S Tariq Sadiq,⁴ Pam Sonnenberg,¹ Claudia S Estcourt^{2,5}

► Additional material is published online only. To view please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/sextrans-2017-053318>).

¹Centre for Population Research in Sexual Health and HIV, Institute of Global Health, University College London, London, UK

²Blizard Institute, Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry, Queen Mary University of London, London, UK

³College of Engineering, Design and Physical Sciences, Brunel University London, Uxbridge, UK

⁴Applied Diagnostic Research and Evaluation Unit, Institute for Infection and Immunity, St George's University of London, London, UK

⁵School of Health and Life Science, Glasgow Caledonian University, Glasgow, UK

Correspondence to

Dr Jo Gibbs, Centre for Population Research in Sexual Health and HIV, UCL Institute of Global Health, London WC1E 6JB, UK; jo.gibbs@ucl.ac.uk

Received 29 June 2017

Revised 2 November 2017

Accepted 10 December 2017

Published Online First

11 January 2018

ABSTRACT

Objectives Evidence on optimal methods for providing STI test results is lacking. We evaluated an online results service, developed as part of an eSexual Health Clinic (eSHC).

Methods We evaluated the online results service using a mixed-methods approach within large exploratory studies of the eSHC. Participants were chlamydia-positive and negative users of online postal self-sampling services in six National Chlamydia Screening Programme (NCSP) areas and chlamydia-positive patients from two genitourinary medicine (GUM) clinics between 21 July 2014 and 13 March 2015. Participants received a discreetly worded National Health Service 'NHS no-reply' text message (SMS) informing them that their test results were ready and providing a weblink to a secure website. Participants logged in with their date of birth and mobile telephone or clinic number. Chlamydia-positive patients were offered online management. All interactions with the eSHC system were automatically logged and their timing recorded. Post-treatment, a service evaluation survey (n=152) and qualitative interviews (n=36) were conducted by telephone. Chlamydia-negative patients were offered a short online survey (n=274). Data were integrated.

Results 92% (134/146) of NCSP chlamydia-positive patients, 82% (161/197) of GUM chlamydia-positive patients and 89% (1776/1997) of NCSP chlamydia-negative participants accessed test results within 7 days. 91% of chlamydia-positive patients were happy with the results service; 64% of those who had tested previously found the results service better or much better than previous experiences. 90% of chlamydia-negative survey participants agreed they would be happy to receive results this way in the future. Interviewees described accessing results with ease and appreciated the privacy and control the two-step process gave them.

Conclusion A discreet SMS to alert users/patients that results are available, followed by provision of results via a secure website, was highly acceptable, irrespective of test result and testing history. The eSHC results service afforded users privacy and control over when they viewed results without compromising access.

INTRODUCTION

Timely provision of STI test results enables prompt treatment to reduce the risk of complications, prevent onward transmission and provide early opportunities for risk reduction. Notification of negative results gives reassurance and is an important opportunity for health promotion.

Services in the UK use a range of methods for communicating results, largely without good quality evidence,¹ including: (1) face-to-face (patient returns to clinic), (2) telephone call, (3) letter, (4) automated telephone service, (5) short message service (SMS), (6) email and (7) online.

Efforts to improve efficiency have led many sexual health services to embrace eHealth for some elements of routine care, including results communication. We developed and piloted an eSexual Health Clinic (eSHC), which included an online chlamydia pathway (OCP) composed of an automated online clinical consultation for people with genital chlamydia, with electronic prescription via community pharmacy, partner notification and surveillance, supported by a telephone clinical helpline.²

The eSHC included a results service designed for confidential, private access to results and for chlamydia-positive users to continue onto the OCP. We evaluated it within large, mixed-methods exploratory studies of the eSHC.

METHODS**Design of the online results service**

Development of the eSHC³ included research to identify the optimal method for results provision. Two qualitative studies among 16–24 year old potential users explored the acceptability⁴ and usability⁵ of online STI care, including views and preferences about results provision. Findings suggested that avoiding referring to sexual health in electronic messages was important in maintaining privacy and that the National Health Service (NHS) 'brand' conferred legitimacy and trustworthiness.^{4,5}

Informed by these findings and the literature,¹ we opted for a two-step model. First, the eSHC sends users a discreetly worded SMS from the secure NHS SMS system stating that results are ready and providing a link to the eSHC web application. Second, users log on with their date of birth and mobile phone or clinic number to view results. For chlamydia-positive users, succinct information about the infection, links to relevant, reputable patient information websites and an offer of online management is provided (see figure 1 in the online Supplementary file 2). For users testing negative, information about the window period and health promotion advice are provided. The SMS and online text were cognitively tested to ensure ease of comprehension.³



To cite: Gibbs J, Aicken CRH, Sutcliffe LJ, et al. *Sex Transm Infect* 2018;**94**:622–624.

eSHC evaluation

This results service was evaluated within proof-of-concept exploratory studies.²

Participants had undergone STI testing via: (1) an online postal self-sampling service (Checkurself) in six South London National Chlamydia Screening Programme (NCSP) areas and (2) two Greater London genitourinary (GUM) clinics between 21 July 2014 and 13 March 2015.² GUM patients testing positive for chlamydia and NCSP participants testing positive or negative for chlamydia were eligible. Responsibility for notifying patients who had not accessed their results within 7 days was passed back to the relevant testing service, for those testing positive to be contacted by other means. Figure 2 in the online Supplementary file 1 illustrates how the results service was operationalised in different settings.

Methods evaluation of the online results service

The eSHC system automatically logged all interactions with the web application and their timing.

The acceptability of the results service was evaluated in: (1) a telephone survey of chlamydia-positive patients, administered in their clinical follow-up telephone call (2 weeks after test results were available); (2) qualitative interviews among a purposive sample of chlamydia-positive patients (20/36 female, aged 18–35) about using the eSHC,⁶ including results notification; and (3) an online survey of chlamydia-negative users.

Data were analysed descriptively. Free-text responses from survey questions and interview transcripts were used to explain and enrich the quantitative findings.

RESULTS

Ninety-two per cent (134/146) of chlamydia-positive NCSP patients, 82% (161/197) of chlamydia-positive GUM patients and 89% (1776/1997) of chlamydia-negative NCSP users accessed their results via the results service within 5 days. Of these, 97% of those testing positive (284/295) and 97% of those testing negative (1716/1776) accessed their results the day they received their text.

Sixty-nine per cent (152/221) of chlamydia-positive patients completed the telephone survey, and 36 qualitative interviews were conducted. Nineteen per cent (331/1776) of chlamydia-negative users completed the online survey.

Use of the results service

Qualitative interviewees typically described accessing their results as soon as they noticed the SMS, irrespective of where they were. Those in public described being able to access their result with sufficient privacy from those around them, using their phones. For instance, one man, working in a shared office, described how *'on my mobile I was sure that nobody was looking'* (24-year-old man). In the case of privacy concerns and constraints (eg, being particularly busy, lacking internet connectivity), some interviewees described accessing their results a short while later (*'it's not something I'd have wanted to open up on my desktop computer [at work]'* (26-year-old man). They welcomed the online results service, for the ability it gave them to log on when they felt ready. Survey free-text responses reflected this concern for privacy, with some respondents commenting that they appreciated not having 'chlamydia' in the SMS.

Acceptability

Chlamydia-positive patients

Of the 152 chlamydia-positive patients completing the telephone survey, 138 (91%) reported being happy with the online results service, although 7% (10/152) would have preferred their result to be displayed within the SMS (table 1).

Interviewees discussed the two-step process for accessing results positively, compared with receiving results in a message, *'cos you don't know who's gonna be like holding your phone'* (26-year-old man). Logging on was generally described as straightforward.

Sixty-six per cent (27/41) of those who had tested for chlamydia previously reported preferring the online results service. However, some interviewees, familiar with receiving negative results directly in a text message, assumed that the message requiring that they log on, meant that they had tested positive. This affected feelings about logging on and the urgency of doing so. This woman described how she felt *'very apprehensive'* and checked her result immediately: *'I wasn't gonna wait[...] And I think it was a lot to do with the fact that it said "Your results are now ready to view online". I've, I've never had anything before [...] I just knew there was something, because usually it'd just be like "All of your results are negative"'* (22-year-old woman).

Table 1 Acceptability of the STI results service: survey results

	Chlamydia-positive		Chlamydia-negative	
	Total (n)	Tested previously (n)	Tested previously (n)	Never tested before (n)
Thought the way they got results this time compared with previous experience/s was:				
Much better		14/41 (34%)	100/274 (36%)	
Better		13/41 (32%)	26/274 (17%)	
About the same		11/41 (27%)	97/274 (35%)	
Worse		3/41 (7%)	29/274 (11%)	
Much worse		0	0	
Would be happy to get results this way in the future				
Happy with the way they got their results	138/152 (91%)			63/64 (98%)
If tested positive in the future would be happy to access results this way				61/64 (95%)
Would rather have got result via email with link to access result				
	0/152			3/62 (5%)
Would rather have result in text message				
	10/152 (7%)			27/62 (44%)
Text message was not clear				
	1/152 (1%)			
Amount of information given with results was:				
Not enough	1/108 (1%)			
About right	107/108 (99%)			
Too much	0/108			

Ninety-nine per cent (107/108) of chlamydia-positive survey participants reported that the amount of information given with their online results was 'about right', which was typical of the qualitative interviewees.

Chlamydia-negative users

Ninety per cent (241/269) of the chlamydia-negative users with previous testing experience reported that they would be happy to use the results service again. Free-text responses indicated that some users appreciated the increased privacy and confidentiality, professionalism and security of the results service, despite the increased time it took to log on. However, others considered the log-on method insufficiently secure. Some chlamydia-negative users reported having made similar assumptions that being asked to log in meant their result was positive. Some users would prefer results by SMS, as this was faster and provoked less anxiety. Ninety-eight per cent (63/64) of those testing for the first time were happy with the online service but 44% (27/62) of these would have preferred their result displayed within the SMS. However, 53% (146/274) of chlamydia-negative participants who had tested previously reported that the online results service was better than their previous experience.

Twenty-eight per cent (389/1776) of chlamydia-negative users accessed the health promotion web page.

DISCUSSION

We developed and evaluated a novel two-stage process for online access to STI results underpinned by formative research. We have shown it to be an effective and acceptable way to provide positive and negative chlamydia test results. A high proportion of users accessed their results promptly, which is important from both an individual and public health perspective. The higher proportion of NCSP patients compared with GUM patients who accessed their results online is possibly because GUM patients may have expected to receive results by usual clinic practice.

We used different methods to evaluate acceptability in those testing positive and negative for chlamydia, which limited comparability, but allowed their differing experiences to be explored. The response rate for the online survey of chlamydia-negative patients was low (approximately 20%), but, arguably, the greater quality of research among those receiving positive results is appropriate given the epidemiological and clinical importance of ensuring effective communication of positive results, while maintaining privacy and security of sensitive patient data.

Despite the benefits to services of providing results via SMS,⁷ widespread use in clinics as the 'default' option, and uptake by patients, there is little evidence supporting its acceptability, particularly of displaying results in the message itself,¹ and scant evaluation of alternative results communication methods. Many benefits of SMS results services, for example, mass provision of results in a cost-efficient/time-efficient manner, also apply to an online results service. In addition, an online results service allows users to access when and where it is convenient and can provide additional information to users. Previous studies found low acceptability of hypothetical online access to STI/HIV results,^{8–10} but since this research, both negative and positive HIV results have been provided online to men who have sex with men with high acceptability.¹¹ Together with our results, this may indicate increased acceptability of online sexual healthcare over time.

Studies are underway to explore acceptability of providing positive test results online for STIs other than chlamydia,

including HIV. As with the eSHC, these offer the potential for linkage to care and to risk-reduction interventions.

Handling editor Jackie A Cassell

Acknowledgements We are very grateful to Sue Eaton, for her helpful comments in developing the results service, to Soazig Clifton and epiGenesys.

Contributors This paper was conceived by JG. JG wrote the first draft, with contributions from CRHA, KH, PS and CSE. JG, LJS, VG and CSE developed the results service as part of the eSexual Health Clinic. JG, CRHA, LJS, VG and CSE evaluated the results service with JG leading the analysis of quantitative data and CA leading the analysis of qualitative data. KH, STS (Principal Investigator), PS and CSE were applicants on the eSTI2 Consortium grant and wrote the initial protocol and obtained funding. PS led the Clinical, Public Health and Economics work stream. CSE led the exploratory studies of the Online Chlamydia Pathway with contributions from JG, LJS, VG, KH, STS and PH. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding The Electronic Self-Testing Instruments for Sexually Transmitted Infection (eSTI2) Consortium is funded under the UKCRC Translational Infection Research (TIR) initiative supported by the Medical Research Council (Grant Number G0901608) with contributions to the grant from the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council, the National Institute for Health Research on behalf of the Department of Health, the Chief Scientist Office of the Scottish Government Health Directorates and the Wellcome Trust.

Competing interests None declared.

Ethics approval Brighton and Sussex (NHS) Research Ethics Committee reference 13/LO/1111.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Open access This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt and build upon this work, for commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

© Article author(s) (or their employer(s) unless otherwise stated in the text of the article) 2018. All rights reserved. No commercial use is permitted unless otherwise expressly granted.

REFERENCES

- Gibbs J. Developing eSexual Health within the NHS. How can we optimally design, implement and evaluate an internet-based clinical pathway for remote testing, diagnosis, clinical assessment, antibiotic prescribing and partner management of sexually transmitted infections? 2015. qmr.qmul.ac.uk/xmlui/handle/123456789/12829
- Estcourt CS, Gibbs J, Sutcliffe LJ, et al. The eSexual Health Clinic system for management, prevention, and control of sexually transmitted infections: exploratory studies in people testing for Chlamydia trachomatis. *Lancet Public Health* 2017;2:e182–e190.
- Gibbs J, Sutcliffe LJ, Gkatzidou V, et al. The eClinical Care Pathway Framework: a novel structure for creation of online complex clinical care pathways and its application in the management of sexually transmitted infections. *BMC Med Inform Decis Mak* 2016;16:98.
- Aicken CR, Fuller SS, Sutcliffe LJ, et al. Young people's perceptions of smartphone-enabled self-testing and online care for sexually transmitted infections: qualitative interview study. *BMC Public Health* 2016;16:974.
- Gkatzidou V, Hone K, Gibbs J, et al. A user-centred approach to inform the design of a mobile application for STI diagnosis and management. International BCS Human Computer Interaction Conference, 2013:1–27. [http://dl.acm.org.proxy2.library.illinois.edu/citation.cfm?id=2578048.2578084%5Cfiles/11985/Gkatzidou et al.-2013.-A User-centred Approach to Inform the Design of a.pdf](http://dl.acm.org.proxy2.library.illinois.edu/citation.cfm?id=2578048.2578084%5Cfiles/11985/Gkatzidou%20et%20al.-2013.-A%20User-centred%20Approach%20to%20Inform%20the%20Design%20of%20a.pdf). (accessed 7 Sep 2016).
- Aicken CRH, Sutcliffe LJ, Gibbs J, et al. Using the eSexual Health Clinic to access chlamydia treatment and care via the internet: a qualitative interview study. *Sex Transm Infect* 2017;sextrans-2017-053227.
- Lim EJ, Haar J, Morgan J. Can text messaging results reduce time to treatment of Chlamydia trachomatis? *Sex Transm Infect* 2008;84:563–4.
- Brown L, Copas A, Stephenson J, et al. Preferred options for receiving sexual health screening results: a population and patient survey. *Int J STD AIDS* 2008;19:184–7.
- Martin L, Knight V, Read PJ, et al. Clients' preferred methods of obtaining sexually transmissible infection or HIV results from Sydney Sexual Health Centre. *Sex Health* 2013;10:91–2.
- Labacher L, Mitchell C. Talk or text to tell? How young adults in Canada and South Africa prefer to receive STI results, counseling, and treatment updates in a wireless world. *J Health Commun* 2013;18:1465–76.
- Platteau T, Fransen K, Apers L, et al. Swab2know: an HIV-testing strategy using oral fluid samples and online communication of test results for men who have sex with men in Belgium. *J Med Internet Res* 2015;17:e213.