# National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

Draft for consultation

# Reducing sexually transmitted infections

**Review questions** 

NICE guideline <number> List of review questions December 2021

> Commissioned by the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

#### Disclaimer

The recommendations in this guideline represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, professionals are expected to take this guideline fully into account, alongside the individual needs, preferences and values of their patients or service users. The recommendations in this guideline are not mandatory and the guideline does not override the responsibility of healthcare professionals to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual patient, in consultation with the patient and, where appropriate, their careful or guardian.

Local commissioners and providers have a responsibility to enable the guideline to be applied when individual health professionals and their patients or service users wish to use it. They should do so in the context of local and national priorities for funding and developing services, and in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity and to reduce health inequalities. Nothing in this guideline should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with compliance with those duties.

NICE guidelines cover health and care in England. Decisions on how they apply in other UK countries are made by ministers in the <u>Welsh Government</u>, <u>Scottish Government</u>, and <u>Northern Ireland Executive</u>. All NICE guidance is subject to regular review and may be updated or withdrawn.

#### Copyright

© NICE 2021. All rights reserved. Subject to Notice of rights.

## Contents

1	Review questions	5
---	------------------	---

## **1** Review questions

Review Question A	<ul> <li>1.1 What interventions designed to reduce or prevent the acquisition and transmission of STIs, including HIV, are effective and cost effective at preventing STIs in higher risk groups:</li> <li>Gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men</li> <li>Young people aged 16 to 24 years</li> <li>People of black minority ethnicity</li> <li>Trans people</li> <li>Migrant communities</li> <li>People who are homeless</li> <li>Asylum seekers</li> </ul>
Review Question B	<ul> <li>1.2 What is the acceptability of interventions for reducing or preventing the acquisition and transmission of STIs in:</li> <li>Gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men</li> <li>Young people aged 16 to 24 years</li> <li>People of black minority ethnicity</li> <li>Trans people</li> <li>Migrant communities</li> <li>People who are homeless</li> <li>Asylum seekers</li> </ul>
Review Question C	<ul><li>2.1 What strategies to improve the uptake of STI testing (excluding HIV testing) are effective and cost-effective?</li><li>2.2 What factors influence the acceptability of the strategies used to improve the uptake of STI testing?</li></ul>
Review Question D	2.3 What interventions are effective and cost effective at increasing frequent STI testing in very high risk groups?
Review Question E	<ul><li>3.1 What partner notification methods for STIs are effective and cost effective?</li><li>3.2 What is the acceptability of partner notification methods for STIs?</li></ul>
Review Question F	<ul> <li>1.3a What interventions are effective and cost effective at increasing uptake of hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccination in MSM?</li> <li>1.3b What interventions are effective and cost effective at increasing uptake of HPV vaccination in MSM?</li> <li>1.4a What are the barriers to, and facilitators for, uptake of hepatitis A, or hepatitis B vaccination in MSM?</li> </ul>

	1.4b What are the barriers to, and facilitators for, uptake of HPV vaccination in MSM?
Review Question G	1.5 What is the effectiveness, cost effectiveness and unintended consequences of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) for HIV?
	1.6 What is the acceptability of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) for HIV, and what other factors influence its use?