



Reach and use of an internet-based sexually-transmitted and bloodborne infection testing survey during scale-up to urban, suburban and rural communities in British Columbia, Canada

Rodrigo A. Sierra-Rosales^{1,2}, Aidan Ablona², Hsiu-Ju Chang², Cheryl Prescott³, Dee Hoyano⁴, Amy Prangnell⁴, Maja Karlsson⁵, Jessica Bridgeman⁵, Devon Haag², Heather Pedersen², Nathan Lachowsky^{6,7}, Darren Ho⁶, Cathy Worthington⁷, Daniel Grace⁸, Mark Gilbert^{1,2}.

¹ University of British Columbia, ² British Columbia Centre for Disease Control, ³ Fraser Health Authority, Surrey, ⁴ Island Health Authority, Victoria, ⁵ Interior Health Authority, Kelowna, ⁶ Community-Based Research Centre, Vancouver, ⁷ University of Victoria, ⁸ University of Toronto

Background

- In British Columbia (BC), Canada, research during the pilot phase of GetCheckedOnline, an online sexually-transmitted and blood-borne infection (STBBI) testing service, found it effective in improving access to testing.
- Since launching in 2014, the service has expanded to urban, suburban and rural communities: Wave 1 (2016): Kamloops, Nelson and Victoria; Wave 2 (2019-2020): Kimberley, Maple Ridge.
- Objective: To assess post-expansion implementation outcomes (awareness, use, and intention to use) of GetCheckedOnline in these communities.

Methods

- Between July-Sept 2022, we conducted a cross-sectional survey in each community, recruiting in-person and online with oversampling among populations more likely affected by STRRI
- Eligible participants were BC Residents ≥16 years old, sexually active (≥1 oral, anal or vaginal intercourse in past year).
- Questions evaluated awareness, use, and intention to use GetCheckedOnline.

Results

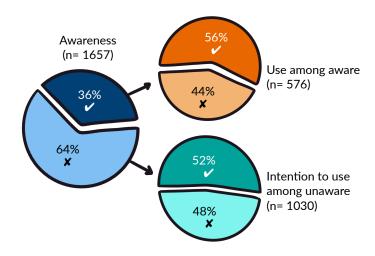


Table 2: Outcomes among participants living in communities according to expansion wave

Expansion Wave	Awareness	Use among Aware
Wave 1 (2016)	39.6%	60.1%
Wave 2 (2019-2020)	18.1%	38.2%

Other outcomes observed:

- 66.8% (990/1483) reported experiencing barriers to accessing providerbased testing in the past year (e.g., long wait times, not knowing where to access testing).
- For 91.1% of participants (1334/1465) it was very easy/easy to go online.

Table 1: Description of study sample		
Characteristic	n = 1657	
Age		
Mean Standard Deviation	33 years 11.75 years	
Gender	n (%)*	
Man Woman Gender Diverse	459 (30.7%) 784 (52.5%) 251 (16.8%)	
Cisgender Transgender	1246 (89.8%) 151 (10.2%)	
Race/Ethnicity	n (%)	
White Indigenous People of Colour	1099 (68.3%) 208 (12.9%) 301 (18.7%)	
Non-heterosexual Sexual Identity (yes)	793 (53.0%)	
Annual pre-tax income in 2021 < \$20,000	392 (26.9%)	
Drug Use (Illegal/non-prescribed, past year) (yes)	566 (39.1%)	
Ever been homeless (yes)	315 (21.5%)	
Never tested for STBBIs (yes)	319 (20.7%)	
Reported 3+ sexual partners in the last year (yes)	463 (30.9%)	
Diagnosed with 1+ STBBI during past year (yes)	104 (7.8%)	

^{*} Percentages were calculated on the basis of valid responses

Conclusion

- Our study suggests GetCheckedOnline is improving access to STBBI testing in these communities, as 20% of participants representing half of those aware of the service had used the service in a sample where barriers to accessing provider-based testing were common.
- Communities where GetCheckedOnline had been available longer had higher awareness and use of the service
- Given the high intention to use, further promotion of GetCheckedOnline to increase awareness may be beneficial.

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