

BC's digital STBBI testing service - GetCheckedOnline is improving access to testing for some, but not all, equityowed groups where it is available outside of Vancouver





Why is this important?

Digital interventions for sexually transmitted and blood-borne infections (STBBI) testing might replicate or create new inequities in access. While GetCheckedOnline (GCO) – a digital service for STBBI testing in British Columbia (BC) – has been shown to improve testing access in the province, assessing the equity of its outcomes is essential to ensure service appropriateness and accessibility.

What did we find?

We recruited a sample of 1,658 individuals. We observed high participation of individuals from groups known to experience increased barriers to accessing STBBI testing (for example, 2S/LGBTQIA+ and Indigenous people).

What did we do?

During the summer of 2022, we conducted an online and in-person survey in communities where GCO has expanded outside of Vancouver. We evaluated differences in awareness and use according to age, race/ethnicity, gender and sexual identities, educational attainment, and income.

- More likely to have known/used GCO were:
- People of Colour
 - Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and other non-heterosexual people - Transgender people
- Less likely to have known/used GCO were those: - Younger than 25 or older than 38 years of age - With an annual income <\$20,000
- We found mixed results in some comparisons: - Indigenous people were more likely to have known GCO than those only identifying as White, but not more likely to use it. - Women had similar awareness of GCO as men but were less



UBC

A health equity analysis of awareness and use of

GetCheckedOnline in communities outside Vancouver, BC

Rodrigo A. Sierra-Rosales^{1,2}, Aidan Ablona², Hsiu-Ju Chang², Devon Haag², Heather Pedersen², Cathy Worthington³, Daniel Grace⁴, Rod Knight⁵, Devon Grayson¹, Mark Gilbert^{1,2}. ¹ University of British Columbia, Vancouver; ² British Columbia Centre for Disease Control, Vancouver; ³ University of Victoria, Victoria; ⁴ University of Toronto, Toronto. ⁵ Université de Montréal, Montréal.





Acknowledgements & Conflicts of Interest: This study was funded by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (FRN: #CTW-1553878). We are thankful for the contribution of our Community Advisory Board, ANKORS and ASK Wellness Society. This study was conducted on the traditional, ancestral, and unceeded territory of the Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc people, ?adam of Ktunaxa Nation, Nisga'a Nation, Kwantlen Nation, Katzie Nations, and Lkwungen People (Songhees and Esquimalt Nations). The authors have no conflicts of interest to disclose.