

### Supplementary Material

#### **Development and acceptability of a digital tool for promoting syphilis testing in Australian general practice: qualitative study using the Theoretical Framework of Acceptability**

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## Supplementary material file S1

# Development and acceptability of a digital tool for promoting syphilis testing in Australian general practice: qualitative study using the Theoretical Framework of Acceptability

Infographic about FHT-syphilis provided to general practices with existing access to Future Health Today

### INFECTIOUS SYPHILIS – IDENTIFYING AT RISK PATIENTS FOR TESTING

#### THE PROBLEM

Syphilis causes significant harms in Australia.

During 2011-2020 infectious syphilis rates increased >300% in men and women and 58 congenital syphilis cases were diagnosed.<sup>1</sup>

Timely diagnosis and management is crucial to reducing transmission and harms.

Australian STI guidelines<sup>2</sup> recommend:

- Syphilis and HIV testing with all STI testing
- Syphilis testing at first antenatal visit and repeat syphilis testing early third trimester for women at high infection risk

Infectious syphilis cases in Australia 2011-2020



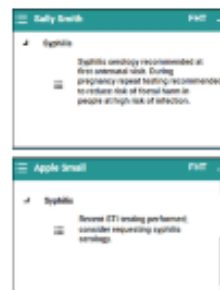
#### FUTURE HEALTH TODAY - SYPHILIS MODULE

**Intention:** To increase syphilis testing among at risk patients

**Recommends syphilis testing for:**

1. **Currently pregnant women** who have not had a syphilis test recorded during pregnancy or who had a syphilis test >4 months ago
2. **People recently tested for STI or HIV but not syphilis (past 12 months)**

Links to Australian STI guidelines and patient fact sheets.



#### THE BENEFIT

Identify patients for syphilis testing in line with Australian guidelines

Encourage discussion about sexual risk and recall of at-risk patients

Potential for increased syphilis testing, timely diagnosis and harm reduction

#### References

1. Kirby Institute. HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in Australia: annual surveillance report 2021. <https://kirby.uconn.edu.au/>

2. Ong JJ et al. (2023) Sexual Health, 29(1), 1-8. doi:10.1071/SH22134

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