

2016 CHLAMYDIA SCREENING IN WOMEN TIP SHEET

Chlamydia Facts

- Chlamydia is the most common bacterial STD in the US with approximately 3 million new cases each year
- According to the CDC, 5% - 15% of women of reproductive age are infected with Chlamydia
- Undiagnosed Chlamydia causes infertility in approximately 24,000 women each year
- Patients are usually asymptomatic
- Untreated Chlamydia can lead to infertility
- Antibiotic treatment cures Chlamydia
- Pelvic exam is NOT needed for diagnosis
- Diagnosis is easy and non-invasive with urine testing
- Urine screening is non-threatening, accurate and can be collected in your office
- The CDC estimates that every dollar spent on Chlamydia testing and treatment saves \$12 in complications arising from untreated chlamydia

Who should be tested?

- Sexually active women between 16 to 24 years old
- Young women seeking a pregnancy test
- Young women seeking contraceptives
- Young women who give a vague sexual history
- Young women with a history of sexual assault or abuse

Provider and Staff Tips to Improve Screening Rates

- Add Chlamydia screening as an option to your standard lab screenings
- Perform an annual Chlamydia screening test for all sexually active females 16 to 24 years old to prevent serious infections and lifelong gynecological problems
- Educate patients regarding potential complications of undiagnosed and untreated infections and offer educational resources to your patients (The CDC has quality patient directed information on the website at www.cdc.gov)
- Take a confidential sexual history with adolescent patients and reinforce confidentially with the teen within state limits
- Patients in the denominator include women who have had a pregnancy test in the emergency room or preoperatively or who have had a pregnancy test by a dermatologist prior to starting treatment for acne

Chlamydia screening is a HEDIS metrics:

Denominator: Women ages 16 to 24 years old who were identified as being sexually active

Numerator: At least one chlamydia test during the measurement year (annual screening)

Sexually active: Two methods identify sexually active women:

1. *Claim/encounter data.* Members who had a claim or encounter indicating sexual activity during the measurement year. A code from any of the following meets criteria:
2. *Pharmacy data.* Members who were dispensed prescription contraceptives

Exclusions Two methods for exclusions:

1. A pregnancy test during the measurement year **and** a prescription for isotretinoin on the date of the pregnancy test or the 6 days after the pregnancy test.
2. A pregnancy test during the measurement year **and** an x-ray on the date of the pregnancy test or the 6 days after the pregnancy test.

Common Laboratory Billing Codes Accepted by HEDIS: CPT: 87110; 87270; 87320; 87490; 97491; 87492; & 87810