

Re-enforcing Chlamydia Screenings for most-at-risk Females

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Introduction

- Chlamydia is the most common STI in the United States
- Often times, chlamydia is asymptomatic
- Left untreated, it may cause serious health concerns with the reproductive system
- Most-at-risk females are between the ages 14-25
- The CDC recommends that most-at-risk females be screened yearly
- According to CDC, Phoenix recorded rate of chlamydia is 4.78%



Background

- Chlamydia screening audit was pulled in June 2014
- Females
- Born between 1/1/1989 & 12/31/1999
- Visitors to WHC between 1/1/2014 & 3/31/2014
 - 171 patients
 - 34 patients screened during visit
 - **20% screening rate**
- WHY?

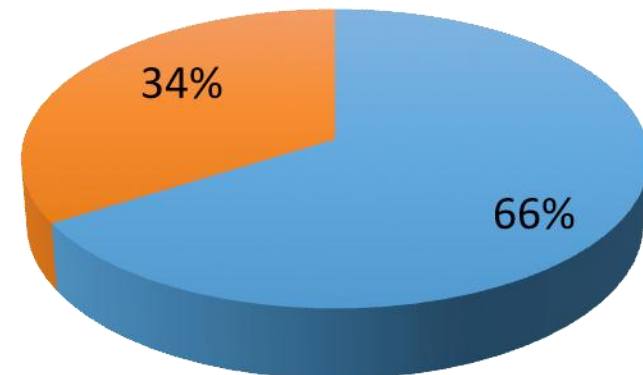


Methodology & Results

- Week 1
- Checked patient's charts for screening within yearly period
- 171 patients
 - 58 were not screened, including 1 patient refusal
- **66% screening rate**

Original Chlamydia Audit

■ Screened ■ Not Screened

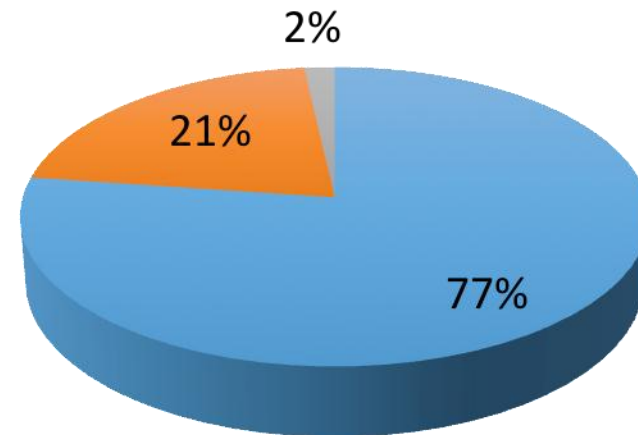


Methodology & Results

- Week 2
- Checked patient's charts for visit type
- 171 patients
 - 113 screened
 - 58 not screened
 - 44 provider visits
 - 12 lab visits
 - 1 mental health visit
 - 1 patient refusal
- **66% screening rate**

Patients not screened

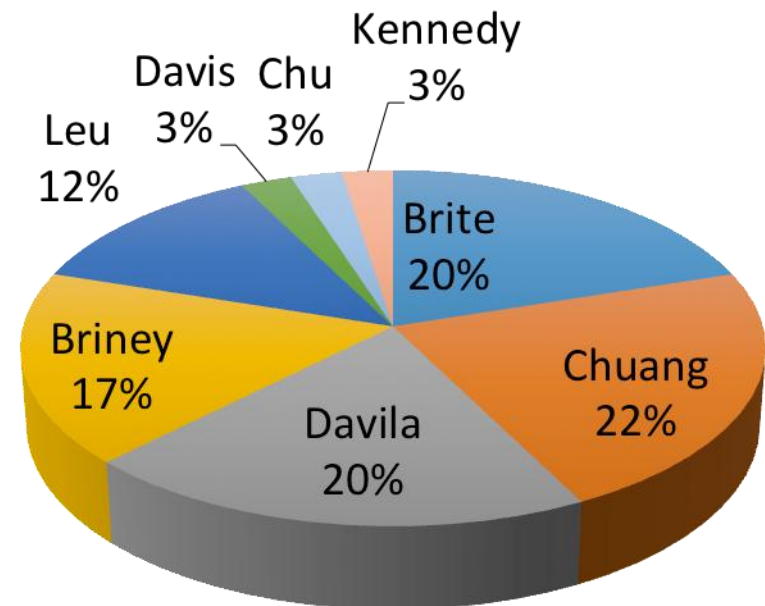
■ Provider ■ Lab ■ Mental Health



Methodology & Results

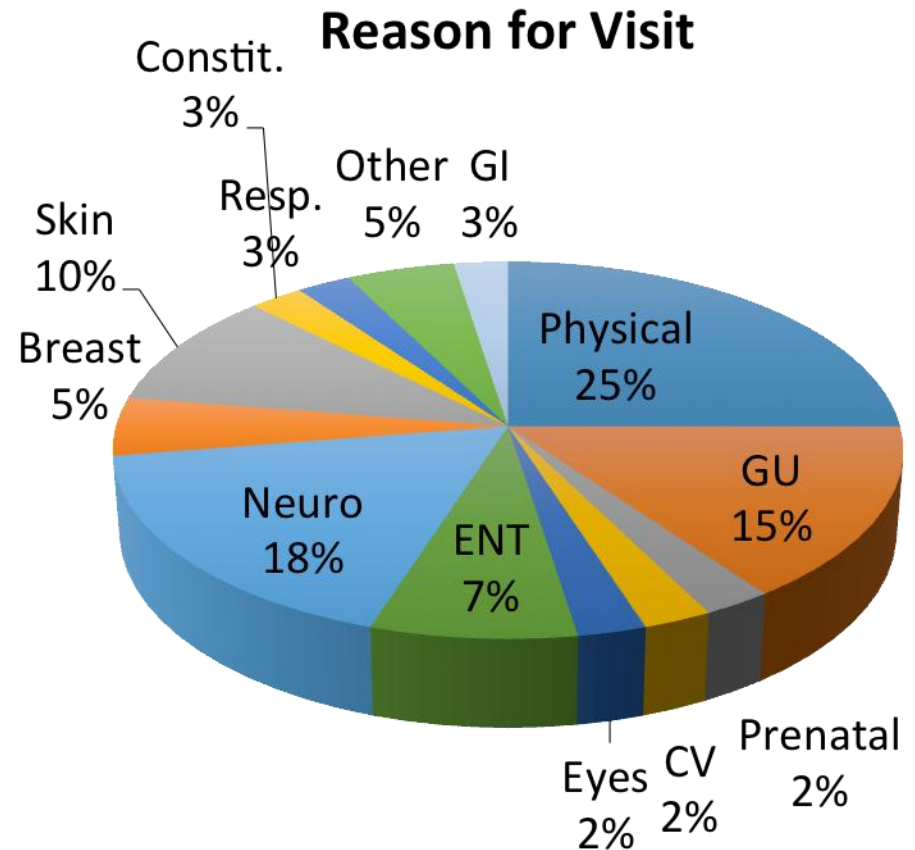
- Week 3 & 4
- Checked patient's charts for providers seen during visit

Providers Seen



Methodology & Results

- Week 3 & 4
- Checked patient's charts for reason for visit

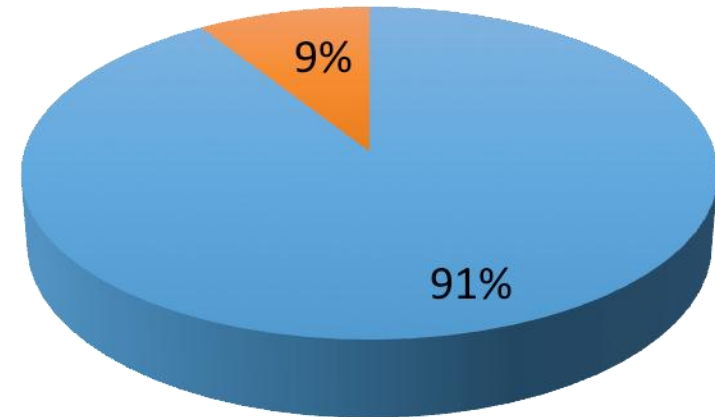


Methodology & Results

- Week 5
- Prenatal audit
 - All ages
 - Prenatal visits between 7/7/2014 & 8/1/2014
 - 22 patients
- **91% screening rate**

Prenatal visits

■ Screened ■ Not Screened

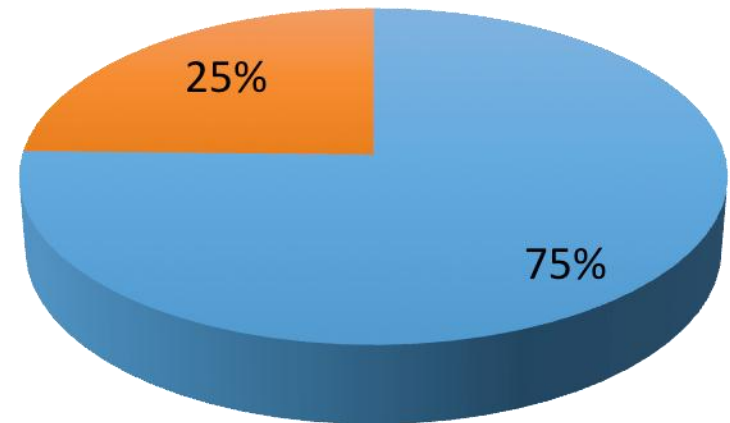


Methodology & Results

- Week 6
- New chlamydia audit
 - Females
 - Born between 1/1/1989 & 12/31/1999
 - Visitors to WHC between 7/7/2014 & 8/8/2014
 - 74 patients
 - 1 patient refusal
- **75% screening rate**

Newest Chlamydia Audit

■ Screened ■ Not screened



Discussion

- Original audit screening rate 20%
- After re-evaluation 66%
- Most recent audit 75%
- Screenings are important because chlamydia infection rates are rising yearly



Recommendations

- Make sure the most-at-risk females are screened
- Discuss protocol for collecting samples between medical staff and providers
- Regularly compile audits and evaluate results
- Educate the public



Conclusion

- Overall screening rates have increased
- Still room for improvement
- Screenings are important to reduce the spread of infection
- To promote overall health of the community, WHC should continue to conduct routine chlamydia screenings

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