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

- 34% Screened
- 66% 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
Methodology & Results

• Week 3 & 4
• Checked patient’s charts for providers seen during visit
Methodology & Results

• Week 3 & 4
• Checked patient’s charts for reason for visit

![Reason for Visit Pie Chart]

- Physical: 25%
- GU: 15%
- Neuro: 18%
- ENT: 7%
- Eyes: 2%
- CV: 2%
- Prenatal: 2%
- Other: 5%
- GI: 3%
- Resp: 3%
- Skin: 10%
- Breast: 5%
- Constit: 3%
Methodology & Results

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