Chlamydia screening in women

Because of advances in research and technology, early detection and treatment of chlamydia trachomatis (chlamydia) is cost effective and can help prevent adverse health and social consequences of untreated chlamydia infections such as pelvic inflammatory disease and infertility. A major obstacle to detecting chlamydia infection is that those at risk neither have symptoms nor are aware of the likelihood of infection. Thus, screening for chlamydia, the most common bacterial sexually transmitted disease in the U.S., is suggested for women 16–24 years of age who are sexually active.²

**Measure**
Women 16–24 years of age who have been identified as presumed sexually active and who have had at least one test for chlamydia during the measurement year³

**Exclusions**
Women who had a pregnancy test followed within seven days by either a prescription for Accutane (isotretinoin) or an x-ray

**Women who should be tested include**
Those who are sexually active and 25 years old or younger; those who are seeking a pregnancy test, birth control, STD testing, or gynecological visit; and those who give a vague sexual history or history of sexual assault or abuse

**Patient medical record should include**
The date and place of the patient’s most recent screening

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¹ HEDIS is a registered trademark of the National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA).
³ Peter Bach et al. HEDIS 2014 Technical Specifications for Health Plans (National Committee for Quality Assurance 2013), 88–90