



Chlamydia Screening in Women (CHL)

What is the Chlamydia Screening in Women measure?

Chlamydia screening in women is a measurement consisting of the percentage of women 16–24 years of age who were identified as sexually active and who had at least one test for chlamydia during the measurement year.

Why is this measure important?

Chlamydia can be contracted by any unprotected sexual activity with an infected individual. It is the most often reported sexually transmitted bacterial infection in the United States. Most people will not experience any symptoms. However, left untreated, chlamydia can lead to life-long adverse health concerns. This includes infertility, pelvic inflammatory disease, and a higher risk of becoming infected with HIV. There is also potential for negative impacts on expecting women and their newborns. The screening can be conducted via a urine sample and can aid in early detection and treatment.

How can you help?

It is important that you remain abreast of the dates for annual well-care visits. Creating alerts in your care management system for well-care visits coming due will assist care management teams in coordinating appointments with members and/or their caregivers. It may be necessary to assess previous and potential barriers and effectively plan, with members and families, to ensure there are no gaps in visits. Educating both parties about the adverse health possibilities may also prove beneficial. Care management team members are strongly encouraged to attend well-care visits with child and caregiver. Whenever a team member is unable to attend, they must follow up immediately after the visit.

References:

- Please visit <https://www.ncqa.org/hedis/measures/chlamydia-screening-in-women/> for more information about chlamydia screening in women.
- Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 2014. “Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Chlamydia- CDC Fact Sheet.” <http://www.cdc.gov/std/chlamydia/STDFact-chlamydia-detailed.htm>.