



Evidence-Based Strategies

Indicator 18: Reduce the incidence rate of *Chlamydia trachomatis* to 705.2 per 100,000 by 2020.

Strategy 1	Increase awareness of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and demand for STD testing.
Evidence Base	Alaska’s <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> (CT) case reports and rates have increased since reporting began in 1996. Alaska has ranked first or second in the nation for CT rates since 2000. Chlamydia is the most commonly reported notifiable disease in the U. S. In 2012, CDC reported the highest ever number of reported chlamydial infections. Cases and rates of chlamydial infections in females have increased each year. Overall rates in males are about one-half of the rates in females. CDC reports that lower rates in men may suggest that many of the sex partners of women with chlamydia are not receiving a diagnosis of chlamydia or being reported as having CT.
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CDC – Chlamydia: http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats12/chlamydia.htm
Strategy 2	Increase the identification, testing, and treatment of sexual partners of individuals infected with <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>.
Evidence Base	Partner Services, the elicitation and confidential notification of sexual partners, is essential in preventing and controlling sexually transmitted diseases, including CT. The use of public health resources to identify infected persons, elicit and notify their partners of their possible exposure, and provide infected persons and their partners linkage to medical care and STD prevention services results in the following: 1) prevention of clinical disease; 2) decreased complication from infection; and 3) reduced STD/HIV transmission.
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CDC – Partner Services: http://www.cdc.gov/std/program/partners.htm ▪ CDC – MMWR Recommendations: http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5709a1.htm#How_These_Recommendations_Differ_from_Previous_Partner_Services_Guidelines
Strategy 3	Increase annual Chlamydia screening of sexually active women age 25 years and younger and older women with risk factors.
Evidence Base	The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends routine Chlamydia screening for all sexually active females age 25 and younger annually, and for older females who report risk factors for STD, as one of the top Chlamydia prevention and control strategies. Screening programs reduce both the prevalence of chlamydia infection and rates of pelvic inflammatory disease. This screening recommendation follows published federal agency and

medical professional organizations' clinical guidelines.

Sources

- CDC – Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment/2010/specialpops.htm>