Opportunistic Screening in General Practice for Chlamydia Trachomatis in Young Men

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Opportunistic Screening in General Practice for Chlamydia trachomatis in Young Men

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Background

• Little information available regarding the prevalence of genital Chlamydia trachomatis in young MEN in the general population.

• Community based rate of infection is estimated at 4.6% - over-representation of high-risk groups?¹

Aims

1. Provide information on the prevalence of Chlamydia infection in young men presenting to General Practitioners

2. Assess behavioural factors associated with having the disease

3. Assess GP management of patients testing positive

Methods

Males 15-29 yrs presenting to GP FOR ANY REASON SYMPTOMATIC OR ASYMPTOMATIC

Informed consent

Brief questionnaire¹ + urine sample collection for Chlamydia testing (PCR)

# of patients approached but refusing (with reasons if given)

Positive

Management by GP. GP phoned to answer questions on management

Negative

No further data collected from the GP

Results

1. Chlamydia prevalence and behavioural factors:

• 386/401 met inclusion criteria

• AGE (mean (SD)) = 23.3 (3.9) yr.

• 373/386 urine PCR results available.

Prevalence of Chlamydia = 3.8% (95% CI 2.1 to 6.2)

Results cont...

2. GP follow-up of positive cases:

• 13/14 contacted by GP

• 11 attended follow up consultation

Table 1. Summary of GP management of positive Chlamydia cases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management</th>
<th>GP phoned to answer questions on management</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>No further data collected from the GP</td>
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</table>

Discussion and implications for practice

• Prevalence of Chlamydia lower than previous report

• Prevalence of self reported “risky” behaviours high.

• Little relationship between self reported sexual behaviour/symptoms and Chlamydia (but small n).

• Offer screening for all individuals??

References
