







MANAGED BY HOME STATE HEALTH

Chlamydia Screening in Women (CHL)

What We Measure:

Measure evaluates 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.

Sexually active is defined as any patient who:

- Had a pregnancy test
- Had any other STD testing completed
- Had a prescription filled for contraceptives

Why It Matters:

Chlamydia is the most commonly reported bacterial sexually transmitted disease in the United States. It occurs most often among adolescent and young adult females.

Untreated chlamydia infections can lead to serious and irreversible complications, including pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), infertility and increased risk of becoming infected with HIV.

Treatment

Treating infected patients prevents sexual transmission of the infection. In addition, treating all sexual partners of those testing positive for chlamydia can prevent reinfection. Treating pregnant women usually prevents transmission of C. trachomatis to infants during birth.

Lines of Business Affected: ● Medicaid, ● Marketplace



Recommended Regimes

Azithromycin 1 g orally in a single dose OR Doxycycline 100 mg orally twice a day for 7 days

Special Considerations

Pregnancy

Testing

Nucleic acid amplification tests (NAAT) are highly accurate from any site or method (Urine, ThinPrep)

Chlamydia screening can be performed through a urine test. Offer this as an option for your patients.



Tips and Best Practices to close Chlamydia Care Gap

- Offer chlamydia screening to be performed through a urine test.
- Add chlamydia screening as a standard lab for women 16-24 years old. Use well-child exams and well-women exams for this purpose.
- Place chlamydia swab next to Pap test or pregnancy detection materials.
- Meet with teens and your adults separately from their parents to allow for open conversation.
- Advise patients during wellness visits or when they are seen for birth control to get screened for chlamydia.

Patient Education:

- Provide education to patients on chlamydia.
- Educate patients on the importance of using latex condoms during intercourse which can reduce the risks of getting chlamydia.
- Advise patients that if they or their partner are experiencing symptoms of chlamydia, to see a health care provider for testing and treatment as appropriate.
- Educate patients that are sexually active, of the importance of STI (Sexually Transmitted Infection) testing for them and their partner.
- Inform patients that chlamydia can be cured with the right treatment.

Best Practices and Measure Tip

- Consider an Opt-Out Screening program.
 Find information including patient
 and provider tips and education at the
 National Chlamydia Coalition.
- Chlamydia screening may not be captured via claims if the service is performed and billed under prenatal and postpartum global billing.
- Note should indicate the date the test was performed and the result or finding.

Codes are paid for Home State and Ambetter patients.

BILL CPT CODES: 87110, 87270, 87320, 87490-87492, 87810, 0353U

Please note the following STI codes will not close the CHL gap:

87591 Detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Neisseria gonorrhoeae, amplified probe technique

87661 Detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Trichomonas vaginalis, amplified probe technique

87801 Detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), **multiple** organisms, amplified probe(s) technique

If you need help locating a health care provider or feel that your patient could benefit from Care Management Services, please call to speak with our staff.

Contact Provider Partnership:

HomeStateHealth.com	Home State: 1-855-694-4663 / TTY: 711
HomeStateHealth.com	Show Me Healthy Kids: 1-877-236-1020 / TTY: 711
Ambetter.HomeStateHealth.com	Ambetter: 1-855-650-3789 TTY: 1-877-250-6113
Wellcare.com	Wellcare: MAPD 1-833-444-9088 / D-SNP: 1-833-444-9089 / TTY: 711
Wellcare.com/en/Missouri	Wellcare By Allwell: MAPD 1-855-766-1452 / D-SNP: 1-833-298-3361 / TTY:711