

Chlamydia Screening in Women

Learn how to improve your Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS®) rates by using this tip sheet about the Chlamydia Screening in Women measure, best practices and more resources.

Percentage of female patients ages 16–24 who were identified as sexually active and had at least one test to screen for chlamydia during the measurement year

LOB
Commercial
Medicaid

HEDIS
2024

Collection Method
Claim/Encounter Data

Compliance

Percentage of female patients ages 16–24 who were identified as sexually active and had at least one test to screen for chlamydia during the measurement year

Best Practices

- In assessing sexually active female patients ages 16-24 years, consider standard orders for chlamydia urine testing as part of the office visit.
- According to the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), pediatric patients should be assessed for risk of chlamydia infection.
- Lab results for chlamydia screening can be accepted as supplemental data, reducing the need for some chart review.
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends self-obtained vaginal specimens for asymptomatic females.
- Chlamydia screening may not be captured via claims if the service is performed and billed under prenatal and postpartum global billing. Chlamydia screening can be captured as supplemental lab data using our Data Exchange Program.

For More information and Best Practices:

<https://www.cdc.gov/sti/testing>

<https://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment-guidelines/chlamydia.htm>

https://www.ncqa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/20071200_HEDIS_Improving_Chlamydia_Screening.pdf

Learn more about EPIC workflow by following:
<https://uhcommunity.uhhospitals.org/UHAccountableCareOrganization/EPIC%20%20Quick%20Tips/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

Event/diagnosis

- Identify members who are sexually active. Two methods identify sexually active women: pharmacy data and claim/encounter data. The organization must use both methods to identify the eligible population; however, a patient only needs to be identified in one method to be eligible for the measure.
 - Claim/encounter data. Members who had a claim or encounter indicating sexual activity during the measurement year. Any of the following meets criteria.
 - Diagnoses/Procedures Indicating Sexual Activity Value Set. Do not include laboratory claims (claims with POS code 81).
 - Pregnancy Tests Value Set.
 - Pharmacy data. Members who were dispensed prescription contraceptives during the measurement year

Contraceptive Medications

Description	Prescription
Contraceptives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desogestrel-ethinyl estradiol • Dienogest-estradiol (multiphasic) • Drospirenone-ethinyl estradiol • Drospirenone-ethinyl estradiol-levomefolate (biphasic) • Ethinyl estradiol-ethynodiol • Ethinyl estradiol-etonogestrel • Ethinyl estradiol-levonorgestrel • Ethinyl estradiol-norelgestromin • Ethinyl estradiol-norethindrone • Ethinyl estradiol-norgestimate • Ethinyl estradiol-norgestrel • Etonogestrel • Levonorgestrel • Medroxyprogesterone • Norethindrone
Diaphragm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diaphragm
Spermicide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonoxynol 9

- Remove members who meet either of the following:
 - A pregnancy test during the measurement year and a prescription for isotretinoin on the date of the pregnancy test or 6 days after the pregnancy test.
 - A pregnancy test during the measurement year and an x-ray on the date of the pregnancy test or 6 days after the pregnancy test.

Exclusion	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members in hospice or using hospice services • Members who died 	Any time during the measurement year