

One in a series of tip sheets that look at key Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set measures, commonly referred to as HEDIS® measures.

Chlamydia Screening in Women (CHL)

Effectiveness of Care HEDIS® Measure*

HEDIS measure description

The percentage of women identified as sexually active who had at least one test for chlamydia during the measurement year.

Measure population (denominator)

Women ages 16 to 24 years of age who were identified through pharmacy or claims data as being sexually active (e.g., dispensed prescription contraceptives during the measurement year).

Measure compliance (numerator)

At least one test for chlamydia during the measurement year.

Did you know?

- Chlamydia is the most commonly reported bacterial sexually transmitted disease in the United States.
- Chlamydia occurs most often among adolescent and young adult females.
- Most chlamydia infections in women and men are asymptomatic. This results in delayed medical care and treatment.
- Untreated chlamydia infections can lead to serious and irreversible complications. This includes pelvic inflammatory disease, infertility and increased risk of becoming infected with HIV.

Exclusions

- A pregnancy test during the measurement year and a prescription for isotretinoin (retinoid) on the date of the pregnancy test or the six days after the pregnancy test.
- A pregnancy test during the measurement year and an x-ray on the date of the pregnancy test or the six days after the pregnancy test.
- Members in hospice or using hospice services anytime during the measurement year.
- Members deceased during measurement year.

This measure applies to commercial members only.

Helpful HEDIS hints

- Take a sexual history of all teens.
- Adopt a no-missed-opportunity strategy by using any visit to screen female patients who may be sexually active.
- **Screen** for chlamydia annually. You can screen for chlamydia using a urine sample or direct sample (usually from the cervix).
- Educate young women that infection is often asymptomatic. Untreated chlamydia can result in infertility, ectopic pregnancy, passing the infection to the babies during pregnancy and infecting their partners.
- Keep in mind that antibiotics treat chlamydia.
- When taking a sexual history:
 - **Set** expectations for the visit, including private time with the teen.
 - **Reinforce** confidentiality with the teen within state requirements.
 - Avoid making assumptions or being judgmental.

Tips for coding

• Common laboratory billing codes accepted by HEDIS include the following:

CPT** codes	
87110	87270
87320	87490
87810	87491
87492	

Resources

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2022. "Chlamydia CDC Basic Fact Sheet." cdc.gov/std/chlamydia/stdfact-chlamydia.htm
- 2. National Chlamydia Coalition (NCC). 2021. "Chlamydia Testing." chlamydiacoalition.org/chlamydia-101/chlamydia-testing
- 3. Meyers, D.S., H. Halvorson, S. Luckhaupt. 2007. "Screening for Chlamydial Infection: An Evidence Update for the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force." Ann Intern Med 147(2):135–42. acpjournals.org/doi/10.7326/0003-4819-147-2-200707170-00173

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