

Roadmap for the Prevention and Control of Rising Rates of Chlamydia (CT), Gonorrhea (GC) and Syphilis

Implementing these strategies...

Enhance STD surveillance

Assess population burden, determinants, STD trends and related outcomes/sequelae among adolescents and young adults, MSM, and pregnant women

Detect urgent STD threats related to antibiotic resistance and other emerging issues

Promote cost-effective STD interventions (e.g., outbreak investigations, testing and treatment, partner services, linkage to care)

Provide program guidance and quality improvement methods to support effective STD interventions

Translate science into laboratory, clinical and prevention practice through guidelines and recommendations

Strengthen Disease Intervention Specialist (DIS) capacity to identify at-risk populations that are not receiving STD prevention or healthcare services and link them to STD preventive services

Strengthen outbreak response capacity

Increase uptake of CDC screening and treatment recommendations

Establish active partnerships with healthcare, community-based organizations, and key stakeholders to increase the number of people receiving quality STD clinical services

Address barriers to confidentiality, billing and reimbursement of recommended STD services

Strengthen the evidence for STD prevention and control

Enhance grantees capacity to conduct data-driven reviews to improve resource allocation and decision making

Develop efficient and cost-effective STD prevention and control interventions based on current epidemiologic context

By...

Using existing data sources, including electronic health records (EHR), administrative, laboratory and social media

Enhancing case reports to monitor clinical and epidemiologic factors and outcomes

Using advanced molecular techniques to detect and enhance outbreak response and monitor GC antimicrobial resistance

Identifying emerging trends in STD risk behaviors impacting STD transmission

Developing tools and resources that improve health department and healthcare setting efficiency in providing education, training and quality assurance for STD screening, treatment, partner services and prevention messages

Supporting innovative models to expand access to STD services for at-risk populations through express testing sites

Expanding reach of STD clinical prevention training centers through telemedicine, online training, etc.

Developing EHR clinical decision support tools and resources to improve screening, treatment, clinical management and partner services per national STD guidelines

Establishing DIS certification, including core competencies, to improve the quality and impact of disease intervention (e.g., partner services, patient navigation, provider and community education, and outbreak response)

Describing transmission dynamics and cost-effective strategies to identify high impact prevention services

Understanding the role of other biomedical interventions (e.g., HIV prevention, long acting reversible contraception) on STD transmission

Promoting the development of vaccines, therapeutics and point-of-care diagnostic tests

To...

Prevent threats of emerging antibiotic-resistant GC and congenital syphilis

Increase access to **quality STD clinical preventive services***

Increase the number of at-risk persons **who are screened for syphilis, GC and CT** as recommended by CDC

Increase the number of persons diagnosed with STDs **who receive timely and recommended treatment**

Increase the number of partners of persons diagnosed with STDs **who are tested, treated and linked to appropriate care**

Improve integration of STD preventive services into primary health care

Increase community and provider knowledge of comprehensive STD prevention, treatment, epidemiology, and effective policies and interventions

Improve program efficiency to increase impact

Which would...

Eliminate congenital syphilis

Prevent primary and secondary syphilis

Prevent antibiotic-resistant GC

Prevent STD-related PID, ectopic pregnancy, and infertility

Ultimately

Protecting people and helping them live safer, healthier lives

*For Young Adults:

- Screen for CT and GC,
- Treat patient, and
- Offer treatment to partners through EPT or BYOP.

Goal: Prevent adverse reproductive health outcomes caused by STDs.

For Pregnant Women:

- Screen for syphilis, GC and CT,
- Treat patient; and
- Offer partner services. (Conduct DIS investigation for syphilis cases of pregnant females.)

Goal: Eliminate congenital syphilis and adverse birth outcomes related to CT and GC.

For MSM:

- Integrate screening for syphilis, screening for GC and CT (urethral, rectal and pharyngeal), and treatment into comprehensive sexual health services, and
- Offer BYOP.
- Implement express services to facilitate testing every 3-6 months for high-risk persons.

Goal: Improve men's health.