Rates of reported chlamydia infections in the U.S. have risen steadily for the past 10 years. Women bear a disproportionate burden of negative health consequences of undiagnosed and untreated chlamydia, including pelvic inflammatory disease and infertility. **Major public health and medical societies are aligned** in their recommendations on screening.

**CDC**

All sexually active women younger than 25 years should be tested for chlamydia every year.

**USPSTF**

Screen for chlamydia in all sexually active women age 24 years and younger and in women age 25 years and older who are at increased risk.

**AAFP**

Screen women 24 years and younger, and older women at increased risk.

**AAP**

Annual chlamydia screening of all sexually experienced females younger than 25 years.

**ACOG**

Screen women 24 years and younger, and older women at increased risk.

The **STI National Plan** from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services outlines an ambitious goal—increase chlamydia screening in sexually active females aged 16–24 years by 13% by 2025 and 30% by 2030. Screening as recommended by the guidelines is one step in achieving that goal.

Learn more at chlamydiacoalition.org/opt-out-screening