

Chlamydia

Screening

**Follow the Guidelines
Know the Goals**

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