



Chlamydia Screening in Women (CHL)

CHL Measure Description¹

The percentage of women 16–24 years of age who were identified as sexually active and who had at least one test for chlamydia during the measurement year.

Why is CHL Important?¹

Chlamydia is the most reported bacterial sexually transmitted disease in the United States. It occurs most often among adolescent and young adult females. Untreated chlamydia infections can lead to serious and irreversible complications. This includes pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), infertility and increased risk of becoming infected with HIV.

Screening is important, as approximately 75% of chlamydia infections in women and 95% of infections in men are asymptomatic. This results in delayed medical care and treatment.

Best Practices

- ✓ Educate patient on chlamydia and the importance of screening.
- ✓ Consider using a urine test as first option for screening all women ages 16 to 24.
- ✓ Screening should occur whether symptoms are occurring and should occur at any visit where oral contraceptives, STDs, or urinary symptoms are discussed.
- ✓ Screen patients who use birth control.
- ✓ Talk about screening guidelines during annual checkups or other exams.

Numerator Compliance²

At least one chlamydia test during the measurement year.

Numerator Codes²

Refer to HEDIS Numerator Codes Dashboard on the Trillium HEDIS Resources website.

Data Collection Method²

Administrative (Claims)



Trillium Percentages/NCQA National Averages¹

CHL	Calendar Year	Trillium	NCQA National Average
Chlamydia Screening Rate (Total Rate)	2022	53.5	55.8
	2021	57.3	55.3

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¹ Source: ncqa.org/hedis/measures

² Source: HEDIS MY 2024 Tech Specs Manual Vol. 2