

Healthy People 2020 Summary of Objectives

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Number	Objective Short Title
STD-1	Chlamydia
STD-2	Chlamydia among females
STD-3	Annual screening for genital Chlamydia by Medicaid
STD-4	Annual screening for genital Chlamydia by insurance plans
STD-5	Pelvic inflammatory disease
STD-6	Gonorrhea
STD-7	Primary and secondary syphilis
STD-8	Congenital syphilis
STD-9	Human papillomavirus infection
STD-10	Genital herpes

Topic Area: Sexually Transmitted Diseases

STD–1: Reduce the proportion of adolescents and young adults with Chlamydia trachomatis infections.

STD–1.1 Among females aged 15 to 24 years attending family planning clinics.

Target: 6.7 percent.

Baseline: In 2008, 7.4 percent of females aged 15 to 24 years who attended family planning clinics in the past 12 months tested positive for Chlamydia trachomatis infections.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: STD Surveillance System (STDSS), CDC, NCHHSTP.

STD–1.2 Among females aged 24 years and under enrolled in a National Job Training Program.

Target: 11.5 percent.

Baseline: In 2008, 12.8 percent of females aged 24 years and under who enrolled in a National Job Training Program in the past 12 months tested positive for Chlamydia trachomatis infections.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: STD Surveillance System (STDSS), CDC, NCHHSTP; National Job Training Program.

STD–1.3 Among males aged 24 years and under enrolled in a National Job Training Program.

Target: 6.3 percent.

Baseline: In 2008, 7.0 percent of males aged 24 years and under who enrolled in a National Job Training Program in the past 12 months tested positive for Chlamydia trachomatis infections.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data sources: STD Surveillance System (STDSS), CDC, NCHHSTP; National Job Training Program.

STD–2: (Developmental) Reduce Chlamydia rates among females aged 15 to 44 years.

Potential data source: STD Surveillance System (STDSS), CDC, NCHHSTP.

STD–3: Increase the proportion of sexually active females aged 24 years and under enrolled in Medicaid plans who are screened for genital Chlamydia infections during the measurement year.

STD–3.1 Females aged 16 to 20 years.

Target: 74.4 percent.

Baseline: As reported in 2008, 52.7 percent of sexually active females aged 16 to 20 years enrolled in Medicaid plans were screened for genital Chlamydia infections during the measurement year.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS), National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA).

STD–3.2 Females aged 21 to 24 years.

Target: 80.0 percent.

Baseline: 59.4 percent of sexually active females aged 21 to 24 years enrolled in Medicaid plans were screened for genital Chlamydia infections during the measurement year, as reported in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS), National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA).

STD–4: Increase the proportion of sexually active females aged 24 years and under enrolled in commercial health insurance plans who are screened for genital Chlamydia infections during the measurement year.

STD–4.1 Females aged 16 to 20 years.

Target: 65.9 percent.

Baseline: As reported in 2008, 40.1 percent of sexually active females aged 16 to 20 years enrolled in commercial health insurance plans were screened for genital Chlamydia infections during the measurement year.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS), National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA).

STD–4.2 Females aged 21 to 24 years.

Target: 78.3 percent.

Baseline: As reported in 2008, 43.5 percent of sexually active females aged 21 to 24 years enrolled in commercial health insurance plans were screened for genital Chlamydia infections during the measurement year.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS), National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA).

STD–5: Reduce the proportion of females aged 15 to 44 years who have ever required treatment for pelvic inflammatory disease (PID).

Target: 3.59 percent.

Baseline: In 2006–08, 3.99 percent of females aged 15 to 44 years reported that they had ever required treatment for pelvic inflammatory disease (PID).

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), CDC, NCHS.

STD–6: Reduce gonorrhea rates.

STD–6.1 Females aged 15 to 44 years.

Target: 257 new cases per 100,000 population.

Baseline: 285 new cases of gonorrhea per 100,000 females aged 15 to 44 years were reported in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: STD Surveillance System (STDSS), CDC, NCHHSTP.

STD–6.2 Males aged 15 to 44 years.

Target: 198 new cases per 100,000 population.

Baseline: 220 new cases of gonorrhea per 100,000 males aged 15 to 44 years were reported in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: STD Surveillance System (STDSS), CDC, NCHHSTP.

STD–7: Reduce sustained domestic transmission of primary and secondary syphilis.

STD–7.1 Among females.

Target: 1.4 new cases per 100,000 population.

Baseline: 1.5 new cases of primary and secondary syphilis per 100,000 females were reported in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: STD Surveillance System (STDSS), CDC, NCHHSTP.

STD–7.2 Among males.

Target: 6.8 new cases per 100,000 population.

Baseline: 7.6 new cases of primary and secondary syphilis per 100,000 males were reported in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: STD Surveillance System (STDSS), CDC, NCHHSTP.

STD–8: Reduce congenital syphilis.

Target: 9.1 new cases per 100,000 live births.

Baseline: 10.1 new cases of congenital syphilis per 100,000 live births were reported in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: STD Surveillance System (STDSS), CDC, NCHHSTP.

STD–9: (Developmental) Reduce the proportion of females with human papillomavirus (HPV) infection.

STD–9.1 Females with types 6 and 11.

Potential data sources: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS; National Health Interview Study (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

STD–9.2 Females with types 16 and 18.

Potential data sources: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS; National Health Interview Study (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

STD–9.3 Females with other types.

Potential data source: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

STD-10: Reduce the proportion of young adults with genital herpes infection due to herpes simplex type 2.

Target: 9.5 percent.

Baseline: 10.5 percent of young adults tested positive for herpes simplex virus type 2 in 2005–08.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.