Screening for chlamydia: does it work?
Results from the Australian Chlamydia Control Effectiveness Pilot (ACCEPt)

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Chlamydia trachomatis is the most commonly reported bacterial sexually transmitted infection affecting about 4% of sexually active 16 to 29 year olds in Australia at any point in time. As over 80% of infections are asymptomatic, screening is the main way to detect cases. However, there is considerable debate about the effectiveness of chlamydia screening and in response, the Australian Government funded the Australian Chlamydia Control Effectiveness Pilot (ACCEPt), a cluster randomised controlled trial, to assess the feasibility, acceptability, efficacy and cost-effectiveness of annual chlamydia testing for sexually active 16 to 29 year old men and women attending general practice. Over 1300 general practitioners in 143 general practices in 52 geographical areas (rural towns) across four Australian states participated in the trial. Final trial results will be presented.

Professor Jane Hocking is an epidemiologist whose research interests include the epidemiology and control of sexually transmitted infections, with particular interest in genital chlamydia infection. She holds an NHMRC Senior Research Fellowship. Jane’s research has generated Australia’s first population-based chlamydia prevalence and incidence estimates and has shaped chlamydia control policy.

Wednesday 22 March 2017
12.30 - 1.30 pm, Seminar Room 515
Melbourne School of Population and Global Health
Level 5, 207 Bouverie Street, Carlton

ALL WELCOME