

Use of Expedited Partner Therapy for Treatment of Chlamydia in Adolescents

Authors: Molly Isola, MD and Jessica Francis, MD, Student Researcher: Briana Franklin, BA
Institution: Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Background:

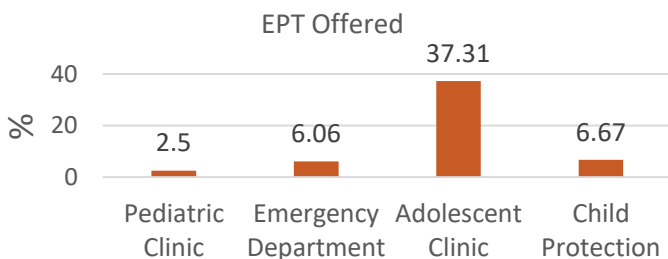
- Legal in Wisconsin since 2010
- Treats gonorrhea, trichomonas, and chlamydia
- Separate prescription, refills, or called in
- Recommended by ACOG
- Multiple studies showing low rates of utilization of EPT
- Provider and pharmacist discomfort and knowledge deficit are reasons for low utilization

Results

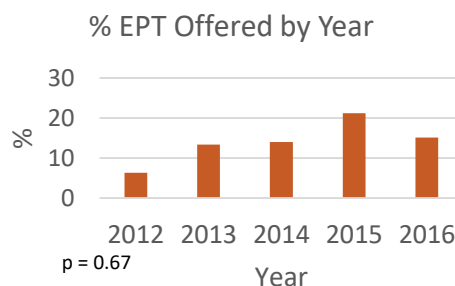
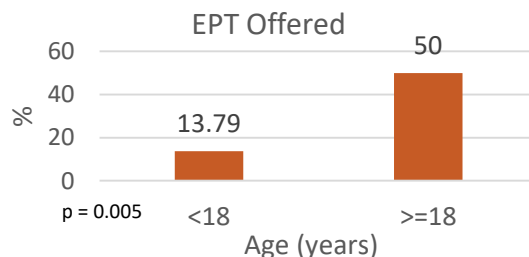
- Rate offered: 15.81%
- EPT offered significantly more in Adolescent Clinic

Methods:

- Queries run through i2b2 database for retrospective review
- 1/1/2011-12/31/2016, Positive chlamydia test, Age 13-19
- 215 occurrences included, 192 female, 23 male
- Primary outcome: Rate of EPT offered
- Secondary outcomes: Rate of EPT offered by encounter date, encounter department, and patient
- Statistical analysis: Chi-square and Fisher exact tests.



Adolescent clinic vs:
Pediatric Clinic $p < 0.0001$
Emergency Department $p = 0.0007$
Child Protection $p < 0.0001$



Conclusions:

- Overall rate is low – 15.81%
- Significantly higher when age 18 and older could be related to provider comfort and consent concerns
- Difference in departments, no significant change over time so education, not time, needed to implement change
- Next steps: Electronic health record best practice alert