

# **Indian Health Service National STD Program**

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**Indian Health Service Rounds Webinar  
September 24, 2015**

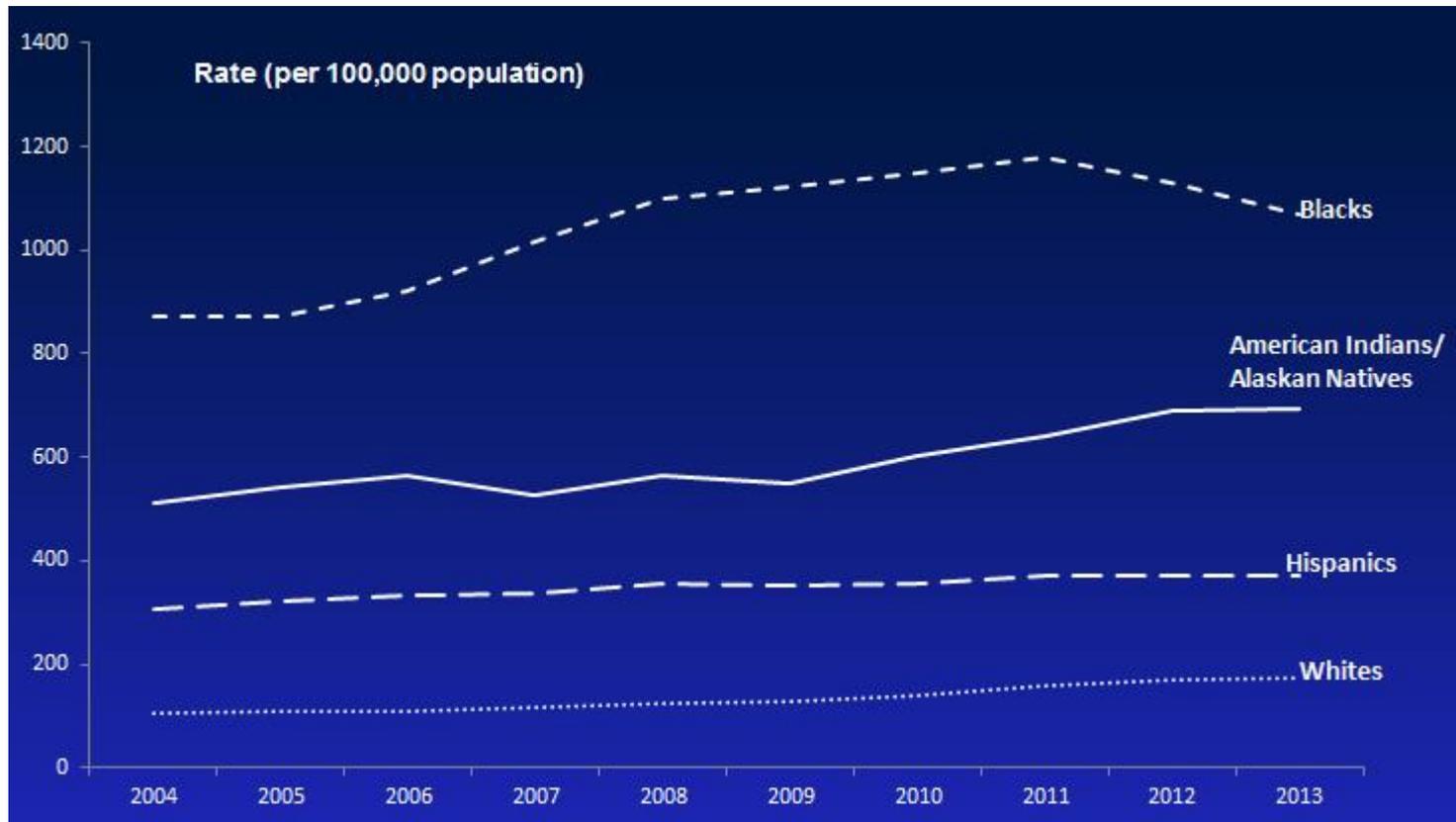
# Disclosure

I do not have any financial arrangement related to the content of this activity

# Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

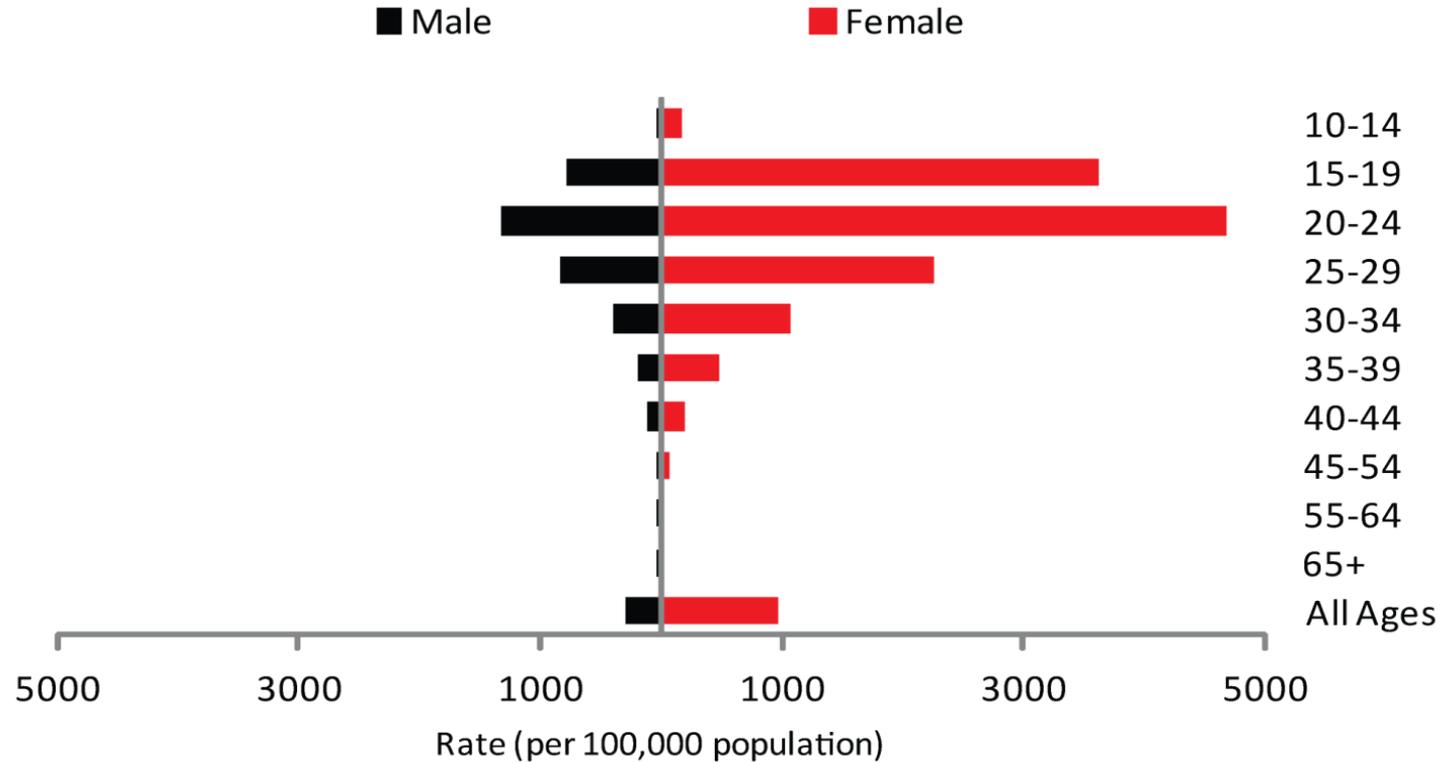
- 20 million new cases of STDs occur in the U.S. each year
- AI/AN bear a disproportionate burden
- Chlamydia & gonorrhea rates among AI/AN are ~4 times those of non-Native whites
  - During 2009—2013, the rates of chlamydia and gonorrhea among AI/ANs rose by 23.9% and 87.4%, respectively
- Syphilis and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) also have disproportionately higher impact on AI/ANs
- Serious health consequences of unrecognized STDs, including infertility, might occur without prompt diagnosis & treatment
- Half of all STDs occur in those under 25 years of age
  - This age group represents only one quarter of those that are sexually active

# Chlamydia Rates by Race / Ethnicity, United States, 2004–2013

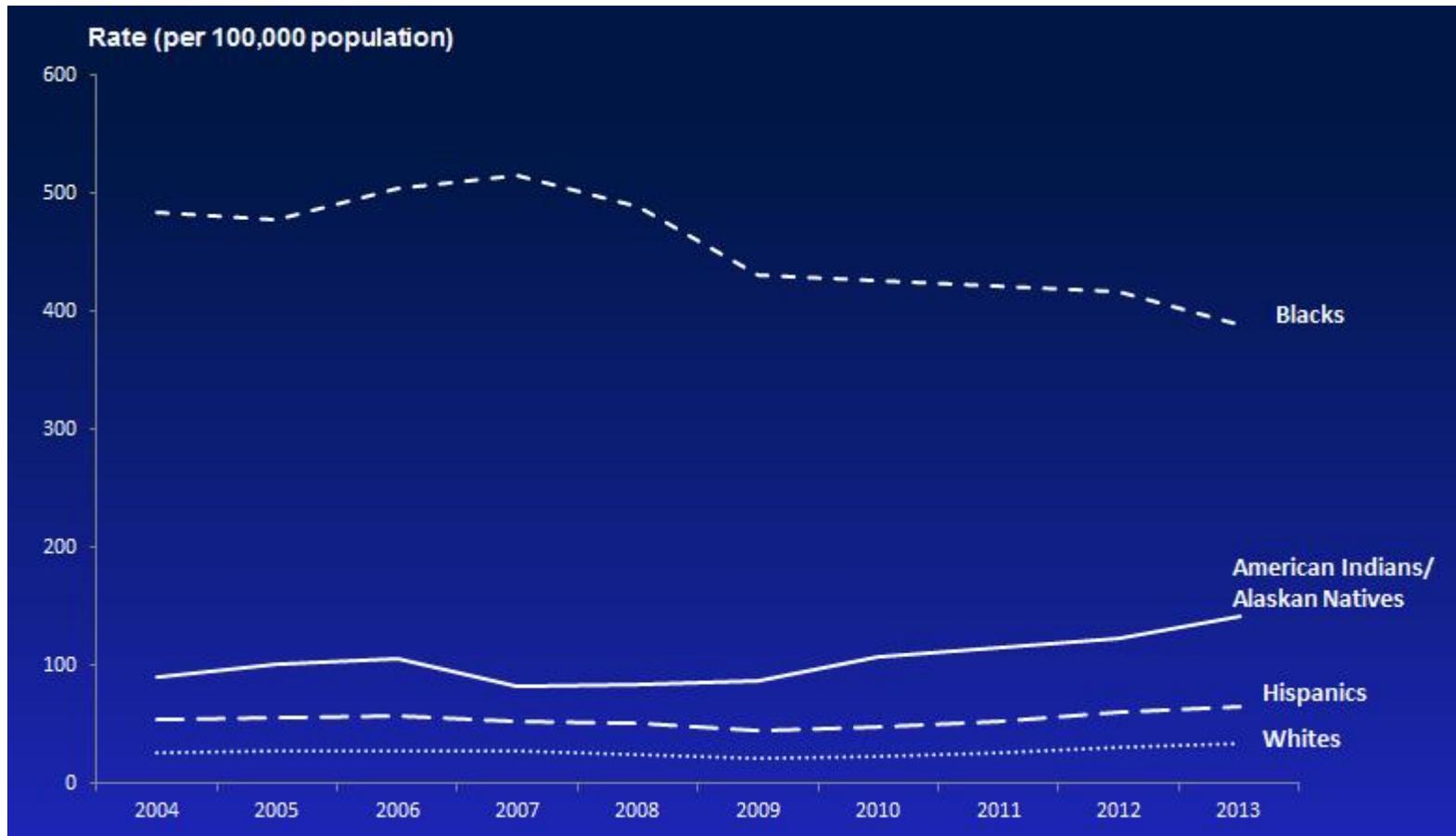


Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2013*. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; 2014.

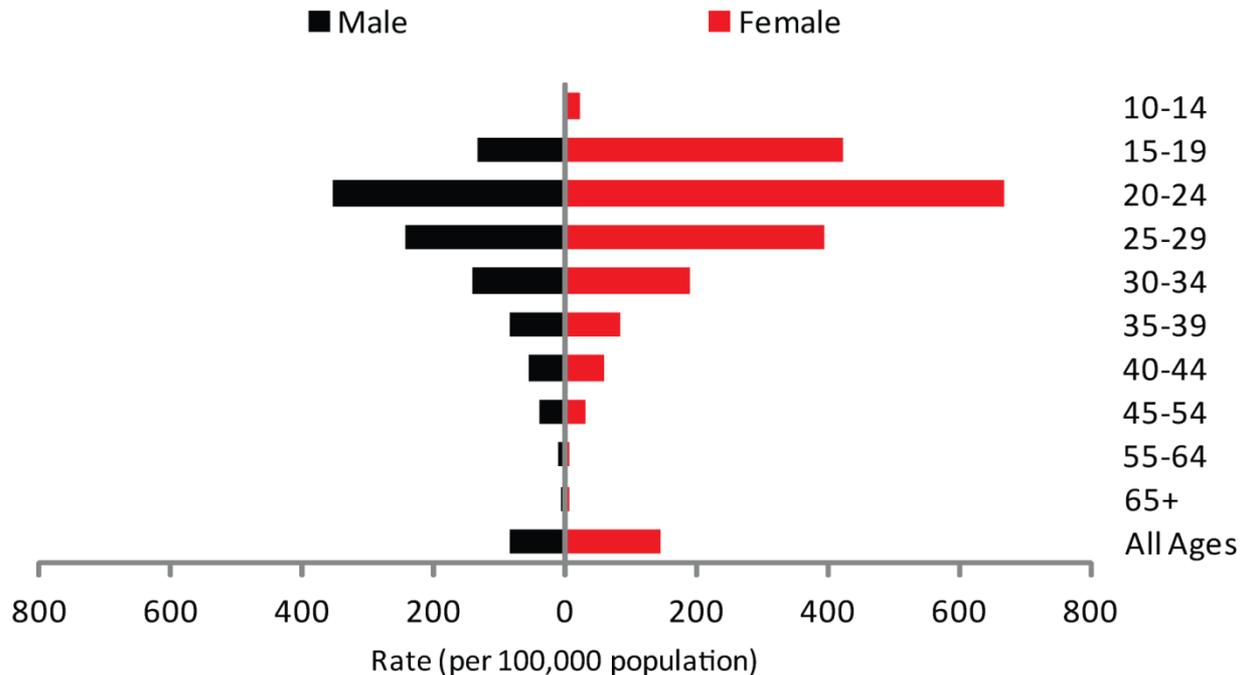
# Chlamydia Rates by Sex and Age, AI/AN Non-Hispanic, 2011



# Gonorrhea Rates by Race / Ethnicity, United States, 2004–2013

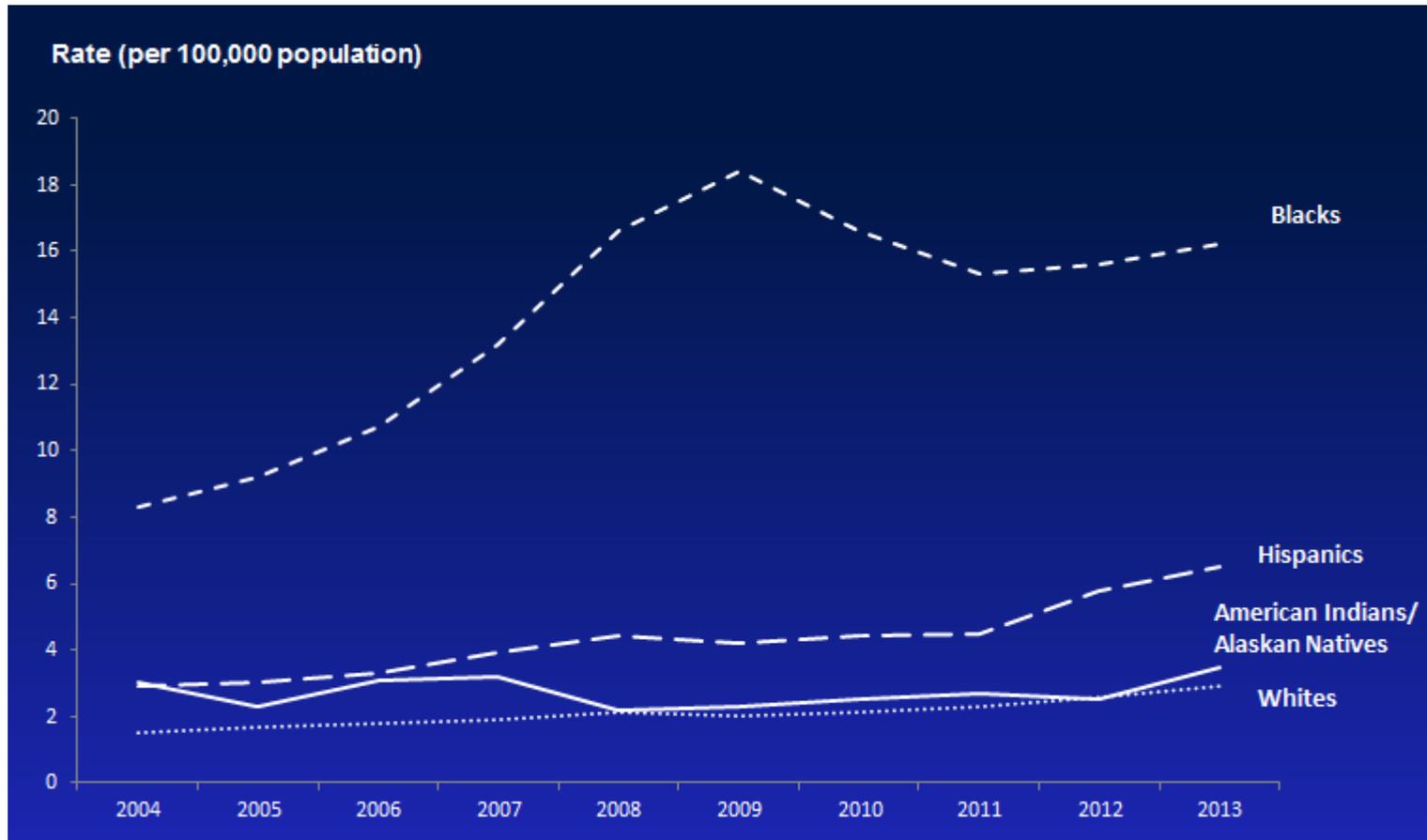


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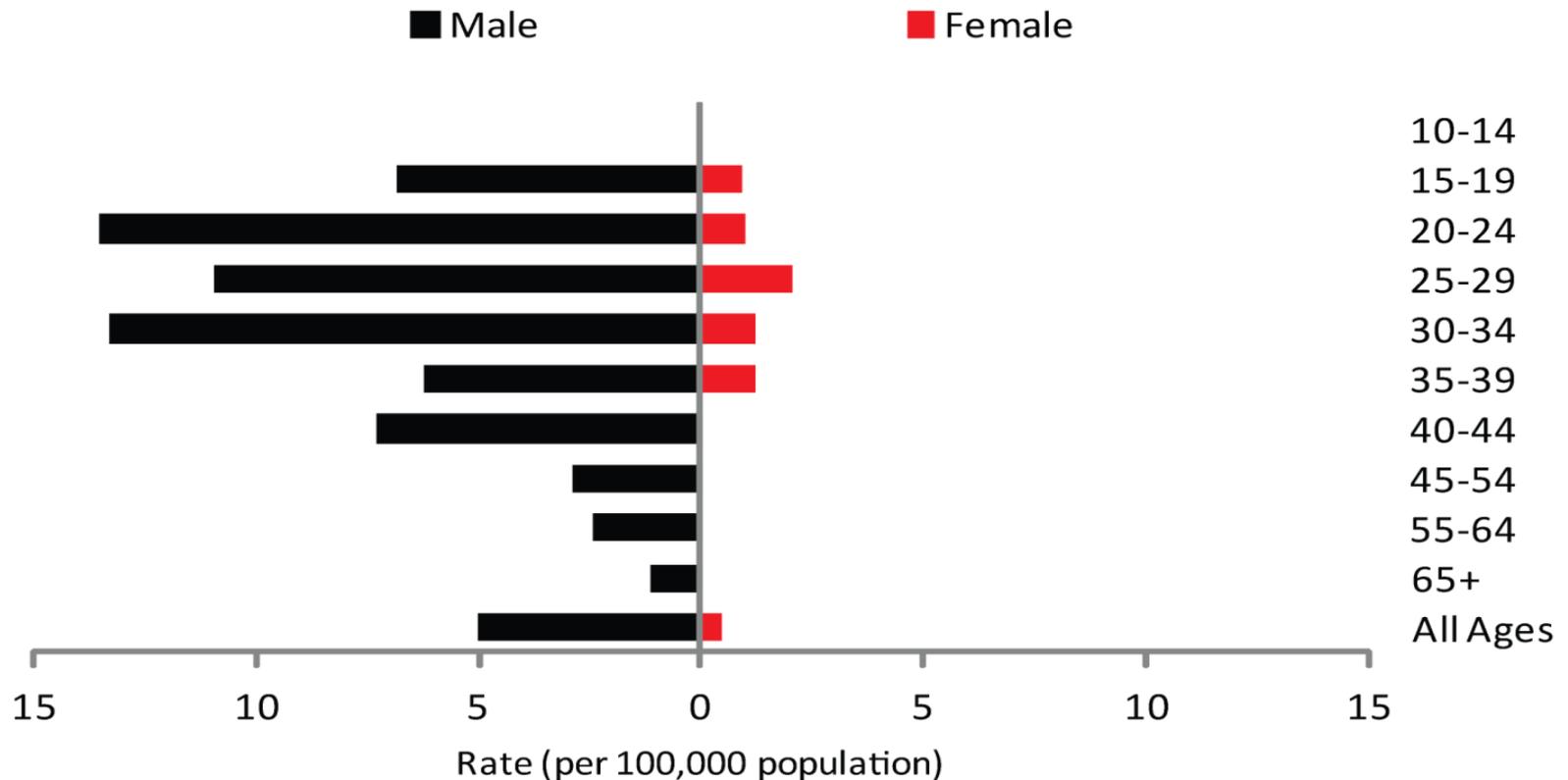


Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Indian Health Service. *Indian Health Surveillance Report—Sexually Transmitted Diseases 2011*, Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, June 2014. [http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats/ihs/ihs-surv-report-2011\\_062314.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats/ihs/ihs-surv-report-2011_062314.pdf)

# Primary and Secondary Syphilis Rates by Race / Ethnicity, United States, 2004–2013



# Primary and Secondary Syphilis Rates by Sex and Age, AI/AN Non-Hispanic, 2011



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Indian Health Service. *Indian Health Surveillance Report—Sexually Transmitted Diseases 2011*, Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, June 2014. [http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats/ihs/ihs-surv-report-2011\\_062314.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats/ihs/ihs-surv-report-2011_062314.pdf)

# STDs: Screening and Treatment

- STDs can be asymptomatic
- Screening & treating people with STDs & their partners are key strategies for preventing new infections
- CDC released the 2015 Treatment Guidelines in June 2015
  - This updates the 2010 Treatment Guidelines
- Best practices to improve screening and treatment have been shown to improve clinical management of STDs & increase overall screenings for targeted groups
  - Automated electronic health record screening reminders
  - Standing orders for screening
  - Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT)

# IHS STD Program: Mission

- The mission of the IHS National STD Program, in partnership with American Indian/Alaska Native people, is to raise their physical, mental, social, and spiritual health to the highest level possible through prevention and reduction of sexually transmitted diseases

# IHS STD Program: Goals

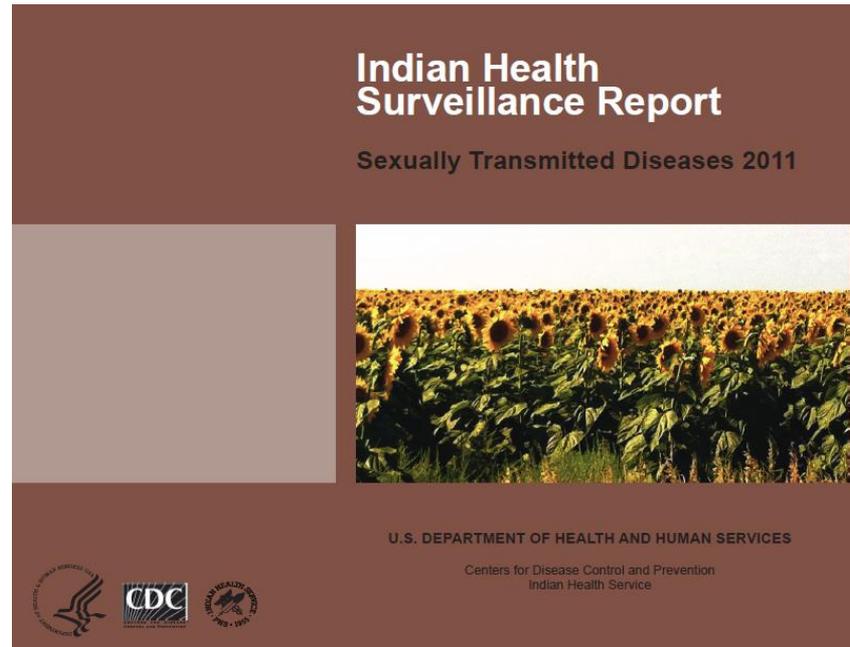
- Raise awareness of STDs as a high priority health issue
- Support partnerships and collaborations with state STD programs, IHS, tribal, urban Indian (I/T/U), and other public health agencies
- Support improvement of I/T/U, state, and local STD programs for AI/AN
- Increase access to up-to-date STD training for clinicians and public health practitioners
- Support and strengthen surveillance systems to monitor STD trends
- Promote STD research and identify effective interventions for reducing STD morbidity
- Support STD outbreak response efforts
- Support integration of STD/HIV/AIDS and hepatitis prevention and control activities

# Why Track STD Clinical and Surveillance Data?

- Provides evidence of progress towards targets and goals
- Assists in evaluating effectiveness of interventions
- Provides opportunities for dialogue to share lessons learned among Service Units and Areas
- Can provide tailored feedback to Service Units and Areas that might be unaware of national or local/internal data
- Other national initiatives track these measures e.g. GPRA, Healthy People 2020
- Other national partners track these data e.g. CDC, state and local health departments

# IHS STD Program: Recent Activities

- Surveillance of STDs
  - Surveillance report published every two years in collaboration with CDC
  - State STD morbidity (CT, GC, P&S syphilis) analyzed by IHS Areas
  - Available online



<http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats/ihs/default.htm>

# IHS STD Program: Recent Activities

- Surveillance of STDs
  - Surveillance report published every two years in collaboration with CDC
- Monitoring performance using CRS/GPRA national measures
  - HIV screening 13—64 years of age (GPRA)\*
  - Prenatal HIV screening
  - Annual chlamydia screening among women between 15-25\*
  - HIV screening for STD+ patients
  - HCV screening for baby boomers\*

\* EHR reminder available

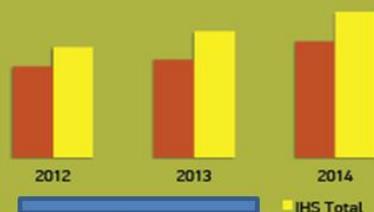
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  - Prenatal HIV screening
  - Annual chlamydia screening among women between 15-25\*
    - Goal: 60%; only about 34% are screened
  - HIV screening for STD+ patients
  - HCV screening for baby boomers\*

\* EHR reminder available

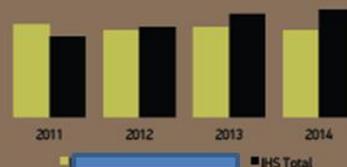
Individuals 13 - 64 ever screened for HIV

At [redacted], the HIV screening measure is 32%. This is below the national IHS rate of 40%. The IHS goal for HIV screening is 65%.



[redacted] had a 18% increase in unique people tested for HIV in 2014 compared to 2013.

Annual chlamydia screening for sexually active females, 16 to 25 years of age



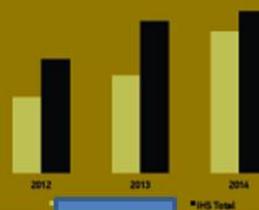
[redacted] tested 28% of eligible women for chlamydia, a decrease from last year (29%). This is below the national IHS average of 35%. The IHS goal for chlamydia screening is 60%.

“Sexually active women 25 years and younger should receive an annual chlamydia test”  
[www.cdc.gov/std/chlamydia](http://www.cdc.gov/std/chlamydia)

HIV testing of all individuals diagnosed with a sexually transmitted infection (STI)

“All persons diagnosed with an STI are at elevated risk of HIV and should receive a follow up HIV test”  
[www.cdc.gov/hiv](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv)

[redacted] tested 45% of STI patients (14 of 31) for HIV. This is under the national IHS testing rate of 52%. The IHS goal for HIV testing of STI positive individuals is 75%.



Individuals born 1945 - 1965 who received a Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) screening

[redacted] has screened 20% of eligible patients for HCV. This is below the national IHS average of 29%. The IHS goal for Hepatitis C screening is 75%.



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  - Prenatal HIV screening
  - Annual chlamydia screening among women between 15-25\*
  - HIV screening for STD+ patients
  - HCV screening for baby boomers\*
- Provide support and guidance during outbreak investigations
- Promote evidence based best practices
- Increase training of medical providers
- Perform site assistance visits

\*EHR reminder available



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## Health Issues - STD Program

### About the STD Program

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) remain a major public health challenge in the U.S. While substantial progress has been made in preventing, diagnosing, and treating certain STDs in recent years, CDC estimates that 19 million new infections occur in the United States each year, half of them occur among young men and women. In addition to the physical and psychological consequences of STDs, these diseases also exact a tremendous economic toll. Direct medical costs associated with STDs in the U.S. are estimated at \$17 billion annually.

Although widespread across the U.S. in all populations, the STD epidemic disproportionately affects certain racial and ethnic groups. Such disparities in STD rates are complex to understand, but may be rooted in a number of social factors such as poverty, inadequate access to health care, lack of education, social inequality, and cultural influences. One group adversely affected by STDs is the American Indian and Alaskan Native (AI/AN) population.

Since 1994, CDC has collaborated with the IHS Division of Epidemiology and Disease Prevention by providing staff, funds, and technical assistance to address the STD prevention needs of AI/AN. This relationship has been and continues to be critical for the development and expansion of STD prevention and care across Indian Country.

### Mission:

The mission of the IHS National STD Program, in partnership with American Indian/Alaska Native people, is to raise their physical, mental, social, and spiritual health to the highest level possible through prevention and reduction of sexually transmitted diseases.

### Goals:

Our goals are to:

- Raise awareness of STDs as a high priority health issue.
- Support partnerships and collaborations with state STD programs, IHS, tribal, urban Indian (I/T/U), and other public health agencies.
- Support improvement of I/T/U, state, and local STD programs for AI/AN.
- Increase access to up-to-date STD training for clinicians and public health practitioners.



### Find an STD Testing Site Near You

ZIP code:

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[http://www.ihs.gov/listserv/topics/signup/?list\\_id=167](http://www.ihs.gov/listserv/topics/signup/?list_id=167)



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