Chlamydia management

Suggested self-reported CPD activities: - choose one or more or develop your own.

Educational activity	Measuring outcomes	Reviewing performance
Activity 1 – chlamydia best practice reading: Read one or more resource for best practice chlamydia management and sexual health care: - AJGP article New best practice guidance for general practice to reduce chlamydia associated reproductive complications in women - Australian STI Management guidelines https://sti.guidelines.org.au/sexually-transmissible-infections/chlamydia/ - RACGP Curriculum and syllabus for Australian General Practice - sexual health and gender diversity unit	Activity 1 – Audit: Audit a sample of your patients with chlamydia (suggestion for 6-8 patients). Compare your management notes to your reading of chlamydia management guidelines and resources and identify areas for improvement. For example: • Did you prescribe antibiotic treatment that was consistent with the guidelines? Consider the site of infection, genital, rectal, pharyngeal. • Was partner management and retesting for reinfection part of the treatment discussion? • Did retesting occur in recommended timeframes? What was the result of the retest/s?	Activity 1 – Practice meeting and role play: Reflect on the factors that would prompt you to have a discussion with a patient about having a chlamydia / STI test. Review the Standard Asymptomatic Check-up page of the Australian STI Management guidelines (https://sti.guidelines.org.au/sexually-transmissible-infections/chlamydia/). Discuss in a practice meeting and role play with your colleagues about how to bring up a discussion about STI testing in an unrelated consultation.

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Thanks to North Western Melbourne PHN, Central and Eastern Sydney PHN and Dr Chang June Jung for their assistance in developing these suggested self-reported CPD activities.

Partner management

Suggested self-reported CPD activities: - choose one or more or develop your own.

Educational activity	Measuring outcomes	Reviewing performance
Activity 1 – Partner management reading: Read one or more resource on partner management for chlamydia / STIs: - Australian STI Management Guidelines - Australasian Contact Tracing Guidelines - RACGP Curriculum and syllabus for Australian General Practice - sexual health and gender diversity unit Activity 2 - Patient delivered partner therapy reading: Read the AJGP article Patient-delivered partner therapy: One option for management of sexual partner(s) of a patient diagnosed with a chlamydia infection and prepare and deliver a presentation on patient delivered partner therapy for your colleagues.	Activity 1 – Audit: Audit a sample of your patients with chlamydia or other STIs (suggestion for 6-8 patients). Compare your management notes to your reading of partner management resources and identify areas for improvement. For example, was partner management part of the chlamydia / STI management discussion? Was the number of partners requiring notification noted, what method/s of notification did patients opt for? What resources did you provide for patients to support them with notifying their partners?	Activity 1 – Practice meeting: Review resources for STI partner management. Prepare and lead a discussion at a practice meeting on partner management for your patient/s with chlamydia/STI. What are the GPs responsibilities for partner management? What challenges are encountered? What factsheets and resources are used to support patients with notifying their partners? How is the partner management discussion documented? Are there areas for improvement? Are there other resources you can use? Activity 2 – Role play: Reflect on how you would have a discussion with your patient about informing their sexual partners that they may have been exposed to a chlamydia infection. Role-play this with a colleague or friend and then check their understanding by asking them to explain it back to you. Activity 3 – PDPT: Reflect on the AJGP PDPT article (Patient-delivered partner therapy: One option for management of sexual partner(s) of a patient diagnosed with a chlamydia infection) and patient situations where PDPT could be an option for treating partners of chlamydia positive patients. Discuss the process for offering / recording PDPT in your clinic with a colleague. What resources can you use to support PDPT provision (eg. prescription templates).

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Retesting for reinfection

Suggested self-reported CPD activities: - choose one or more or develop your own.

Educational activity	Measuring outcomes	Reviewing performance
Activity 1 – Retesting reading: Read one or more resource for the evidence for retesting for chlamydia: - AJGP article New best practice guidance for general practice to reduce chlamydia associated reproductive complications in women - Australian STI Management guidelines https://sti.guidelines.org.au/sexually-transmissible-infections/chlamydia/ -	Activity 1 – Audit: Conduct an audit of patients with chlamydia at your clinic in the last 6 months. What proportion were retested within recommended timeframes (around 3 months after treatment)? What proportion were reinfected with chlamydia?	Activity 1 - Practice meeting: Present your audit findings to a practice meeting. Are retesting rates as you expected? What about reinfection rates? Facilitate a discussion with your colleagues about their chlamydia retesting practices. What information do they provide their patients? How is a retest organized? What other options and work processes could be implemented to support retesting?

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Pelvic inflammatory disease

Suggested self-reported CPD activities: - choose one or more or develop your own.

Educational activity	Measuring outcomes	Reviewing performance
Activity 1 – PID reading: Read and review one or more resource focusing on PID: - Australian STI Management guidelines https://sti.guidelines.org.au/syndromes/pelvic-inflammatory-diseases-pid/ - AusDoc How to Treat PID article and quiz https://www.ausdoc.com.au/how-treat/pelvic-inflammatory-disease (requires Australian Doctor log in) -	Activity 1 – PID and STIs: Review a sample of your patients (with female reproductive organs) and with a chlamydia or other STI diagnosis (gonorrhoea, *Mycoplasma genitalium* (suggestion of 6-8 patients). Compare your management notes to your readings about PID. Does the patients clinical picture suggest a PID diagnosis could have also been possible. Activity 2 – PID diagnosis and investigations: Review a sample of your patients with a PID diagnosis (suggestion of 6-8 patients). Compare your management notes to your readings about PID and identify areas for improvement. For example, were all key investigations conducted (STI, pregnancy tests) and were important differential diagnoses excluded?	Activity 1 – Reflection: Prepare a short description of a patient with a PID diagnosis you cared for including presenting signs and symptoms, investigations, history taking, differential diagnoses and management. Reflect on areas your care aligned or differed to the recommended PID diagnosis and care and identify areas for improvement. Activity 2 – Role play: Reflect on how you would explain a PID diagnosis and management to a patient. What factsheets are available to support the discussion with your patient? Role-play this with a colleague or friend and then check their understanding by asking them to explain it back to you.

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