

Form Approved OMB No. 0920-New Expiration Date: XX/XX/XXXX

Public reporting burden of this collection of information is estimated to average 32 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. All responses to this collection of information are voluntary. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to CDC/ATSDR Reports Clearance Officer; 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS D-74, Atlanta, Georgia 30333; ATTN: PRA (0920-NEW).

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This survey seeks to understand your practices and opinions regarding sexually transmitted (STD) disease diagnosis, treatment, reporting and infection control practices. A number of organizations in the private and governmental sectors have guidelines for sexually transmitted disease practices. We feel that it is crucial that policy makers are informed of these practices and views as they will help prioritize clinical training, tools, and guidelines. ICF International, an independent health research company, has been asked by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to collect this information. All collected information will be treated in a confidential manner, and survey data will not contain personal identifiers. We appreciate your taking the time to complete this survey. The estimated time to complete this survey is 32 minutes.

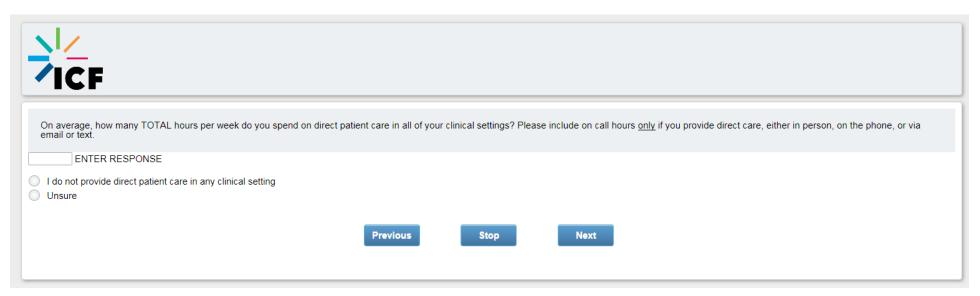
Even if you see no or few STDs, please continue with the survey. Your answers are very important to our research.

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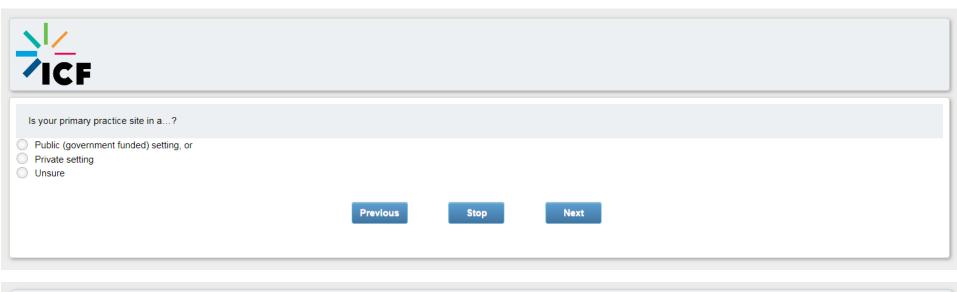
Stop



✓ICF					
We have just a few questions about your areas of specialization.					
What is your primary specialty?					
General/Family Medicine Internal Medicine Obstetrics/Gynecology Pediatrics Emergency Medicine Other Unsure					
Do you consider yourself to be a specialist in infectious diseases?					
Yes No Unsure					
Do you consider yourself to be a specialist in adolescent medicine?					
Yes No Unsure					
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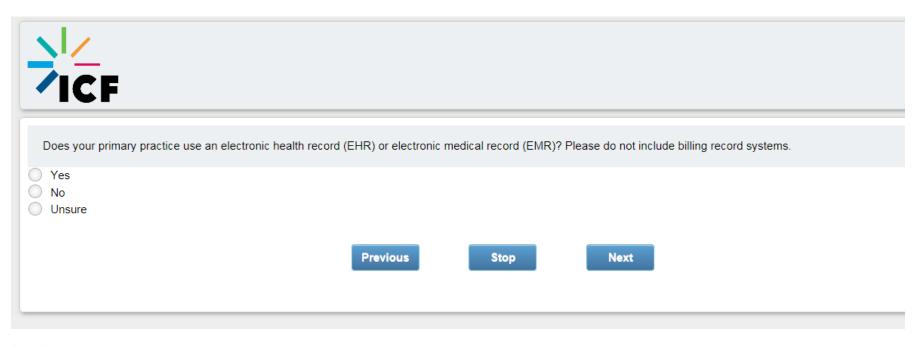




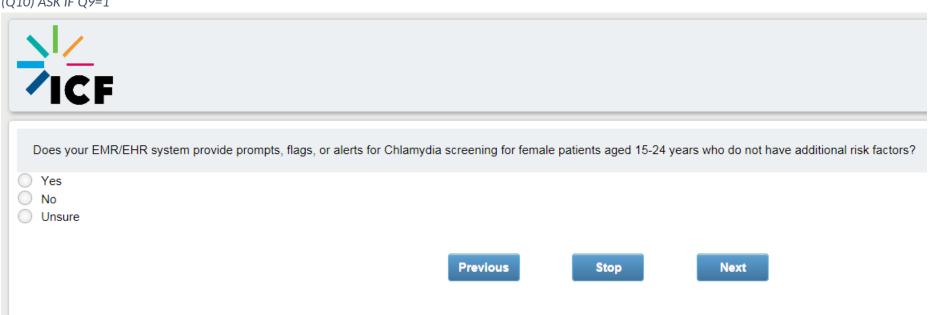


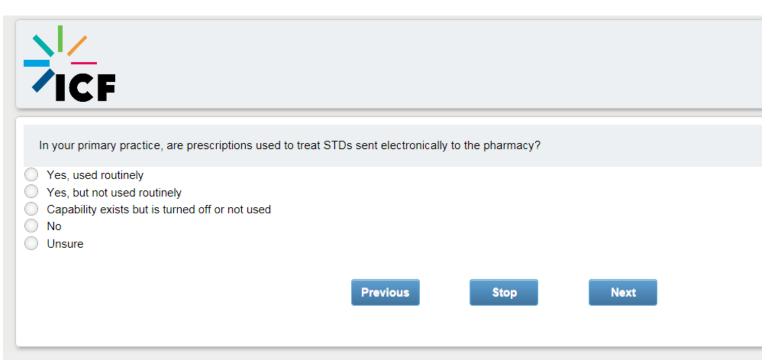


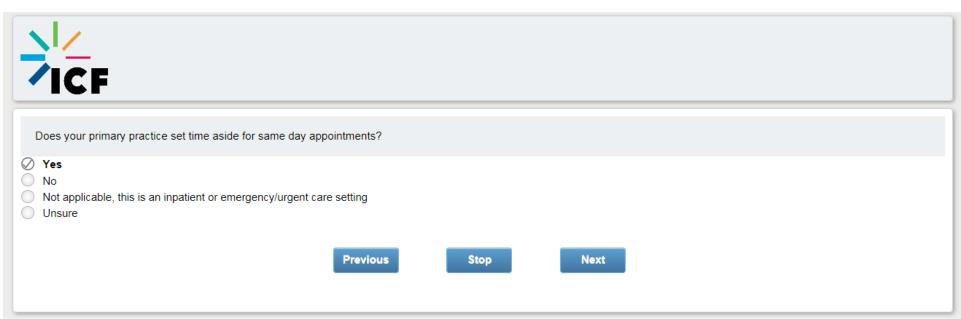


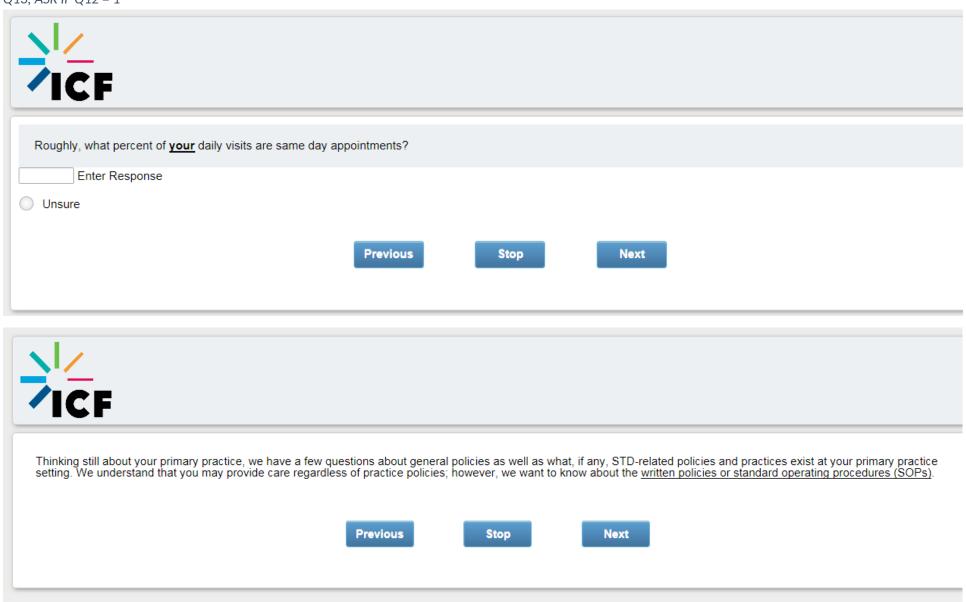


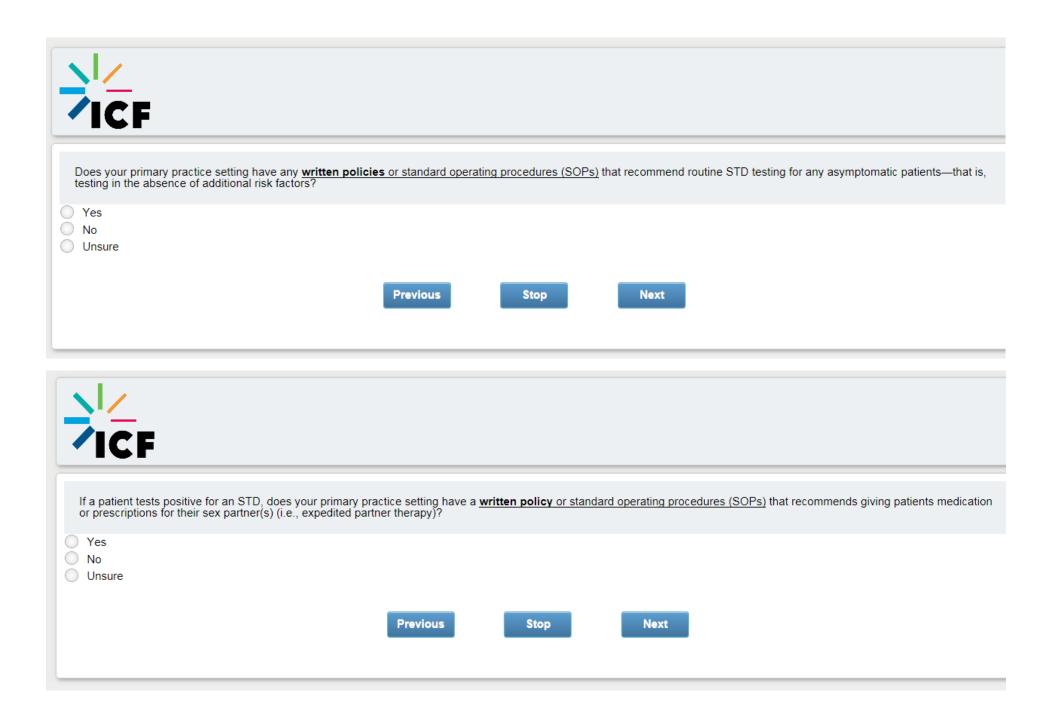
(Q10) ASK IF Q9=1













*ICF
Which statement best describes your primary practice setting's policy about delivering sexual and reproductive health services to patients 15 to 17 years of age?
Parental <i>consent</i> is <u>not</u> required Parental <i>consent</i> is required Do not see patients 15 to 17 years of age Unsure
Which statement best describes your primary practice setting's policy after delivering sexual and reproductive health services to patients 15 to 17 years of age?
Parental <i>notification</i> is not required Parental <i>notification</i> is required Do not see patients 15 to 17 years of age Unsure
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Please indicate which of the following diagnostics your primary practice setting uses onsite in the clinic or department for **STD testing** of patients? It's OK if you are unfamiliar with a test or are unsure which tests are used by your practice.

	Use	Do not use	Unsure
Wet mount microscopy	0	0	0
Other point of care trichomonas test	0	0	0
Gram stain microscopy	0	0	0
Rapid syphilis test, RPR	0	0	0

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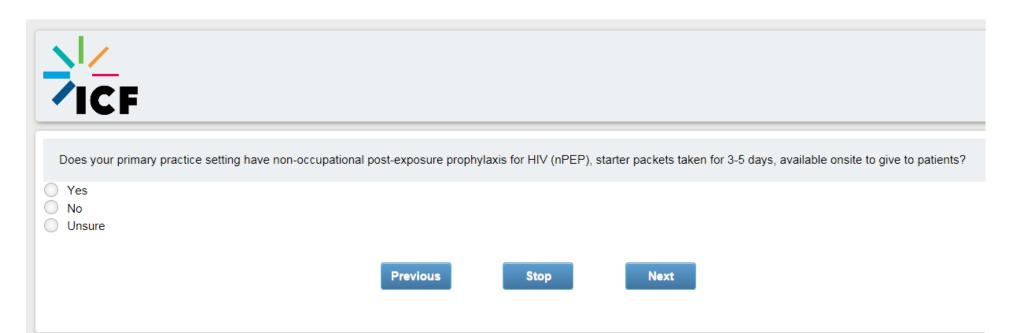


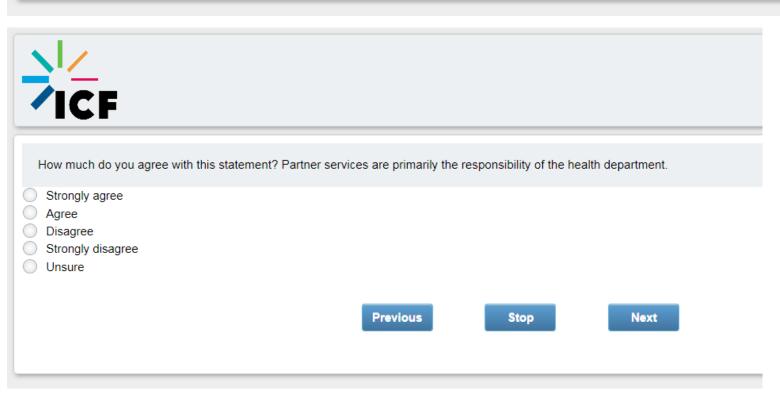
Does	vour priman	unractice ha	ave the following	vaccinations	available	onsite to	give to	natients?
DUCS	your primar	y practice ne	ave the following	vaccinations	available	Ulisite tu	give to	palients

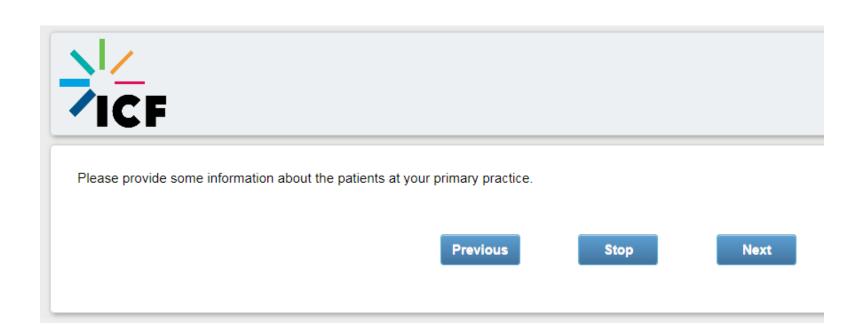
	Yes	No	Unsure
Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine	0	0	0
Hepatitis A vaccine	0	0	0
Hepatitis B vaccine	0	0	0

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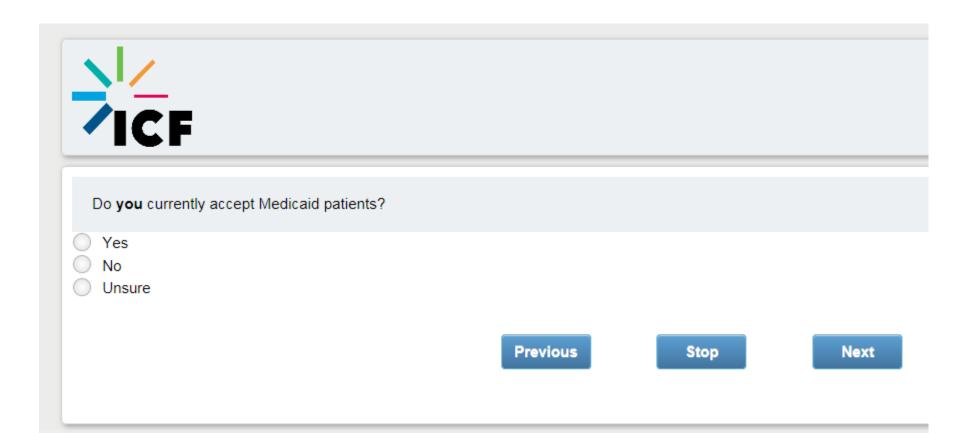


At your primary care setting, approximately what percent of **your** patients are...?

	0-10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-100%	Unsure
Female			0	0	0	0
Black or African American		0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino	0	0	0	0	0	0

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At your primary practice setting, please indicate if **you** have provided direct patient care to any of the following types of patients in the <u>past month</u>. Direct patient care includes seeing patients, reviewing tests, and providing other related patient care services.

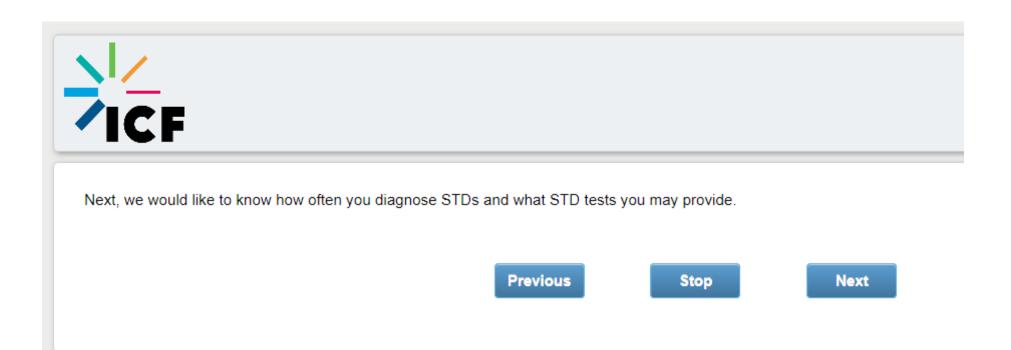
	Yes	No	Unsure
Adolescents ages 15-19	0	0	0
Pregnant Women	0	0	0
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	0	0	0
People living with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0
Transgender patients	0	0	0

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When providing care to patients 15 to 17 years of age, do you typically ask a parent, relative or guardian to leave the room to spend any time alone with your patient?
Yes
No Do not see minor patients Unsure
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Please indicate if you do or do not routinely ask patients 15 years of age or older about each of the following on at least an annual basis. If you work in an inpatient or emergency/urgent care setting, please think about each patient encounter.

	Yes	No	Not applicable to my practice
If a patient has sex with men, women, or both men and women	0		0
If a patient has vaginal, anal, and/or oral sex	0	0	0
The number of sex partners	0	0	0
Prior STD history	0	0	0

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hen was the last time that you diagnose	ed a new case of?						
	Never	Within the past month	More than 1 month ago, but less than 6 months ago	More than 6 months ago, but less than 1 year ago	More than 1 year ago, but less than 5 years ago	More than 5 years ago	Unsure
hlamydia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
onorrhea	0	0	0	0	0	0	



When was the last time that you diagnosed a new case of?									
	Never	Within the past 6 months	More than 6 months ago, but less than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but less than 5 years ago	More than 5 years, but less than 10 years ago	10 or more years ago	Unsure		
Syphilis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

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Please indicate which asymptomatic patients you routinely (at least annually) test for each of the following STDs, in the absence of additional risk factors. If you work in an emergency/urgent care setting, please think about each patient encounter. If you do not see these patients, please check the box in the column "Do not see these patients."

	Do not see these patients	Chlamydia	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	HIV
		O Yes	Yes	Yes	O Yes
Men who have sex with men		O No	O No	O No	O No
		Unsure	Unsure	Unsure	Unsure
		O Yes	O Yes	O Yes	O Yes
Other males (ages 15 to 24)		○ No	O No	O No	○ No
		Unsure	Unsure	Unsure	Unsure
		O Yes	O Yes	O Yes	O Yes
Non-pregnant females 15 to 24 yrs. Old		O No	O No	O No	O No
		Unsure	Unsure	Unsure	Unsure
Non-pregnant females > 25 yrs. Old		O Yes	O Yes	Yes	Yes
		O No	O No	O No	O No
		Unsure	Unsure	Unsure	Unsure
		O Yes	O Yes	O Yes	O Yes
Pregnant females in 1st trimester		O No	O No	O No	O No
		Unsure	Unsure	Unsure	Unsure
		O Yes	O Yes	O Yes	O Yes
Pregnant females in 3rd trimester		O No	O No	O No	O No
		Unsure	Unsure	Unsure	Unsure
		O Yes	O Yes	O Yes	Yes
Pregnant females at delivery		O No	O No	O No	O No
		Unsure	Unsure	Unsure	Unsure
	Previous	Stop	Next		



Below is a list of actions that you might take after diagnosing an STD. Please indicate how often you take each action for each STD listed below. Please include when others in your practice do these behaviors on your behalf.

	Chlamydia	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	HIV
		Never	Never	O Never
	Sometimes	Sometimes	Sometimes	Sometimes
Write a prescription for the patient	Always	Always	Always	Always
	Unsure	Unsure	Unsure	Unsure
		Never	Never	O Never
	Sometimes	Sometimes	Sometimes	Sometimes
Follow-up to see if the patient picked up their prescription	Always	Always	Always	Always
	Unsure	Unsure	Unsure	Unsure
		O Never	O Never	O Never
Give medication to the patient during the office visit	Sometimes	Sometimes	Sometimes	Sometimes
	Always	Always	Always	Always
	Unsure	Unsure	Unsure	Unsure

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Below is a list of actions that you might take after diagnosing an STD. Please indicate how often you take each action for each STD listed below. Please include when others in your practice do these behaviors on your behalf.

	Chlamydia	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	HIV
		Never	Never	
Give (or write a prescription for) medication for the patient to give to sex partner(s) (i.e., expedited partner therapy)	Sometimes	Sometimes	Sometimes	
	Always	Always	Always	
	Unsure	Unsure	Unsure	
		Never	Never	O Never
	Sometimes	Sometimes	Sometimes	Sometimes
Talk to the patient about the importance of partner treatment	Always	Always	Always	Always
	Unsure	Unsure	Unsure	Unsure
		Never	Never	O Never
Follow-up with the patient to inquire whether they referred their sex partner(s) for treatment	Sometimes	Sometimes	Sometimes	Sometimes
	Always	Always	Always	Always
	Unsure	Unsure	Unsure	Unsure

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Ask if R answers "Never" for Chlamydia, Give (or write a prescription for) medication for the patient to give to sex partner(s), (i.e. expedited partner therapy):

You answered that, when a patient has chlamydia, you "Never" give medications or prescriptions to the patient for their sex partner. What is the MAIN reason that you do not give medications or prescriptions for their sex partner(s)? We realize that you can have more than one reason, but please select the most important one.
Unable to obtain medical or allergy history for partners
May result in incomplete care for partners
Concern for malpractice or liability
Practice is illegal or not supported by state medical board
Expedited partner therapy is not reimbursed by insurance programs
Patient refuses to name partner(s)
Patient refuses to give medication to partner
Other .
○ Unsure
Previous Stop Next



Does v	our i	orimary	practice	provide t	he fo	llowing	injectable	antibiotics	onsite:	for same-day	treatment?
	000	or in that y	practice	provide t		mo ming	mijoctable	andologo	OHIORE	ioi saine aay	u caunone:

	Yes	No	Unsure
Ceftriaxone 250 mg.		0	0
Benzathine penicillin G (Bicillin-LA) 2.4 million units	0	0	0
Other injectable cephalosporin	0	0	0

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ICF	
Which of the following best describes your experience with F getting it, to prevent HIV infection by taking a pill every day.	Pre-exposure Prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP)? PrEP is a way for people who do not have HIV, but who are at substantial risk of
I have prescribed PrEP to one or more of my patients I have discussed PrEP with one or more of my patients, but I have not discussed or prescribed PrEP with any of my patie I had not heard of PrEP.	·
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If you wanted to look up information on STD treatments for a patient you saw today, please indicate which of the following sources you would use.

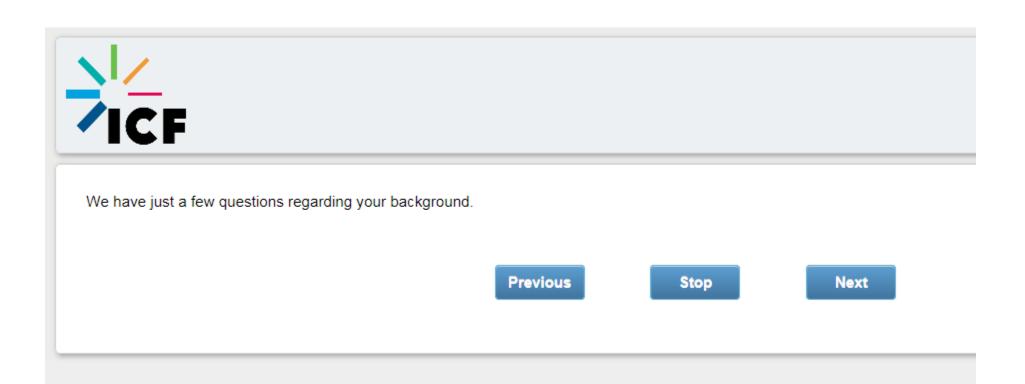
	Yes	No	Unsure
UpToDate	0	0	0
Red Book	0	0	0
Sanford Guide	0	0	0
Medscape/Emedicine	0	0	0
Search engines like Google or Bing	0	0	0
CDC STD treatment guidelines	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0

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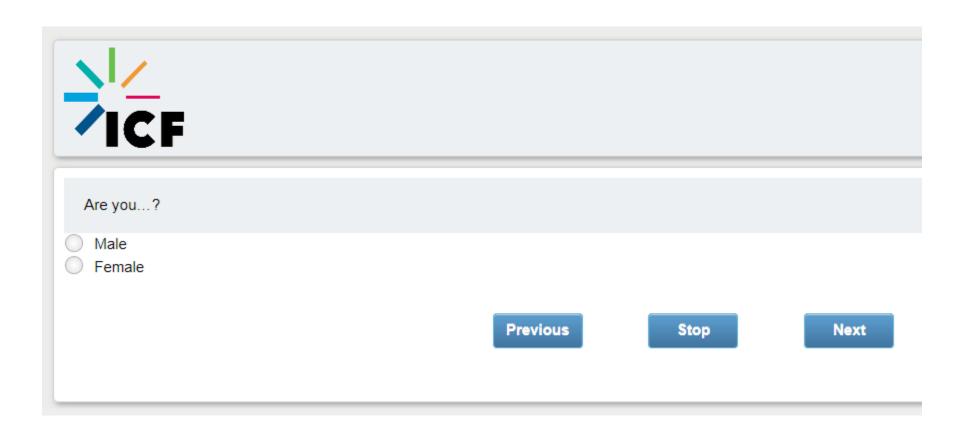
Stop



ICF				
Have you used the CDC STD Treatment Guidelines App	o to treat patients for S	TDs?		
Yes No Have not heard of it prior to this survey Unsure				
	Previous	Stop	Next	



>ICF			
What is your age?			
	Previous	Stop	Next





Are you Hispanic, Latino/a, or of Spanish origin?

- Yes, Hispanic/Latino/Spanish origin
- No, not Hispanic/Latino/Spanish origin

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lect more than one race.		
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Since graduating from medical school, how many years have you been providing direct care to patients?

Please round up or down to the nearest whole year.

ENTER RESPONSE

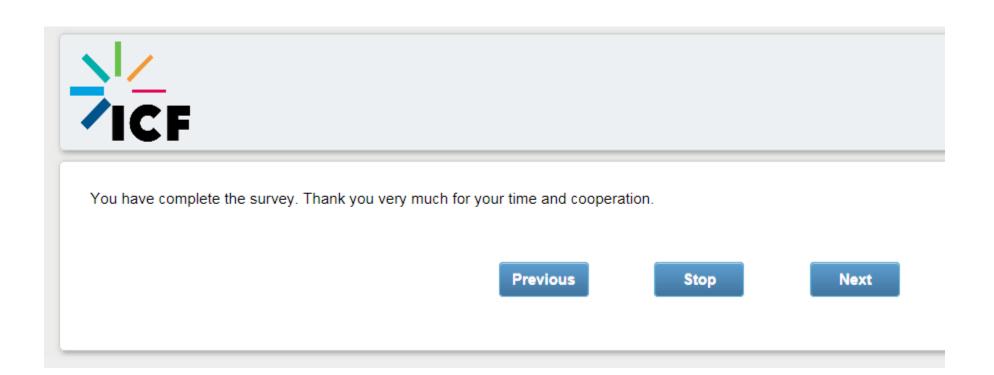
Unsure

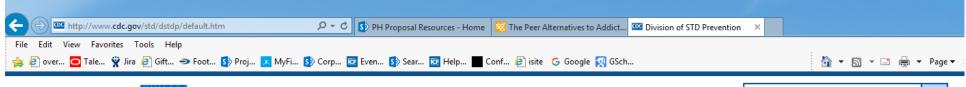
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*ICF				
Since completing medical education and training, please ind	licate if you have receiv	ed any of the followin	g types of training in treat	ting STDs?
Please select all that apply.				
CDC Sponsored training				
Training at a conference or seminar				
State or local health department				
Continuing Education (CE) course				
None of these				
Unsure				
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Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)



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Sexually Transmitted Diseases

About the Division of STD Prevention



Mission Statement

The mission of the Division of STD Prevention (DSTDP) at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is to provide national leadership, research, policy development, and scientific information to help people live safer, healthier lives by the prevention of STDs and their complications. This mission is accomplished by assisting health departments, healthcare providers and non-government organizations (NGO) through the provision of timely science-based information and by clearly interpreting such information to the general public and policy makers. The Division's specific disease prevention goals are contextualized within the broader framework of the social determinants of health, the promotion of sexual health, and the primary prevention of sexually transmitted disease.

Highlights

National Disease Intervention Specialist Recognition Day (October 7, 2016)

Spotlight on STD Prevention and Control Programs (May 24, 2016)

Focus Areas

CDC's Division of STD Prevention concentrates its efforts on four focus areas to guide STD prevention and maximize long term impact.

- Adolescents and Young Adults Sexually transmitted diseases primarily affect young people with health consequences that can last a lifetime.
- Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM) MSM are impacted by HIV/AIDS, syphilis, and gonorrhea at concerning rates.
- Multi-Drug Resistant Gonorrhea Data continue to show concerning patterns of declining susceptibility to Cephalosporins -- the only remaining gonorrhea treatment.