

# The impact of thinking and doing on chlamydia transmission (iMPaCT)

No registrations found.

<b>Ethical review</b>	Positive opinion
<b>Status</b>	Recruitment stopped
<b>Health condition type</b>	-
<b>Study type</b>	Observational non invasive

## Summary

### ID

NL-OMON28873

### Source

Nationaal Trial Register

### Brief title

iMPaCT

### Health condition

Chlamydia trachomatis, chlamydia, chlamydia (re-)infection, STI  
Chlamydia trachomatis, chlamydia, chlamydia (her)infectie, soa

## Sponsors and support

**Primary sponsor:** None

**Source(s) of monetary or material Support:** Epidemiology and Surveillance (EPI), Centre for Infectious Disease Control CIB), National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM)

## Intervention

## Outcome measures

### Primary outcome

The main parameters of the study are chlamydia (re-)infection and demographic, behavioural and psychological determinants.

## Secondary outcome

Not applicable

## Study description

### Background summary

Chlamydia is the most commonly reported STI in the Netherlands and the number of reported cases has been increasing in the past few years. Control of this infection is of public health importance, because chlamydia infections are associated with increased risk of serious reproductive consequences, such as pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), ectopic pregnancy and infertility. However, control of chlamydia has proven to be challenging; reasons for this might be high re-infection rates after treatment. Therefore, behaviour change after a diagnosis might be vital to reduce re-infection rates. In addition, because most people are unaware of their infection, preventive health actions (such as using condoms) depend on psychological determinants, making the incorporation of such determinants in mathematical models especially important in this field. Ultimately, the data collected in the clinical study will be used to parameterise a mathematical model, which will provide valuable information for public health policy makers to guide which intervention measures should be prioritised and conducted in the future.

### Study objective

We aim to study the link between behavioural and psychological determinants and chlamydia (re-)infection, and to develop mathematical models for curable STI incorporating these determinants to be able to better estimate the impact of interventions.

### Study design

Four time points:

1. Baseline
2. 1 month follow-up
3. 6-months follow-up
4. 1 year follow-up

### Intervention

The aim of this observational study is to collect data on sexual behaviour and psychological

determinants from people visiting STI clinics. Participants are enrolled for a year, and questionnaires are administrated at four time points: at baseline, 3-4 weeks, 6 months and at one year follow-up. To be able to link behavioural and psychological determinants to (re-)infections, participants will be tested for chlamydia at enrolment and at 6 months follow-up.

## Contacts

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## Eligibility criteria

### **Inclusion criteria**

- Being a heterosexual man or woman
- Between 18 and 24 years old
- Not notified by partner

### **Exclusion criteria**

- Not living in the Netherlands
- Inability to read or speak Dutch
- Men who have sex with men (MSM), women who have sex with women (WSW) and men/women who have sex with both men and women

## Study design

### Design

Study type:	Observational non invasive
Intervention model:	Parallel
Allocation:	Non controlled trial
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	N/A , unknown

### Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	08-11-2016
Enrollment:	2000
Type:	Actual

## Ethics review

Positive opinion	
Date:	11-11-2016
Application type:	First submission

## Study registrations

### Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

ID: 46321  
Bron: ToetsingOnline  
Titel:

### Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

## In other registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL6160
NTR-old	NTR6307
CCMO	NL57481.094.16
OMON	NL-OMON46321

## Study results