

Occurrence of rectal chlamydia infection in women tested for genital chlamydia in the general practitioners practise.

Published: 15-06-2017

Last updated: 13-04-2024

1. What is the prevalence of rectal chlamydia in women tested for cervical chlamydia in the general practitioners practise. 2. What is the correlation between the sexual history and the results of rectal testing for chlamydia. In other words: predicts...

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Chlamydial infectious disorders
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON45697

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

RECFEM

Condition

- Chlamydial infectious disorders

Synonym

extragenital chlamydia infection; rectal sexually transmitted disease in women

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Academische Huisartsenpraktijk Groningen

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Ministerie van OC&W, AOF

Intervention

Keyword: chlamydia trachomatis, general practice, genital, rectal, women

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Prevalence of rectal chlamydia infection in women with an indication for genital chlamydia testing.

What is the predictive value of the history for having a rectal chlamydia.

Secondary outcome

None

Study description

Background summary

According to the NHG standard, "the soa-consult", it is advised to test the rectum for chlamydia in case of rectal sexual intercourse or rectal complaints. The standard advises to treat a rectal chlamydia infection with other antibiotics than it is advised for a vaginal chlamydia infection. General practitioners perform very few rectal STD tests. It is likely they perform too few. Research by van Liere et al. shows that in an STD clinic in South-Limburg 71% of women with a cervical chlamydia, also a rectal chlamydia infection is found. This was not related with having rectal intercourse or rectal complaints. So the question arises if this history guided testing policy is an adequate one. All the research was done outside the setting of the general practitioners' practice. We wonder if the population tested is comparable with the population in STD clinics.

Our hypothesis is that the populations are comparable and that the history guided testing is inadequate in the general practitioners' population as well.

Study objective

1. What is the prevalence of rectal chlamydia in women tested for cervical chlamydia in the general practitioners' practice.

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2. Wat is de correlatie tussen de seksuele geschiedenis en de resultaten van rectaal testen op chlamydia. In andere woorden: voorspelt seksuele intercourse en het hebben van rectale symptomen een positieve rectale chlamydia test?

Study design

Cross sectional research

Study burden and risks

The participants of the study will be asked for two things:

1. To answer an additionally taken sexual history:
2. To perform a rectal chlamydia test. This is a selftest, the patient has to insert a swab into the anus and brush it over the mucous membrane. It is easily performed without any risks.

Contacts

Public

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age

Adults (18-64 years)

Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

Women > 18 years

Heterosexual contacts

Indication for genital chlamydia test

Willing to undergo rectal chlamydia testing

Informed consent

Exclusion criteria

Not possible to take sexual history, for example due to language problem, psychiatric disorder, cognitive impairment

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational non invasive

Masking: Open (masking not used)

Control: Uncontrolled

Primary purpose: Diagnostic

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Recruitment stopped

Start date (anticipated): 14-09-2017

Enrollment: 500

Type: Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date: 15-06-2017

Application type: First submission

Review commission: METC Universitair Medisch Centrum Groningen (Groningen)

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

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

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
CCMO	NL59591.042.17