# Prevalence Estimate Chlamydia And gonorrhoea Netherlands, second edition

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To obtain an estimate of the prevalence of chlamydia and gonorrhoea among men and women aged 16.5 to 34 years.

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|---|---|
| **Ethical review** | Approved WMO |
| **Status** | Recruitment stopped |
| **Health condition type** | Other condition |
| **Study type** | Observational invasive |

## Summary

### ID

NL-OMON51506

**Source**
ToetsingOnline

**Brief title**
PECAN-II

### Condition

- Other condition
- Chlamydial infectious disorders

**Synonym**
Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)

**Health condition**

Gonorroe

**Research involving**
Human

## Sponsors and support

**Primary sponsor:** RIVM
**Source(s) of monetary or material Support:** Ministerie van VWS

## Intervention

**Keyword:** Chlamydia, Gonorrhoea, Netherlands, Prevalence

## Outcome measures

### Primary outcome

Proportion chlamydia and gonorrhoea positive among participants and estimates thereof for the entire population and by risk factor / subgroup (or combinations thereof).

### Secondary outcome

- To evaluate the validity of current surveillance data, by getting better insight into the prevalence and risk factors among the population groups visiting the general practice or STI clinic for STI testing and those who do not seek STI Healthcare (but have been at risk for STI).
- Gain better insight into the factors (demographic and behavioral) associated with STIs in the Netherlands.
- To obtain data that can serve as input for transmission models in the Netherlands to predict the impact of interventions.
- To obtain insights in changes over time of the STI prevalence by comparing the results from this study with the results of the previous edition of PECAN (2017).

# Study description

### Background summary

The current surveillance of chlamydia and other sexually transmitted diseases in the Netherlands is based on data from sexual healthcare, and therefore only includes infections of people seeking healthcare, because they have symptoms/complaints or because they have tested themselves. A survey of the prevalence in the general population provides insight into the prevalence of STIs including infections that would otherwise go unnoticed and identifies potential groups who are not reached by regular healthcare. By linking this prevalence study to the sexual health module of the Lifestyle Monitor, data on sexual behaviour and relevant background characteristics will be combined. Similar surveys have been performed previously (by Rutgers among adults in 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2017 among young people 12-25 years of age in 2005, 2012 and 2017 in collaboration with STI AIDS Netherlands).

In 2017 a prevalence survey was, for the first time, linked to the module sexual health (PECAN). This application covers the second edition of the prevalence survey (PECAN-II). Because methods will be comparable between the surveys, it will become possible to compare population prevalences and STI risk factors between the two surveys.

This is especially relevant, as the COVID-19 pandemic possible influenced sexual behaviour (as a response to lockdown measures of the government), but also STI care at STI clinics was scaled down at the municipal health services during large periods. It is unknown how these two (possibly opposing forces) have influenced STI prevalence in the Netherlands. This research can also shed light on this matter.

The present application only concerns the supplementary part of the survey into the prevalence of chlamydia and gonorrhoea (PECAN-II). The content of the questionnaire, as the part of the invitation letter concerning the questionnaire will be reviewed by the FETC of the faculty of social sciences of the university of Utrecht (FETC Registration number 22-0002).

The previous edition of PECAN was reviewed by the METC Universitair medisch centrum (Utrecht): NL56448.041.16 (METC nummer 16/392) in 2016.

### Study objective

To obtain an estimate of the prevalence of chlamydia and gonorrhoea among men and women aged 16.5 to 34 years.

### Study design

Cross-sectional population study among a representative sample of the Dutch population.

### Study burden and risks

For the prevalence study, the participant's burden consists a single self-sampling of biological materials (urine for males and a vaginal swab for in women). A positive test result can cause psychological or relational problems, but also can enhance timely detection and treatment of STIs and prevent further complications. The test is done only when a person has given consent for (voluntary) participation in this additional part of the study, after completing the questionnaire on sexual health (20-30 minutes) from the Lifestyle Monitor.

## Contacts

**Public**
RIVM

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## Trial sites

### Listed location countries

Netherlands

## Eligibility criteria

**Age**
Adolescents (16-17 years)
Adults (18-64 years)

### Inclusion criteria

Age 16.5-34 years and sexually active

### Exclusion criteria

age below 16.5 years or above 34 years; no sexual experience (no experience with vaginal or anal intercourse)

## Study design

### Design

**Study type:** Observational invasive

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|---|---|
| Masking: | Open (masking not used) |
| Control: | Uncontrolled |
| Primary purpose: | Other |

### Recruitment

NL

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|---|---|
| Recruitment status: | Recruitment stopped |
| Start date (anticipated): | 10-10-2022 |
| Enrollment: | 1850 |
| Type: | Actual |

## Ethics review

Approved WMO

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| Date: | 03-06-2022 |
| Application type: | First submission |
| Review commission: | METC NedMec |

## 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 | NL80561.041.22 |

# Study results

Date completed: 31-03-2023

Actual enrolment: 1149