



UNIVERSITY
of
GLASGOW

Senok, A. and Wilson, P. and Reid, M. and Scoular, A. and Craig, N. and McConnachie, A. and Fitzpatrick, B. and MacDonald, A. (2005) Can we evaluate population screening strategies in UK general practice? A pilot randomised controlled trial comparing postal and opportunistic screening for genital chlamydial infection. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* 59(3):pp. 198-204.

<http://eprints.gla.ac.uk/archive/00002847/>

Abiola Senok¹, Phil Wilson¹, Margaret Reid², Anne Scoular³, Neil Craig², Alex McConnachie¹, Bridie Fitzpatrick¹, Alison MacDonald⁴

Can we evaluate population screening strategies in UK general practice? A pilot randomised controlled trial comparing postal and opportunistic screening for genital chlamydial infection.

Short title: **Evaluating screening strategies for genital chlamydial infection**

¹General Practice and Primary Care, Division of Community Based Sciences, University of Glasgow, 1 Horselethill Rd, Glasgow G12 9LX

²Public Health and Health Policy, Division of Community Based Sciences, University of Glasgow, 1 Lilybank Gardens, Glasgow G12 8RZ

³Greater Glasgow NHS Board, Dalian House, Glasgow G3 8YZ

⁴Bridgeton & Dennistoun LHCC, Bridgeton Health Centre, Glasgow G40 2 DA.

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR

Dr Phil Wilson

Telephone 0044-141-632-6310

Fax 0044-141-636-1180

Email: p.wilson@clinmed.gla.ac.uk

ABSTRACT

STUDY OBJECTIVE To assess whether opportunistic and postal screening strategies for Chlamydia trachomatis can be compared with usual care in a randomised trial in general practice

DESIGN: Feasibility study for a randomised controlled trial.

SETTING: Three West of Scotland general medical practices: one rural, one urban/deprived and one urban/affluent.

PARTICIPANTS: 600 women aged 16-30 years, 200 from each of three participating practices selected at random from a sample of West of Scotland practices that had expressed interest in the study. The women could opt out of the study. Those who did not were randomly assigned to one of three groups: postal screening, opportunistic screening or usual care.

MAIN RESULTS: 38% (85/221) of the approached practices expressed interest in the study. Data were collected successfully from the 3 participating practices, although intensive support was required. There were considerable workload implications for staff, both in relation to implementing the screening strategies and managing the research process.

124 of the 600 women opted out of the study. During the four-month study period, 55% (81/146) of the control group attended their practice but none was offered screening. 59% (80/136) women in the opportunistic group attended their practice of whom 55% (44/80) were offered screening. Of those, 64% (28/44) accepted, representing 21% of the opportunistic group. 48% (59/124) of the postal group returned samples.

CONCLUSION: A randomised controlled trial comparing postal and opportunistic screening for chlamydial infection in general practice is feasible, though resource intensive. There may be problems with generalising from screening trials in which patients may opt out from the offer of screening.

KEYWORDS:

Chlamydia trachomatis

Primary health care

Randomised controlled trial

INTRODUCTION

Approximately 3% of UK women aged between 18 and 24 years have undiagnosed genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection.[1] The most serious sequelae of the infection are pelvic inflammatory disease, infertility and ectopic pregnancy.[2] New sensitive urine tests can detect chlamydial DNA, making non-invasive screening and treatment of asymptomatic people feasible.[3] [4] The costs of screening may be offset by the costs avoided of treating cases with long-term sequelae [5] [6] but this view has been challenged.[7] [8] The true costs and benefits of screening can only be established in randomised controlled trials with long term follow up.

If a national screening programme is to be introduced the best mechanism has to be established.[9] Current UK guidelines recommend opportunistic screening of sexually active women aged less than 25 years and women between 25 and 30 years who have had new sexual partners in the previous year.[5] It has been proposed that opportunistic screening should be offered in general practice [5] [10] where reasonable population coverage has been obtained.[11] An alternative, systematic screening strategy involves delivery of kits containing vaginal pipettes [12] or urine containers [13] to patients' homes for return to the laboratory. Regardless of method, doubts have been expressed about the knowledge base and attitudes of practice staff in relation to chlamydia screening.[14] [15] Armstrong et al [15] reported that screening was commonly offered during attendance for cervical smears, but that this practice skewed offers of screening towards women over 20 years, a much lower risk population than teenagers.[1]

There are no published trials comparing postal with opportunistic screening for genital chlamydial infection. This feasibility study sought to establish the practical considerations for implementing a successful randomised controlled trial (RCT) of active screening strategies for genital chlamydial infection in general practice.

METHODS

THE PRACTICES

We invited 221 West of Scotland general medical practices to participate. Practices were given details of the work involved and of financial reimbursement (at hourly rates corresponding to normal salaries, with overtime paid at 50% above standard rates). Using postcodes, practices agreeing to participate were stratified by location and deprivation into three types (rural, deprived urban and affluent urban). We classified deprivation categories 1 and 2 as affluent and categories 6 and 7 as deprived.[16] [17] One from each type was chosen at random to participate.

In-practice training was organised for clinical and clerical staff. A three-day course for practice nurses was provided by a sexual health advisor and three of the authors. Course content included clinical features and management of chlamydia and other sexually transmitted infections; counselling; giving a positive result and partner notification.

ETHICS AND DATA PROTECTION

Three local research ethics committees (LRECs) granted ethics approval. The first LREC we approached insisted that some form of consent from participants was required. Women were sent an introductory letter describing the study and indicating that participation might involve receiving chlamydia test kits, questionnaires and data extraction from their records. The

option to opt out was offered at this stage. In two practices, women opting out were informed that information about postcode sector and year of birth would be collected. In the third practice, the LREC required patients to have the choice of opting out without this information being used. Patients who had not been sexually active were not asked to opt, but the introductory letter explained that chlamydial infection was sexually transmitted. Women returning samples or questionnaires were asked to provide written consent.

INTERVENTION PHASE (June-September 2002)

Figure 1 summarises the study protocol. Practice staff were given a procedure manual and continued support from the researcher by phone calls, emails and visits. They were provided with templates for standard letters to be signed by the patient's GP and sent to patients at different phases. The mailing date was recorded on a slip attached to each pack and returned to the study office.

FIGURE 1 ABOUT HERE

Two hundred patients aged 16–30 years were selected from each practice list using the random sampling function in SPSS. Women deemed unsuitable for the trial (eg those with terminal illness) were excluded by their GPs.

One month after the initial mailing to patients, opt out slips were collated and the study list was amended and anonymised by practice staff. The researcher used this anonymised list to allocate women randomly to one of three study groups: *postal*, *opportunistic* or *control*.

Postal group: Women were sent pre-labelled test kits returnable to the laboratory in a reply-paid, pre-addressed envelope; a chlamydia information leaflet and a consent form to be returned to the practice.

Opportunistic group: Prior to the screening phase, casenotes of these women were flagged and identifier labels and a checklist for clinicians were placed inside the notes. These women were to be offered screening when they attended the practice for any service during the four month study period. Test kits were similar to those used for the postal group.

Control group: Women in the control group were treated according to usual practice.

On completion of the study period, practice nurses extracted data from medical records on all numbers and types of consultations in the study period and the preceding year, and on recorded consultations relating to sexual health during the whole period covered by their records.

STAFF INTERVIEWS

A sample of 13 staff (two GPs, one or two nurses and one or two administrative staff from each practice) was interviewed by one of the authors [MR] to obtain views on the workload associated with postal and opportunistic screening and on the benefits and obstacles associated with the screening and research processes. The sampling strategy was designed to recruit staff who were directly involved in the rolling out of the research project, and this varied by practice. Interviews were transcribed and analysed thematically, by coding responses into categories and themes, and looking for negative cases.

STATISTICAL METHODS

Data from practices and laboratories were recorded in Microsoft Access databases. Comparisons were made between practices and age groups (<20, 20-24 and > 25 years) using Fisher's Exact Test in SPSS.

Data from the opportunistic group were used to test whether women who visited their practice more often were more likely to be offered screening. Among attendees, the conditional probability of being offered screening and of accepting a test was estimated for the three age groups.

Attendance data from all women over the year prior to screening were used to estimate the probabilities of attending the practice during a full year in each age group. When combined with the conditional probabilities derived earlier, this permitted estimates of uptake rates in a study lasting for one year. Similarly, given the rate of positive chlamydia results amongst those screened in the opportunistic group, the rate of positive results for the whole population if the screening programme were to run over a full year was estimated.

RESULTS

Of the 221 practices approached, 146 (66%) responded. Of these, 62 (42%) responded positively, 23 (16%) expressed interest without commitment and 61 (42%) declined. Data were collected successfully from the three participating practices.

UPTAKE

Figure 2 summarises participant numbers, study group allocation, screening uptake and questionnaire response rates. Opt-out rates did not vary significantly by practice or deprivation category. Younger patients in the two practices with adequate data were somewhat more likely to opt out: 29/91 (32%) in the under-20 age group compared to 54/258 (21%) among the over-20s ($p=0.045$).

FIGURE 2 ABOUT HERE

The study groups were well matched for age and deprivation category (Table 1).

TABLE 1 ABOUT HERE

There were no significant inter-practice differences in offers or uptake of postal or opportunistic screening.

There was no significant attrition in offers of screening to the opportunistic group over the study period as measured by date of first attendance at the practice. We found no association between the number of visits to the practice and the probability of being offered a test. Based on the consultation data for the previous year, we estimate that the overall uptake rate in the opportunistic group over one year would be approximately 30%.

Most tests were offered by GPs (36 of 41 consultations where the clinician could be determined), mainly during consultations for non-gynaecological illnesses. One woman attended her GP requesting chlamydia screening. Three of the four offers by practice nurses occurred during consultations for cervical smears or contraception.

Women between 20 and 24 years were least likely to attend their practice (19/45 Vs 61/91: $p=0.024$). Among those who did attend, women under 20 years were most likely to be offered a test (15/18 Vs 29/61: $p=0.0015$). In the interviews some GPs associated the condition with a younger age group and reported a tendency to target younger women routinely.

In women under 20 years, uptake for opportunistic screening (9/15, 60%) was significantly higher than for postal screening (5/23, 22%) ($p=0.036$). The opportunistic screening acceptance rate was not significantly higher when considered as a proportion of those randomised to opportunistic screening (9/27, 33%) but, based on projections from consultation patterns in the preceding year, it would increase over a longer study period. In women over 20 years who were offered a test the opportunistic uptake rate (19/29, 66%) was not significantly higher than in the postal group (54/101, 53%) ($p=0.35$). The overall uptake rate was nevertheless significantly lower in the opportunistic group (28/136, 21%) compared to the postal group (59/124, 48%: $p<0.0001$) in this short study period.

No woman in the control group was offered chlamydia testing during the screening phase. Comparisons of the control group with the other two intervention groups were therefore not performed.

SAMPLE SIZE CALCULATION

Sample size calculations for a definitive trial of opportunistic Vs postal screening (in terms of uptake and positivity rates) are presented in table 3.

TABLE 3 ABOUT HERE

ACCEPTABILITY:

Questionnaires were sent to all 87 women who submitted specimens. Responses are summarised in table 2.

TABLE 2 ABOUT HERE

Fourteen of the 25 respondents who were offered testing but did not submit samples (56%) either forgot about the request or lost the kit. Only 2 respondents (8%) stated that they had not yet had sexual intercourse. Fifteen (60%) considered the offer of testing appropriate, but seven (28%) considered it inappropriate. 56/59 (95%) respondents thought men should be offered screening.

WOMEN WITH POSITIVE TEST RESULTS:

All seven women who tested positive were requested to make an appointment to see the practice nurse. Nevertheless, one woman in the rural practice attended her GP and one pregnant patient in the deprived practice sought treatment from her obstetrician. Three of the five women seen by practice nurses returned completed questionnaires. All three felt comfortable and reassured during the consultation and all had notified sexual partners. The practice nurses reported that they had found the training course informative and relevant to their practice.

QUALITATIVE RESULTS FROM STAFF INTERVIEWS:

The study was labour intensive and practice administrative staff reported problems with its management. Staff worked additional hours to ensure distribution of study materials and collation of responses: *"It's finding the time to be able to devote someone or several people to do what is required... we had almost everybody in one Saturday so it was useful just to really to discuss the various aspects as well but to also just go through the list and update because it takes you far longer when you're being interrupted"* (administrator). Difficulties were exacerbated during periods of short staffing.

Some problems related to specific screening strategies. For the postal group, test kits were bulky and staff had to deliver them to the local post office. This was especially problematic for the staff at the deprived practice, which had no local post office. There were anecdotal reports in this practice that test kits were tampered with and/or wrongly delivered: *"They don't always deliver (the mail), they don't always deliver very quickly or in the case of some of the kits they just deliver them straight back to the practice without any attempt to deliver them to the patients... We do have a lot of mail that goes missing and that is something that is probably not going to change"*(Administrator). One GP expressed concern that postal screening could create difficulties within the homes of recipients. *"The key concern was the mail shot going to someone, could be the daughter of strict parents or the wife of someone who is anxious about other relationships could cause a difficult situation for either of them"*(GP).

GPs also reported problems when offering opportunistic screening. These included difficulties in changing the focus of the consultation to chlamydia screening; feeling that it was inappropriate (especially if the consultation involved a mental health problem) and concerns about the time required to raise the issue of chlamydia: *"As far as the clinical side I just find it a bit stressful – 'Oh there's another opportunity gone' and you know I've a busy surgery, and I've got to talk about this completely different subject and sometimes it may be relevant but more often than not its not been relevant.....and the girl has not been that keen"* (GP).

The practice nurses were trained in management of confirmed chlamydial infection. They found the training had a broader value to them in their everyday practice and was beneficial. *"It was very good, and the whole thing about contact tracing and giving people positive results and things like that, it made you think about it, it was very good...Information about when swabs should be at the lab in order to get good results, you know, things like that have impacted already on my practice"* (practice nurse).

5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary of main findings.

This feasibility study established that opportunities exist in general practice to conduct clinical trials of differing approaches to screening. Despite the high potential workload, almost two fifths of practices approached were interested in participation. Furthermore, the three participating practices showed a high level of commitment despite staffing shortages. Training sessions gave staff an understanding of the study but considerable support was required for the project to run smoothly.

Uptake of screening was 48% of the target population with a postal approach and 21% over four months with an opportunistic approach (38% and 19% respectively if the number of women randomised is used as denominator). The apparent superiority of postal screening in this broad comparison may obscure the fact that younger women, who are at highest risk for chlamydial infection, may respond better to opportunistic screening. In the interviews some GPs reported a tendency to target younger women in their routine practice, associating the condition with a younger age group. This observation suggests that these GPs, unlike others [15] [18] had become aware of the population risk profile, possibly resulting from participation in the study. The practice nurses were enthusiastic about taking on responsibilities for sexual health work, but, compared to the GPs, they had far fewer consultations with younger women.

Strengths and limitations of the study.

The requirement to obtain consent prior to randomisation meant that participation was incomplete. It is difficult to extrapolate findings from the research project to the clinical situation in which all eligible patients would be offered screening. The three LRECs permitted us to use a design involving an initial pre-randomisation 'opt out' approach because randomisation to an offer of screening was considered a relatively benign intervention. We were not able to establish what proportion of women who opted out did so because they had never been sexually active. In a definitive study there could be a case for asking sexually inactive women not to opt out for this reason, but to return an empty sample container if offered a test. This approach might nevertheless be considered by some as a form of indirect behavioural surveillance.

The design involved individual rather than cluster randomisation. This approach significantly increases statistical power, but it is more complicated for practices and runs the risk of introducing contamination of the study groups. The finding that none of the women in the usual care group was offered screening suggests that contamination was probably not a major problem. Nevertheless, awareness among clinicians and patients that they were participating in a trial may have artificially enhanced rates of offer and acceptance of screening. Alternatively, a universal, rather than experimental, opportunistic screening programme might be associated with a greater acceptability of testing and a higher proportion of women being offered screening as health professionals become more experienced. The fact that none of the control group were tested might indicate a potential adverse effect of a screening programme: a belief among health care providers that screening of asymptomatic individuals is sufficient.

Our study was based on women because opportunistic screening strategies have not been developed for the male population. They generally have relatively mild clinical manifestations of chlamydia infection and are more likely than women to be infrequent attenders (31% of men and 15% of women aged 16-30 had not attended their GP in the last year – Scottish Household Survey 1999/2000: authors' own analysis). This is not an argument against screening men. Successful screening programmes will depend in part on preventing re-infection by identifying and treating infected men, but it is likely that postal approaches will yield higher uptake rates among males [19].

Although questionnaire responses generally supported the offer of testing, the response rate among women who did not return samples was low. Work in progress in Bristol and

Birmingham will help to elucidate the attitudes of women declining tests (Rona Campbell, personal communication, July 2003).

Comparison with existing literature

The 48% uptake rate for postal tests obtained in our study is in keeping with data obtained in other European studies.[12] [13] [] [20] The 83% uptake of postal screening among men and women aged 18-45 years in one practice[21] was achieved only after intensive follow-up of non-responders (John MacLeod, personal communication, April 2002).

We estimate that 30% of those offered opportunistic screening would be tested over a one-year period. This figure lies below 49% screened in general practice in the Portsmouth study but is close to 24% screened in the Wirral [11] and 22% in one practice in Yorkshire.[22] It is possible that the high level of population coverage in the Portsmouth study results partly from payments to practices for each test conducted.

Although the numbers are small, the prevalence of chlamydial infection among those tested in the opportunistic group is higher than among the postal responders. This is not surprising given that the clinicians appear to have targeted women at higher risk. Our results parallel the higher prevalence levels obtained in the Portsmouth/Wirral opportunistic screening pilots compared with those in the Bristol/Birmingham postal studies.

Implications for future research

This was a very complex trial with a high level of involvement of practice staff in project management. In a larger trial, we recommend that identified practice staff members perform project work in protected (and reimbursed) time, rather than on an *ad hoc* basis. Increasing the number of clinical contacts between young women and practice nurses may improve recruitment and workload management. A cluster design, in which only one type of intervention would be offered by each practice, would simplify matters greatly and might give clearer results, but with loss of statistical power for a given sample size. A typical intra-cluster correlation coefficient of 0.1 for process variables in a trial of this type would inflate the necessary sample size approximately 21 times.[23]

The impact of UK data protection and European human rights legislation on the design of this project was highly significant. Research ethics committees in the UK may apply the legislative framework more vigorously than committees in other European nations.[24] In our study, research staff were not able to examine any non-anonymised data without informed 'opt-in' consent, so a great deal of the project management work had to be conducted by practice staff. The alternative, obtaining opt in consent to be offered screening, would reduce participation rates and greatly reduce the value of any future trial.

Similar considerations now apply to all evaluations of population screening in primary care, with a serious risk that health service policy on screening will be based on inadequate evidence. We believe that when new screening technologies are introduced, there is a strong case for the conduct of cluster randomised trials without individual patient consent to the offer of screening.[25]

Acknowledgements This study was funded by the Scottish Executive Chief Scientist Office. Thanks are due to Mrs. Jean Taylor and Mrs Catherine McNeil who provided administrative support, and to Mr Ian Howe in the Regional Virus Laboratory at Gartnavel Hospital, Glasgow. Dr Ahilya Noone of the Scottish Centre for Infection and Environmental Health participated in the early stages of the design of the project. Dr Bruce Armstrong, sexual health advisor at the Sandyford Initiative, Glasgow, helped in the design and delivery of the practice nurse training. We are grateful for the patience and determination of the staff in the three participating practices. Data from the Scottish Household Survey 1999/2000 were made available through the ESRC Data Archive, with the help of Mr Matt Sutton. The copyright holder, the original data producer, the relevant funding agencies and the Data Archive bear no responsibility for their further analysis or interpretation. Finally, we would like to acknowledge our referees (Drs Cassell, Stephenson and van Essen) for making suggestions that have helped us to improve the paper.

What this paper adds:

- A randomised controlled trial comparing postal and opportunistic screening for chlamydial infection in general practice is feasible, though resource intensive.
- There may be problems with generalising from screening trials in which patients may opt out from the possibility of being offered screening.

Policy Implications:

- The evidence base for chlamydia screening is not robust. Evaluation of screening strategies through randomised controlled trials is essential. Trials of population screening are only meaningful if pre-randomisation opt-out rates are minimal. Significant numbers of women opted out in our study, despite the use of 'opt out' (passive) consent.
- Cluster randomised trials of screening may be more likely to succeed than trials with individual randomisation. We consider random assignment to an offer of screening without consent and anonymised transmission of aggregate data from practices to researchers to be ethically sound.
- Screening for genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* in primary care is feasible, but potentially resource-intensive. If population-based screening were to be implemented, it is likely that optimal coverage would be achieved with a combination of postal and opportunistic screening.

FIGURE 1.

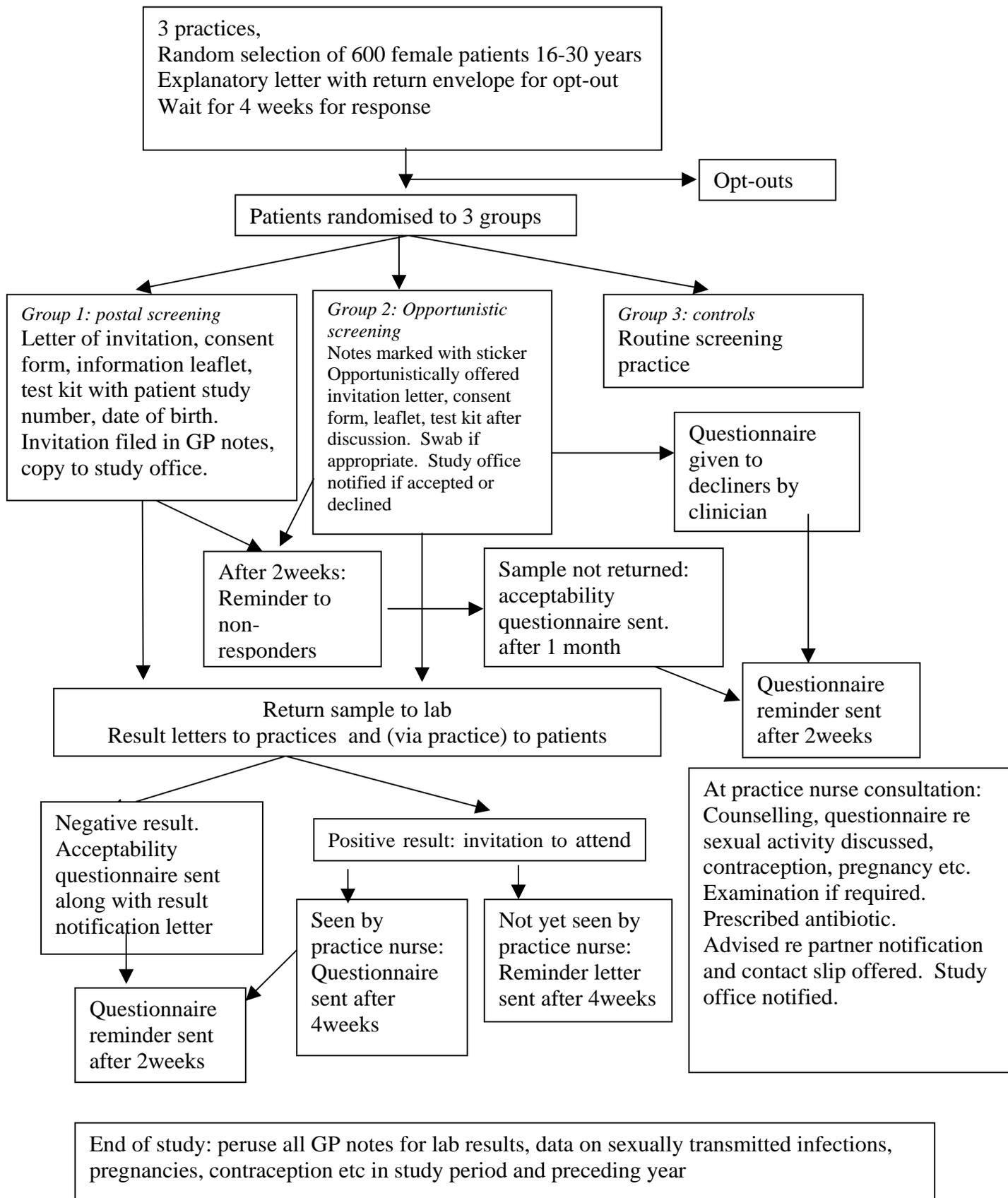
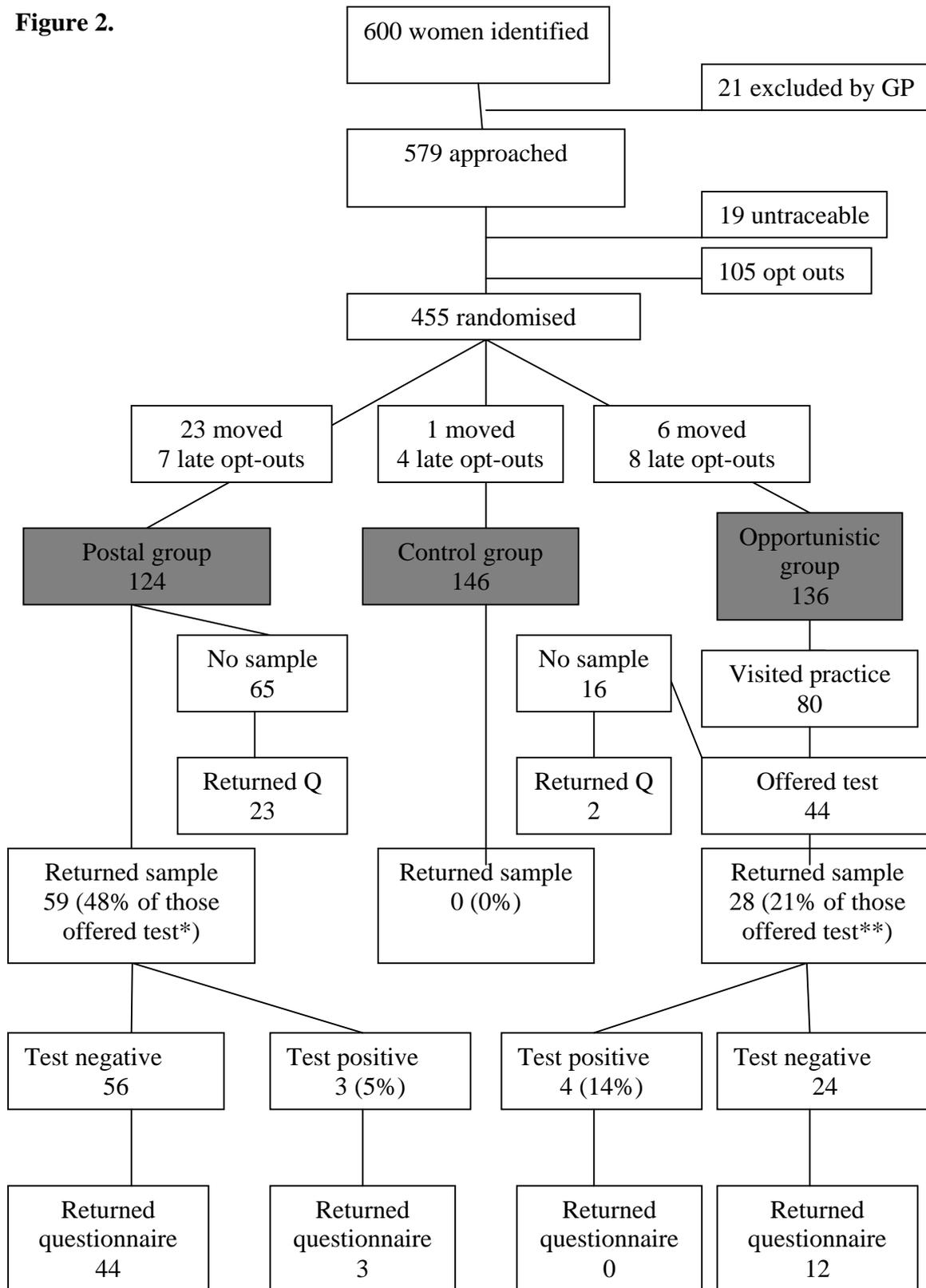


Figure 2.



*38% of women randomised to postal group

**19% of women randomised to opportunistic group

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of study groups.

	<i>Postal group</i>	<i>Opportunistic group</i>	<i>Control group</i>
<i>N</i>	124	146	136
<i>Age (mean \pm SD)</i>	25.3 \pm 4.6	24.5 \pm 4.3	23.3 \pm 4.0
<i>Deprivation category 1-2</i>	28	25	32
3-5	47	58	48
6-7	34	36	44
Missing	15	17	22

PATIENT ACCEPTABILITY

TABLE 2: QUESTIONNAIRE RETURNS AND PATIENT ACCEPTABILITY

		Postal	Opportunistic	Rural	Deprived Urban	Affluent Urban	<20 years	20-24 years	25+ years	Total
Questionnaires Returned	N/Total	47/59	12/28	24/31	15/27	20/29	7/14	15/23	37/50	59/87
Questionnaires Returned (Negative Result)	N/Total	44/56	11/24	22/29	13/24	20/27	6/12	14/20	35/48	55/80
Questionnaires Returned (Positive Result)	N/Total	3/3	1/4	2/2	2/3	0/2	1/2	1/3	2/2	4/7
Number (%) who thought approach was appropriate	N % Respondents	43 91%	11 92%	23 96%	12 80%	19 95%	5 71%	14 93%	35 95%	54 92%
Number (%) who thought information supplied was adequate	N % Respondents	44 94%	11 92%	23 96%	13 87%	19 95%	6 86%	15 100%	34 92%	55 92%

TABLE 3. SAMPLE SIZE CALCULATION

Sample size required to detect difference in:	Age	Age	Age
	16-19	20-24	25-30
	n per group		
Uptake rate at $\alpha=5\%$ with 90% power, assuming true difference in uptake rate to be 50% of that observed in feasibility study	1241	1024	145
Positive test rate at $\alpha=5\%$ with 90% power, assuming lower rate group to be 50% of higher rate group	736	708	2122

COMPETING INTERESTS: None

ETHICS APPROVAL. The study protocol received approval from the following ethics committees: Greater Glasgow Primary Care Trust, Lanarkshire Primary Care Trust and Forth Valley Primary Care Trust.

CONSORT CHECKLIST

Paper section and Topic	Item Number	Descriptor	Reported on Page Number
Title and abstract	1	How participants were allocated to interventions	2
Introduction			
Background	2	Scientific Background & rationale	3
Objectives	3	Specific objectives	3
Outcomes	4	Primary outcome measures (uptake & acceptability)	3
Subjects, Methods & Results			
Participants	5	Eligibility criteria, settings & location	4
Interventions	6	Details of interventions & how they were administered	4
Sample size	7	Determination of sample size	X (pilot)
Randomisation sequence generation	8	Method used to generate random allocation sequence	4
Allocation concealment	9	Method used to implement the random allocation sequence	4
Implementation	10	Who generated the allocation sequence, enrolled and assigned participants	4
Blinding	11	Was there any blinding to group assignation	Not applicable
Statistical methods	12	Statistical methods used to compare groups	4,5
Participant flow	13	Flow of participants through each stage of the study	Fig 2
Recruitment	14	Dates defining the periods of recruitment and follow up	4
Baseline data	15	Baseline demographic and clinical characteristic of each group	Table 1
Numbers analysed	16	Number of participants (denominator) in each group included in each analysis	Fig 2
Outcomes and estimation	17	For each outcome, summary of result for each group	5,6
Ancillary analysis	18	Address multiplicity by reporting any other analysis performed	Not applicable
Adverse events	19	Important adverse events or side effects	Not applicable
Comments			
Interpretation	20	Interpretation of results	7,8
Generalizability	21	Generalizability of trial findings	9
Overall evidence	22	General Interpretation of results in context of current evidence	9

-
- ¹ Fenton K, Korovessis C, Johnson AM, et al. Sexual behaviour in Britain: reported sexually transmitted infections and prevalent genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection. *Lancet* 2001; **358**: 1851-1854
- ² Cates W and Wasserheit JM. Genital chlamydial infections: Epidemiology and reproductive sequelae. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 1991; **164**: 1771-81.
- ³ Chernesky MA, Jang D, Lee H et al. Diagnosis of Chlamydia trachomatis infections in men and women by testing first-void urine by ligase chain reaction. *J Clin Microbiol.*1994; **32**: 2682-2685.
- ⁴ Black CM. Current Methods of Laboratory Diagnosis of Chlamydia trachomatis Infections. *Clin Microbiol Reviews* 1997;**10**:160-184.
- ⁵ CMOs Expert Advisory Group. Chlamydia in general practice. Department of Health, 1998.
- ⁶ Paaavonen J, Puolakkainen M, Paukku M, Sintonen H. Cost-benefit analysis of first void urine Chlamydia trachomatis screening programme. *Obstet Gynecol* 1998; **92**:292-298.
- ⁷ Van Valkengoed IGM, Postma MJ, Morré SA, et al. Cost effectiveness analysis of a population based screening programme for asymptomatic *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections in women by means of home obtained urine specimens. *Sex. Transm. Inf* 2001; **77**: 276-282.
- ⁸ Low N, Egger M. What should we do about screening for genital chlamydia? *Int J Epidemiol* 2002; **31**: 891-893.
- ⁹ ClaSS Study Group. Evidence is not (yet) enough for evidence based policy on chlamydia screening. *BMJ* 2001; **322**: 364.
- ¹⁰ SIGN Guideline No 42. Management of genital chlamydia trachomatis infection. Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network, March 2000.
- ¹¹ Pimenta JM, Catchpole M, Rogers PA, et al. Opportunistic screening for genital chlamydial infection. I: Acceptability of urine testing in primary and secondary healthcare settings. *Sex Transm Infect* 2003;**79**:16–21
- ¹² Østergaard L, Andersen B, Olesen F, Møller JK. Efficacy of home sampling for screening of *Chlamydia trachomatis*: randomised study. *BMJ* 1998; **317**: 26-27.
- ¹³ vanValkengoed IGM, Boeke AJP, van den Brule AJC, et al. Systematische opsporing van infecties met Chlamydia trachomatis bij mannen en vrouwen zonder klachten in de huisartspraktijk met behulp van per post verstuurd urinemonsters. *Ned. Tijdschr. Geneesk.* 1999; **143**: 672-676.
- ¹⁴ Kinn S, MacNaughton J, Noone A, Scoular A. Chlamydia trachomatis in primary care: knowledge and practice in Glasgow. *Br J Gen Pract* 2000; **50**: 214-215.
- ¹⁵ Armstrong B, Kinn S, Scoular A, Wilson P. Shared Care in the Management of Genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection in Primary Care. *Sex Transm Infect* 2003;**79**:369–371.
- ¹⁶ Carstairs V, Morris R. Deprivation and health in Scotland. Aberdeen: Aberdeen University Press, 1991
- ¹⁷ McLoone P. Carstairs scores for Scottish Postcode Sectors from the 1991 Census. Glasgow: Public Health Research Unit, University of Glasgow, 1994
- ¹⁸ Santer M, Warner P, Wyke S, Sutherland S. Opportunistic screening for chlamydia infection in general practice: can we reach young women? *J Med Screening* 2000; **7**: 175-176.

-
- ¹⁹ Andersen B, Olesen F, Møller JK, Østergaard L. Population-based strategies for outreach screening of urogenital *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections: a randomized, controlled trial. *J Infect Dis* 2002; **185**: 252-258
- ²⁰ Stephenson J, Carder C, Copas A, et al. Home screening for genital chlamydia infection: is it acceptable to young men and women? *Sex Transm Infect* 2000; **76**: 25-27.
- ²¹ Macleod J, Rowsell R, Horner P, et al. Postal urine specimens: are they a feasible method for genital chlamydia infection screening. *Br J Gen Pract* 1999; **49**: 455-458.
- ²² Tobin C, Aggarwal R, Clarke J, et al. *Chlamydia trachomatis*: opportunistic screening in primary care. *Br J Gen Pract* 2001; **51**: 565-566.
- ²³ Campbell M, Grimshaw J, Steen N. Sample size calculations for cluster randomised trials. Changing Professional Practice in Europe Group (EU BIOMED II Concerted Action). *J Health Serv Res Policy* 2000;**5**:12-6.
- ²⁴ Hearnshaw H. Comparison of requirements of research ethics committees in 11 European countries for a non-invasive interventional study *BMJ* 2004;**328**:140-141, doi:10.1136/bmj.328.7432.140
- ²⁵ Cassell, J, Young A. Why we should not seek individual informed consent for participation in health services research. *J Med Ethics*. 2002; **28**: 313-317.