

STD Program Core Components and Strategies – 2016/2017

Essential Public Health Services*	Core Components of STD Program	STD Program Strategies • Essential/Universal Strategies – Bold • Project-Based Strategies** - Italicized
1. Monitor Health Status to Identify Health Problems	 Conduct case surveillance of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia 	 Educate, monitor and support medical providers and laboratories in reporting Maintain electronic database of reports received from health care providers and laboratories Facilitate standardized computerized transmission of electronic laboratory reporting Ensure confidentiality and security guidelines for the collection, storage, and use of all surveillance data according to NCHHSTP guidance*** Ensure the quality and timeliness of case-based data collection to routinely obtain information on age, sex, race, ethnicity, gender of sex partners, pregnancy status, HIV status, treatment given, geographic location and provider information*** Geocode case-based surveillance data to target interventions*** Conduct matching of STD and HIV cases*** Partner with other surveillance programs (i.e communicable diseases, HIV, maternal and child health, tuberculosis, and viral hepatitis) through the exchange and matching of data to enhance reporting, identify co-morbidities, and to use real-time data matching when feasible to enhance partner services (i.e., STD and HIV case matching to enhance HIV

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		 testing, linkage to care, PrEP initiation) Collaborate with health information exchanges, when/where feasible
	 Conduct behavioral surveillance regarding sexual health 	 Support the collection of sexual health behavior information on Youth Risk Behavior Survey and Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System for the purposes of informing prevention efforts and impacting programs Ensure the collection of risk-group behavior data from partner notification services and where applicable from STD clinic surveys for informing prevention efforts
	Generate reports on STD rates	 Report and disseminate STD data to affected populations, communities, providers and key stakeholders on Department of Health website annually*** Expand surveillance systems beyond case-based reporting to sentinel systems and population-based approaches***
2. Diagnose and Investigate Health Problems and Health Hazards	 Conduct analysis of STD disease trends using demographic information 	 Prepare reports describing STD trends by age, sex, gender of sex partners, pregnancy status, HIV status, race/ethnicity, geographic distribution, and treatment assurance Prepare reports on HIV co-infection rates with other reportable STDs Prepare reports describing STD risks and health
		<i>disparities using existing and enhanced surveillance data, GIS tools and external datasets related to areabased socioeconomic measures</i>

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	Conduct STD prevalence monitoring in high-risk settings and/or communities	 Establish and promote STD screening in family planning clinics, jails, juvenile detention centers, STD clinics, and/or in other high-risk settings Establish partnerships with high volume laboratories to obtain quarterly data on the number of tests they conduct and the positives they identify to assist in prevalence monitoring
	Conduct disease intervention services	 Ensure untreated cases of reported GC, CT, and syphilis receive treatment Provide targeted and effective partner services for: Primary, secondary, and early latent syphilis HIV (including HIV co-infected CT, GC and syphilis cases) Pregnant women diagnosed with syphilis GC cases with possible GC treatment failure or suspected or probable cephalosporinresistant <i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> isolates using the criteria in the Cephalosporin-Resistant <i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> *** Provide DIS services to at-risk/infected pregnant women as determined by the project area Collaborate on the provision of HIV Partner Services
	Establish a comprehensive	 according to local morbidity, priorities and resources Provide effective partner services through social media websites and other digital or communication technologies (e.g. internet partner services)****
	STD Outbreak Response Plan	 Prepare a written outbreak response plan and review/revise the plan annually Implement Outbreak Response Plan, including health

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		 alerts and case investigation, when detection systems indicate disease rates are above background levels Identify health department and other public and private partners to assist in outbreak response efforts
	Partner with public and private laboratories offering STD testing	 Assure the availability of laboratory testing for STD services Maintain a resource guide of private or public health laboratories in the jurisdiction that have the capacity to conduct <i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> culture and Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing (AST***) and testing capability by anatomical site
	 Develop program policy and procedures that are responsive to morbidity 	 Develop and implement a Gonorrhea Action Plan [and amend as needed]
3. Inform, Educate, and Empower People about Health Issues	 Create and maintain a Department of Health STD web site 	 Provide a link of public-funded clinics where STD services are available Provide information on disease prevention, symptoms, and treatment Promote Health Department web sites Provide information on condom availability and other risk reduction strategies including but not limited to PrEP as appropriate to the target risk audience
	 Promote STD educational materials 	 Promote and provide medically accurate, culturally sensitive STD resources to STD clinics, the general public, CBOs, schools, and other educational institutions Develop, promote and/or collaborate in the dissemination of effective behavioral and community interventions and strategies Collaborate with Department of Education (or

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		equivalent) and other organizations to implement
		STD health promotion, prevention, and intervention
		activities****
		• Participate in expert and community review panels of
		STD resources
		• Provide training and technical support for outreach
		education and collaboration/partnership efforts
4. Mobilize Partnerships to Identify	Collaborate with public and	• Actively participate as a member in planning groups
and Solve Health Problems	private key stakeholders	addressing unintended pregnancy, comprehensive
		adolescent health, sexual health and viral hepatitis
		prevention that impact STD, HIV, and infertility
		prevention
		• Establish internal and external Department of Health
		collaborations with colleagues such as HIV/AIDS,
		Hepatitis, Immunization, Communicable Disease,
		Maternal-Child-Adolescent Health, Title X, state
		Medicaid program, Public Health Labs, Department of
		Correction, Department of Education, Chronic Disease and Department of Social Services
		 Develop public/private partnerships or strategies to impact prevention efforts
		 Actively participate as a member of associations such
		as NACCHO, NASTAD, NCSD, NFPRHA and other state
		and national public health associations
	Collaborate with healthcare	Understand the role the healthcare delivery system
	systems and providers	plays in the prevention of STD/HIV
		• Improve the delivery of STD screening and treatment
		through the healthcare delivery system
		Improve the delivery of HIV screening and linkage to
		care services through the healthcare delivery system

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		 Develop strategic partnerships with state collaboratives, such as state Primary Care Association and regional consortia of federally qualified health centers (FQHCs), American Academy of Pediatrics state chapters, etc. Establish third party billing system as permissible
5. Develop Policies and Plans that Support Individual and Statewide Health Efforts	 Establish STD legislative agenda 	 Monitor and evaluate the impact of relevant policies*** Educate the public, providers and key stakeholders on the positive potential or proven impacts of policies on reducing sexually transmitted diseases*** Propose/support legislation for Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT) and promotion and funding for STD-related vaccines
	 Develop and include STD objectives in statewide planning documents 	 Include STD objectives in Healthy People 2020 State Reports Recommend STD objectives in state, regional, and local HIV Prevention Plans Use the Affordable Care Act to encourage health care providers to improve access and quality of STD prevention services through enhanced collaboration with primary care*** Recommend STD prevention related objectives in health department or project area planning initiatives (e.g adolescent health, reducing health disparities, women's health)
	 Assure Medicaid and other major health plans provide adequate coverage and reimbursement of STD/HIV 	 Inventory health plans and levels of coverage and reimbursement Identify and implement strategies to enhance coverage and reimbursement, where possible [In the

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	prevention services	 short-term] Seek agreements with health plans to assure adequate coverage and reimbursement [In the long-term] Disseminate best practices for STD clinical care and offer clinical training opportunities and quality improvement support for STD services
6. Enforce Laws and Regulations that Protect Health and Ensure Safety	 Conduct enforcement of STD (communicable disease) reporting regulations 	 Post on department website the list of reportable diseases/ infections and standards for reporting Promote dual reporting from laboratories and health care providers Conduct periodic assessments of morbidity data to match health care provider and laboratory reports on individual cases in order to identify those entities not reporting per state requirement Seek enforcement of legal violations such as provider refusal to supply information needed to conduct investigations of known positives Distribute (via mail/electronic/listserv) the STD reporting regulations and project area and community-specific incidence/ prevalence data to prioritized health care providers on an annual basis
	 Assure laboratory STD reporting 	• Review, assess and assure timely and complete reporting of laboratory results on annual basis
	 Establish and distribute public health statutes and administrative rules to promote testing, treatment, counseling and partner notification of infected 	 Implement regulations for prenatal and delivery syphilis screening Implement regulations for the testing and treatment of minors Implement confidentiality regulations, policies, and/ or procedures

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	persons and their sex partners	 Post a copy of STD related statutes and administrative rules and regulations on department website. Note: This should be more inclusive than the posting of reporting requirements and should include confidentiality, prenatal screening for syphilis, partner services, etc. Participate in the development of regulations governing the reporting of STDs, HIV, and AIDS
7. Link People to Needed Personal Health Services and Assure the Provision of Health Care when Otherwise Unavailable	 Maintain and support STD screening programs in high- risk settings based on assessment of local prevalence trends 	 Measure and assure annual CT/GC screening rates, ideally using the CT HEDIS measure, among young females (15-24 years) enrolled in <i>large health care plans and</i> Medicaid including those seen in Title X and other family planning clinics *** Measure and assure syphilis, rectal GC, and HCV screening rates among MSM seen in high volume HIV care facilities and other health care settings where resources are available, at least annually *** Assess and ensure the proportion of GC cases that are treated correctly according to current CDC STD Treatment Guidelines*** Link newly identified HIV-infected individuals and/or partners who have not been previously diagnosed with HIV [who test positive] to HIV care and safety net services, regardless of insurance status*** Promote re-screening of persons effectively treated for Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis as promoted by CDC recommendations and guidelines Promote STD screening and referral for sexual health services in adolescent service sites, schools, HIV testing venues, and primary health care sites, when

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		 appropriate Ensure prenatal STD screening. In jurisdictions with a high number of congenital syphilis cases: measure screening for syphilis among pregnant women in prenatal care**** Identify and ameliorate health disparities and barriers that reduce access to testing, treatment, care, and prevention services
	• Ensure availability and access to effective STD and HIV diagnostic, treatment, and counseling services for people at risk for STDs.	 Assist non-profit organizations, FQHCs, and other entities that provide safety net STD prevention and (non-traditional or non-clinical) screening services *** Assess performance of publicly supported STD clinics, especially for key subpopulations (e.g., adolescent, LGBT) Identify the STD clinical and prevention service gaps for at-risk individuals who are receiving care (e.g., missed opportunities by providers including safety net providers)*** Promote the linkage of at risk consumers to an HIV PrEP provider where it is available. Estimate the proportion of uninsured or underinsured, at-risk individuals in the jurisdiction Encourage the provision of expedited partner therapy (EPT) for CT and GC in accordance with current CDC
		 treatment guidelines**** and state/local law Conduct surveys of patient satisfaction of STD clinic services for quality improvement, at least annually Provide or refer STD clinic clients to reproductive health, family planning, HIV services, and for needed

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		immunizations including HPV and hepatitis B
8. Assure Competent Public and	Support STD training	Promote courses offered by regional Prevention
Personal Care Workforce	opportunities	Training Centers and AETCs addressing behavioral,
	 Distribute STD clinical 	clinical and partner services components
	educational materials to	Distribute STD Treatment Guidelines to health care
	health care providers	providers who report STD conditions (including HIV)
		and to those health care providers (based on their
		patient populations) for whom STD screening is an
		appropriate activity
		Provide and evaluate STD educational opportunities
		including conferences, workshops, webinars and other
		training modalities
		• Encourage the incorporation of STD training/education
		in academic curriculum of medical and nursing schools,
		social work, residency programs, public health, etc.
		Meet annually with established labs and providers and
		as needed with new labs and providers to educate
		regarding reporting regulations and how to report
	Maintain adequate workforce	Conduct regular needs assessment to determine
	to address programmatic	capacity and infrastructure needs for STD program
	needs	core components
		Use surveillance data to allocate STD workforce in
		support of STD program core components
		Advocate for adequate resources for STD program core
		components
9. Evaluate Effectiveness,	Measure health care provider	Measure compliance with treatment guidelines on
Accessibility, and Quality of Personal	compliance with STD	morbidity reports
and Population-Based Health	Treatment Guidelines	Educate health care providers who report incorrect
Services		treatment on case reports

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		 Monitor timeliness of treatment rates for Chlamydia and gonorrhea by clinics Contact clinics with locally identified delays in treatment and develop plan for improving the timeliness of treatment Monitor HEDIS measure performance of managed care organizations
10. Research New Insights and Innovative Solutions to Health Problems	 Support, participate, and/or conduct activities related to insights and solutions to STD prevention 	 Identify state, local, and national resources to assist in initiatives related to insights and solutions to STD prevention concerns
	Obtain STD information regarding current successful/model programs for STD prevention	 Evaluate the application of successful/model STD prevention programs within Project Area and share results with other STD programs Utilize all available data, including cost, to evaluate the effectiveness of programs
	 Understand trends in technology and laboratory advancements in the field of STDs 	 Provide updates on STD advancements to stakeholders Attend STD and other sexual health-related conferences Subscribe to STD and other public health journals

*Public Health Service, Essential Public Health Services Work Group, 1994

** These are recommended strategies that should be adopted at the discretion of the STD Project Area Director

*** CDC RFA PS14-1402 Improving Sexually Transmitted Disease Programs through Assessment, Assurance, Policy Development, and Prevention Strategies (STDAAPPS) required program activities

**** CDC RFA PS14-1402 Improving Sexually Transmitted Disease Programs through Assessment, Assurance, Policy Development, and Prevention Strategies (STDAAPPS) other suggested activities