

# STI Screening PAT CAT

The Sexual Health module is an initiative of the National Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation (NACCHO). Its aim is to measure the amount of STI screening and re-screening that is done by health services.

The module reports on STI screening for all patients as well as screening during pregnancy. To show the target population of interest you can apply the appropriate filters, for example age or gender filters, but any other filter can be used in addition if required.

The reports show the age group of the patients in a bar chart with predefined age groups.

It is based on guidelines from the "National Guide to a Preventative Health Assessment for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People" produced by the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners and NACCHO.

## Screening

The module provides graphs to display the amount of screening for the following STI/BBV's:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Chlamydia</li><li>• Gonorrhoea</li><li>• Trichomoniasis</li><li>• Syphilis</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hepatitis B</li><li>• Hepatitis C</li><li>• HIV</li></ul>
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## Pathology Results

Screening for STI/BBV's is through pathology testing. The pathology labs send back a variety of test names and some test names cover more than one test.

A list of the pathology test names used by CAT4 to identify a test for each STI/BBV is provided here: [Appendix Pathology Result Names](#).

### Notes:

Some labs send back Gonorrhoea and Trichomoniasis results under test names that have the main label of "Chlamydia" (in various forms). The effect of this mislabelling by the pathology company is that the graphs will show an under reporting of Gonorrhoea and Trichomoniasis screening.