

Evaluation

The primary method of evaluation for this project was through a survey given both prior to and post-project implementation. The primary outcomes measured were clinician's knowledge of extragenital gonorrhea and chlamydia in men who have sex with men (MSM), their comfort associated with sexual history taking in this population, as well as their comfort with discussing and offering screening when appropriate. Also assessed was how often clinicians offered screenings in various office visit scenarios, both before the implementation of the risk assessment tool and after.

The initial survey was titled "Clinician Knowledge of Extragenital STI Screening" (Figure 1). The follow-up survey was titled "Clinician Knowledge of Extragenital STI Screening - Follow-up," (Figure 2) and is identical to the first survey except for one additional item that was added. The added item, "After implementation of the risk assessment screening tool, how likely are you to regularly offer screening for extragenital gonorrhea and chlamydia when appropriate?" was included to better assess the overall effectiveness of the risk assessment tool.

Clinician Knowledge of Extragenital STI Screening

Circle one answer for each inquiry below.

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Job Title | Physician | Nurse Practitioner | Physician Assistant | |
| 2. Years in Practice | 0-5 | 5-10 | 10-20 | 20+ |
| 3. I identify as | Male | Female | Neither | Prefer not to say |

Place a check mark in the appropriate column.

<i>Rate your Knowledge</i>	<i>No Knowledge</i>	<i>Slightly Knowledgeable</i>	<i>Moderately Knowledgeable</i>	<i>Very Knowledgeable</i>	<i>Extremely Knowledgeable</i>
Current recommendations for extragenital (rectum or oropharynx) screening for gonorrhea and chlamydia in men who have sex with men.					
Risk factors for transmission of extragenital gonorrhea and chlamydia infection in men who have sex with men.					
Subsequent health risks for someone who has had rectal gonorrhea or chlamydia infection.					

<i>Rate your Comfort Level</i>	<i>No Comfort</i>	<i>Slightly Comfortable</i>	<i>Moderately Comfortable</i>	<i>Very Comfortable</i>	<i>Extremely Comfortable</i>
Taking a detailed sexual history to determine if a man who has sex with men is appropriate for extragenital screening for chlamydia and gonorrhea.					
Discussing the importance of screening for extragenital gonorrhea and chlamydia.					
Knowing what test(s) to order if you wanted to screen someone for extragenital gonorrhea or chlamydia.					
Collecting an extragenital specimen for laboratory analysis.					

<i>How often do you do the following?</i>	<i>Never</i>	<i>Rarely</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Frequently</i>	<i>Always</i>
Offer extragenital screening for gonorrhea and chlamydia as part of a routine preventative visit.					
Offer extragenital screening for gonorrhea and chlamydia for an acute visit when the patient is seeking STI screening.					
Offer extragenital screening for gonorrhea and chlamydia for an acute visit when the patient reports exposure to STI.					

Clinician Knowledge of Extragenital STI Screening - Follow-up

Circle one answer for each inquiry below.

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Job Title | Physician | Nurse Practitioner | Physician Assistant | |
| 2. Years in Practice | 0-5 | 5-10 | 10-20 | 20+ |
| 3. I identify as | Male | Female | Neither | Prefer not to say |

Place a check mark in the appropriate column.

<i>Rate your Knowledge</i>	<i>No Knowledge</i>	<i>Slightly Knowledgeable</i>	<i>Moderately Knowledgeable</i>	<i>Very Knowledgeable</i>	<i>Extremely Knowledgeable</i>
Current recommendations for extragenital (rectum or oropharynx) screening for gonorrhea and chlamydia in men who have sex with men.					
Risk factors for transmission of extragenital gonorrhea and chlamydia infection in men who have sex with men.					
Subsequent health risks for someone who has had rectal gonorrhea or chlamydia infection.					

<i>Rate your Comfort Level</i>	<i>No Comfort</i>	<i>Slightly Comfortable</i>	<i>Moderately Comfortable</i>	<i>Very Comfortable</i>	<i>Extremely Comfortable</i>
Taking a detailed sexual history to determine if a man who has sex with men is appropriate for extragenital screening for chlamydia and gonorrhea.					
Discussing the importance of screening for extragenital gonorrhea and chlamydia.					
Knowing what test(s) to order if you wanted to screen someone for extragenital gonorrhea or chlamydia.					
Collecting an extragenital specimen for laboratory analysis.					

<i>How often do you do the following?</i>	<i>Never</i>	<i>Rarely</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Frequently</i>	<i>Always</i>
Offer extragenital screening for gonorrhea and chlamydia as part of a routine preventative visit.					
Offer extragenital screening for gonorrhea and chlamydia for an acute visit when the patient is seeking STI screening.					
Offer extragenital screening for gonorrhea and chlamydia for an acute visit when the patient reports exposure to STI.					

	<i>Not Likely</i>	<i>Somewhat Likely</i>	<i>Moderately Likely</i>	<i>Very Likely</i>	<i>Extremely Likely</i>
After implementation of the risk assessment screening tool, how likely are you to regularly offer screening for extragenital gonorrhea and chlamydia when appropriate?					