

Table 1: Comparison of risk behavior criteria in 2007 versus 2014 guidelines

Screening factors	2007 USPSTF Guidelines	2014 USPSTF Guidelines	2015 CDC Treatment Guidelines
Age	Sexually active non-pregnant females 24 years and younger and females >24 years at increased risk (Grade A recommendation); Pregnant females 24 years and younger and females >25 years at increased risk (Grade B recommendation); Sexually active males: Insufficient evidence	Sexually active or pregnant females 24 and younger and in females >24 who are at increased risk for infection. (B-level recommendation) Sexually active males: Insufficient evidence	Sexually active females 24 and younger, and females 25 and older at increased risk Males: Young men in high prevalence settings
Risk behaviors	Females: New/multiple sex partners; Inconsistent condom use; Previous chlamydia or other STI history; Incarceration history; Exchanging sex for money or drugs	Females: New/multiple sex partner, a sex partner with concurrent partners, or a sex partner who has an STI; Inconsistent condom use among persons who are not in mutually monogamous relationships; Previous or coexisting STI; Exchanging sex for money or drugs	Females: New/multiple sex partners; a sex partner with concurrent partners, or a sex partner who has a sexually transmitted infection Males: Young men in high prevalence settings or populations with high burden, e.g. MSM HIV-positives: sexually active individuals, screen at first HIV evaluation, and at least annually thereafter
Screening frequency	Non-pregnant females: Unknown optimal screening frequency Pregnant females: First prenatal visit and at third trimester visit if new risk factor	When sexual history reveals new or persistent risk behaviors since last negative test	Annual screening for females age 24 and younger At least annually for sexually active MSM at sites of contact (urethra, rectum) regardless of condom use and every 3 to 6 months if at increased risk Retest approximately 3 months after treatment
Screening method and specimen type	Nucleic acid amplification test with vaginal swab, urine, or cervical swab specimens	Females: Nucleic acid amplification test with self-collected or clinician-collected vaginal swab in clinical settings, urine, or cervical swab specimens	Females: Nucleic acid amplification test with self-collected or clinician-collected vaginal swab in clinical settings, urine, or cervical swab specimens Males: Urine MSM: Urine, urethra, oropharyngeal and rectal specimens