**Presentation title**

Improving chlamydia management: protocol for a non-randomised implementation and feasibility trial

**Explain why your paper is relevant, important and of interest to GP22 participants**

Most chlamydia infections in Australia are managed in general practice, making it a key setting for optimising chlamydia care.

**Take home message**

* The focus of chlamydia control is now on case management to reduce chlamydia-associated reproductive morbidity
* MoCCA is a non-randomised implementation and feasibility trial in up to 20 clinics to

address gaps in chlamydia management

**Background**

Chlamydia is the most common bacterial sexually transmitted infection in Australia. Untreated chlamydia can have significant adverse complications, particularly among women. In the absence of definitive evidence that testing can reduce prevalence, the focus of chlamydia control is now on optimising the management of diagnosed infections. Best practice management includes timely appropriate treatment, partner management, retesting, and detection of complications early.

**Aim / Hypothesis**

The Management of Chlamydia Cases in Australia (MoCCA) study seeks to address gaps in chlamydia management in Australian general practice.

**Method**

MoCCA will examine the implementation, adoption, and maintenance of a package of interventions to support general practice in the delivery of best practice chlamydia management, in up to 20 clinics across three states (Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland) over 12-18 months. Qualitative and quantitative data from clinic staff and patients will explore implementation, acceptability and intervention uptake. Patient and laboratory data will measure testing, treatment, retesting, reinfection and pelvic inflammatory disease diagnosis in the 12 months preceding and following implementation.

**Results & Discussion**

MoCCA’s focus on general practice will provide evidence about how to integrate best practice chlamydia care in the setting where most infections are diagnosed. Findings will be used to inform a scale up plan for Australian general practice.

**Conclusion**

As chlamydia control shifts from case detection to case management, MoCCA will determine how gaps in management can be addressed. Optimising management in general practice will improve health outcomes for the thousands of Australians diagnosed with chlamydia each year.