Key Questions:
1. In asymptomatic, sexually active men and nonpregnant women including adolescents, how effective is screening for gonorrhea and chlamydia in reducing complications of infection and transmission or acquisition of disease, including gonorrhea, chlamydia, and HIV?
2. How effective are different screening strategies in identifying individuals with gonococcal and chlamydial infections? Strategies include selective screening of high-risk groups (e.g. younger age, men who have sex with men), sampling from various anatomical sites, co-testing for concurrent STIs including HIV, using different screening intervals, etc.
3. How accurate are screening tests for detecting gonococcal and chlamydial infections?
4. What are the harms of screening for gonococcal and chlamydial infections (e.g. labeling, anxiety, false-positives, false-negatives/reassurance)?