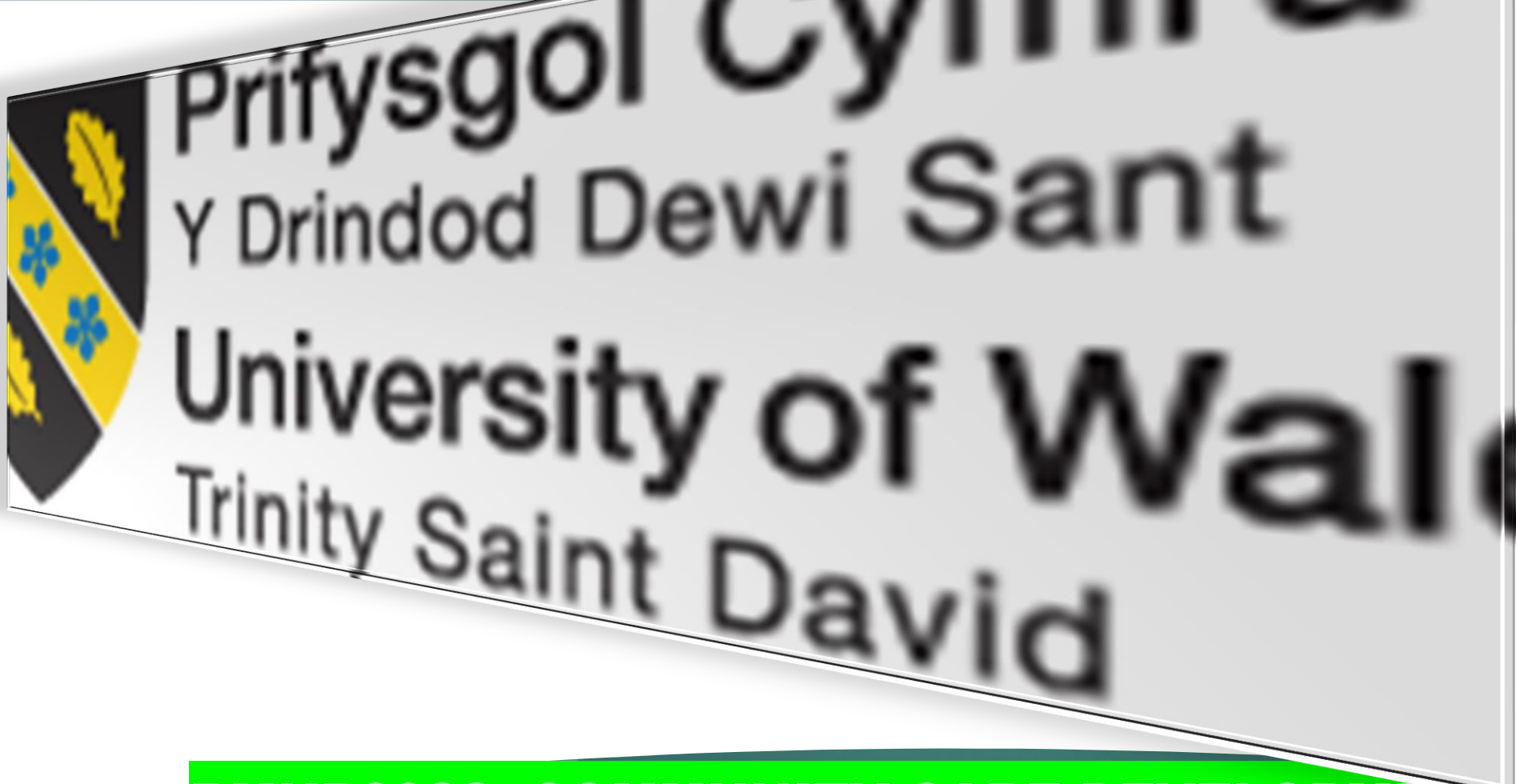




BMHP6022- COMMUNITY CARE DEVELOPMENT- A1

STUDENT NUMBER: 1912621

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LECTURER: DR: LAILA SURANI

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 28TH -DECEMBER-2022

Community Care Development: Sexually Transmitted Infection (Chlamydia) in London Borough of Bromley-

Definition:

Infections caused by Chlamydia are bacterial. It is a sexual transmitted infection whereby genital fluids (semen or vaginal fluid) is usually the method of transmission (NHS, 2019)

How it occurs:

An individual can get chlamydia by having oral, anal, or vaginal sex with someone who has chlamydia.

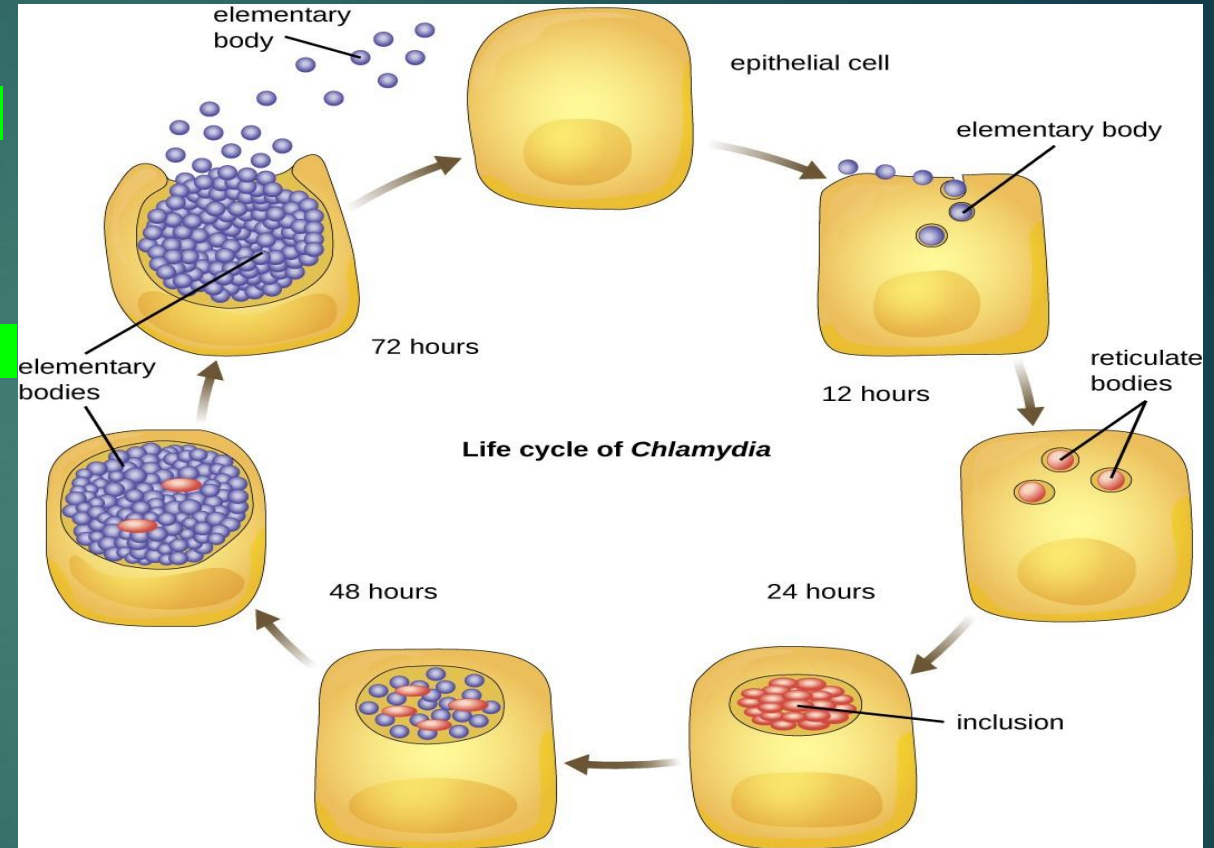
Aim:

to prevent the potential adverse consequences of an untreated case of Chlamydia in the London Borough of Bromley and to spread awareness.



Demographic Characteristics

- ▶ According to the statistics, Bromley found that in one out of ten young adolescents had tested positive with chlamydia (Bromley Healthcare CIC, 2017)
- ▶ Many women are asymptomatic and don't show symptoms until they spread. Therefore, WHO, and Public Health England, identified heterosexual women aged 15-24 years as being at risk.
- ▶ There's a disproportionately higher risk for women than men when it comes to STIs. Therefore, a doctor should test female patients every year for those under 25 who have sexual activity, and when they change partners (GOV.UK, 2022c)



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Stakeholders

Health Promotion-National Level

NHS Doctors, GPs

Department of Health and
Social Care-

UK Health Security Agency
(GOV.UK, 2019)

Health and Social Care- Local Level

Customers

Collaborators

Employers

Charities

Community Level

Patients, GPs, Schools

Commissioners (NHS England, 2022)

Organisations

Pharmacies

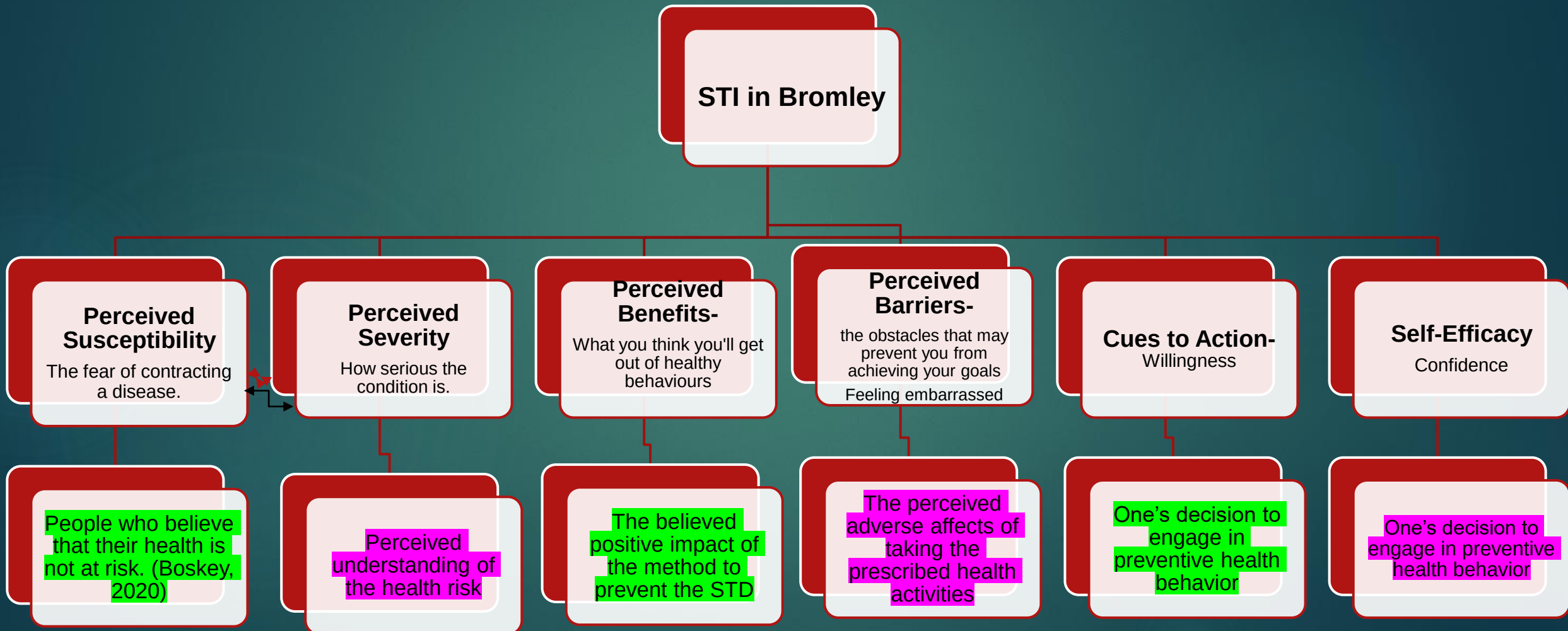
Digital Media and Technologies

The application will provide statistics regarding the number of patients which are suffering from STD Chlamydia e.g., CTAD Chlamydia Surveillance System (gov.uk, 2022)

Using mobile apps, patients can communicate effectively, allowing 24/7 management of a patient's condition and personalizing their healthcare (Beaton, 2017)



The Health Belief Model



Legislation and Policy

National Chlamydia Screening Programme (NCSP).

- Re-testing after treatment
- Treatment and test outcomes can be obtained more quickly (www.gov.uk, 2021)



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Barriers and Obstacles in Bromley

- ▶ **Misinformation-** Sex awareness/ education is imperative
- ▶ **Stigmatisation-** reducing the shame and embarrassment of STI (Pirnak, 2022)
- ▶ **Judgemental attitudes-** individuals may feel discriminated and ostracised (Balfe et al., 2010)
- ▶ **Teenagers feeling invisible believed that they were somehow immune to infection- perceived severity**(Clifton et al., 2018)

RECOMMENDATIONS

- There should be general public awareness of chlamydia testing in Bromley.
- Free testing kits/screening for teenagers and young adults annually (Bromley Healthcare CIC, 2017b)
- Young adults and teenagers should be re-testing every 3 months (NHS.UK,2019b)
- Using social media is beneficial, stigmas toward screening can be changed, and sexual health services can be made more appealing (Nadarzynski et al., 2019).

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THANK YOU