



# STI SERVICE GUIDANCE

## for Indian Health Care Providers

American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) people in the United States have higher rates of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) compared to other groups. To improve STI service quality, NCUIH has compiled some fast facts and best practices for Urban Indian Organizations.

### Best Practices for Indian Health Care Providers

1

#### Provide culturally based prevention programs that focus on healthy sexuality.

- Ensure your programs are inclusive of 2SLGBTQ+ patients.
- Develop culturally tailored educational resources.
- Offer STI prevention counseling.

2

#### Expand STI screenings, treatments, and preventative services.

- Increase screenings and diagnostic testing of STIs.
- Conduct sexual history and risk assessments.
- Increase ability to manage complex STIs or STI-related conditions.
- Expand STI physical examination types.

3

#### Seek funding support to access various STI services, treatment methods, and testing materials.

- Enroll in the HRSA 340B Drug Pricing Program.
- Enroll in local, state, and national supportive programs for testing kits, such as the 'I Want the Kit' initiative.

4

#### Expand STI services to increase patient access to:

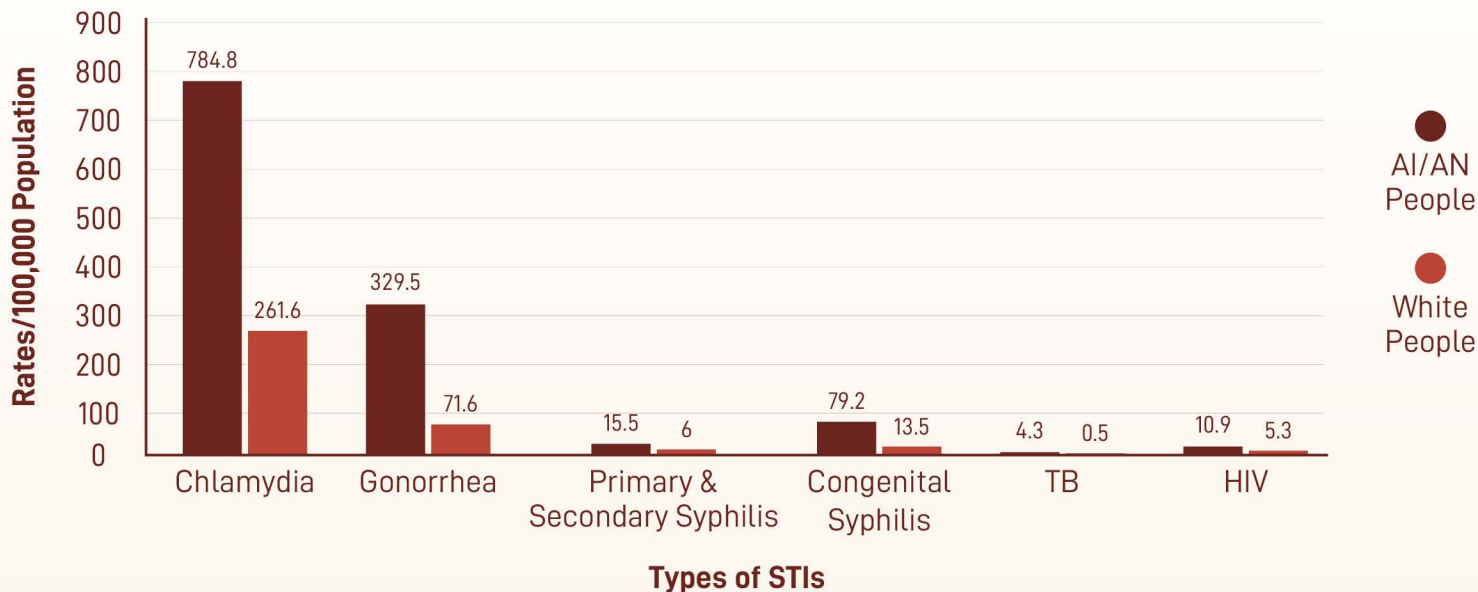
- Self-collection test kits
- Expedited partner therapy (EPT)
- Extragenital screenings

5

#### Offer HIV treatment and prevention options such as:

- Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)
- Antiretroviral therapy (ART)
- Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)

# ➤ American Indian/Alaska Native STI Rates Compared to White People ◀



## AI/AN STI Fast Facts



HIV diagnoses among AI/AN people were significantly greater than their white counterparts.



Males: ● AI/AN people (16.2/100,000) | ● White people (9.6/100,000)



Females: ● AI/AN people (3.0/100,000) | ● White people (1.7/100,000)



Reported chlamydia cases among AI/AN patients were 784.8/100,000

The overall rate of reported chlamydia cases among AI/AN patients was **3.7 times higher** than their white counterparts.



Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis | Reported P&S syphilis cases among AI/AN people were **2.6 times higher** than white people.



● AI/AN people (15.5/100,000) | ● White people (6.0/100,000)

Congenital syphilis | Reported cases of congenital syphilis amongst AI/AN people were **5.9 times** the rate than white people.

👤 = 10 people



● AI/AN people (79.2/100,000) | ● White people (13.5/100,000)

\*Source: CDC Health Equity in HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and Tuberculosis Prevention (2018)- Health Disparities in American Indian or Alaska Native People | NCHHSTP Health Equity