**Title (EN):**
A cost-effectiveness analysis of the Chlamydia Monday – A community-based intervention to decrease the prevalence

**Abstract description (EN):**
Aims: The study was undertaken to assess the cost effectiveness of the Chlamydia Monday, 2007. This is a community-based intervention aimed at reducing the prevalence of chlamydia by information and increased availability of testing, treatment and contact tracing in Stockholm. The aim was to analyze the cost effectiveness by estimating costs, savings and effects on health associated with the intervention, and to determine if cost-effectiveness varies between men and women. Methods: A societal perspective was adopted, meaning all significant costs and consequences were taken into consideration, regardless of who experienced them. A cost-effectiveness model was constructed including costs of the intervention, savings due to avoiding potential costs associated with medical sequels of chlamydia infection, and health gains measured as quality adjusted life years (QALY). Sensitivity analyses were done to explore model and result uncertainty. Results: Total costs were calculated to be €66,787.21; total savings to €30,370.14; and total health gains to 9.852324 QALYs (undiscounted figures). The discounted cost per QALY was €8,346.05 (€10,810.77/QALY for women and €6,085.35/QALY for men). Sensitivity analyses included changes in effectiveness, variation of prevalence, reduced risk of sequel progression, inclusion of prevented...
future production loss and shortened duration for chronic conditions. The cost per QALY was consistently less than ₤50,000, which is often regarded as cost effective in a Swedish context. Conclusions: The Chlamydia Monday has been demonstrated by this study to be a cost-effective intervention and should be considered a wise use of society's resources.

Keywords: Chlamydia trachomatis, cost-effectiveness, intervention, PID, screening

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