

**Estimates of Risk for Chlamydia/Gonorrhea Associated with Disciplinary
Alternative School Placement in United States Public High Schools**

unique opportunities for investigating factors associated with actual risk of STI in this at-risk population.

During the school year 2002-2003, the Philadelphia screening program showed that prevalence for chlamydia/gonorrhea among students tested was highest in disciplinary alternative schools and was lowest in magnet schools [9]. However, most students tested attended

(422/2451) in regular schools (95% CI 15.8%- 18.8%) and 21.4% (6/28) at the disciplinary alternative school (Table 1, 95% CI 9.0%- 41.5%).

	2001-2002 (n = 36)	2002-2003 (n = 27)	Total (n = 63)
Males	(n = 20)	(n = 15)	(n = 35)
Chlamydia	1 (5.0%)	3 (20.0%)	4 (11.4%)
Gonorrhea	2 (10.0%)	2 (13.3%)	4 (11.4%)
Either STI	2 (10.0%)	5 (33.3%)	7 (20.0%)
Females	(n = 16)	(n = 12)	(n = 28)
Chlamydia	5 (31.3%)	1 (8.3%)	6 (21.4%)
Gonorrhea	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Either STI	5 (31.3%)	1 (8.3%)	6 (21.4%)
Total, either STI	7 (19.4%)	6 (22.2%)	13 (20.6%)

28	16	16	+	-	+	-	-
8	18	18	+	-	-	+	-
11	18	18	+	-	-	-	-
18	17	17	+	-	-	-	-
36	15	15	+	-	-	-	-
38	19	19	-	+	-	+	-
46	17	17	-	+	-	-	+
2	19	19	-	+	-	-	-
3	19	19	-	-	+	-	-
47	17	17	-	-	+	-	-
56	16	16	-	-	+	-	-
30	15	15	-	-	-	+	-
55	16	16	-	-	-	+	-
4	18	18	-	-	-	-	+
31	15	15	-	-	-	-	+
41	19	19	-	-	-	-	+
53	17	17	-	-	-	-	+

Table 2 Cases and their matched controls, all African Americans, in which laboratory test results for chlamydia or gonorrhea were discrepant between the case and at least one of the controls. *mean age of the 4 controls matched to the case, + denotes positive test result for either chlamydia or gonorrhea, - denotes negative test results for both chlamydia and gonorrhea.

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