1. Objectives
determined using the Chi
abuse, by sexual orientation, were
between infection rates or substance
(MSWM), and female contact with men
behavioral SO during the preceding 12
methamphetamine), or
use (marijuana, cocaine, heroin or
binge drinking (>4/occasion), illicit drug
partners in the last 3 months;
condom use; average number of sex
between 9/20/10 and
use, and laboratory results. For new visits
sexual behavior, alcohol use, illicit drug
enounter form. Data collected include
The
associations, given multiple variables of
affect rates.
Background
a large number of variables
variables of

Methods
The DMHC, uses a computerized
anonymity. Data collected include
alcohol, crack, cocaine, and
and laboratory results. For new visits
between 9/20/10 and 11/11/12,
calculated. With CT or GC, average
per month of sex
women in the last 6, 12, 24, and 36
months, defined as male contact with men
only (WMW); sex with only women (WMW)
or both (WSMW), and female contact with men
only (WMW), women only (WMW) or both
(WSMW) are excluded from analysis.

N by Alcohol Drug Use and SO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol Use</th>
<th>No S</th>
<th>Alcohol</th>
<th>No SO</th>
<th>Binge Alcohol</th>
<th>No SO</th>
<th>Non Binge Alcohol</th>
<th>No SO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Ssexual</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>1110</td>
<td>1812</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>2302</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Ssexual</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>1466</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binge</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>1051</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>821</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>8541</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CT/GC Rates by Alcohol Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol Use</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meth No</td>
<td>2250</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Meth</td>
<td>1051</td>
<td>1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binge</td>
<td>2586</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusions
Substance abuse and SO are associated with CT and GC rates in our clinic, but effects vary between men and women. Though level of SO/C may appear to associate with average % of condom use and number of sex partners, CT/GC rates do not differ significantly by SO group. This suggests that covariates may contribute significant effect. Continued analysis such as path analysis and adjusted regression models will help elucidate the extent and source of how alcohol or drug abuse affects the probability of disease or how associated factors interact or strengthen this effect. Ultimately understanding these factors will allow the DMHC to develop CT/GC prevention strategies that take into account these behaviors, effects, and differences between the SO groups.

Implications
When attempting to determine the effect of multiple variables on CT/GC rates, large-scale chart review is a essential in order to have a comprehensive understanding of health behavior among different SO groups. These charts demonstrate such large chart review findings. Similarly, EHR should permit an STI clinic to determine predictors of STI in its own population, allowing more informed decisions about addressing rates in sub-groups.