Reviewer's report

Title: Improving chlamydia knowledge should lead to increased chlamydia testing among Australian general practitioners: a cross-sectional study of chlamydia testing uptake in general practice

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Reviewer: Margaret Hammerschlag

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Yeung et al present the results of a survey on Chlamydia testing by GPs in Australia. The data are interesting- younger female GPs practicing in urban areas are more likely to screen for Chlamydia than their male colleagues. However, the authors’ leave out one possibility not addressed- simple gender bias, male GPs may not take female complaints etc seriously. This has been well described with internists not taking possible cardiac symptoms in women as seriously as men. Women were less likely to have an angiogram. One may not be able to extrapolate to other countries, such as the US, where most women get their primary care from ObGyn’s who might be more on top of sexual health issues. One assumes that male and female GPs received the same training. Are they required to have evidence of continuing medical education? That might explain some of the differences between younger and older GPs.

Specific comments.
1. Minor essential revision:
   Abstract, line 39. The term “reduced knowledge” is not accurate as it implies that they may have had it in the past. “Lack of knowledge” or “less knowledge” is really what you are talking about.

Level of interest: An article whose findings are important to those with closely related research interests

Quality of written English: Acceptable

Statistical review: Yes, but I do not feel adequately qualified to assess the statistics.

Declaration of competing interests:

I declare that I have no competing interests.