Chlamydia trachomatis is the most common sexually transmitted infection in Scotland, and has significant long-term consequences to reproductive health. Recent studies suggest that in addition to the genital tract, Chlamydia is found in the throat and rectum, suggesting the number of infections is significantly under-reported. There is an urgent need to study the impact of extending diagnosis to include extra-genital samples in Scotland, however there is a lack of evidence on the acceptability of asking young women to provide these samples. This proposal addresses the question of acceptability, needed to develop a successful clinical evaluation of extra-genital testing.