Illness & Injury

Chlamydia incidence

Chlamydia is the most common reportable disease in Oregon and a major cause of infertility. Reported chlamydia cases reflect the effectiveness of screening and treatment, as well as efforts to promote safe sexual practices.

In 2013, reported chlamydia incidence in Oregon was 366 cases/100,000 residents. Annual increases in reported cases of chlamydia continued steadily during 2002–2010 but appear to have plateaued during 2011–2013. To some extent a high number of reported cases of chlamydia might be considered a marker of successful efforts to detect and treat undetected cases of chlamydia rather than a true increase in disease occurrence.

Incidence is highest among young adults 20–24 years old. Reported rates are approximately twice as high among women as among men, probably reflecting more intensive screening for asymptomatic infection.
Concerted efforts to control the spread of chlamydia include screening high-risk populations, and encouraging safe-sex practices.

Additional Resources: [Oregon STD Statistics](#)

About the Data: All cases of laboratory confirmed Chlamydia trachomatis infections in Oregon residents are subject to mandatory reporting by licensed health care providers and clinical laboratories. National data are from the CDC Division of STD Prevention, "2012 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Surveillance", January 2014. Oregon data are from the state's Reportable Diseases Database. Population estimates used in calculating rates are from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).

For More Information Contact: Ruth Helsley, [ruth.helsley@state.or.us](mailto:ruth.helsley@state.or.us)

Date Updated: June 6, 2014

[Oregon State Health Profile](#)