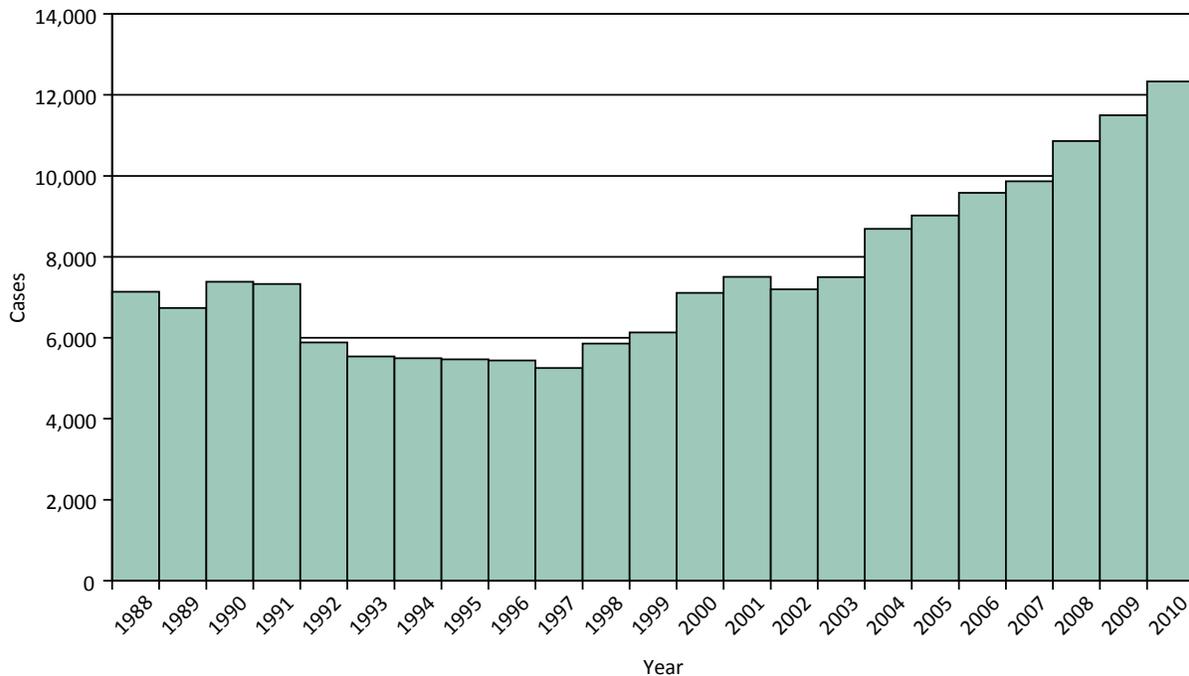


Chlamydia

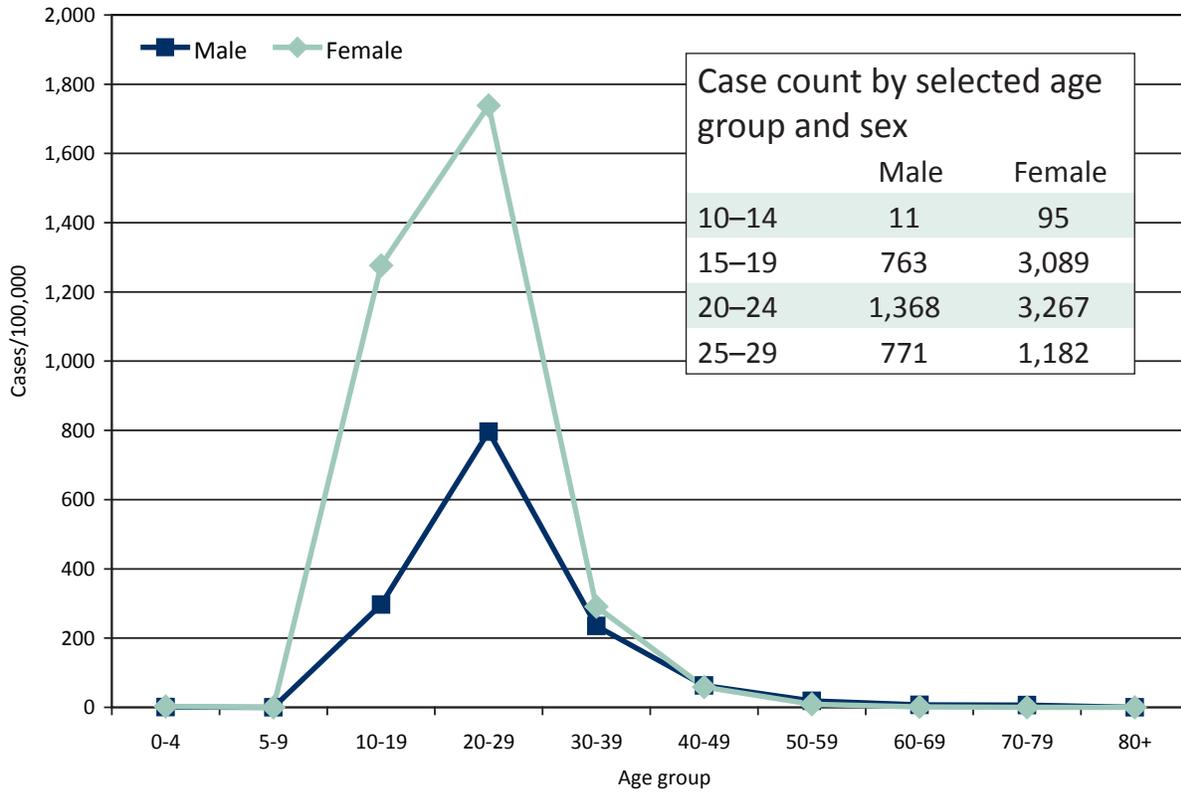
Chlamydia trachomatis is Oregon's most commonly reported infection. In 2010, there were 12,333 cases reported for a rate of 320.8 cases per 100,000 population. The highest rates of infection in 2010 were observed in females aged 20–24 followed closely by females aged 15–19. As with gonorrhea and syphilis, chlamydial infections are transmitted by vaginal, rectal and oral sexual contact. Chlamydiosis may be prevented by abstaining from sexual contact or only having sex with one uninfected sex partner. Those who are sexually active outside of a mutually monogamous relationship can lower their risks of infection by using a condom when engaging in sexual activity.

Chlamydial infections are likely to be silent, with neither men nor women having symptoms. However, reproductive health complications, especially among women, may lead to infertility and an increased risk of tubal pregnancy.

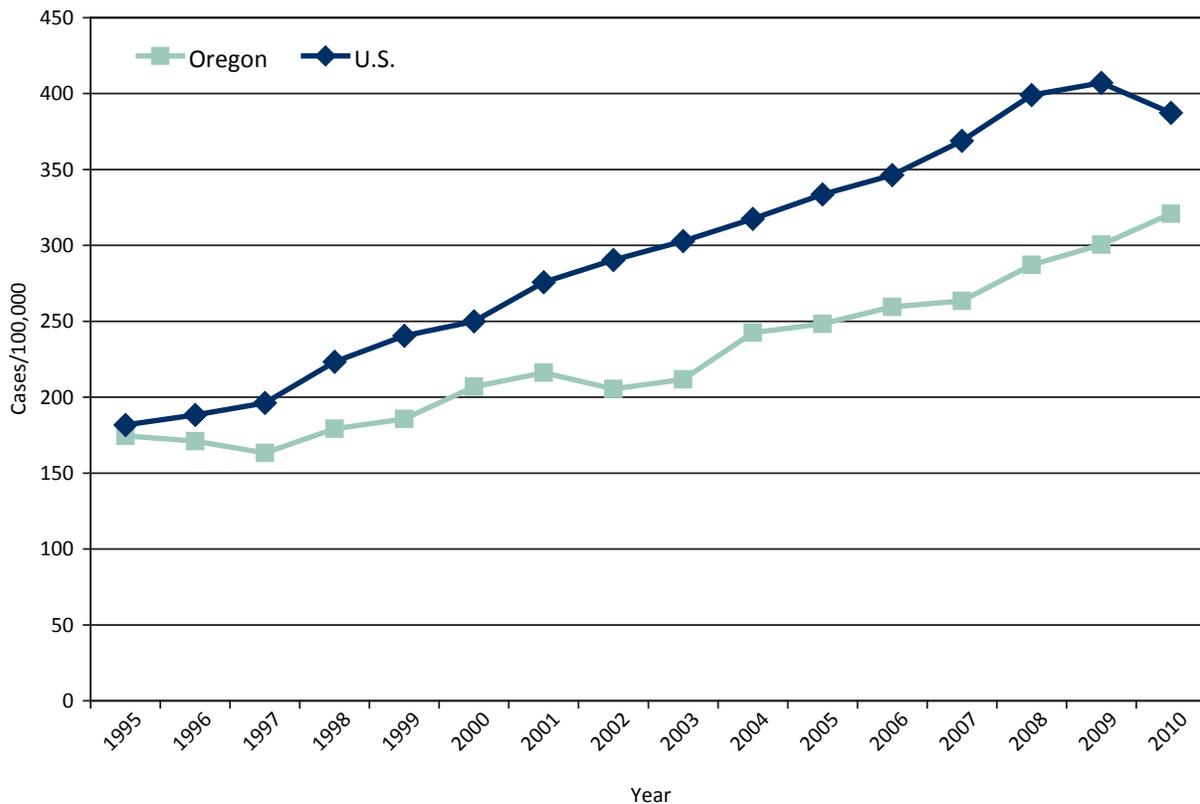
Chlamydiosis by year: Oregon, 1988–2010



Incidence of chlamydia by age and sex: Oregon, 2010



Incidence of chlamydia: Oregon vs. nationwide, 1995-2010



Incidence of chlamydia by county of residence: Oregon, 2000–2010

