



# CHLAMYDIA 2008

## THE FACTS

- Chlamydia (cla MI dee a) is a sexually transmitted disease (STD).
- Anyone can get chlamydia. It is very common among teens and young adults.
- Young, sexually active females need testing every year.
- Most people who have chlamydia don't know it. Often the disease has no symptoms.
- You can pass chlamydia to others without knowing it.
- Chlamydia is easy to treat and cure.
- If you do not treat chlamydia, it can lead to serious health problems.

## How does someone get chlamydia?

- You can get chlamydia by having sex with someone who has it.
- "Having sex" means having anal, oral, or vaginal sex.
- If you are a pregnant woman who has chlamydia, you can pass the infection to your baby.

## What are the symptoms of chlamydia?

### IF YOU ARE A WOMAN

You can get chlamydia in the vagina or rectum. You may not notice any symptoms. But if you do have symptoms, you might notice:

- An unusual discharge from your vagina.
- Burning when you urinate.
- Pain, bleeding, or discharge from your rectum if you have anal sex. If the infection spreads, you might get a fever or have pain during sex.

### IF YOU ARE A MAN

You can get chlamydia in the penis or rectum. You may not notice any symptoms. But if you do have symptoms, you might notice:

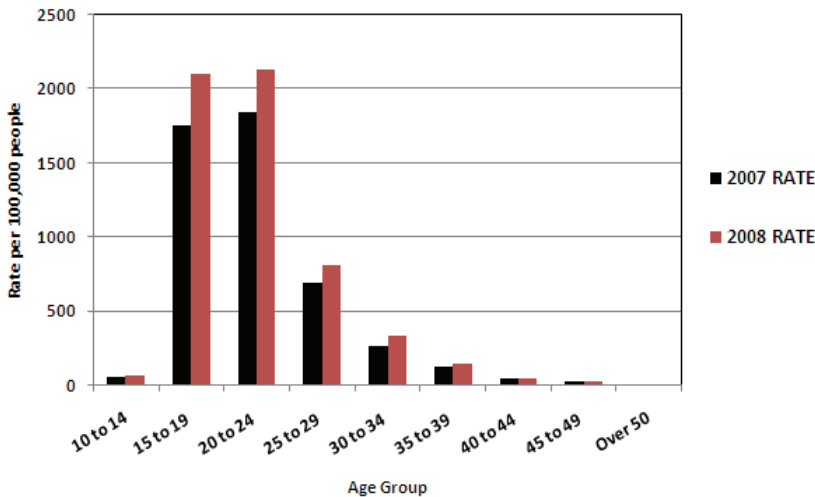
- A discharge from your penis.
- Burning or itching around the opening of your penis when you urinate.
- Pain, bleeding, or discharge from your rectum if you have receptive anal sex.



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In Oklahoma, the rate of chlamydial infection increased 15 percent from 2007 to 2008 and has steadily increased since 1997. In 2008 there were 14,757 reported cases of Chlamydia in Oklahoma.

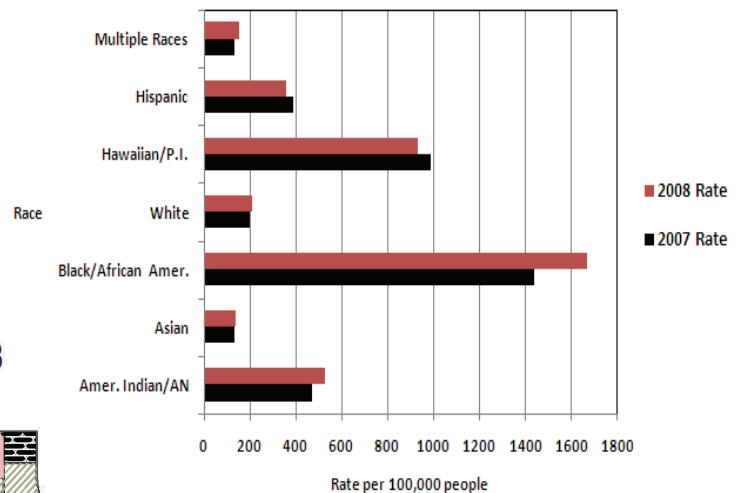
Chlamydia Age Group Comparisons for 2007 and 2008



- ◆ Females accounted for 75% of the reported cases.
- ◆ Approximately 90% of the reported Chlamydia cases were between the ages of 15 and 29, with 75% between 15 and 24.
- ◆ Those aged 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 had rates of infection 5 times higher than the overall state rate, 2,106 and 2,130 per 100,000 respectively.
- ◆ In 2007, Oklahoma ranked 24th out of 50 states for Chlamydia infection.

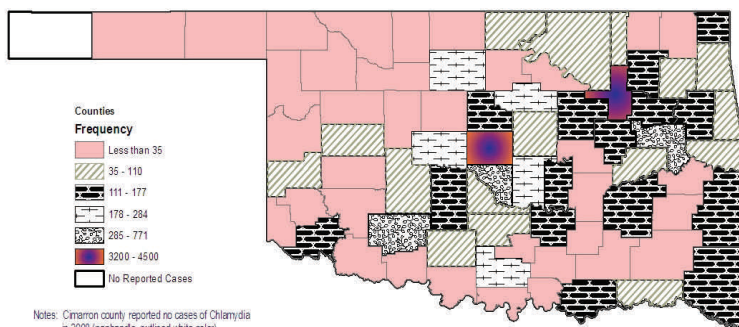
- ◆ The rate among African Americans was 8 times higher than Whites (1,666 per 100,000 compared to 209 per 100,000) and represents the highest rate among all racial/ethnic groups.
- ◆ The rate among American Indians was 2.5 times higher than the White population.
- ◆ Hawaiian/PI's had the second highest rate but represented less than 40 cases.

Chlamydia Rate Comparison by Race, 2007 and 2008



Hispanic category includes cases that consider themselves multi-racial/ethnic.

## Reported Cases of Chlamydia, Oklahoma 2008



Notes: Cimarron county reported no cases of Chlamydia in 2008 (panhandle, outlined white color).

Data Source: HIV/STD Prevention Services  
Division of Surveillance and Analysis  
OSDH

Created: 07/30/2009

Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic

Disclaimer: This map is a compilation of reports, information and data from several city, county and state offices and other sources, reflecting the area shown, and is the best representation of the data available at the time. The map and data are to be used for general informational purposes only. The user acknowledges and accepts all responsibility for the use of the map, including the fact that the data are dynamic and in a constant state of change.



- ◆ The rate of Chlamydia in Oklahoma was 405 per 100,000 people, 15% higher than the 2007 rate of 346 per 100,000 people.

- ◆ Oklahoma and Tulsa counties reported 51% of the total Chlamydia cases in 2008.