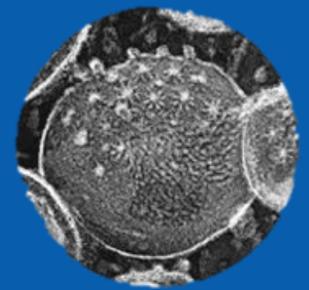
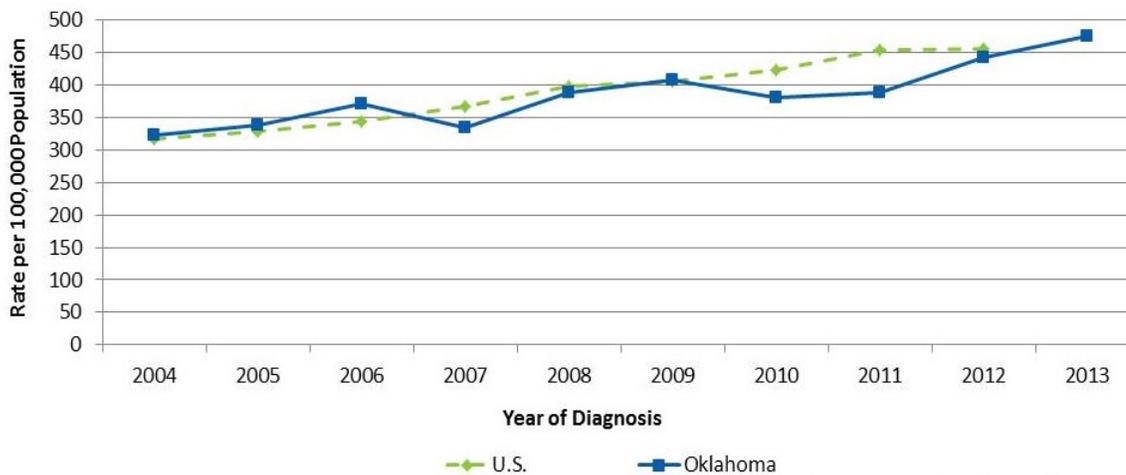


CHLAMYDIA INFECTIONS IN 2013



Chlamydia Rates per 100,000 Population,
Oklahoma and U.S. 2004-2013**



**U.S. Data for 2013 not available at the time of this report.

OVERVIEW

Chlamydia, caused by the bacterium *Chlamydia trachomatis*, is the most commonly reported, notifiable sexually transmitted disease (STD) in the United States and the most prevalent, reportable STD in Oklahoma. In 2013, a total of 18,278 cases were reported in Oklahoma, approximately an 8.5% increase in the number of cases from 2012. Oklahoma had an incidence rate of 474.7 cases per 100,000 in 2013, a 7.5% rate increase compared to 2012 (441.5 per 100,000), and a 22.0% rate increase compared to 2011 (389.1 per 100,000).

SYMPTOMS AND COMPLICATIONS

Chlamydia, known as a "silent" disease, is typically asymptomatic; only about 30% of females experience symptoms and as many as one in four males have no symptoms. Serious complications can develop before a patient ever recognizes a problem. Symptomatic females may experience abnormal

vaginal discharge or bleeding, burning sensation during urination and pain during intercourse. In females, chlamydia can cause pelvic inflammatory disease, ectopic pregnancy, chronic pain, and/or infertility. Chlamydia infection can also be transmitted to a baby's eyes during vaginal birth, which can ultimately result in blindness. Males with symptoms of chlamydia might have penile discharge, testicular tenderness, rectal discharge or pain, or burning and itching around the urethra. Complications for males include epididymitis, infertility, and Reiter's syndrome (reactive arthritis).

BY SEX

Most of the reported cases of chlamydia in 2013 were among females (13,065 cases; 71.5%), while males made up 28.5% (5,213). The rate among females (672.3 per 100,000) was almost 2.5 times higher than that of males (273.3 per 100,000). Both groups

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Oklahoma State
Department of Health

CHLAMYDIA INFECTIONS IN 2013

Females made up 71.5% of chlamydia cases in 2013 and 73.3% in 2012.

Blacks made up 23.3% of chlamydia cases in Oklahoma, compared to 39.8% of gonorrhea cases.

The rate of chlamydia in Oklahoma increased 7.5% from 2012 to 2013 and 22.0% from 2011 to 2013.

experienced a rate increase from 2012; females increased 4.9%, up from 12,341 cases at 641.1 per 100,000 and males increased 14.8%, up from 4,498 cases at 238.0 per 100,000.

BY AGE

Highest rate increases from 2012:

- 50 years and older at 45.3%
- 45 to 49 year olds at 44.0%
- 40 to 44 year olds at 20.5%
- 35 to 39 year olds at 19.1%

Highest rates among age groups in 2013:

- 20 to 24 years – 2,615.9 per 100,000
- 15 to 19 years – 2,106.5 per 100,000
- 25 to 29 years – 1,134.9 per 100,000
- 30 to 34 years – 462.4 per 100,000

Chlamydia occurs in all ages, but age groups 20 to 24 years (7,560 cases; 2,615.9 per 100,000) and 15 to 19 years (5,401 cases; 2,106.5 per 100,000) had the most cases and highest rates of all age groups. Age group 25 to 29 years had the third most cases and third highest rate (2,987 cases; 1,134.9 per 100,000). As seen for gonorrhea, the under 10 years of age group was also the only with a rate decrease from 2012, at 69.2% lower (1.3 to 0.4 per 100,000). All other age groups experienced rate increases from 2012 to 2013. All ages greater than 49 years experienced the largest rate increase (45.3%; 5.3 to 7.7 per 100,000), followed by 45 to 49 year olds (44.0%; 30.7 to 44.2 per 100,000), and 40 to 44 year olds (20.5%; 75.7 to 91.2 per 100,000).

BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Of the 18,278 chlamydia cases:

- 38.9% (7,107) were White,
- 23.3% (4,257) were Black,

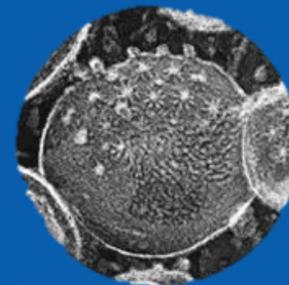
- 10.0% (1,819) were Hispanic,
- 9.2% (1,688) were American Indian/Alaska Native,
- 4.7% (851) were Multi Race,
- 1.0% (175) were Asian/Pacific Islander, and
- 13.0% (2,381) were categorized as Other/Unknown.

Following the same trend as previous years, Whites had the most cases (7,107; 38.9%) followed by Blacks (4,257; 23.3%) with Blacks having the highest rate among all racial groups (1,501.6 per 100,000). The rate among Blacks was 5.5 times the rate for Whites (273.4 per 100,000) and 3.2 times the state rate of chlamydia. American Indians/Alaska Natives accounted for 9.2% (1,688) of cases and had the second highest rate (534.4 per 100,000). However, Blacks and American Indians/Alaska Natives were the only racial groups to experience a rate decrease from 2012: Blacks at 0.6% (down from 1,510.9 per 100,000) and American Indians/Alaska Natives at 17.5% (down from 648.0 per 100,000). Hispanics, with the third highest rate, experienced a 16.3% rate increase from 2012 (423.0 to 492.1 per 100,000) and accounted for 10.0% (1,819) of cases. Those reporting Multi Race had the highest rate increase from 2012 (197% increase; 140.2 to 416.1 per 100,000).

BY GEOGRAPHY

Oklahoma County had the most cases in 2013 (4,300 at 569.4 per 100,000) followed by Tulsa County (3,395 cases at 545.5 per 100,000); however, Oklahoma and Tulsa counties had the 16th and 17th highest rates, respectively. Comanche County had the third most cases and the highest rate of chlamydia in 2013 (1,029 cases at 823.6 per 100,000).

CHLAMYDIA INFECTIONS IN 2013



Top Eight Counties with the Highest Number of Chlamydia Cases Diagnosed in Oklahoma, 2013

County	Number	Rate per 100,000	% Rate Change from 2012
Oklahoma	4,300	569.4	2.9
Tulsa	3,395	545.5	-0.4
Comanche	1,029	823.6	6.1
Cleveland	957	355.3	26.7
Payne	461	583.1	23.6
Muskogee	460	654.3	13.2
Pottawatomie	375	527.0	21.1
Canadian	348	275.9	9.4

Oklahoma had 18,278 reported cases of chlamydia in 2013.

Top Eight Counties with the Highest Rate of Chlamydia Cases Diagnosed in Oklahoma, 2013

County	Number	Rate per 100,000	% Rate Change from 2012
Comanche	1,029	823.6	6.1
McCurtain	231	698.6	-0.4
Jackson	180	690.0	2.3
Woods	62	685.8	142.2
Muskogee	460	654.3	13.2
Bryan	283	639.6	12.4
Okmulgee	244	618.7	69.1
Coal	36	613.6	4.5

Patients aged 50 years and older had the largest rate increase, 45.3%, from 2012.



Oklahoma State
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