

# Chlamydia in Wyoming

## 2015

### Chlamydia Facts

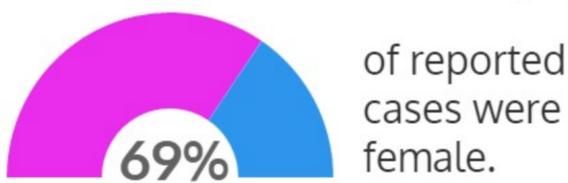
Chlamydia is a sexually transmitted bacterial infection. Approximately 75% of females and 50% of males infected with chlamydia show no symptoms. If symptoms do occur, they present within one to three weeks after exposure. Symptoms may include abnormal discharge from the infected site, burning during urination, itching, and pain during intercourse. If left untreated chlamydia can cause pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). Symptoms of PID can include abdominal pain, fever, and chronic pelvic pain. PID can damage the Fallopian tubes and cause infertility. Individuals infected with chlamydia are at greater risk for an HIV infection.

### Prevention

-  Abstain from oral, anal, and vaginal sex.
-  Use a condom correctly every time you have sex to lessen the risk of infection for all STDs
-  Have fewer sex partners or have sex with only one partner who agrees to only have sex with you. This can lower the risk of acquiring an STD infection
-  Get tested to know your status. To find out how to get no- or low-cost testing, visit [www.knowyo.org](http://www.knowyo.org)

### Statistics

#### Chlamydia burden by gender



 Female  Male

The rate of chlamydia infection decreased from 2014 to 2015. The highest rates of infection were reported in Fremont (667.7/100,000), Campbell (510.0/100,000), and Albany (419.2/100,000) counties.

#### Youth are disproportionately affected by chlamydia

70% of all new chlamydia infections were reported among those aged 15-24 years. However, this age group only accounts for 13.8% of Wyoming's population.



#### Chlamydia rate/100,000 population, 2011-2015

