

# Chlamydia in Wyoming

## 2018

### 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 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.



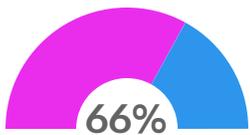
Have fewer sex partners or have sex with only one partner who agrees to only have sex with you. This can lower the risk of acquiring an STD infection.



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 infection by gender



of reported cases were female.

Female Male

The rate of chlamydia infection remained stable from 2014 to 2018. The highest rates of infection in 2018 were reported in Fremont (522.9/100,000 population), Campbell (513.3/100,000 population), and Albany (500.7/100,000 population) counties.

#### Youth and young adults are disproportionately affected by chlamydia

66% 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, 2014-2018

