

Chlamydia in Wyoming

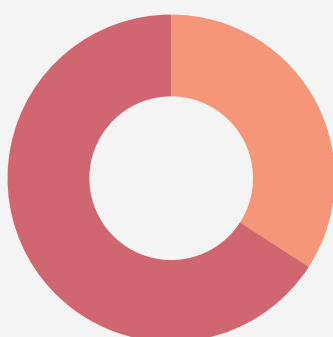
Chlamydia is a bacterial sexually transmitted infection (STI). Chlamydia is spread through condomless sex (oral, anal, and/or vaginal). It can also be spread from an infected mother to her baby during childbirth. Most people infected with chlamydia have no symptoms and do not seek testing. If symptoms do occur, they present within one to three weeks after exposure.

2022 Cases

During 2022, there were **1,793** cases of chlamydia reported.

In 2022, female cases comprised approximately **two-thirds** of Wyoming's reported chlamydia cases.

Female
65.9%



Male
34.1%

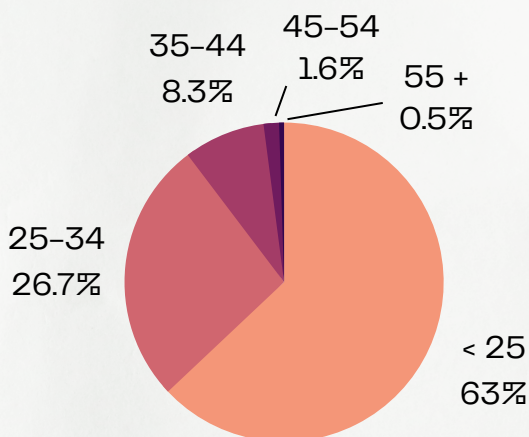
Chlamydia was the **most commonly reported** sexually transmitted infection (STI) in Wyoming in 2022.



Co-infections

Co-infections are the simultaneous presence of **two or more infections** in a patient. Approximately **five percent** of the chlamydia cases had a co-infection with gonorrhea.

Cases by Age-group



In 2022, almost **two-thirds** of chlamydia cases were reported in the **<25 age group**.

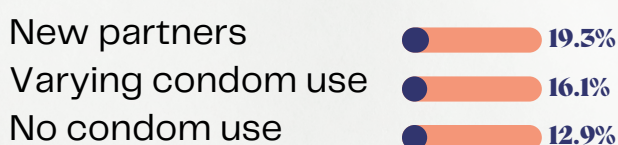
Repeat Infections

In 2022, almost **five percent** of chlamydia cases had more than one infection with chlamydia during the calendar year.

Risk Factors

The data points associated with risk factors are **limited**.

Reported Risk Factors for Investigated Cases

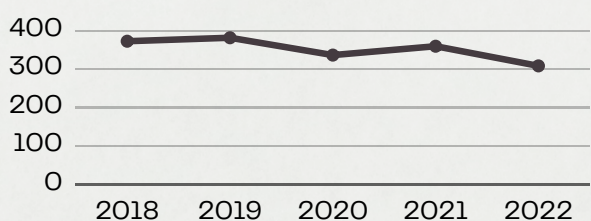


Symptoms

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 only occur in patients assigned female at birth and include abdominal pain, fever, and chronic pelvic pain.

New Chlamydia Diagnosis Rates

The chlamydia rate **decreased** by **14.2%** between 2021 and 2022.

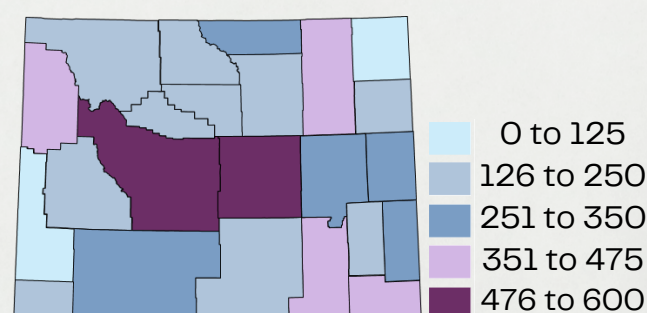


*The rates are per 100,000 population

County Rates, 2018-2022

Fremont (551.8 per 100,000)
Natrona (539.6 per 100,000)
Albany (443.4 per 100,000)

Rates by County, 2018-2022



*The rates are per 100,000 population

Note The potential impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on access to chlamydia testing should be considered when interpreting 2020 - 2022 data.