Chlamydiosis

*Chlamydia trachomatis* is Oregon’s most commonly reported pathogen. In 2006, there were 9,578 cases reported, an increase of 6.2% from 2005. The highest rates of infection occur among women in the 15–24 year age group. As with gonorrhea and syphilis, chlamydial infections are transmitted by vaginal, rectal and oral sexual contact. Chlamydiosis may be prevented by abstaining from sexual contact or only having sex with one uninfected sex partner. Those who are sexually active outside of a mutually monogamous relationship can lower their risks of infection by using a condom when engaging in sexual activity.

Chlamydial infections are likely to be silent, with neither men nor women having symptoms. However, reproductive health complications, especially among women, may lead to infertility and an increased risk of tubal pregnancy.

Chlamydiosis by year - Oregon, 1997–2006
Incidence of chlamydiosis by age and sex - Oregon, 2006

Cases/100,000

[Graph showing incidence of chlamydiosis by age group and sex for Oregon in 2006]

Incidence of chlamydiosis - Oregon vs. nationwide, 1997–2006

Cases/100,000

[Graph comparing incidence of chlamydiosis in Oregon and the U.S. from 1997 to 2006]