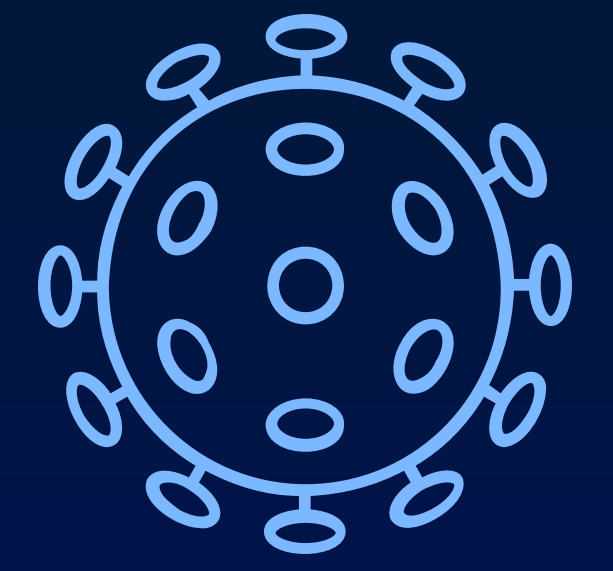
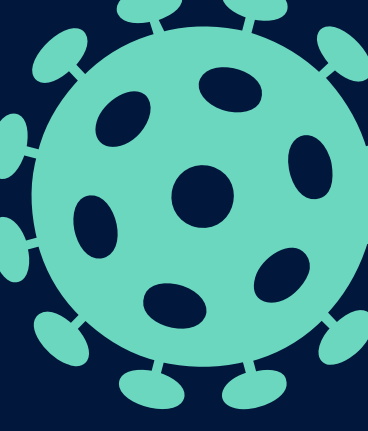
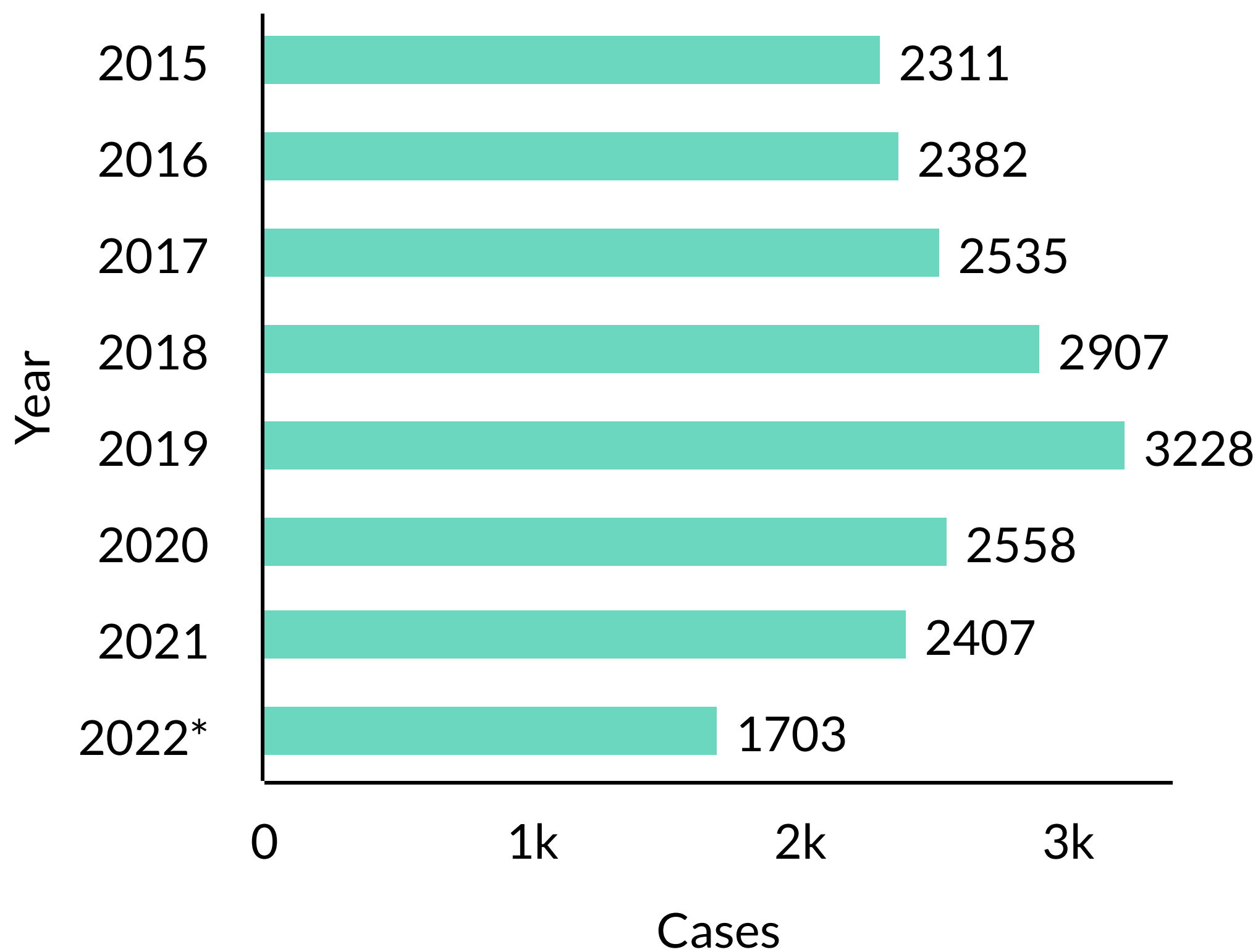


Fact sheet- Chlamydia

2021- 2022



Cases by year



* 2022 includes cases up till September

Chlamydia Cases

2,334

July 2021- June 2022



10%



decrease from July 2020-June 2021

427.3

Case Rate
per 100,000

**Click for
more info**

Background

Chlamydia is a common STD that can cause infection among both men and women. It can cause permanent damage to a woman's reproductive system. This can make it difficult or impossible to get pregnant later. Chlamydia can also cause a potentially fatal ectopic pregnancy (pregnancy that occurs outside the womb).

How it's spread

You can get chlamydia by having vaginal, anal, or oral sex with someone who has chlamydia. Also, you can still get chlamydia even if your sex partner does not ejaculate (cum). A pregnant person with chlamydia can give the infection to their baby during childbirth.

Risk Factors

Sexually active people can get chlamydia through vaginal, anal, or oral sex without a condom with a partner who has chlamydia.

Sexually active young people are at a higher risk of getting chlamydia. If you are a sexually active woman, you should get tested for chlamydia every year if you are:

- Younger than 25 years old.
- 25 years and older with risk factors, such as new or multiple sex partners, or a sex partner who has a sexually transmitted infection.

Pregnancy

If you are pregnant and have chlamydia, you can give the infection to your baby during delivery. This can cause an eye infection or pneumonia in your baby. Having chlamydia may also make it more likely to deliver your baby early.

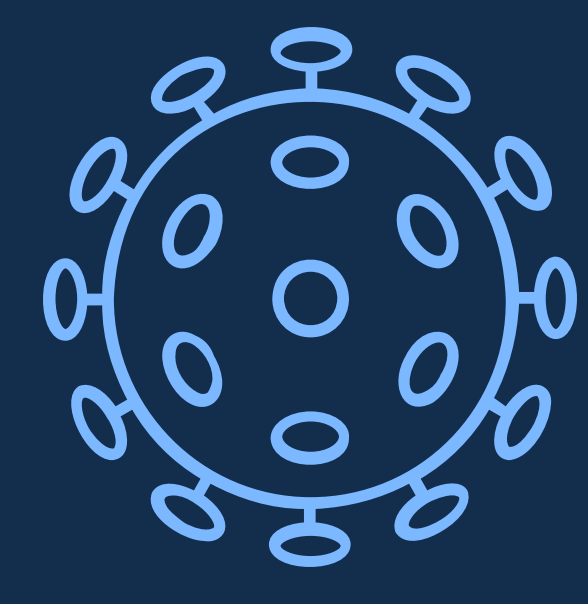
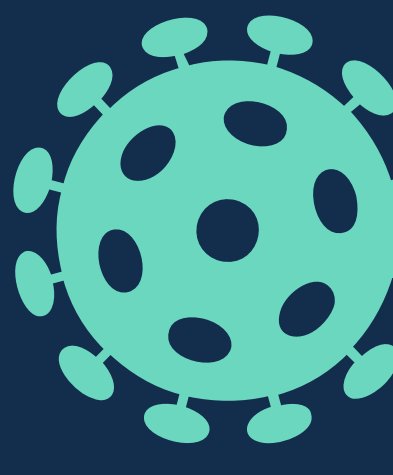
If you are pregnant, you should receive testing for chlamydia at your first prenatal visit. Talk to your healthcare provider about getting the correct examination, testing, and treatment. Testing and treatment are the best ways to prevent health problems.

How to reduce risk of getting chlamydia

The only way to completely avoid STDs is to not have vaginal, anal, or oral sex. If you are sexually active, the following things can lower your chances of getting chlamydia:

- Being in a long-term mutually monogamous relationship with a partner who has been tested and does not have chlamydia; and
- Using condoms the right way every time you have sex.

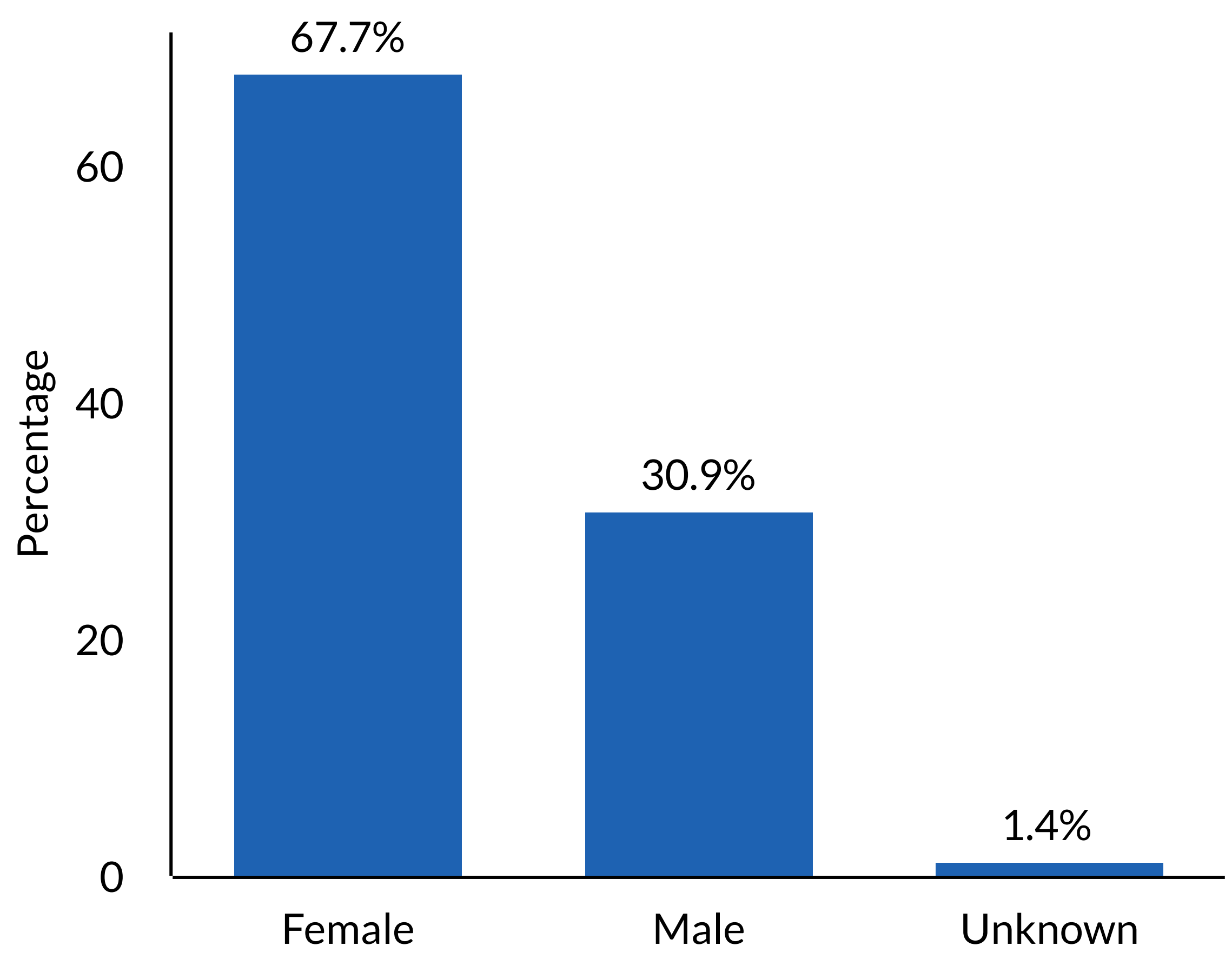
Stanislaus Demographic- Chlamydia



2021- 2022

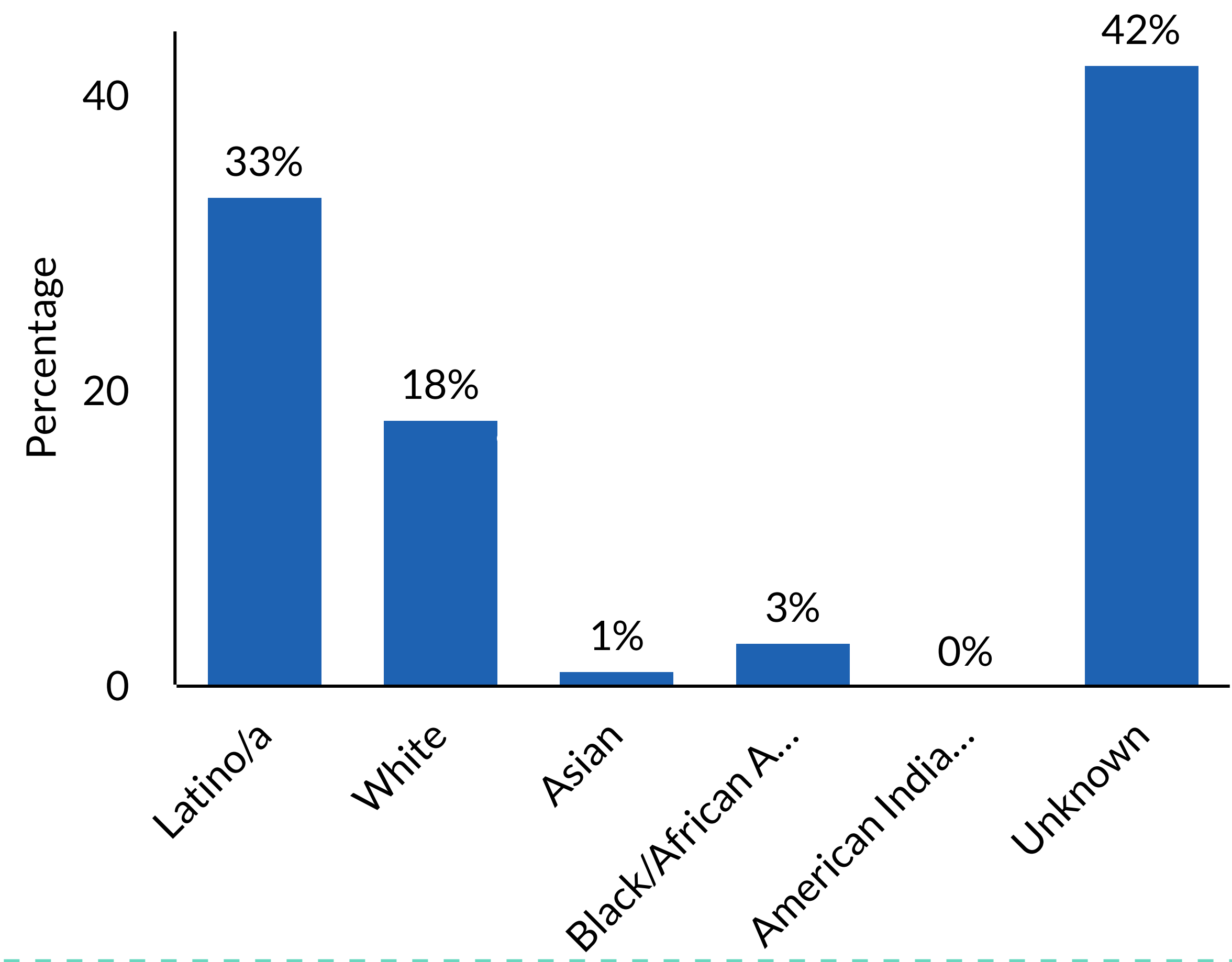
Cases by gender

Of the people that got chlamydia **68%** were Female



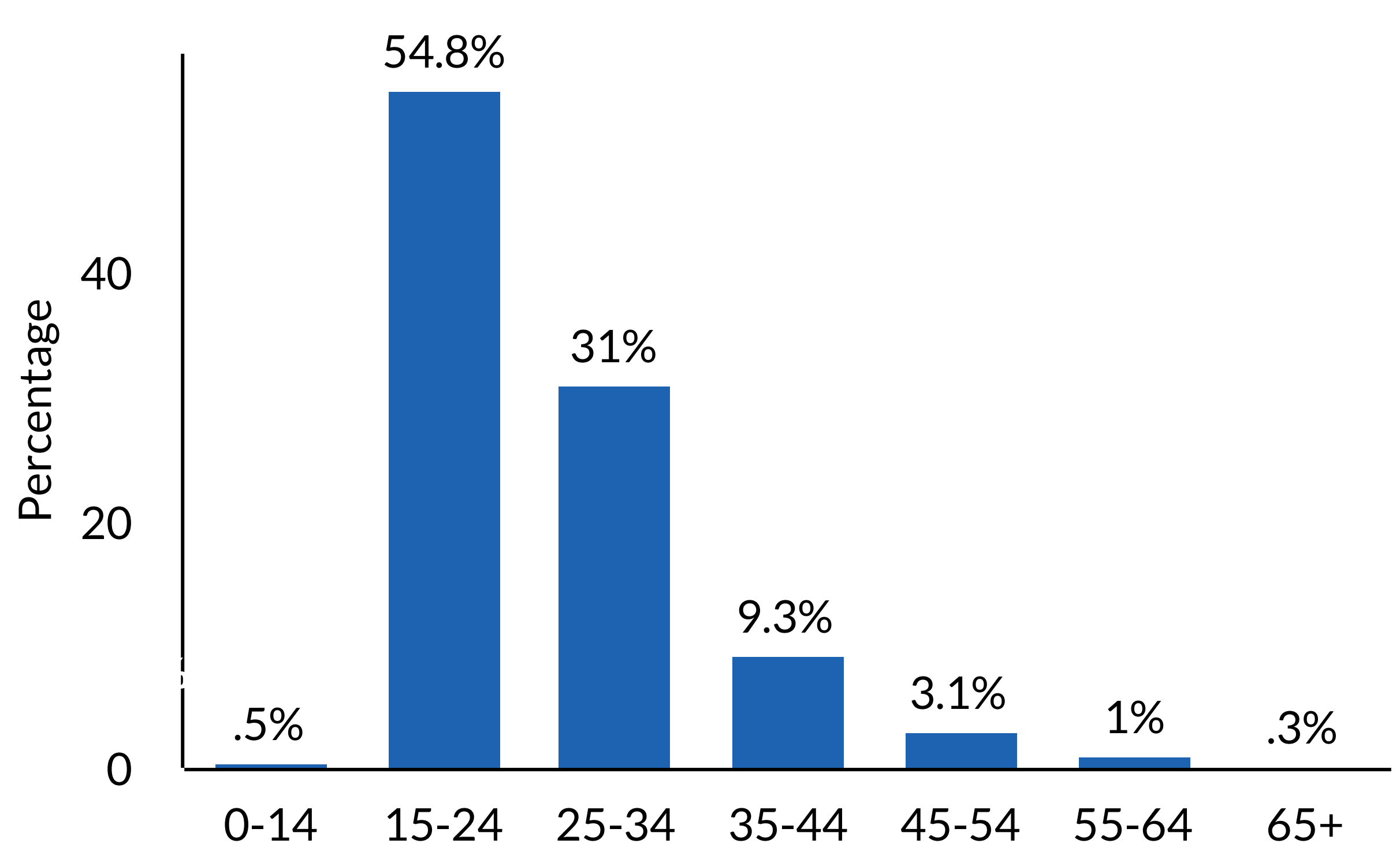
Cases by Race/Ethnicity

Of the people that got chlamydia **33%** were Latino/a.



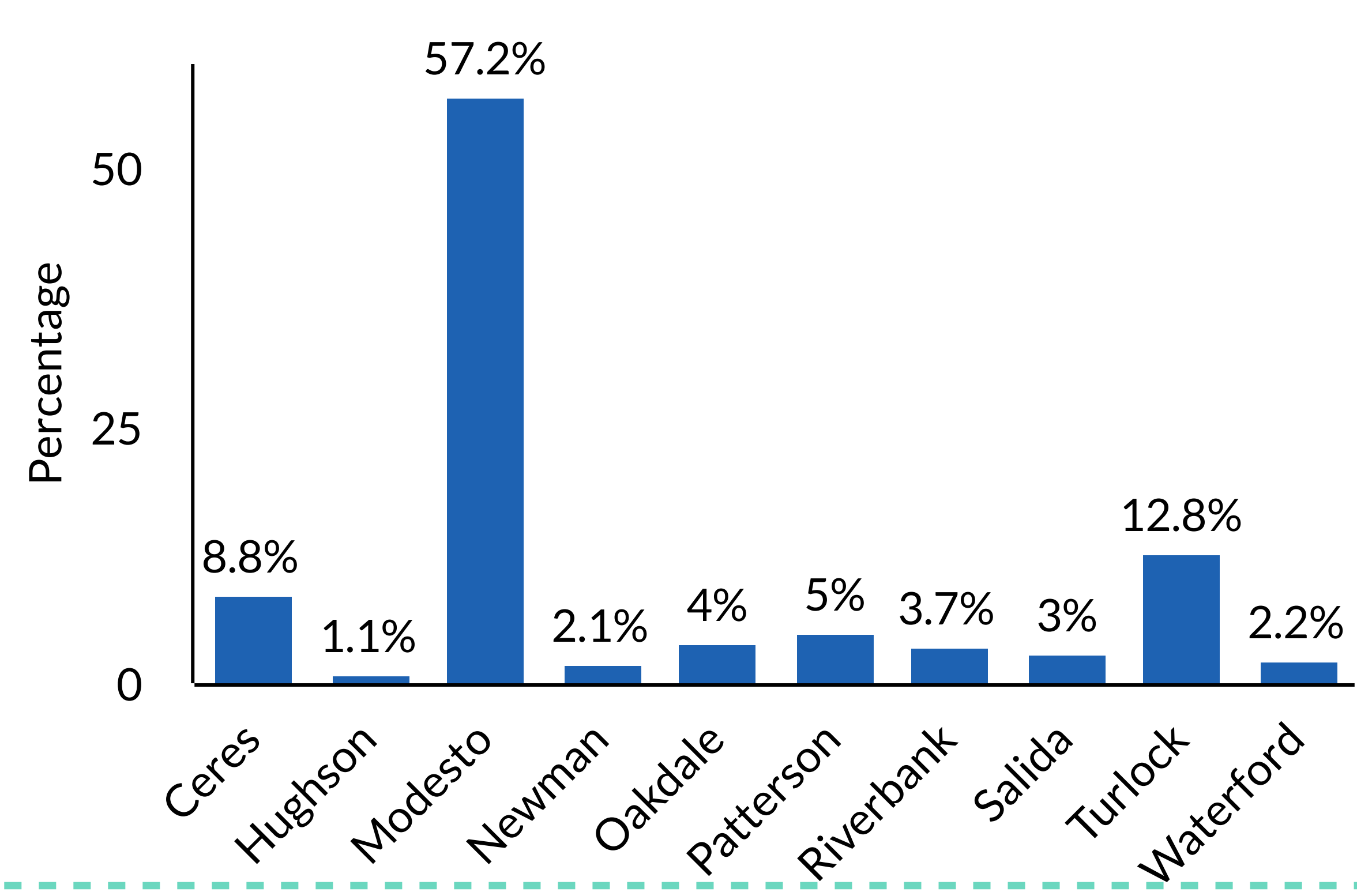
Cases by Age Group

Of the people that got chlamydia **55%** were between the age 15 to 24 years old.



Cases by City

Of the people that got chlamydia **57%** were residents of Modesto



*48% of the 2022 total Stanislaus County population was Hispanic

For more information visit <https://www.cdc.gov/std/chlamydia/stdfact-chlamydia.htm>

