

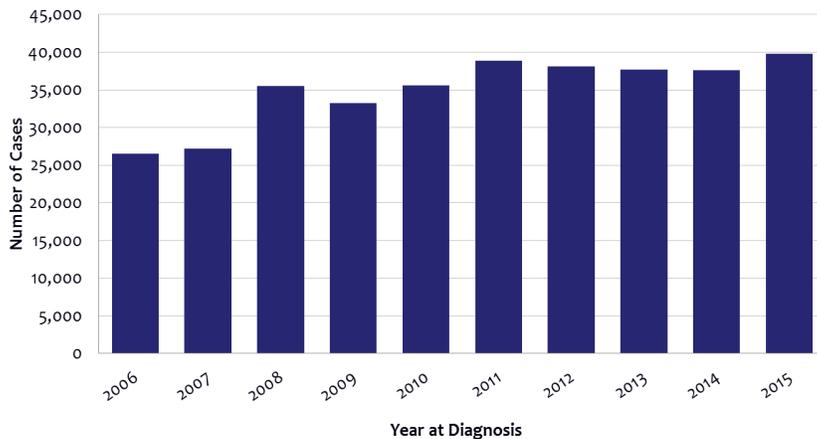
Chlamydia among Women in North Carolina

Reported Chlamydia Case Data, 2015



Reported chlamydia infections among women have increased since 2014

Newly Diagnosed Chlamydia Infections among Women, 2006-2015



In 2015:

- 39,794 chlamydia infections were reported among women in North Carolina.
- North Carolina's chlamydia rate (772.6 per 100,000 population) is higher than the national rate (645.5 per 100,000 population), similar to many Southeast states (CDC 2015).

Want More Information?

HIV/STD Facts and Figures website:
<http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/stds/figures.html>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Fact Sheet on Chlamydia:
<https://www.cdc.gov/std/chlamydia/>

Contact Us

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Created by the HIV/STD Surveillance Unit, Communicable Disease Branch

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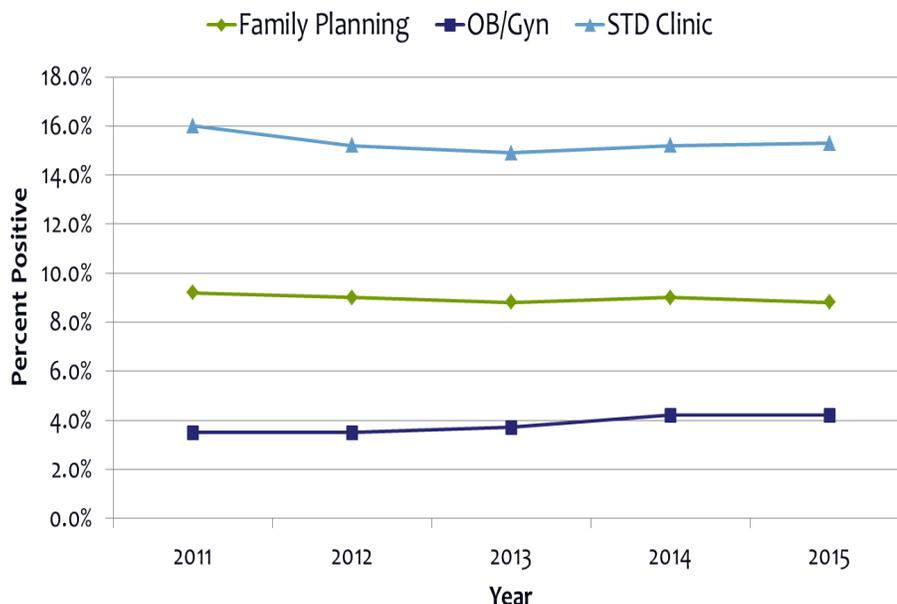
Screening data shows no increase among population at highest risk of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) (women less than 25 years of age)

In the past five years, private laboratory data suggest that overall testing for chlamydia has increased.

In the highest risk population, testing has remained steady, and chlamydia prevalence has not increased.

This suggests that the overall increase in reported chlamydia may be due to increased screening.

North Carolina Chlamydia Positivity in Women Under 25 Years Attending in Publically Funded Reproductive Health Care Settings, 2011-2015



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Public Health
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

What is North Carolina doing to decrease chlamydia?

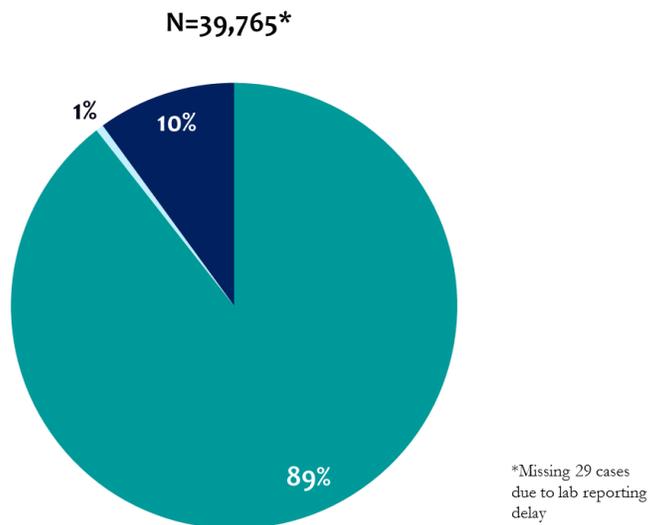
- In September 2014, the SLPH increased the age cut off for routine chlamydia screening in women from ≤ 24 years of age to ≤ 25 years of age.
- North Carolina provides funds for chlamydia screening for all women who are seen in a publically funded health care facility, such as local health departments and family planning settings.

Untreated chlamydia can lead to serious complications

- Untreated or mistreated chlamydia can lead to severe health outcomes, including increased risk for HIV, PID, and infertility.
- Infants born to pregnant mothers with active chlamydia are also at risk for infection. In 2015, 11 babies were born to chlamydia-infected mothers and developed conjunctivitis.

Most women with chlamydia received the correct treatment

Chlamydia Treatment among Women, 2015



- 89% of women treated for chlamydia received the correct treatment, 10% had no medication listed, and 1% did not receive the correct treatment.

What CLINICIANS can do

- Routinely ask patients about their sexual activity and test those that are sexually active
- Treat all pregnant women diagnosed with chlamydia promptly and correctly, by adhering to the CDC's STD Treatment Guidelines (link in side bar)
- Refer partners for treatment and consider implementing Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT)
- Both patient and partner must be treated to cure and prevent infection.

What YOU can do

If you have a chlamydia, ensure that you and your partners get treatment.

Recommendations from the CDC 2015 STD Treatment Guidelines:

Screening Recommendations:

- Annual screening of all sexually active women < 25 years of age is recommended
- Screening among women ≥ 25 years of age should occur among women at increased risk for infection (e.g., have a new sex partner or more than one sex partner).

Data Source:

North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS) (data as of June 1, 2016).

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