



Oklahoma State
Department of Health

Oklahoma Chlamydia Cases in 2015

FACT SHEET

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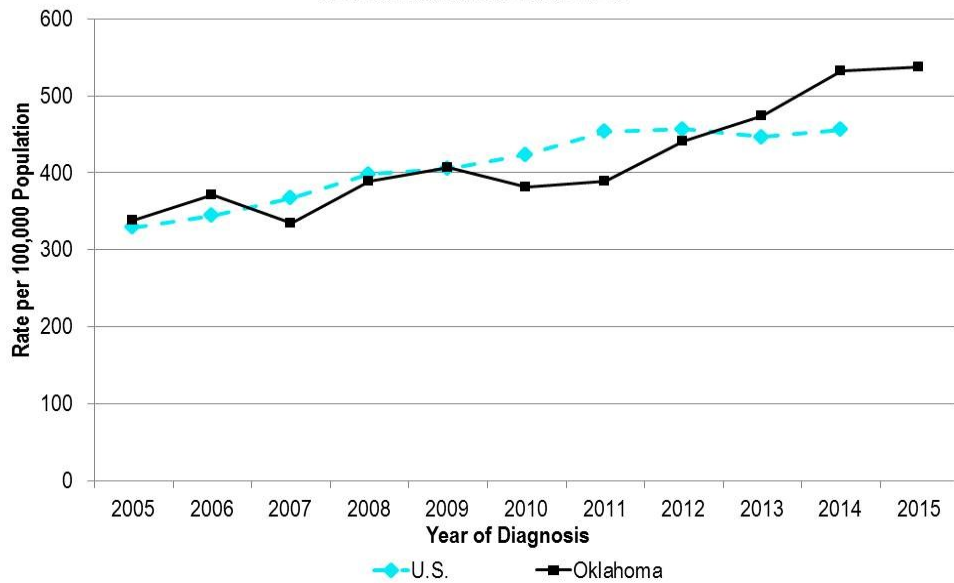
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Chlamydia Rates per 100,000 Population,
Oklahoma and U.S. 2005-2015**



**U.S. Data for 2015 not available at the time of this report.

OVERVIEW

Chlamydia, caused by the bacterium *Chlamydia trachomatis*, is the most commonly reported, notifiable sexually transmitted disease (STD) in the United States and the most prevalent, reportable STD in Oklahoma. In 2015, a total of 21,025 cases were reported in Oklahoma, representing a 1.8% increase in the number of cases from 2014 (20,655) but a 15.0% increase in the number of cases from 2013 (18,278).

Oklahoma had an incidence rate of 537.5 cases per 100,000 in 2015, just a 0.9% rate increase from 2014 (532.6 per 100,000). This was a 13.2% rate increase from 2013 (474.7 per 100,000), and a 21.7% rate increase compared to 2012 (441.5 per 100,000).

SYMPTOMS AND COMPLICATIONS

Chlamydia, known as a “silent” disease, is typically asymptomatic; only about 30% of females experience symptoms and as many as one in four males have no symptoms. Serious complications can develop before a patient ever recognizes a problem. Symptomatic females may experience abnormal vaginal discharge or bleeding, burning sensation during urination and pain during intercourse. In fe-

males, chlamydia can cause pelvic inflammatory disease, ectopic pregnancy, chronic pain, and/or infertility. Chlamydia infection can also be transmitted to a baby’s eyes during vaginal birth, which can ultimately result in blindness. Males with symptoms of chlamydia might have penile discharge, testicular tenderness, rectal discharge or pain, or burning and itching around the urethra. Complications for males include epididymitis, infertility, and Reiter’s syndrome (reactive arthritis).

BY SEX

Most of the reported cases of chlamydia in 2015 were among females (14,904 cases; 70.9%), while males made up 29.1% (6,121). The rate among females (754.9 per 100,000) was 2.4 times higher than that of males (316.0 per 100,000). Males experienced a 4.5% rate increase from 2014 (302.3 per 100,000) and females experienced a 0.4% decrease from 2014 (758.3 per 100,000).

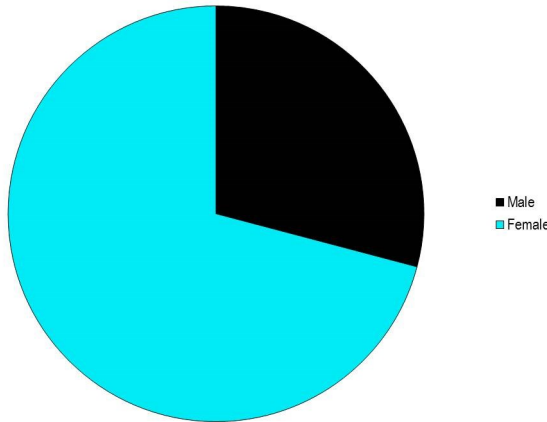
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The rate of chlamydia increased in Oklahoma 13.2% from 2013.

Blacks made up 21.8% of chlamydia cases in Oklahoma.

Chlamydia by Sex, Oklahoma 2015



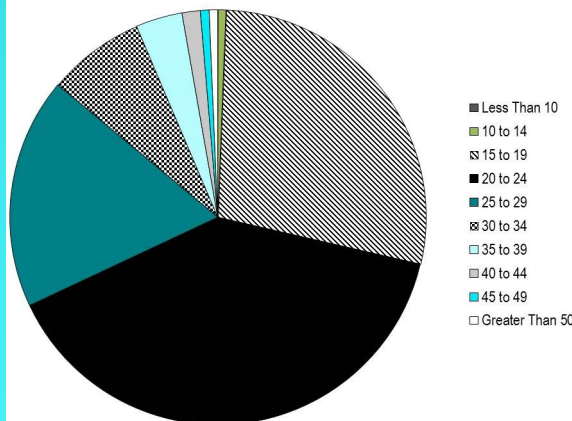
BY AGE

Highest rates among age groups in 2015:

- 20 to 24 years – 2,887.4 per 100,000
- 15 to 19 years – 2,255.8 per 100,000
- 25 to 29 years – 1,397.6 per 100,000
- 30 to 34 years – 593.3 per 100,000

Chlamydia occurs in all ages, but groups 20 to 24 years (8,279 cases; 2,887.4 per 100,000) and 15 to 19 years (5,887 cases; 2,255.8 per 100,000) had the most cases and highest rates of all age groups. Age group 25 to 29 years had the third most cases and third highest rate (3,786 cases; 1,397.6 per 100,000).

Chlamydia by Age Group, Oklahoma 2015



BY RACE/ETHNICITY

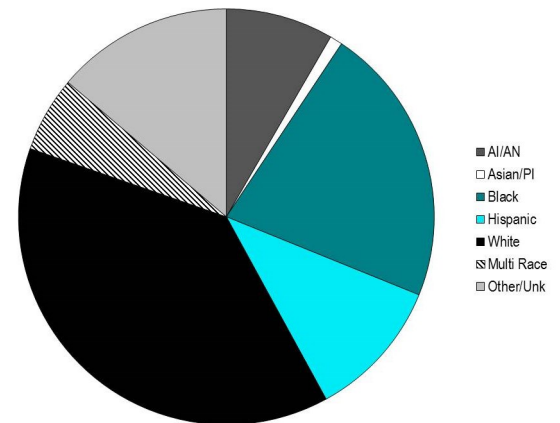
Of the 21,025 chlamydia cases:

- 38.3% (8,053) were White,
- 21.8% (4,578) were Black,
- 10.9% (2,293) were Hispanic,
- 8.4% (1,760) were American Indian/Alaska Native,
- 5.9% (1,234) were Multi Race,
- 1.0% (206) were Asian/Pacific Islander, and
- 13.8% (2,901) were Other/Unknown.

Whites had the most cases (8,053; 38.3%), followed by Blacks (4,578; 21.8%), with Blacks having the highest rate among all racial groups (1,574.6 per 100,000). Blacks continue to be disproportionately affected by chlamydia in Oklahoma. For example, the number of chlamydia infections among Blacks would have to decrease by at least 3,678 cases for the rate to be as low as the rate among Whites. The rate among Blacks was 5.1 times the rate for Whites (309.4 per 100,000) and 2.9 times the state rate of chlamydia. American Indians and Alaska Natives accounted for 8.4% (1,760) of cases and had the second highest rate (547.2 per 100,000).

The only racial group that experienced a rate increase from 2014 was Multi Race at 3.1% (564.8 to 582.3 per 100,000) accounting for 5.9% (1,234) of the cases in 2015. All other races experienced a rate decrease. Rates could not be calculated for Other/Unknown race category.

Chlamydia by Race/Ethnicity, Oklahoma 2015





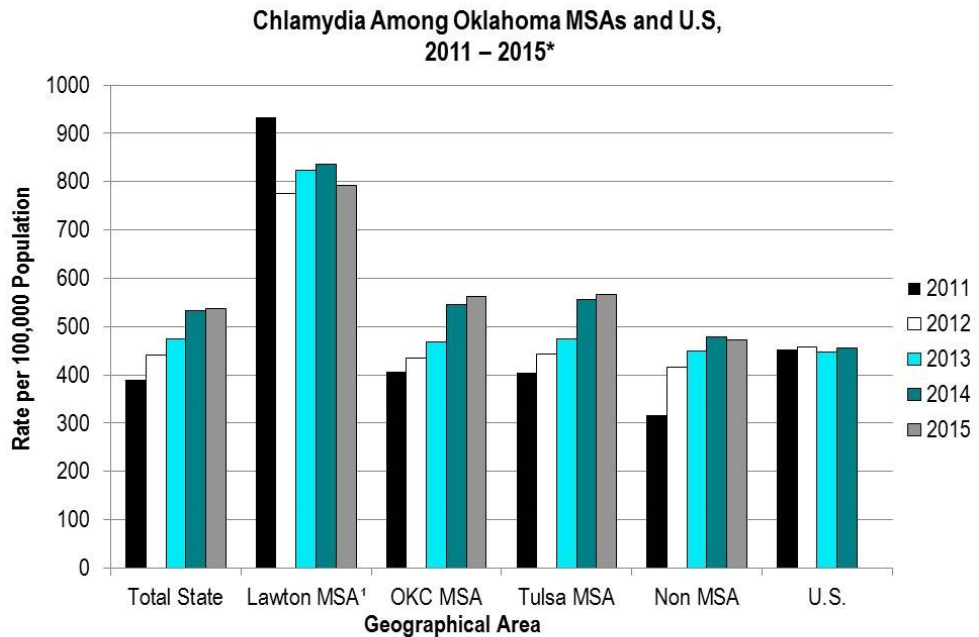
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Females had a rate 2.4 times higher than that of males.

Comanche County had the highest rate of chlamydia in 2015.



*National data for 2015 not available at time of this report.
¹For 2015 data, Lawton MSA included both Comanche County and Caddo County. Previously, this MSA only included Comanche County.

BY GEOGRAPHY

Oklahoma County had the most cases in 2015 (5,235 at 673.9 per 100,000) followed by Tulsa County (4,310 cases at 674.2 per 100,000); however, Tulsa and Oklahoma counties had the 8th and 9th highest rates, respectively. Cleveland County accounted for the third most cases but the 28th highest rate (1,206 cases at 439.4 per 100,000). Comanche County had the fourth most cases and the highest rate of chlamydia in 2015 (1,013 cases at 812.7 per 100,000). The Oklahoma City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (7,633; 36.3%) and the Tulsa MSA (5,550; 26.4%), together, accounted for 62.7% of the chlamydia cases in Oklahoma. The Lawton MSA accounted for 4.9% (793) of the cases while almost a third of the cases (6,806; 32.4%) were diagnosed in counties that were not part of an MSA.

BY TREATMENT INFORMATION

CDC released the 2015 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines in June 2015.

Due to the time frame of release, treatment for 2015 morbidities was assessed based upon the 2010 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines. According to the 2010 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines, the recommended treatment therapy for chlamydia is either azithromycin (1 g PO) or doxycycline (100 mg BID x 7). There are alternative treatment regimens, as well as specific considerations for pregnant females, infants and children. Treatment of chlamydia is the best way to avoid complications. In addition, a person's partner(s) with chlamydia should receive appropriate treatment in order to avoid re-infection.

Based on reported information, 57.3% (12,043) of the 21,025 chlamydia cases were appropriately treated, based on the CDC treatment guidelines. Because some laboratory reports may not have been reported by the physicians or providers of care, or are missing treatment information, it is likely that more patients were actually treated appropriately.



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Top Ten Counties with Largest Number of Chlamydia Cases, Oklahoma 2015

County	Number	Rate	% Rate Change from 2014
Oklahoma	5,235	673.9	3.4
Tulsa	4,310	674.2	4.3
Cleveland	1,206	439.4	3.8
Comanche	1,013	812.7	-2.7
Muskogee	545	781.9	11.7
Canadian	446	334.4	-5.4
Payne	433	535.6	2.4
Pottawatomie	410	570.4	-3.8
Cherokee	329	679.1	-17.3
Garfield	313	492.4	10.6

Top Ten Counties with Highest Rates of Chlamydia, Oklahoma 2015

County	Number	Rate	% Rate Change from 2014
Comanche	1,013	812.7	-2.7
Muskogee	545	781.9	11.7
Custer	213	716.1	12.4
Pontotoc	271	709.5	3.7
Greer	43	708.4	89.5
Cherokee	329	679.1	-17.3
Logan	312	678.3	8.9
Tulsa	4,310	674.2	4.3
Oklahoma	5,235	673.9	3.4
Choctaw	101	673.5	11.0