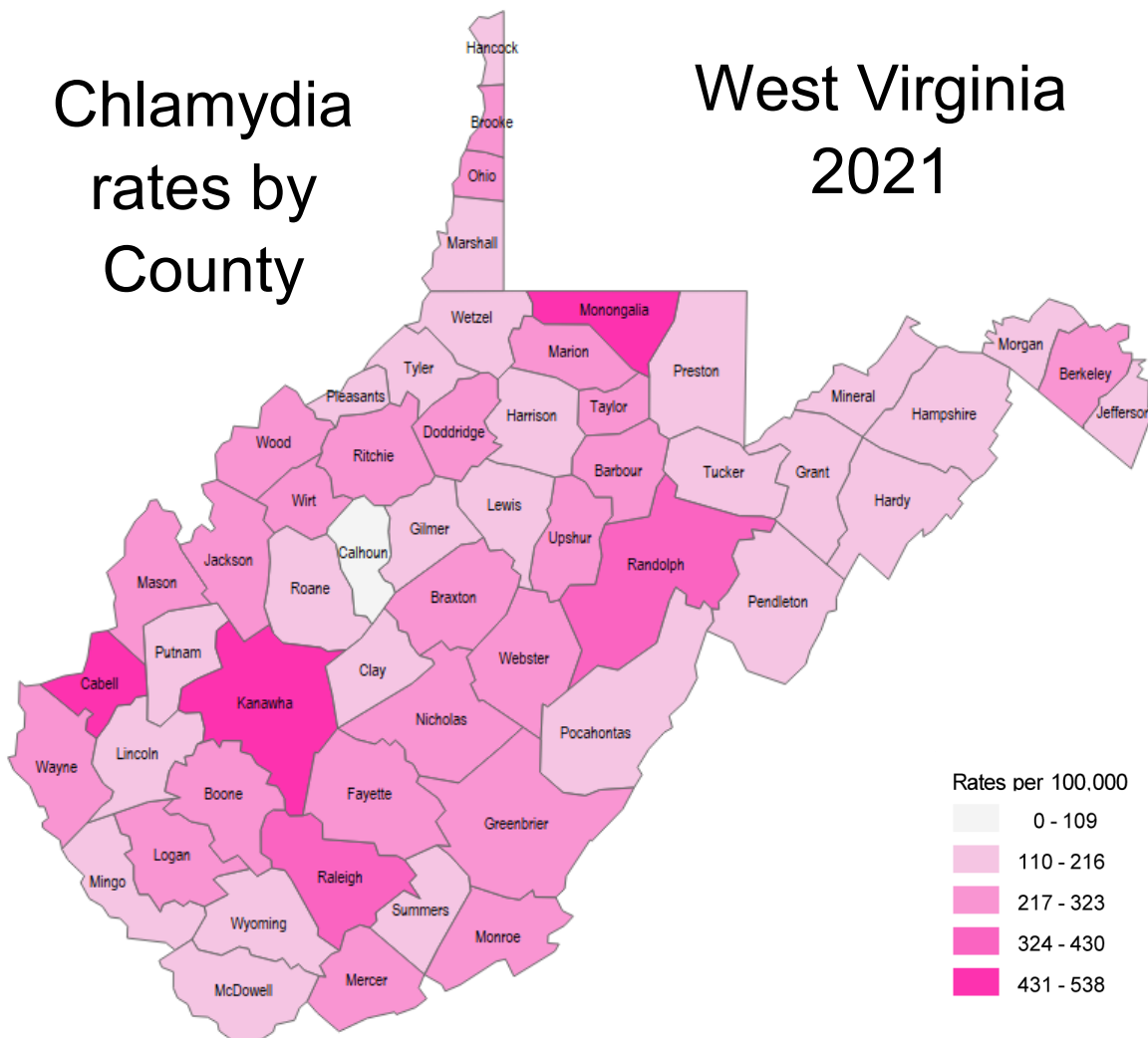


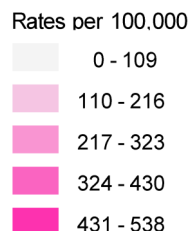
Chlamydia trachomatis (CT) is the bacterium that causes chlamydia, the most commonly reported sexually transmitted infection (STI) in West Virginia and across the US. CT is spread through vaginal, anal, or oral sex. Pregnant people can also spread CT to their baby during childbirth. CT is referred to as a “silent” infection because most people have no signs or symptoms. CT is easily cured with antibiotics, but if left untreated can lead to serious health problems, such as pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) in women or epididymitis in men. Using condoms correctly and consistently, as well as mutual monogamy among partners, can reduce the spread of CT among people who are sexually active.

Chlamydia rates by County

West Virginia 2021



Cabell	537.4
Monongalia	501.0
Kanawha	447.3
Raleigh	387.7
Randolph	381.2
Ohio	318.4
Marion	316.1
Mercer	299.5
Fayette	295.5
Upshur	285.8
Brooke	284.6
Berkeley	277.6
Boone	276.8
Doddridge	271.5
Logan	266.4
Wayne	264.9
Ritchie	262.4
Wood	255.9
Webster	254.6
Braxton	253.1
Monroe	251.4
Barbour	245.7
Mason	242.5
Wirt	237.0
Nicholas	234.6
Greenbrier	226.9
Jackson	223.5
Taylor	218.3
Harrison	214.9
Summers	209.9
McDowell	206.9
Putnam	200.8
Mineral	197.3
Marshall	192.6
Lewis	183.5
Wetzel	183.5
Jefferson	183.3
Hardy	176.6
Lincoln	173.9
Tucker	164.9
Grant	163.9
Pendleton	162.8
Hancock	160.5
Pocahontas	153.0
Mingo	152.1
Roane	151.1
Pleasants	144.7
Preston	142.6
Wyoming	142.5
Clay	139.4
Hampshire	137.3
Gilmer	135.6
Tyler	134.9
Morgan	116.1
Calhoun	64.8



Overview In 2021, 5219 cases of chlamydia were reported in WV.

By Sex: Women made up 69.3% (3,617) of all cases, and men made up 30.7% (1,654).

By Age: People aged 20-25 accounted for 45.0% (2,347), which was the most cases among any age group.

By Race/Ethnicity: White non-Hispanic people had the most cases at 60.1% (3,138). However, Black people had the highest rate at 914 cases per 100,000.

By Geography: The majority (35.1%) of all chlamydia cases resided in Cabell, Kanawha, or Monongalia counties.*

*The patient’s county of residency is used to determine infection rates. Institutions such as colleges, prisons, and shelters may affect these numbers, as the patient is a temporary resident of that county.