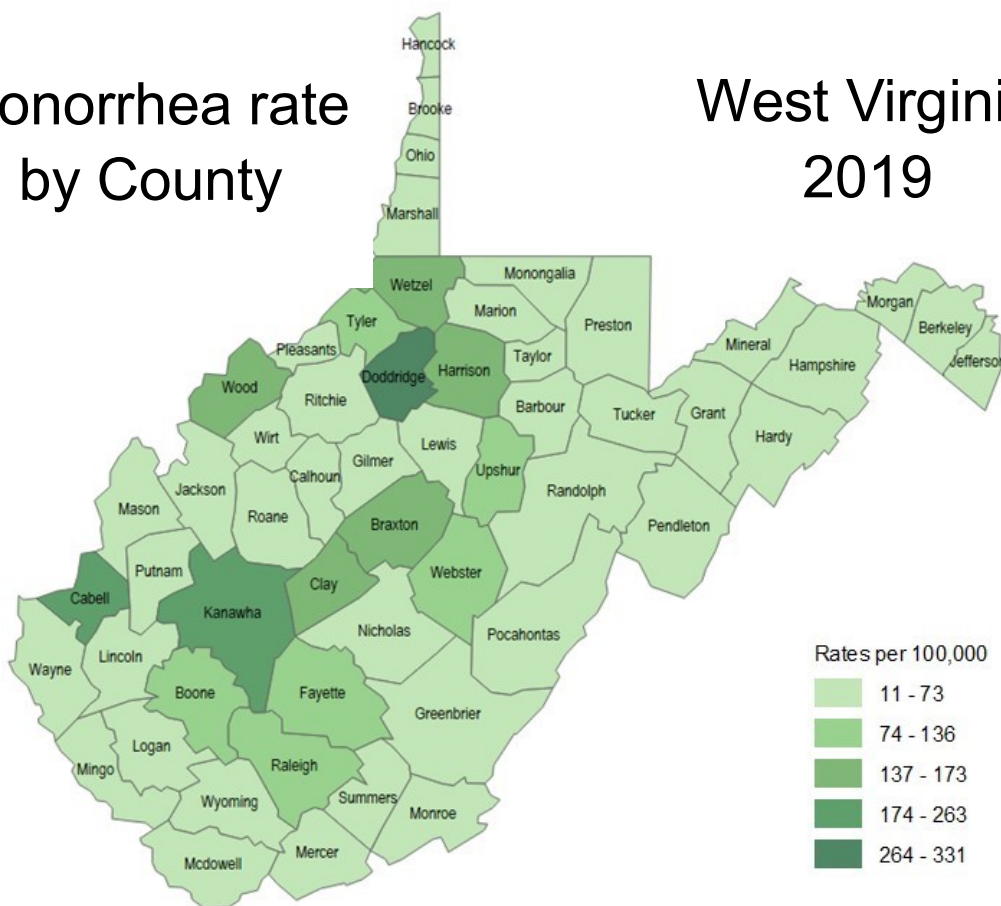


Neisseria gonorrhoeae (NG) is the bacterium that causes gonorrhea, which is the second most commonly reported sexually transmitted infection (STI) in West Virginia. NG is spread through vaginal, anal, or oral sex. Pregnant people can also spread NG to their baby during childbirth. Gonorrhea often has no symptoms, but it can cause serious health problems if left untreated, such as pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) in women or epididymitis in men. NG can be cured with the right antibiotics, but drug-resistant strains of gonorrhea are increasing. Return to your healthcare provider if symptoms continue a few days after treatment, and wait seven days after treatment before having sex. Using condoms correctly and consistently, as well as mutual monogamy among partners, can reduce the spread of NG among people who are sexually active.

Gonorrhea rate by County

West Virginia 2019



Doddridge	331
Cabell	263
Kanawha	225
Wetzel	173
Braxton	172
Wood	163
Harrison	143
Clay	141
Webster	136
Raleigh	108
Upshur	103
Fayette	99
Tyler	93
Boone	79
Monongalia	73
Marion	70
Lewis	69
Putnam	67
Lincoln	64
Mercer	63
Ohio	60
Berkeley	60
Barbour	55
Wayne	53
Gilmer	51
Logan	47
Roane	44
Mason	42
Greenbrier	40
Summers	40
Jefferson	39
Nicholas	37
Brooke	37
Marshall	36
Hancock	35
Hampshire	35
Taylor	30
Tucker	29
Pendleton	29
Grant	26
Wyoming	25
Randolph	24
Pocahontas	24
Mcdowell	23
Morgan	22
Jackson	21
Ritchie	21
Wirt	17
Mingo	17
Monroe	15
Hardy	15
Calhoun	14
Pleasants	13
Preston	12
Mineral	11

Rates per 100,000

Overview In 2019, 1769 cases of gonorrhea were reported in WV.

By Sex: Men made up 53% (933) of cases of all cases, and women made up 47% (836).

By Age: People aged 20-24 accounted for 23% (410) of cases, the most of any age group.

By Race/Ethnicity: White non-Hispanic people had the most cases at 51% (906). However, Black non-Hispanic people had the highest rate at 415 cases per 100,000.

By Geography: The majority (44%) of all gonorrhea cases resided in Cabell, Kanawha, or Wood 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.