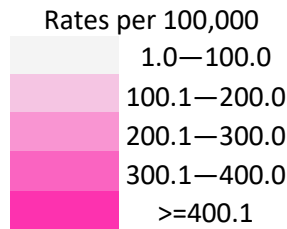
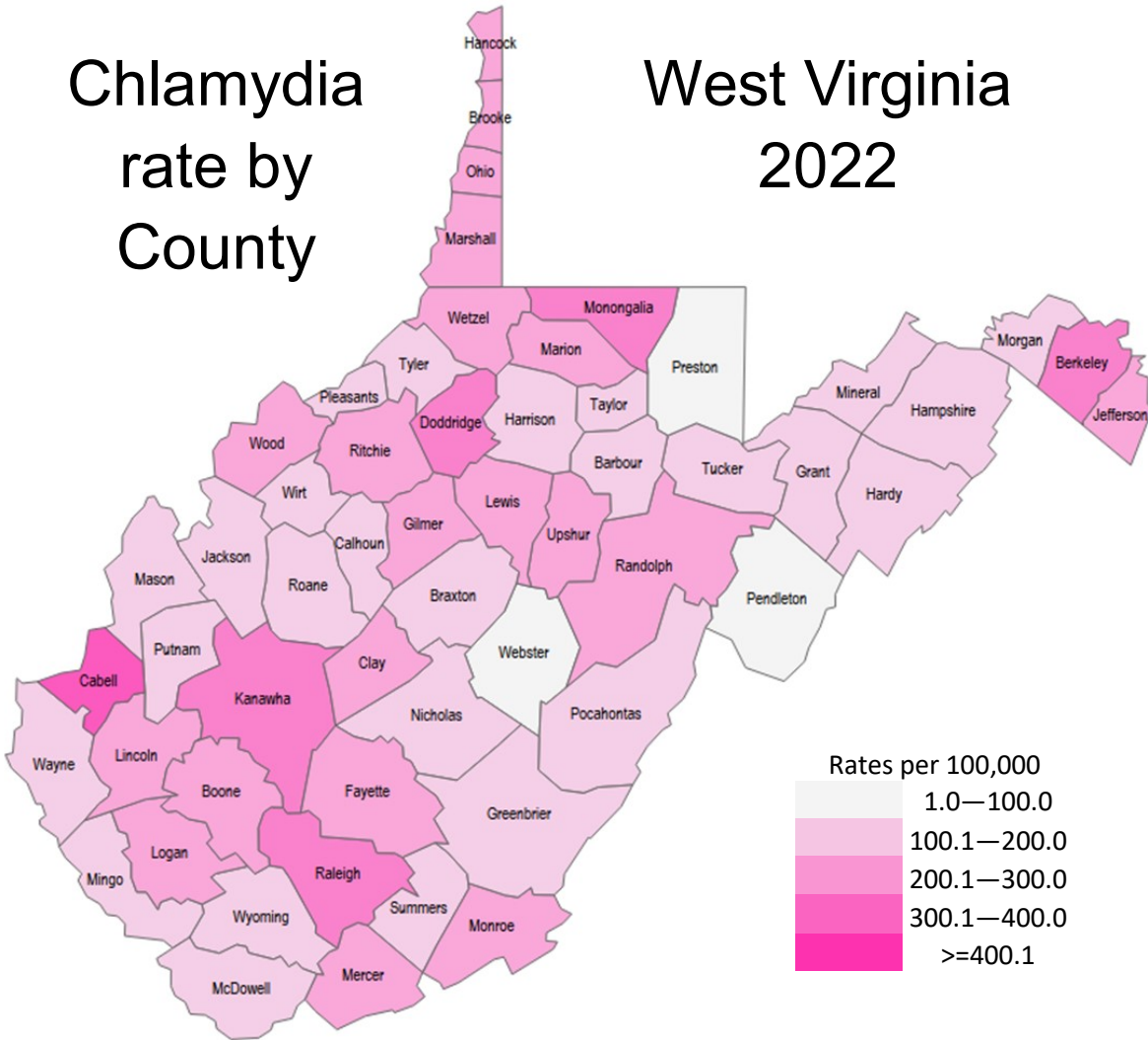


**Chlamydia trachomatis** (CT) is the bacterium that causes chlamydia, the most commonly reported Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) in West Virginia and across the US. CT is spread through vaginal, anal, or oral sex. Pregnant people can also spread CT to their baby during childbirth. CT is referred 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 rate by County

# West Virginia 2022



Cabell	477.7
Kanawha	378.3
Raleigh	363.6
Doddridge	311.8
Berkeley	308.1
Monongalia	303.2
Marshall	299.1
Mercer	282.8
Ohio	275.1
Fayette	273.5
Monroe	260.2
Lewis	250.5
Randolph	250.0
Upshur	248.8
Ritchie	243.7
Wood	235.2
Clay	230.4
Marion	225.2
Logan	223.5
Hancock	220.1
Jefferson	217.0
Boone	214.6
Wetzel	213.9
Brooke	211.7
Lincoln	206.0
Gilmer	204.8
Putnam	196.4
Mingo	194.9
Barbour	194.6
Harrison	189.5
Mineral	182.5
Braxton	180.5
Greenbrier	163.4
Calhoun	148.3
Taylor	146.9
Hampshire	144.9
Hardy	140.9
Pocahontas	140.7
McDowell	140.1
Wayne	139.5
Wirt	137.5
Pleasants	131.8
Mason	128.0
Summers	127.5
Nicholas	127.4
Morgan	126.2
Tyler	122.2
Tucker	121.8
Grant	118.5
Jackson	115.5
Wyoming	112.0
Roane	108.4
Pendleton	66.5
Preston	61.5
Webster	49.0

**Overview** In 2022, 4,551 cases of chlamydia were reported in WV.

**By Sex:** Women made up 66.0% (3,004) of all cases, and men made up 31.8% (1,446).

**By Age:** People aged 20-25 accounted for 43.9% (1,954), which was the most cases among any age group.

**By Race/Ethnicity:** White non-Hispanic people had the most cases at 44.7% (1,990). However, Black people had the highest rate at 648 cases per 100,000 (420).

**By Geography:** The majority (30.8%) of all chlamydia cases resided in Cabell, Kanawha, or Raleigh 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.