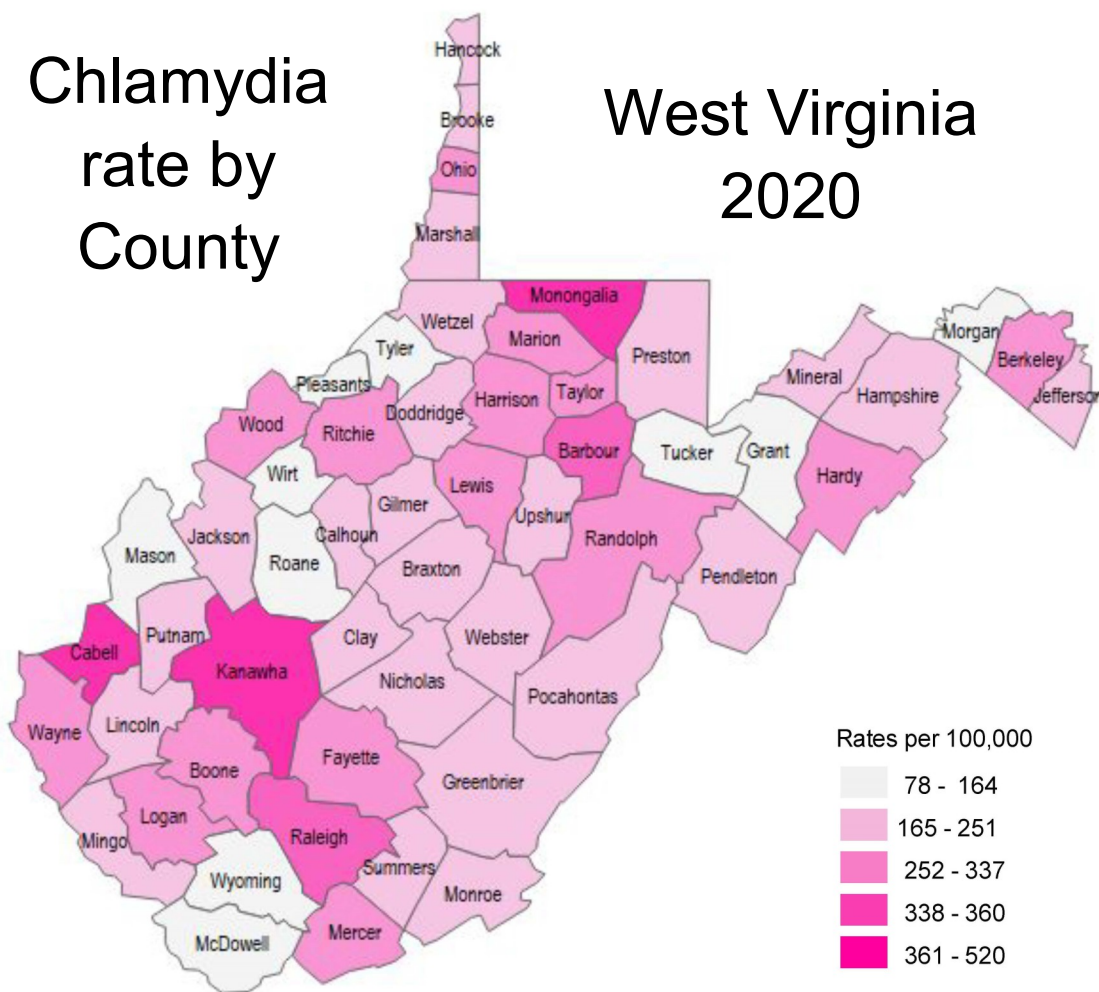


**Chlamydia trachomatis (CT)** is the bacterium that causes chlamydia, the most commonly reported sexually transmitted infection (STI) in West Virginia and across the US. CT is spread through vaginal, anal, or oral sex. Pregnant people can also spread CT to their baby during childbirth. CT is referred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

Cabell	520
Monongalia	501
Kanawha	454
Raleigh	360
Barbour	346
Randolph	337
Taylor	336
Ohio	329
Harrison	324
Lewis	322
Hardy	321
Fayette	320
Marion	318
Wayne	311
Berkeley	310
Mercer	296
Ritchie	283
Wood	278
Logan	271
Boone	269
Marshall	251
Greenbrier	250
Upshur	239
Jackson	238
Webster	235
Lincoln	233
Pocahontas	231
Hancock	227
Doddridge	226
Clay	226
Wetzel	214
Monroe	211
Putnam	211
Gilmer	204
Braxton	196
Mineral	194
Brooke	193
Nicholas	193
Pendleton	188
Summers	185
Mingo	178
Jefferson	177
Hampshire	177
Preston	174
Calhoun	172
Tyler	164
Wyoming	163
Pleasants	161
Grant	156
McDowell	146
Mason	136
Roane	126
Tucker	117
Wirt	87
Morgan	78

## Chlamydia rate by County

## West Virginia 2020



Rates per 100,000

78 - 164
165 - 251
252 - 337
338 - 360
361 - 520

**Overview** In 2020, 5280 cases of chlamydia were reported in WV.

**By Sex:** Women made up 68.7% (3,626) of all cases, and men made up 31.3% (1,654).

**By Age:** People aged 20-25 accounted for 45.3% (2,391), which was the most cases among any age group.

**By Race/Ethnicity:** White non-Hispanic people had the most cases at 54.6% (2,871). However, Black people had the highest rate at 971 cases per 100,000.

**By Geography:** The majority (33.9%) 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.