

## CHLAMYDIA

Chlamydial infection is a sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by obligate intracellular bacteria, *Chlamydia trachomatis*. The disease is characterized by urethritis in males and mucopurulent cervicitis in females, however asymptomatic infections are common. Possible complications in males include epididymitis that can lead to sterility. In females, a complication is salpingitis with risk of infertility or ectopic pregnancy. Eye and lung infections in newborns are the consequences of genital infections in their mothers, which are transmitted during birth. Endocervical chlamydial infection has been associated with increased risk of HIV infection.

### Laboratory Criteria for Confirmation:

- Laboratory confirmation of *Chlamydia trachomatis* by direct IF test with monoclonal antibody, EIA, DNA probe, nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) or cell culture.

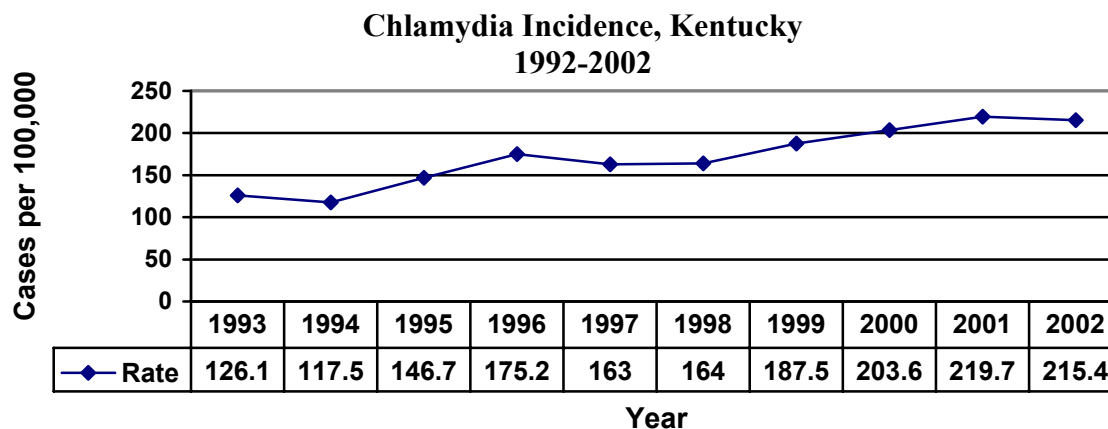
### Case Classification

*Confirmed:* A case that is laboratory confirmed.

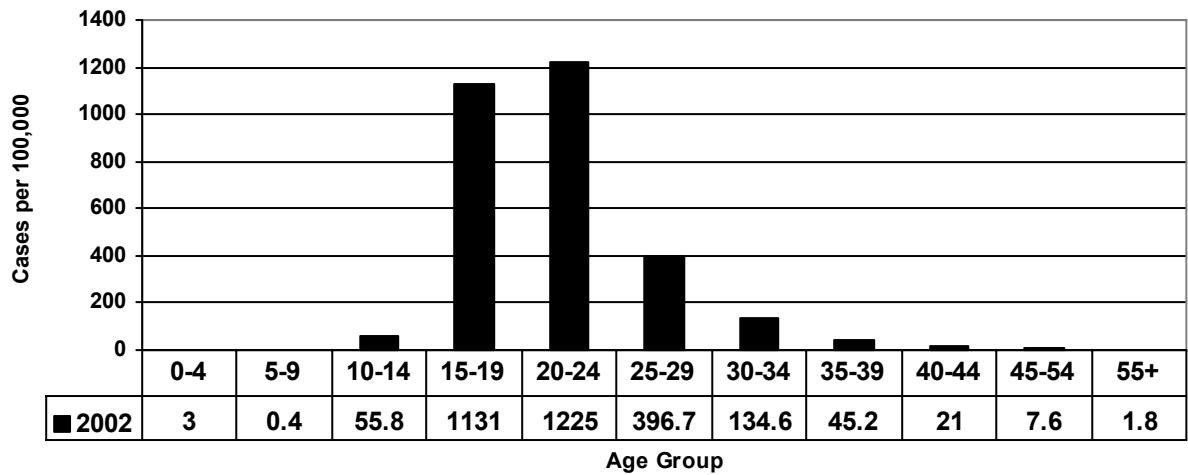
### Epidemiology

Kentucky 2002	Rate per 100,000	U.S. Rate (2001) per 100,000
Cases 8755	215.4	<u>278.3</u>
Cases by Gender	Rate by Race	Rate per 100,000
Female 7043	African/American	858.1
Male 1706	Hispanics	335.6
	White	101.2
	Asian	97.6

Race or ethnicity was not indicated on 27% of the cases reported.

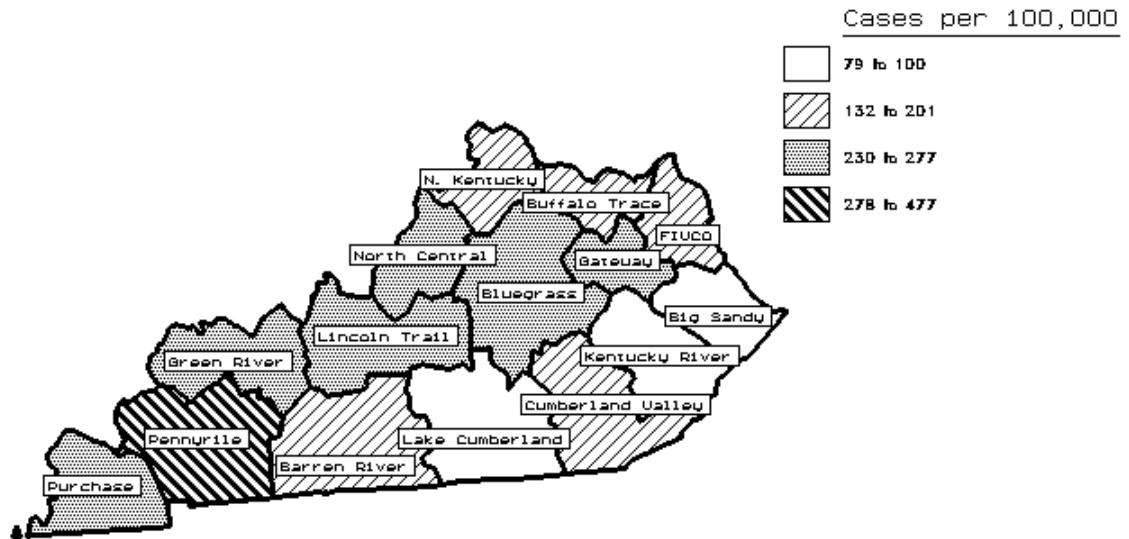


### Chlamydia, Age-Specific Incidence Kentucky, 2002



Persons in the 20-24 year age group had the highest reported incidence, followed by the 15-19 year age group.

### Chlamydia Annual Incidence by District, Kentucky 2002



The Pennyrile District had the highest rate with 476.7 cases per 100,000 persons, followed by the North Central District with 276.2 cases per 100,000 persons. In the Pennyrile District 69.5% of the cases were reported from Christian County, which includes the Fort Campbell military base.