

Fact Sheet

MCH Block Grant Health Status Indicator 05A

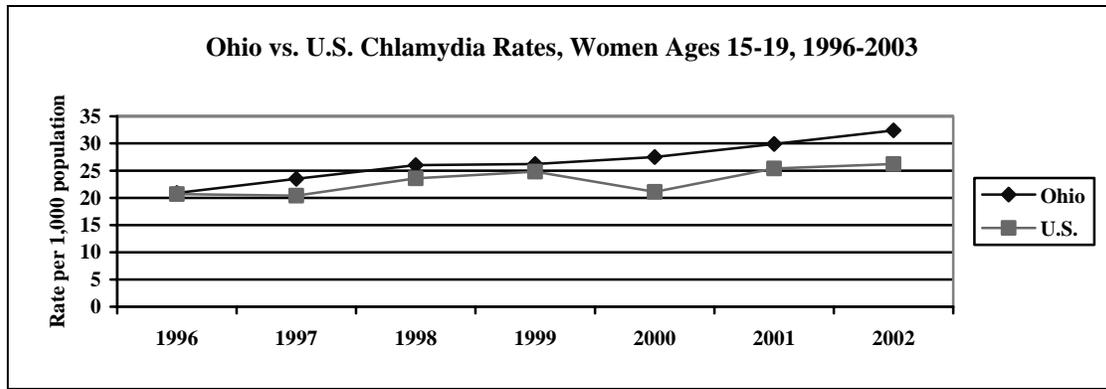
The Rate per 1,000 Women Ages 15 through 19 Years with a Reported Case of Chlamydia

Chlamydia Rate per 1,000 Women Age 15-19

Ohio, 1995 – 2002

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Ohio	21.1	20.9	23.5	26.0	26.2	27.5	29.9	32.4

Data Source: ODH Data Warehouse



Key Data Summary

- The rate of Chlamydia among Ohio women age 15-19 years has increased from 21.1 per 1,000 in 1995 to 32.4 per 1,000 in 2002.

HP 2010 Goal

- Reduce the proportion of adolescents and young adults with *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections to no more than 30 per 1,000 or 3 percent of the female population.

U.S./Ohio Comparison

Chlamydia is the most common sexually transmitted infection in Ohio. The rate in 2002 was 32.4 cases per 1,000 women ages 15-19. This is an increase from 21.1 cases per 1,000 women aged 15-19 in 1995. In Ohio, the 2002 reported overall rate was 5.2 cases per 1,000 women compared to an overall rate for men of 1.6 cases per 1,000. The higher rate of reported cases among women is most likely related to the increased testing for Chlamydia in the female population. Chlamydia rates are highest among the 20-24-year age group and lowest among the 15-19 and 30+ age groups.

Literature Review

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) are common, costly and preventable. In Ohio, blacks have a disproportionately higher rate of Chlamydia than any other racial or ethnic group. Females in Ohio are disproportionately affected with Chlamydia compared to males. Women suffer more frequent and more serious STD complications than men. Among the most serious are pelvic inflammatory disease, ectopic pregnancy, infertility and chronic pelvic pain. STDs in pregnant women can cause serious health problems or death to the fetus or newborn.