

Fact Sheet

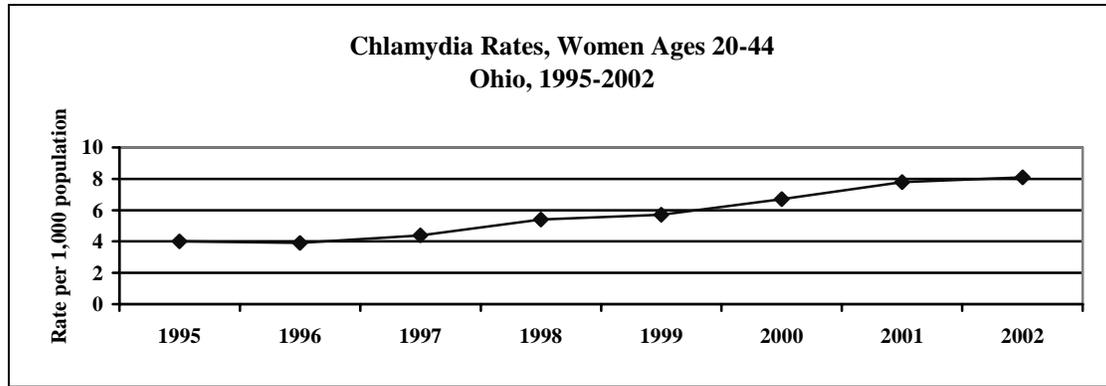
MCH Block Grant Health Status Indicator 05B

The Rate per 1,000 Women Ages 20 through 44 Years with a Reported Case of Chlamydia

Chlamydia Rate per 1,000 Women Age 20-44
Ohio, 1995 – 2002

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Ohio	4.0	3.9	4.4	5.4	5.7	6.7	7.8	8.1

Data Source: ODH Data Warehouse



Key Data Summary

The rate of Chlamydia among Ohio women age 20-44 years has increased from 1995 to 2002.

U.S./Ohio Comparison

Chlamydia is the most common sexually transmitted infection in Ohio. The rate in 2002 was 8.1 cases per 1,000 women aged 20-44. This is an increase from 4.0 cases per 1,000 women aged 20-44 in 1995. In Ohio, the 2002 reported overall rate for women was 5.2 cases per 1,000 women compared to an overall rate for men of 1.6 cases per 1,000 men. 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 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.