

Figure 1. Number of chlamydia cases reported to the Utah Department of Health, by age group among 10 – 19 years of age, Utah, 1999-2008

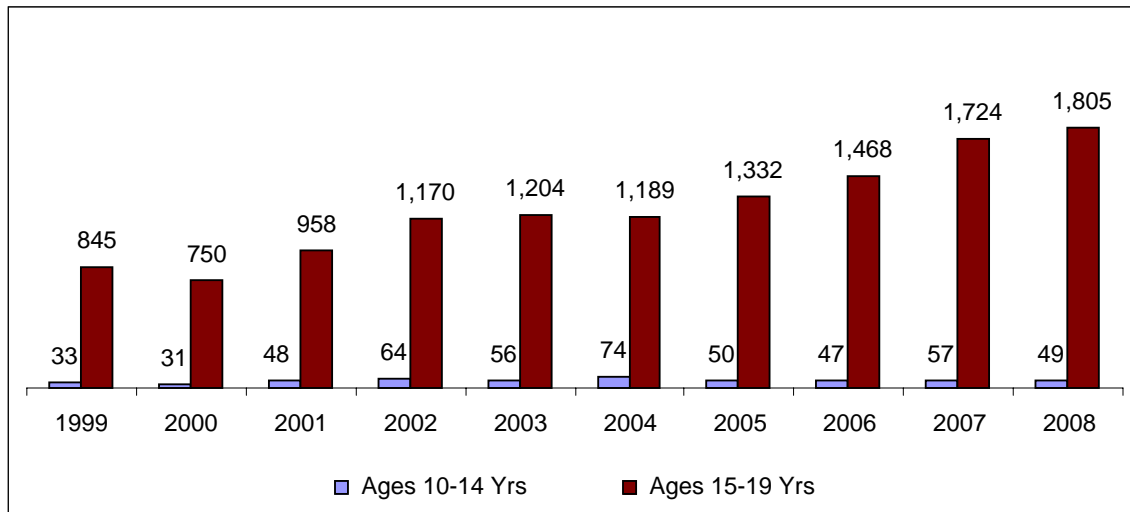
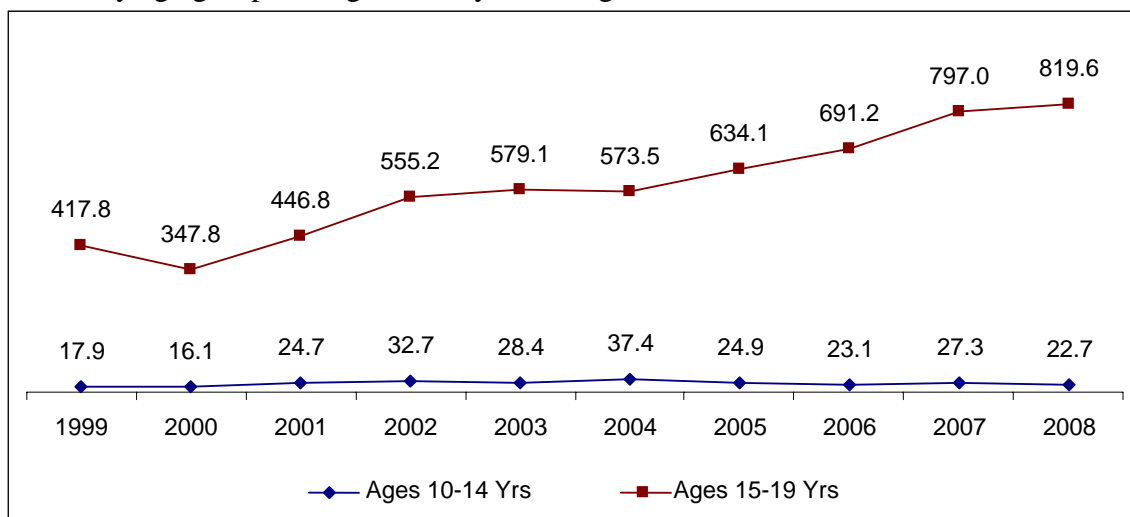


Figure 2. Chlamydia rates per 100,000 population reported to the Utah Department of Health, by age group among 10 – 19 years of age, Utah, 1999-2008



The rate of chlamydia infections among reported Utah teenagers aged 15-19 years has more than doubled from 2000 to 2008. Reported chlamydia among Utah adolescents between the ages of 10 and 14 has remained consistent over this 10 year time period.

Under-reporting of chlamydia is substantial because most infected individuals of all ages are often unaware of their infection and do not seek testing. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), roughly 75% of females infected with chlamydia do not present signs or symptoms. Men infected with chlamydia are around 50% symptomatic. Untreated infections can progress to serious reproductive complications and other health problems including infertility, pelvic inflammatory disease, and epididymitis in males. Chlamydia can also infect infants during the birth process which can lead to health complications.

Source: The Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, Communicable Disease Analysis and Reporting Program

Figure 3. Number of gonorrhea cases reported to the Utah Department of Health, by age group among 10 – 19 years of age, Utah, 1999-2008

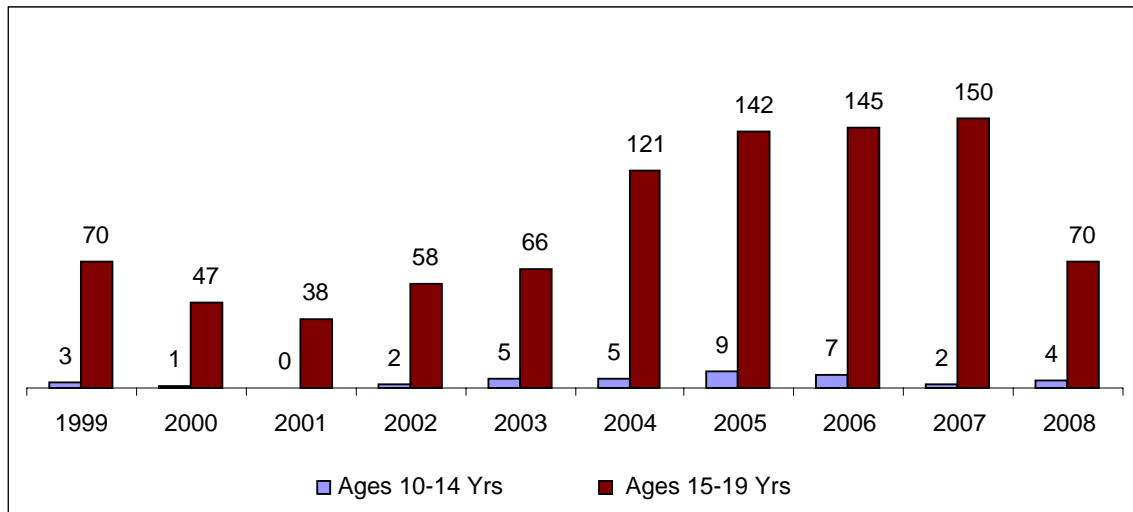
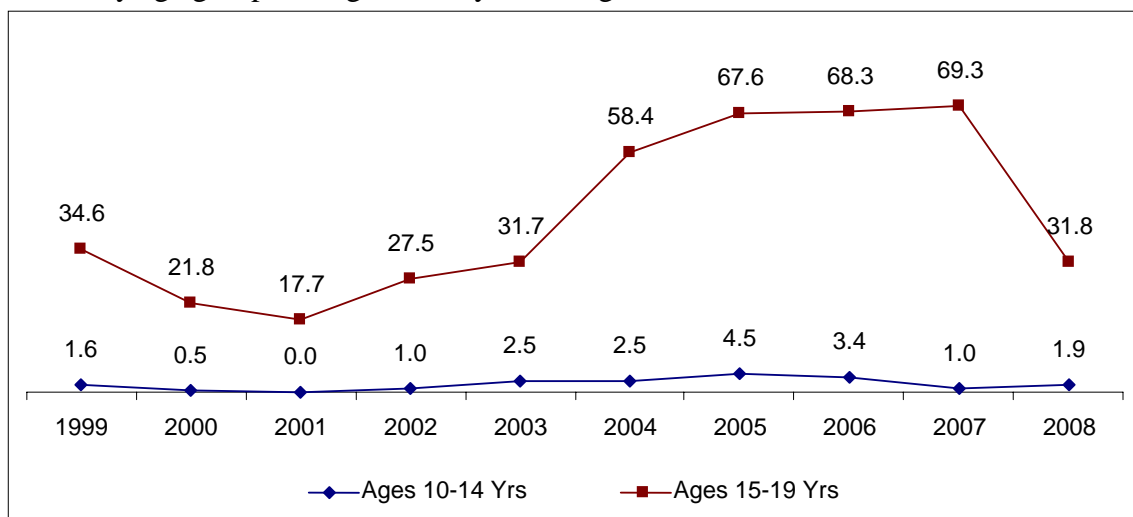


Figure 4. Gonorrhea rates per 100,000 population reported to the Utah Department of Health, by age group among 10 – 19 years of age, Utah, 1999-2008



The rate of gonorrhea infections among reported Utah teenagers aged 15-19 years has more than tripled from 2001 to 2007 until a dramatic decrease in cases in 2008. Since 2006, targeted efforts from the Local Health Departments have made reducing gonorrhea cases a focused priority. This decrease is thought to be a result of targeted disease investigations and is considered to be a true decrease and not just a decrease in testing. Gonorrhea among Utah adolescents between the ages of 10 and 14 has remained consistently low over this 10 year time period.

Gonorrhea infections are often without symptoms and therefore may go unreported. Untreated infections may cause reproductive health complications and can be spread to an infant during the birth process which can lead to blindness and other health consequences.

Source: The Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, Communicable Disease Analysis and Reporting Program

Table 1. Number and rate of chlamydia and gonorrhea cases aged 10-14 years reported to the Utah Department of Health, by year, Utah, 1999-2008

YEAR	POPULATION *	Chlamydia		Gonorrhea	
		Cases	Rate [†]	Cases	Rate [†]
1999	184,814	33	17.9	3	1.6
2000	192,565	31	16.1	1	0.5
2001	194,341	48	24.7	0	0.0
2002	195,816	64	32.7	2	1.0
2003	197,197	56	28.4	5	2.5
2004	197,792	74	37.4	5	2.5
2005	200,877	50	24.9	9	4.5
2006	203,614	47	23.1	7	3.4
2007	209,065	57	27.3	2	1.0
2008	215,723	49	22.7	4	1.9
Total	1,991,804	509	25.6	38	1.9

Table 2. Number and rate of chlamydia and gonorrhea cases aged 15-19 years reported to the Utah Department of Health, by year, Utah, 1999-2008

YEAR	POPULATION *	Chlamydia		Gonorrhea	
		Cases	Rate [†]	Cases	Rate [†]
1999	202,261	845	417.8	70	34.6
2000	215,655	750	347.8	47	21.8
2001	214,423	958	446.8	38	17.7
2002	210,741	1,170	555.2	58	27.5
2003	207,920	1,204	579.1	66	31.7
2004	207,333	1,189	573.5	121	58.4
2005	210,056	1,332	634.1	142	67.6
2006	212,391	1,468	691.2	145	68.3
2007	216,313	1,724	797.0	150	69.3
2008	220,216	1,805	819.6	70	31.8
Total	2,117,309	12,445	587.8	907	42.8

* Population data estimates were provided by the Utah IBIS query module

† Rates are number of cases per 100,000 population