## Chlamydia

in Utah



Chlamydia is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) caused by Chlamydia trachomatis. Chlamydia is transmitted through sexual contact with the penis, vagina, mouth, or anus of an infected partner and can be spread from mother to baby during childbirth. In Utah, the majority of chlamydia cases are seen in adolescents and young adults 15–24 years old. Geographically, the largest portion of Utah's chlamydia cases come from the Wasatch Front. People who identify as a member of 1 of Utah's minority populations shoulder disproportionately higher rates of the burden of disease.

## How can chlamydia be prevented?

Even though a chlamydia infection can be treated with antibiotics prescribed by a healthcare provider, it can also be prevented. The only 100% effective way to prevent a chlamydia infection or other STIs is to abstain from vaginal, anal, and oral sex. There are many effective methods to protect against chlamydia and other STIs if you choose to be sexually active, including:

Barrier prevention methods such as male/female condoms, dental dams, etc.

- Fewer sexual partners

Practice mutual monogamy (sexual partners agree to only have sex with each other)

These types of methods can help prevent the spread of chlamydia. Those who feel as if they may have been exposed or experience symptoms should stop having sex immediately and get tested. Those who test positive should seek treatment from a qualified medical provider.

## Still have questions?

Visit us at <u>Catch the Answers</u> or reach out to your <u>Local</u> <u>Health Department</u>.



Symptoms in females can include:

- An abnormal vaginal discharge
- A burning sensation when you pee

Symptoms in males can include:

- A discharge from their penis
- A burning sensation when you pee
- Pain and swelling in one or both testicles (although this is less common)

Symptoms of rectal infections for both females and males can include:

- Rectal pain
- Anal discharge
- Bleeding