

Sexually Transmitted Infection - Chlamydia

Why Is This Important?

Chlamydia is the most commonly reported sexually transmitted infection (STI) and is spread through unprotected sex. Untreated chlamydia in women can cause pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) and infertility and, though rare, may be passed to a baby during childbirth.

Most infections do not show any signs and symptoms. More cases are reported in females than males. Females are more likely to be tested, for example, during PAP tests.

Based on several equity measures, a gap in STI infection rates persists within the Region's population. The inequity gap is very high but shows signs of decreasing over time. From 2004 to 2010 45% of individuals with chlamydia reported lived in the least advantaged areas of Saskatoon (see [Advancing Health Equity in Health Care - Chlamydia](#)).

What Is Being Done?

[What's Being Done in Saskatoon Health Region to Reduce STIs and Bloodborne Illness?](#)

To Learn More:

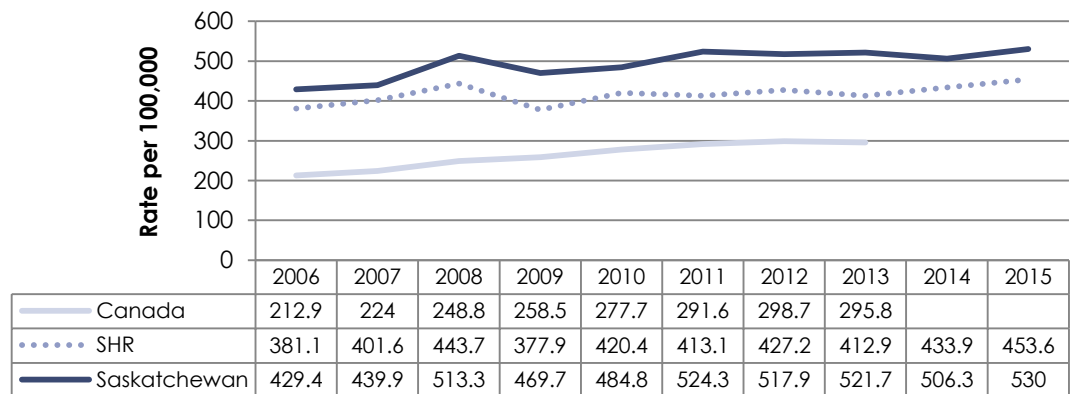
Chief Medical Health Officer's [Call to Action](#)

Highlights

Chlamydia rates are high and unchanging.

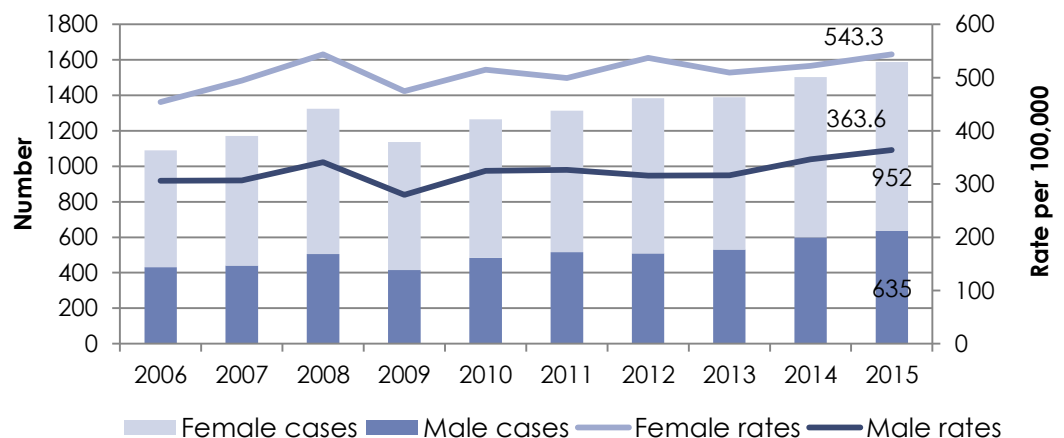
- Chlamydia rates in Saskatoon Health Region are higher than national rates and lower than provincial rates (latest available published rates). Trends have generally increased in all jurisdictions over time (Figure 1).
- In 2015, chlamydia cases totaled 1,587, including 952 cases in females and 635 in males (Figure 2).
- The Region's 2015 rate, 453.6 per 100,000, increased 5% from last year.
- Rates vary by age group with the highest rates occurring in the 15 to 24 age group in females and 20 to 29 years in males. See [by gender and age group](#).
- Among individuals with chlamydia in 2015, more than one in ten (10.8%) were co-infected with another STI, which is similar to the previous year (not shown).
- Among 2015 chlamydia infections, 11.5% (183 cases) represent reinfection within one year of a previous chlamydia diagnosis.
- New sexual partners and multiple partners were the main risks associated with chlamydia. See [transmission risks for chlamydia](#).

Figure 1: Chlamydia Rates per 100,000 Population, Saskatoon Health Region, Saskatchewan, and Canada, 2006 to 2015



Source: PHAC, iPHIS, Ministry of Health SK

Figure 2: Chlamydia Cases and Rates per 100,000 by Gender, Saskatoon Health Region, 2006 to 2015



Source: iPHIS