

Chlamydia by Gender and Age Group Saskatoon Health Region, 2012 to 2016

Highlights

- Chlamydia rates increased in both males and females in the Region in the past 5 years.
- In 2016, the highest rate in females 20 to 24 years old, at 3317.9 per 100,000. The highest rate in males was also in 20 to 24 year olds, at 1981.1 per 100,000.
- In 2016, the overall female chlamydia rate was 567.6 per 100,000, and the male rate was 353.6 per 100,000, a 5% increase from last year.

Figure 1: Female Chlamydia Rates per 100,000 Population by Selected Age Groups, Saskatoon Health Region, 2012 to 2016

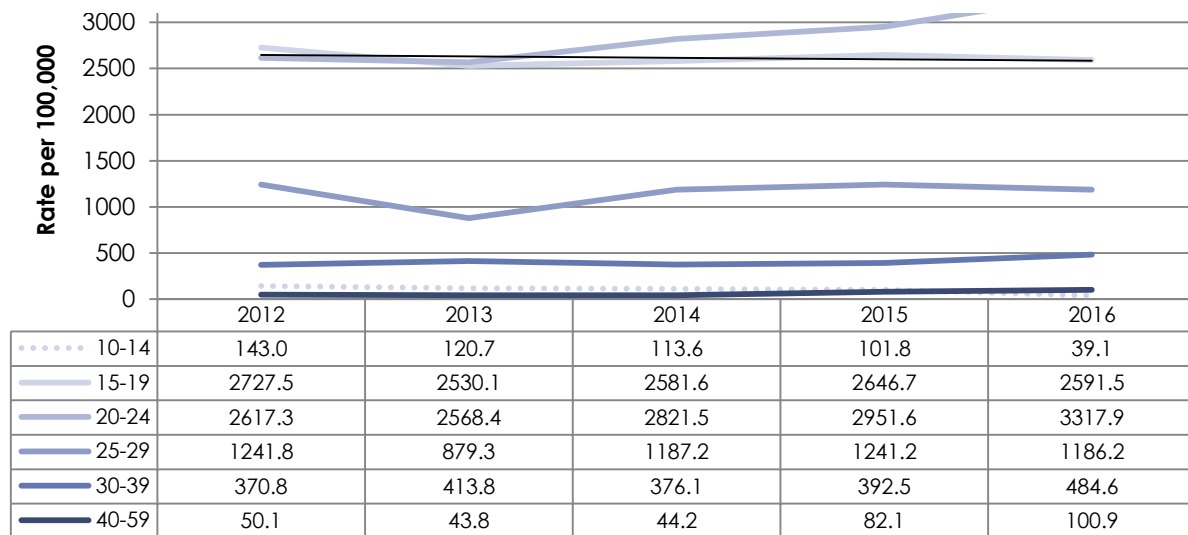
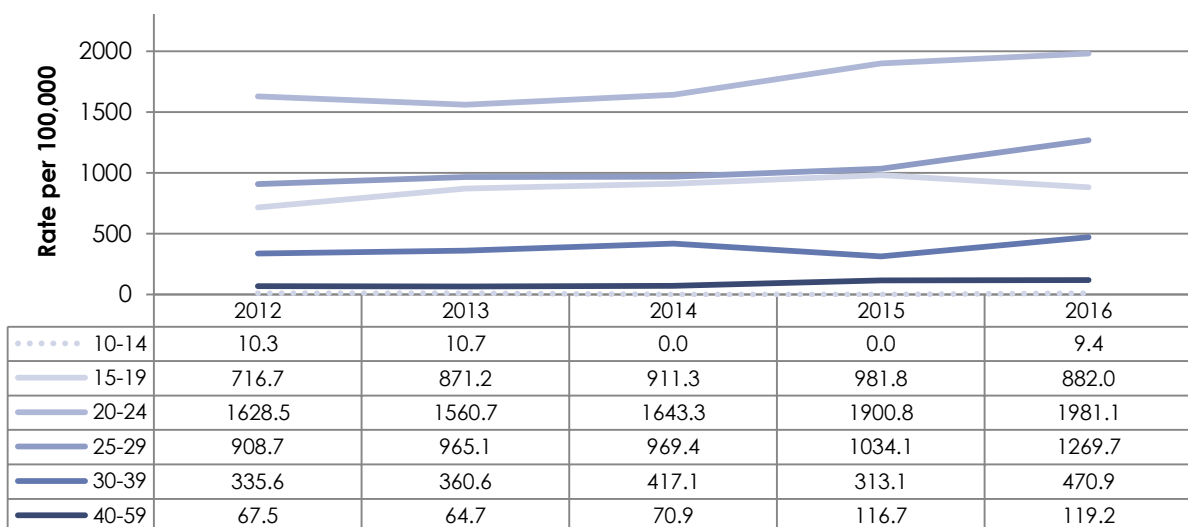


Figure 2: Male Chlamydia Rates per 100,000 Population by Selected Age Groups, Saskatoon Health Region, 2012 to 2016



Source: iPHIS

Chlamydia by Gender

Saskatoon Health Region, 2012 to 2016

Highlights

- Chlamydia rates increased in both males and females in the Region in the past 10 years. In 2009, the year of influenza pandemic, testing and diagnosis of reportable disease decreased (Figure 3).
- In 2016, the female chlamydia rate was 567.6 per 100,000. The male rate was 402 per 100,000. (Figure 3).
- In 2016, the total number of chlamydia cases was 1747, with 1023 cases in females and 724 in males. Since 2007 the number of cases increased in males and females by approximately 60% and 40% respectively (Figure 4).

Figure 3: Chlamydia Rates per 100,000 Population by Gender, Saskatoon Health Region, 2007 to 2016

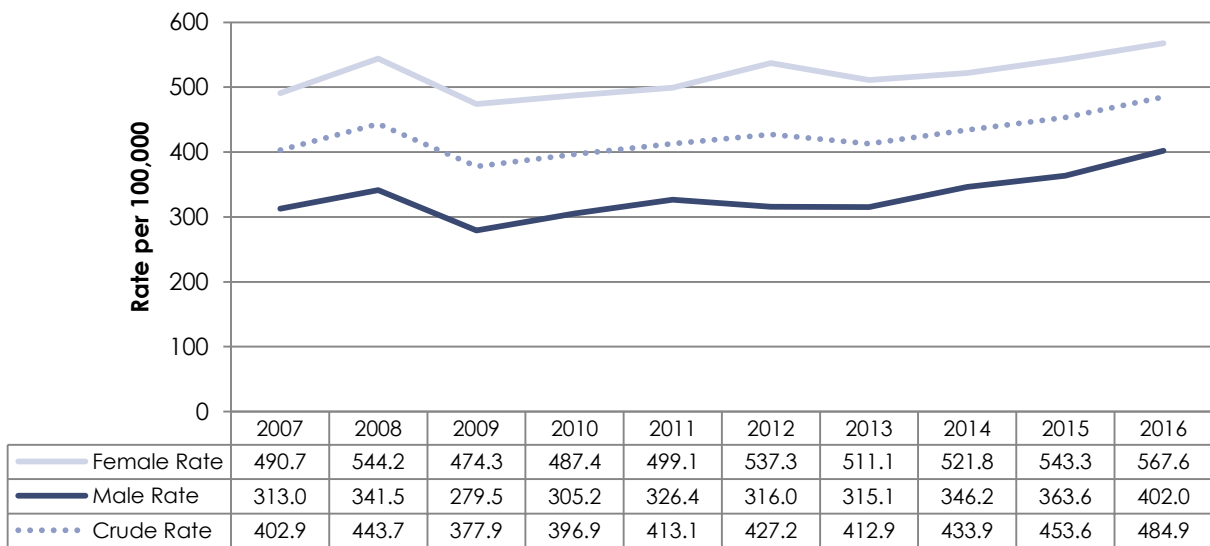
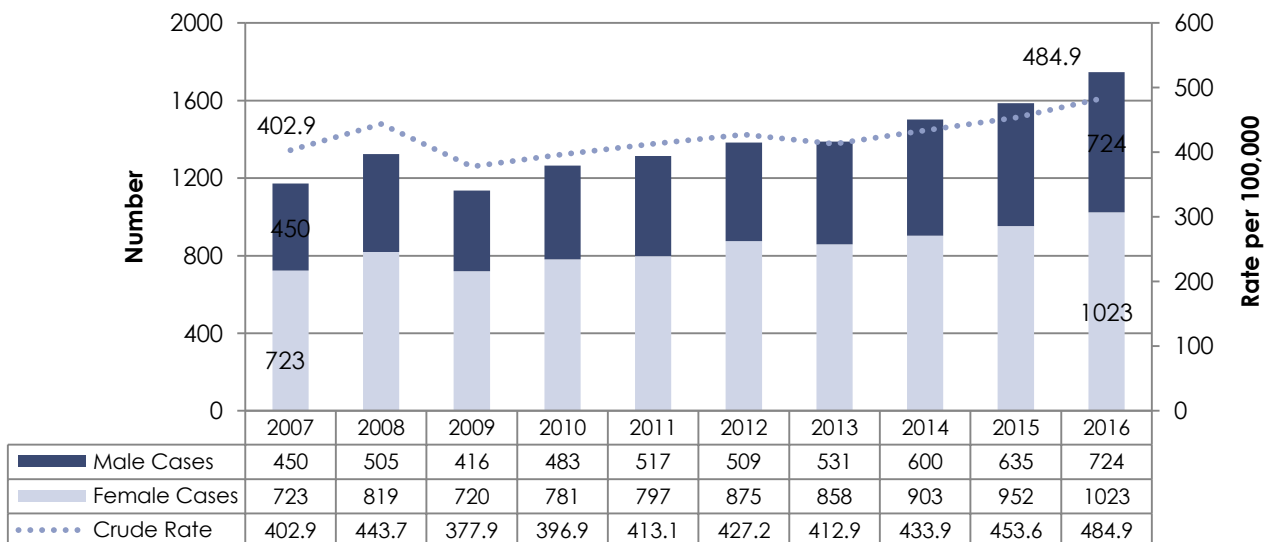


Figure 4: Chlamydia Cases by Gender, Saskatoon Health Region, 2007 to 2016



Source: iPHIS