Chlamydia rates have steadily increased since reporting began in 1996. A total of 2,721 cases were reported in 2001, a 7% increase compared to 2000. Reported cases in females increased 6% (from 1,848 in 2000 to 1,968 in 2001) and cases in males increased 7% (from 701 in 2000 to 753 in 2001). These increases are most likely associated with increased screening and partner notification activities throughout the state. Female case rates remain higher than male case rates in all age categories.

Chlamydia was not evenly distributed in the population, with case rates highest among Alaska Native (1,959/100,000) and Black (1,395/100,000) females and Black males (1,007/100,000). Alaska Natives comprised 45% of chlamydia cases and 17% of Alaska’s population, and Blacks comprised 12% of chlamydia cases and 4% of the State’s population. This is consistent with previous years’ data.

Partner Notification Activity for reported cases of gonorrhea, chlamydia and syphilis:

The goal of STD partner notification (PN) activities is to prevent clinical disease and reduce disease transmission. Public health personnel continued to increase the amount of PN activity, particularly in Anchorage and particularly targeted to more difficult cases. In 2001, 1,370 cases were identified by those agencies* submitting partner notification data to the Division of Public Health’s HIV/STD Program and 1,346 (98%) of these persons were interviewed. From these interviews, 1,242 persons named 2,342 partners, providing sufficient information to begin 2,172 investigations involving 1,795 unique partners. Of these 1,795 unique partners, 66% were located, tested, and/or treated; 23% either refused treatment or were not located; and 11% are still under investigation (as of 2/12/02).

*Agencies participating in the partner notification management information system are the Municipality of Anchorage Reproductive Health Clinic, Southcentral Foundation, Fairbanks and Mat-Su Public Health Nursing Centers, and the Section of Epidemiology HIV/STD Program.