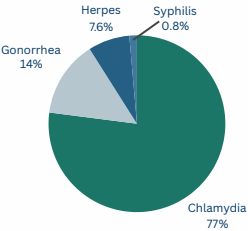




Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) in Island County

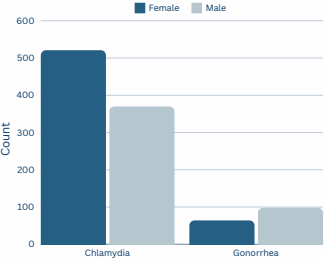
Island County Public Health is notified by health care providers and testing labs when there are cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea, genital herpes, and syphilis in Island County. We report to the Washington State Department of Health and monitor case rates and trends of these STIs.

STI Trends in Island County 2018–2022*



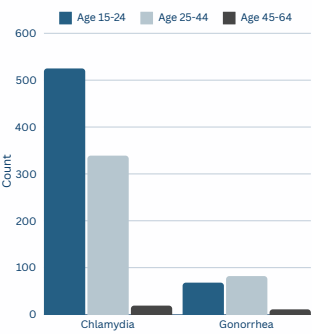
Chlamydia is the most commonly reported STI in Island County. Approximately 77% of all reported STI cases were chlamydia.

Differences by gender



People who identified as female accounted for 58% of chlamydia cases. People who identified as male accounted for 60% of gonorrhea cases.

Differences by age group



Chlamydia infections are most common in people ages 15–24, while gonorrhea infections are most common in people ages 25–44.

Syphilis is rising

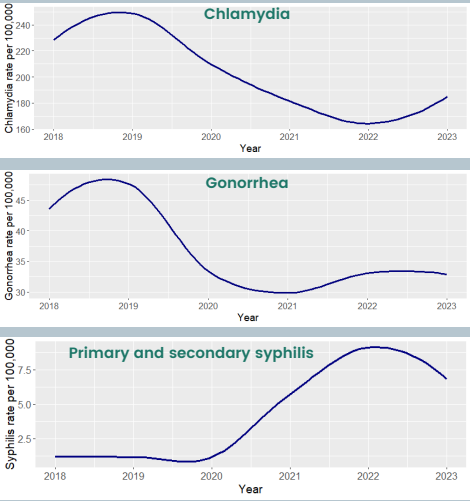


Primary and secondary syphilis rates have increased steadily from 2020 to 2022.

No congenital syphilis cases have been reported in Island County from 2018–2022, but rates are increasing in mothers and newborns both in Washington State and nationally.

*Data exported from the WA State Department of Health [Community Health Assessment Tool](#) (CHAT) in July 2024.

Data at a glance 2018–2023: In Island County, rates of chlamydia and gonorrhea decreased during the COVID–19 pandemic, then trended upward. Gonorrhea rates may be leveling off. Preliminary data show syphilis rates decreasing in 2023.**



**2018–2022 data exported from the WA State Department of Health (WA DOH) [Community Health Assessment Tool](#) (CHAT) in July 2024. 2023 preliminary data from WA DOH STI program.

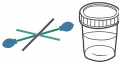
Prevent the spread of STIs. Talk. Test. Treat.



Use protection. Free condoms available at many locations. Check out the [condom map](#).



Talk about sexual history with your healthcare provider and partner. Limit sexual partners.



Test regularly. Many people don't have symptoms. Females under 25 should test every year. High risk people should test at least once a year.



Get treated if you or your partner have an STI. Many STIs can be cured. They may cause long-term health effects if not treated.



Make an appointment. [Telehealth services](#) are available if you can't find a provider.