



STI TRENDS:

Chlamydia trachomatis and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*

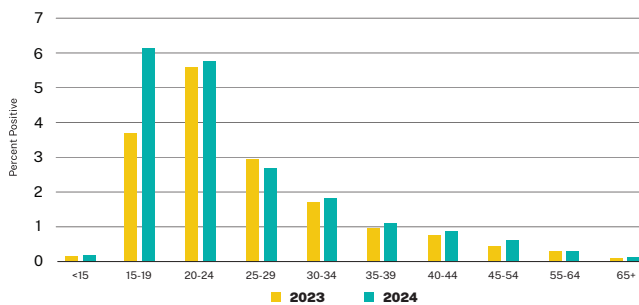
April 2025

HEALTHTRACK



With changing trends in prevalence, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) continue to present serious public health concerns that call for ongoing monitoring and surveillance. This article examines positivity rates of *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* from 2023 to 2024. These organisms can cause significant complications if left untreated,¹ so having a thorough understanding of current positivity trends can help clinicians make more informed decisions on testing strategies.

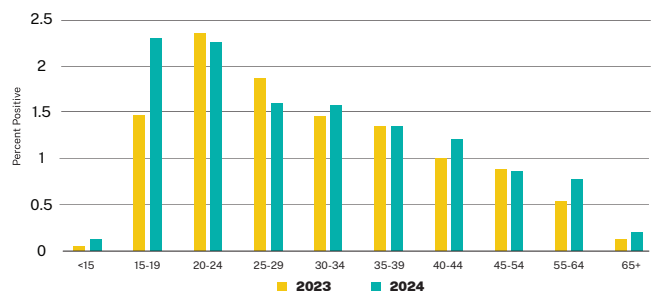
National Positivity for *Chlamydia trachomatis*



Chlamydia Positivity Trends: 2023-2024

- ▶ Chlamydia positivity remained highest among individuals aged 15–19 years in both 2023 and 2024, consistent with CDC findings that identify adolescents as the age group at greatest risk for this infection.²
- ▶ Notably, this group also experienced the largest increase in positivity between 2023 and 2024. In contrast, positivity rates among individuals aged 25 and older remained stable during the same period.
- ▶ From 2023 to 2024, chlamydia positivity rates shifted notably across states. **The largest increases were observed in Washington, Maryland, and Delaware.** In contrast, Nevada and South Dakota reported the largest decreases.

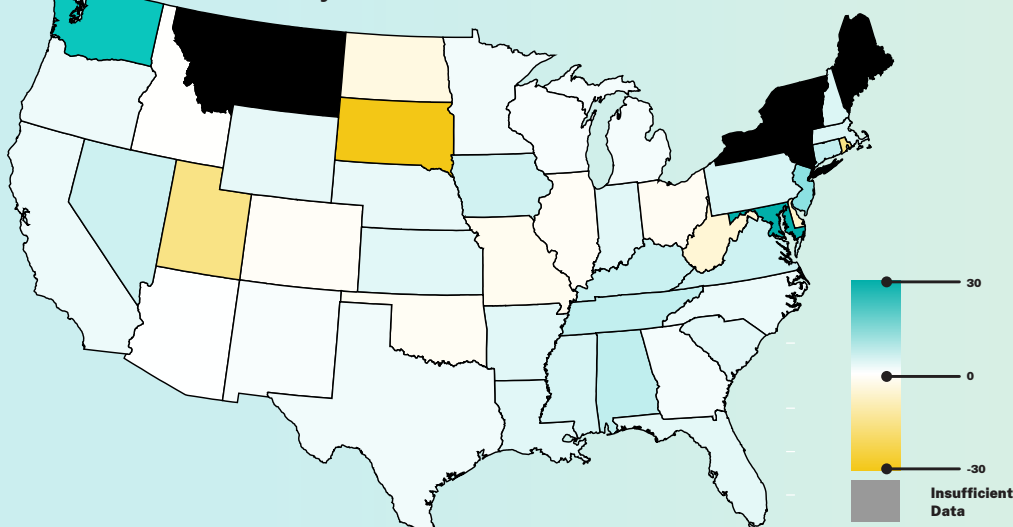
National Positivity for *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*



Gonorrhea Positivity Trends: 2023-2024

- ▶ Gonorrhea positivity was highest among individuals under the age of 25 in both 2023 and 2024, aligning with CDC data that identifies this population as being at highest risk for this infection.³
- ▶ While positivity rates in the 20–24 age group remained stable from 2023 to 2024, **increases were observed across all other age groups in 2024.**
- ▶ These trends highlight the importance of early diagnosis and treatment—especially among individuals under 25—to curb further transmission.

Change in Positives per 1000 tests for *Chlamydia trachomatis* from 2023 to 2024



1. Workowski, K. A., Bachmann, L. H., Chan, P. A., Johnston, C. M., Muzny, C. A., Park, I., Reno, H., Zenilman, J. M., & Bolan, G. A. (2021). Sexually Transmitted Infections Treatment Guidelines, 2021. MMWR. Recommendations and reports : Morbidity and mortality weekly report. Recommendations and reports, 70(4), 1–187. <https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.r7004a1>

2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021b, July 22). Chlamydial infections - STI treatment guidelines. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment-guidelines/chlamydia.htm>

3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2022, September 21). Gonococcal infections among adolescents and adults - STI treatment guidelines. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment-guidelines/gonorrhea-adults.htm>



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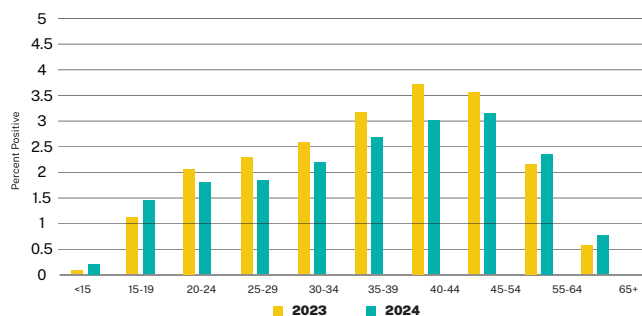
Underrecognized Infections – *Trichomonas vaginalis* and *Mycoplasma genitalium*

April 2025



With changing trends in prevalence, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) continue to present serious public health concerns that call for ongoing monitoring and surveillance. This article examines positivity rates of *Trichomonas vaginalis* and *Mycoplasma genitalium* from 2023 to 2024. These organisms can cause significant complications if left untreated,¹ so having a thorough understanding of current positivity trends can help clinicians make more informed decisions on testing strategies.

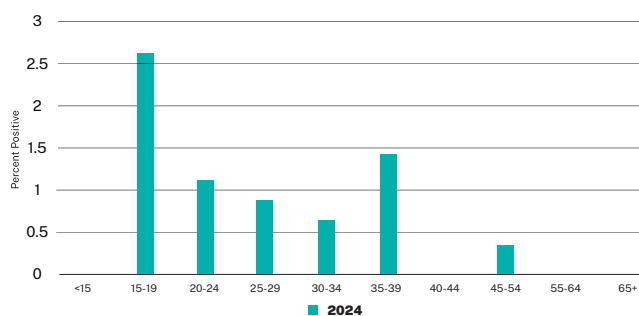
National Positivity for *Trichomonas vaginalis*



Trichomonas Positivity Trends: 2023–2024

- ▶ Unlike chlamydia and gonorrhea, trichomonas infection is more commonly seen in individuals over the age of 25.² This pattern was reflected in the 2023–2024 data, with **the highest positivity rates observed in the 40–54 age group.**
- ▶ In contrast to the upward trends seen with other STIs, overall trichomonas positivity declined in 2024 compared to 2023.
- ▶ Additionally, *Trichomonas* positivity in 2024 varied greatly on a geographic basis, with the highest positivity rates concentrated in the Deep South, as well as Nevada and Ohio.

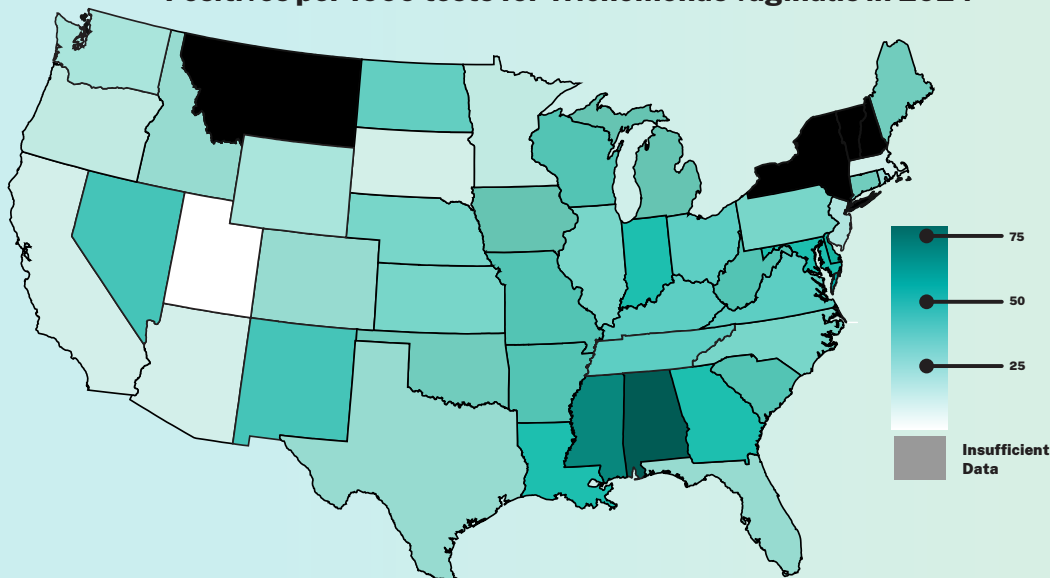
National Positivity for *Mycoplasma genitalium*



Mycoplasma genitalium Positivity: 2024

- ▶ *Mycoplasma genitalium* is an emerging STI now recognized by the CDC as a significant pathogen of concern.⁴
- ▶ In 2024, positivity rates were highest among individuals aged 15–19 years, mirroring the age distribution seen with other common STIs such as chlamydia and gonorrhea. Markedly, there was a minor spike in positivity among individuals aged 35–39, suggesting potential increased testing awareness in this age group.

Positives per 1000 tests for *Trichomonas vaginalis* in 2024



1. Workowski, K. A., Bachmann, L. H., Chan, P. A., Johnston, C. M., Muzny, C. A., Park, I., Reno, H., Zenilman, J. M., & Bolan, G. A. (2021). Sexually Transmitted Infections Treatment Guidelines, 2021. MMWR. Recommendations and reports: Morbidity and mortality weekly report. Recommendations and reports, 70(4), 1–187. <https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7004a1>

2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2022b, September 21). Trichomoniasis – STI treatment guidelines. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment-guidelines/trichomoniasis.htm>

3. Zhang, Z., Li, Y., Lu, H., Li, D., Zhang, R., Xie, X., Guo, L., Hao, L., Tian, X., Yang, Z., Wang, S., & Mei, X. (2022). A systematic review of the correlation between *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection and infertility. Acta tropica, 236, 106693. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actatropica.2022.106693>

4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021c, July 22). Mycoplasma genitalium – STI treatment guidelines. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment-guidelines/mycoplasma-genitalium.htm>



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