

Sexually Transmitted Infections

Sexually transmitted Infections (STIs) are passed from person to person through vaginal, anal, and oral sex. Many people with an STI have no signs or symptoms of the infection. The only way to know if you have an STI is to get tested. Some STIs, including [chlamydia](#), [gonorrhea](#), and [syphilis](#), can be cured. Other STIs have no cure but can be managed with treatment. Untreated STIs can cause serious health complications, and some can be passed to a baby during [pregnancy](#).



Services

View an [informational video](#) on Clatsop County Public Health's STI Services.

Testing for:

- [Gonorrhea](#)
- [Chlamydia](#)
- [Syphilis](#)
- [HIV](#)
- [Hepatitis C](#)

Treatment: If you have chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis we can treat you and offer testing and treatment to your partners, even if you were diagnosed somewhere else.

Get sexual wellness resources by stopping by our clinic (or order [free condoms and lubricant discreetly delivered to your Oregon address](#))

More Resources



STD Prevention, Oregon Health Authority

[Read More](#)



Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Centers for Disease Control & Prevention

[Read More](#)



AIDS & HIV Support Services, HIV Alliance

[Read More](#)



HIV Prevention, Oregon Health Authority

[Read More](#)



HPV Infection

What is HPV?

HPV is the most common STI. There were about 43 million HPV infections in 2018, many among people in their late teens and early 20s. There are many different types of HPV. Some types can cause health problems, including genital warts and cancers. But there are vaccines that...

[Read More](#)

THE STATE OF STDs IN



STDs continued to surge in Oregon and across the U.S. in 2019



19,279
CASES OF CHLAMYDIA

460.0 cases per 100,000 people



6,130
CASES OF GONORRHEA

146.3 cases per 100,000 people



1,245
CASES OF SYPHILIS

29.7 cases per 100,000 people



18
CASES OF SYPHILIS
AMONG NEWBORNS

11th highest state rate (41/100,000)

LEARN MORE AT: www.cdc.gov/std/

ANYONE WHO HAS SEX COULD GET AN STD, BUT SOME GROUPS ARE MORE AFFECTED

To prevent syphilis in newborns, all pregnant people should be screened 3 times: as early as possible, again at 28 weeks, and at delivery. Prompt and appropriate treatment is essential.

LEFT UNTREATED, STDS CAN CAUSE:



INCREASED RISK OF GIVING OR GETTING HIV

LONG-TERM PELVIC/ABDOMINAL PAIN

INABILITY TO GET PREGNANT OR PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS

PREVENT THE SPREAD OF STDs WITH THREE SIMPLE STEPS:

talk } **test** } **treat**



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention

