

## Sexually Transmitted Diseases/Infections

### Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID) accounts for approximately 15% of infertility cases in the United States. While PID can result from various pathogens, *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* are among the most common causative organisms. This infection affects the uterus, fallopian tubes, and other reproductive organs, often presenting with symptoms such as lower abdominal pain.

PID is unique in that it is the only condition reportable in North Carolina based on clinical diagnosis alone. The clinical criteria for reporting include lower abdominal pain accompanied by adnexal tenderness and cervical motion tenderness.

Although the CDC does not require PID to be reported at the national level, it is a **reportable condition in North Carolina**. For state reporting purposes, any clinician's diagnosis of PID should be counted as a case, regardless of laboratory test results. Even when tests for gonorrhea and chlamydia are negative, PID should still be reported, as it may be caused by other organisms.

Additionally, if laboratory tests for gonorrhea and/or chlamydia are positive and reported through the North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS), PID should be reported as a distinct clinical event.

For more information:

- [About Pelvic Inflammatory Disease \(PID\) | Pelvic Inflammatory Disease \(PID\) | CDC](#)
- CDC STD Treatment Manual 2021: [Pelvic Inflammatory Disease \(PID\) - STI Treatment Guidelines](#)