



County of San Diego Monthly STD Report

Issue No. 51: Data through March 31, 2013; Report released June 30, 2013.



Table 1. STDs reported among San Diego County residents, by month (March 2013) and year-to-date.

	2012		2013	
	Mar	YTD	Mar	YTD
Chlamydia	1629	4264	1450	3982
Female age 18-25	663	1801	645	1698
Female age ≤17	52	180	94	242
Male rectal chlamydia	44	118	46	145
Gonorrhea	242	632	261	686
Female age 18-25	54	123	50	120
Female age ≤17	6	12	3	14
Male rectal gonorrhea	29	88	45	104
Early Syphilis (adult total)	41	122	43	145
Primary	13	33	12	34
Secondary	14	48	15	60
Early latent	14	41	16	51
Neurosyphilis*	2	4	1	1
Congenital syphilis	0	0	1	1
HIV Infection**				
HIV (not AIDS)	34	110	32	120
AIDS	31	82	28	82

YTD: Year to Date

*Includes confirmed and probable cases of neurosyphilis among cases of early syphilis only.

**New infections are reported either as HIV or, if an individual was also diagnosed with AIDS within one month, as AIDS.

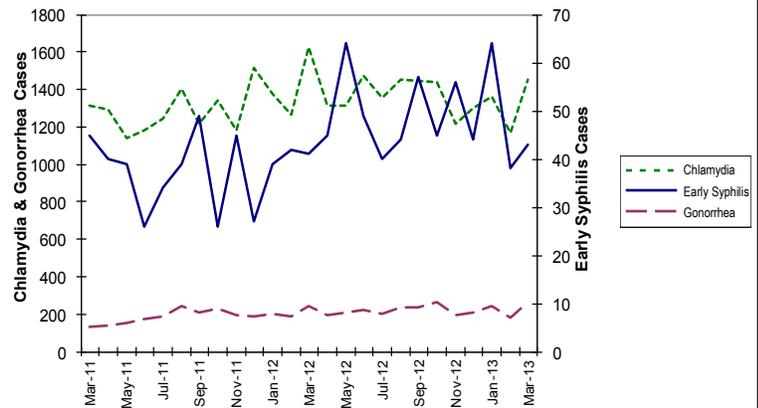
Table 2. Selected STD cases and annualized rates per 100,000 population for San Diego County, by age and race/ethnicity, year-to-date, 2013.

	All races*		Asian/PI		Black		Hispanic		White	
	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate
<i>All ages</i>										
Chlamydia	3982	506.7	133	149.5	279	800.7	951	367.5	617	165.4
Gonorrhea	686	87.3	26	29.2	64	183.7	119	46.0	156	41.8
Early syphilis	145	18.5	11	12.4	9	25.8	54	20.9	68	18.2
<i>Under 20 yrs</i>										
Chlamydia	816	386.9	25	119.3	81	861.8	241	253.4	103	143.0
Gonorrhea	71	9.0	0	0.0	13	138.3	13	13.7	9	12.5
Early syphilis	2	0.9	0	0.0	1	10.6	1	1.1	0	0.0

Note: Rates calculated using 2012 SANDAG population estimates.

*Includes cases denoted as "other" or "unknown" and for which no race/ethnicity data are specified.

Figure 1. Chlamydia, early syphilis* and gonorrhea cases reported among San Diego County residents, by month.



*Early syphilis includes primary, secondary and early latent syphilis.

Key Points comparing YTD cases reported through March 2012 to March 2013.

- Chlamydia has decreased 6.6%.
 - Female (≤17) chlamydia has increased 34.4%.
 - Male rectal chlamydia has increased 22.9%.
- Gonorrhea has increased 8.5%.
 - Female (≤17) gonorrhea has increased 16.7%.
 - Male rectal gonorrhea has increased 18.2%.
- Early syphilis has increased 18.9%.

Note: All data are provisional. Case counts are based on the earliest of date of diagnosis, date of specimen collection and treatment date. Totals for past months might change because of delays in reporting from labs and providers.

Editorial Note: Update: Hepatitis A

Hepatitis A is a serious liver disease caused by the Hepatitis A Virus (HAV). Symptoms include fatigue, nausea and vomiting, abdominal pain, fever and dark urine. Hepatitis A is a self-limiting infection and, unlike hepatitis B and C, does not result in chronic infections or chronic liver disease (CLD). The death rate from hepatitis A is low, ~3-6 deaths/100,000 cases. Due to the nature of the symptoms of hepatitis A, which may be mistaken for several other illnesses, cases are likely underreported. In San Diego County in 2011 there were 20 reported cases of hepatitis A infection.

HAV is found in the stool/feces of infected people and is spread by close personal contact or consumption of contaminated food or water. Bloodborne transmission of HAV is uncommon. While sexual activity is not a major risk factor for transmission of HAV, infection can result from fecal-oral contact, which may be possible during certain sexual activities. Traditional STD-prevention messages (i.e., condom use) are ineffective at preventing HAV. Vaccination is the best method of preventing HAV transmission among those at risk (e.g., men who have sex with men, illegal drug users and persons with CLD), many of whom might seek services in sexual health clinics. Two doses of hepatitis A vaccine confer lifelong immunity. County of San Diego STD Clinics offer the dual hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccination, Twinrix®. For clinic locations and hours, please visit www.STDSanDiego.org. For more information on hepatitis A vaccination, please read the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) [Vaccine Information Statement](#).

The CDC, Food and Drug Administration (FDA), California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and state and local health departments are currently investigating an outbreak of hepatitis A linked to the consumption of frozen berries. As of June 24, 2013, there have been 14 San Diego County residents confirmed with hepatitis A who reported consuming *Townsend Farms Organic Antioxidant Blend* frozen berries purchased from local Costco stores in the 15-50 days prior to the onset of their illness. Cases range in age from 37 to 84 years, and 10 are female. Illness onset dates range from March 31 to June 12, 2013. Eight cases required hospitalization. For more information on the recent outbreak of hepatitis A associated with *Townsend Farms Organic Antioxidant Blend* frozen berry and pomegranate mix please click [here](#).