



County of San Diego Monthly STD Report

Issue No. 32: Data through August 31, 2011; Report prepared October 31, 2011.



Table 1. STDs reported among San Diego County residents, by month (August 2011), and year to date.

	2011		2010	
	Aug	YTD	Aug	YTD
Gonorrhea	255	1350	171	1328
Female age 18-25	46	225	21	219
Female age ≤ 17	9	40	2	25
Male rectal gonorrhea	44	220	35	204
Chlamydia*	1201	8743	1254	8912
Female age 18-25	526	3897	572	4003
Female age ≤ 17	84	623	74	673
Male rectal chlamydia	38	249	36	200
Early Syphilis (adult total)	33	276	49	299
Primary	14	67	8	62
Secondary	8	109	23	120
Early latent	11	100	18	117
Neurosyphilis**	1	2	1	4
Congenital syphilis	0	0	1	5
HIV Infection				
HIV (not AIDS)	51	321	28	326
AIDS	20	172	27	253

YTD: Year to Date
 *Chlamydia data through July 2011 due to data entry delay, with comparison data through July 2010.
 **Includes confirmed and probable cases of neurosyphilis among cases of early syphilis only.

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

	(All races)		Asian/PI		African American		Hispanic		White	
	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate
All ages										
Chlamydia*	8743	271.1	298	85.5	719	429.7	1825	184.9	1301	82.0
Gonorrhea	1350	41.9	42	12.1	159	95.0	223	22.6	300	18.9
Early syphilis	276	8.6	13	3.7	25	14.9	80	8.1	147	9.3
Under 20 yrs										
Chlamydia*	1988	226.5	44	52.6	223	452.5	525	147.5	233	69.1
Gonorrhea	157	17.9	3	3.6	34	69.0	33	9.3	15	4.4
Early syphilis	8	0.9	0	0.0	4	8.1	2	0.6	2	0.6

*Chlamydia data through July 2011 due to data entry delay.

Editorial Note: Strategies to Combat Chlamydia in San Diego County Youth

San Diego County, like the nation as a whole, continues to see the highest number of cases of chlamydia among youth, aged 15-24 years old (see Figure 2). Multiple strategies must be implemented to tackle this issue, including:

Promote Testing Among Young Women. [CDC recommends](#) annual screening for all sexually active females <25 years old.

Offer Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT). Patients treated for chlamydia are at high risk of reinfection, since their partners might not be treated. Reinfection increases the likelihood of reproductive sequelae including pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) and ectopic pregnancy. EPT involves the patient taking a prescription or the medication (1gm oral Azithromycin) to his/her sexual partner(s) and has been shown to reduce rates of reinfection, particularly in populations with barriers to accessing care, including youth.

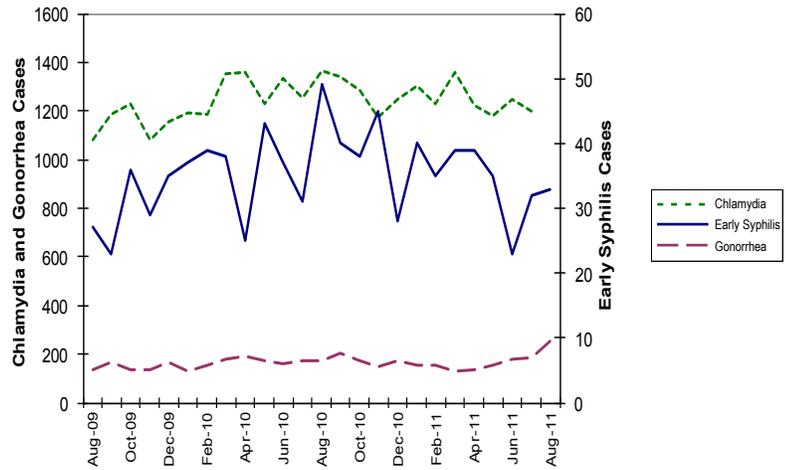
Promote Retesting. To ensure reinfection has not occurred, retesting patients 3 months after treatment should be a priority for providers. This is not the same as a test-of-cure, which is not recommended.

Train Those Who Work with Youth on STD Prevention. California's *STD Community Interventions Program (SCIP)* promotes the awareness and prevention of chlamydia among youth by increasing the capacity of youth-serving providers. If your organization could benefit from a free training, please contact San Diego's SCIP coordinator, Tara Beeston, MPH, Tara.Beeston@sdcounty.ca.gov, (619) 293-4744.

Increase Knowledge of Family PACT and Free or Low-Cost Clinics. California's [Family PACT](#) program provides confidential family planning services to eligible low-income men, women and teens. The County of San Diego provides STD testing (and treatment if necessary) for \$15 at its four countywide [STD Clinics](#).

Increase Awareness of CA Minor Consent Laws. These allow minors, aged 12 and older, to leave school to receive confidential medical services (including STD testing, treatment and, as of Jan 1st, 2012, *preventive* services, including HPV and Hepatitis B vaccinations and HIV nPEP) without parental consent/TB

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



*Chlamydia data through July 2011 due to data entry delay.
 **Early syphilis includes primary, secondary and early latent syphilis.

Key Points, comparing reported cases in 2011 with 2010

- Overall chlamydia is stable, but...
 - Chlamydia in females ≤ 17 has decreased 7%
 - Male rectal chlamydia has increased 24%
- Early syphilis has decreased 8%
- Gonorrhea is stable

Note: All data are provisional. Morbidity is based on date of diagnosis. If date of diagnosis is not available, date of specimen collection is used. Totals for past months might change because of delays in reporting from labs and providers.

Figure 2. Chlamydia cases in San Diego County by age and gender, 2010.

