



# County of San Diego Monthly STD Report

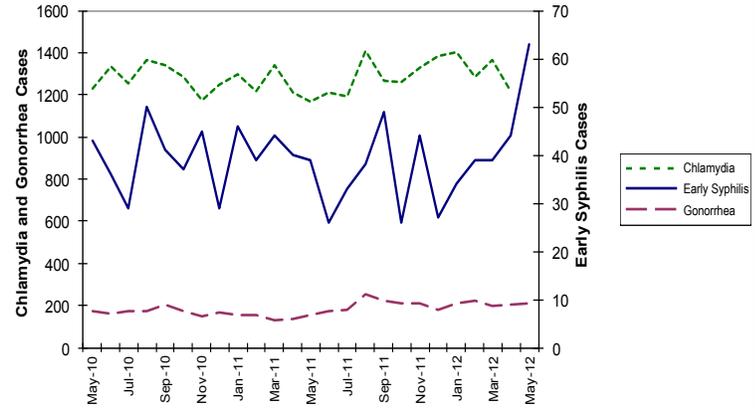
Issue No. 41: Data through May 31, 2012; Report released August 31, 2012.



Table 1. STDs reported among San Diego County residents, by month (May 2012) and year to date.

Table with 5 columns: STD Type, 2011 (May, YTD), 2012 (May, YTD). Rows include Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, Early Syphilis, HIV Infection, etc.

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



\*Chlamydia data through April 2012 due to data entry delay. \*\*Early syphilis includes primary, secondary and early latent syphilis.

YTD: Year to Date
\*Chlamydia data through April 2012 due to data entry delay, with comparison data through April 2011.
\*\*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, 2012.

Table with 11 columns: STD Type, All races (cases, rate), Asian/PI (cases, rate), African American (cases, rate), Hispanic (cases, rate), White (cases, rate). Rows include All ages, Under 20 yrs, Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Early syphilis.

\*Chlamydia data through April 2012 due to data entry delay.
\*\*Includes cases denoted as "other" or "unknown" and for which no race/ethnicity data is specified.

Key Points, comparing reported cases through May 2011 to May 2012.
• Gonorrhea has increased 44%.
• Chlamydia has increased 4%.\*
• Female (<=17) chlamydia has decreased 33%.\*
• Male rectal chlamydia has increased 46%.\*
• Early syphilis has increased 5%.
\*Data compares April 2011 to April 2012.

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.

## Editorial Note: Gonorrhea on the Rise in San Diego County

In San Diego County, reported gonorrhea increased by 44% in the first five months of 2012, compared to 2011. This reflects increasing rates noted across California for both men and women in the past year.

Among all cases of reported gonorrhea in San Diego in 2012, 32% were female and 68% were male. A particularly high racial/ethnic disparity exists, with the rate of gonorrhea infection being more than four times higher in blacks than whites of all ages, and more than 8 times higher in blacks than whites under 20 years old.

### California Gonorrhea Surveillance System (CGSS) Data

Recent CGSS data show that men who have sex with men (MSM) accounted for 52% of reported gonorrhea cases in the county in 2011, and 30% of these men self-reported as HIV positive. The survey showed that the percentage of women reporting symptoms at the time of testing (56%) is similar to MSM (59%) and is substantially lower than heterosexual men (93%).

The percentage of patients in San Diego who were treated with the recommended dual treatment regimen increased significantly from 58% in 2010 to 73% in 2011. Of note, women were treated substantially less often in 2011 with the recommended dual treatment (57%) than either MSM (86%) or heterosexual men (82%).

- California Gonorrhea Treatment Guidelines, December 2011
CDC MMWR, August 10, 2012: Update to CDC's Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines, 2010: Oral Cephalosporins No Longer a Recommended Treatment for Gonococcal Infections