



County of San Diego Monthly STD Report

Issue No. 54: Data through June 31, 2013; Report released October 4, 2013.



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

	2012		2013	
	Jun	YTD	Jun	YTD
Chlamydia	1471	8359	1620	8377
Female age 18-25	615	3594	642	3553
Female age ≤ 17	47	348	100	498
Male rectal chlamydia	47	267	49	280
Gonorrhea	221	1258	260	1443
Female age 18-25	46	243	50	226
Female age ≤ 17	1	21	4	24
Male rectal gonorrhea	26	181	2	189
Early Syphilis (adult total)	49	280	27	264
Primary	10	63	8	63
Secondary	20	108	10	110
Early latent	19	109	9	91
Neurosyphilis*	0	6	0	2
Congenital syphilis	0	2	0	2
HIV Infection**				
HIV (not AIDS)	37	239	27	216
AIDS	22	152	19	158

YTD: Year to Date

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

**Includes confirmed and probable cases.

***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
All ages										
Chlamydia	8377	533.0	297	166.9	574	823.6	1979	382.3	1278	171.3
Gonorrhea	1443	91.8	49	27.5	133	190.8	263	50.8	310	41.5
Early syphilis	264	16.8	15	8.4	18	25.8	89	17.2	134	18.0
Under 20 yrs										
Chlamydia	1698	402.6	44	105.0	178	947.0	513	269.7	213	147.9
Gonorrhea	123	7.8	1	2.4	25	133.0	26	13.7	12	8.3
Early syphilis	2	0.5	0	0.0	1	5.3	1	0.5	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.

Editorial Note: Update: STD Trends in San Diego: 2012 Data Summary

Chlamydia: The highest rates of reported chlamydia in San Diego County continue to be seen among young women. Of the 16,545 cases reported last year (up 7% from 2011), 7,377 (45%) were in women under 24 years old. Cases in men have risen in recent years, with male rectal and pharyngeal chlamydia increasing 13% from 2011 to 2012. Increased extra-genital screening in men who have sex with men (MSM) is likely a contributing factor. In 2012, Hispanics had the largest number of reported cases of chlamydia (3,717), but blacks had the highest rate (715 per 100,000).

Gonorrhea: Reported gonorrhea cases rose 20% from 2011 to 2012. Unlike chlamydia, the highest rates of gonorrhea are reported among men. Of the 2,599 reported cases last year, 767 (30%) were in males 20-29 years old and 830 (32%) were in males 30 years old and over. Women of all ages accounted for less than a third of total cases (829). Cases of rectal and pharyngeal gonorrhea among males increased 11% since 2011, again, due in part to increased screening of these sites in MSM. In 2012, whites accounted for the largest number of reported cases of gonorrhea (552), but blacks had the highest rate (179 per 100,000).

Primary and Secondary Syphilis: After a brief period of relative stability from 2009-2011, cases of primary and secondary syphilis have since increased, up 14% from 2011-2012. In the decade since 2002, syphilis has risen over 750%.

MSM constituted the majority (85%) of primary and secondary syphilis cases in San Diego last year. Sixty-one percent of reported syphilis cases among MSM were co-infected with HIV, up 22% since 2011. In 2011, whites had the highest number of cases (167), but blacks had the highest rate (19 per 100,000).

- Please visit the HIV, STD and Hepatitis [website](#) to view the newly released 2012 San Diego STD data slides.
- Please visit the California Department of Public Health, STD Control Branch's website, www.STD.ca.gov, to view the latest California STD data.

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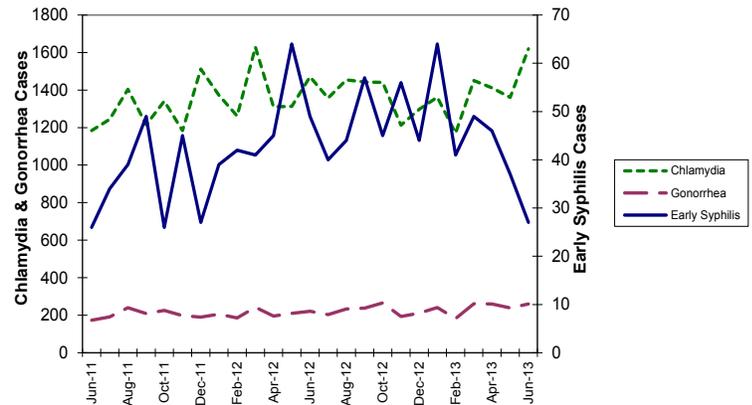


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Figure 1. Chlamydia, gonorrhea and early syphilis* cases reported among San Diego County residents, by month.



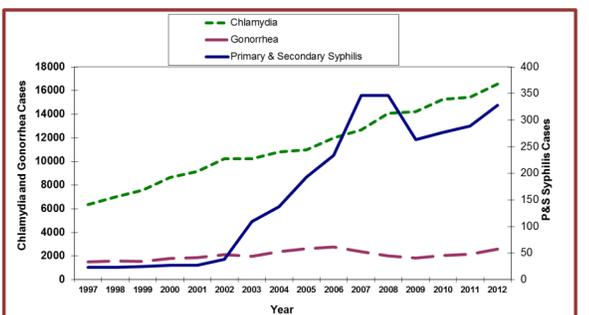
*Early syphilis includes primary, secondary and early latent syphilis.

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

- Chlamydia has increased 0.2%.
 - Female (≤17) chlamydia has increased 43.1%.
- Gonorrhea has increased 14.7%.
 - Male rectal gonorrhea has increased 14.3%.
- Early syphilis has decreased 5.7%.

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. In June 2013, the County of San Diego began to transition to a new data surveillance system. For the time being case counts may be slightly inflated as some cases may have been entered into both systems.

STDs Reported Among San Diego County Residents by Year, 1997 – 2012



Note: Scale for syphilis is different.