



County of San Diego Monthly STD Report

Issue No. 37: Data through January 31, 2012; Report prepared March 29, 2012.



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

	2012		2011	
	Jan	YTD	Jan	YTD
Gonorrhea	209	209	156	156
Female age 18-25	35	35	25	25
Female age ≤17	5	5	7	7
Male rectal gonorrhea	36	36	18	18
Chlamydia*	1286	15188	1248	15321
Female age 18-25	566	6674	600	6849
Female age ≤17	95	1069	70	1086
Male rectal chlamydia	37	445	25	373
Early Syphilis (adult total)	32	32	44	44
Primary	8	8	13	13
Secondary	10	10	14	14
Early latent	14	14	17	17
Neurosyphilis**	0	0	0	0
Congenital syphilis	0	0	0	0
HIV Infection				
HIV (not AIDS)	33	33	53	53
AIDS	19	19	18	18

YTD: Year-to-Date

*Chlamydia data through December 2011 due to data entry delay, with comparison data through December 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, year-to-date.

	(All races)		Asian/PI		African American		Hispanic		White	
	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate
All ages										
Chlamydia*	15188	471.0	520	149.3	1251	747.7	3222	326.4	2280	143.7
Gonorrhea	209	6.5	7	2.0	20	12.0	37	3.7	40	2.5
Early syphilis	32	1.0	0	0.0	2	1.2	8	0.8	18	1.1
Under 20 yrs										
Chlamydia*	3387	385.9	70	83.6	393	797.5	909	255.5	403	119.6
Gonorrhea	24	0.7	2	2.4	4	8.1	3	0.8	3	0.9
Early syphilis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

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

Editorial Note: HPV Vaccine: Updated Recommendations and New Research Findings

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is thought to be responsible for nearly all cervical cancers, most anal and vaginal cancers and some vulvar, penile, throat and mouth cancers. Two vaccines against HPV infection are licensed by the FDA and recommended by CDC. Quadrivalent Gardasil®, licensed for both males and females ages 9-26, and bivalent Cervarix®, licensed for females only, ages 9-25, both protect against HPV types 16 and 18, which cause most cervical cancers. Gardasil®, in addition protects against HPV types 6 and 11, which cause most genital warts. Both vaccines are delivered in a series of three shots given over a six month period.

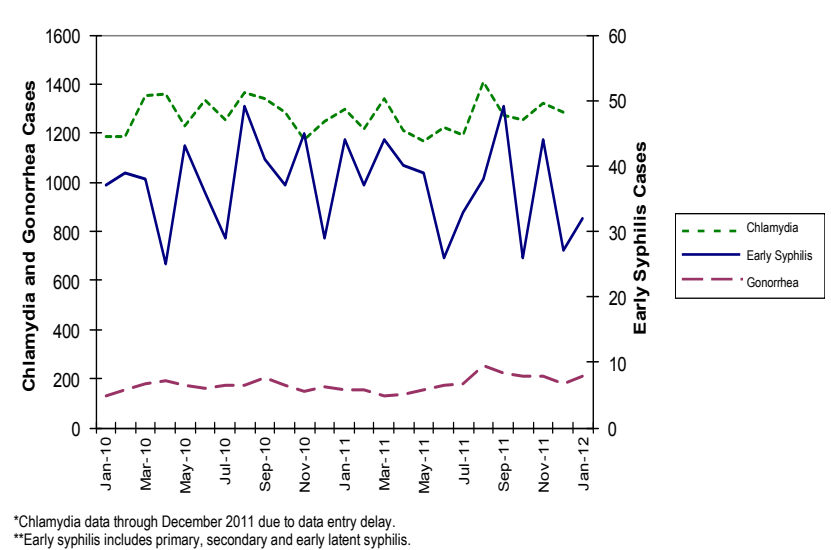
Current CDC Recommendations:

Population	Ages	Vaccine
Females	11-12 and those aged 13-26 who did not receive any or all doses when they were younger.	Gardasil® or Cervarix®
Males	11-12 and those aged 13-21, who did not receive any or all doses when they were younger.	Gardasil®
Men Who Have Sex With Men	Through age 26, if not fully vaccinated when younger.	Gardasil®
Men With Compromised Immune Systems	Through age 26, if not fully vaccinated when younger.	Gardasil®

Recent studies have indicated that the quadrivalent HPV vaccine may be preventing genital warts among young people. In a study of CA family planning clinic data, from 2007 to 2010, [Bauer et al.](#) found that diagnoses of genital warts decreased 35% among women <21 years, 19% among males <21 years and 10% and 11% among females and males ages 21-25, respectively. The diagnoses stabilized or increased among older age groups, who were presumably not vaccinated.

All County of San Diego [Public Health Centers](#) (PHCs) offer Gardasil® for free (plus a waivable \$10 co-pay for each dose) to females and males ages 9-18 who qualify for the Vaccines for Children (VFC) program. **Parental consent is no longer required for those 17 and younger.** At this time, the County of San Diego is unable to provide Gardasil® to adults over 18. County of San Diego PHCs do not currently offer Cervarix®. County of San Diego STD Clinics do not offer either HPV vaccine at this time. Through certain clinics, [Merck](#) and [GSK](#), the manufacturers of Gardasil® and Cervarix®, respectively, have patient assistance programs that provide vaccines free of charge to persons meeting certain criteria. Providers, however, may charge a fee for vaccine administration.

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



Key Points, comparing reported cases in Jan 2012 with Jan 2011

- Overall, chlamydia is stable.*
 - Male rectal chlamydia has increased 19%.
- Overall, gonorrhea has increased 34%.
 - Male rectal gonorrhea has increased 100%.
- Overall, early syphilis has decreased 27%.
 - Primary syphilis has decreased 38%.

*Data compares Dec 2011 with Dec 2010.

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.