



County of San Diego Monthly STD Report

Issue No. 42: Data through June 30, 2012; Report released September 28, 2012.



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

	2011		2012	
	Jun	YTD	Jun	YTD
Gonorrhea	174	900	186	1228
Female age 18-25	30	152	38	235
Female age ≤ 17	10	28	1	22
Male rectal gonorrhea	28	143	27	179
Chlamydia*	1168	6232	1358	6646
Female age 18-25	494	2784	617	2951
Female age ≤ 17	79	445	55	302
Male rectal chlamydia	41	162	45	222
Early Syphilis (adult total)	26	234	48	269
Primary	4	52	10	63
Secondary	13	92	20	104
Early latent	9	90	18	102
Neurosyphilis**	0	3	0	6
Congenital syphilis	0	0	0	1
HIV Infection***				
HIV (not AIDS)	40	230	37	239
AIDS	25	128	22	152

YTD: Year to Date

*Chlamydia data through May 2012 due to data entry delay, with comparison data through May 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.

	All races**		Asian/PI		Black		Hispanic		White	
	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate
All ages										
Chlamydia*	6646	507.4	436	294.0	173	297.9	1345	311.8	952	153.1
Gonorrhea	1228	78.1	59	33.2	93	133.4	188	36.3	255	34.2
Early syphilis	269	17.1	14	7.9	17	24.4	84	16.2	143	19.2
Under 20 yrs										
Chlamydia*	1114	317.0	92	263.3	42	268.1	283	178.5	125	104.2
Gonorrhea	108	6.9	6	14.3	15	79.8	12	6.3	15	10.4
Early syphilis	6	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.6	3	2.1

*Chlamydia data through May 2012 due to data entry delay.

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

Note: Rates calculated using 2012 SANDAG population estimates.

Editorial Note: STD Trends in San Diego: 2011 Data Summary

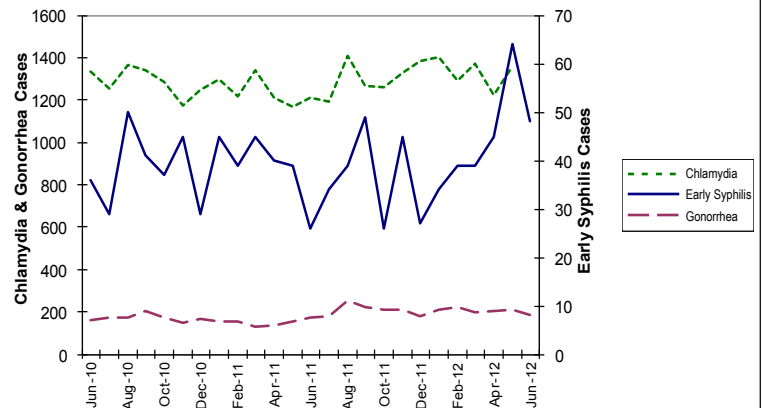
Chlamydia: Young women continue to bear the largest burden of chlamydia in San Diego. Of the 15,309 cases reported last year, 7,271 (47%) were in women under 24 years old. Cases in men have risen in recent years, with male rectal chlamydia increasing 33% from 2009 to 2011. Greater extra-genital screening in men who have sex with men (MSM) is likely a contributing factor. In 2011, Hispanics had the largest number of reported cases of chlamydia (3,285), but blacks had the highest rate (762.7 per 100,000).

Gonorrhea: Reported gonorrhea cases rose 17% from 2009 to 2011. Unlike chlamydia, older men bear the highest burden. Of the 2,158 reported cases last year, 722 were in males 20-29 years old and 674 were in males 30 years old and over. Women of all ages accounted for less than a third of total cases (599). Cases of rectal and pharyngeal gonorrhea among males increased by 50% in the past two years, due in part to increased screening of these sites in MSM. In 2011, whites accounted for the largest number of reported cases of gonorrhea (484), but blacks had the highest rate (152.4 per 100,000).

Primary and Secondary Syphilis: Although the reported number of syphilis cases has been stable since 2009, the number of reported cases in 2011 (285) was more than 10 times higher than in 2001 (27). MSM constituted the majority (82%) of primary and secondary syphilis cases in San Diego last year. Forty-nine percent of reported syphilis cases were co-infected with HIV. In 2011, whites had the highest number of cases (153), but blacks had the highest rate (15.5 per 100,000).

- Please visit our website, www.STDSanDiego.org, to view our newly released 2011 San Diego STD data slides.
- Please visit the California Department of Public Health, STD Control Branch's website, www.STD.ca.gov, to view 2011 California STD data.

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



*Chlamydia data through May 2012 due to data entry delay.

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

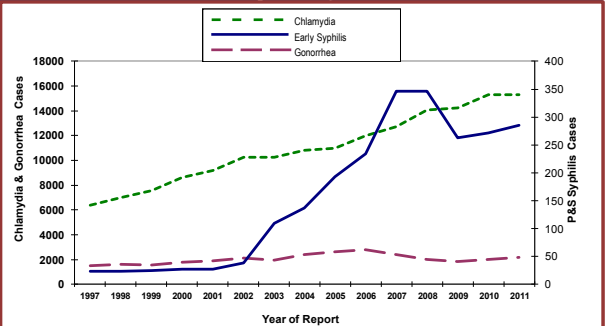
Key Points, comparing reported cases through June 2011 to June 2012.

- Gonorrhea has increased 36%.
- Female (18-25) gonorrhea has increased 55%.
- Male rectal gonorrhea has increased 25%.
- Chlamydia has increased 7%.*
- Female (≤17) chlamydia has decreased 32%.*
- Male rectal chlamydia has increased 37%.*
- Early syphilis has increased 15%.

*Data compares May 2011 to May 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.

STDs Reported Among San Diego County Residents by Year, 1997 – 2011



Note: Scale for syphilis is different.