



County of San Diego Monthly STD Report

Issue No. 44: Data through August 31, 2012; Report released November 30, 2012.



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

	2011		2012	
	Aug	YTD	Aug	YTD
Chlamydia*	1244	8791	1399	9997
Female age 18-25	547	3931	640	4347
Female age ≤ 17	87	610	40	404
Male rectal chlamydia	38	252	50	329
Gonorrhea	240	1345	236	1730
Female age 18-25	41	222	43	327
Female age ≤ 17	10	42	2	29
Male rectal gonorrhea	38	223	31	242
Early Syphilis (adult total)	39	307	36	342
Primary	15	72	5	77
Secondary	12	119	16	132
Early latent	12	116	15	133
Neurosyphilis**	1	4	0	6
Congenital syphilis	0	0	0	1
HIV Infection***				
HIV (not AIDS)	51	321	43	319
AIDS	20	172	13	189

YTD: Year to Date

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

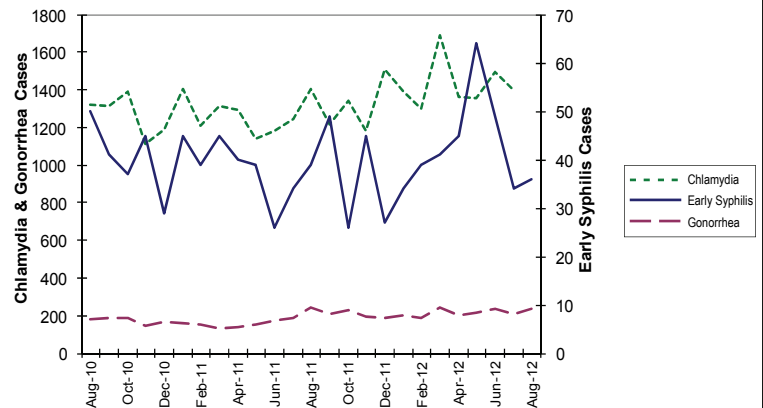
	All races**		Asian/PI		Black		Hispanic		White	
	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate
<i>All ages</i>										
Chlamydia*	9997	545.2	716	344.8	177	217.7	2023	335.0	1419	163.0
Gonorrhea	1730	82.6	130	54.8	92	99.0	261	37.8	352	35.4
Early syphilis	342	16.3	15	6.3	25	26.9	110	15.9	178	17.9
<i>Under 20 yrs</i>										
Chlamydia*	1631	331.5	129	263.8	43	196.1	437	196.9	184	109.5
Gonorrhea	147	7.0	11	19.7	15	59.8	18	7.1	18	9.4
Early syphilis	7	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.2	4	2.1

Note: Rates calculated using 2012 SANDAG population estimates.

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

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

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



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

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

Key Points comparing YTD cases reported through August 2011 to August 2012.

- Chlamydia has increased 14%.*
 - Female (≤17) chlamydia has decreased 34%.*
 - Female (18-25) chlamydia has increased 11%.*
 - Male rectal chlamydia has increased 31%.*
- Gonorrhea has increased 29%.
 - Female (18-25) gonorrhea has increased 47%.
 - Male rectal gonorrhea has increased 9%.
- Early syphilis has increased 11%.

*Data compares July 2011 to July 2012.

Note: All data are provisional. Case count is 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.

Editorial Note: Estimate of HIV-Positive San Diegans Who Are Unaware of Their Status

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimate that about [1 in 5 people living with HIV](#) in the U.S. does not know that they are infected. Among [HIV-positive youth 13 to 24 years old](#), nearly 60% are unaware of their infection. This is concerning because research suggests sexual partners of those who are unaware that they are HIV-positive are over 3 times more likely to contract HIV than partners of those who know that they are infected.¹

For calendar year 2010, the County of San Diego estimated there to be 3,171 individuals unaware of their HIV-positive status. See Figure 2 for a breakdown of this number.

Many HIV-positive individuals are diagnosed late in the course of infection. In San Diego County 53% of reported individuals receiving an AIDS diagnosis between 2007 and 2011 had progressed to AIDS within one year of their initial HIV diagnosis. More than one-third (37%) of reported AIDS cases had a simultaneous diagnosis of HIV and AIDS, meaning their AIDS diagnosis was made within one month of their initial HIV diagnosis. Of those who did not have a simultaneous diagnosis, the median length of progression from HIV to AIDS was 8.5 years.

Health care providers can help reduce the number of people unaware of their HIV-positive status by offering routine opt-out HIV testing for early identification. Ensuring linkage to care and treatment will also reduce the burden of HIV in the community. For more information, please read the CDC's [Revised Recommendations for HIV Testing of Adults, Adolescents, and Pregnant Women in Health-Care Settings](#).

For more information, call (619) 692-8433 or log on to the San Diego Health Services HIV Planning website www.sdplanning.org.

¹ Marks G., Crepez N. Janssen R.S. (2006). Estimating sexual transmission of HIV from persons aware and unaware that they are infected with the virus in the USA. *AIDS*, 20, 1447-1450.

Figure 2. Estimate of Individuals Unaware of HIV-Positive Status in San Diego County, 2010.

Unaware	N	%
Total	3,171	100
Male	2,895	91
White	1,351	43
20-44 years old	2,461	78
Men who have sex with men	2,362	75