



County of San Diego Monthly STD Report

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Table 1. STDs Reported Among County of San Diego Residents, by Month and Previous 12 Months Combined.

	2014		2015	
	Oct	Previous 12-Month Period*	Oct	Previous 12-Month Period*
Chlamydia	1384	15837	1583	16412
Female age 18-25	566	6476	678	6603
Female age ≤ 17	52	669	68	751
Male rectal chlamydia	48	558	45	519
Gonorrhea	289	3298	337	3547
Female age 18-25	41	493	46	484
Female age ≤ 17	5	70	4	62
Male rectal gonorrhea	40	449	50	467
Early Syphilis (adult total)	65	630	66	812
Primary	11	114	16	166
Secondary	17	225	22	311
Early latent	37	291	28	335
Congenital syphilis	1	4	1	7
HIV Infection†				
HIV (not AIDS)	42	458	32	473
AIDS	28	235	17	224

* Cumulative case count of the previous 12 months.

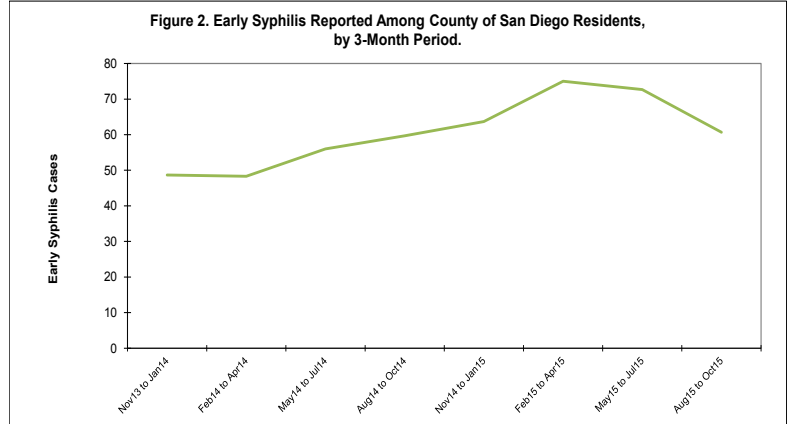
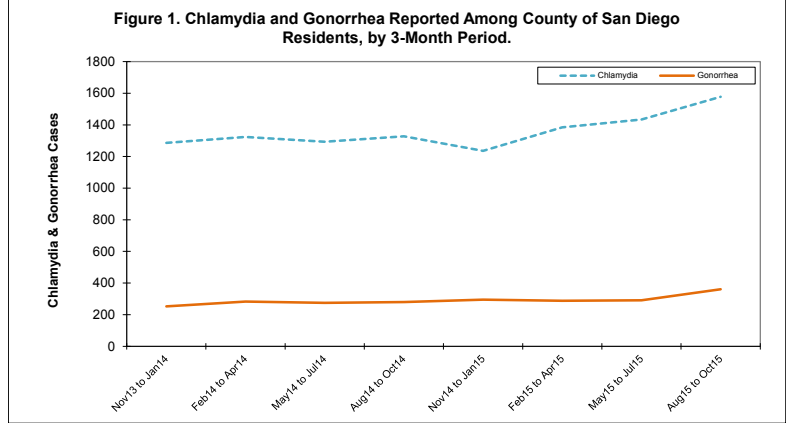
† New infections are reported either as HIV, or if an individual was also diagnosed with AIDS within one month, as AIDS.

Table 2. Selected STD Cases and Annualized Rates per 100,000 Population for San Diego County by Age and Race/Ethnicity, Year to Date.

	All Races*		Asian/PI		Black		Hispanic		White	
	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate
All ages										
Chlamydia	14635	549.8	90	29.4	312	272.1	713	80.1	683	54.7
Gonorrhea	3113	116.9	69	22.6	306	266.9	595	66.8	718	57.5
Early Syphilis	692	26.0	32	10.5	47	41.0	273	30.7	276	22.1
Under 20 yrs										
Chlamydia	2463	349.1	11	15.2	56	186.9	118	37.1	44	18.2
Gonorrhea	254	36.0	2	2.8	41	136.8	57	17.9	26	10.7
Early Syphilis	19	2.7	3	4.1	0	0.0	13	4.1	3	1.2

Note: Rates calculated using 2014 SANDAG population estimates.

* Includes cases designated as "other," "unknown," or missing race/ethnicity.



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.

Editorial Note: HPV Vaccination

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is the most common sexually transmitted infection in the United States (U.S.) [1]. Although most sexually active persons become infected with HPV once in their lifetime, most infections are asymptomatic and self-limited [2]. However, persistent infections with certain HPV subtypes can cause cancers or genital warts. **HPV types 16 and 18** account for about **66% of cervical cancers** worldwide, and **HPV types 31, 33, 45, 52, and 58** account for an additional **15% of cases**. **HPV types 6 and 11** account for about **90% of cases of genital warts** [3].

Three HPV vaccines made from non-infectious HPV-like particles (VLPs) have been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and are given as a 3-dose series over 6 months. These include: **Cervarix** (GlaxoSmithKline), a **bivalent** vaccine that **prevents HPV types 16 and 18**; **Gardasil** (Merck), a **quadrivalent** vaccine that **prevents HPV types 6, 11, 16, and 18**; and **Gardasil 9** (Merck), a **nonavalent** vaccine that prevents the **same HPV types included in the quadrivalent vaccine plus types 31, 33, 45, 52, and 58**.

All three vaccines are licensed for use in women; Gardasil and Gardasil 9 also are licensed for men. HPV vaccination is recommended routinely for girls and boys aged 11 to 12 years and can be administered beginning at 9 years of age. It also should be given to females aged 13 to 26 years and males aged 13 to 21 years who have not started or completed the vaccine. For previously unimmunized immunocompromised persons (including those with HIV infection) and men who have sex with men (MSM), vaccination is recommended through age 26 years. Males aged 22 to 26 years may be vaccinated as well [4]. The risk of HPV infection increases with numbers of sexual partners. **Therefore, the vaccine should be given as early as possible, ideally before sexual debut, and parents should be encouraged to vaccinate their children even if they do not suspect that they are sexually active. Minors aged 12 years and older may provide consent for STD prevention services, including HPV vaccination, in California** [5].

HPV vaccines are safe [6] and can be administered regardless of history of anogenital warts, abnormal Pap or HPV tests, or anogenital precancerous lesions. HPV vaccination is contraindicated in patients with immediate hypersensitivity to any vaccine component (i.e., latex for Cervarix and yeast for the Gardasil vaccines). Pregnant women and persons with moderate to severe illnesses should not receive the vaccine until after delivery or resolution of illness [3].

The **Gardasil 9 HPV vaccine is available at County of San Diego STD clinics** through a state-funded vaccine program to patients **aged 19 years or older who are uninsured or have insurance that does not cover vaccines**. Eligible persons **aged 18 years or under** may receive the vaccine in **County immunization clinics** through the **Vaccine for Children (VFC) Program**.