



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.

	2016		2017	
	May	Previous 12-Month Period*	May	Previous 12-Month Period*
Chlamydia	1422	18413	1771	19779
Female age 18-25	557	7304	676	7471
Female age ≤ 17	41	774	77	835
Male rectal chlamydia	53	664	38	516
Gonorrhea	395	4131	434	5293
Female age 18-25	57	540	55	672
Female age ≤ 17	7	78	7	111
Male rectal gonorrhea	54	578	61	711
Early Syphilis (adult total)	81	865	93	1038
Primary	15	177	20	178
Secondary	27	325	37	355
Early latent	39	363	36	502
Congenital syphilis	0	9	0	9

* Cumulative case count of the previous 12 months.

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
<i>All ages</i>										
Chlamydia	8636	630.2	113	69.4	259	396.1	629	137.4	718	113.2
Gonorrhea	2338	170.6	53	32.5	229	350.2	531	116.0	582	91.8
Early Syphilis	462	33.7	21	12.9	27	41.3	183	40.0	188	29.6
<i>Under 20 yrs</i>										
Chlamydia	1394	409.7	10	29.2	37	233.9	109	70.6	83	72.4
Gonorrhea	210	61.7	1	2.9	23	145.4	62	40.1	31	27.1
Early Syphilis	10	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	4.5	0	0.0

Note: Rates calculated using 2016 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.

Figure 1. Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Reported Among County of San Diego Residents, by 3-Month Period.

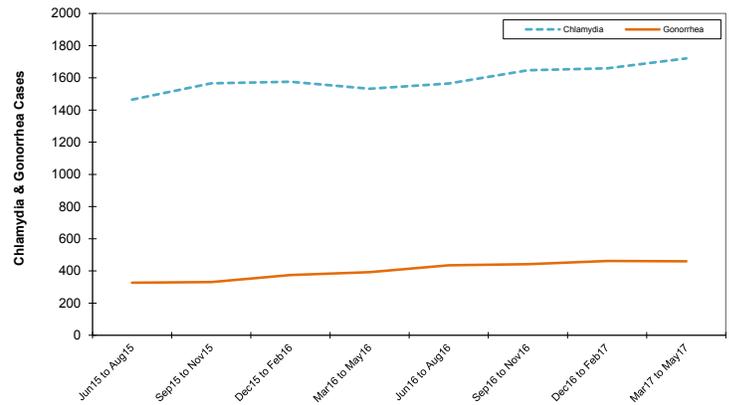
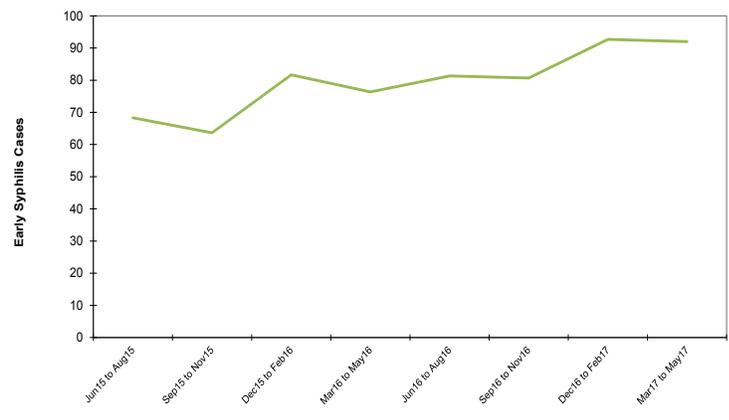


Figure 2. Early Syphilis Reported Among County of San Diego Residents, by 3-Month Period.



Editorial Note: HIV in Older Persons: A Missed Opportunity for HIV Testing?

People aged 50 years or older (i.e., 50+) represent an increasing proportion of new HIV diagnoses in San Diego County and accounted for 16.4% of new HIV diagnoses from 2012 to 2016. Despite this, HIV surveillance data indicate that 50+-year-olds may be under-tested for HIV. A higher proportion of recently diagnosed HIV-infected 50+-year-olds (i.e., those diagnosed from 2012 to 2016) received a diagnosis of the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) within one year of HIV diagnosis, compared to other age cohorts (i.e., 44.9% versus 13.9%, 25.2%, and 33.8% of persons aged 20-29 years, 30-39 years, and 40-49 years respectively). Recently diagnosed 50+-year-olds also were more likely to have a simultaneous diagnosis (i.e., receive an AIDS diagnosis within 30 days of HIV diagnosis, 30.2% versus 8.0%, 14.6%, and 20.4% of newly diagnosed persons aged 20-29 years, 30-39 years, and 40-49 years respectively). This indicates that 50+-year-olds were more likely to have had HIV for several years prior to receiving an HIV test compared to younger age cohorts.

Like other adult age cohorts, the majority of recent HIV diagnoses among 50+-year-olds were male (342 or 85.3% of total), but females represented a higher proportion of new HIV diagnoses among 50+-year-olds than among other adult age cohorts (14.7% versus 7.2%, 11.7% and 9.6% of persons aged 20-29 years, 30-39 years, and 40-49 years respectively). Newly diagnosed individuals in this age cohort also were more likely to be White and less likely to be Black or Hispanic than other age cohorts. Although most recent HIV diagnoses among 50+-year-olds occurred among men who have sex with men (MSM), a lower proportion of 50+-year-olds recently diagnosed with HIV were MSM compared to other age cohorts, and a greater proportion of 50+-year-olds were thought to have acquired HIV through heterosexual intercourse compared to other age cohorts (27.9% versus 8.9%, 15.4% and 20.4% of persons aged 20-29 years, 30-39 years, and 40-49 years respectively).

Providers are encouraged to screen 50+-year-old patients for HIV risk factors, including taking a sexual history, and never to assume that someone is not at risk based solely on age. Also, providers are encouraged to ensure that all individuals aged 15 to 65 years have received at least one lifetime HIV test, regardless of risk factors, based on United States Preventive Services Task Force Recommendations^[1].

The unpublished data for this report were provided by the Epidemiology and Immunizations Services Branch in the Public Health Services Division of the County of San Diego Health and Human Services Agency.

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