

County of San Diego Monthly STD Report

Volume 14, Issue 3: Data through October 2021; Report released April 4, 2022.



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

	2020		2021	
	October	Previous 12-Month Period*	October	Previous 12-Month Period*
Chlamydia	1677	19208	1424	17731
Female age 18-25	634	7299	500	6407
Female age ≤ 17	56	706	57	588
Male rectal chlamydia	115	1119	134	1505
Gonorrhea	655	6180	675	8078
Female age 18-25	88	991	110	1250
Female age ≤ 17	11	113	13	140
Male rectal gonorrhea	77	735	117	1366
Early Syphilis (adult total)	92	1095	88	1297
Primary	16	169	10	205
Secondary	27	375	31	416
Early latent	49	551	47	676
Congenital syphilis	0	19	8	28

* 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	14897	534.7	380	123.6	550	414.3	1447	151.9	1737	135.7
Gonorrhea	6890	247.3	209	68.0	538	405.3	1123	117.9	1287	100.5
Early Syphilis	1081	38.8	61	19.8	108	81.4	478	50.2	345	26.9
<i>Under 20 yrs</i>										
Chlamydia	2274	309.3	40	49.3	99	283.2	236	93.9	249	73.8
Gonorrhea	576	78.3	13	16.0	54	154.5	75	29.8	71	21.0
Early Syphilis	19	2.6	2	2.5	2	5.7	11	4.4	3	0.9

Note: Rates are calculated using 2020 Population Estimates; County of San Diego, Health and Human Services Agency, Public Health Services Division, Community Health Statistics Unit. 8/2021.

* 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.

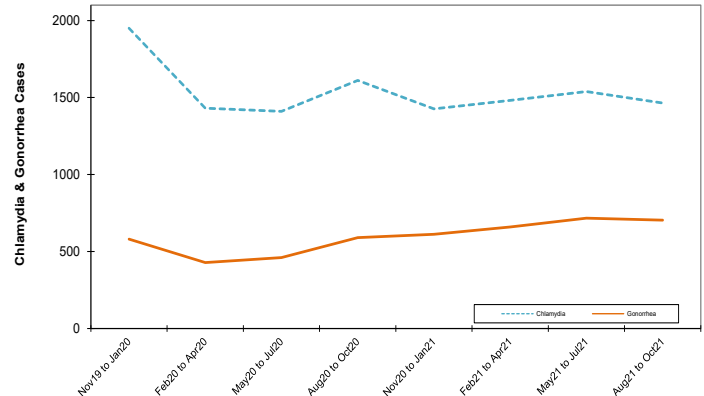
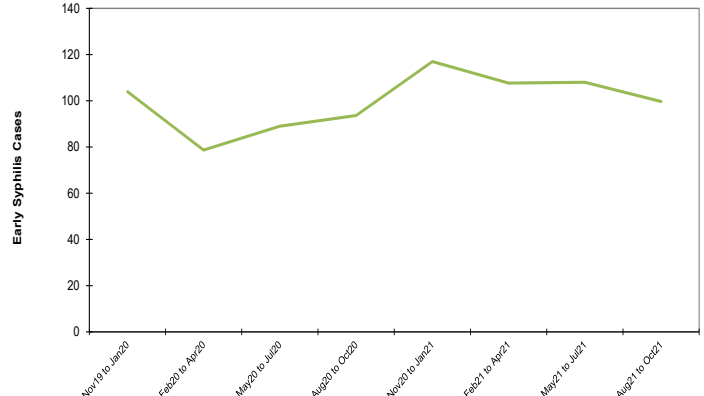


Figure 2. Early Syphilis Reported Among County of San Diego Residents, by 3-Month Period.



Editorial Note: STD Awareness Week

STD Awareness Week is April 10-16, 2022. This annual commemoration provides an opportunity to increase awareness about sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and how to minimize their individual- and population-level impact; dismantle STD-related stigma, fear, and discrimination; and increase access to STD prevention, testing, and treatment resources for all communities. Despite decreases in reported STD cases in 2020 that are likely due to decreased routine testing during the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, STDs remain a major public health concern, with historically high cases and rates, persistent health disparities, increasing complications (e.g., congenital syphilis, disseminated gonococcal infection), and the continued threat of antibiotic-resistant gonorrhea.

[Resources for STD Awareness Week](#), including three different campaigns, are available through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. These campaigns include:

- [Get Yourself Tested](#): encourages young people to get tested
- [Talk.Test.Treat.](#): Encourages individuals and health care providers to take three simple actions: talk, test, treat
- [Prepare Before You're There](#): Encourages people to make a prevention “game plan” before they’re in the “heat of the moment.”

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Editorial Note (Continued):

In addition to promoting STD Awareness Week, providers can improve sexual health in the region and decrease the impact of STDs by:

- Providing safe spaces for patients to openly and freely discuss sexual health, without fear of stigma or discrimination.
- Offering STD testing based on [CDC guidelines](#) and [United States Preventive Services Task Force recommendations](#), including options to increase the accessibility of testing such as self-collection of specimens and home STD testing.
- Providing timely and evidence-based treatment for STDs based on the [2021 CDC Sexually Transmitted Infections \(STI\) Treatment Guidelines](#), which include significant changes in treatment recommendations for gonorrhea, chlamydia, trichomoniasis, and pelvic inflammatory disease.
- Screening pregnant persons and persons of childbearing potential according to the [Expanded Syphilis Screening Recommendations for the Prevention of Congenital Syphilis](#), released by the California Department of Public Health.
- [Reporting all cases of reportable STDs](#) to the HIV, STD, and Hepatitis Branch of Public Health Services.

