

County of San Diego Monthly STD Report

Volume 15, Issue 10: Data through May 2023; Report released November 13, 2023.



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

	2022		2023	
	May	Previous 12-Month Period*	May	Previous 12-Month Period*
Chlamydia	1509	18368	1392	17522
Female age 18-25	535	6495	499	5941
Female age ≤ 17	49	604	50	535
Male rectal chlamydia	108	1661	137	1718
Gonorrhea	608	7989	588	7397
Female age 18-25	89	1243	52	956
Female age ≤ 17	10	116	7	84
Male rectal gonorrhea	115	1464	135	1603
Early Syphilis (adult total)	100	1177	66	993
Primary	17	176	11	188
Secondary	36	385	21	281
Early latent	47	616	34	524
Congenital syphilis	3	36	1	37

* 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	6985	505.6	183	120.3	186	281.9	658	138.8	774	122.3
Gonorrhea	2775	200.9	91	59.8	134	203.1	383	80.8	452	71.4
Early Syphilis	376	27.2	13	8.5	43	65.2	158	33.3	116	18.3
<i>Under 20 yrs</i>										
Chlamydia	980	265.7	18	52.6	40	222.2	80	50.8	110	80.2
Gonorrhea	172	46.6	2	5.8	15	83.3	29	18.4	9	6.6
Early Syphilis	10	2.7	1	2.9	2	11.1	6	3.8	0	0.0

Note: Rates are calculated using 2021 Population Estimates; County of San Diego, Health and Human Services Agency, Public Health Services Division, Community Health Statistics Unit. 9/2022.

* 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.

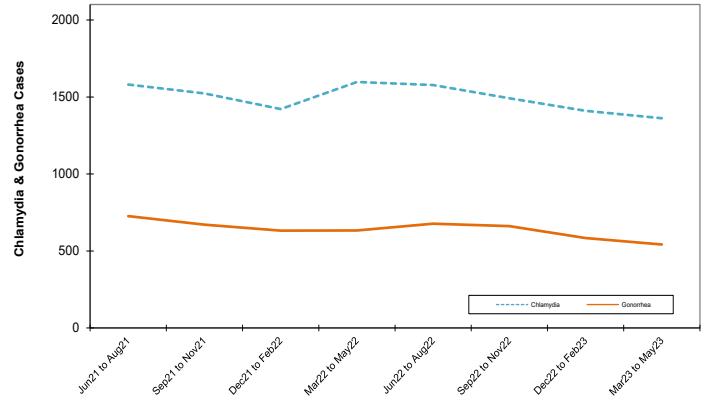
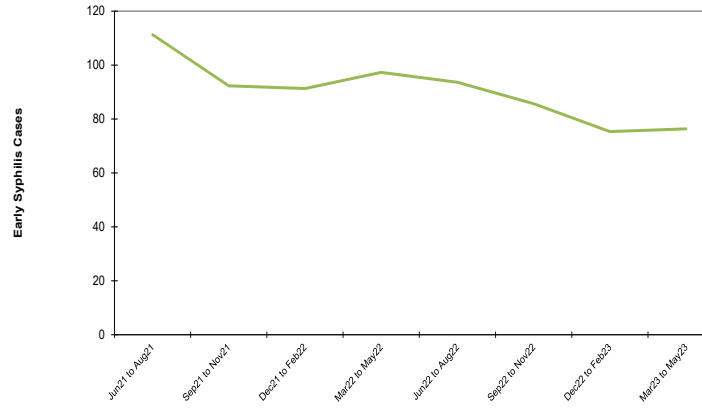


Figure 2. Early Syphilis Reported Among County of San Diego Residents, by 3-Month Period.



Editorial Note: Local Increase in Mpox Cases

As of November 4, 2023, a total of 22 confirmed or probable mpox cases were reported in San Diego County in the month of October. This represents a sevenfold increase from three confirmed cases in September 2023 and follows a period of several months (January to August 2023) with very low case activity (i.e., 0-2 cases per month). As of November 4, 2023, a total of 504 cases have been reported in the region since cases first emerged in June 2022, including 19 hospitalizations and no deaths [1][2]. Mpox has disproportionately affected the LGBTQ+ community, although anyone can get mpox. Of the 17 recent cases for which vaccination status was known, eight (47%) were fully vaccinated with the JYNNEOS vaccine, one (6%) was partially vaccinated, and eight (47%) were unvaccinated. Similar increases in reported mpox cases have been observed in California as a whole and other regions (e.g., King County, Washington, North Carolina, and Hawaii) [3].

To mitigate the rise in mpox cases in the region, providers should:

- Offer the JYNNEOS vaccine to people who are vulnerable to mpox, as this remains the most effective tool for prevention of mpox infection, symptomatic disease, hospitalization, and death. Two doses are more effective than one, so efforts should be made to provide second doses to partially vaccinated individuals [4]. Although 28 days is the recommended dosing interval, second doses can be provided at any time after 28 days, and restarting the series is not necessary. Vaccine should be provided to anyone who requests it and reporting specific risk factor(s) is not necessary. Mpox vaccination is not routinely recommended for pediatric populations, but vaccination can be considered on a case-by-case basis, with proper consent for persons <16 years of age.



County of San Diego Monthly STD Report

Volume 15, Issue 10: Data through May 2023; Report released November 13, 2023.



Editorial Note (Continued):

- Consider and test for mpox for patients who present with rash or lesions and are vulnerable to mpox, regardless of vaccination status or previous history of mpox infection.
- Refer patients with presumed or laboratory-confirmed mpox to the Study of Tecovirimat for Mpox (STOMP) trial [5]. For people who are ineligible for STOMP or decline referral and have a medical indication for tecovirimat (TPOXX), the medication is available through the Medical and Health Operations Area Coordinator (MHOAC) for providers who are registered under the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) expanded-access investigational new drug (EA-IND) protocol.
- Educate patients who are vulnerable to mpox, regardless of vaccination status or previous history of mpox, on non-pharmaceutical measures that can decrease risk of infection [6].

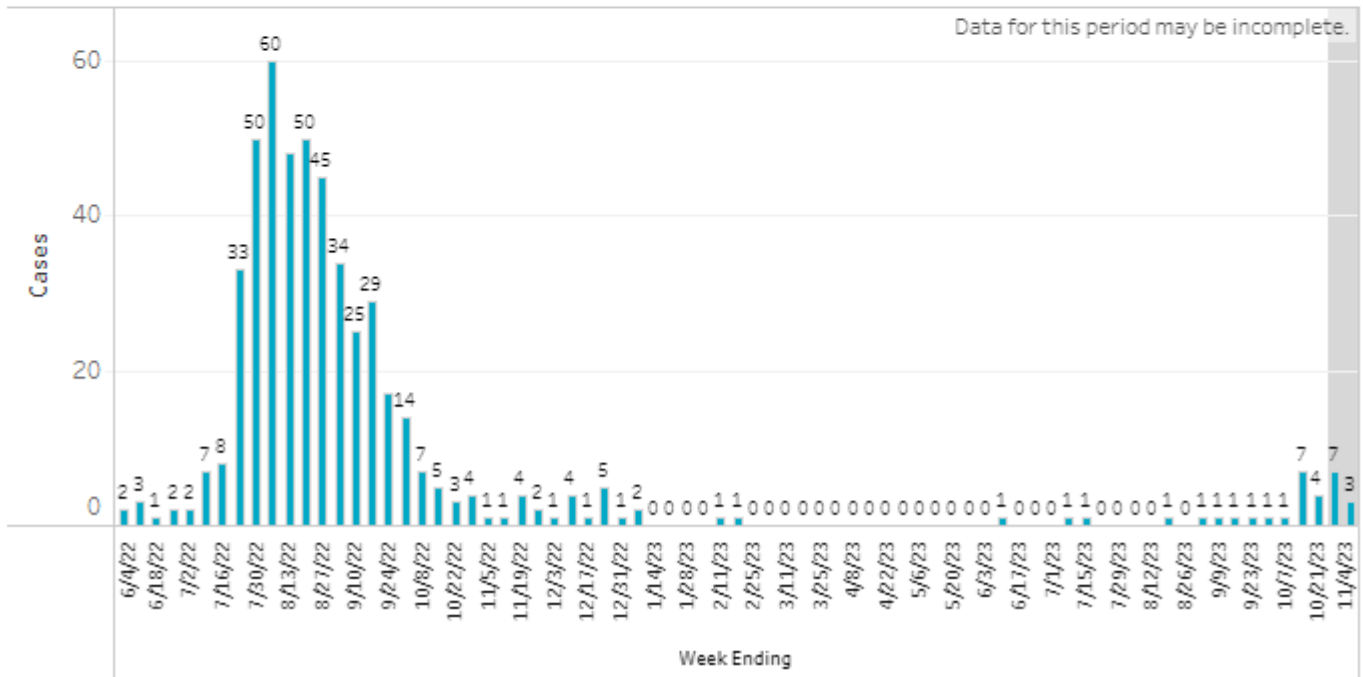
San Diego County MPOX Case Summary

Effective 10/25/2023, data are updated weekly on Tuesdays.

Data through 11/4/2023. Last updated 11/7/2023.

Cumulative Cases*	Cases Since Last Report	Cumulative Hospitalizations	Cumulative Deaths
504	11	19	0

MPOX Confirmed and Probable Cases* by Episode Date, ^ San Diego County



Source: [Local Cases \(sandiegocounty.gov\)](http://LocalCases.sandiegocounty.gov)

