

County of San Diego Monthly STD Report

Volume 16, Issue 8: Data through March 2024; Report released September 4, 2024.



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

| | 2023 | | 2024 | |
|------------------------------|------|---------------------------|------|---------------------------|
| | Mar | Previous 12-Month Period* | Mar | Previous 12-Month Period* |
| Chlamydia | 1580 | 18154 | 1061 | 16462 |
| Female age 18-25 | 531 | 6188 | 362 | 5309 |
| Female age ≤ 17 | 57 | 533 | 39 | 613 |
| Male rectal chlamydia | 131 | 1666 | 92 | 1612 |
| Gonorrhea | 542 | 7533 | 437 | 6237 |
| Female age 18-25 | 70 | 1034 | 43 | 617 |
| Female age ≤ 17 | 7 | 85 | 5 | 88 |
| Male rectal gonorrhea | 112 | 1567 | 93 | 1501 |
| Early Syphilis (adult total) | 119 | 1103 | 20 | 823 |
| Primary | 25 | 195 | 3 | 120 |
| Secondary | 33 | 316 | 4 | 238 |
| Early latent | 61 | 592 | 13 | 465 |
| Congenital syphilis | 5 | 38 | 4 | 34 |

* 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 |
| All ages | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chlamydia | 2424 | 295.0 | 67 | 62.5 | 85 | 237.2 | 260 | 92.7 | 319 | 91.3 |
| Gonorrhea | 1050 | 127.8 | 37 | 34.5 | 61 | 170.2 | 226 | 80.5 | 216 | 61.8 |
| Early Syphilis | 73 | 8.9 | 4 | 3.7 | 5 | 14.0 | 36 | 12.8 | 20 | 5.7 |
| Under 20 yrs | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chlamydia | 357 | 173.0 | 4 | 18.8 | 13 | 145.7 | 41 | 45.5 | 61 | 90.4 |
| Gonorrhea | 48 | 23.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 44.8 | 11 | 12.2 | 8 | 11.9 |
| Early Syphilis | 3 | 1.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 11.2 | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | 0.0 |

Note: Rates are calculated using 2022 Population Estimates; County of San Diego, Health and Human Services Agency, Public Health Services Division, Community Health Statistics Unit. 10/2023.

* 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.

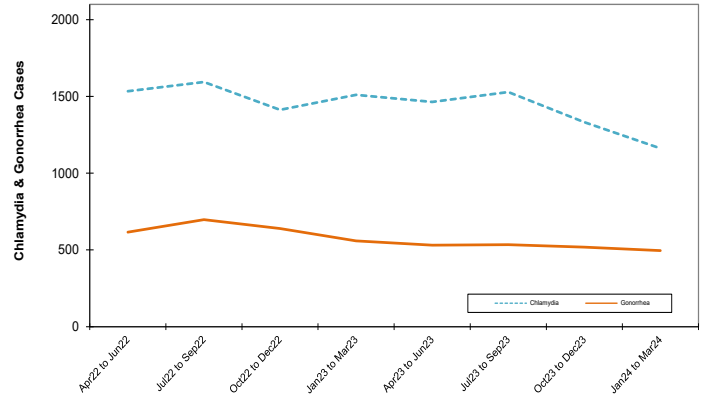
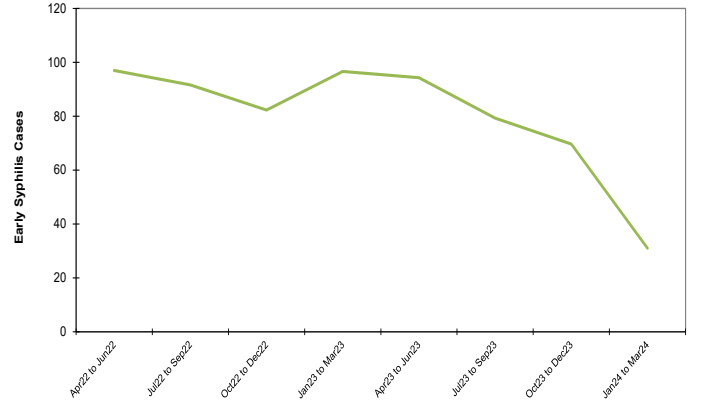


Figure 2. Early Syphilis Reported Among County of San Diego Residents, by 3-Month Period.



Editorial Note: Geographic Spread of Clade I Mpox Virus in Africa

On August 7, 2024, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) issued a [health alert](#) regarding the ongoing widespread clade I monkeypox virus (MPXV) outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and geographic spread to several neighboring countries, including countries where clade I MPXV is not endemic (e.g., Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi). The rapid spread of clade I MPXV, which is associated with higher transmissibility, more severe disease, and higher case fatality rates than the clade IIb MPXV responsible for the ongoing global mpox outbreak, prompted the [World Health Organization to declare mpox a public health emergency of international concern](#).

CDC considers the risk of importation of clade I MPXV to the United States to be very low due to the limited number of travelers and lack of direct commercial flights from DRC or its neighboring countries to the United States. However, healthcare providers are advised to take a travel history for patients with mpox-like symptoms or probable/confirmed mpox and to test for clade I MPXV for patients who have recently traveled to or been in contact with anyone who recently traveled to DRC or any of the countries that share a border with DRC (Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Zambia, Angola, Tanzania, and South Sudan) in the last 21 days. [Clade-specific MPXV testing is available through the San Diego County Public Health Laboratory](#). Suspected clade I MPXV cases should be reported to the County of San Diego Public Health Services as soon as possible and no later than 24 hours after diagnosis. Since the two-dose JYNNEOS vaccine is anticipated to be effective against clade I MPXV, providers are encouraged to vaccinate patients who are vulnerable to mpox or request the vaccine.

For more details, please see recent health alerts from [CDC](#), the [California Department of Public Health](#), and the [County of San Diego](#).

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