# Birmingham, Alabama – 2004 (N=288)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2004

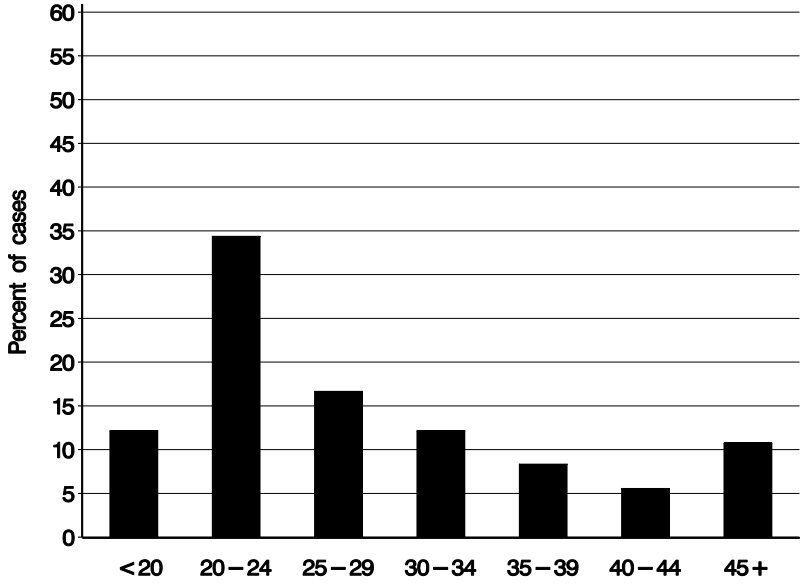



Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2004

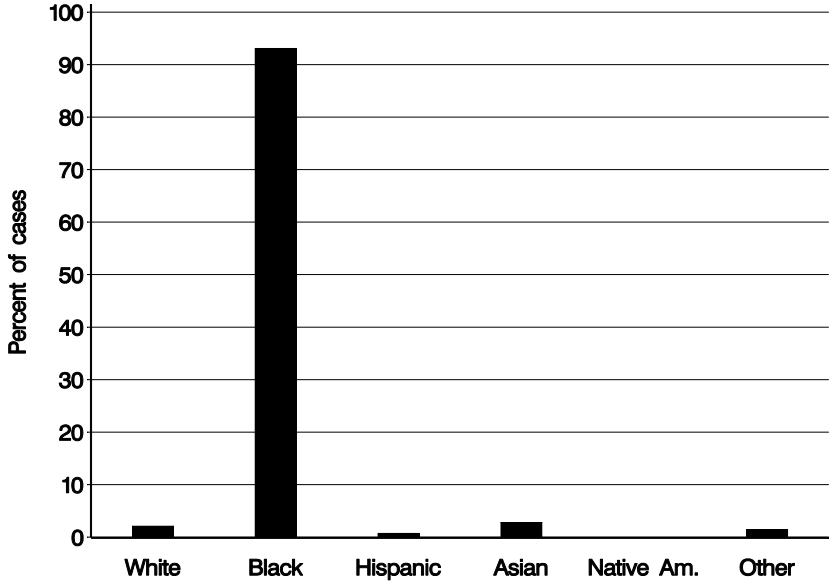



Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 1988–2004

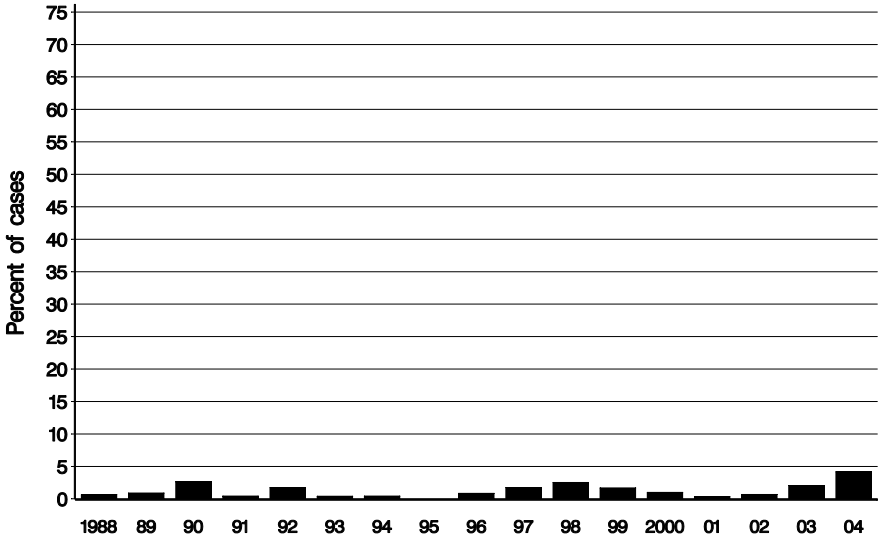
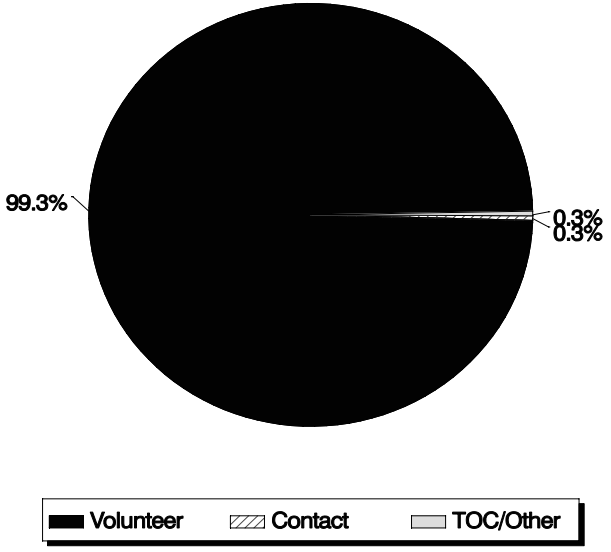
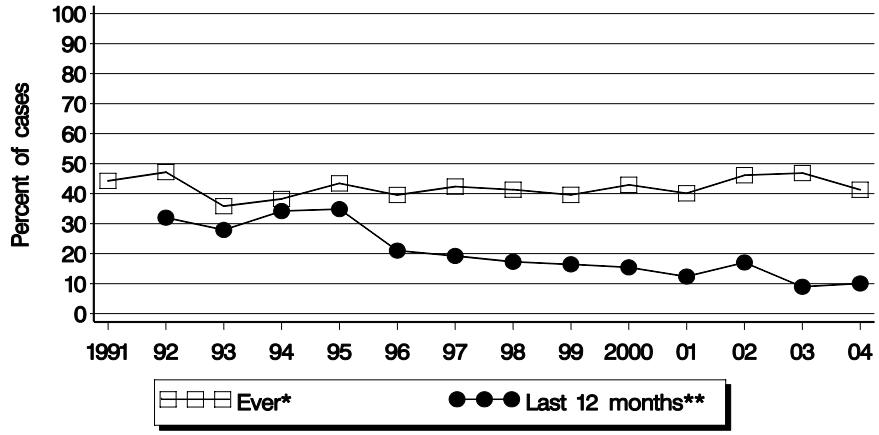



Figure D. Reason for visit among GISP participants, 2004



# Birmingham, Alabama – 2004 (N=288)

Figure E. Previous episode of gonorrhea among GISP participants, 1991–2004




*Data first collected in 1991.
**Data first collected in 1992.
Note: Data points not shown when >30% data missing.

Figure F. Drugs used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2004

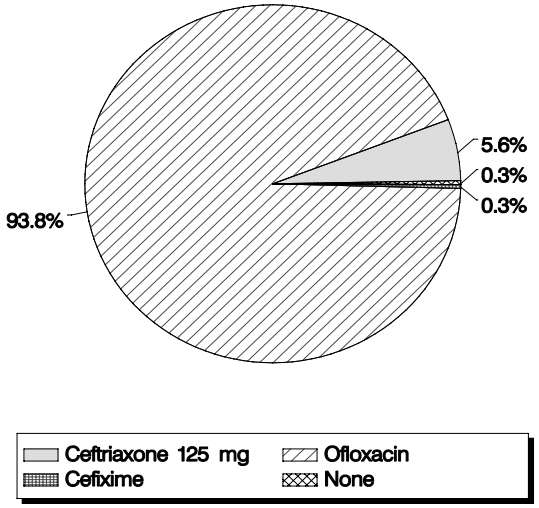



Figure G. Drugs used to treat *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection among GISP participants, 2004

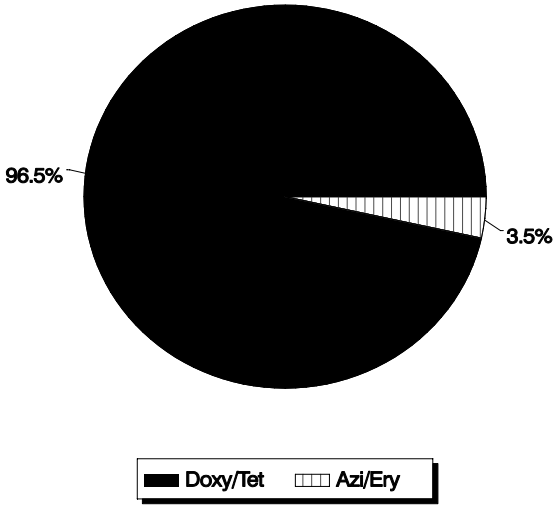
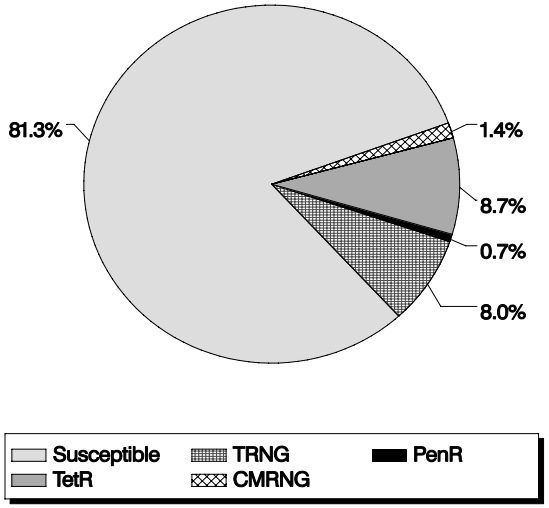



Figure H. Resistance to penicillin and tetracycline among GISP isolates, 2004



# Birmingham, Alabama – 2004 (N=288)

Figure I. Decreased susceptibility to ceftriaxone among GISP isolates, 1988–2004

No isolates with decreased susceptibility to ceftriaxone have been identified at this clinic.

Figure J. Decreased susceptibility to cefixime among GISP isolates, 1992–2004

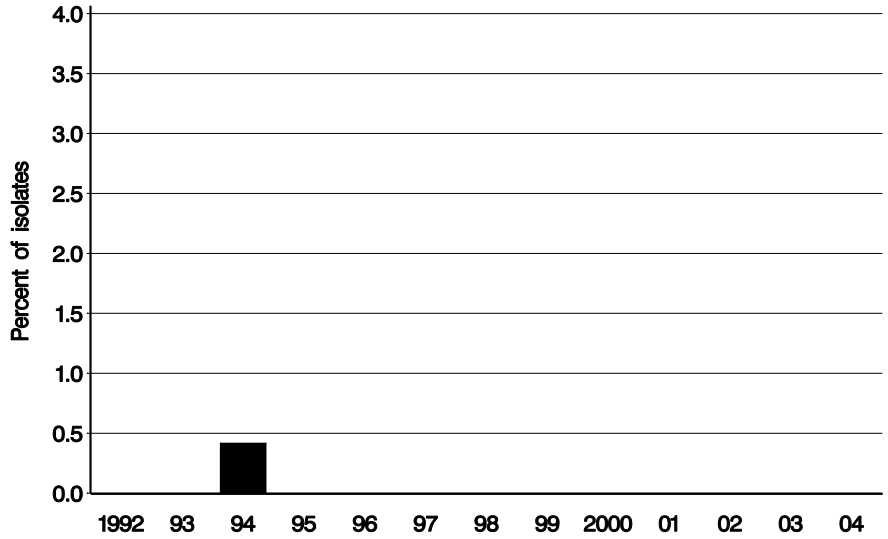
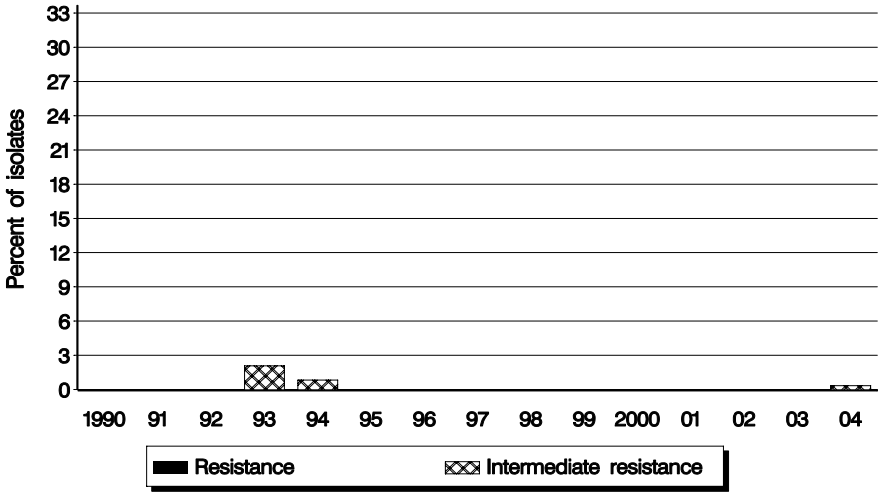
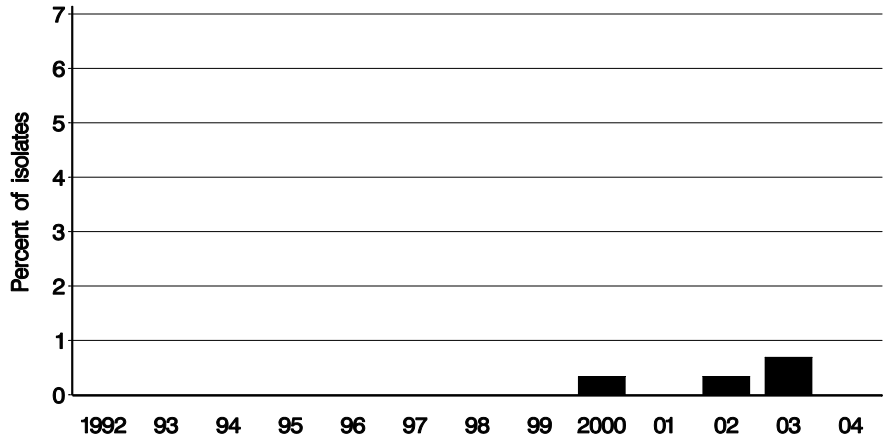



Figure K. Intermediate resistance and resistance to ciprofloxacin among GISP isolates, 1990–2004




Note: Susceptibility to ciprofloxacin first measured in 1990.

Figure L. Decreased susceptibility to azithromycin among GISP isolates, 1992–2004




Note: Susceptibility to azithromycin first measured in 1992.
Note: Decreased susceptibility to azithromycin is defined here as ≥ 1.0 μg/ml.
No NCCLS criteria currently exist.