Dallas, Texas – 2007 (N=295)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2007

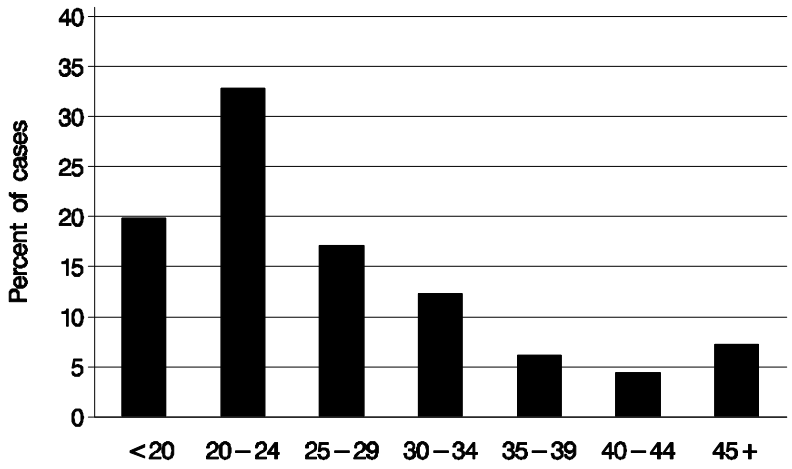


Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2007

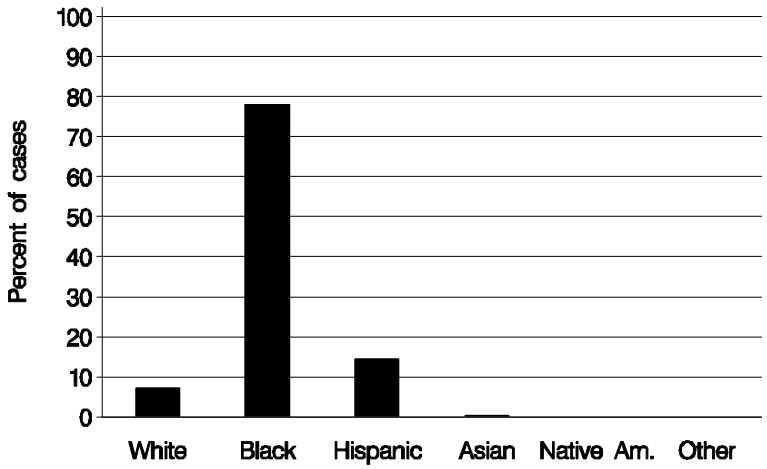


Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 1988–2007

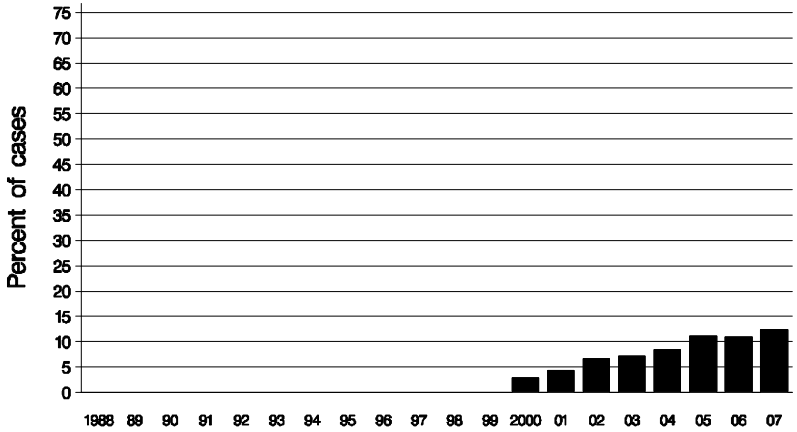
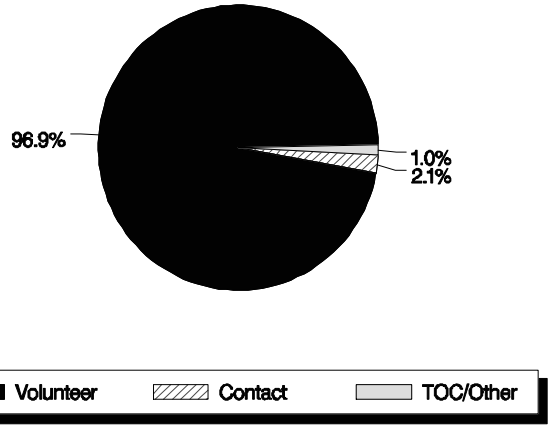
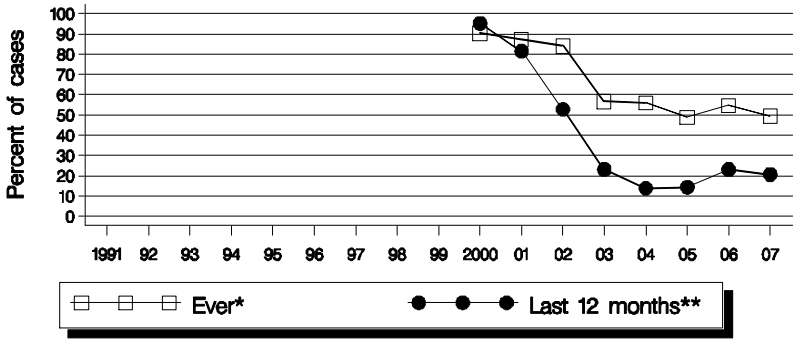


Figure D. Reason for visit among GISP participants, 2007



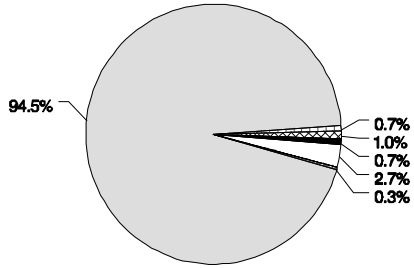
Dallas, Texas – 2007 (N=295)

Figure E. Previous episode of gonorrhea among GISP participants, 1991–2007



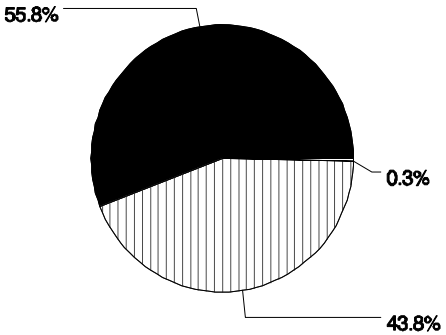
*Data first collected in 1991. **Data first collected in 1992.
Note: Data points not shown when >30% data missing.

Figure F. Drugs used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2007



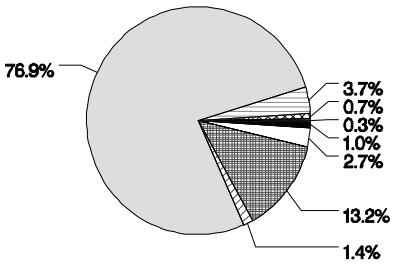
Ceftriaxone 125 mg
Ceftriaxone 250 mg
Cefixime
None
Ciprofloxacin
Other

Figure G. Drugs used to treat *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection among GISP participants, 2007



Doxy/Tet
Azi/Ery
None/Other

Figure H. Resistance to penicillin, tetracycline, and ciprofloxacin among GISP isolates, 2007



Susceptible
QRNG
TetR/QRNG
PenR
PenR/TetR
PenR/TetR/QRNG
TetR
PenR/QRNG

Dallas, Texas – 2007 (N=295)

Figure I. Decreased susceptibility to ceftriaxone among GISP isolates, 1990–2007

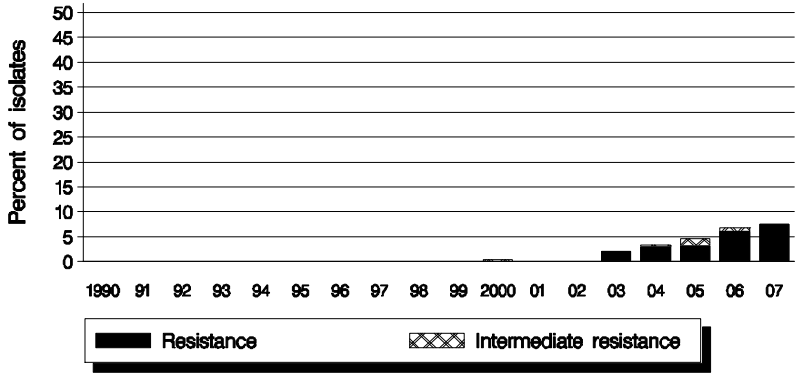
No isolates with decreased susceptibility to ceftriaxone have been identified at this clinic during this time period.

Figure J. Decreased susceptibility to cefixime among GISP isolates, 1992–2006*

No isolates with decreased susceptibility to cefixime have been identified at this clinic during this time period.

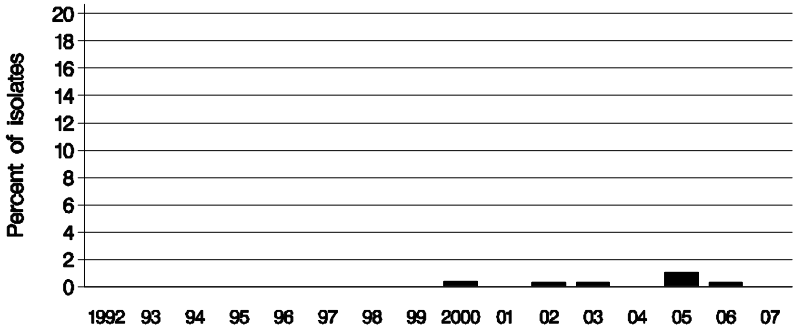
*Note: Susceptibility testing for cefixime was discontinued in 2007.

Figure K. Intermediate resistance and resistance to ciprofloxacin among GISP isolates, 1990–2007



Note: Susceptibility to ciprofloxacin first measured in 1990.

Figure L. Decreased susceptibility to azithromycin among GISP isolates, 1992–2007



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.