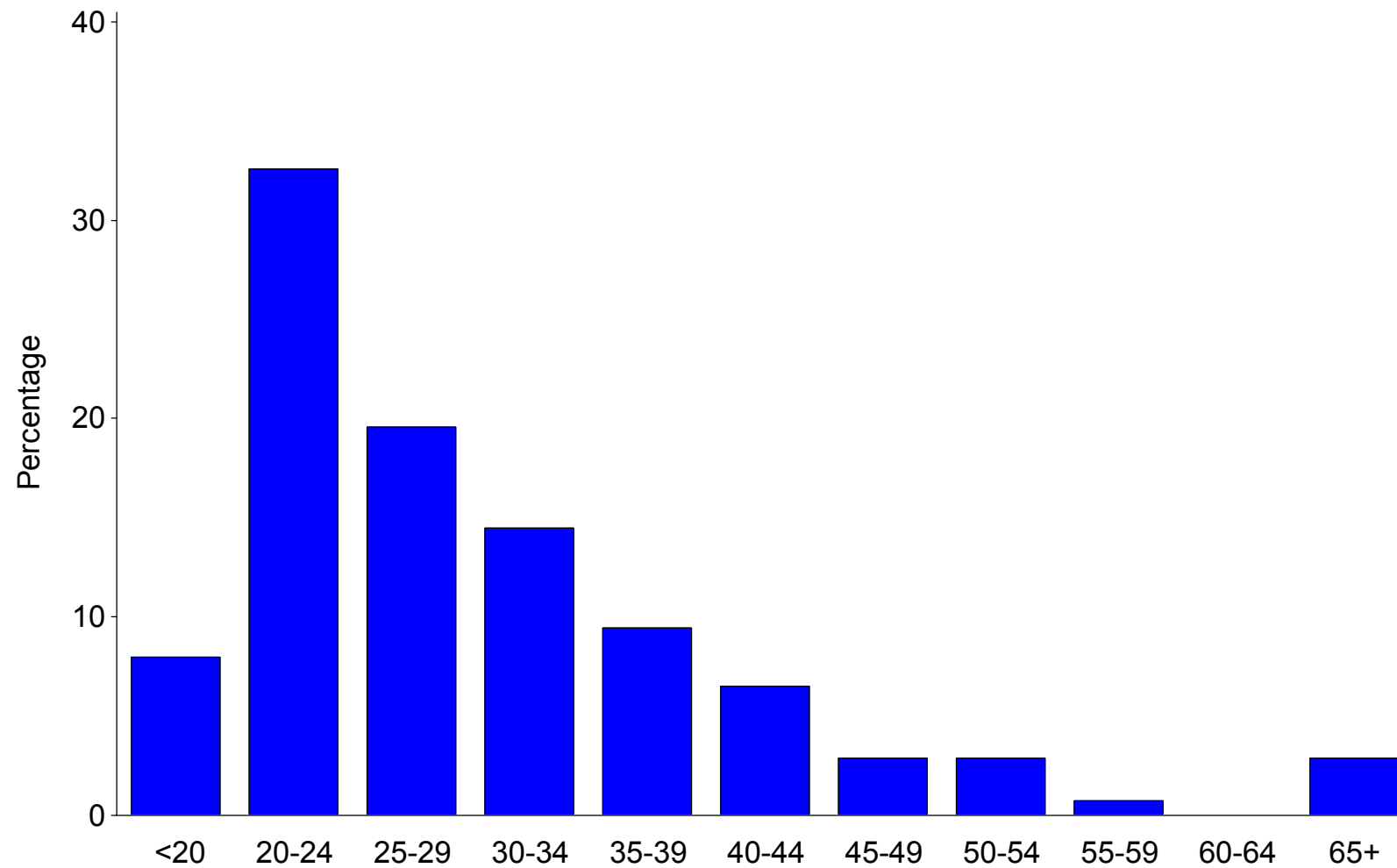


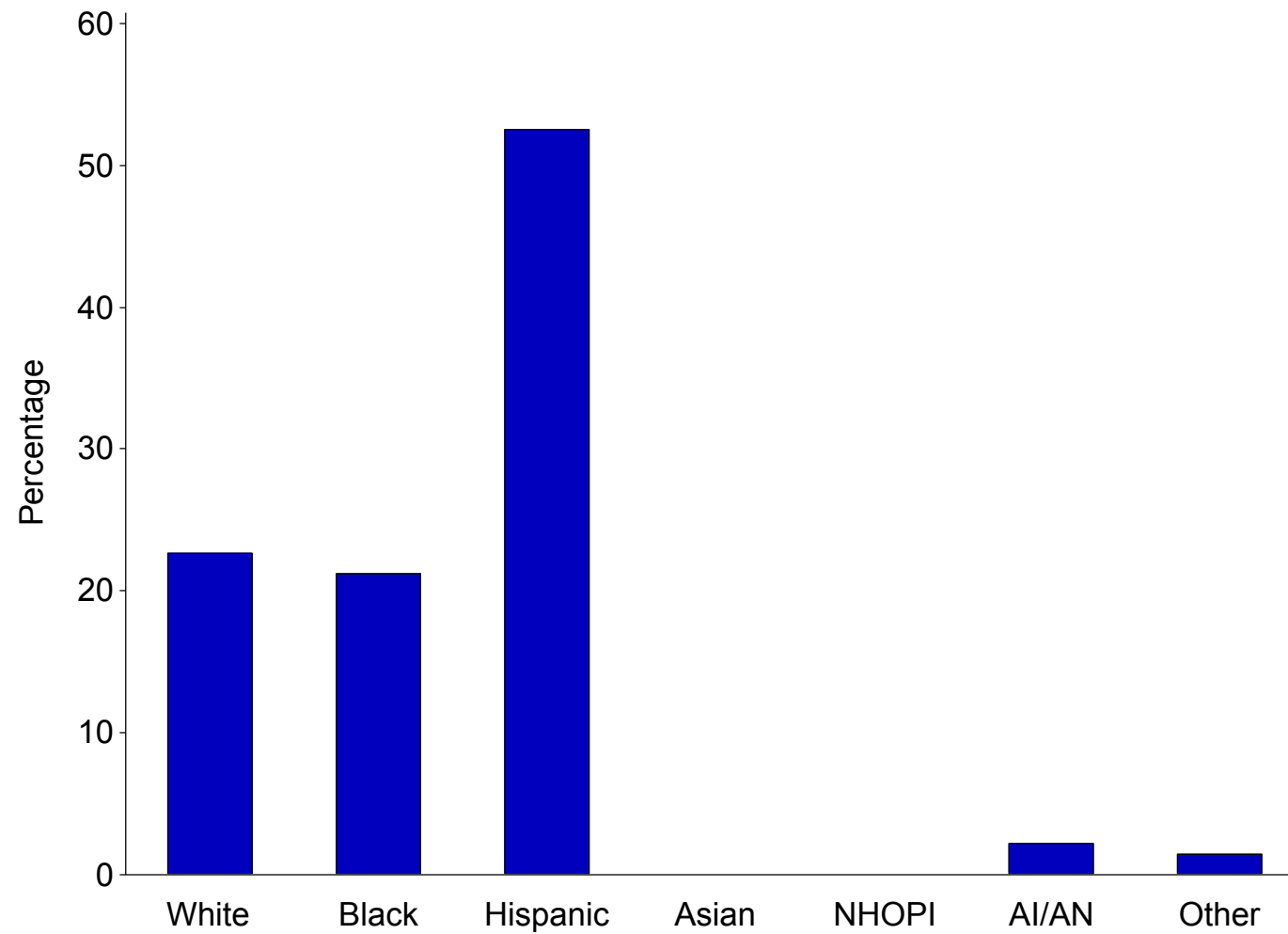
Albuquerque, New Mexico (N=139)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



Albuquerque, New Mexico (N=139)

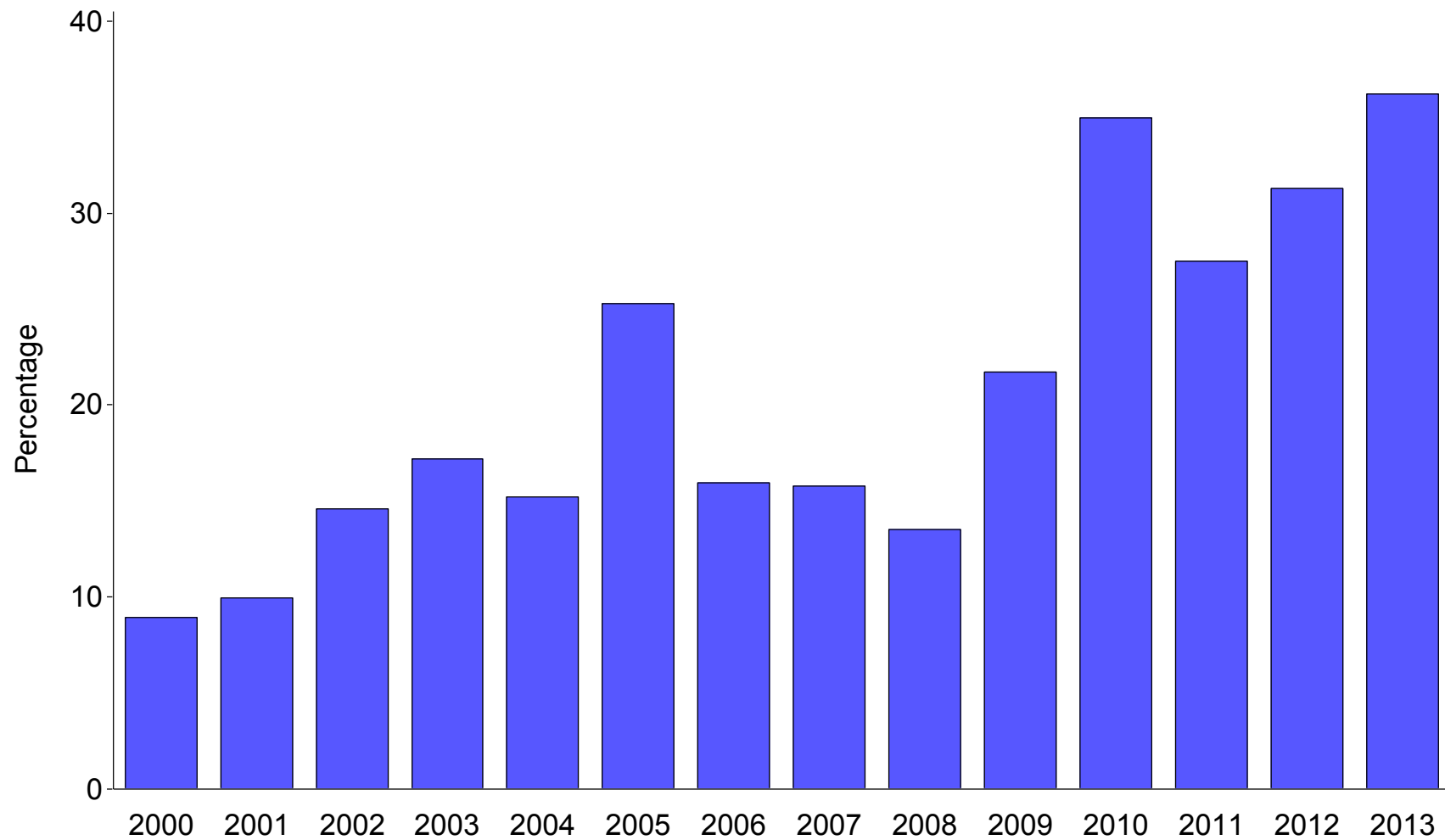
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

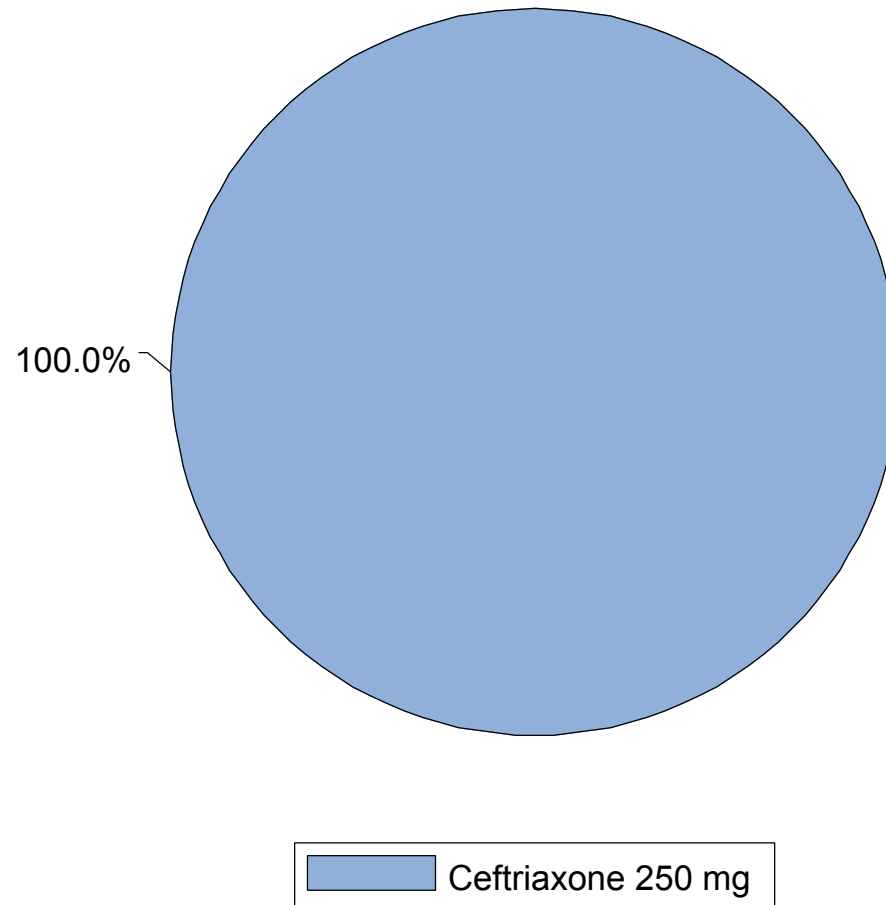
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



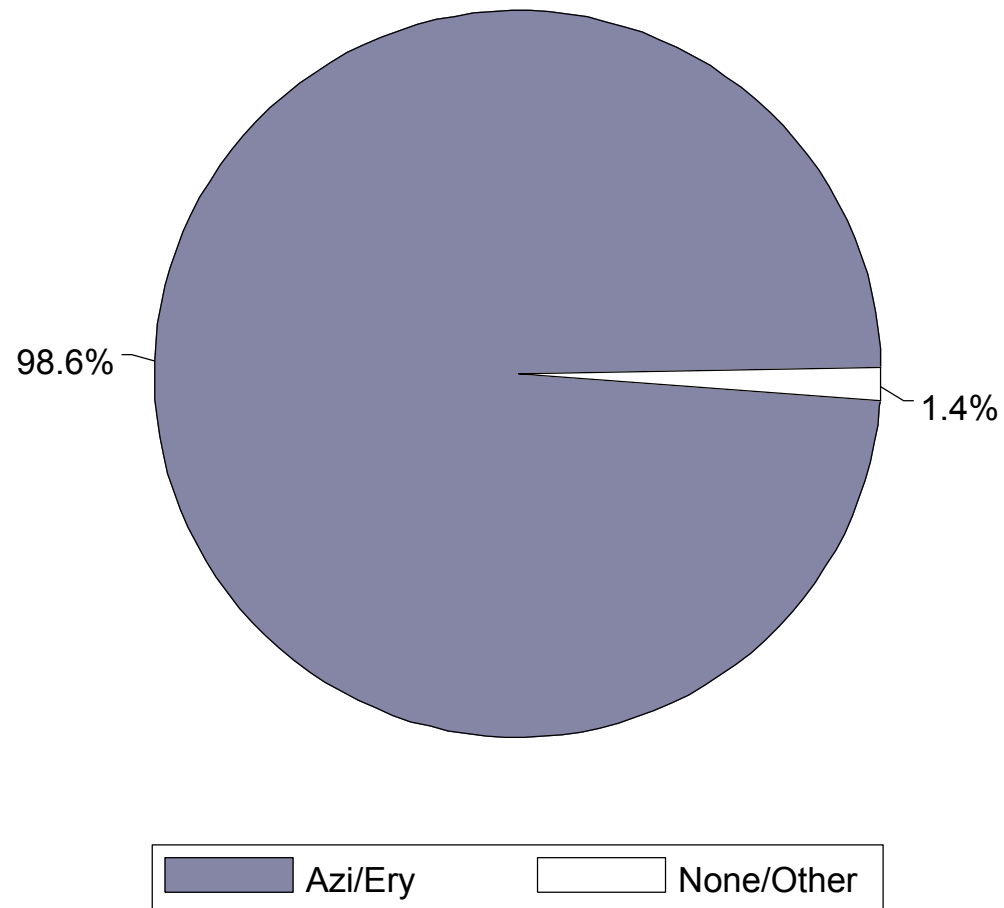
Albuquerque, New Mexico (N=139)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



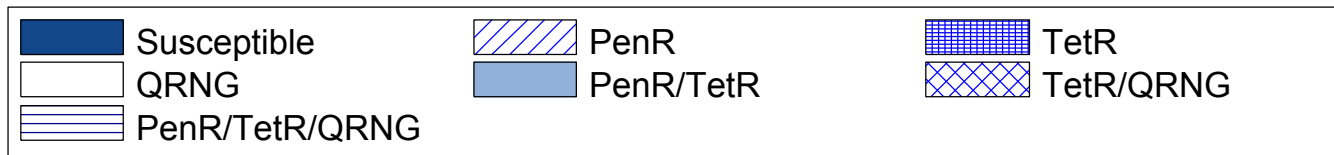
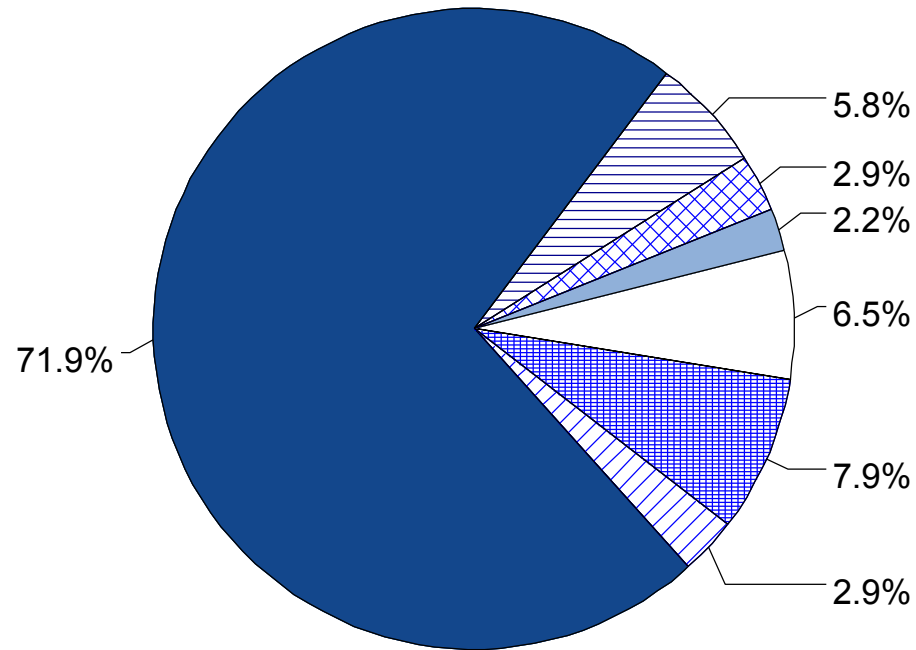
Albuquerque, New Mexico (N=139)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



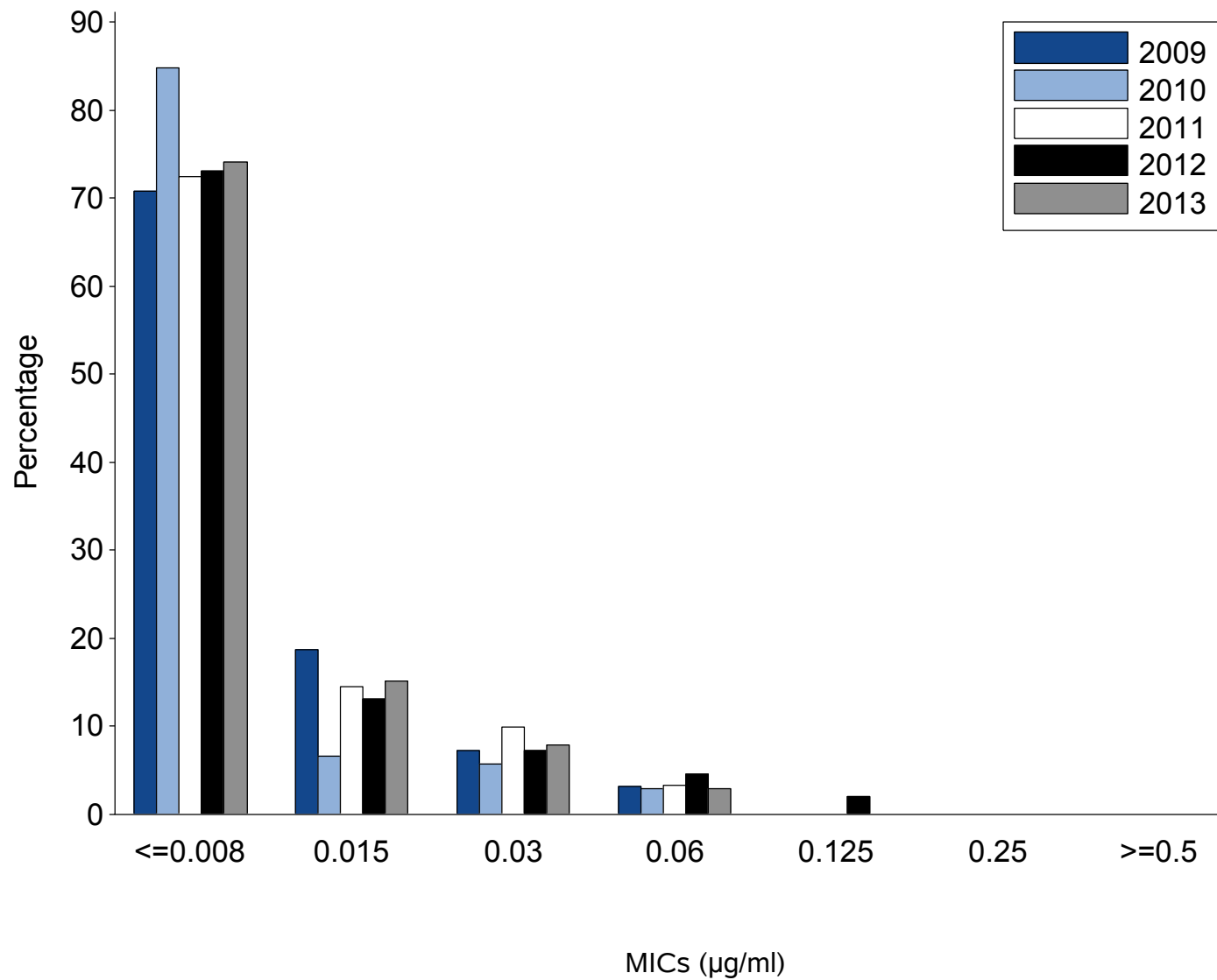
Albuquerque, New Mexico (N=139)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



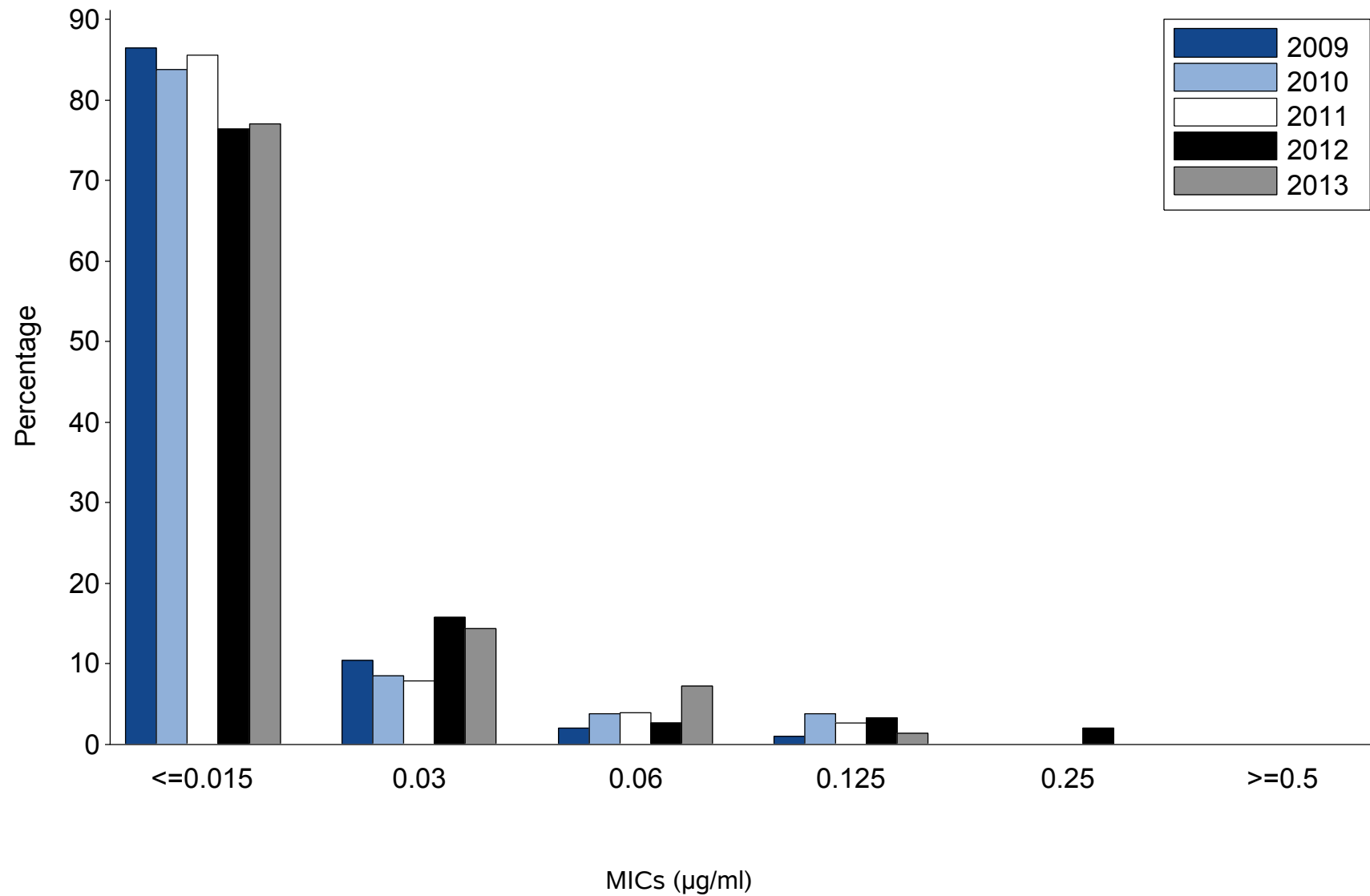
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



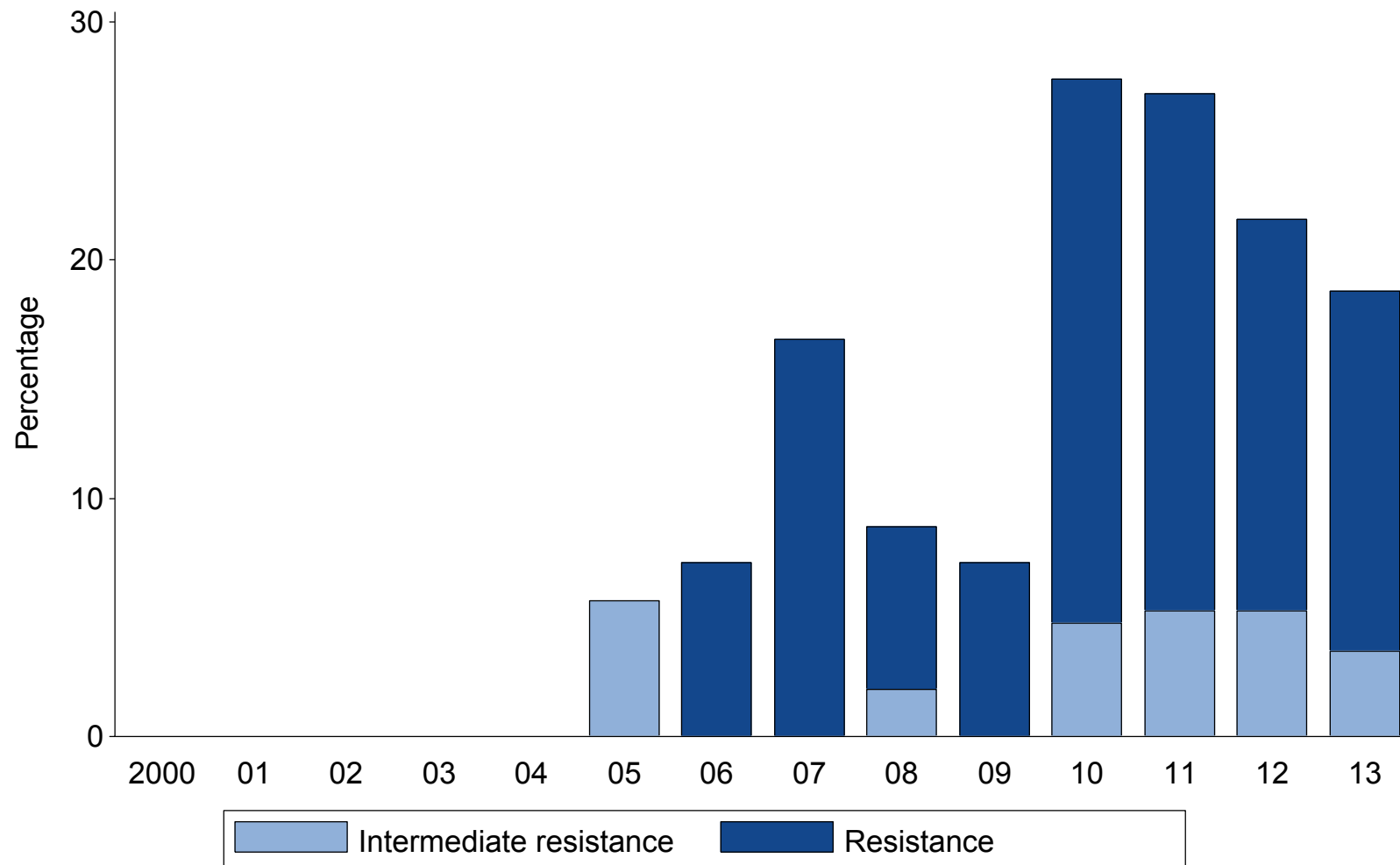
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



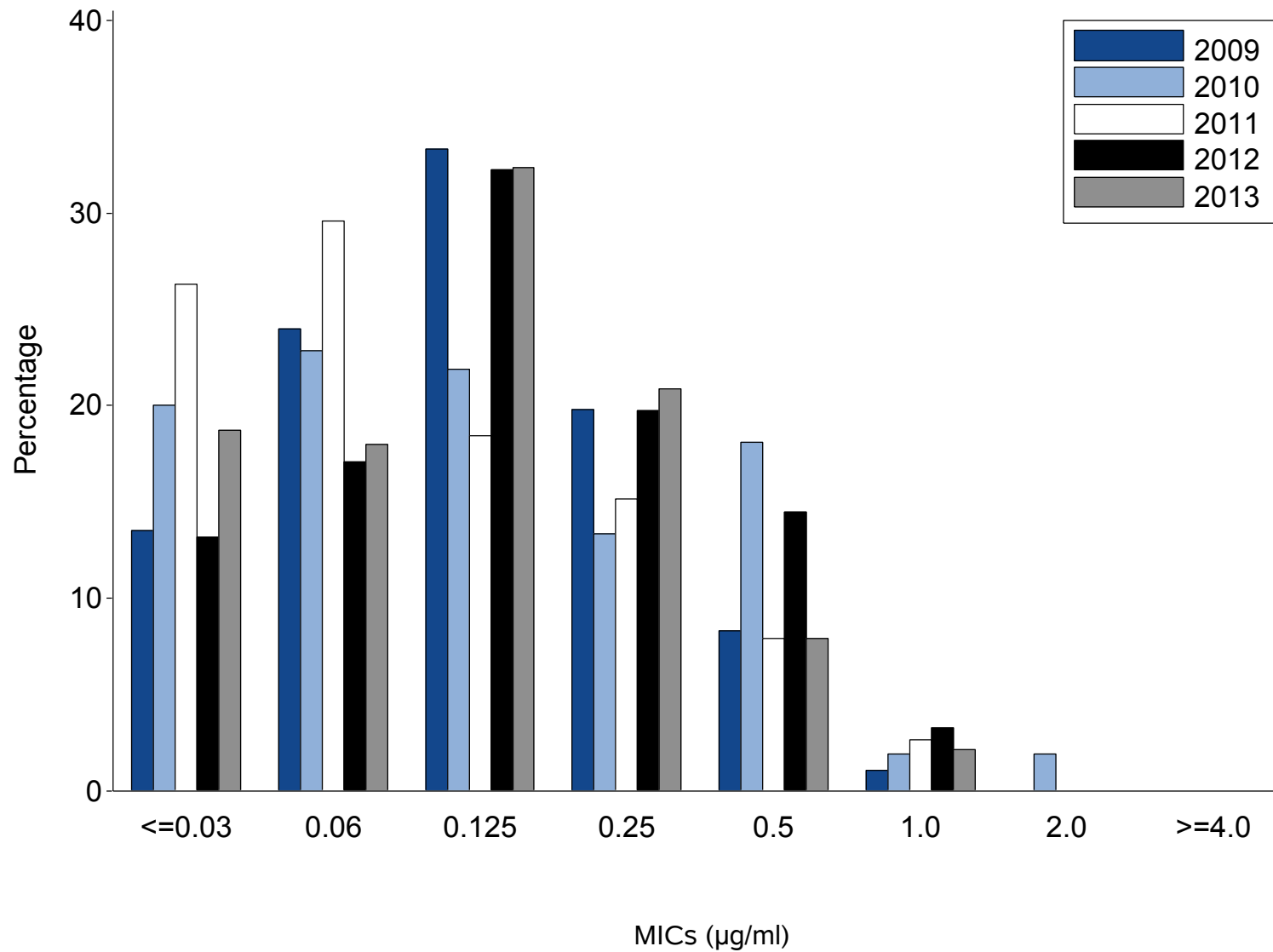
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



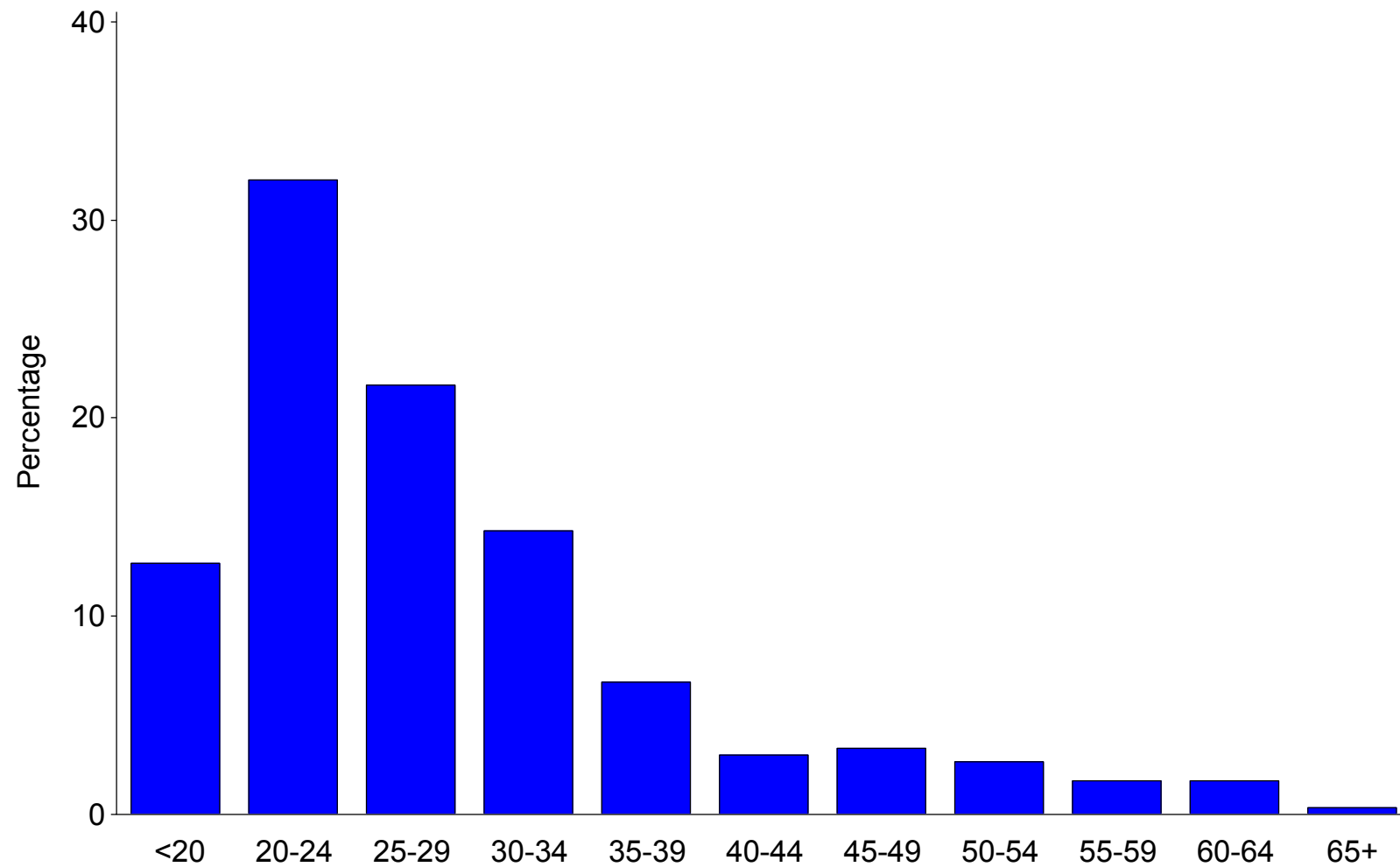
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



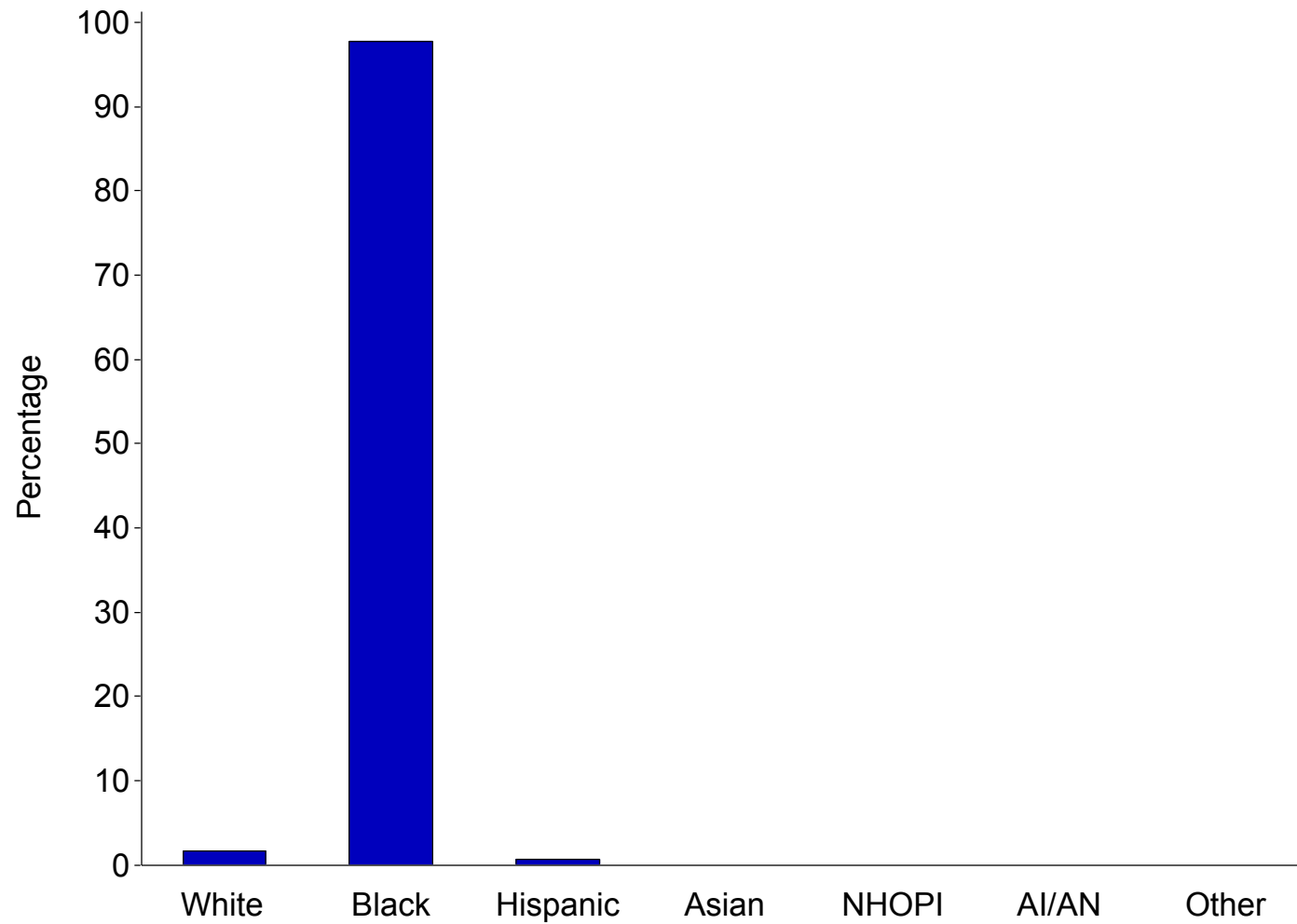
Atlanta, Georgia (N=300)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



Atlanta, Georgia (N=300)

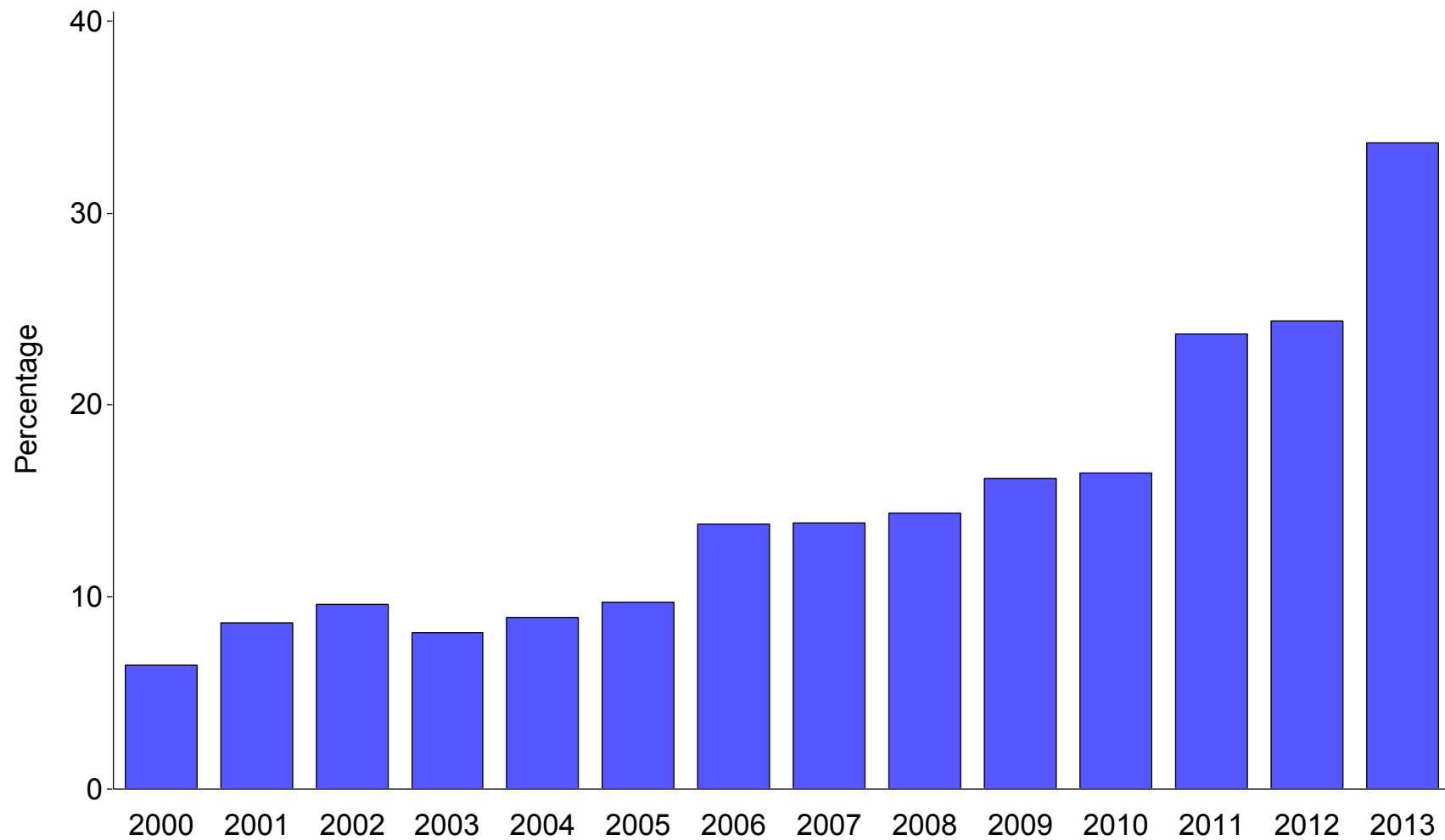
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

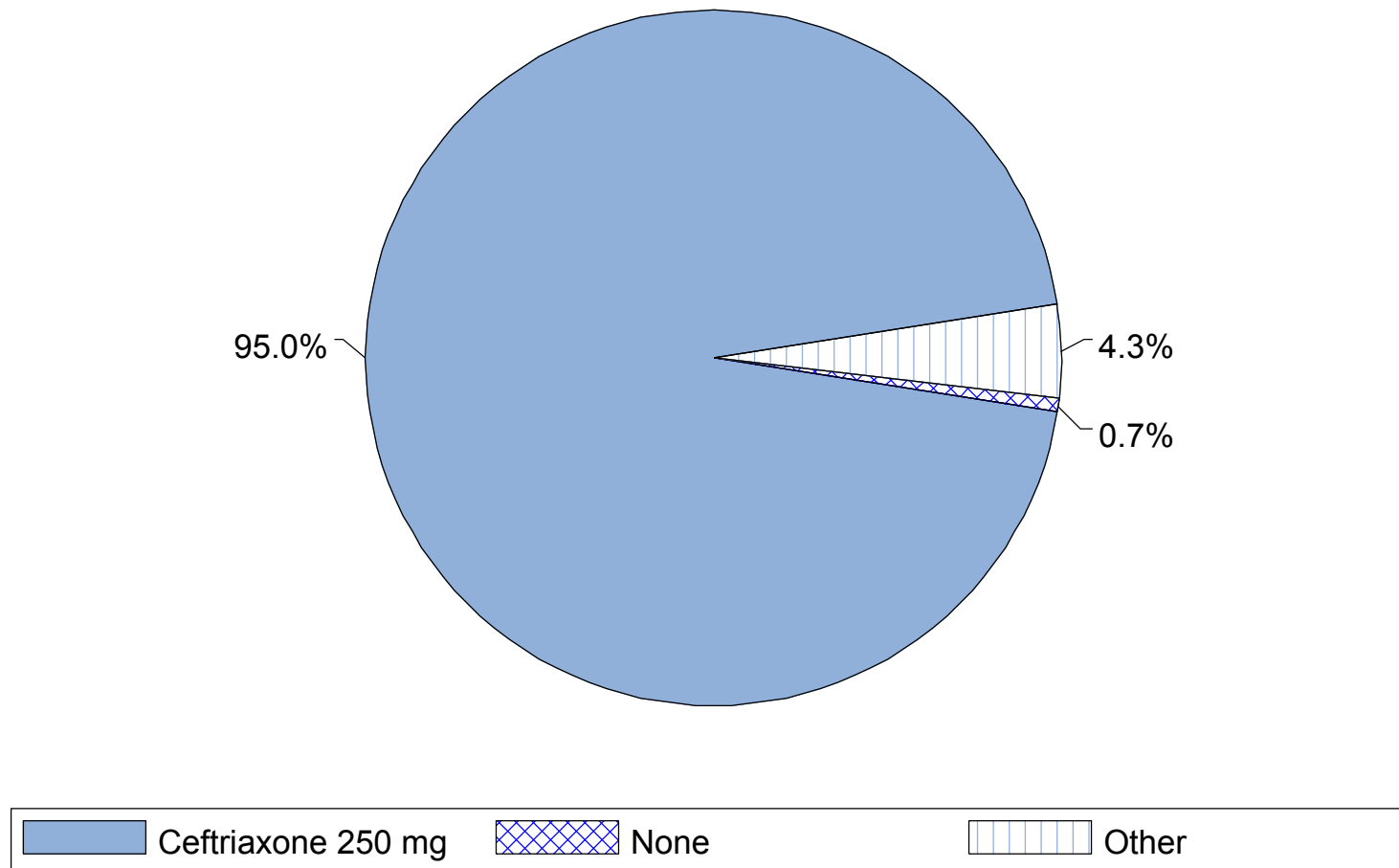
Atlanta, Georgia

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



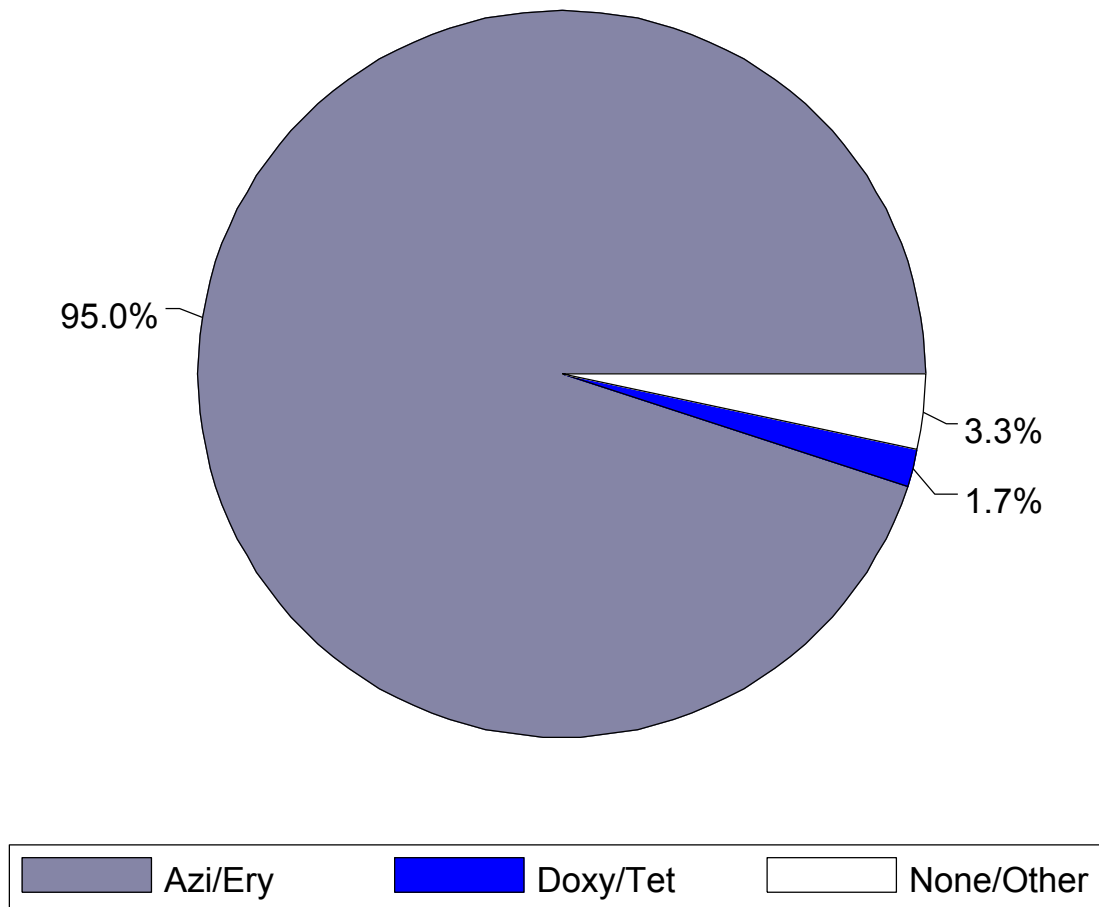
Atlanta, Georgia (N=300)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



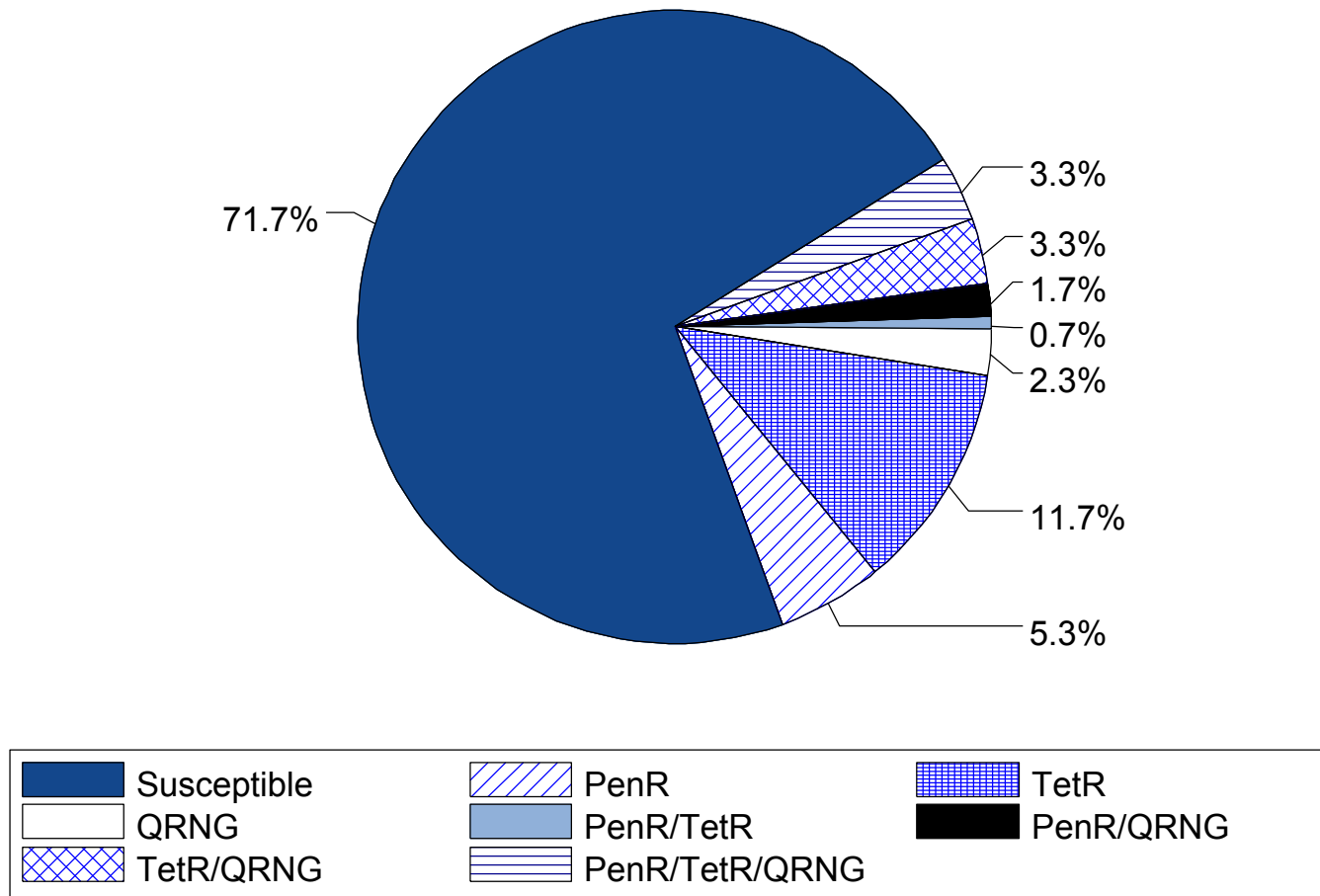
Atlanta, Georgia (N=300)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



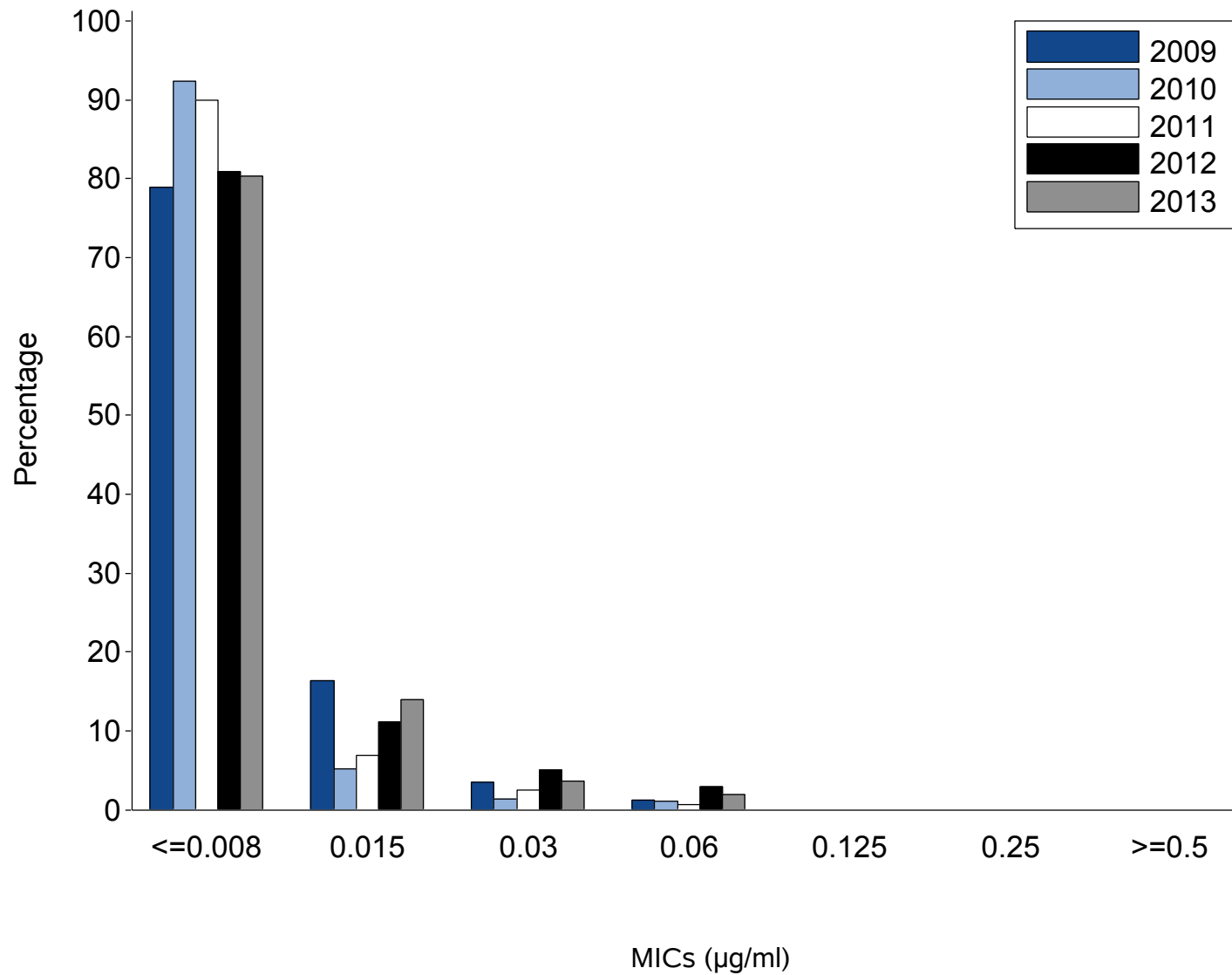
Atlanta, Georgia (N=300)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



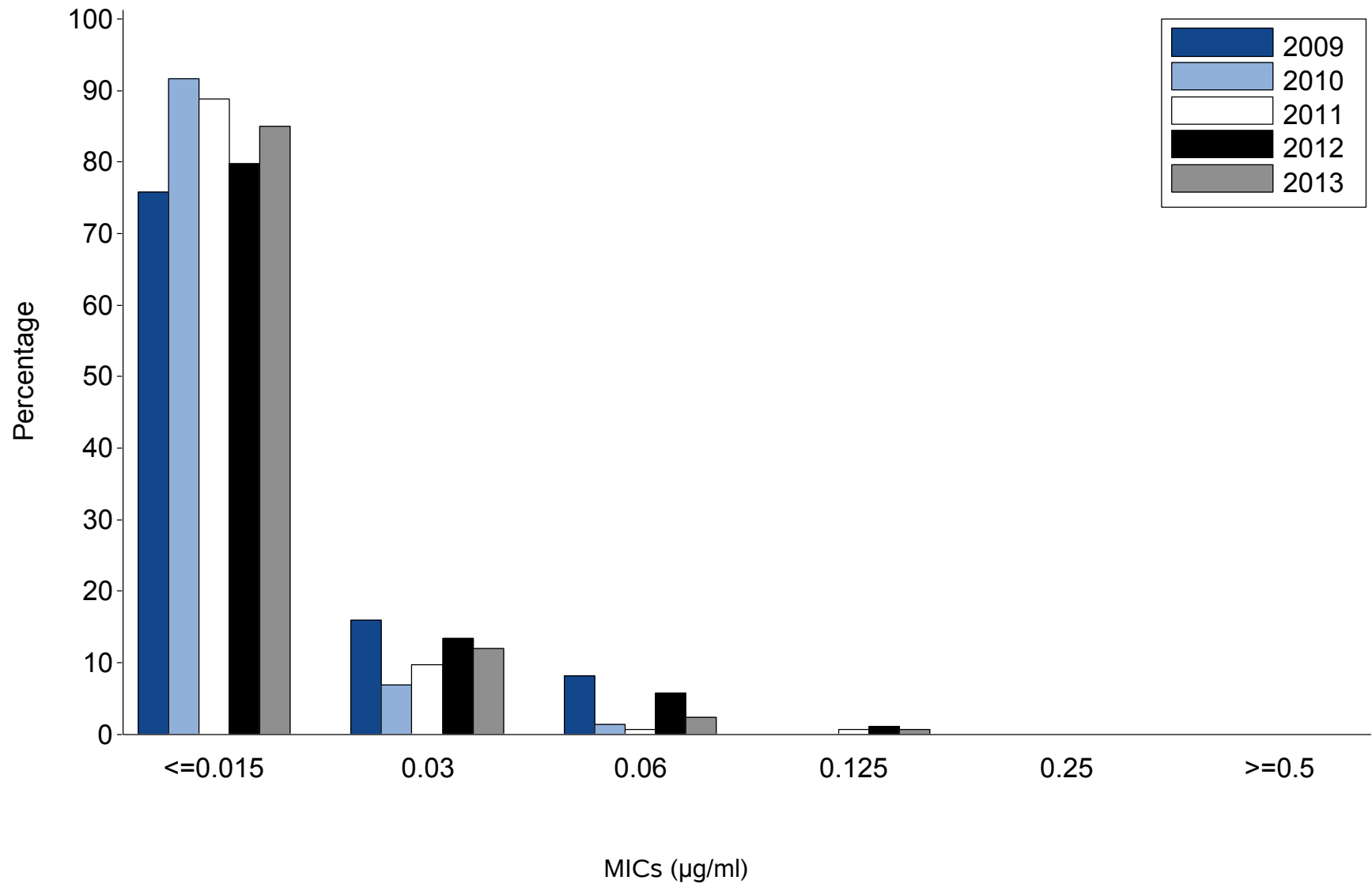
Atlanta, Georgia

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



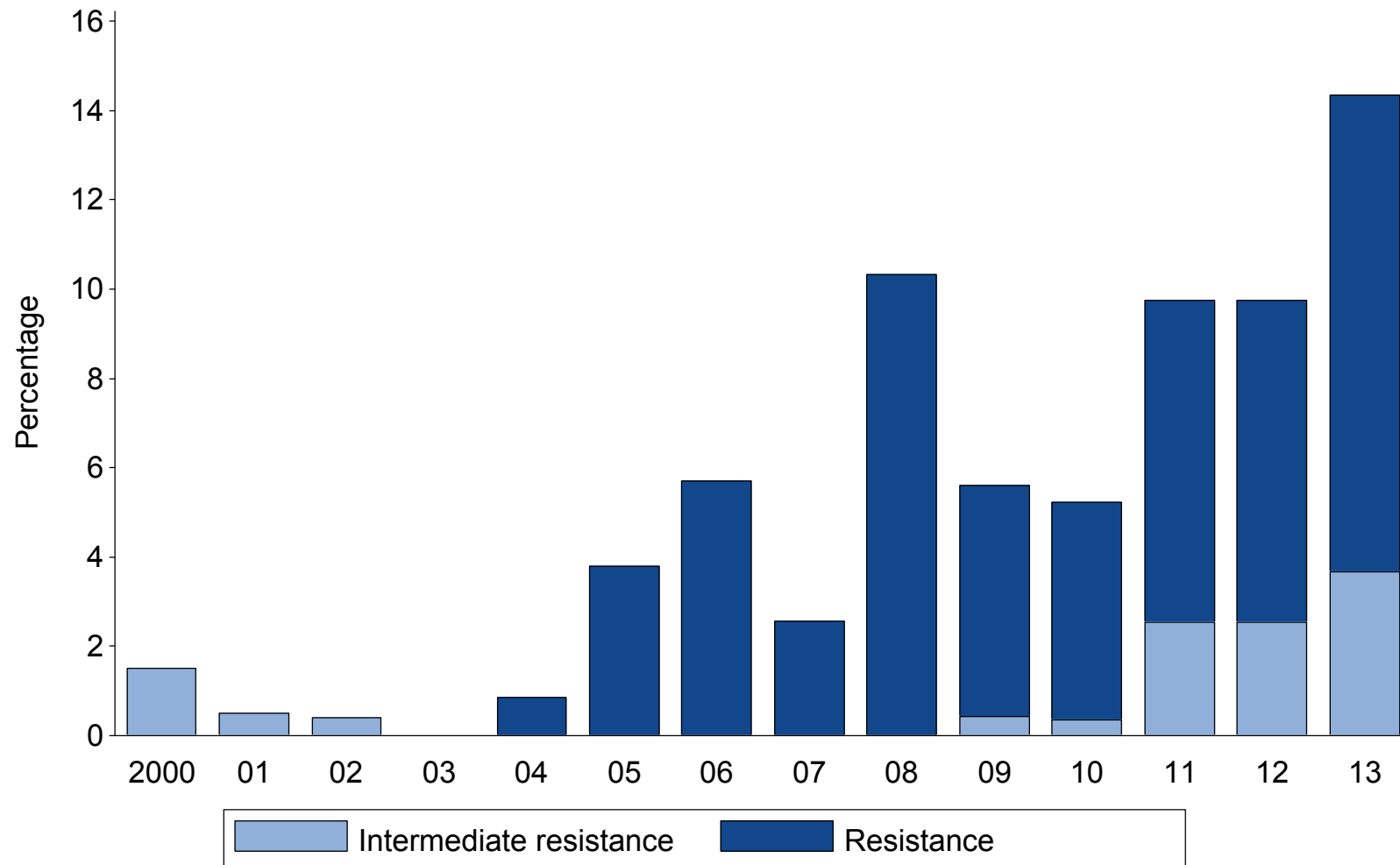
Atlanta, Georgia

Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



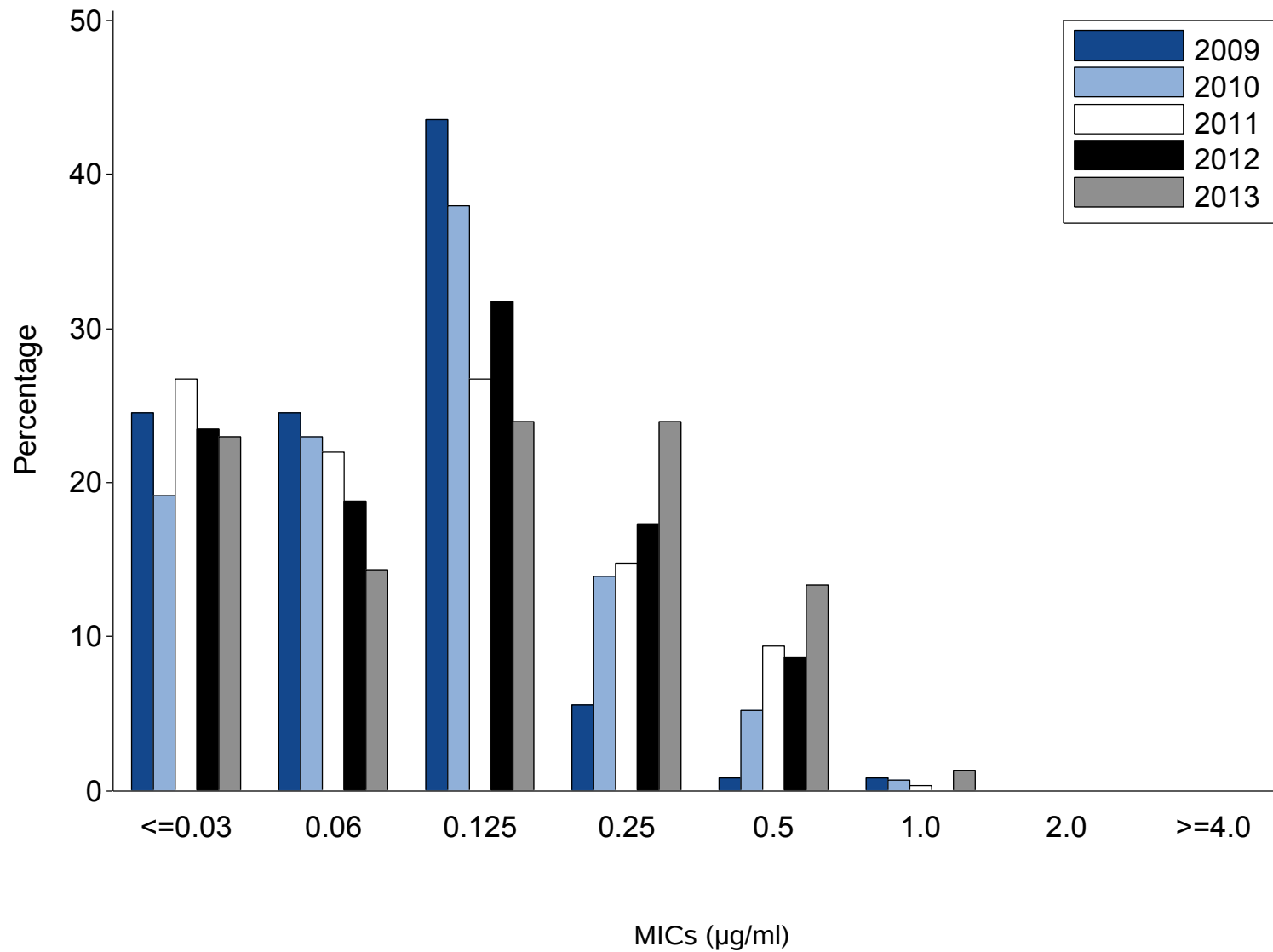
Atlanta, Georgia

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



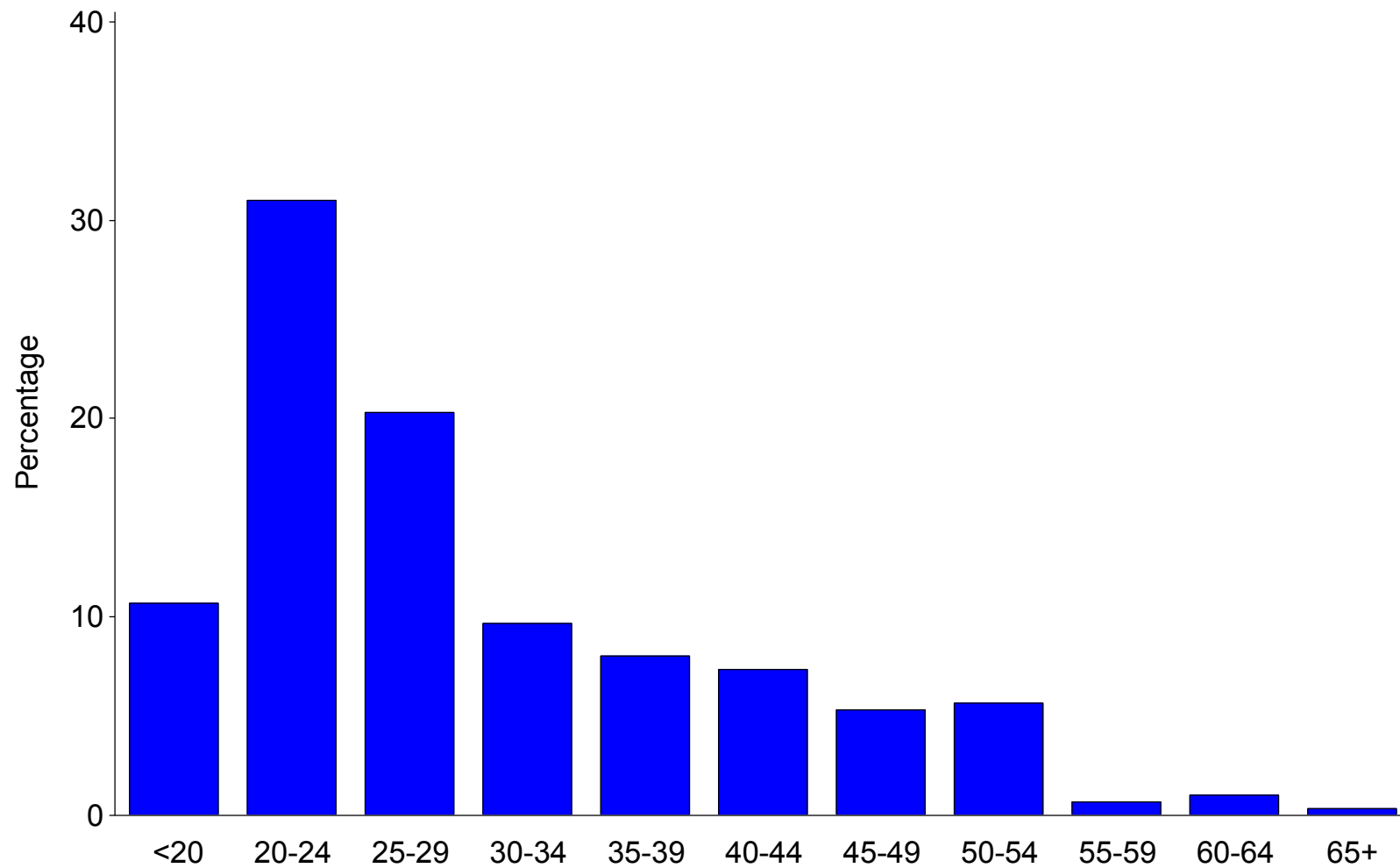
Atlanta, Georgia

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



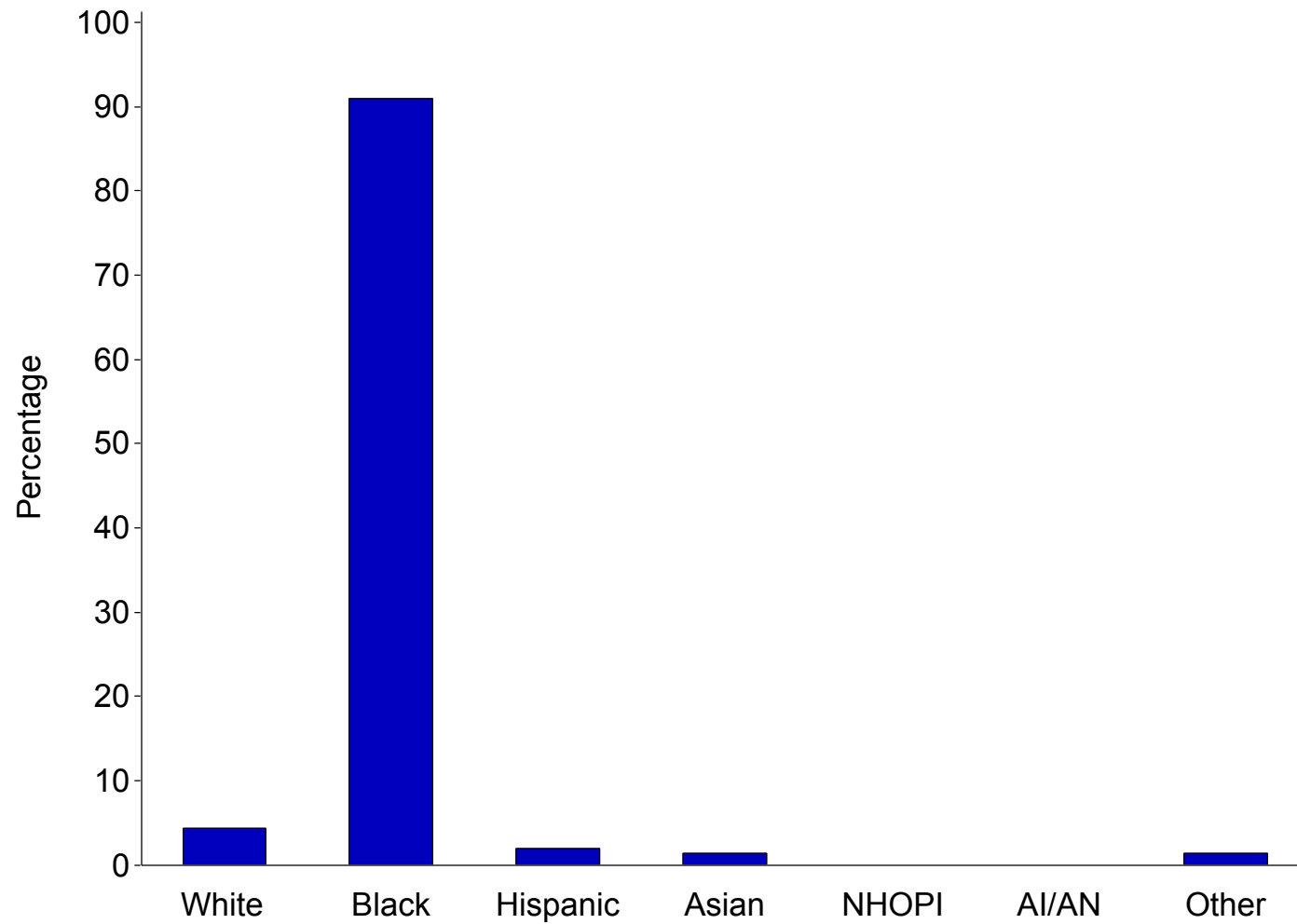
Baltimore, Maryland (N=300)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



Baltimore, Maryland (N=300)

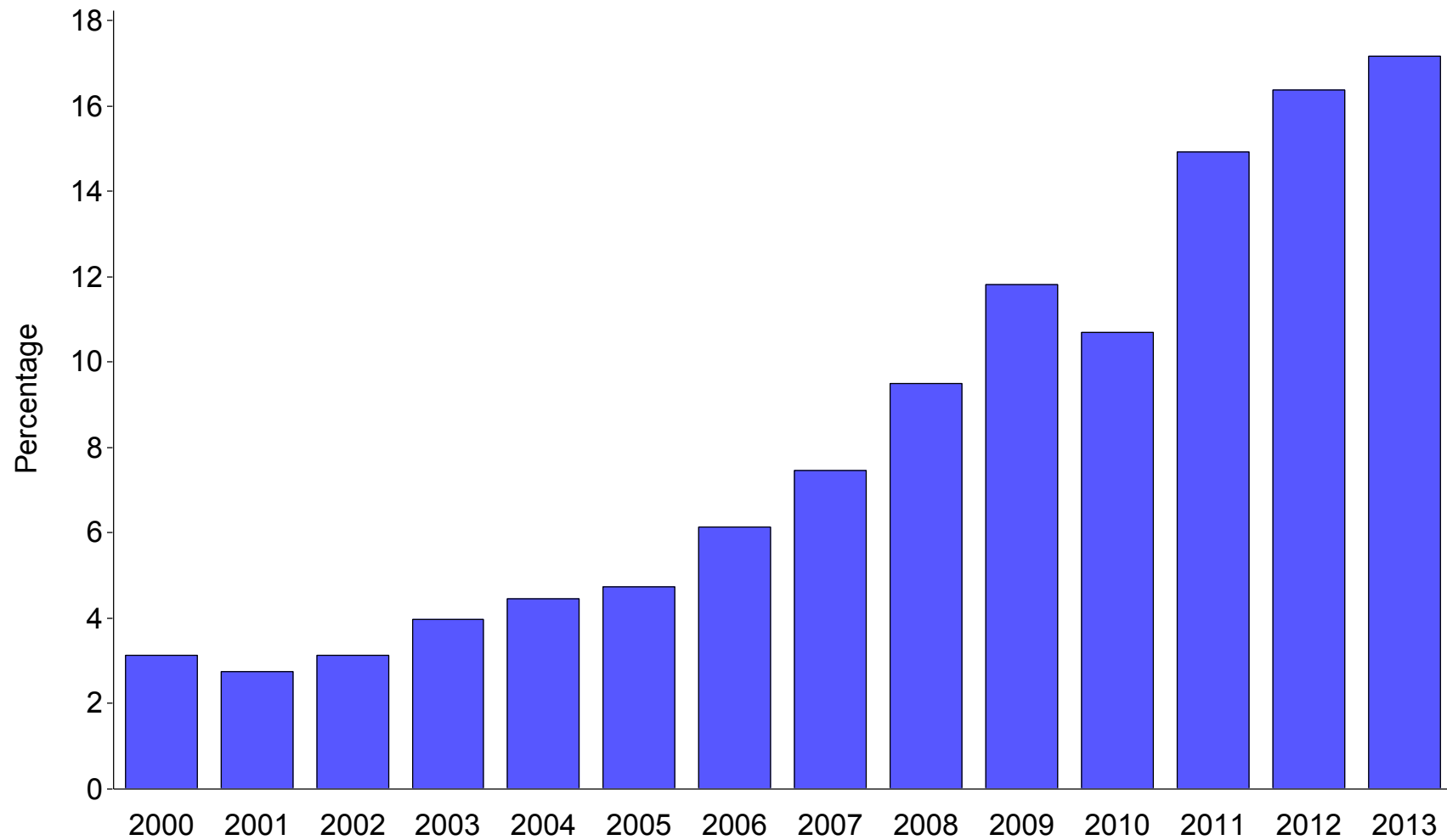
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

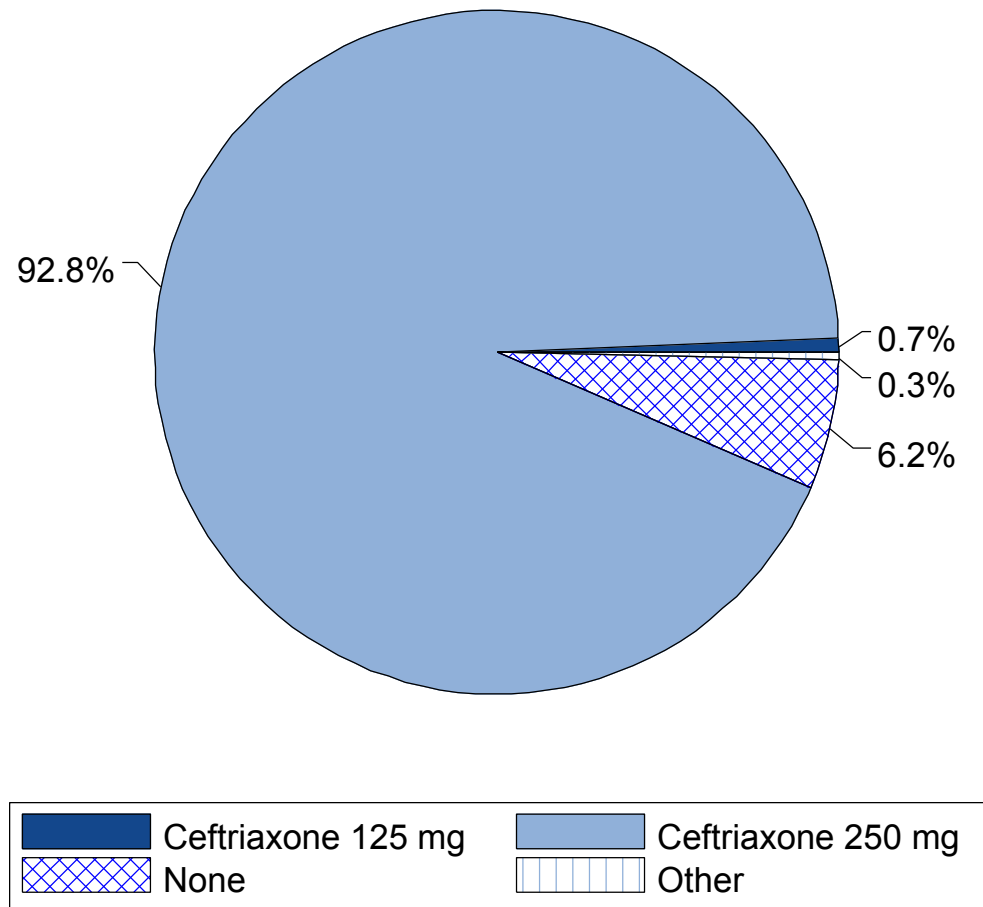
Baltimore, Maryland

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



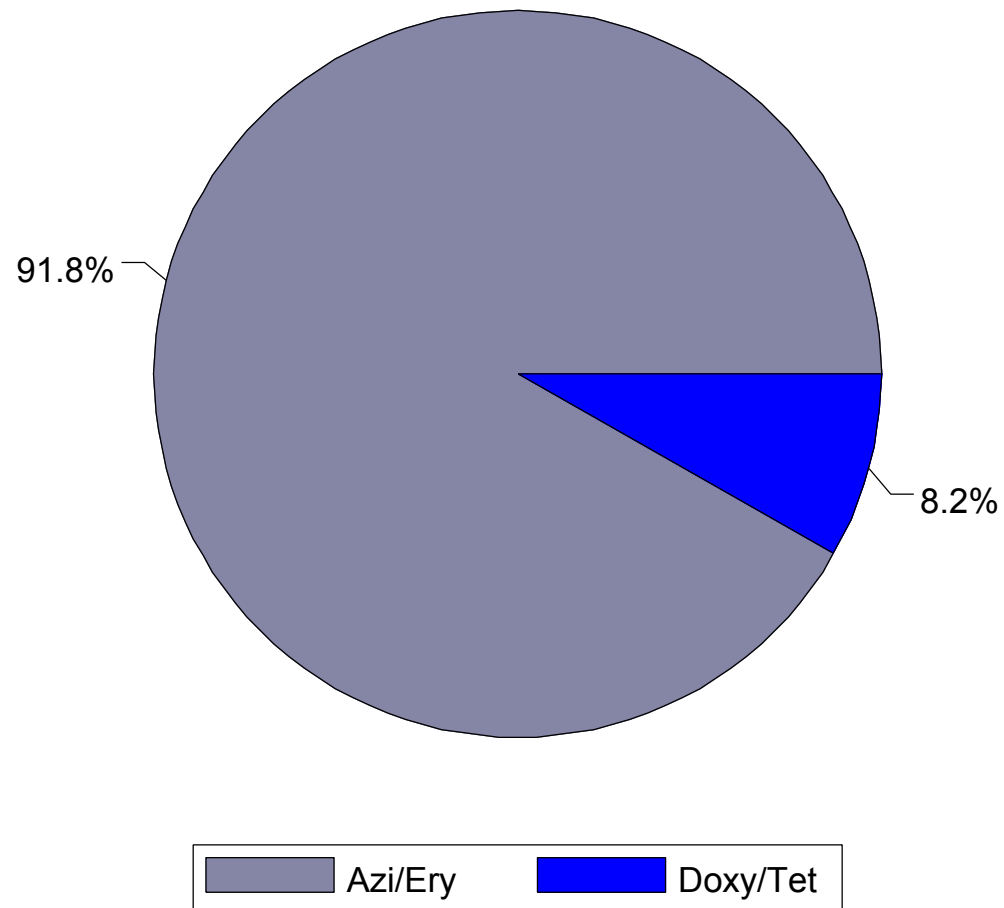
Baltimore, Maryland (N=300)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



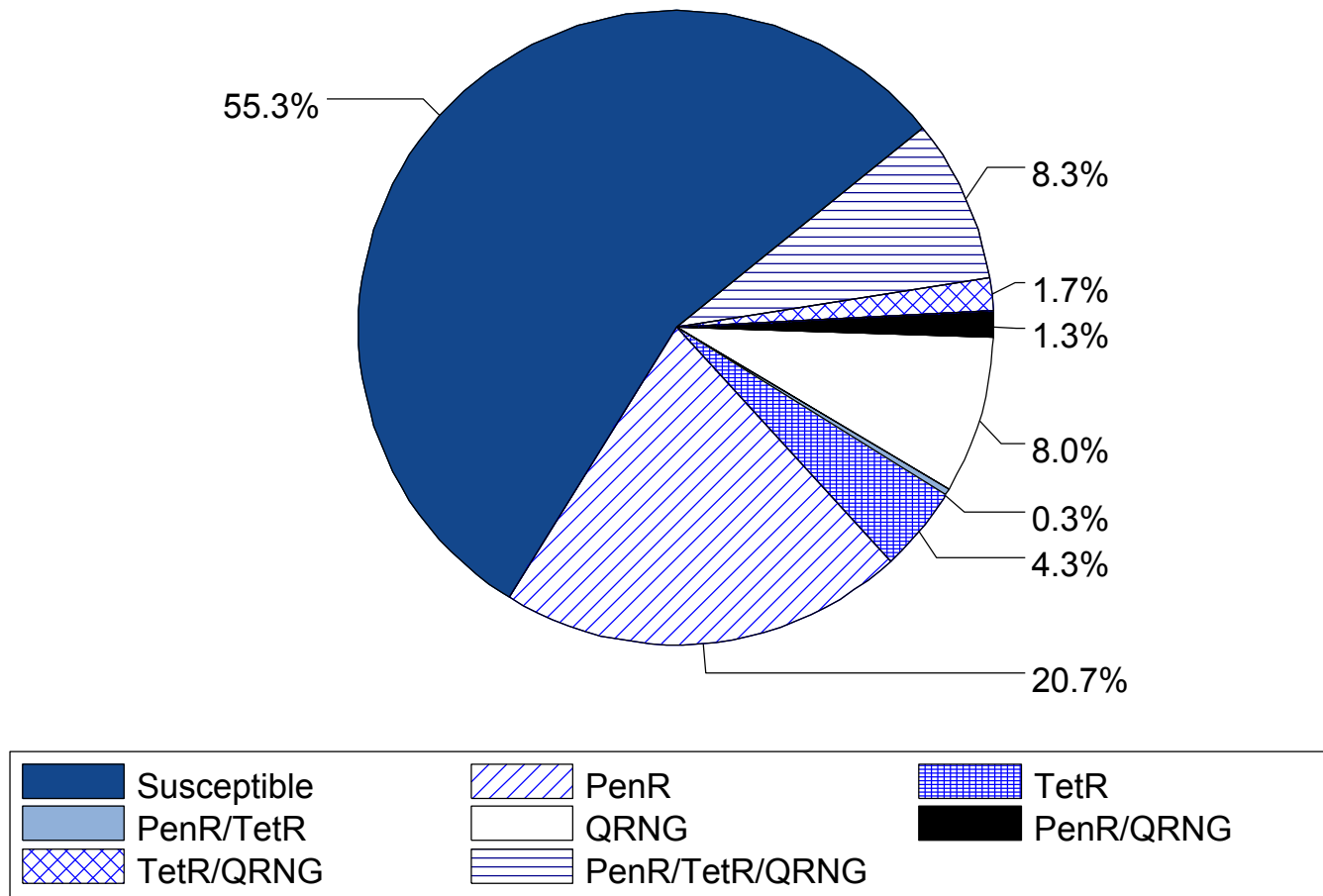
Baltimore, Maryland (N=300)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



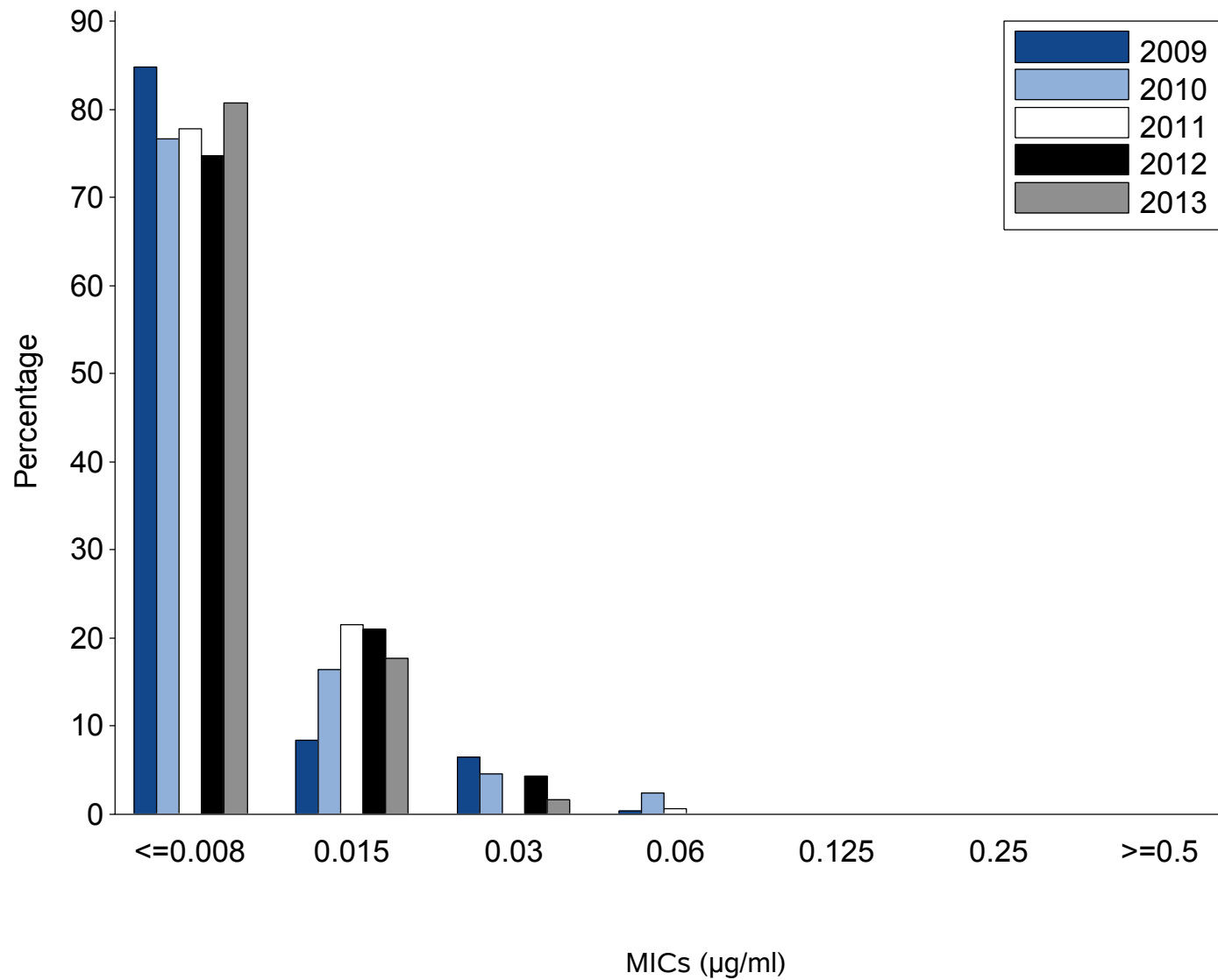
Baltimore, Maryland (N=300)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



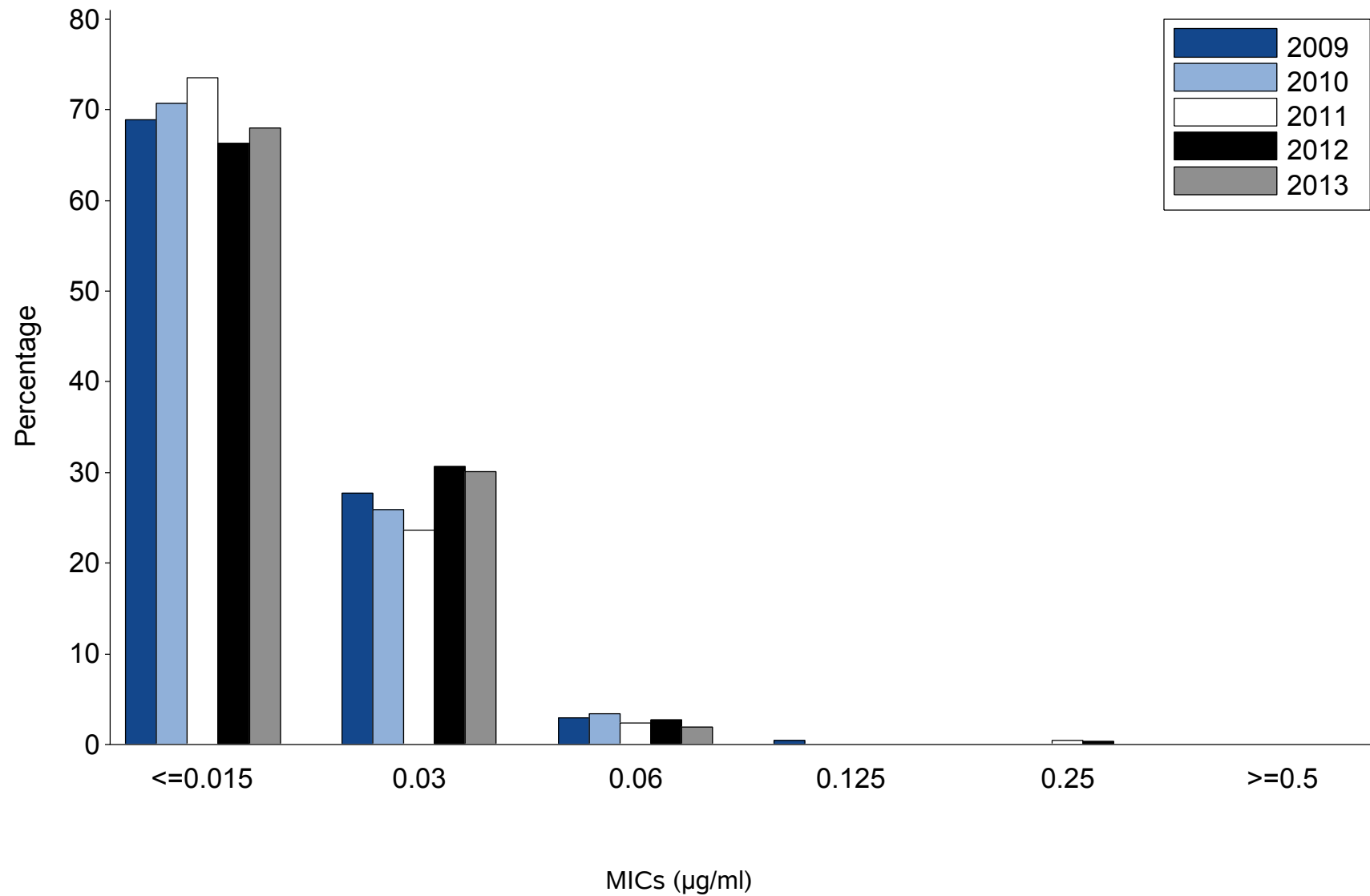
Baltimore, Maryland

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



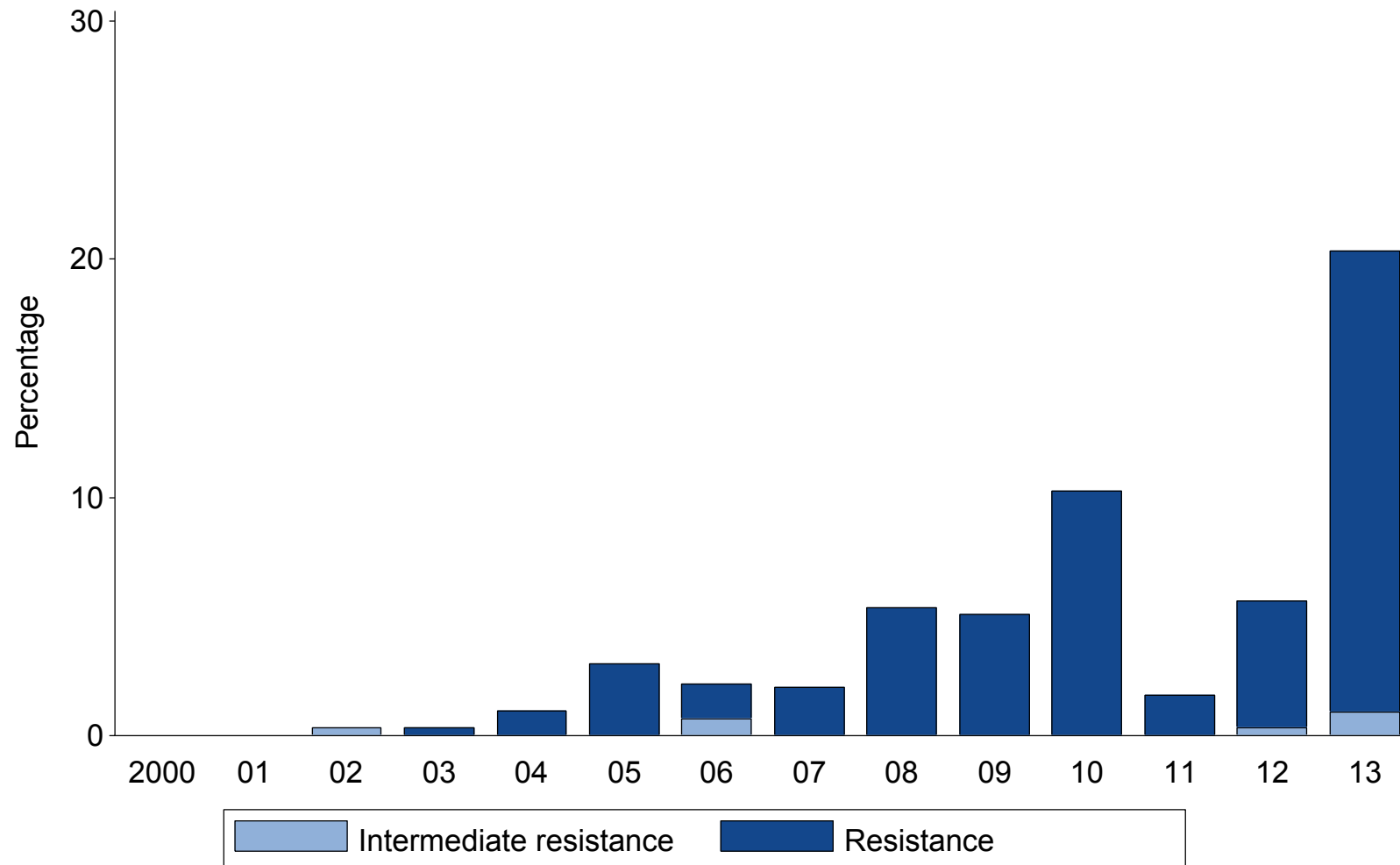
Birmingham, Alabama

Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



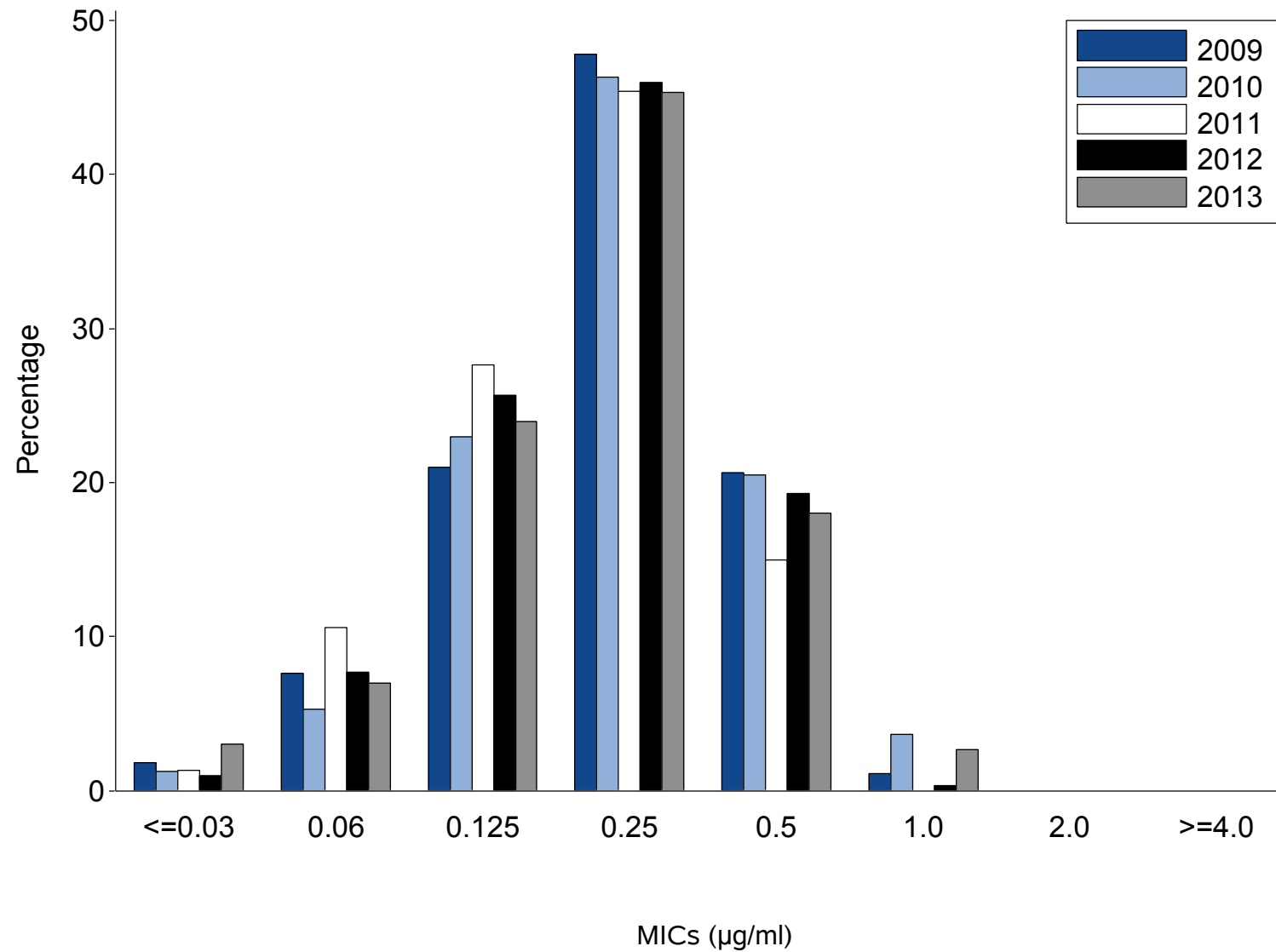
Baltimore, Maryland

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



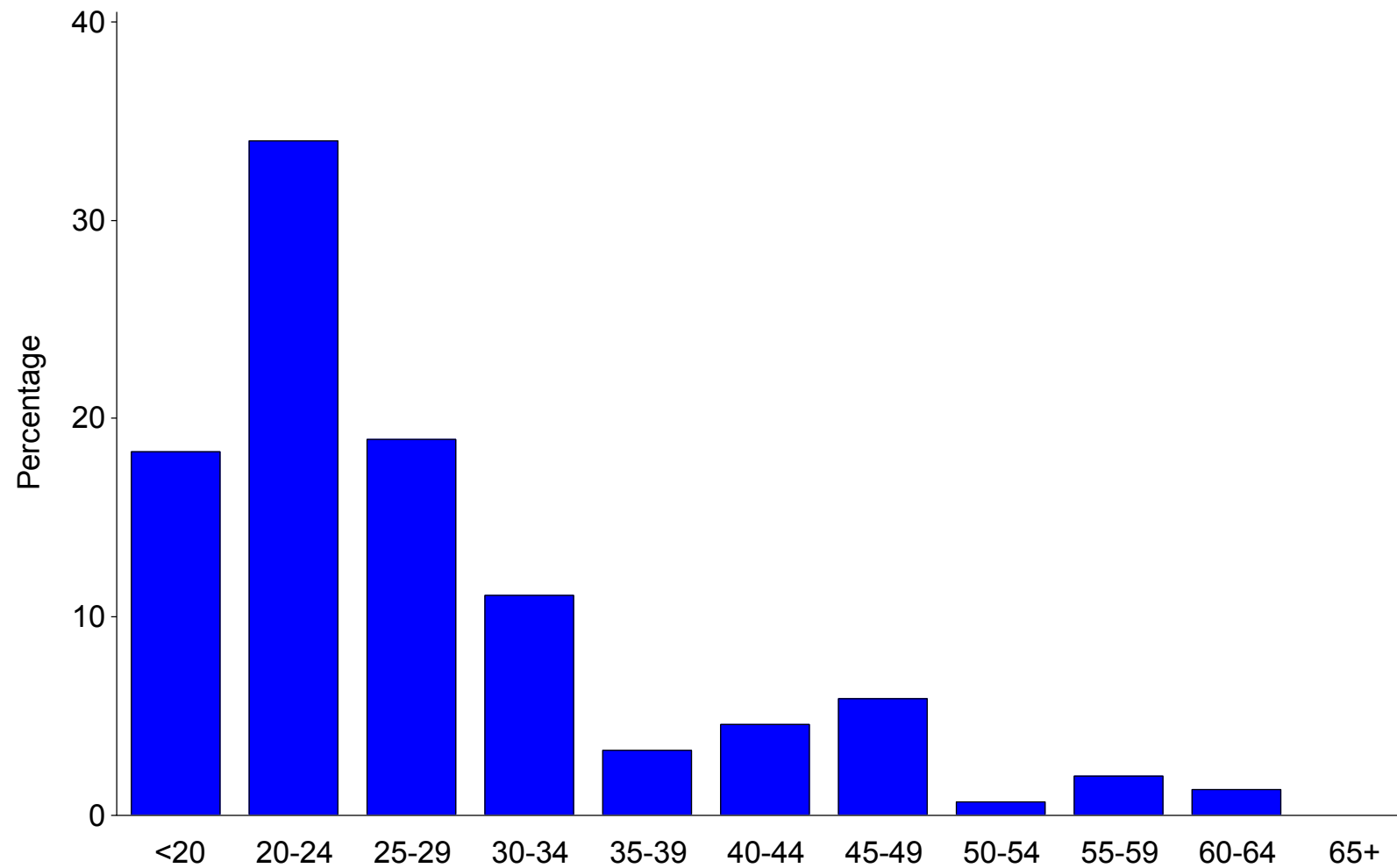
Baltimore, Maryland

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



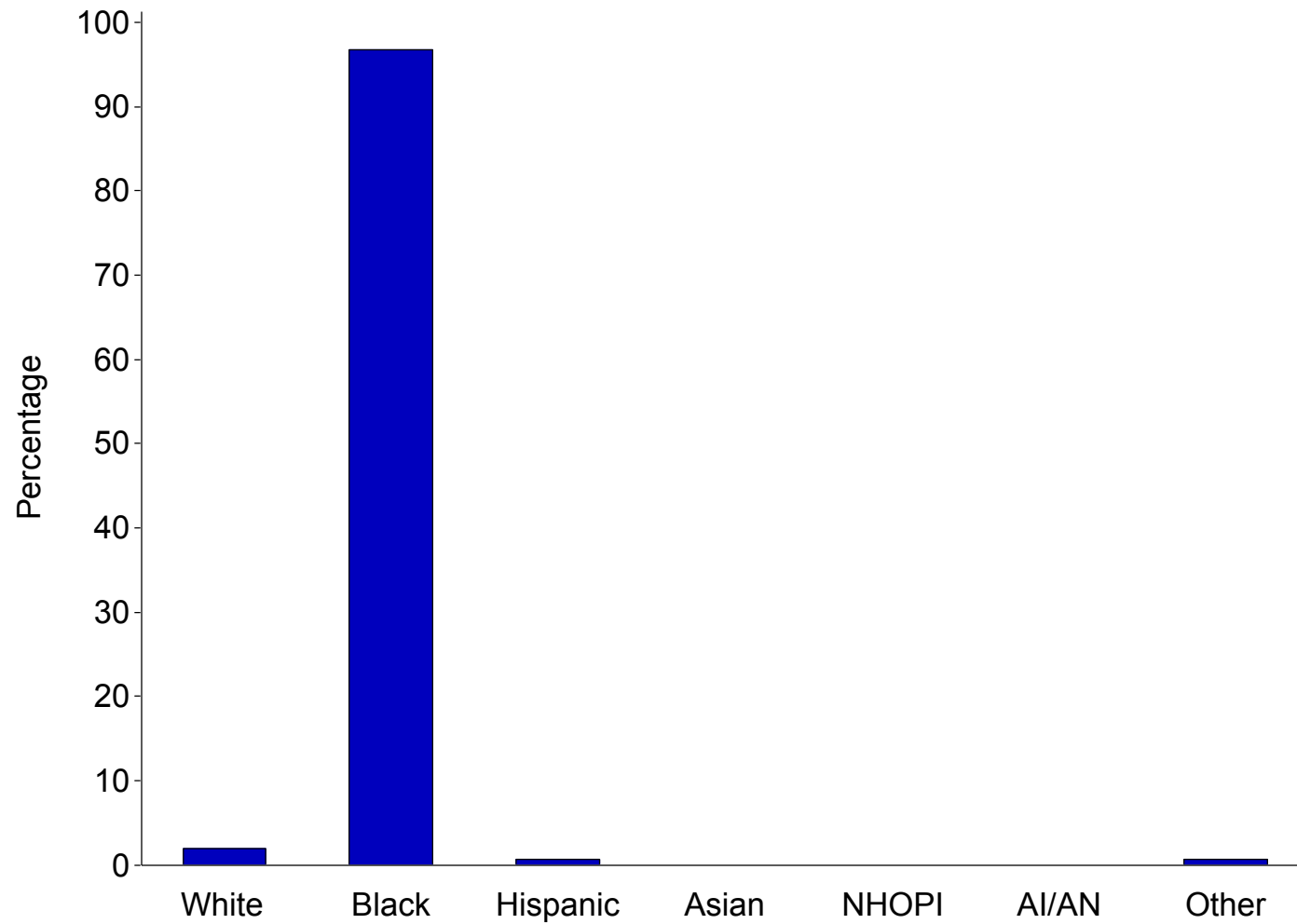
Birmingham, Alabama (N=153)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



Birmingham, Alabama (N=153)

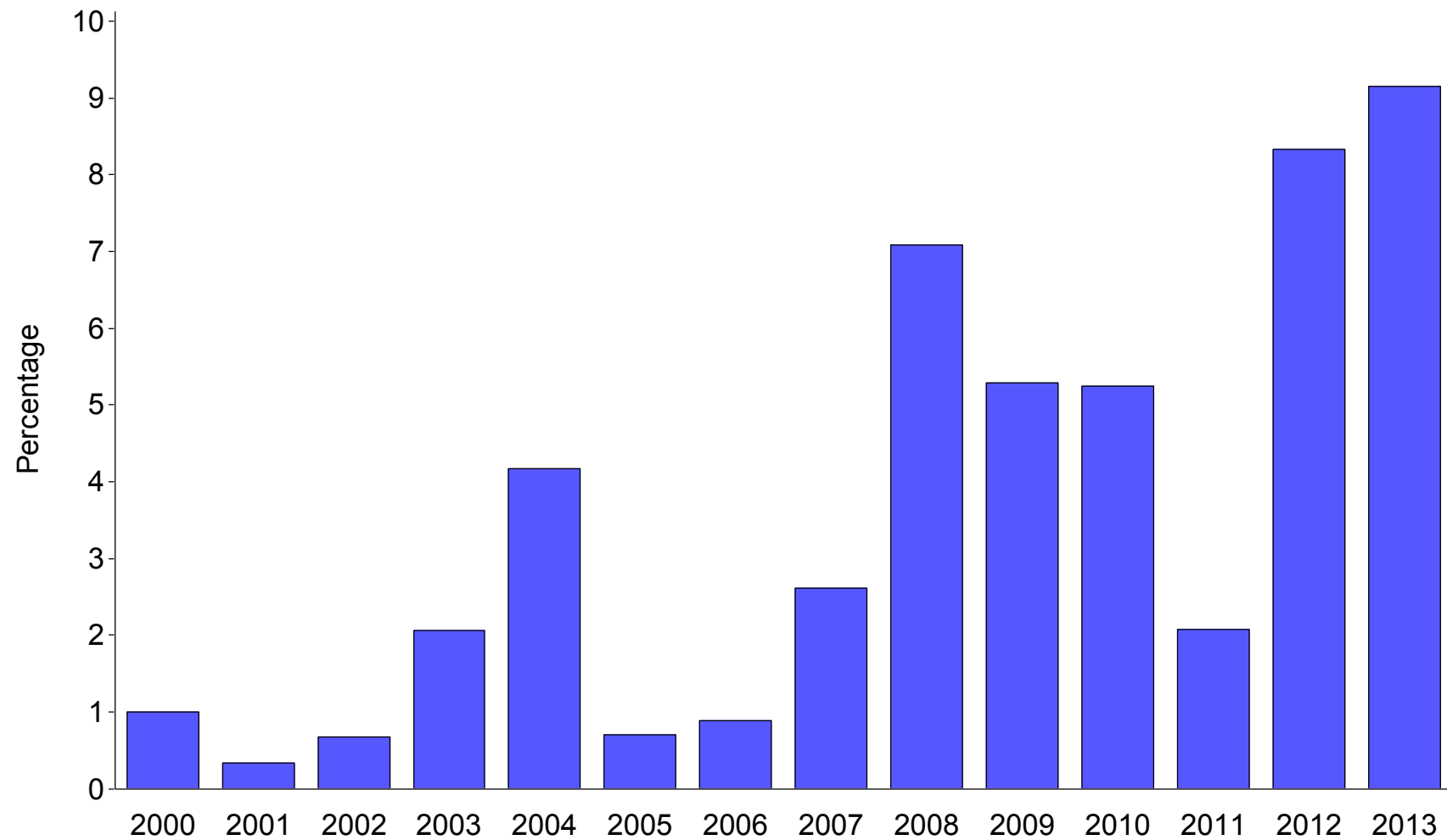
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

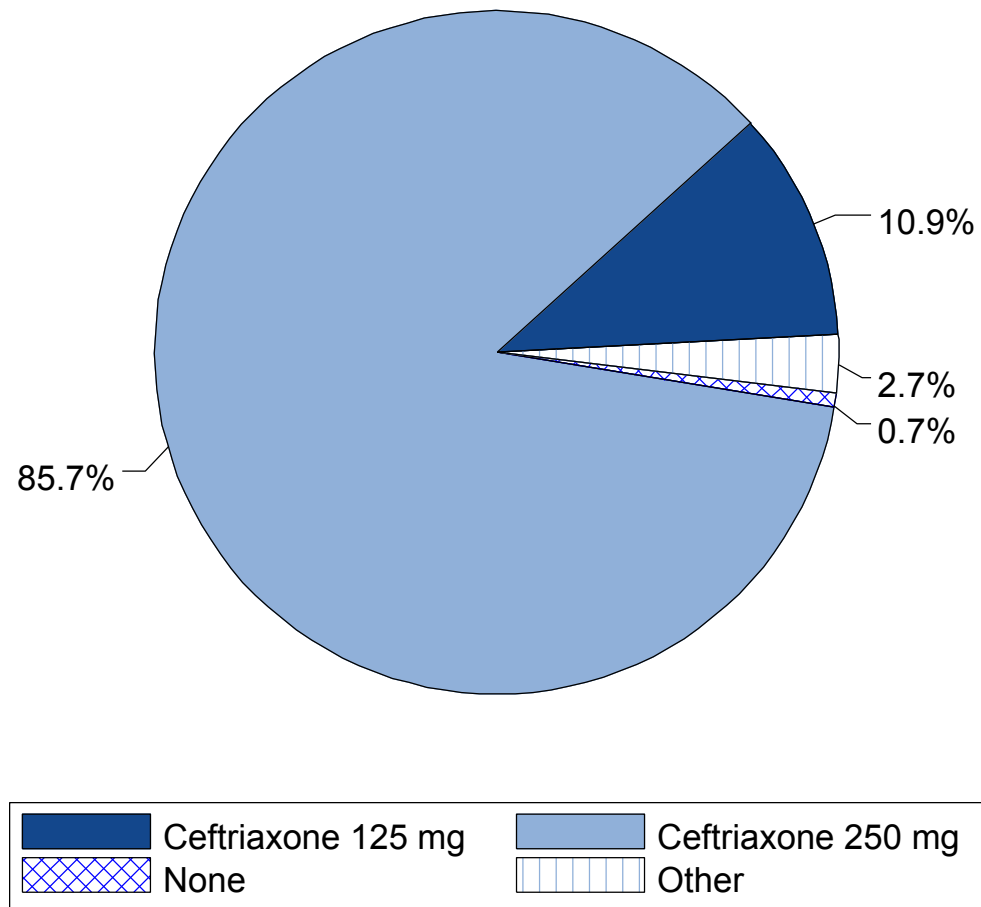
Birmingham, Alabama

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



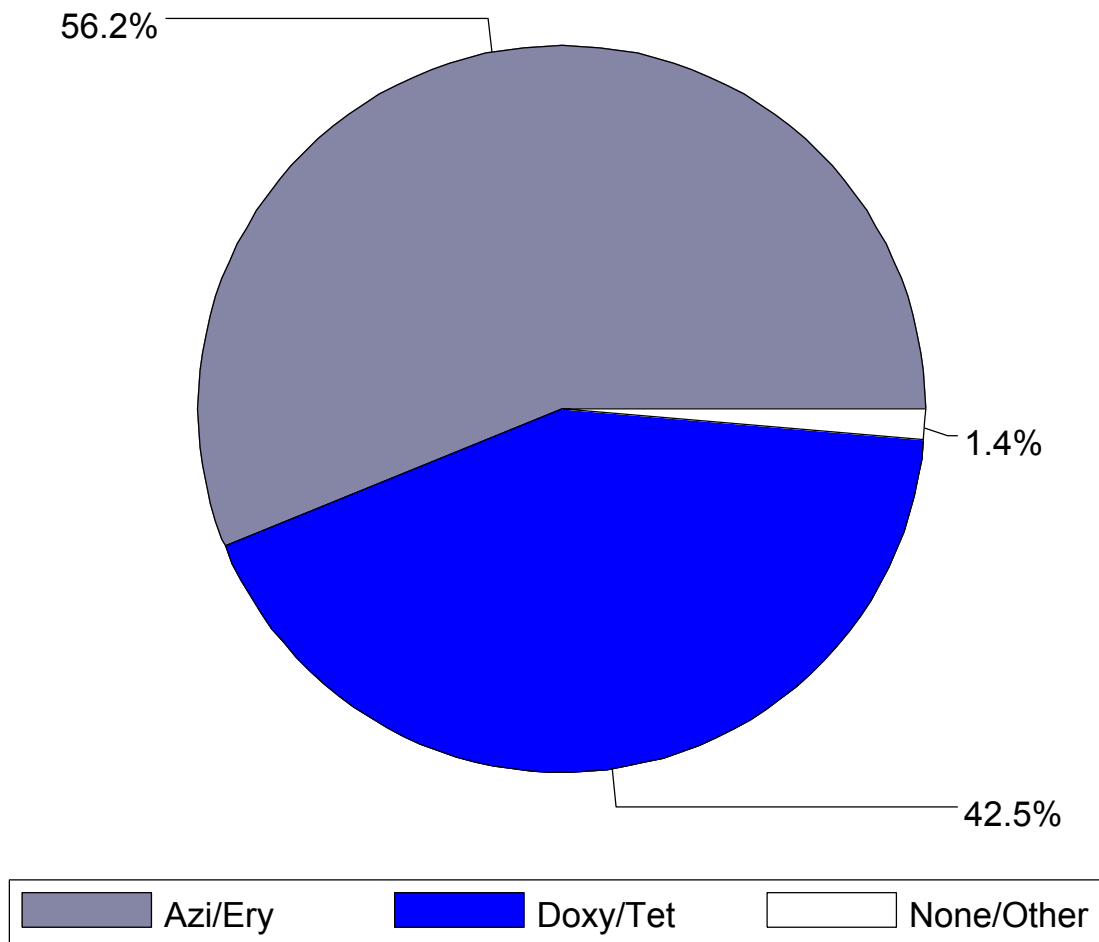
Birmingham, Alabama (N=153)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



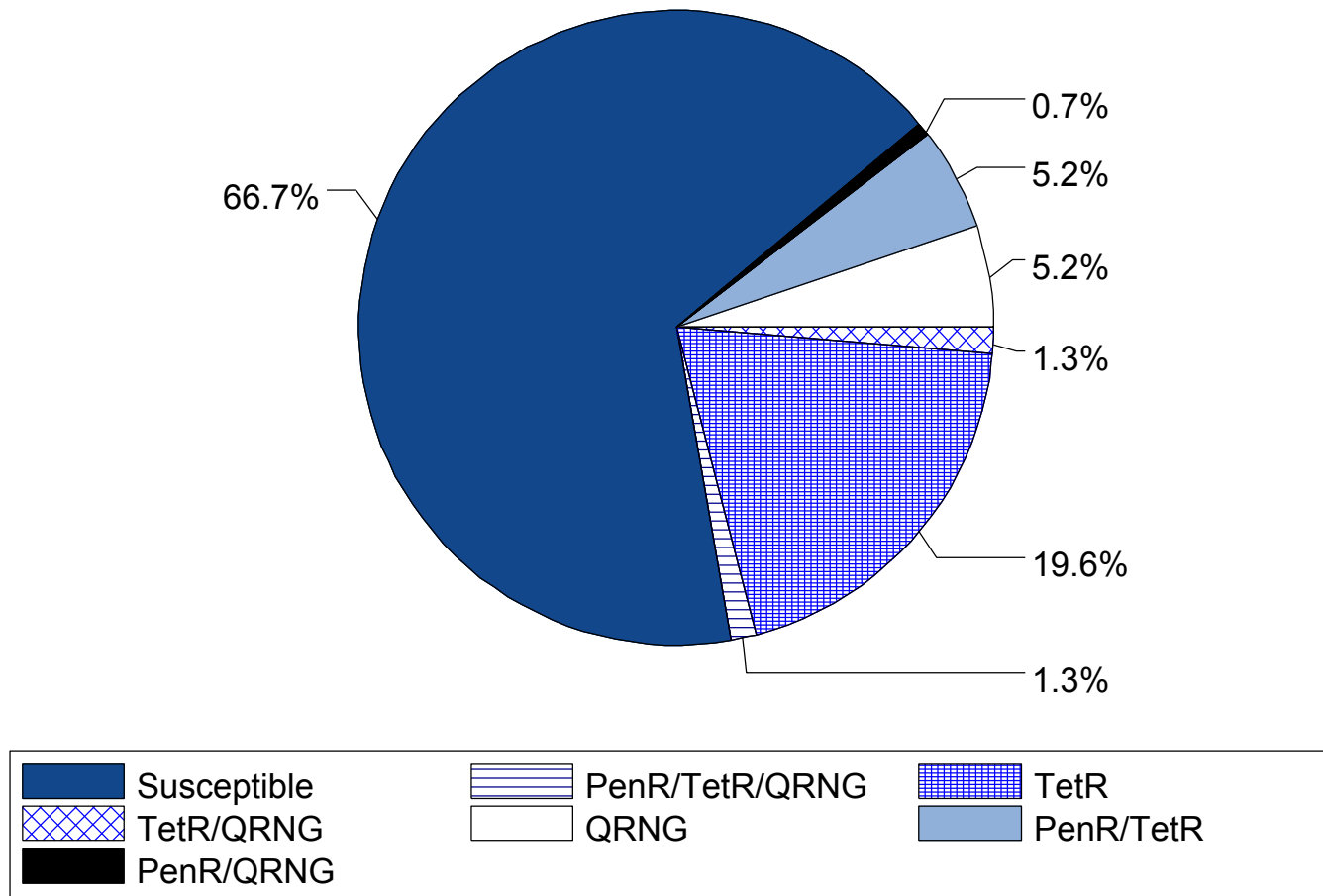
Birmingham, Alabama (N=153)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



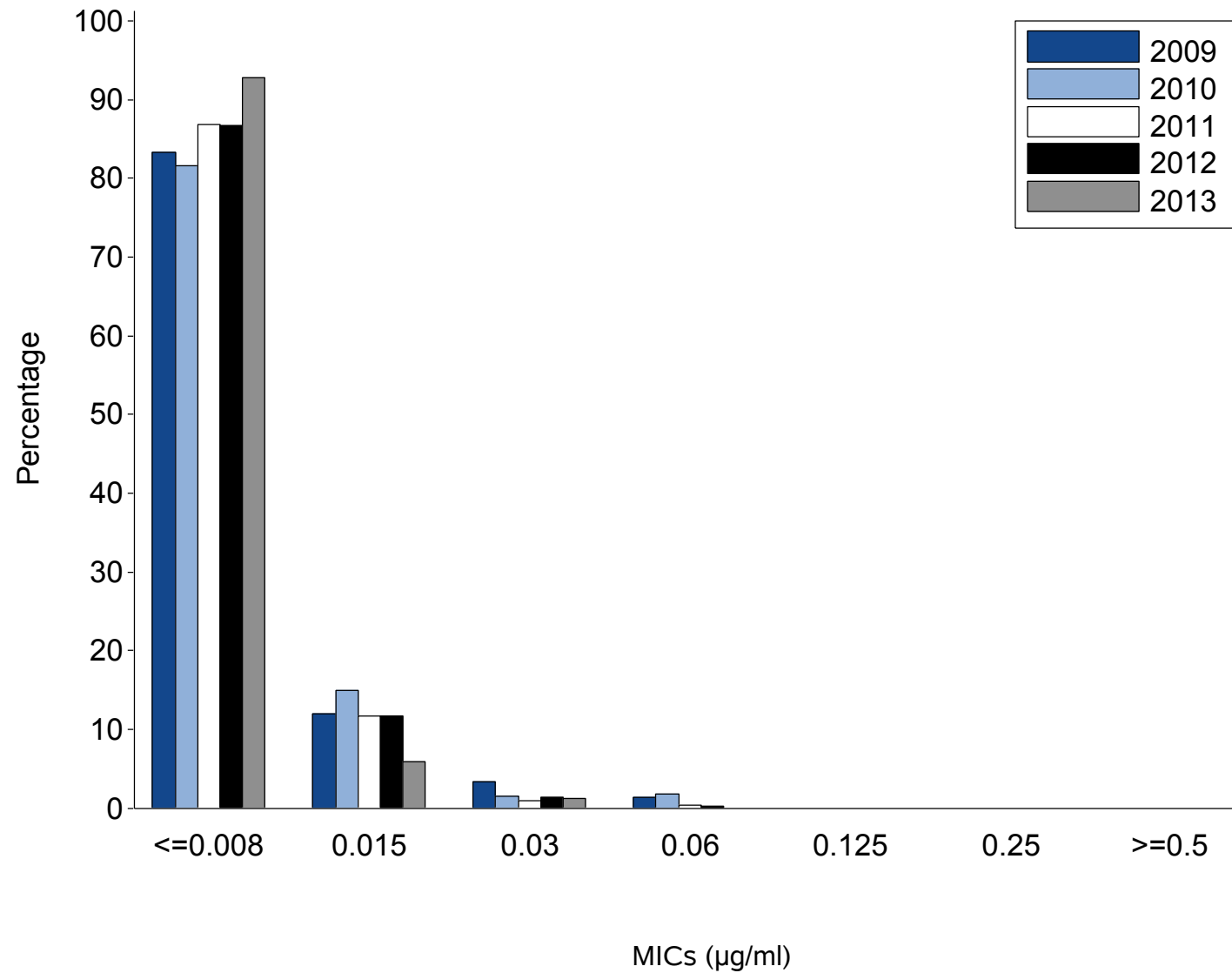
Birmingham, Alabama (N=153)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



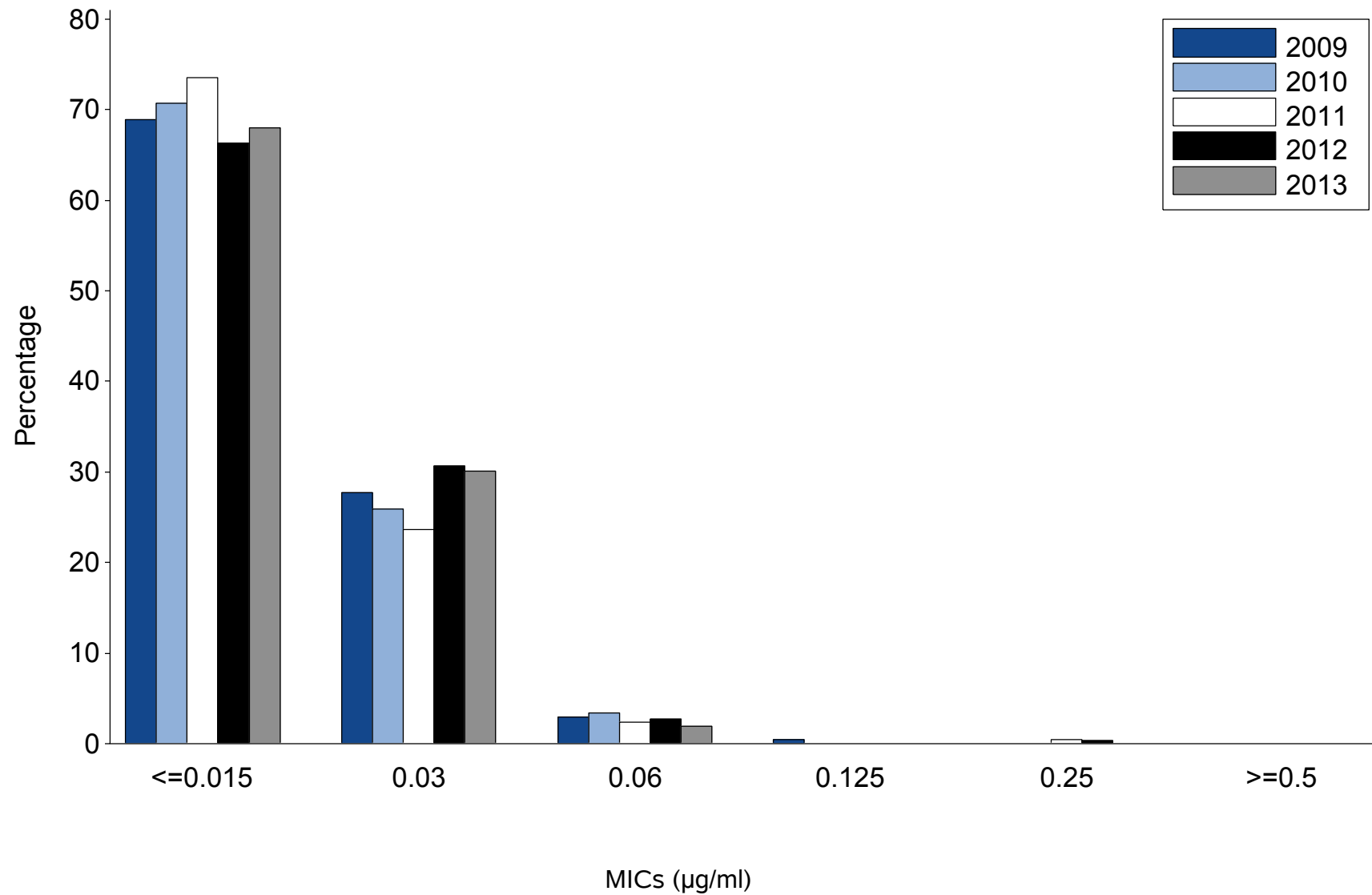
Birmingham, Alabama

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



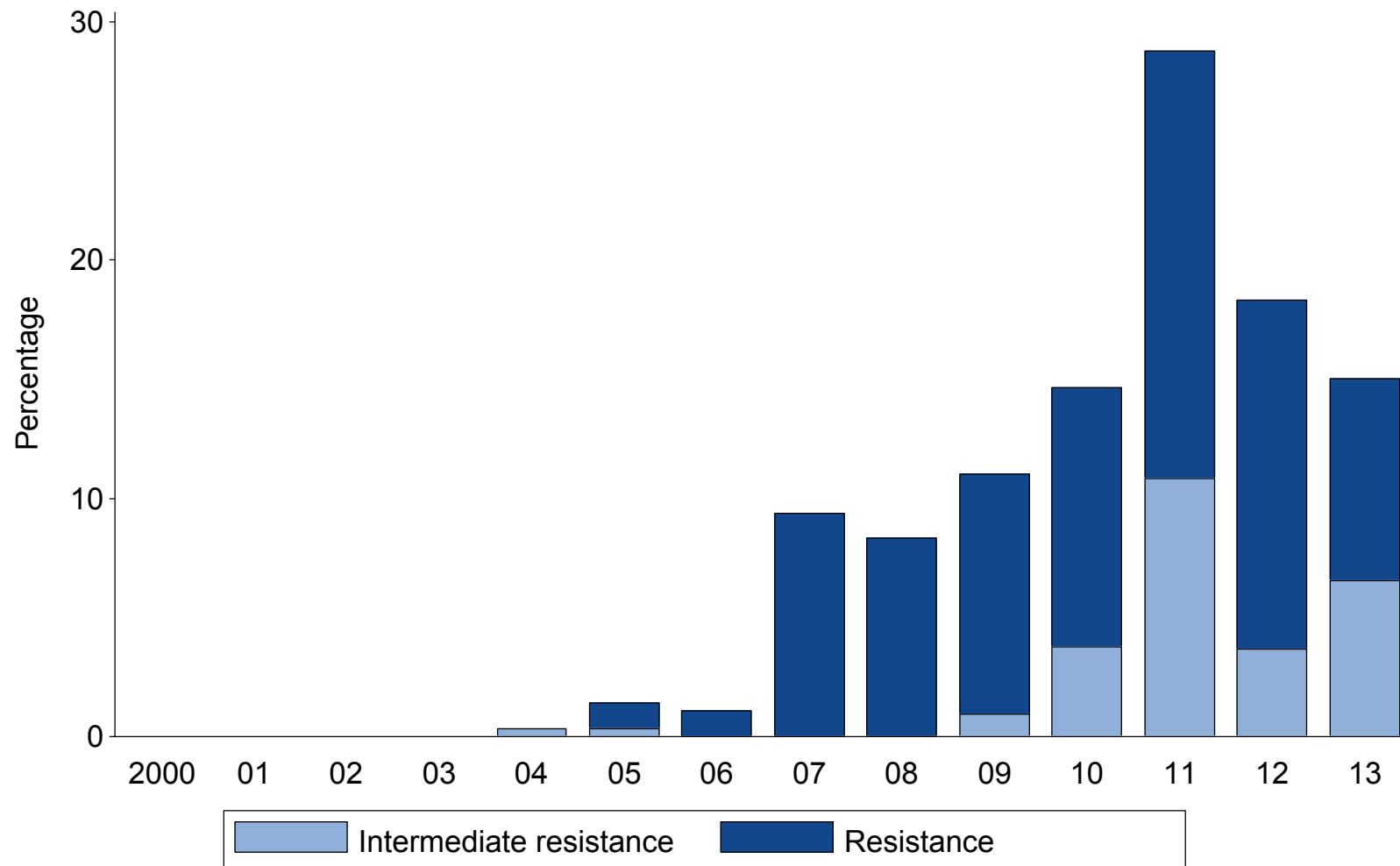
Birmingham, Alabama

Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



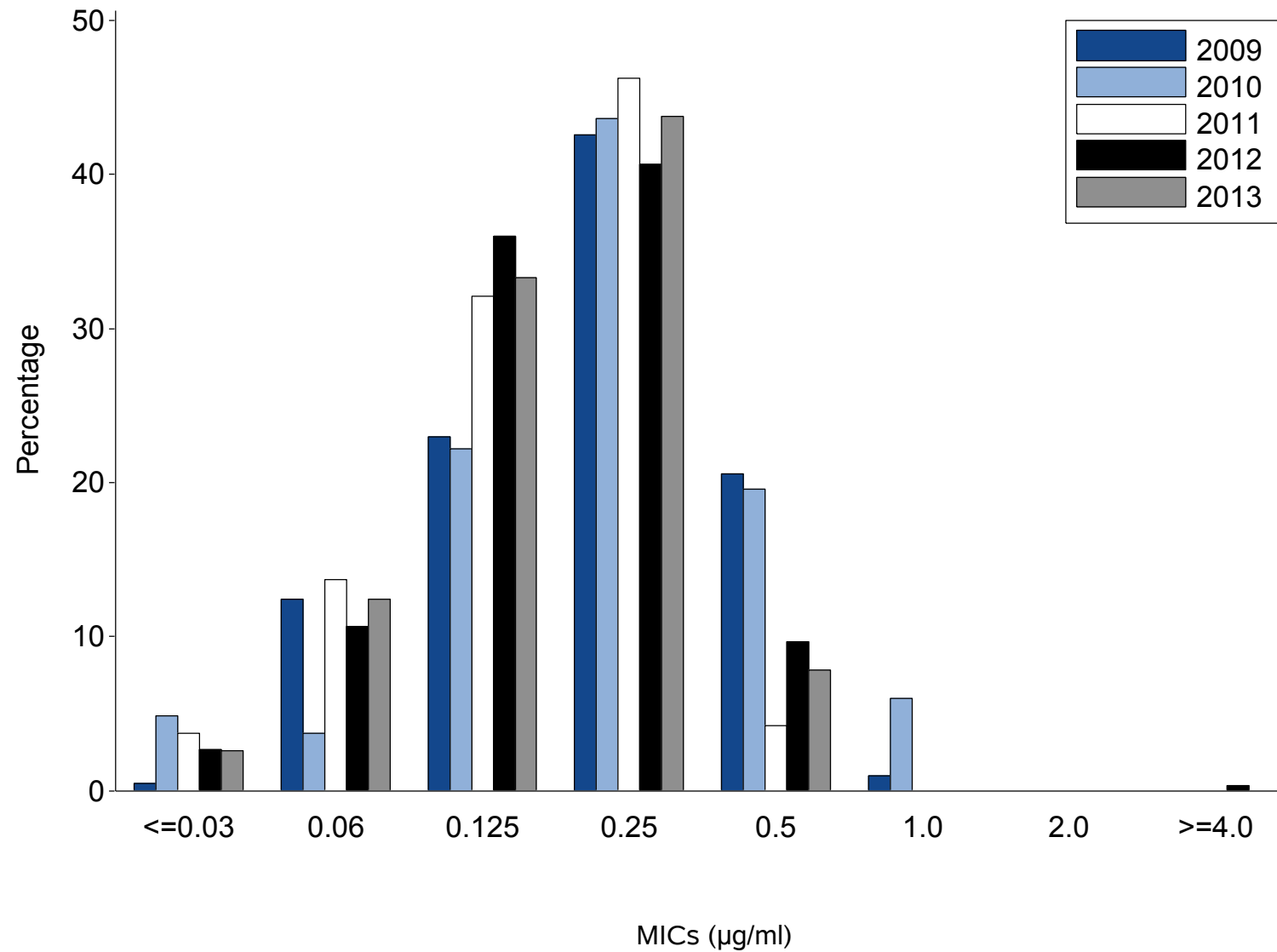
Birmingham, Alabama

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



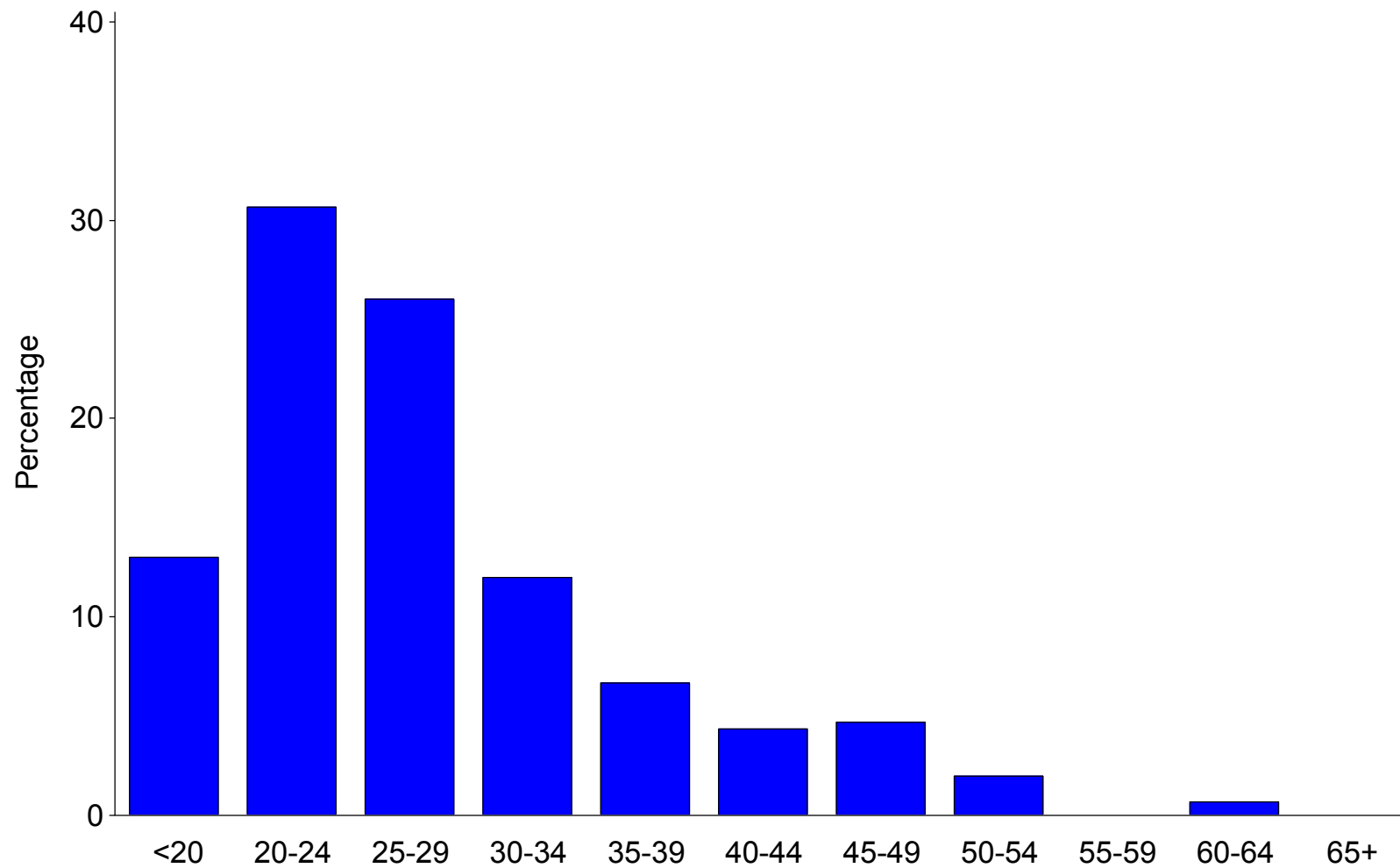
Birmingham, Alabama

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



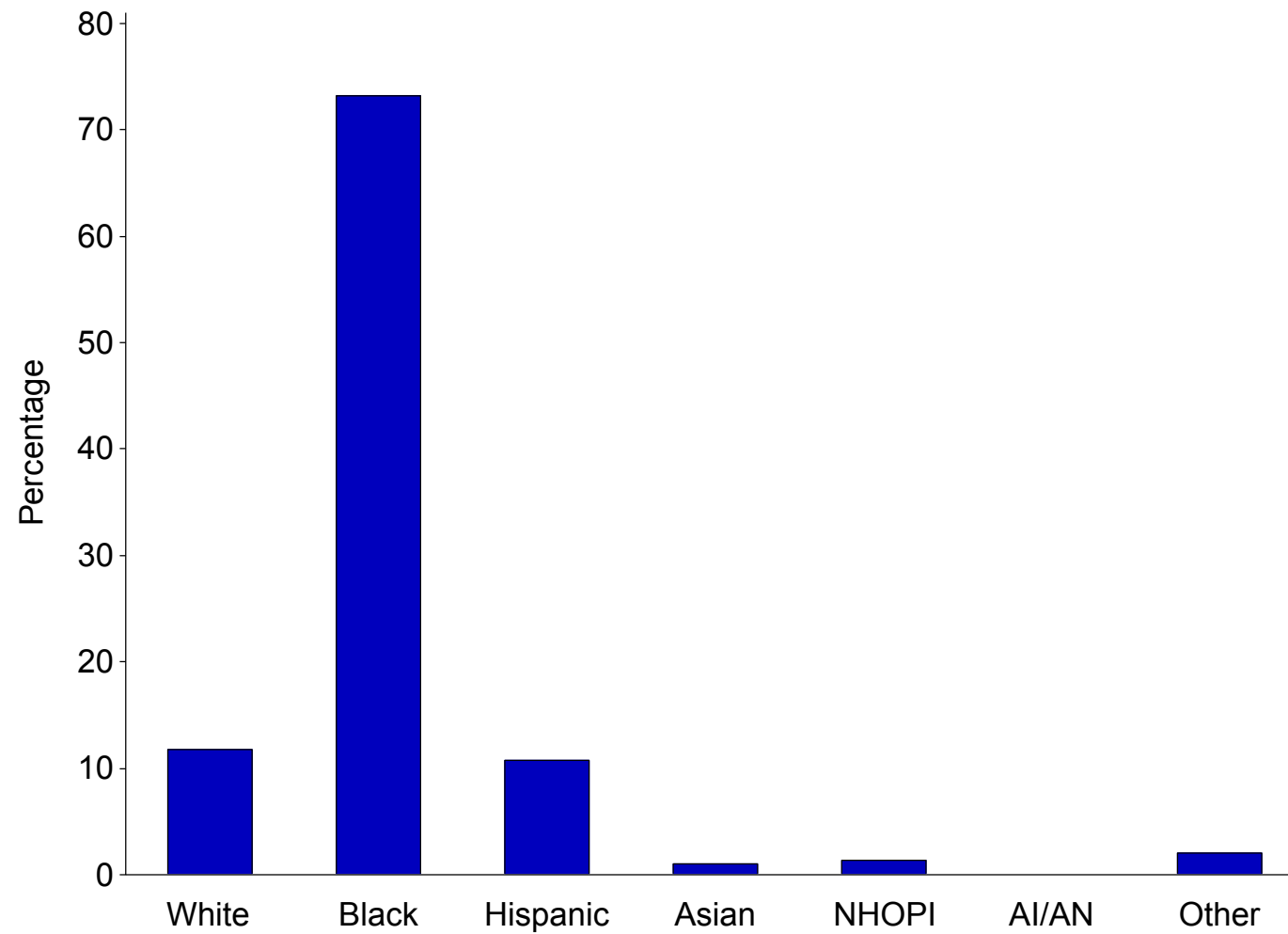
Chicago, Illinois (N=300)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



Chicago, Illinois (N=300)

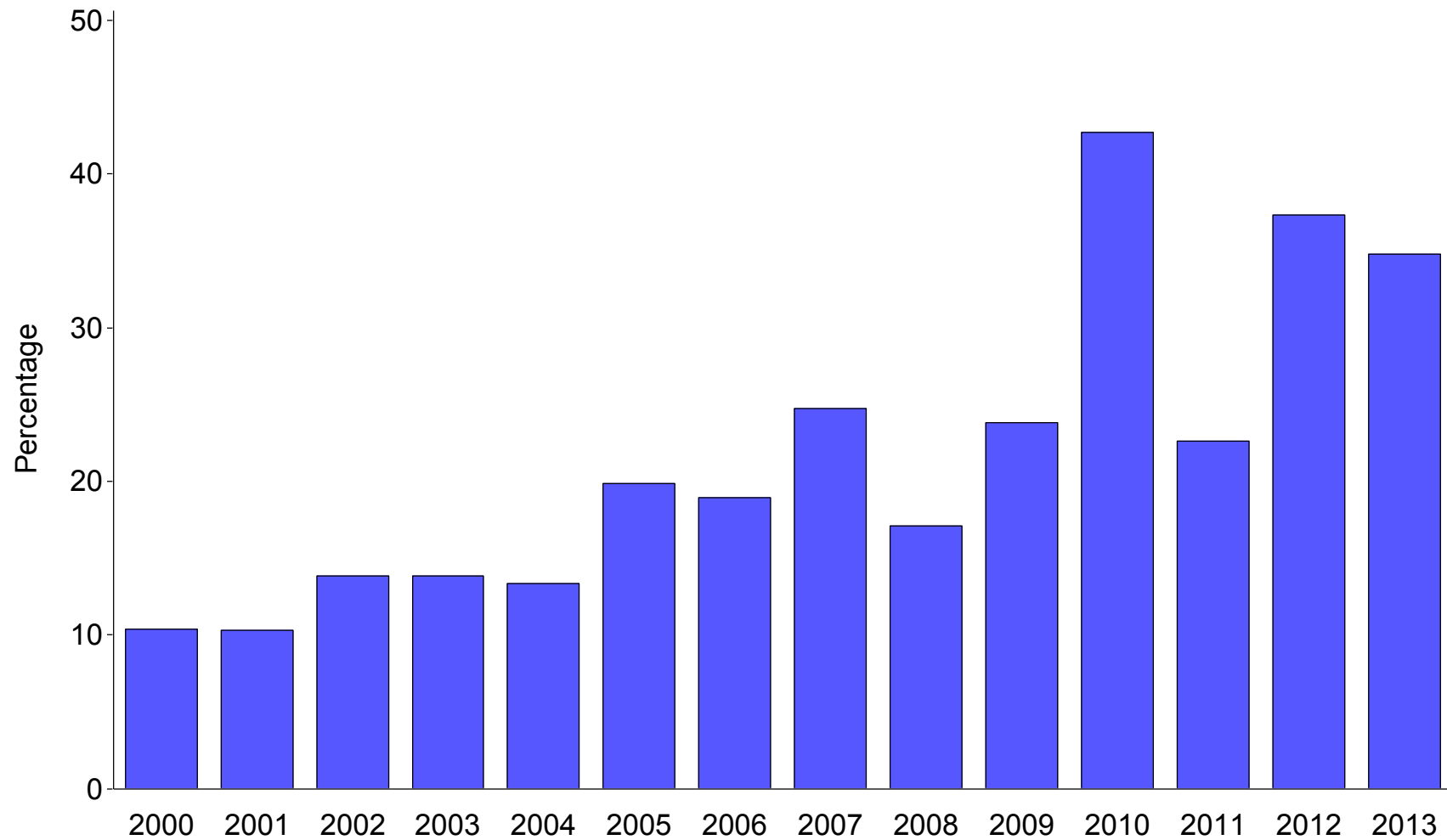
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

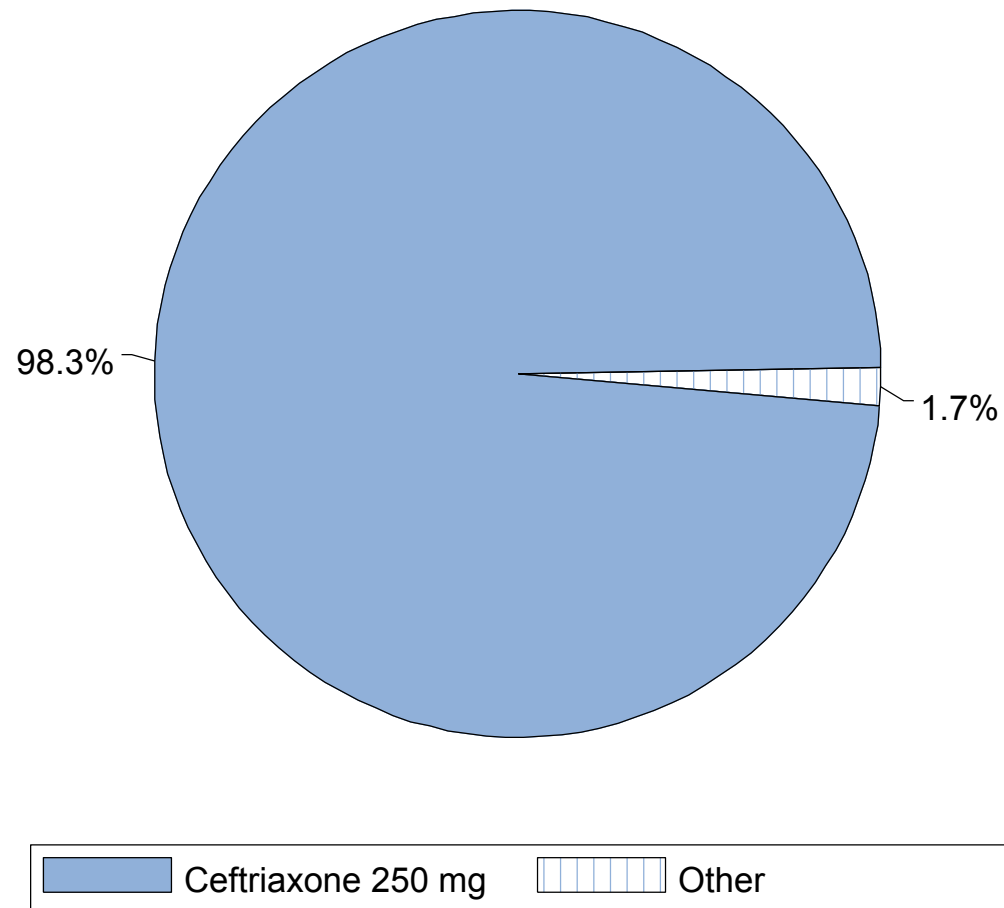
Chicago, Illinois

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



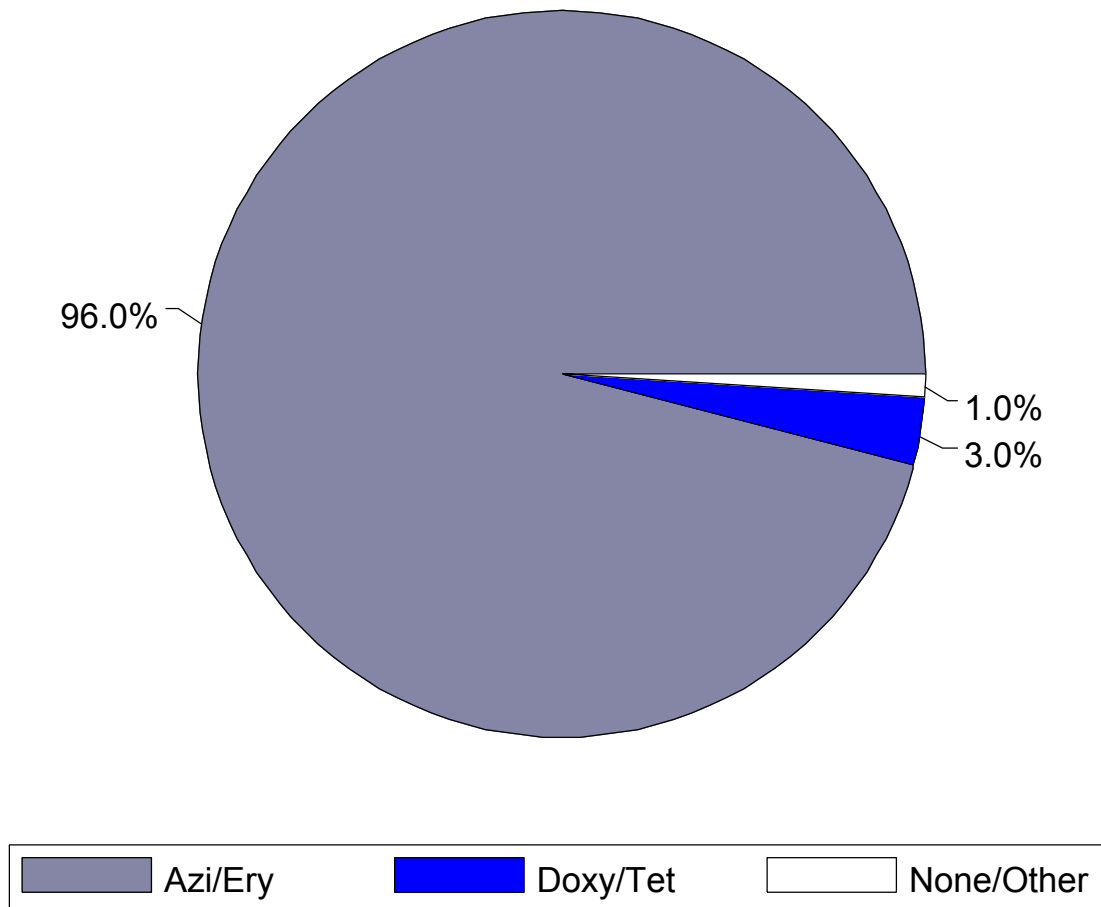
Chicago, Illinois (N=300)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



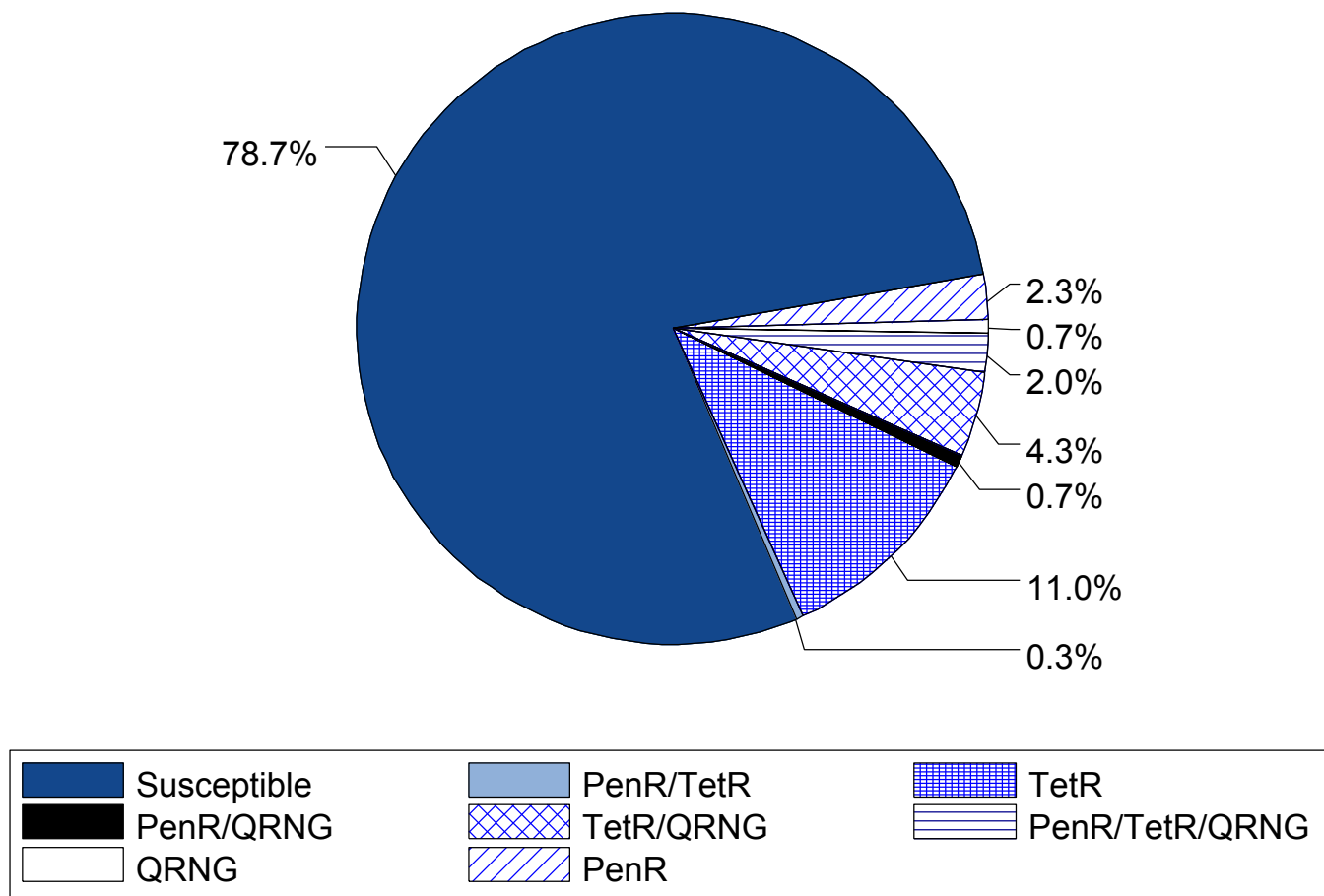
Chicago, Illinois (N=300)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



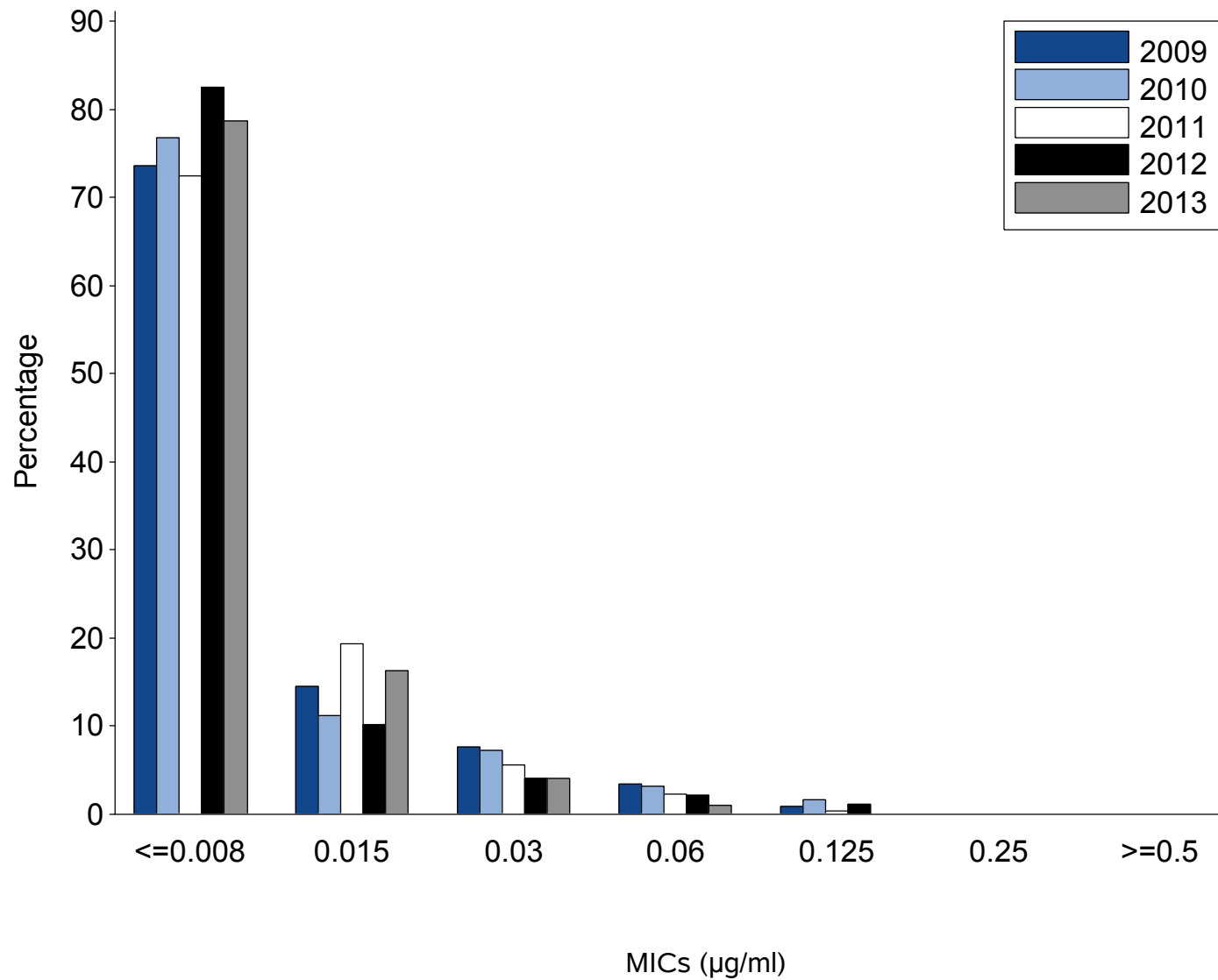
Chicago, Illinois (N=300)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



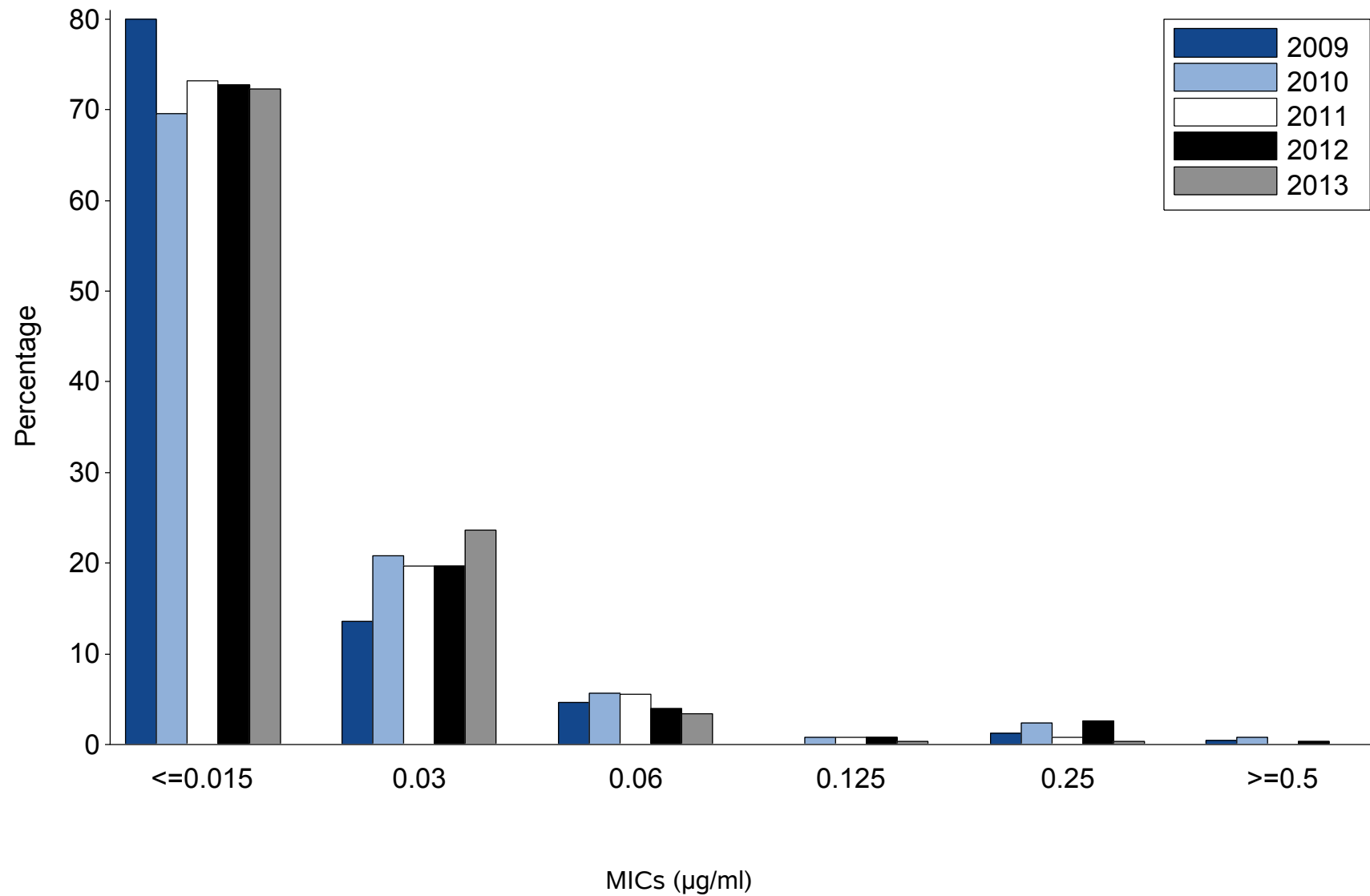
Chicago, Illinois

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



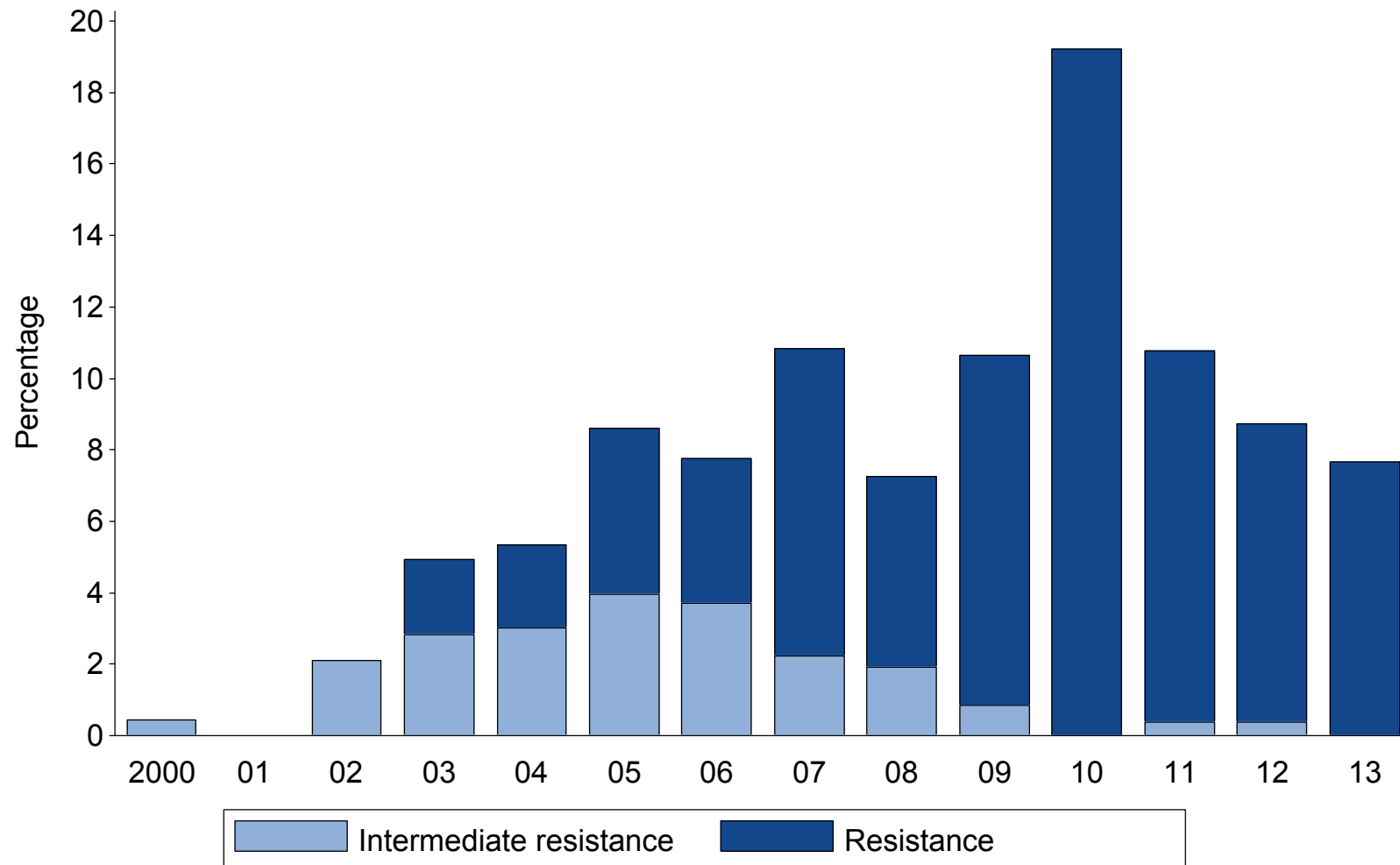
Chicago, Illinois

Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



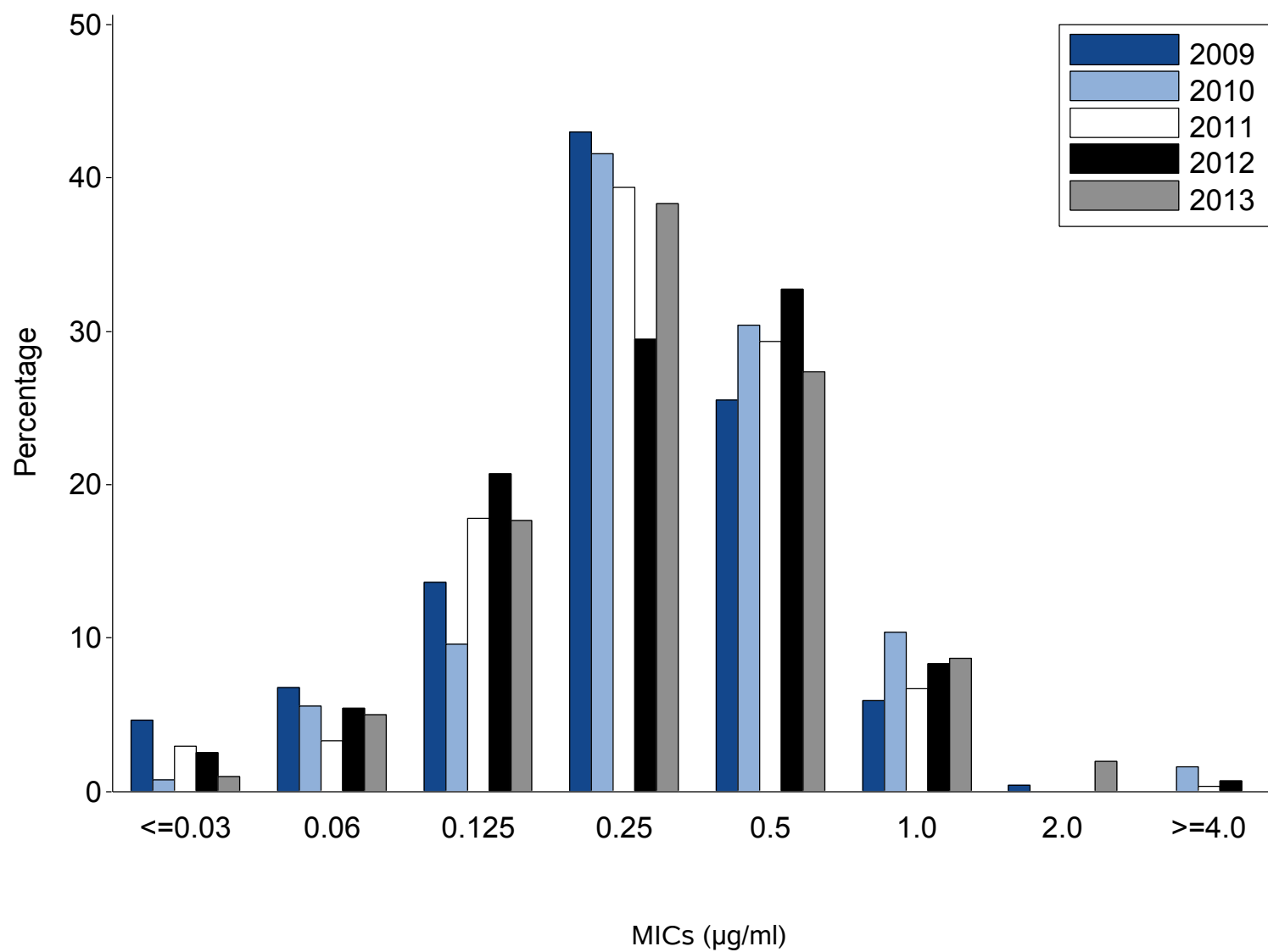
Chicago, Illinois

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



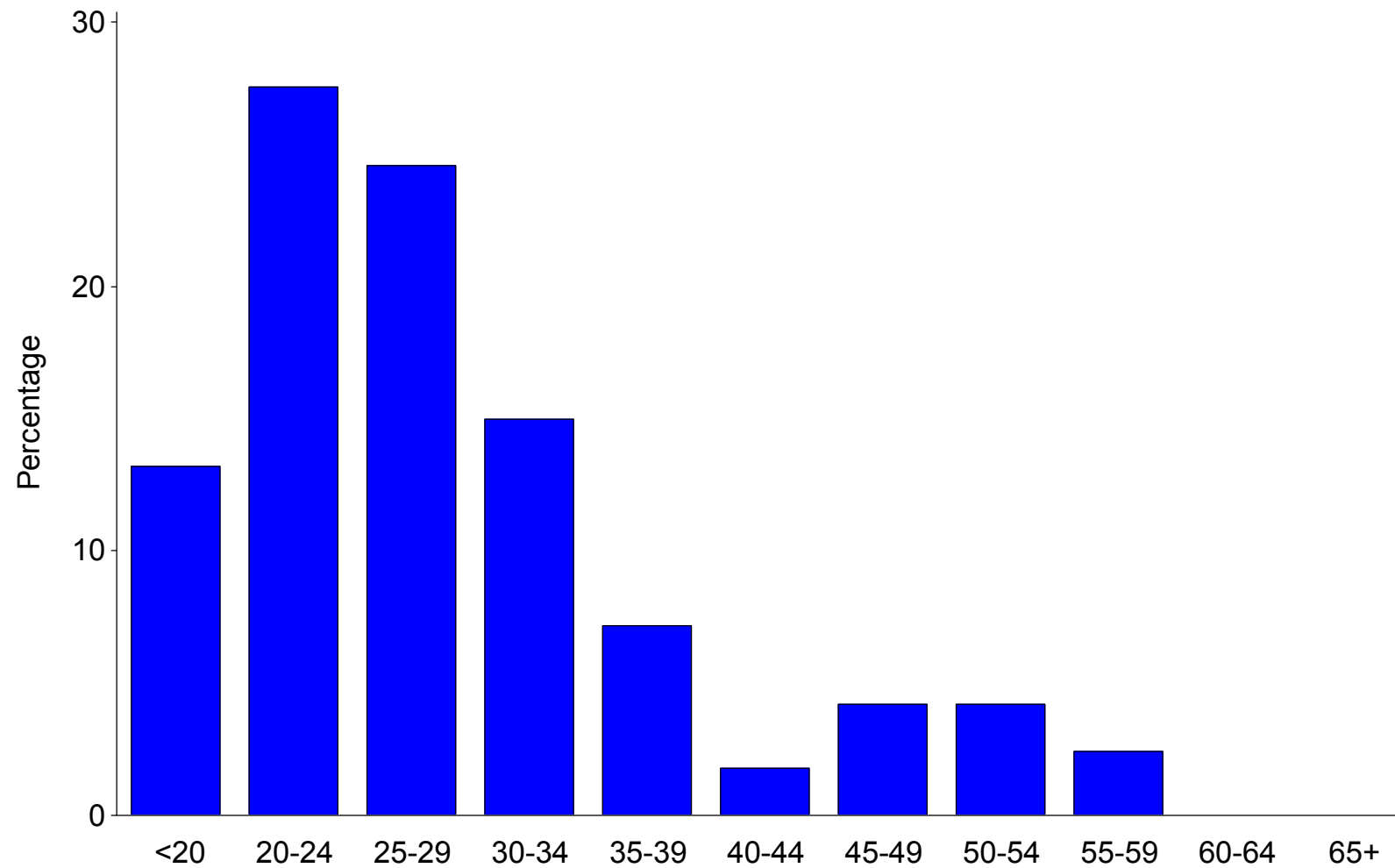
Chicago, Illinois

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



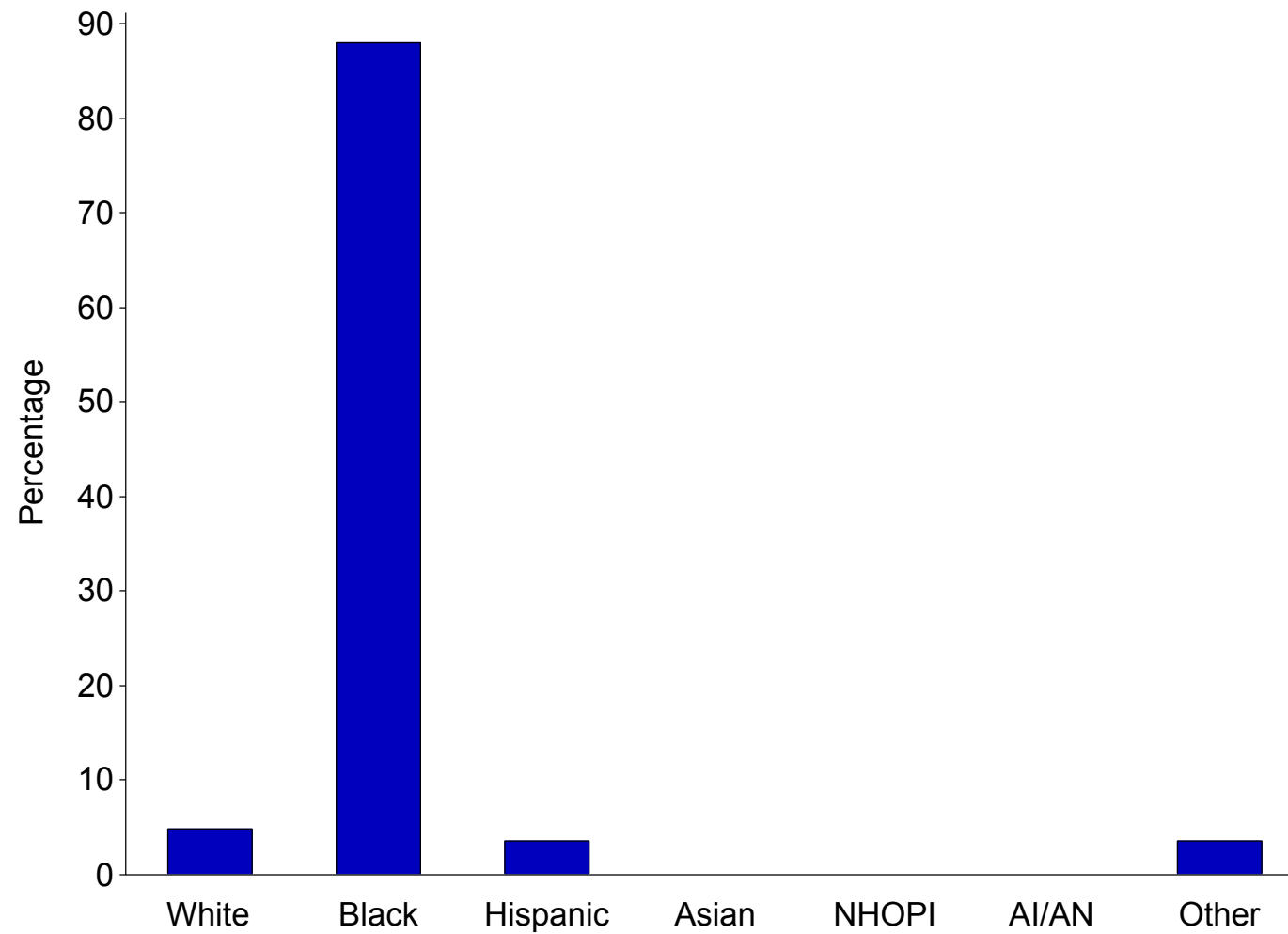
Cleveland, Ohio (N=167)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



Cleveland, Ohio (N=167)

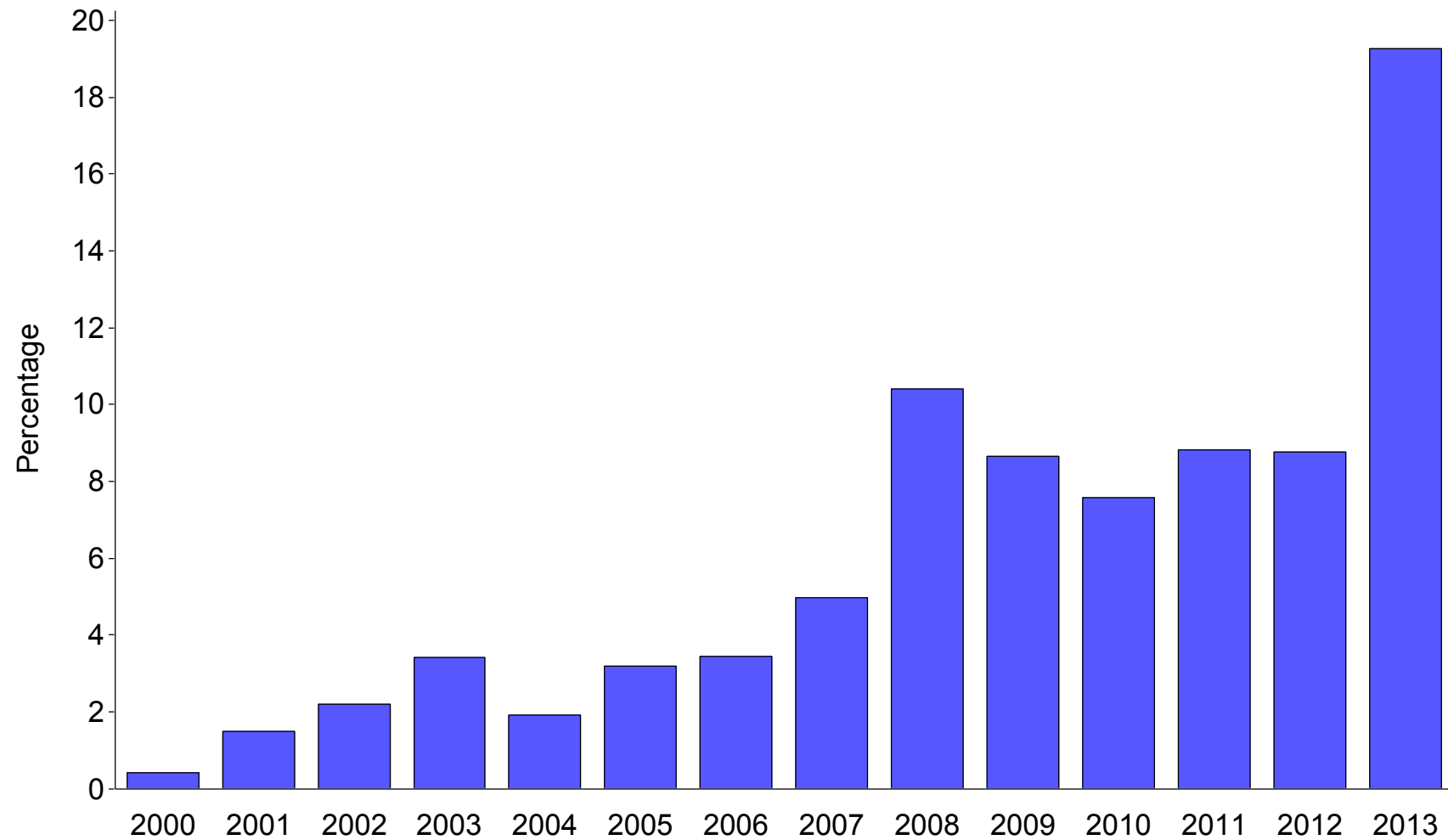
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

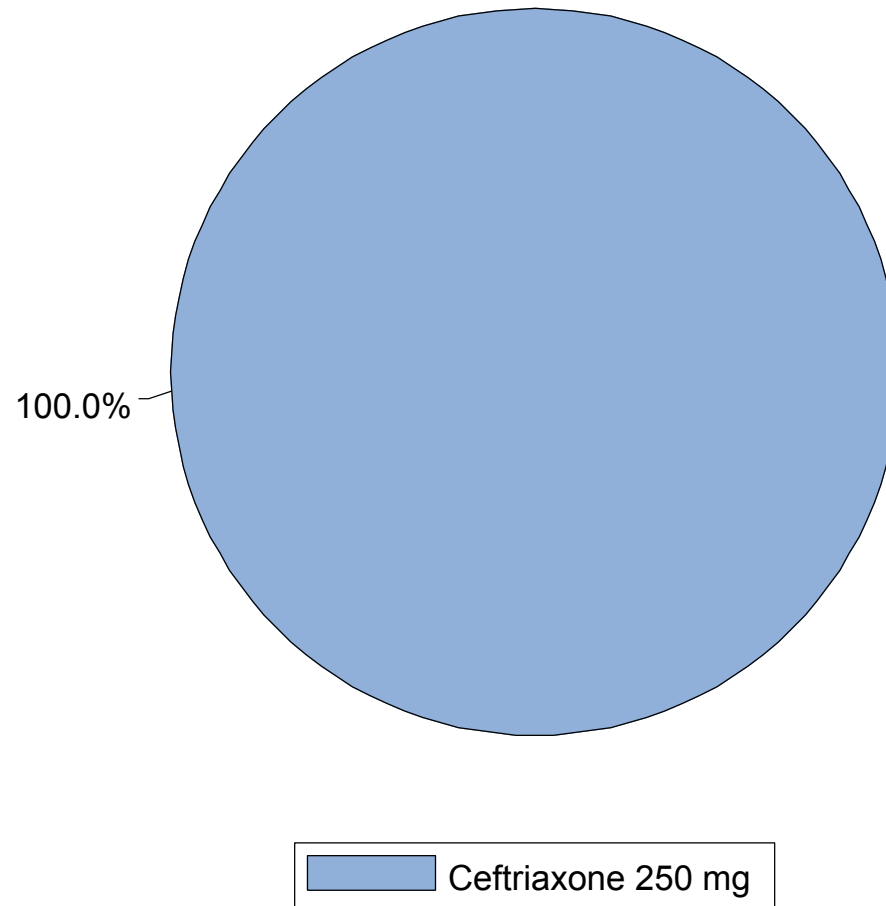
Cleveland, Ohio

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



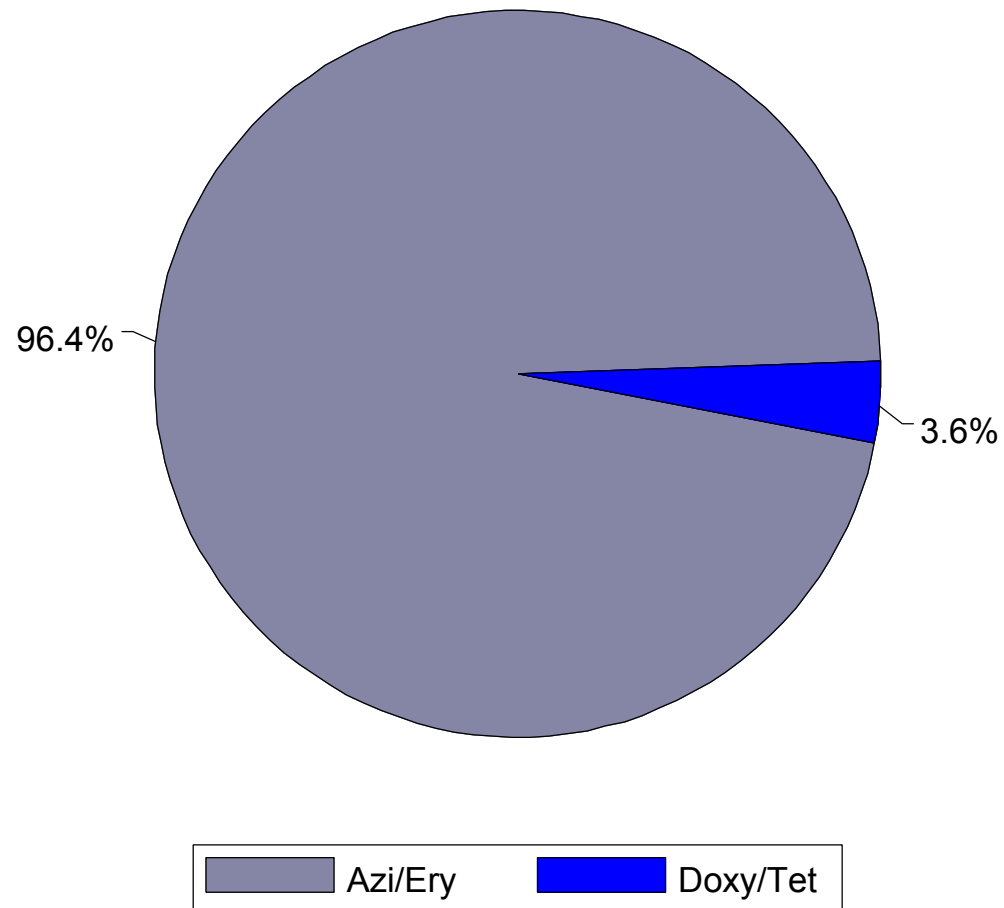
Cleveland, Ohio (N=167)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



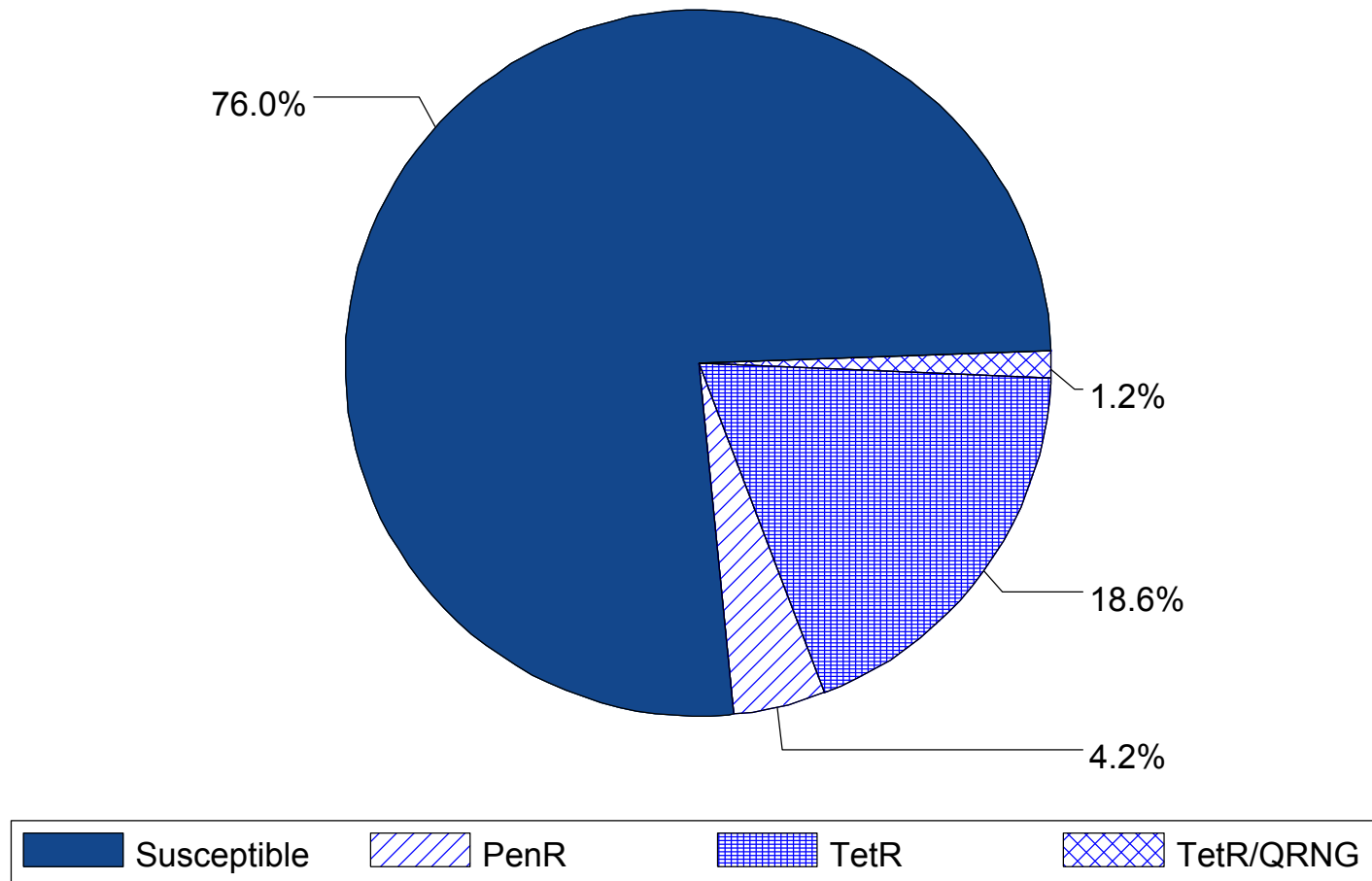
Cleveland, Ohio (N=167)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



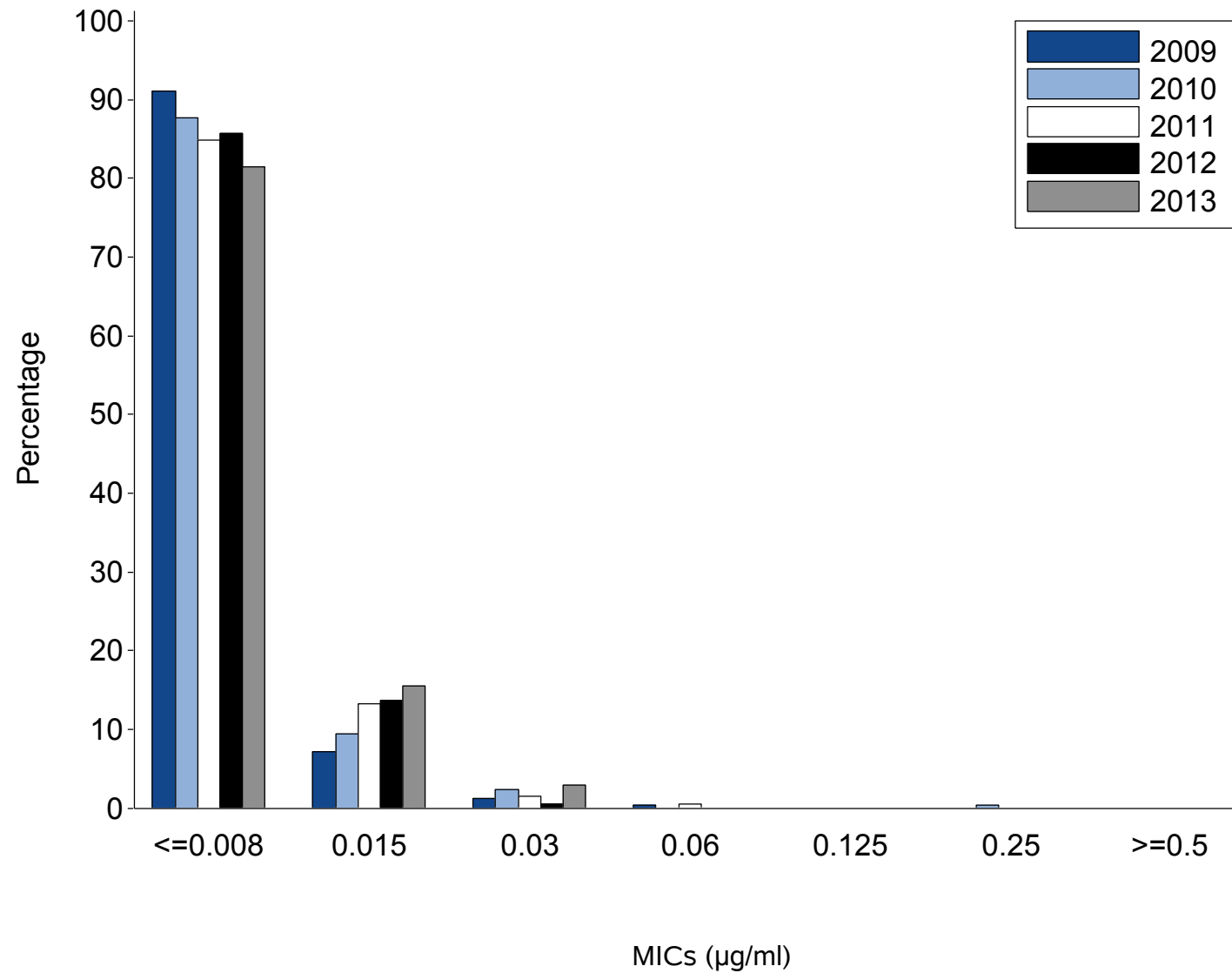
Cleveland, Ohio (N=167)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



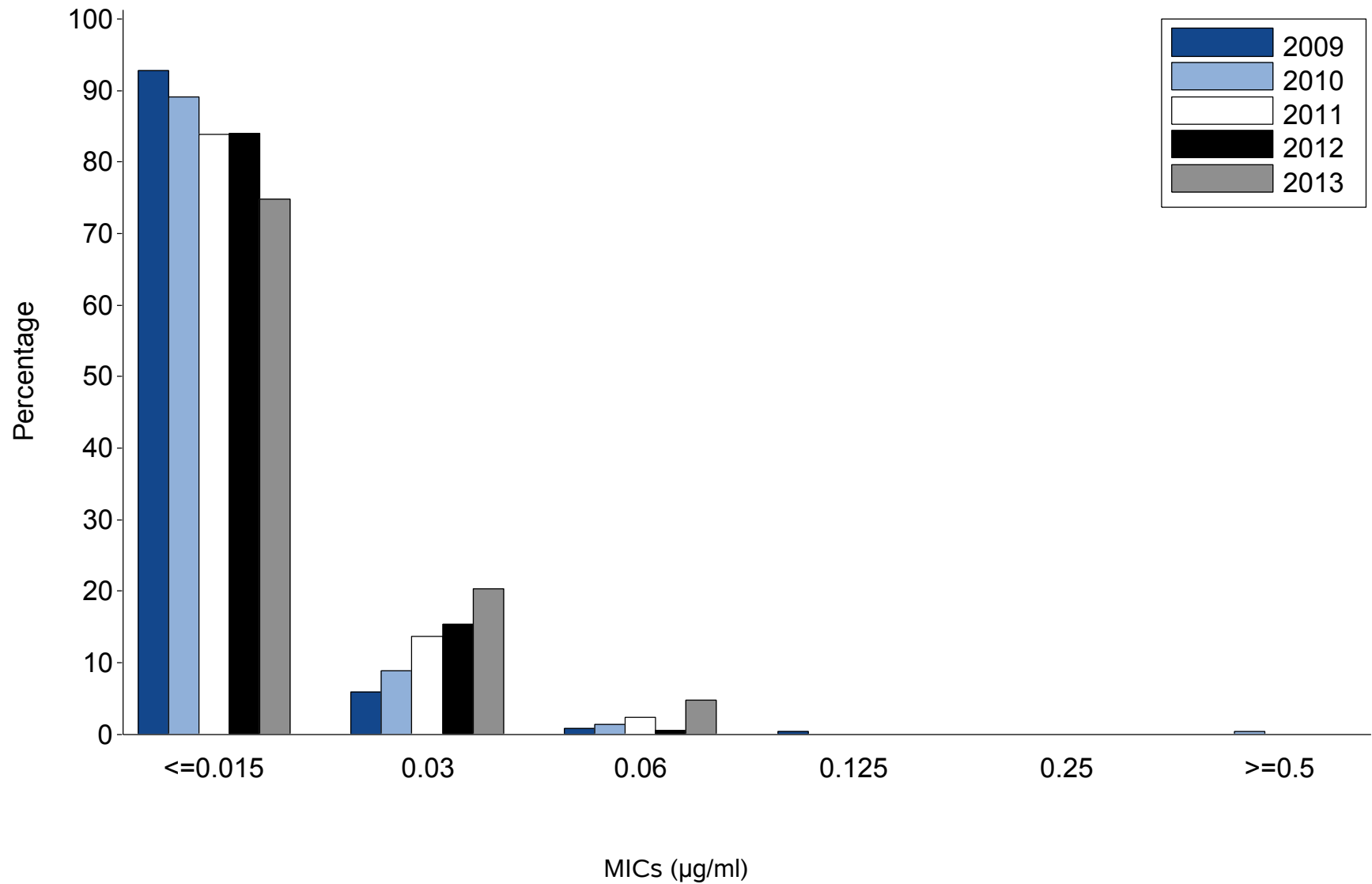
Cleveland, Ohio

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



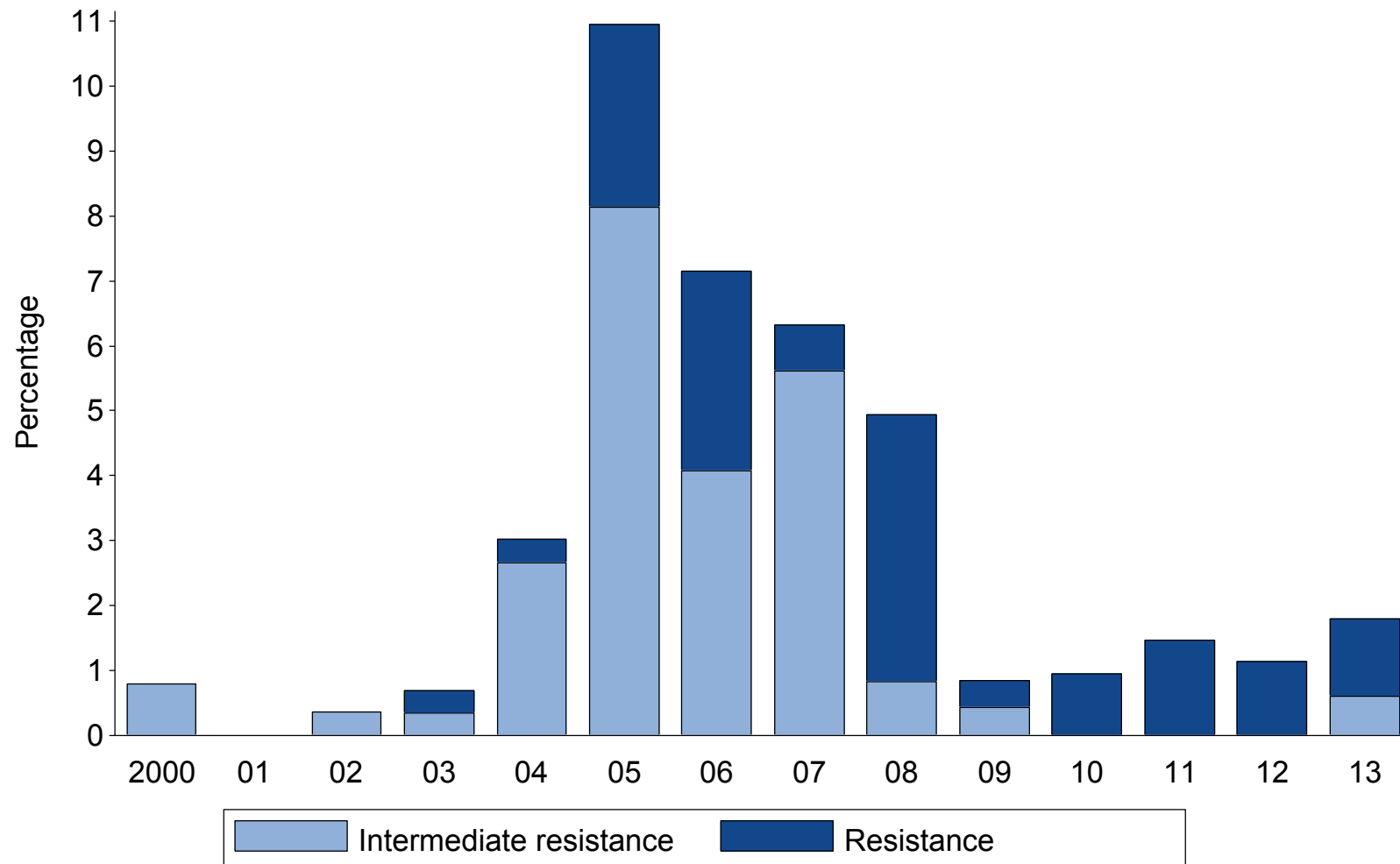
Cleveland, Ohio

Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



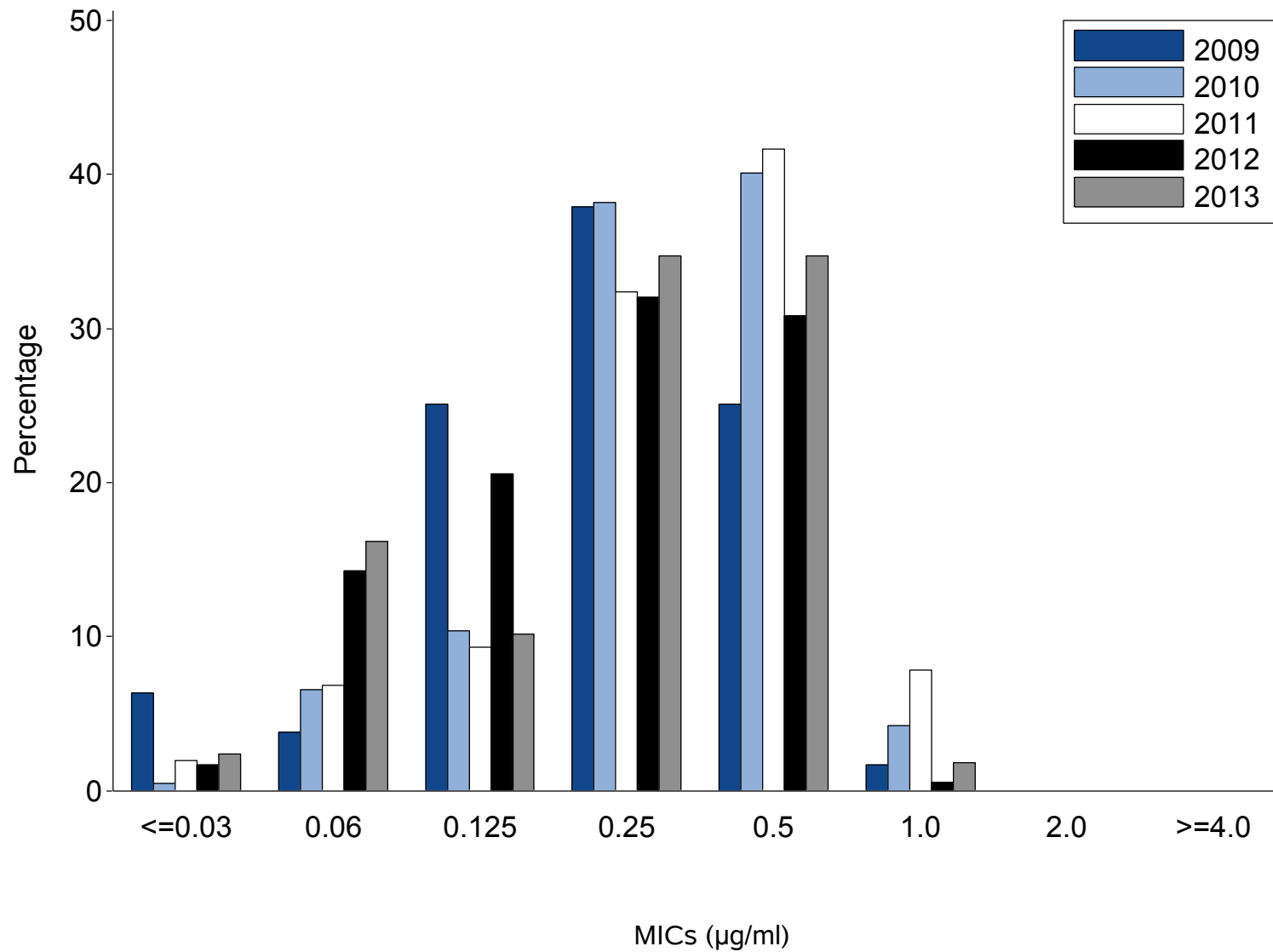
Cleveland, Ohio

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



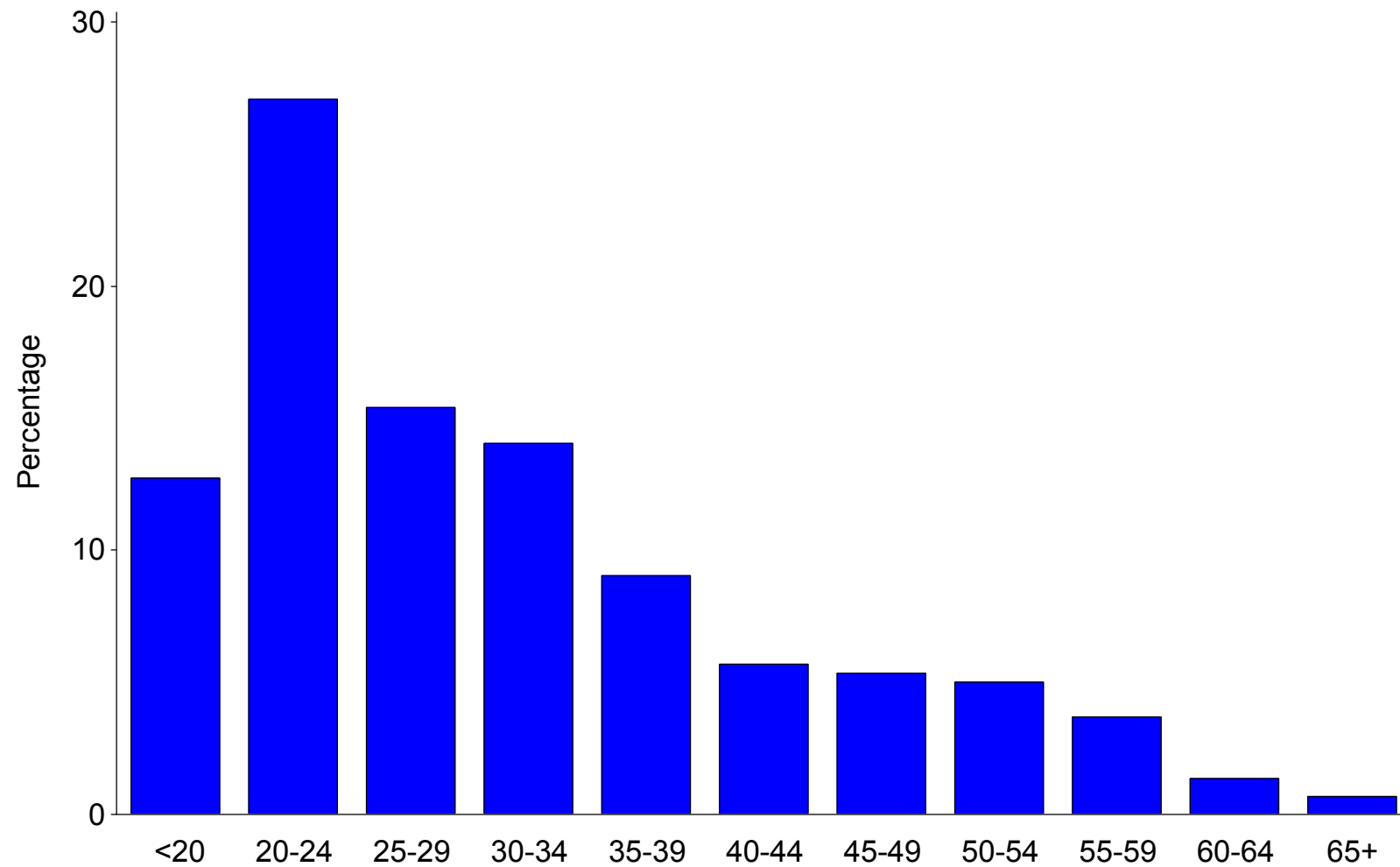
Cleveland, Ohio

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



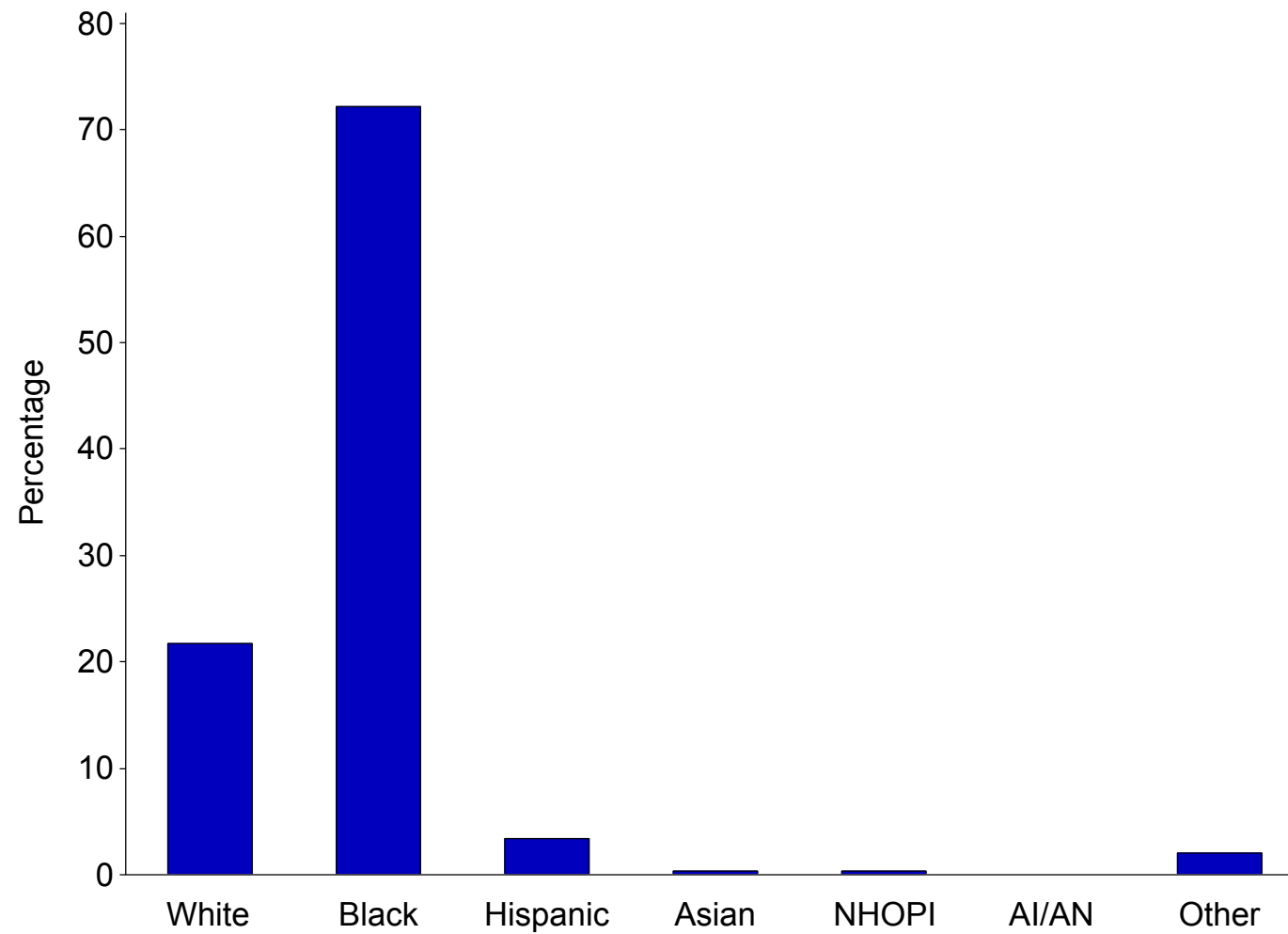
Columbus, Ohio (N=300)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



Columbus, Ohio (N=300)

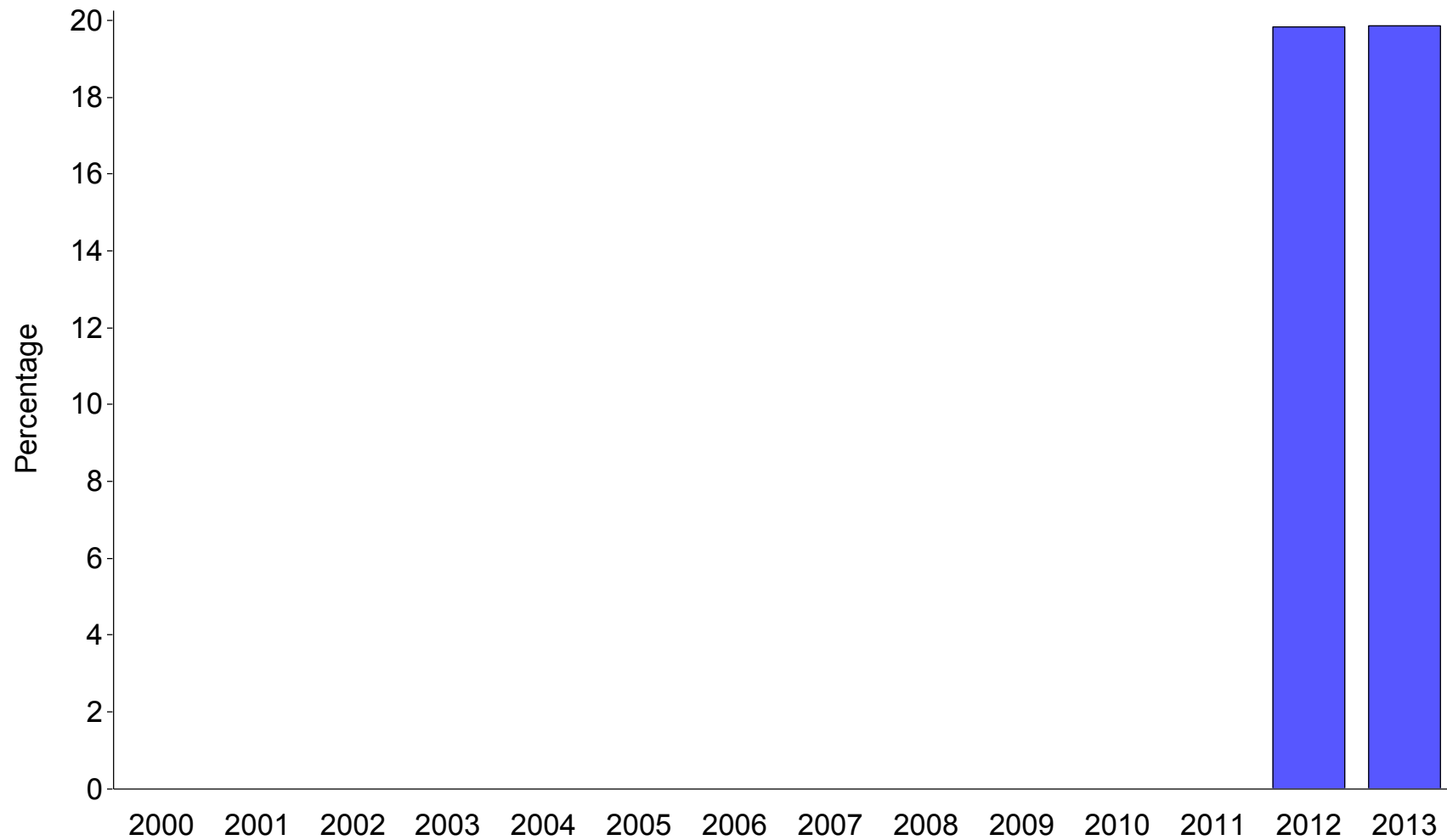
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

Columbus, Ohio

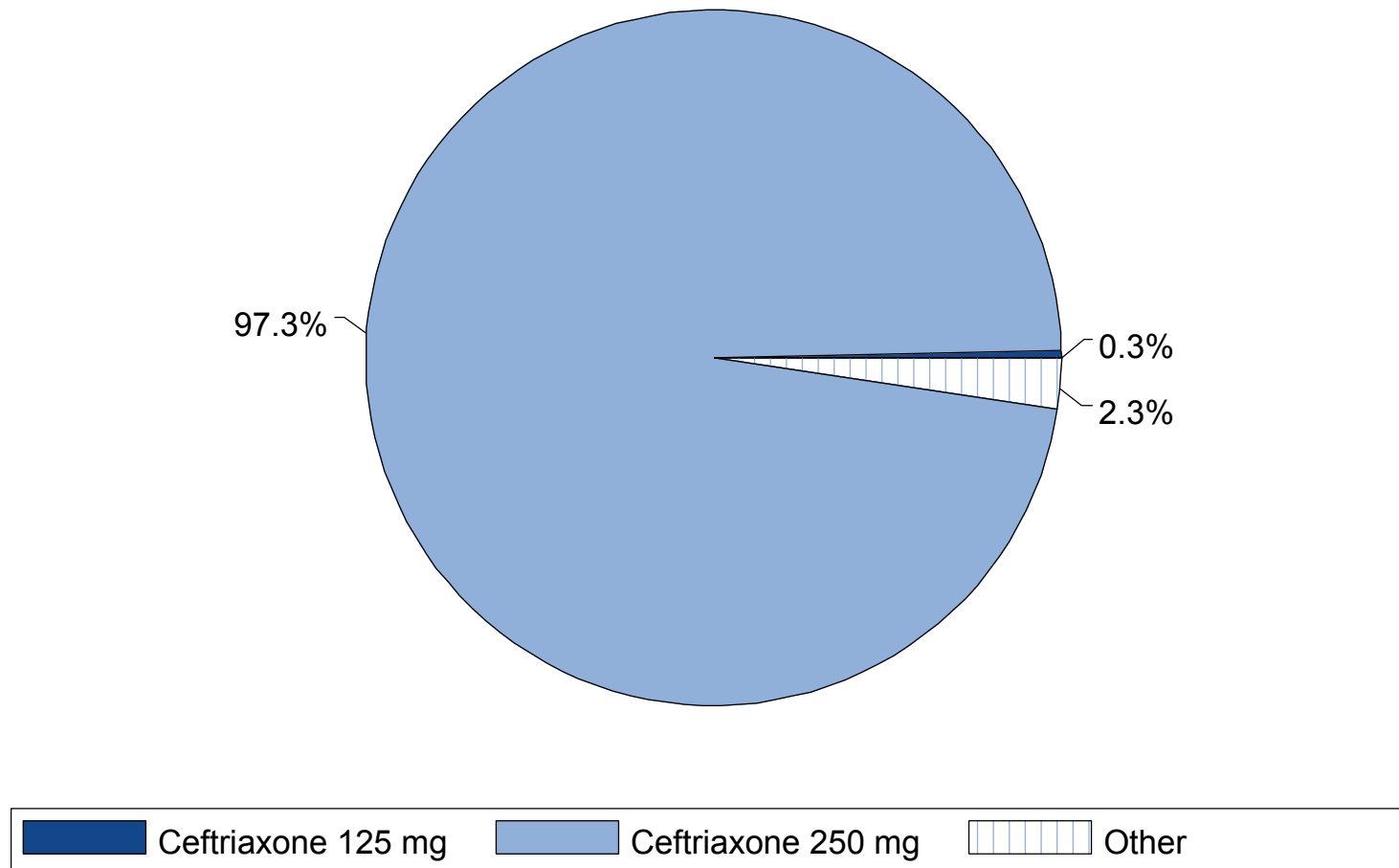
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2012-2013.

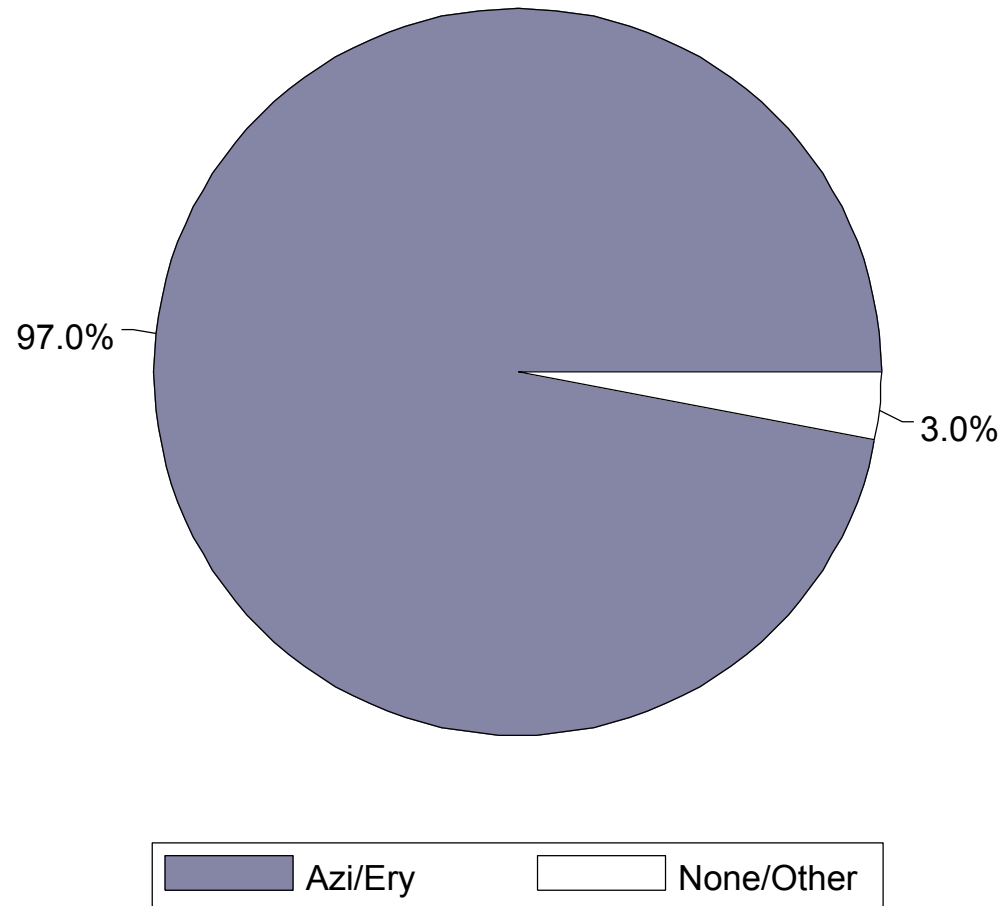
Columbus, Ohio (N=300)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



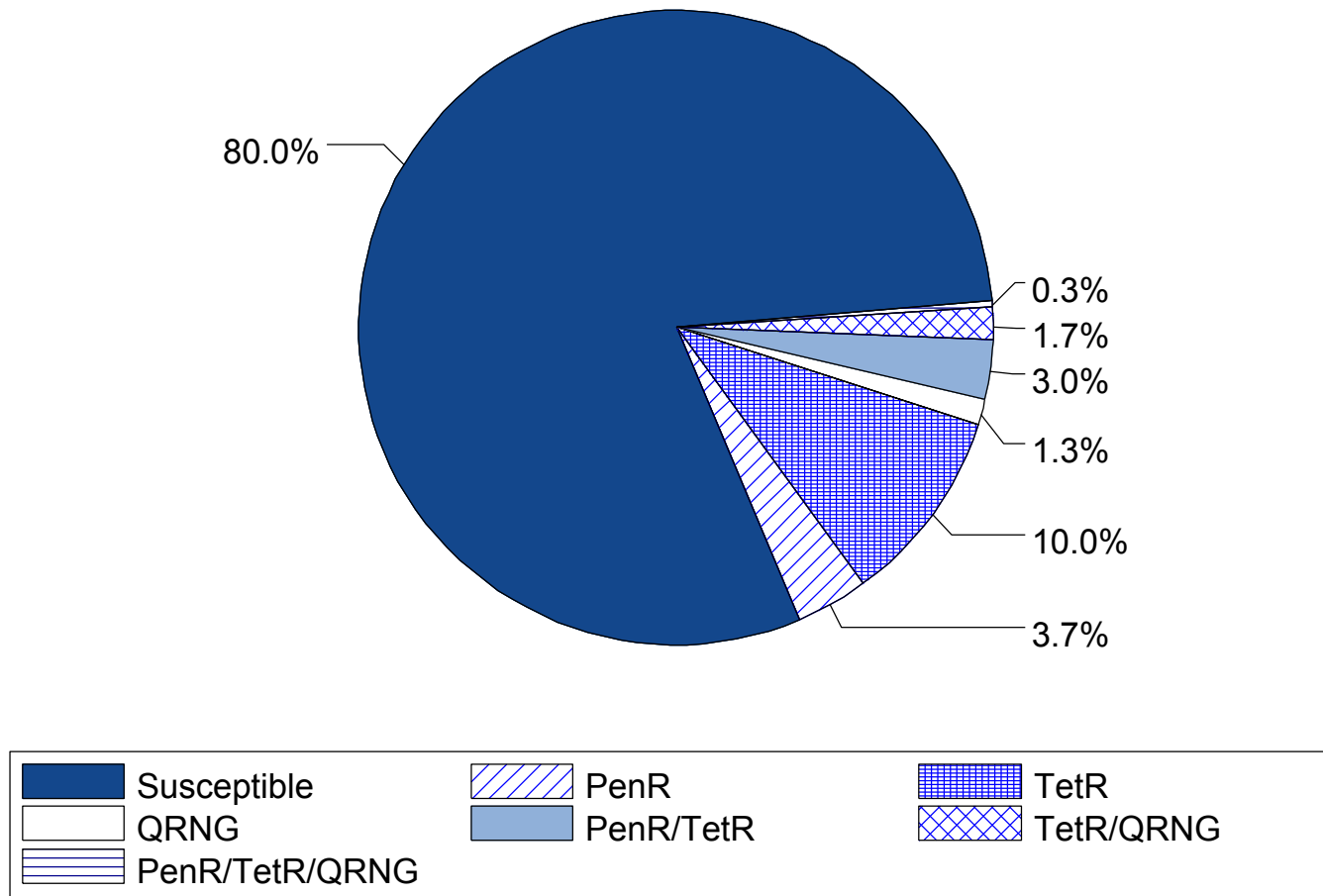
Columbus, Ohio (N=300)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



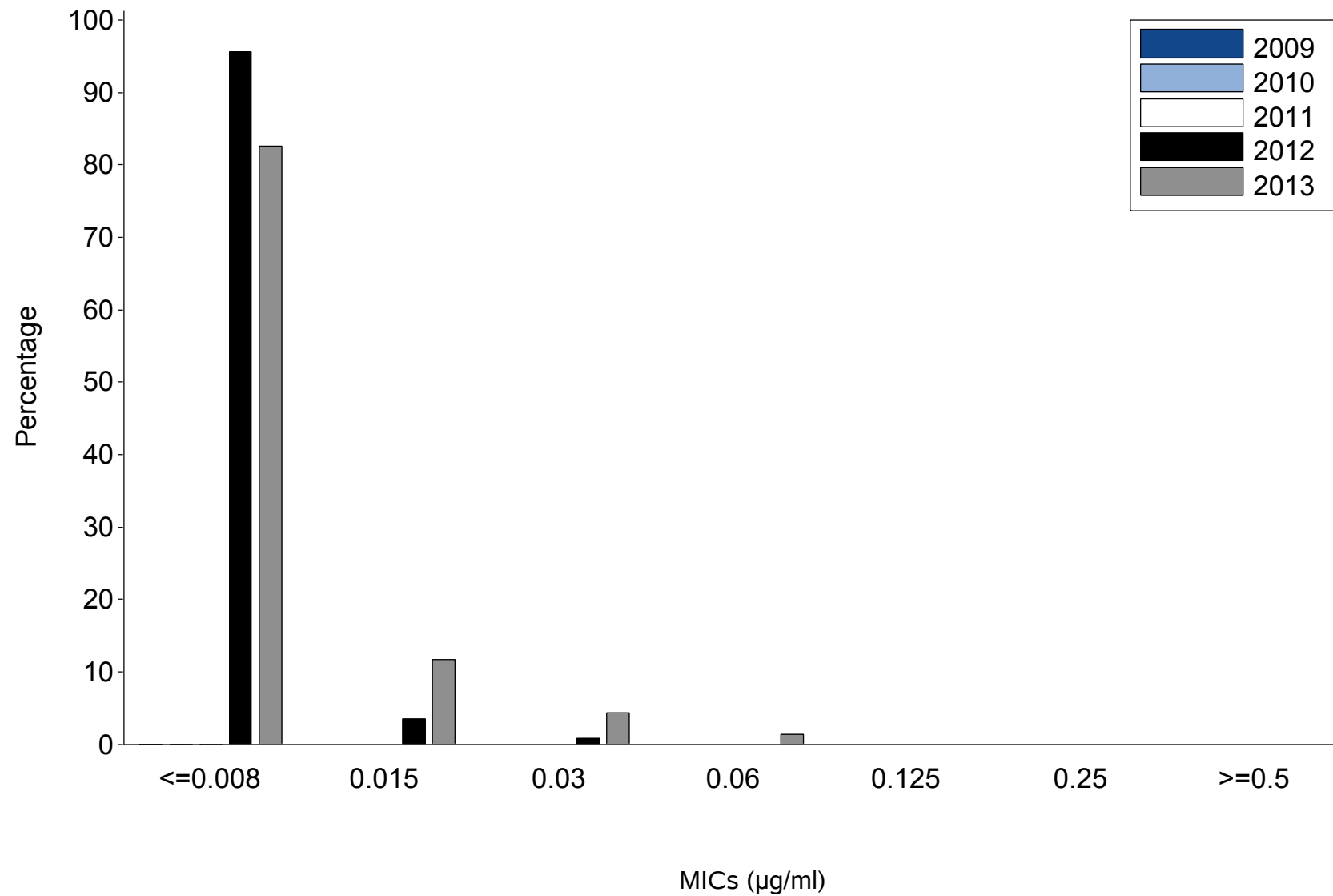
Columbus, Ohio (N=300)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



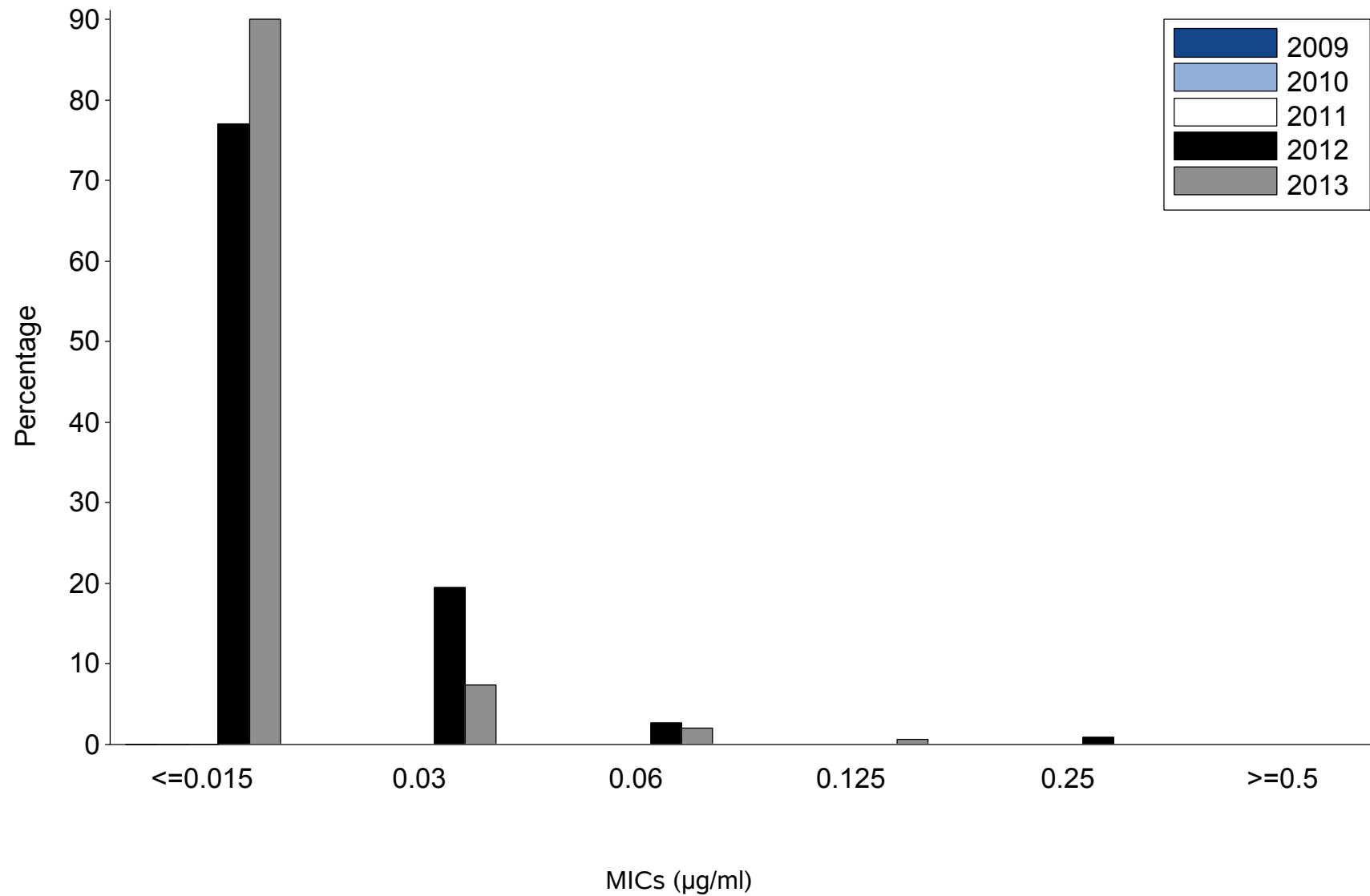
Columbus, Ohio

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



Columbus, Ohio

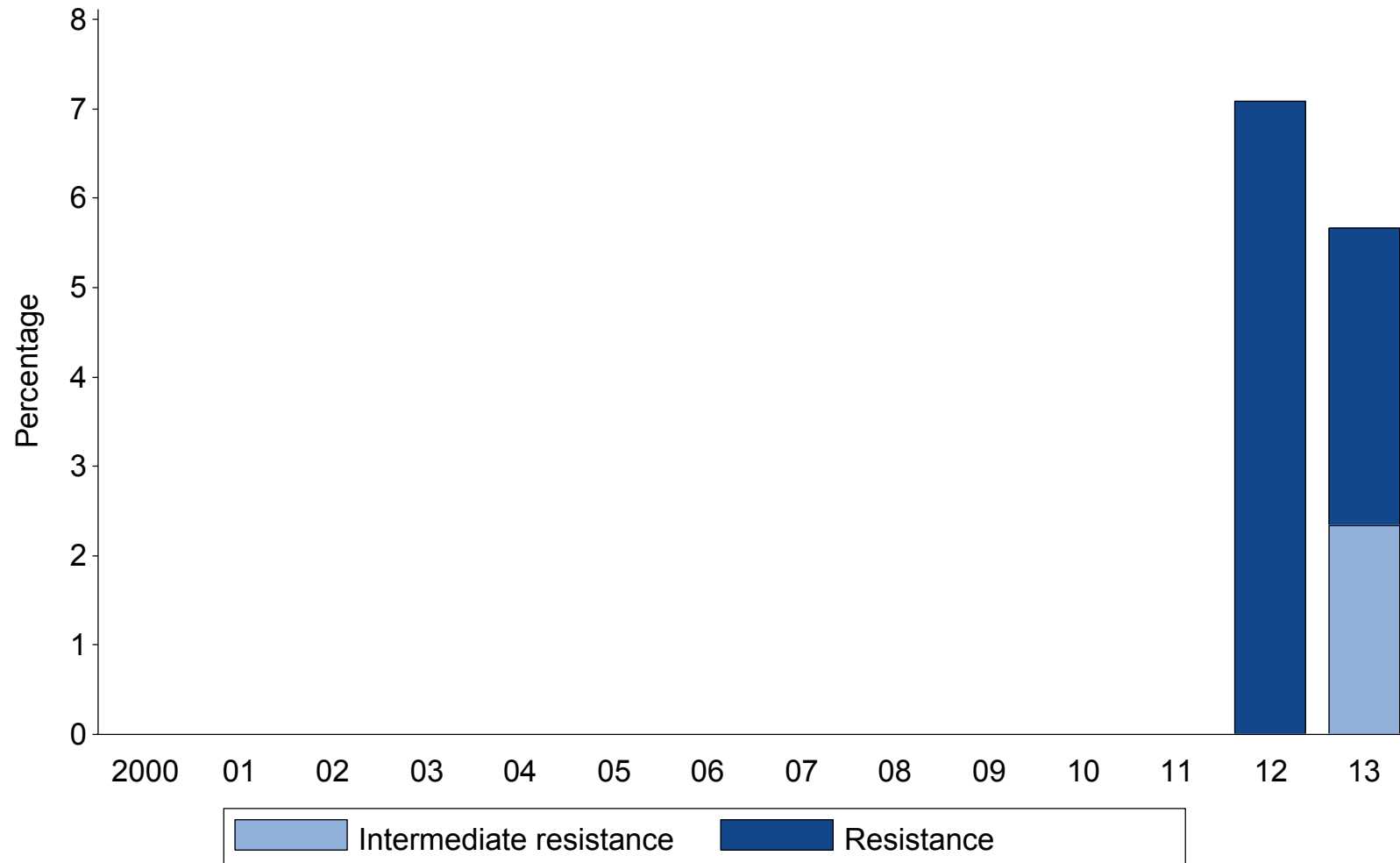
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2012-2013.

Columbus, Ohio

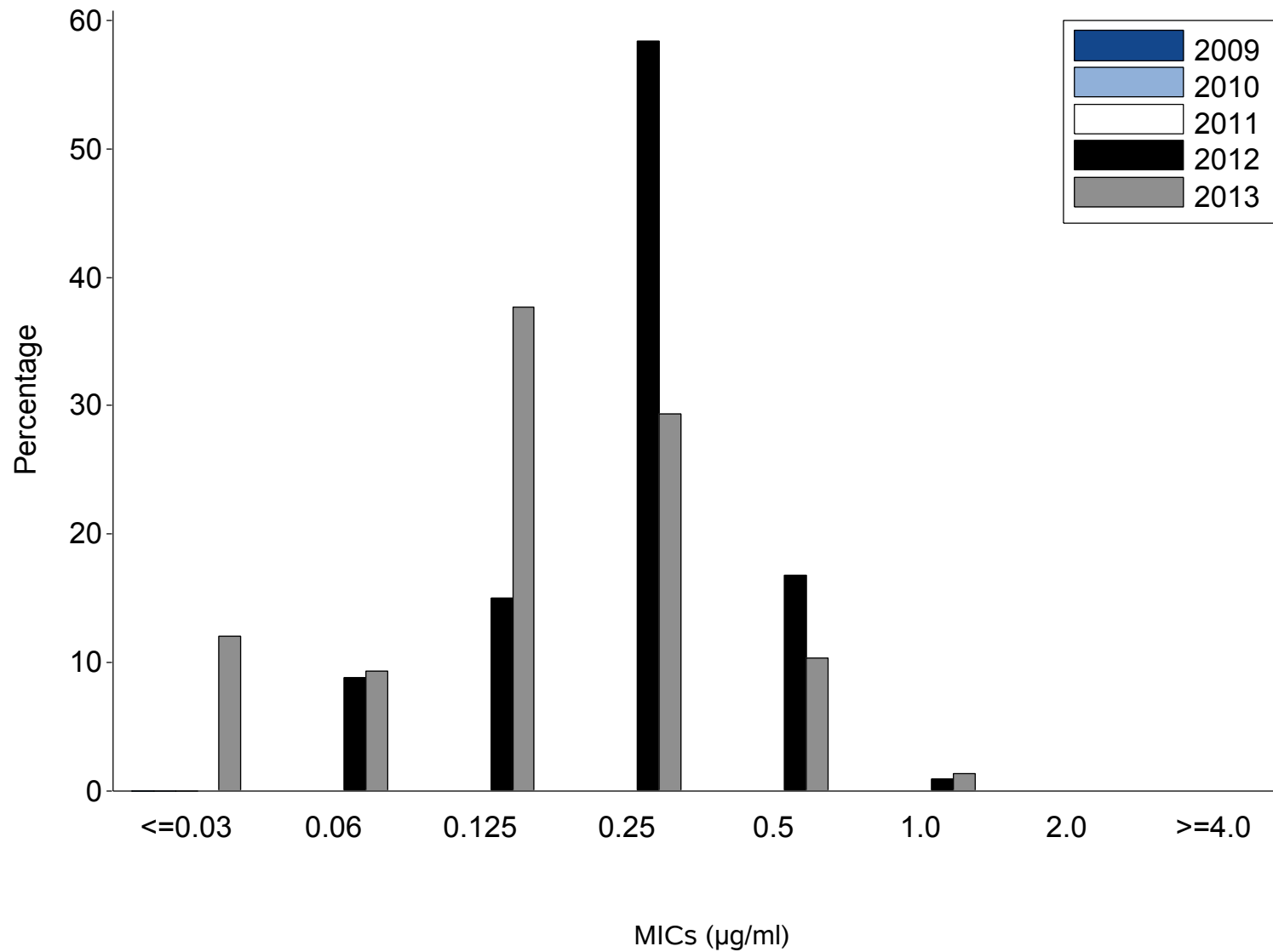
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2012-2013.

Columbus, Ohio

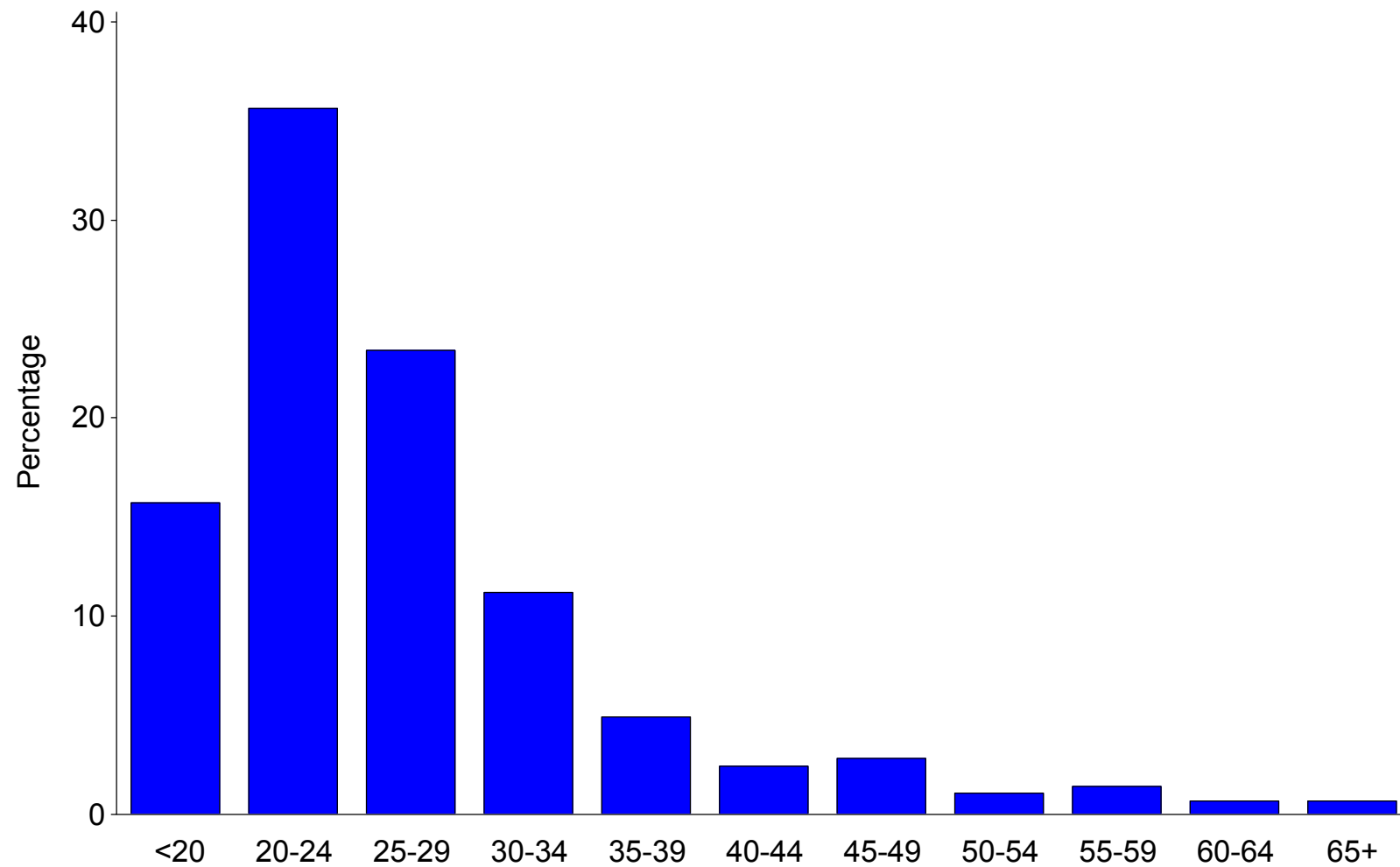
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2012-2013.

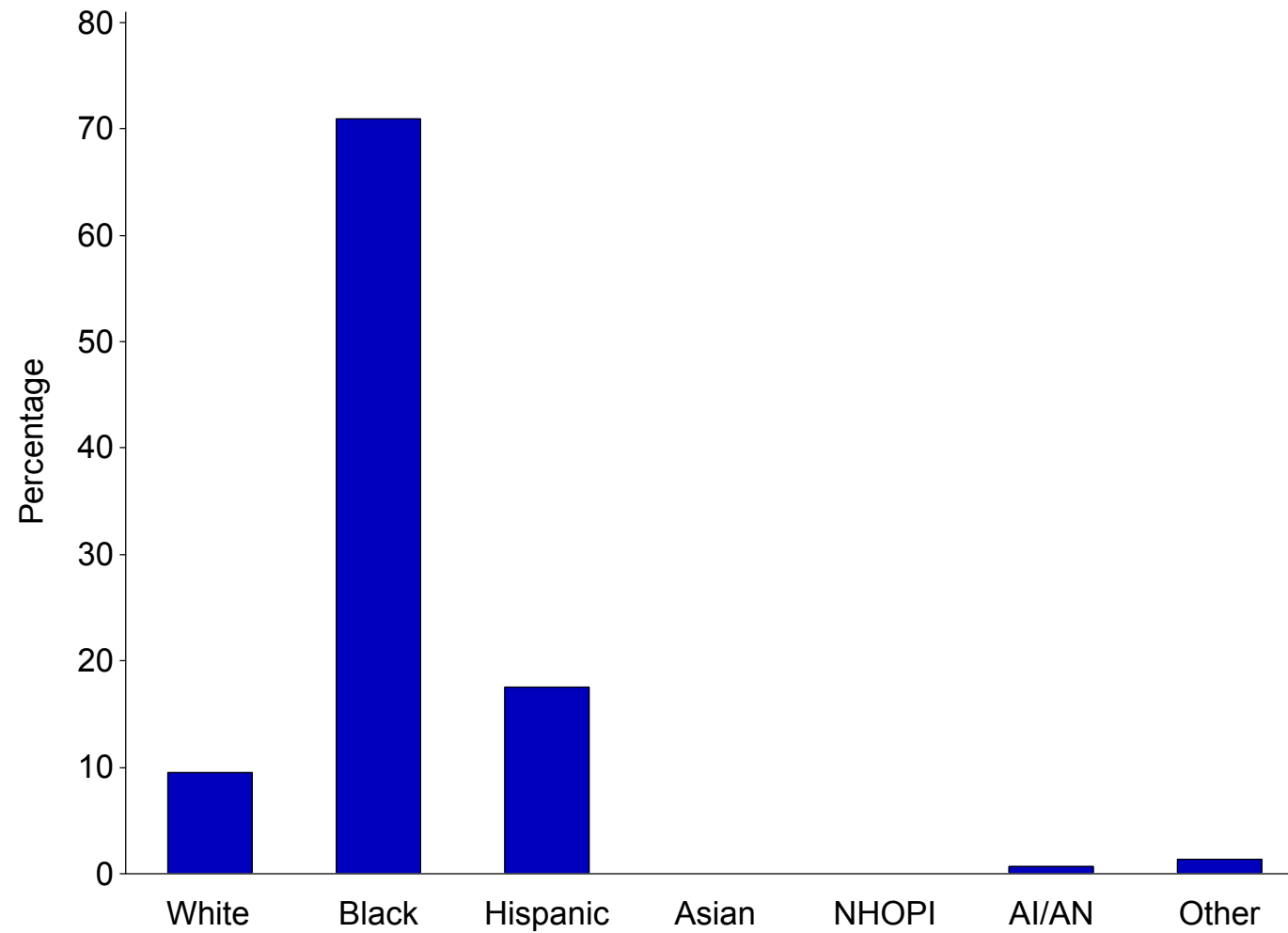
Dallas, Texas (N=287)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



Dallas, Texas (N=287)

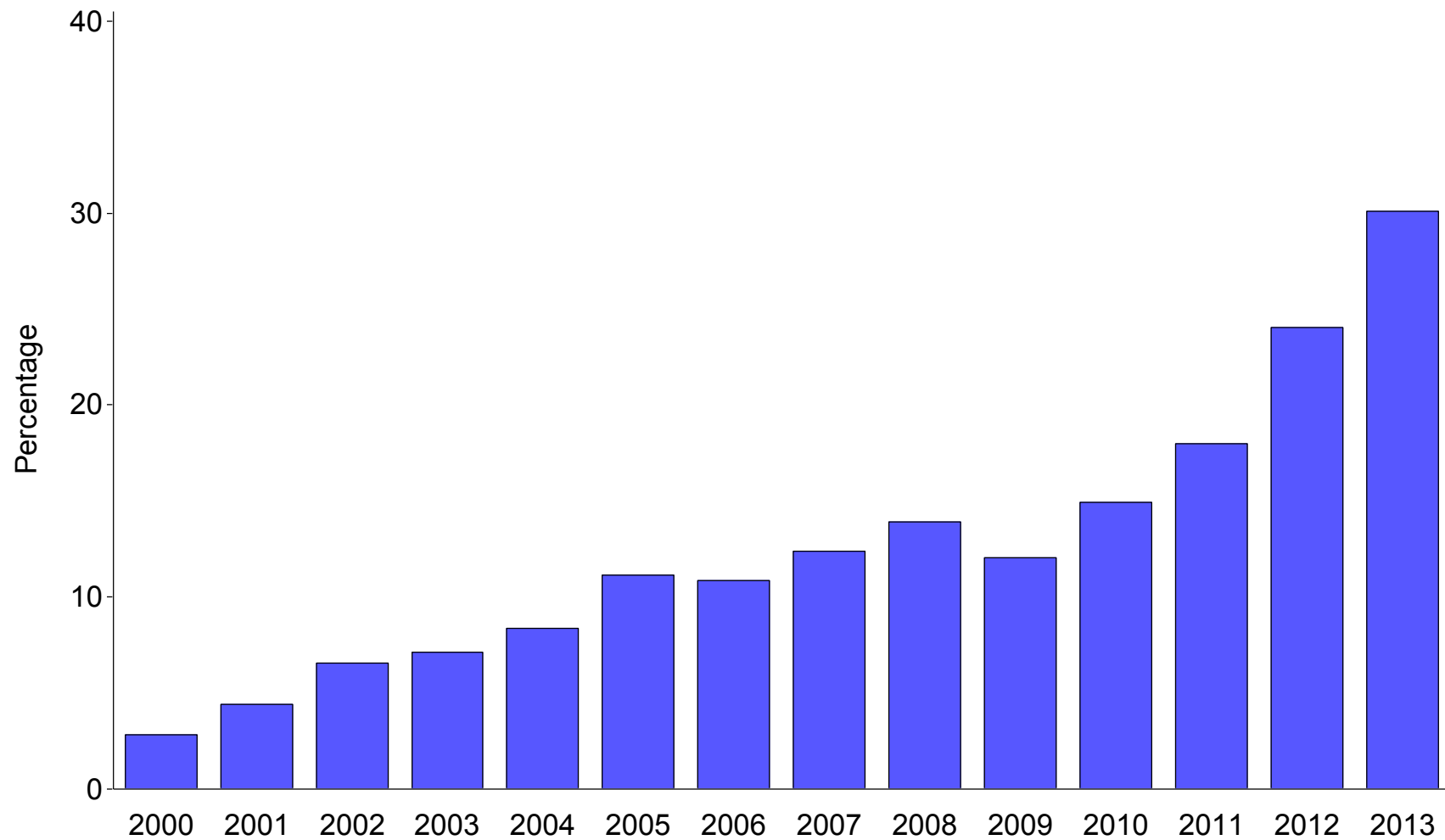
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

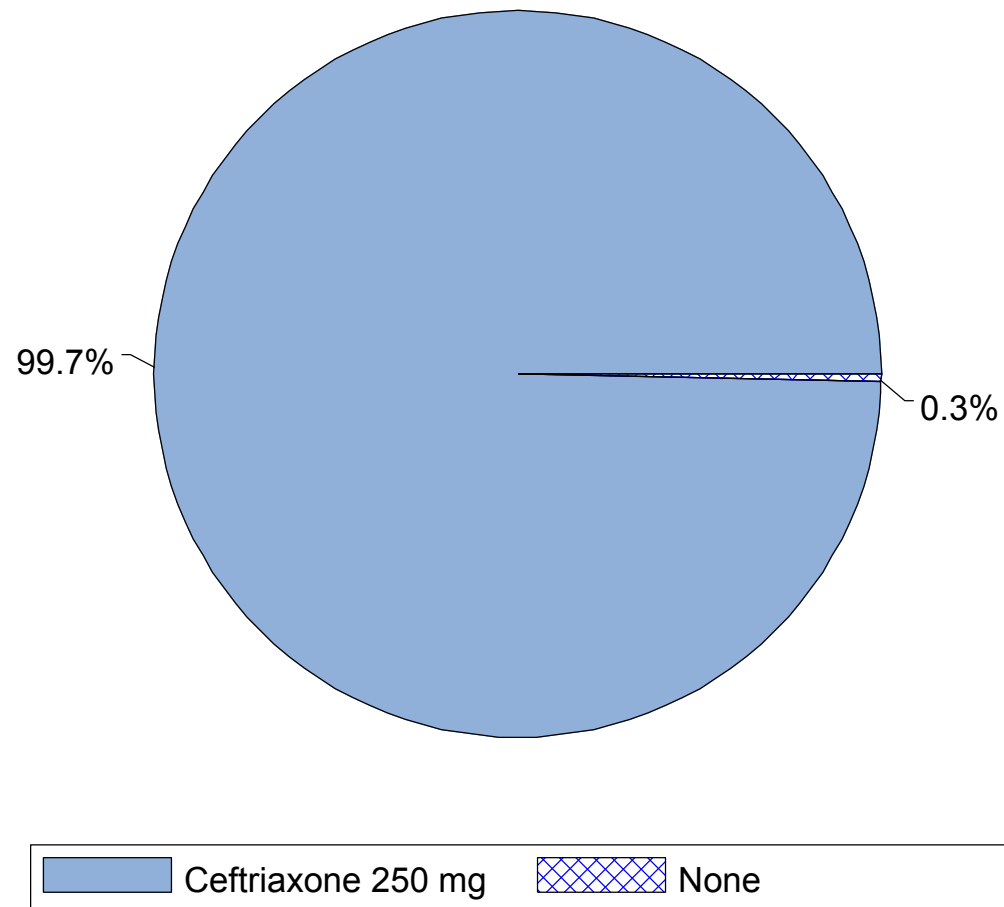
Dallas, Texas

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



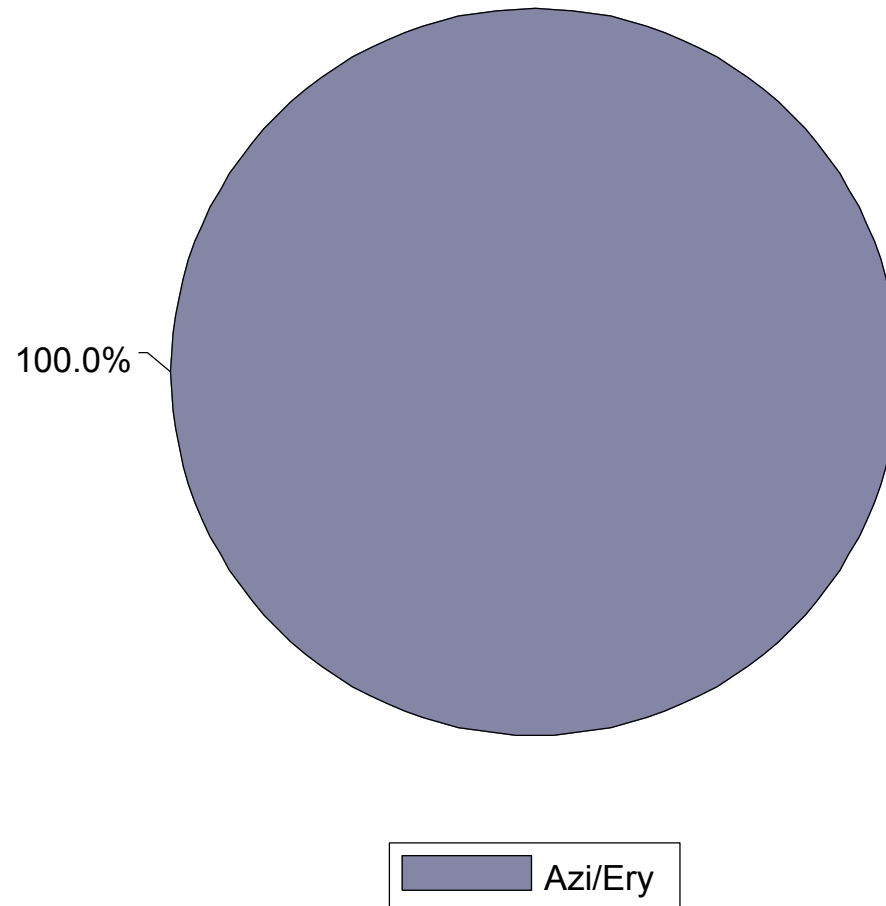
Dallas, Texas (N=287)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



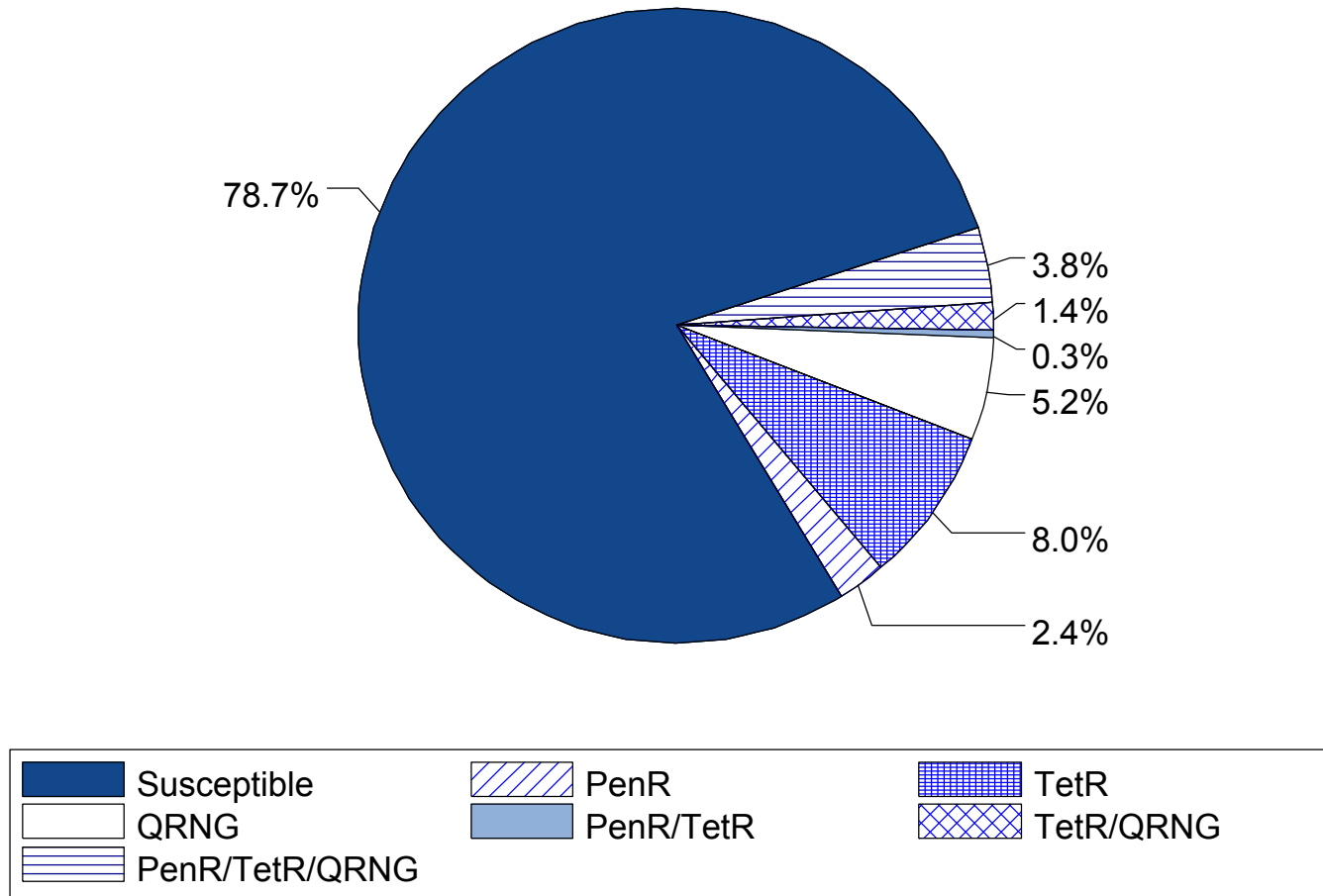
Dallas, Texas (N=287)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



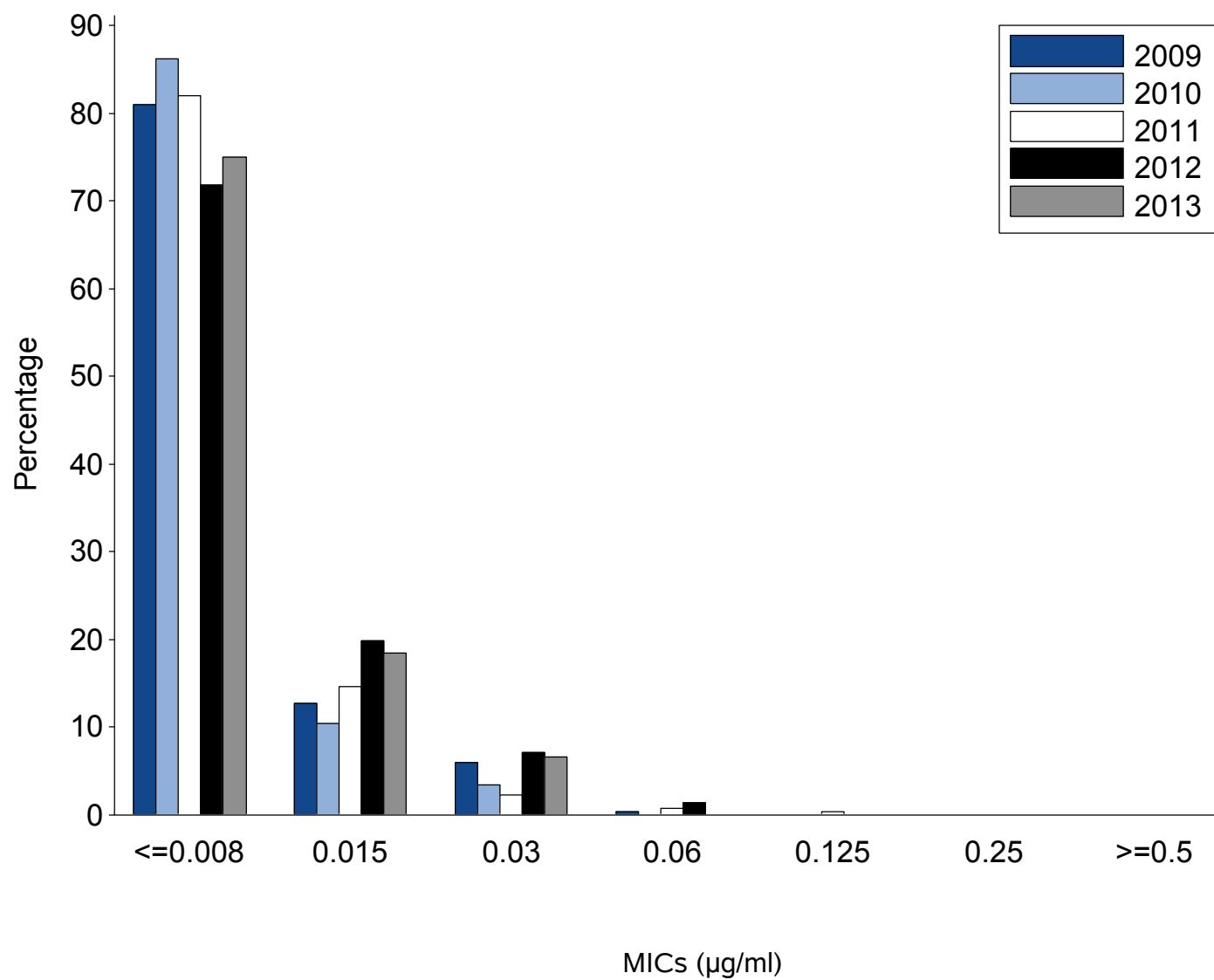
Dallas, Texas (N=287)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



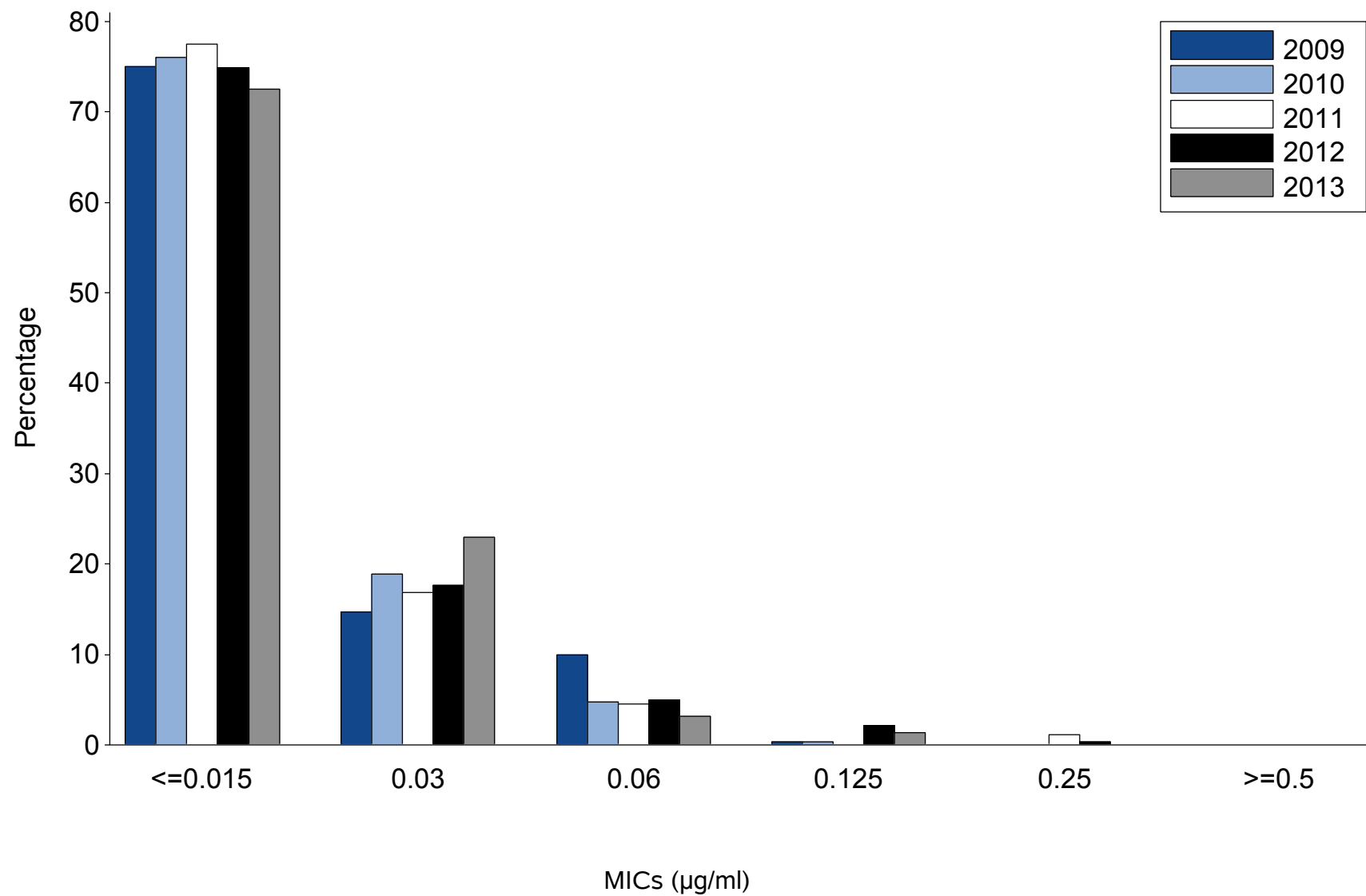
Dallas, Texas

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



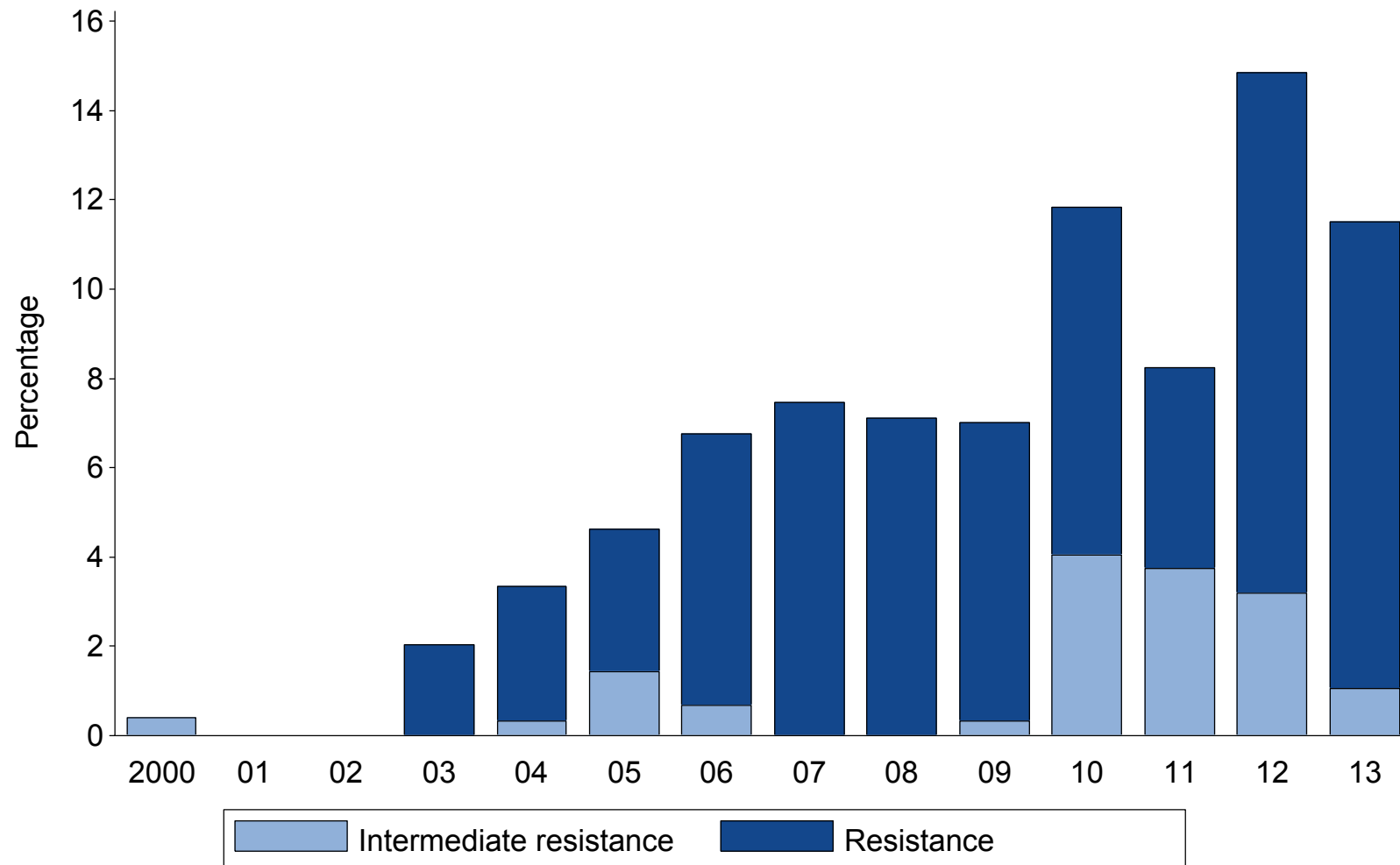
Dallas, Texas

Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



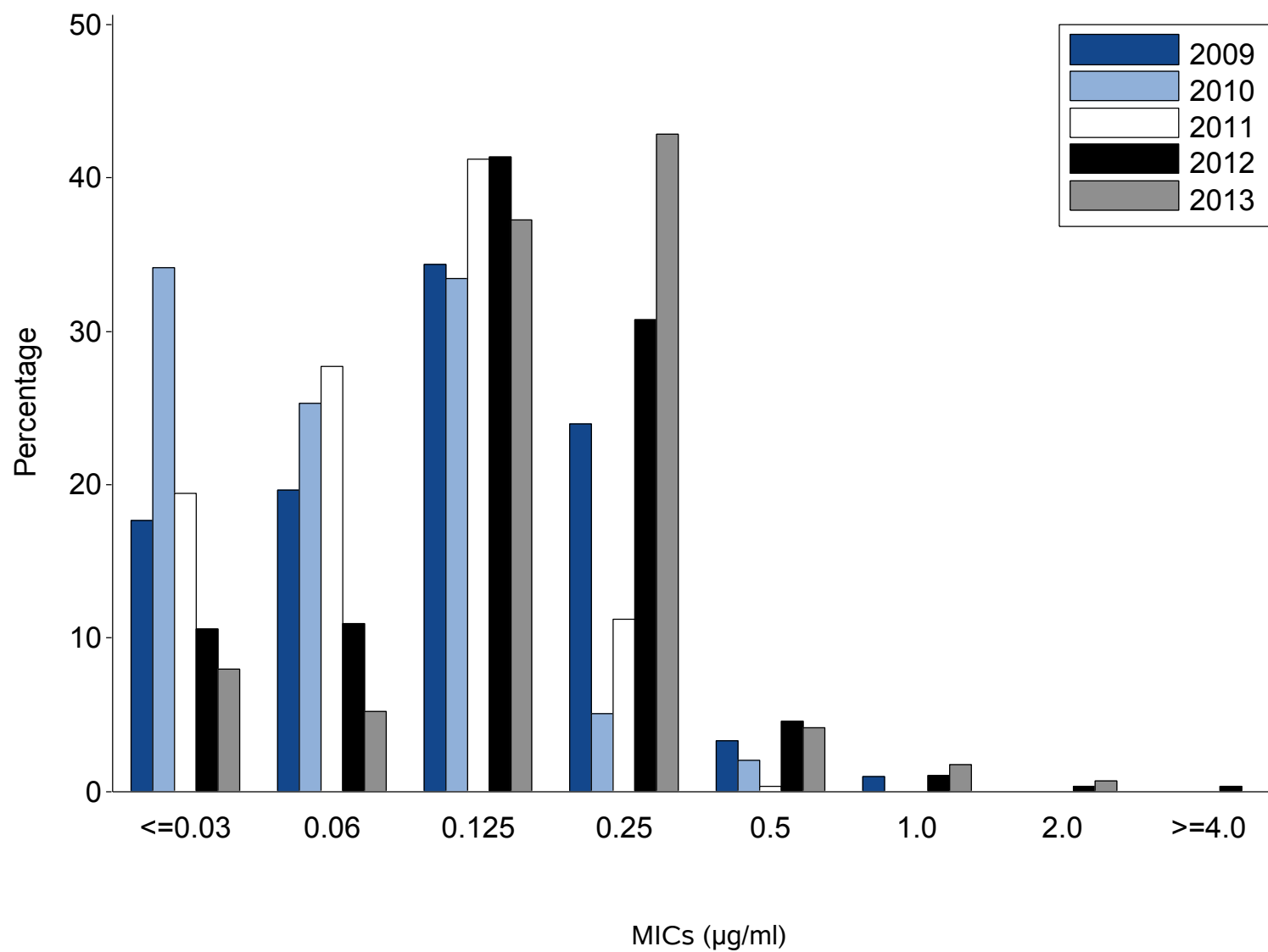
Dallas, Texas

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



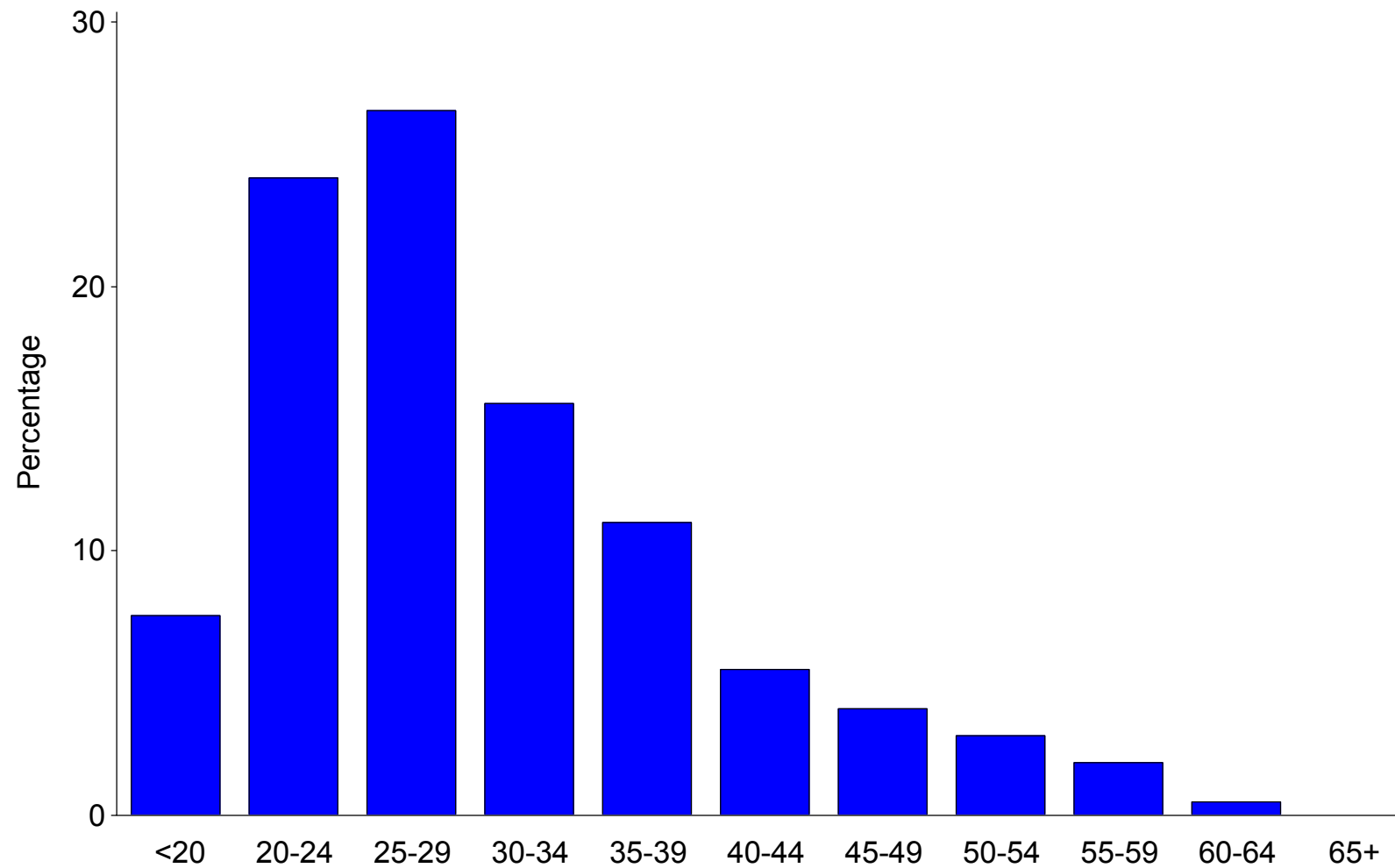
Dallas, Texas

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



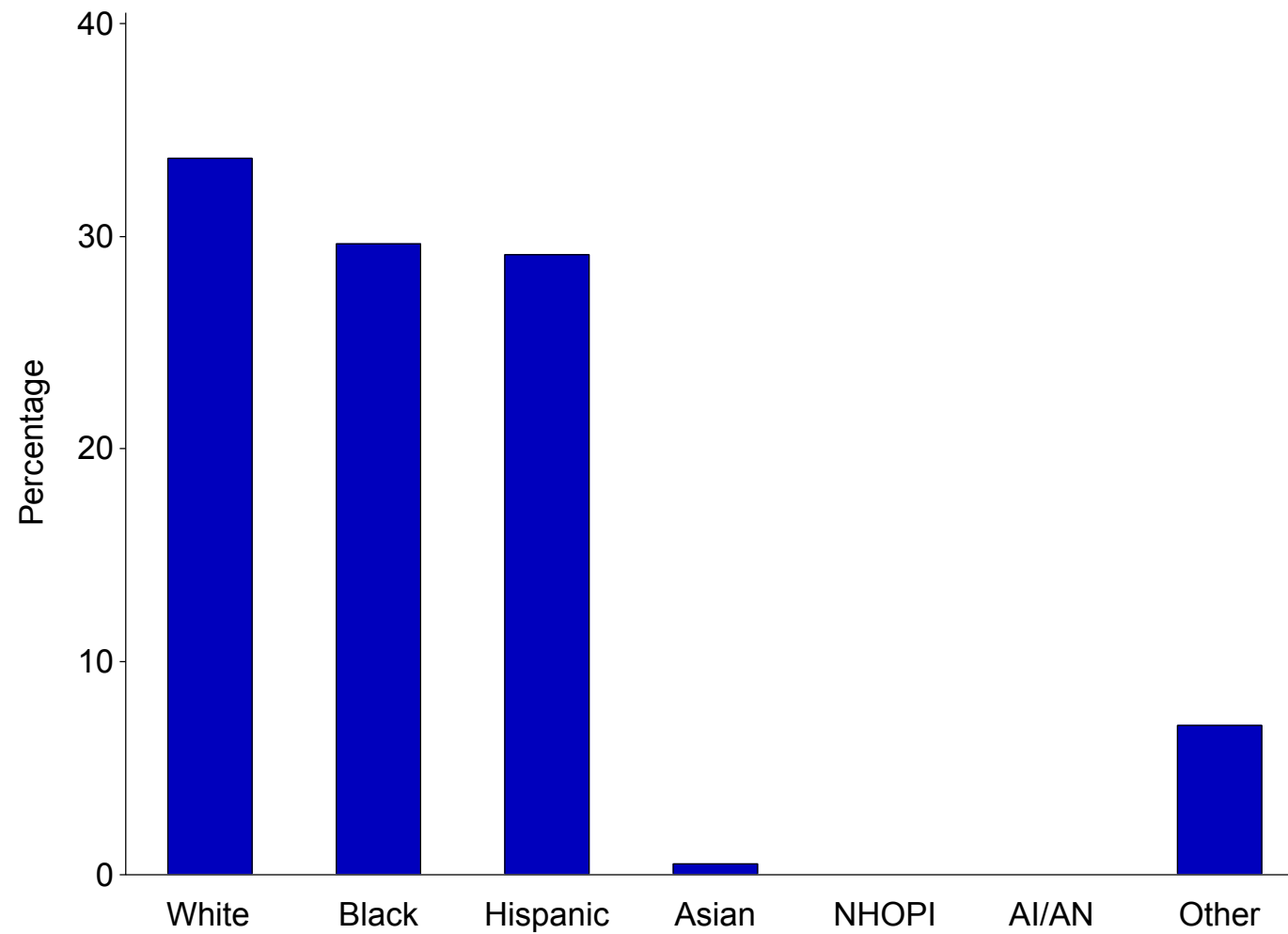
Denver, Colorado (N=199)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



Denver, Colorado (N=199)

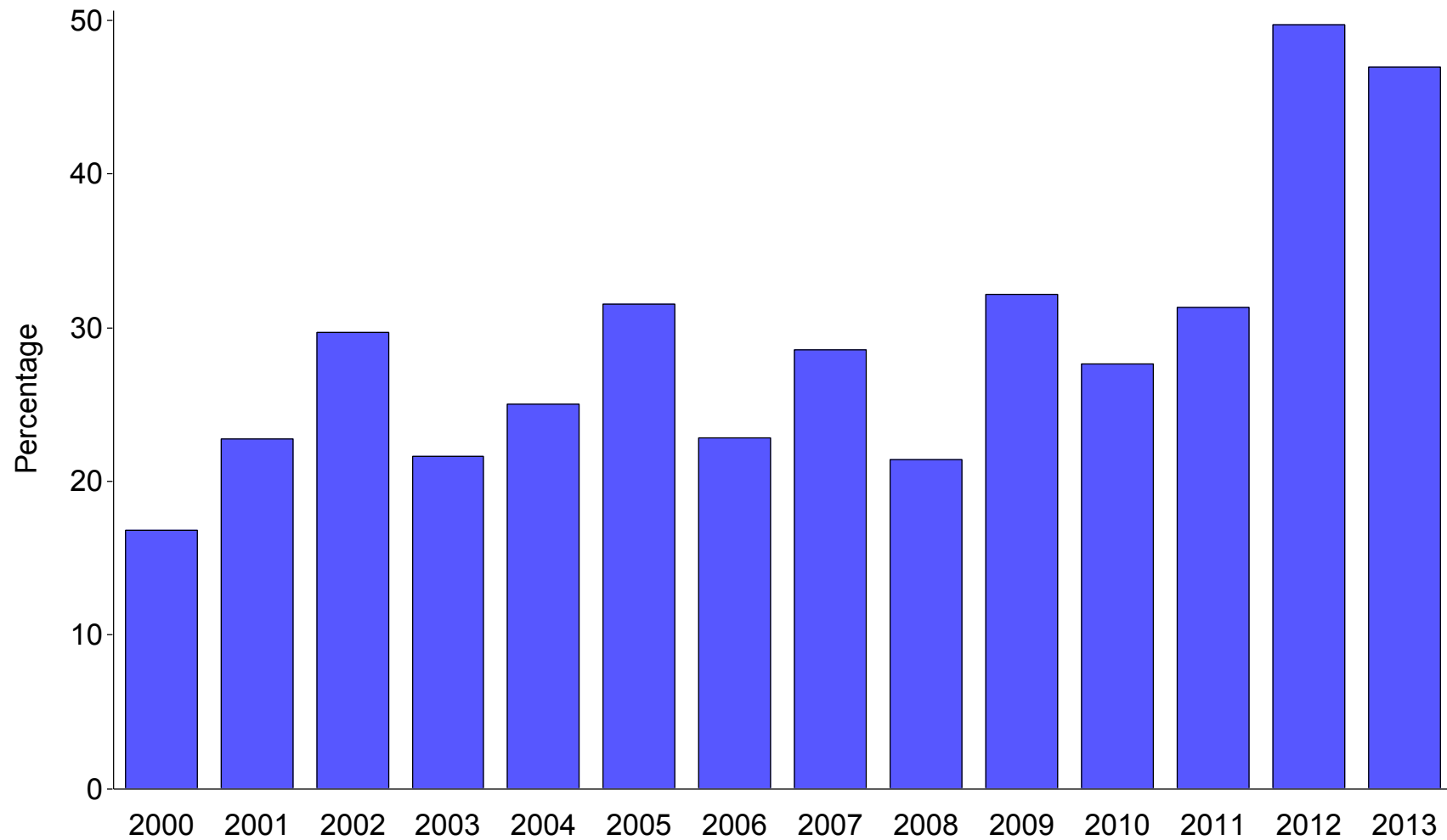
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

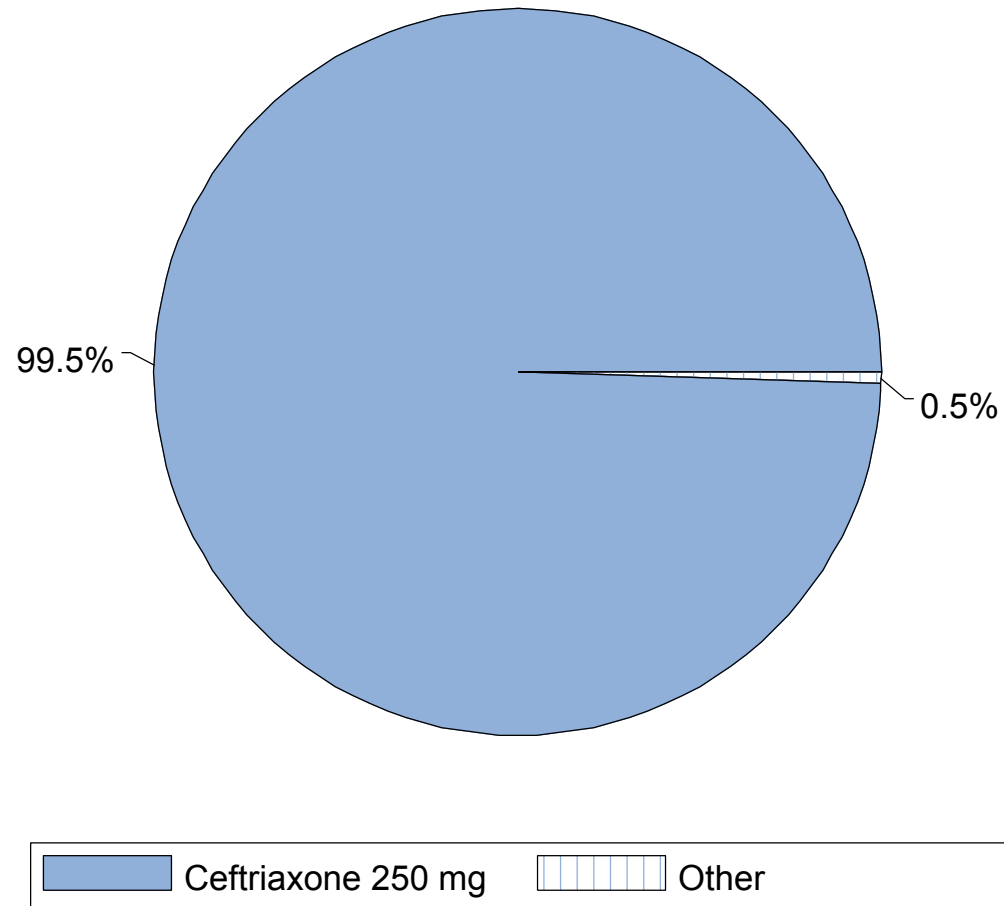
Denver, Colorado

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



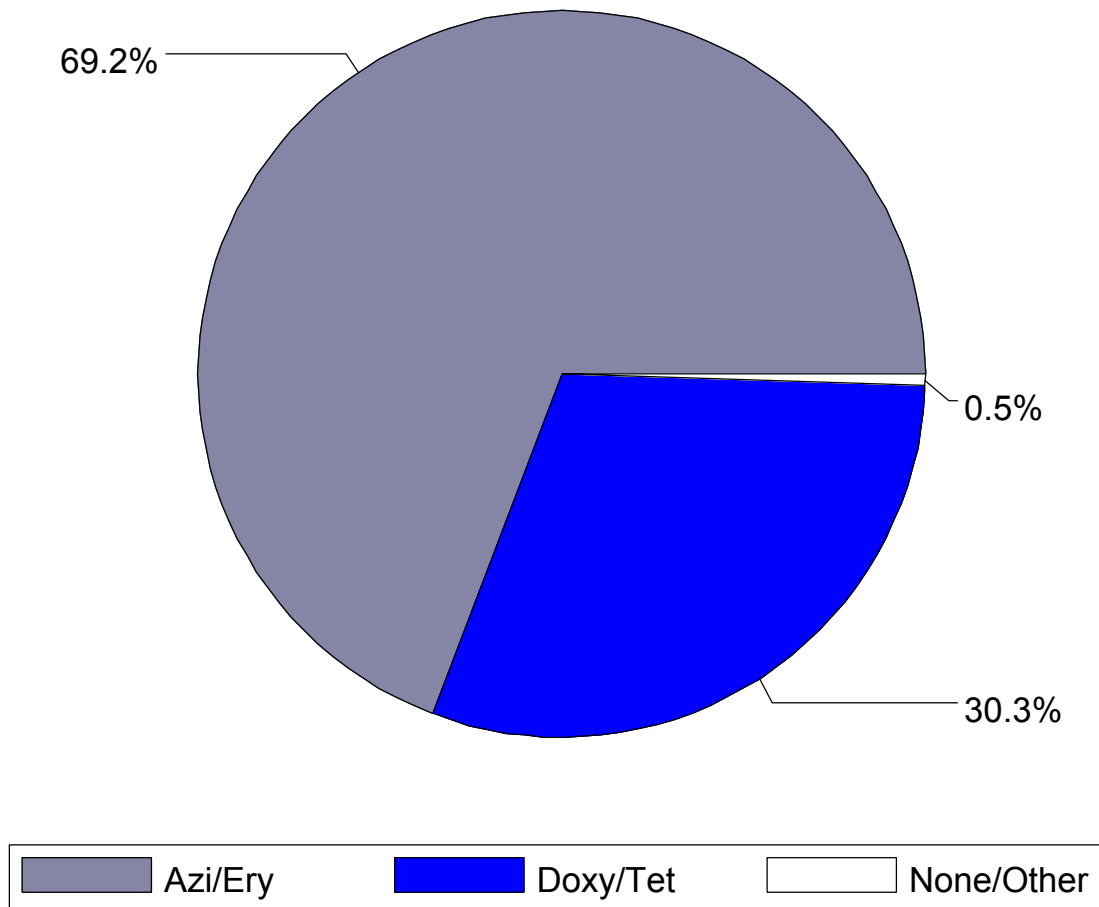
Denver, Colorado (N=199)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



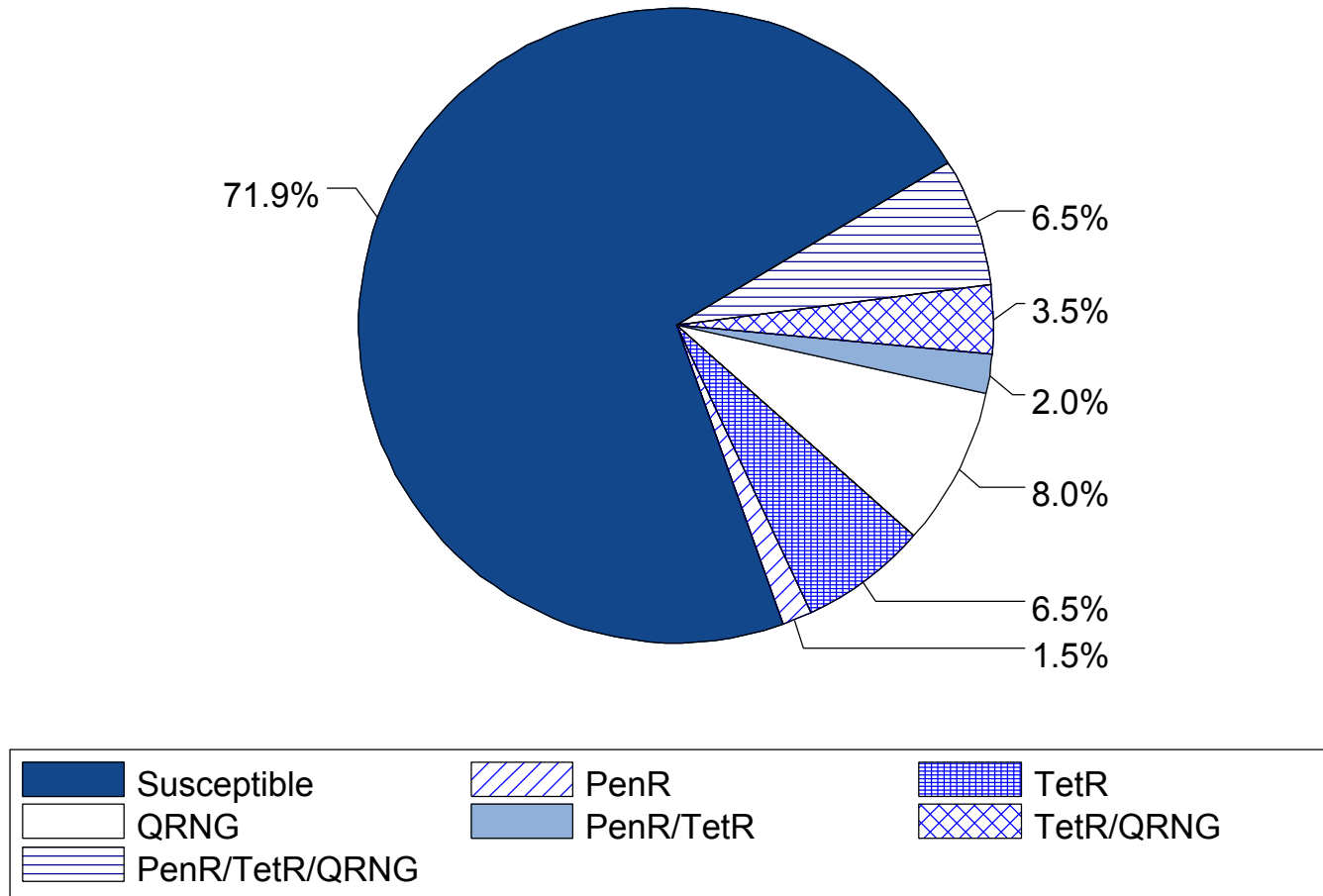
Denver, Colorado (N=199)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



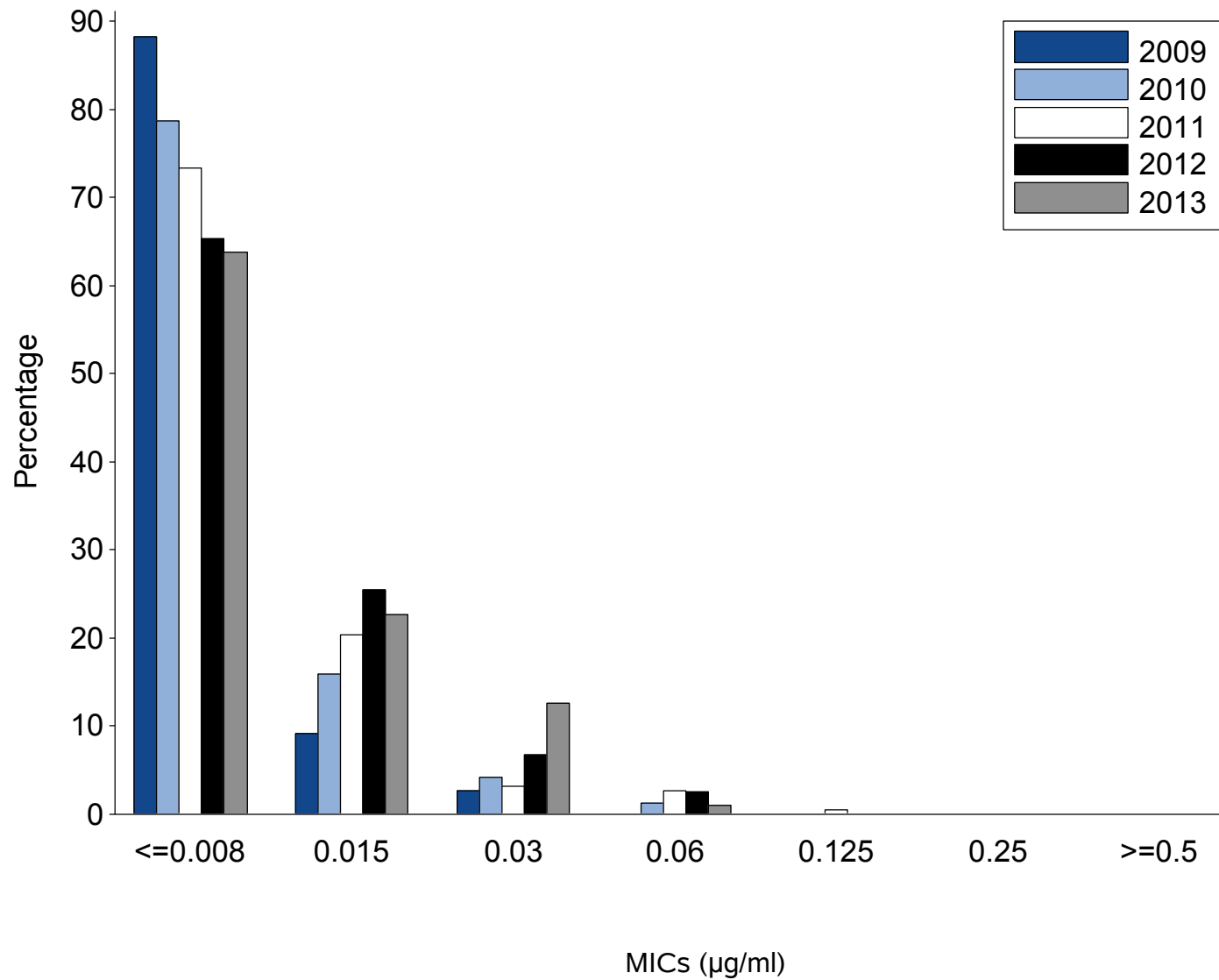
Denver, Colorado (N=199)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



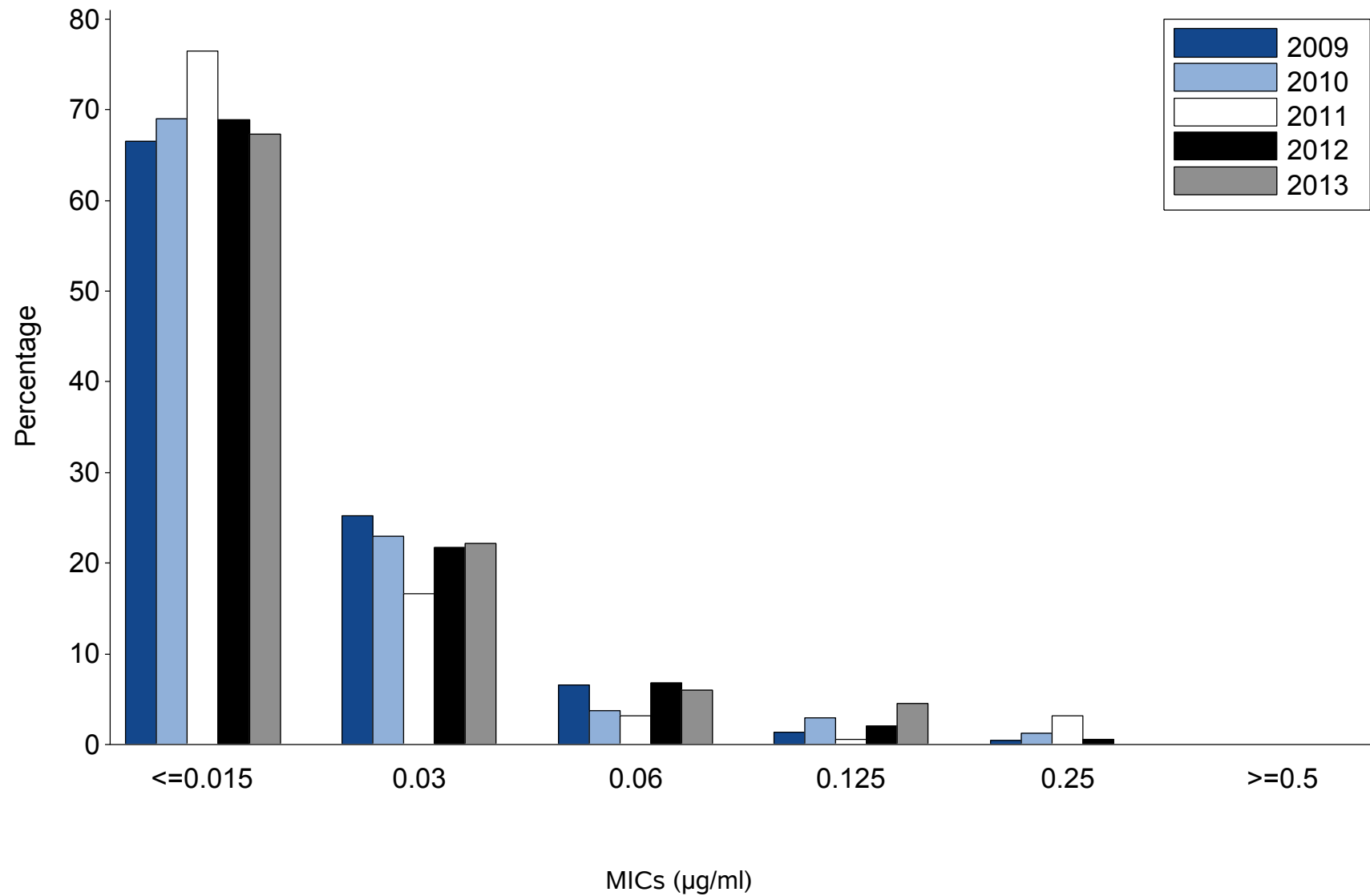
Denver, Colorado

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



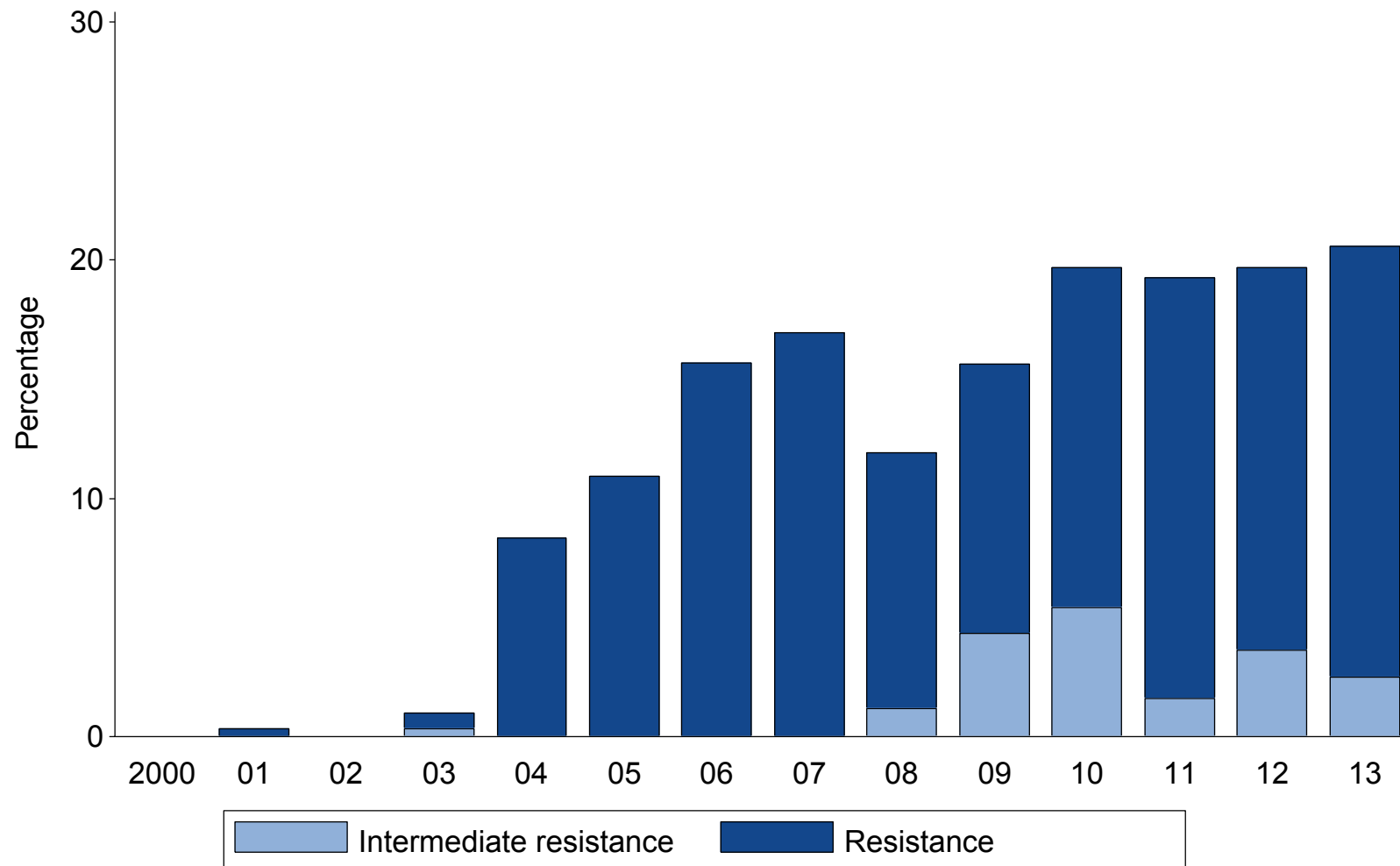
Denver, Colorado

Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



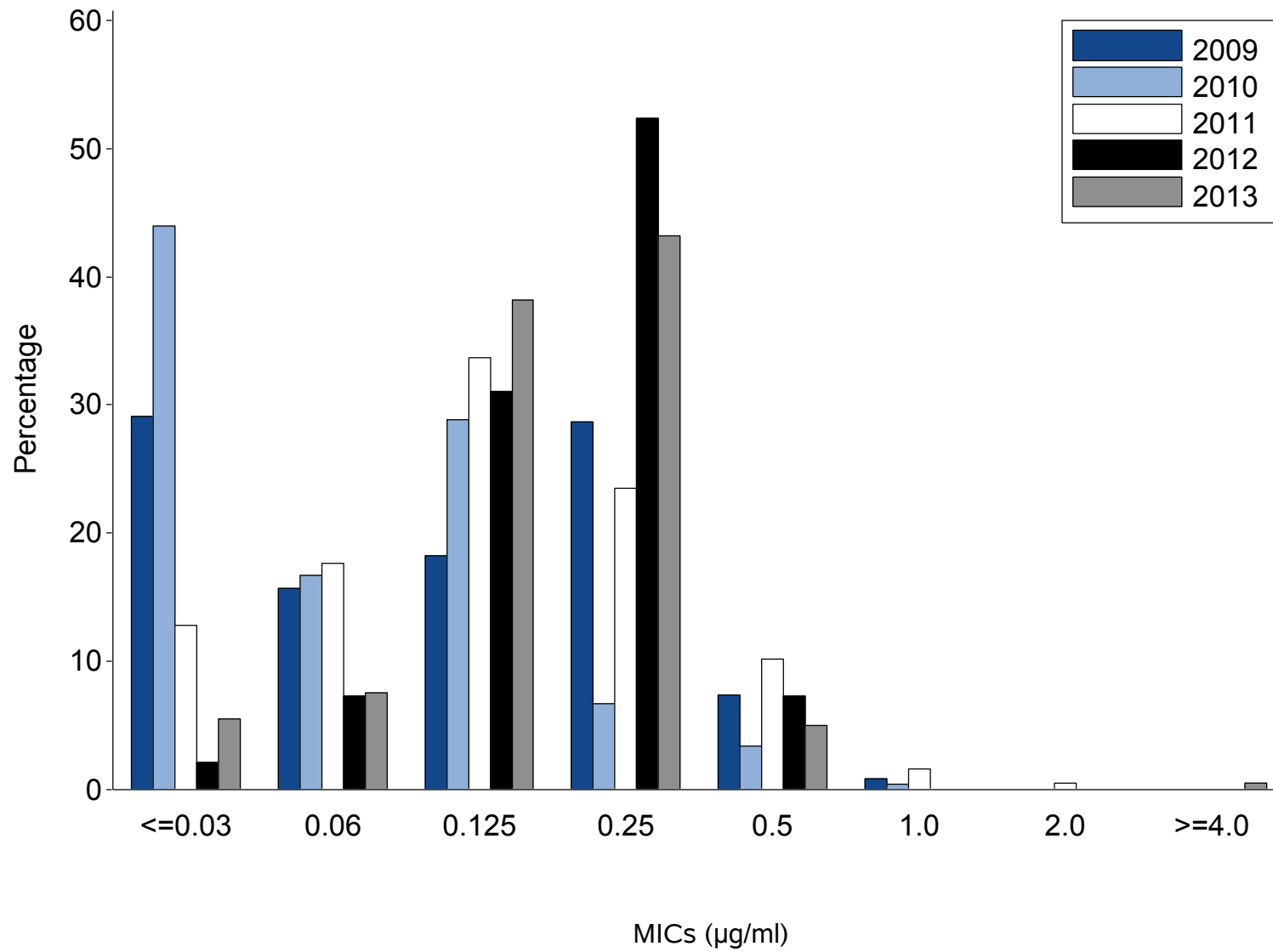
Denver, Colorado

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



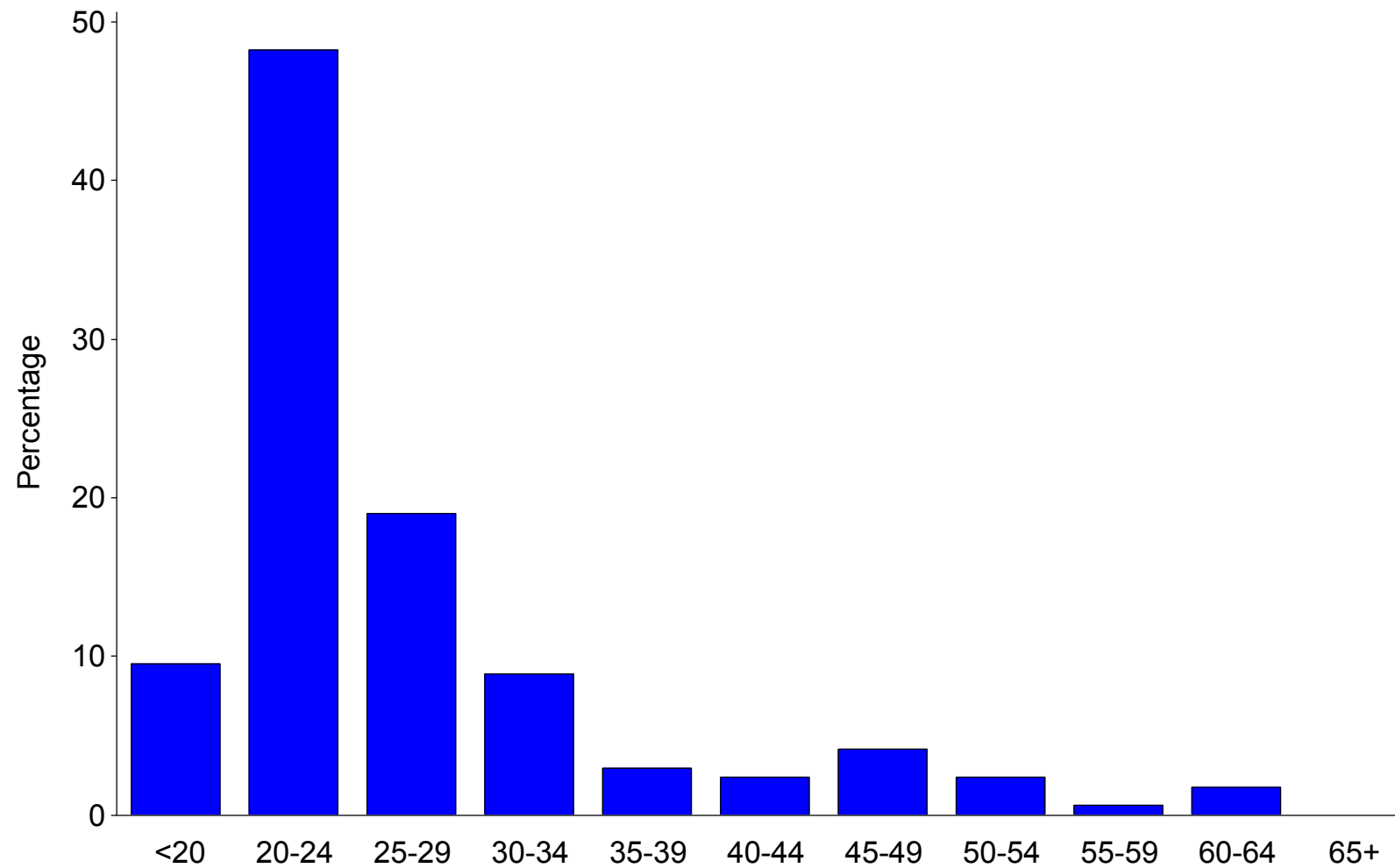
Denver, Colorado

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



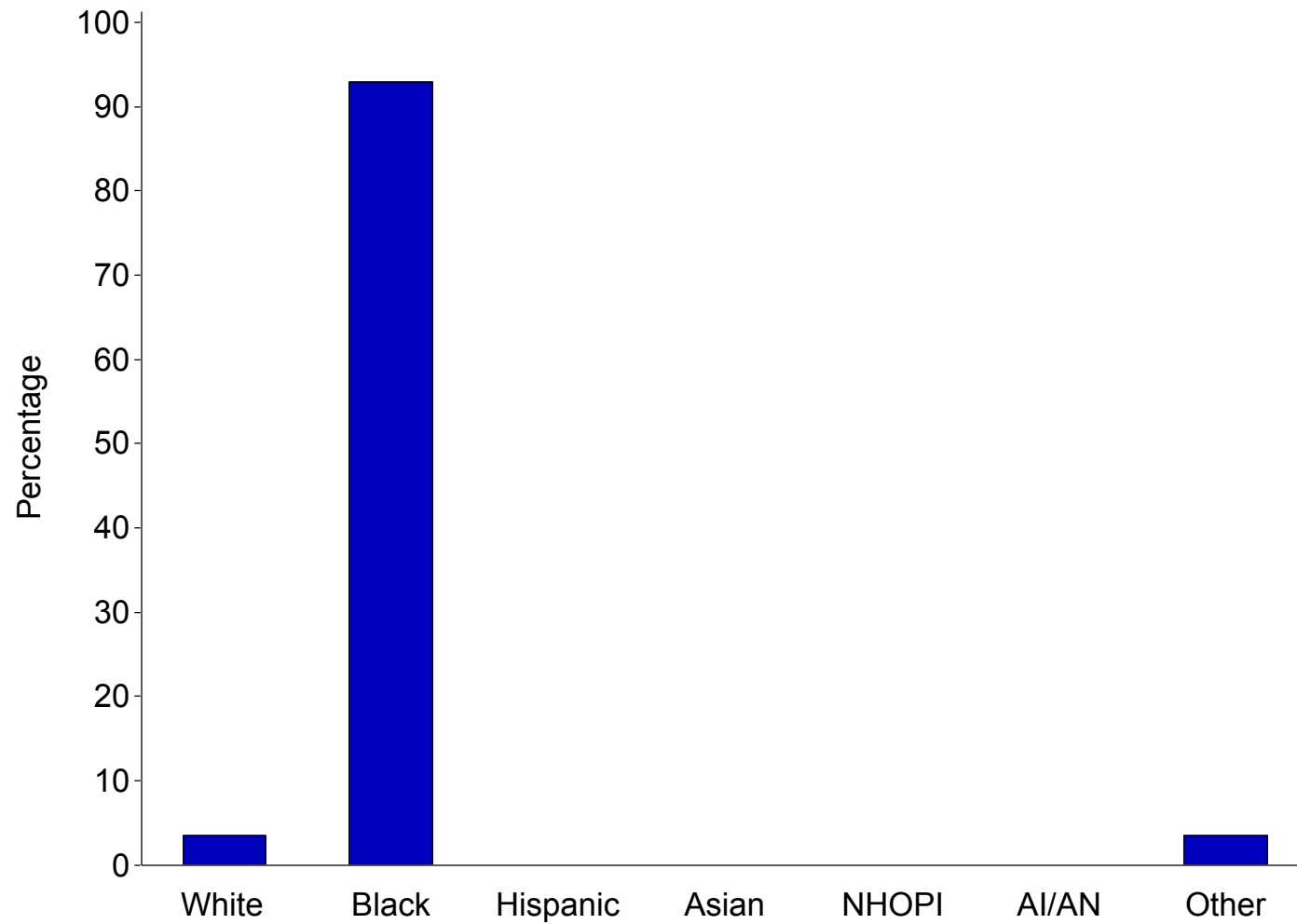
Greensboro, North Carolina (N=168)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



Greensboro, North Carolina (N=168)

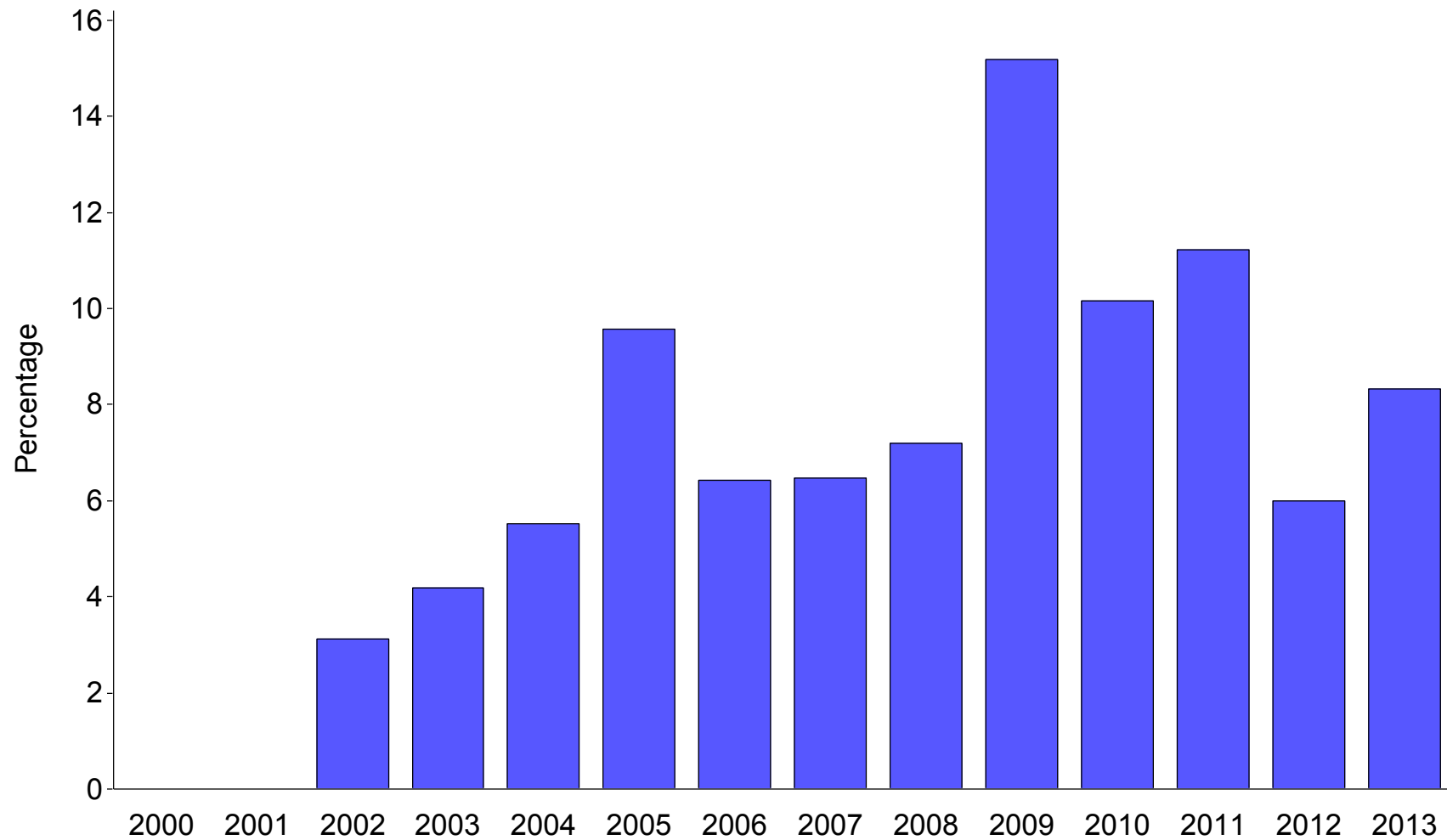
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

Greensboro, North Carolina

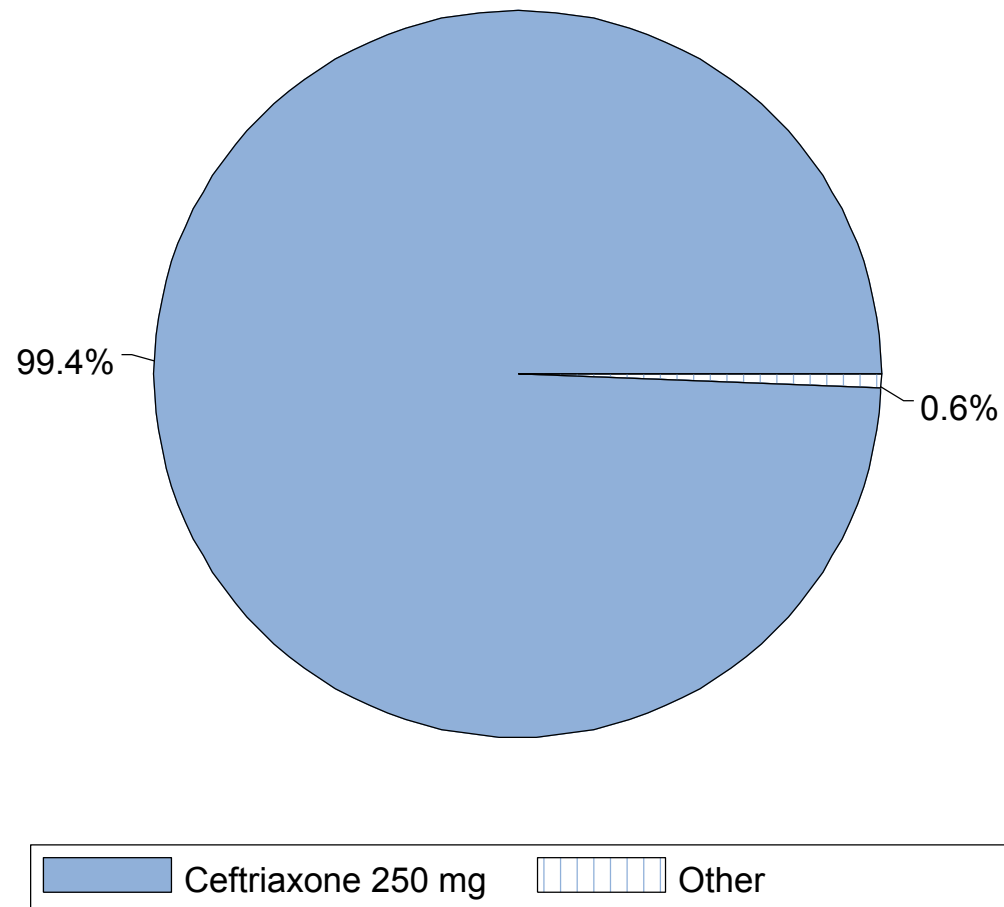
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2002-2013.

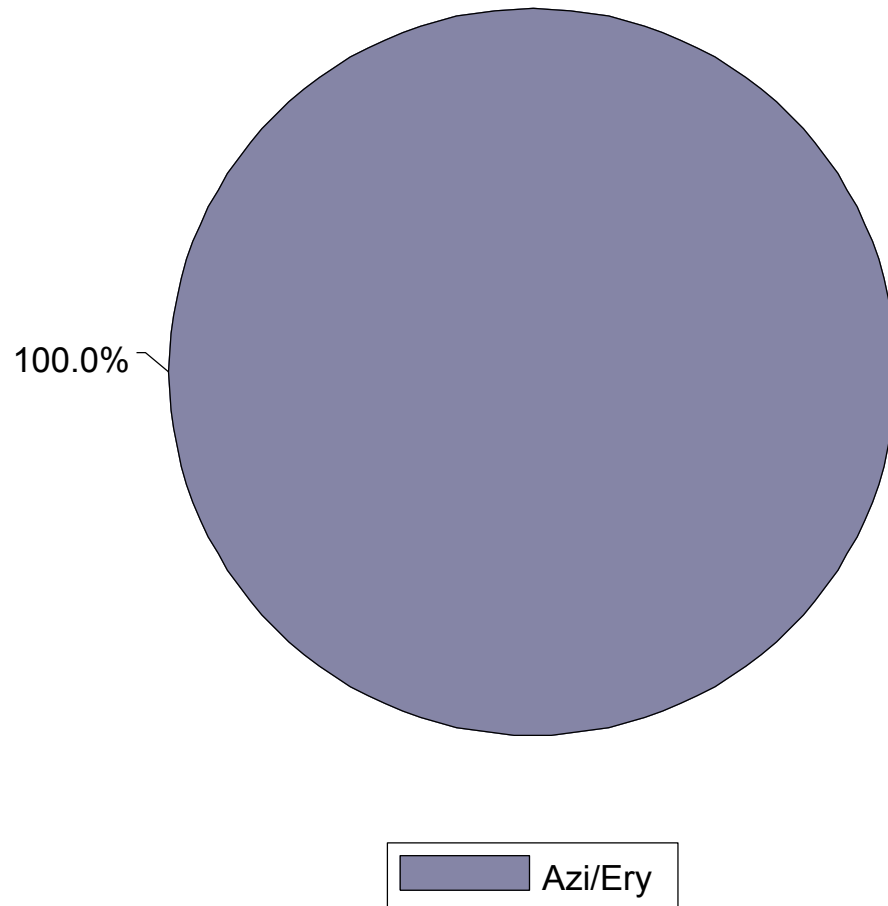
Greensboro, North Carolina (N=168)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



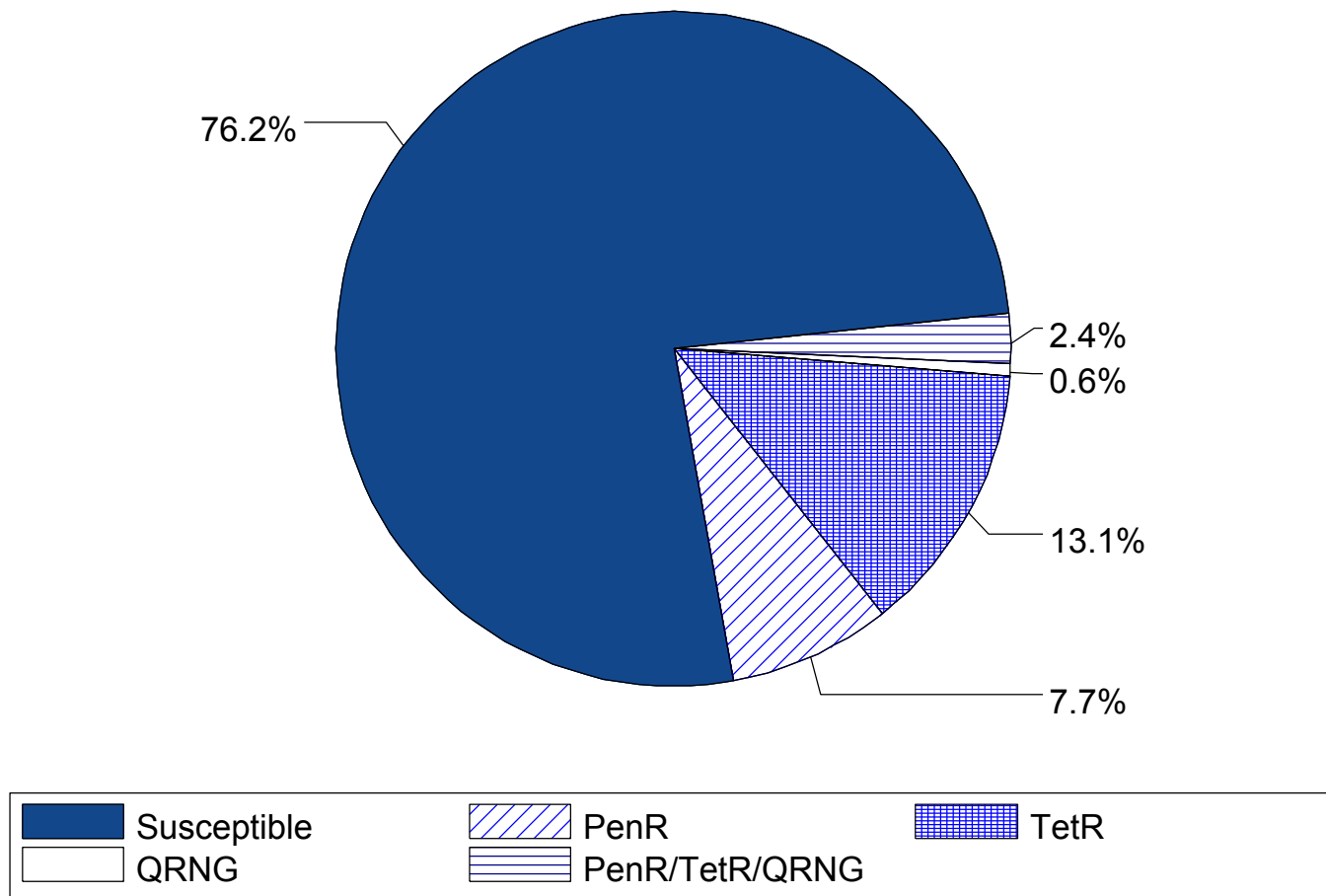
Greensboro, North Carolina (N=168)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



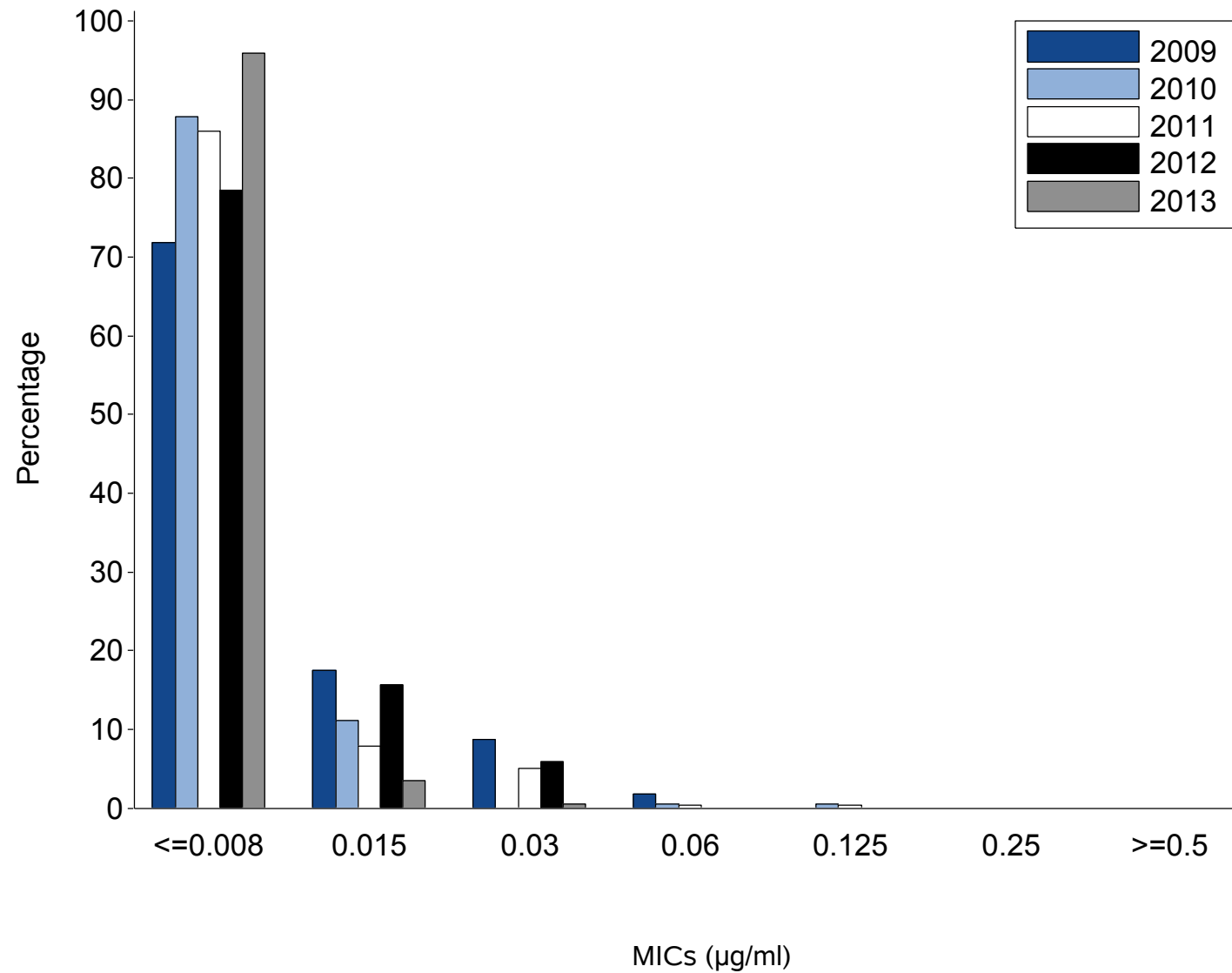
Greensboro, North Carolina (N=168)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



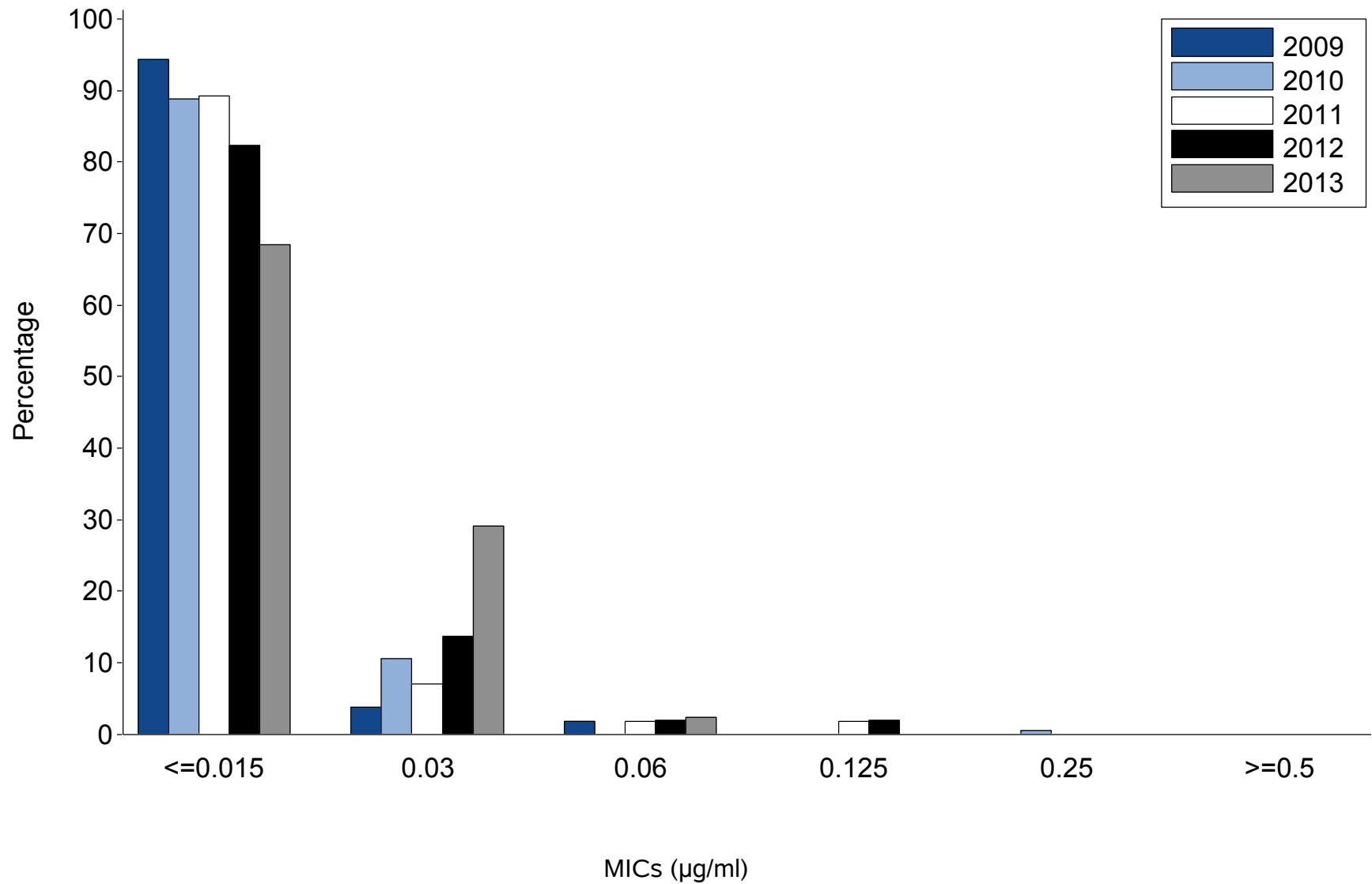
Greensboro, North Carolina

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



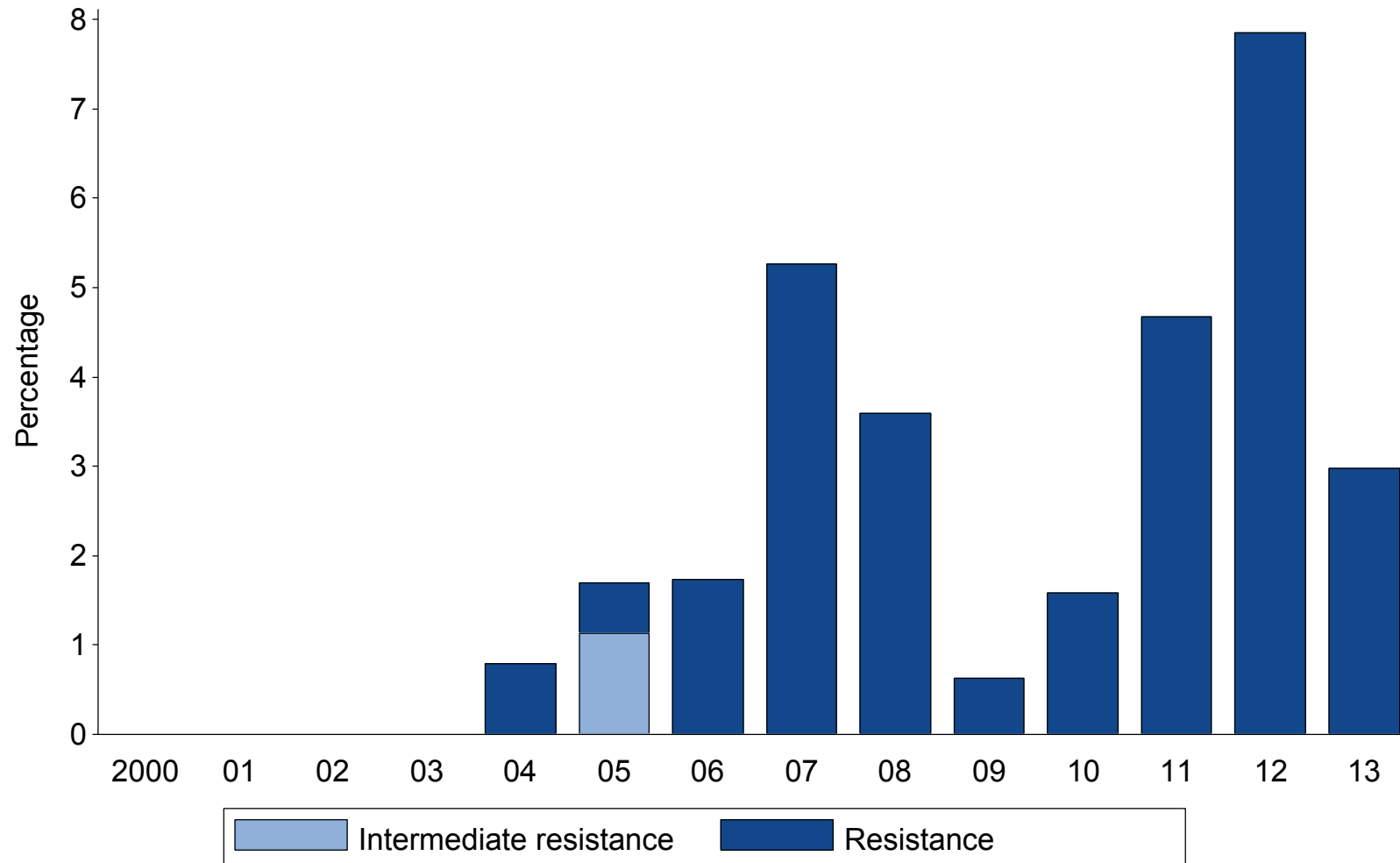
Greensboro, North Carolina

Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



Greensboro, North Carolina

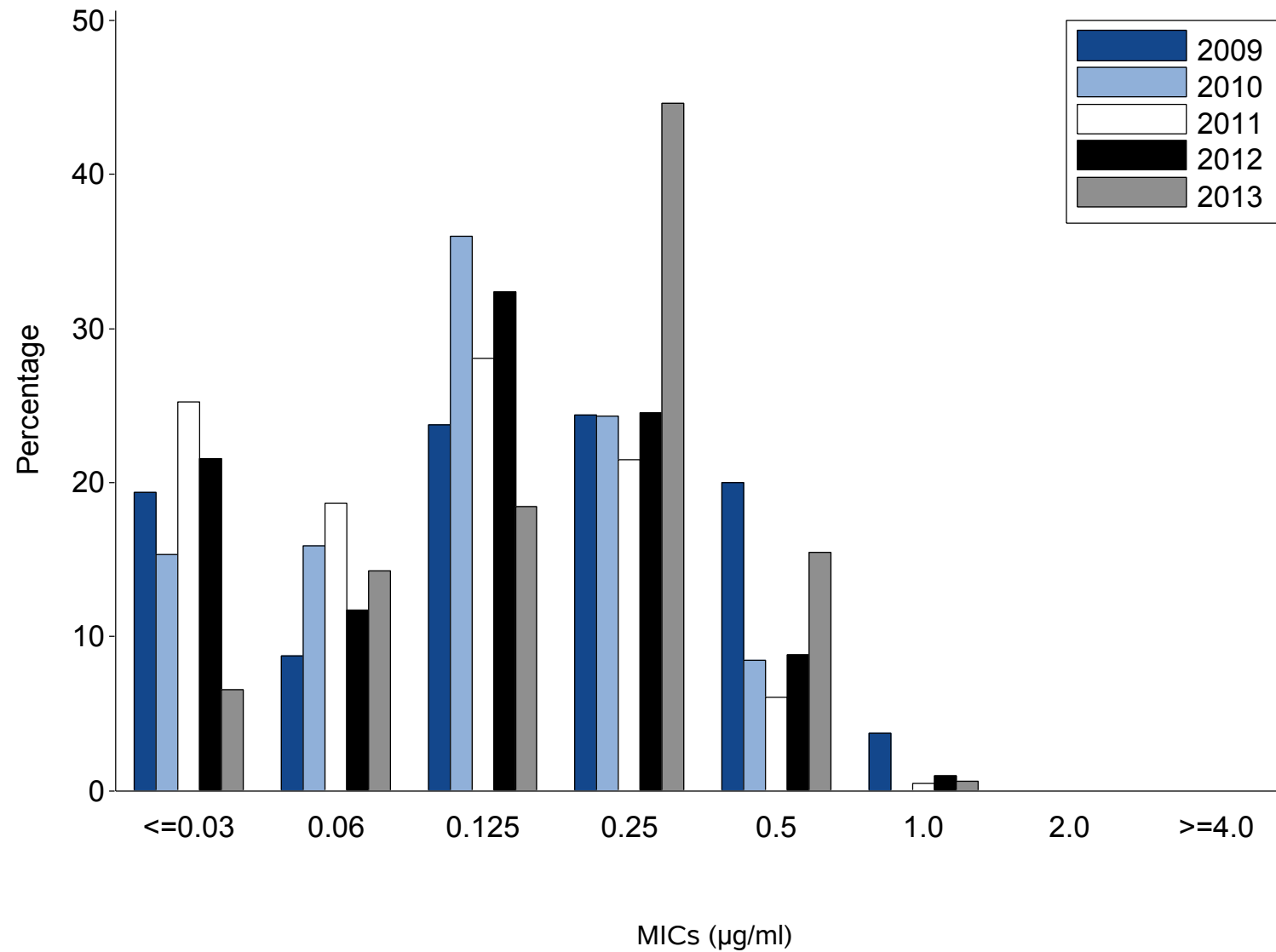
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2002-2013.

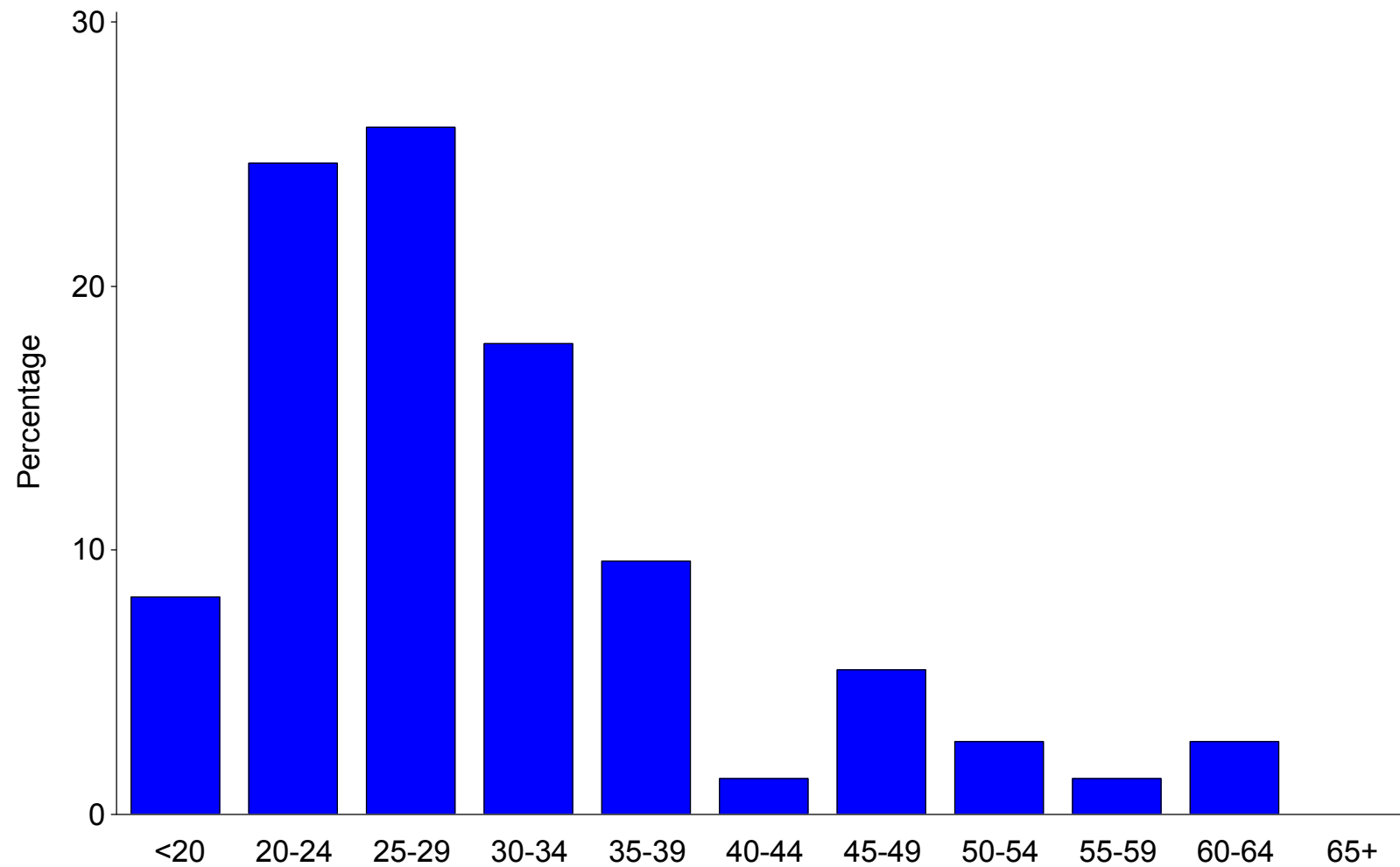
Greensboro, North Carolina

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



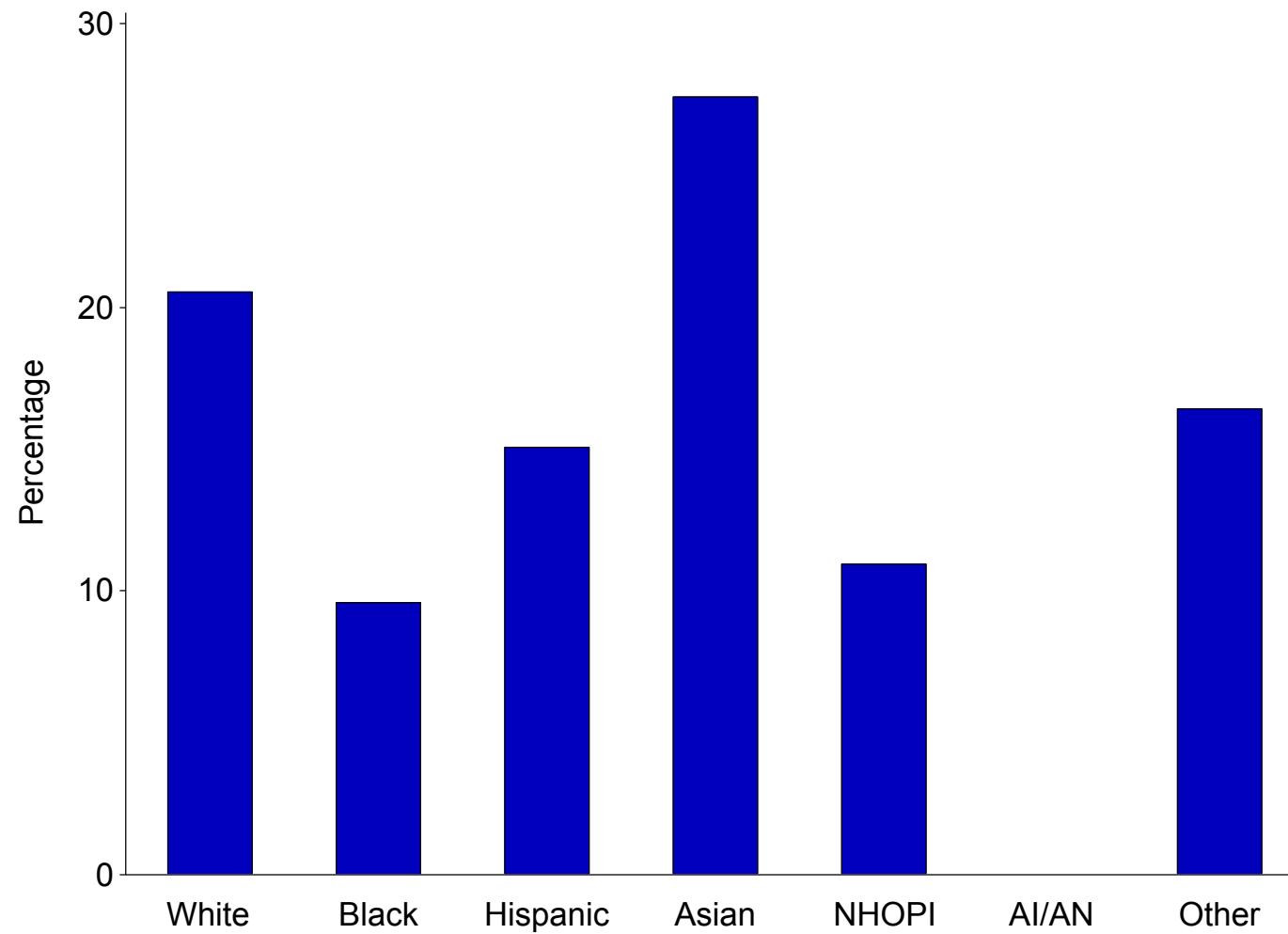
Honolulu, Hawaii (N=73)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



Honolulu, Hawaii (N=73)

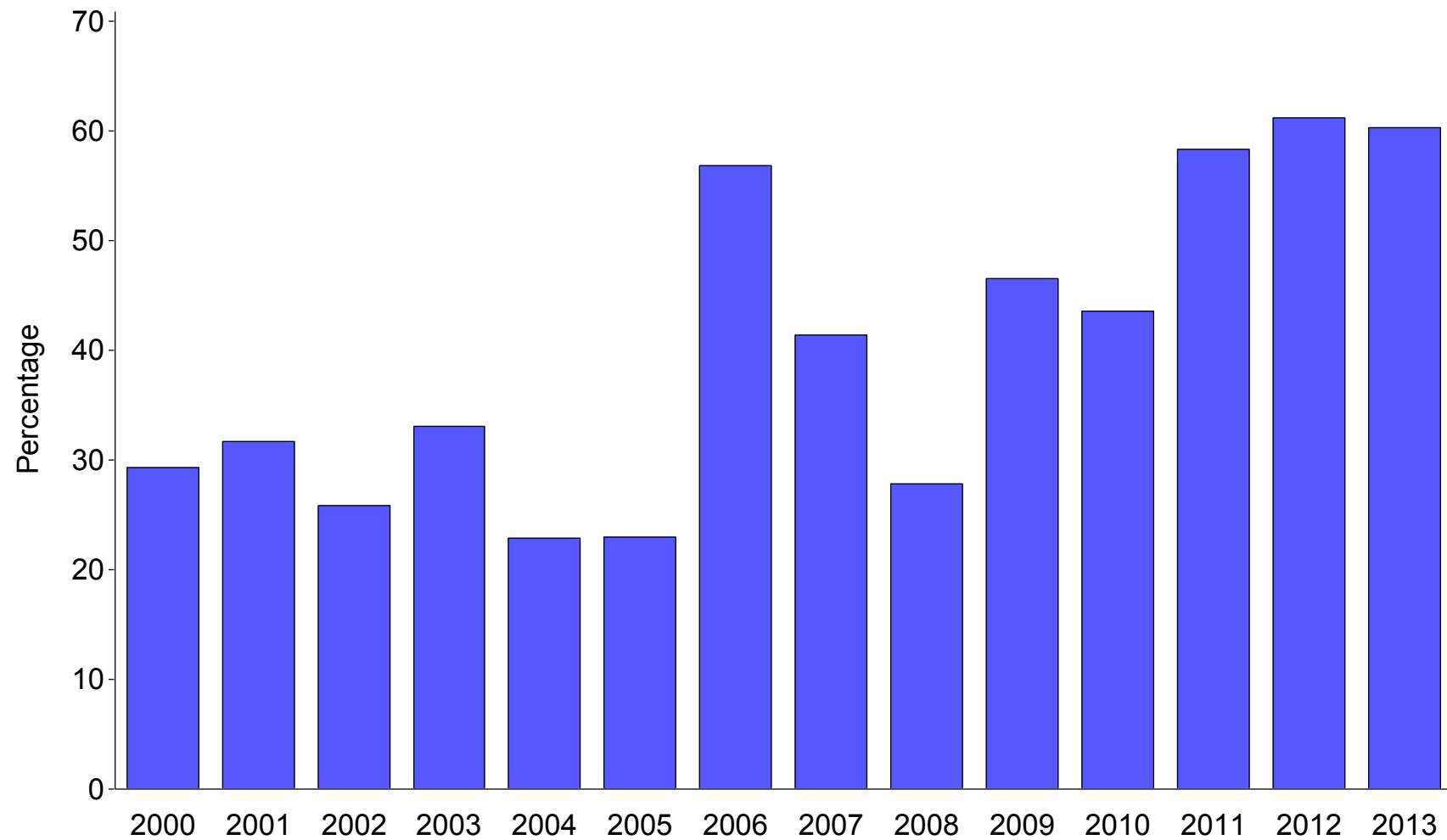
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

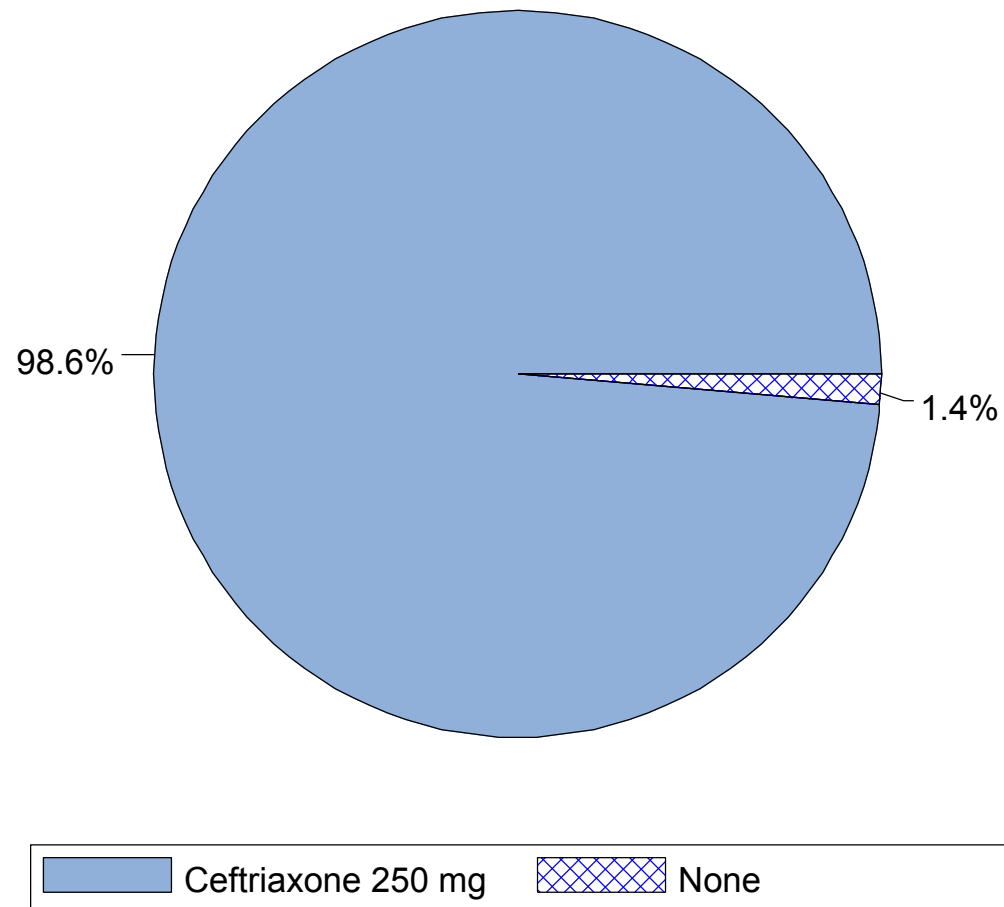
Honolulu, Hawaii

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



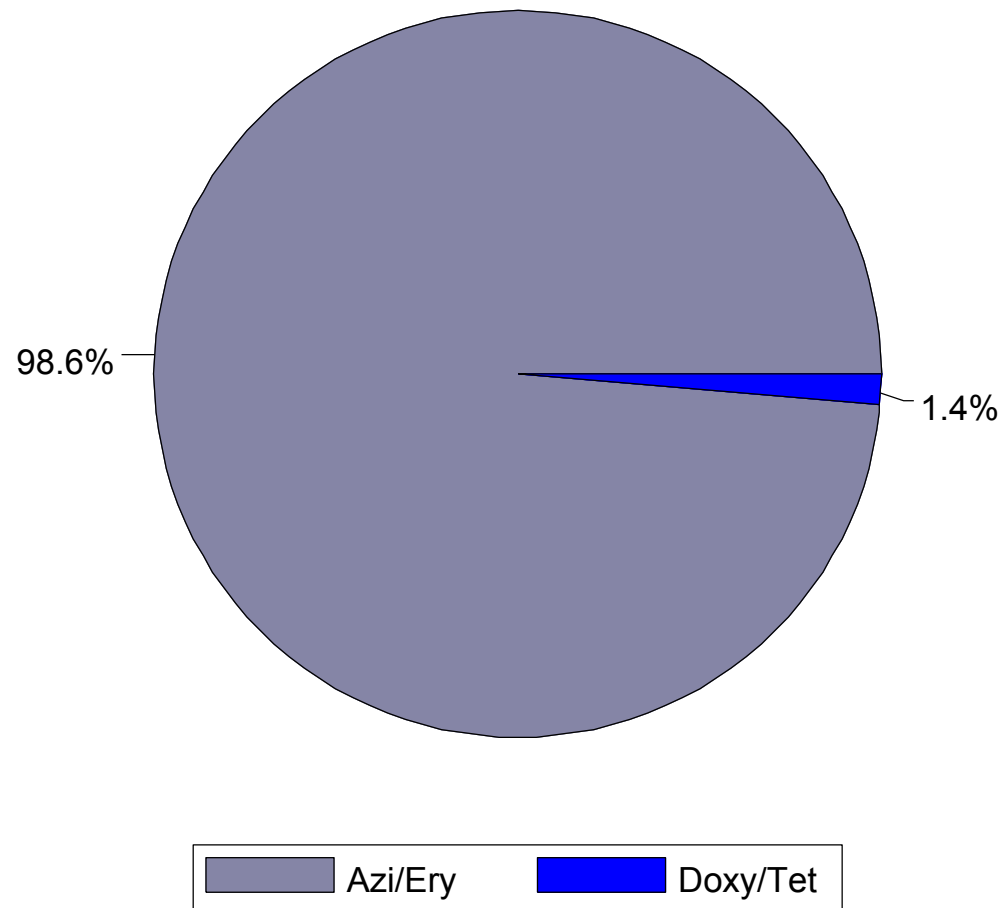
Honolulu, Hawaii (N=73)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



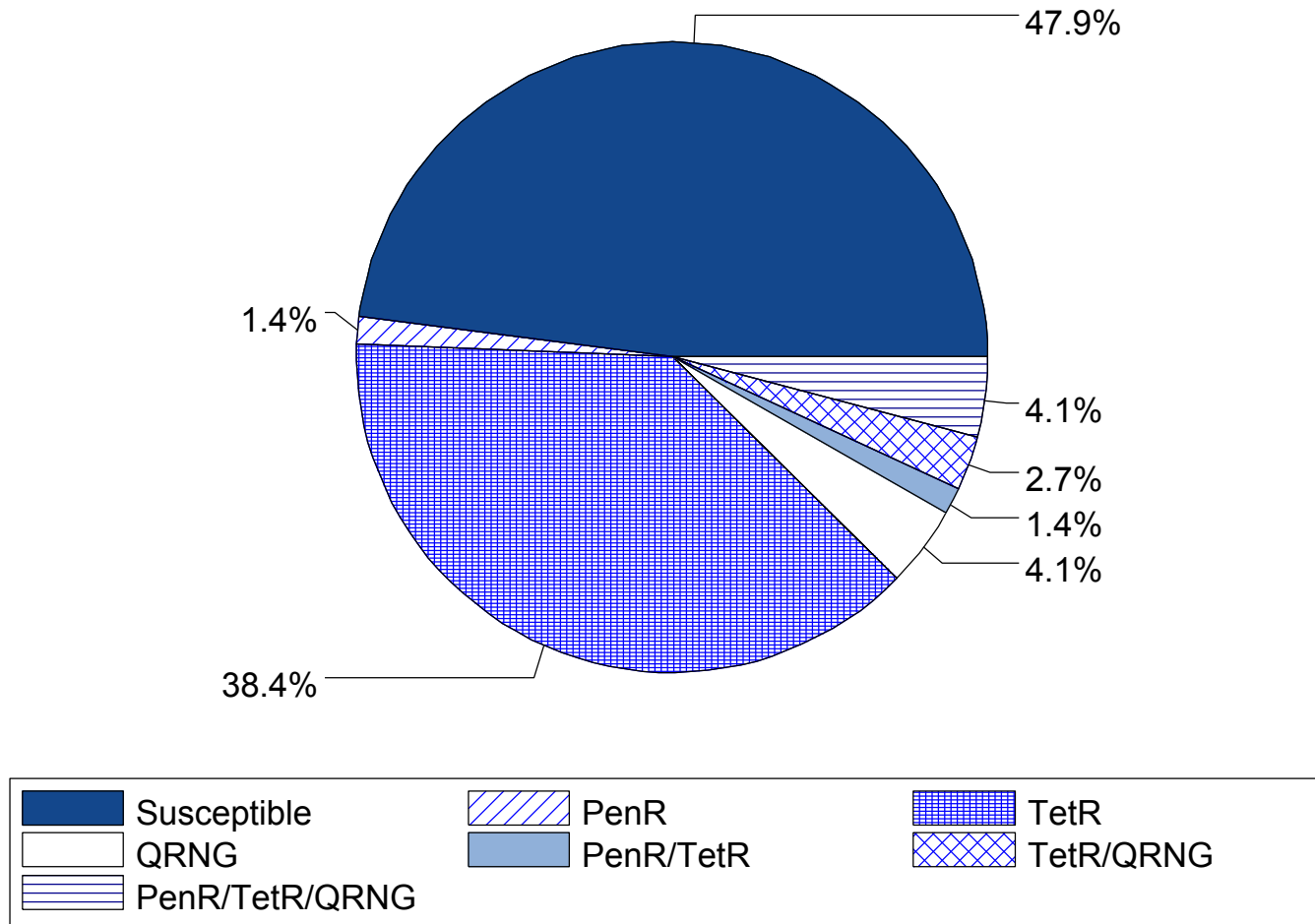
Honolulu, Hawaii (N=73)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



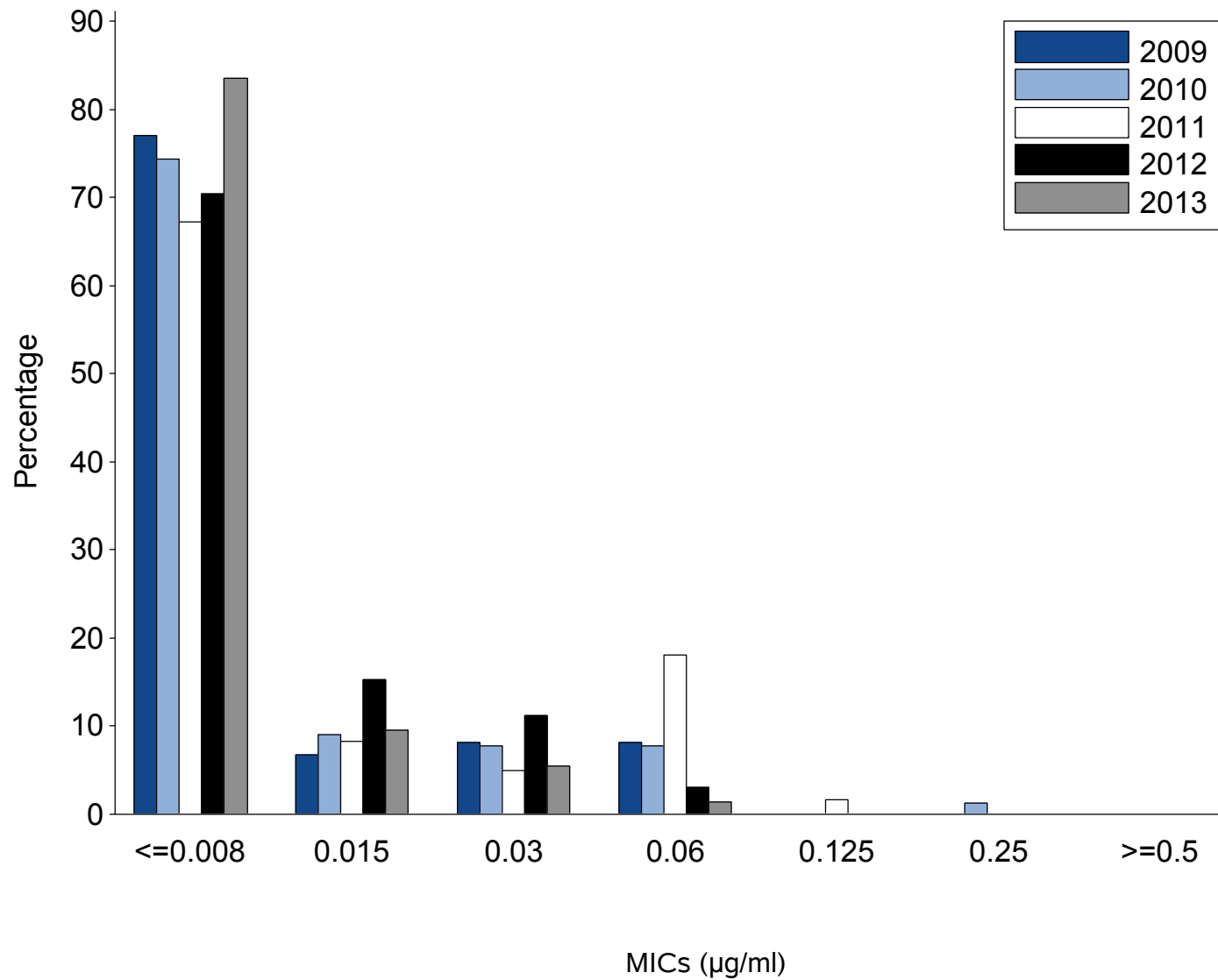
Honolulu, Hawaii (N=73)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



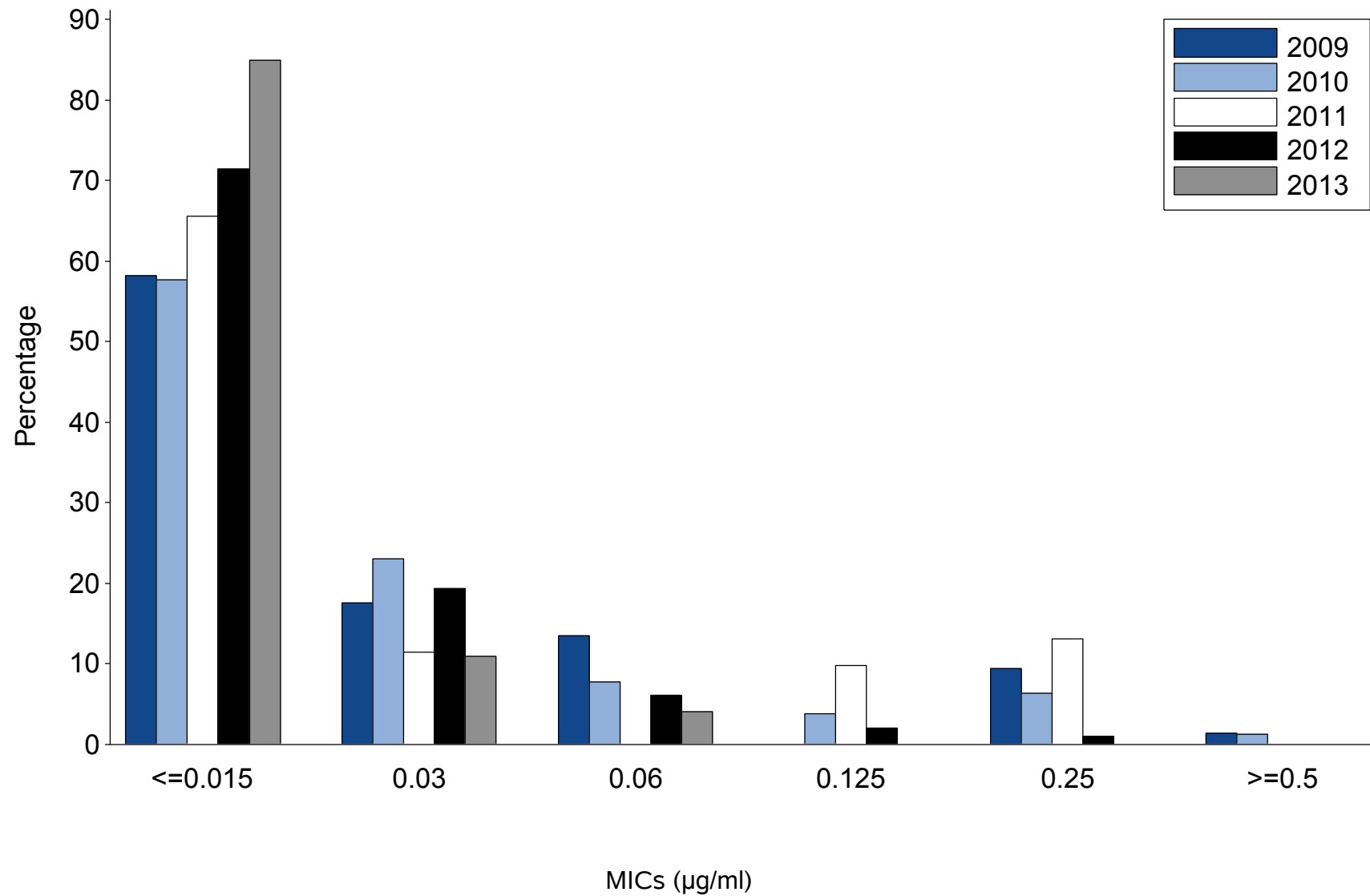
Honolulu, Hawaii

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



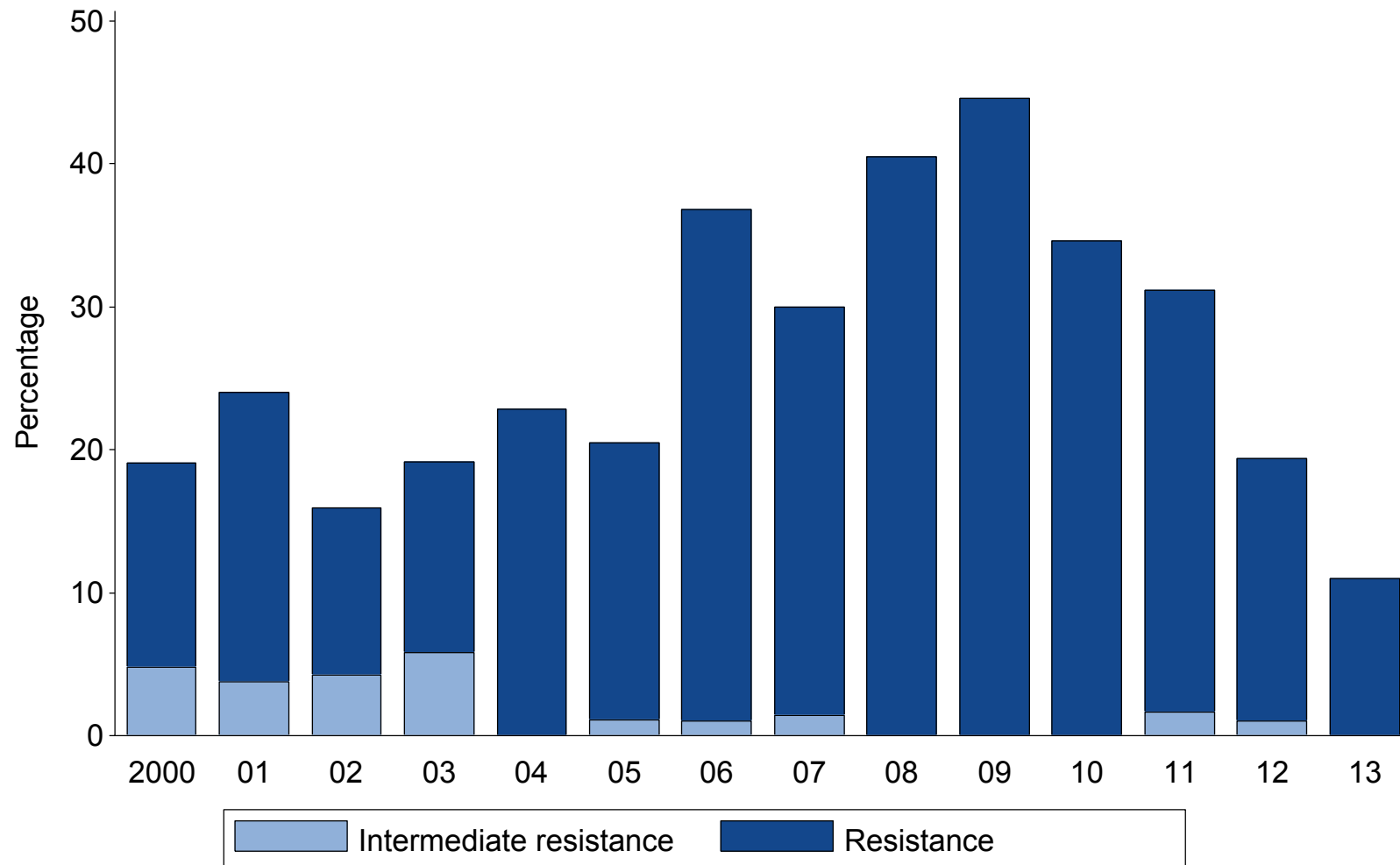
Honolulu, Hawaii

Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



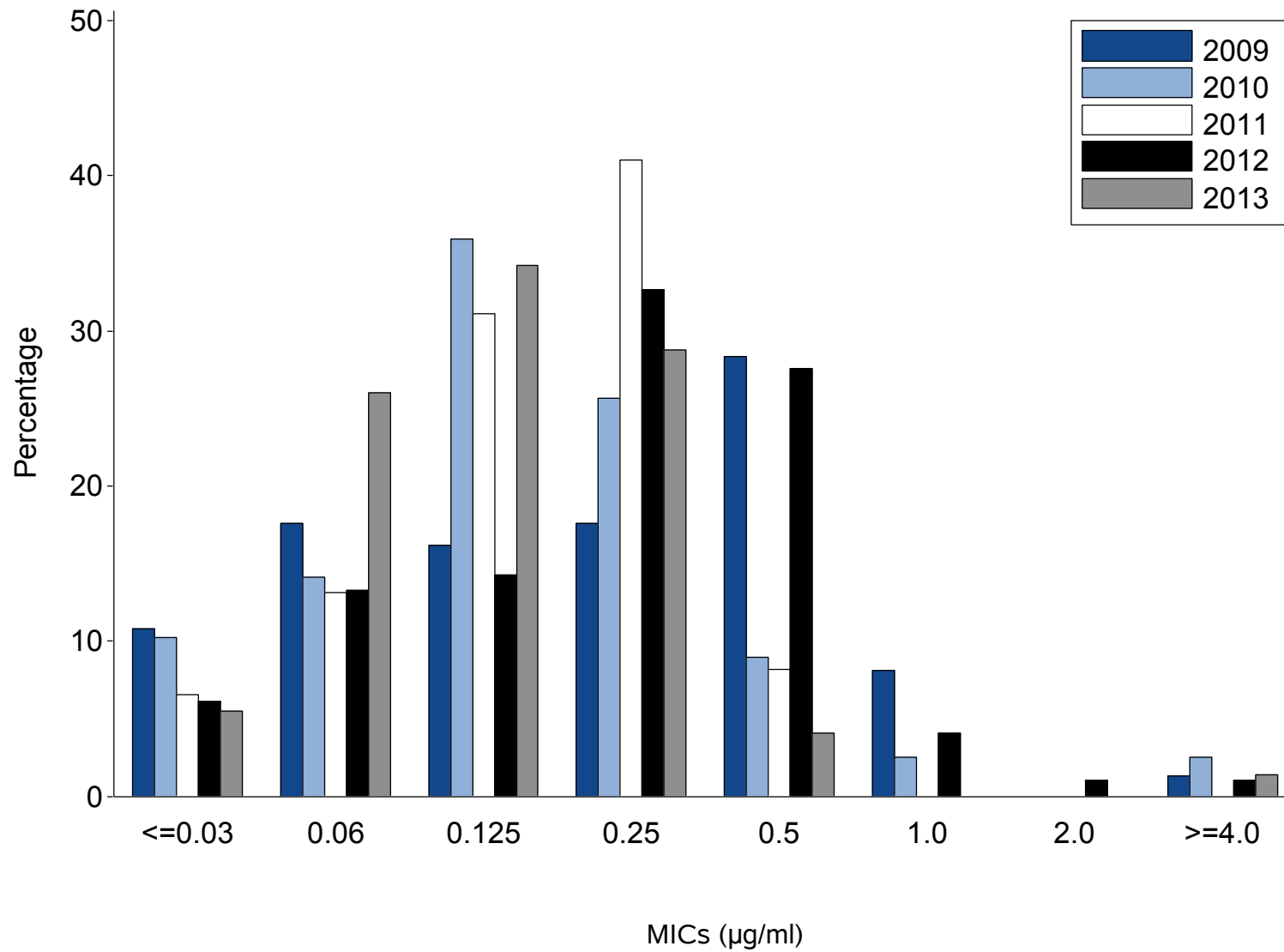
Honolulu, Hawaii

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



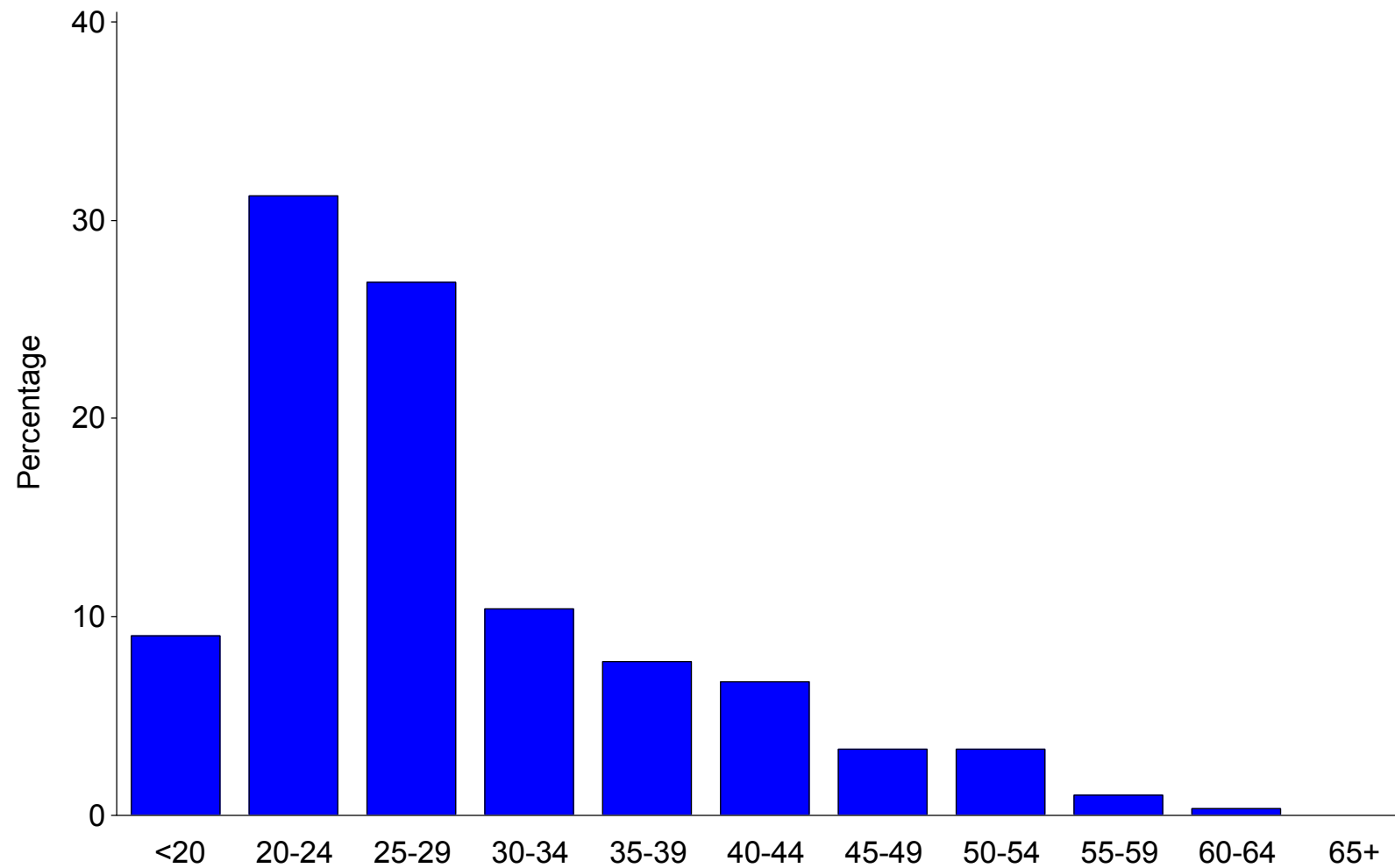
Honolulu, Hawaii

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



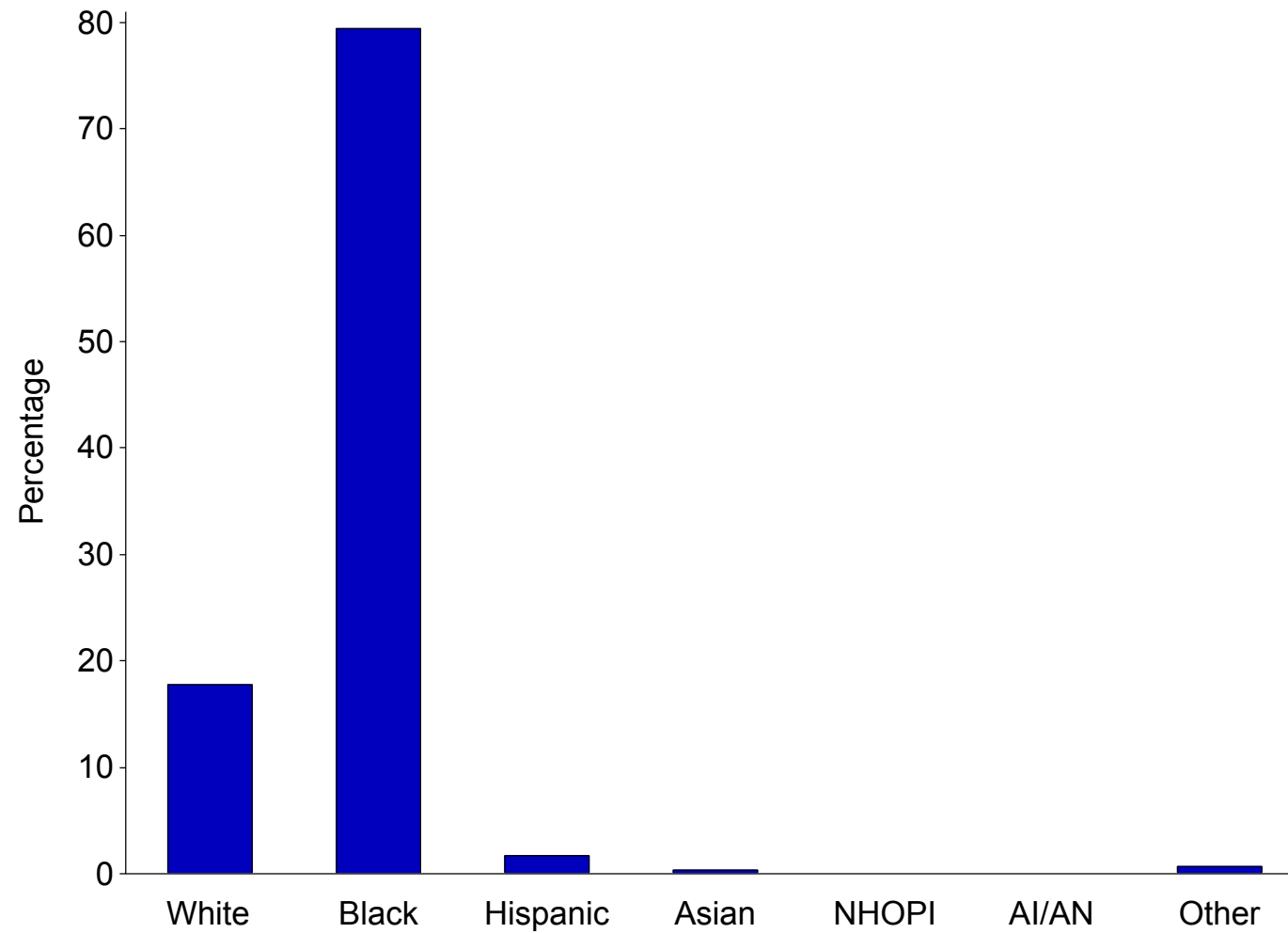
Indianapolis, Indiana (N=299)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



Indianapolis, Indiana (N=299)

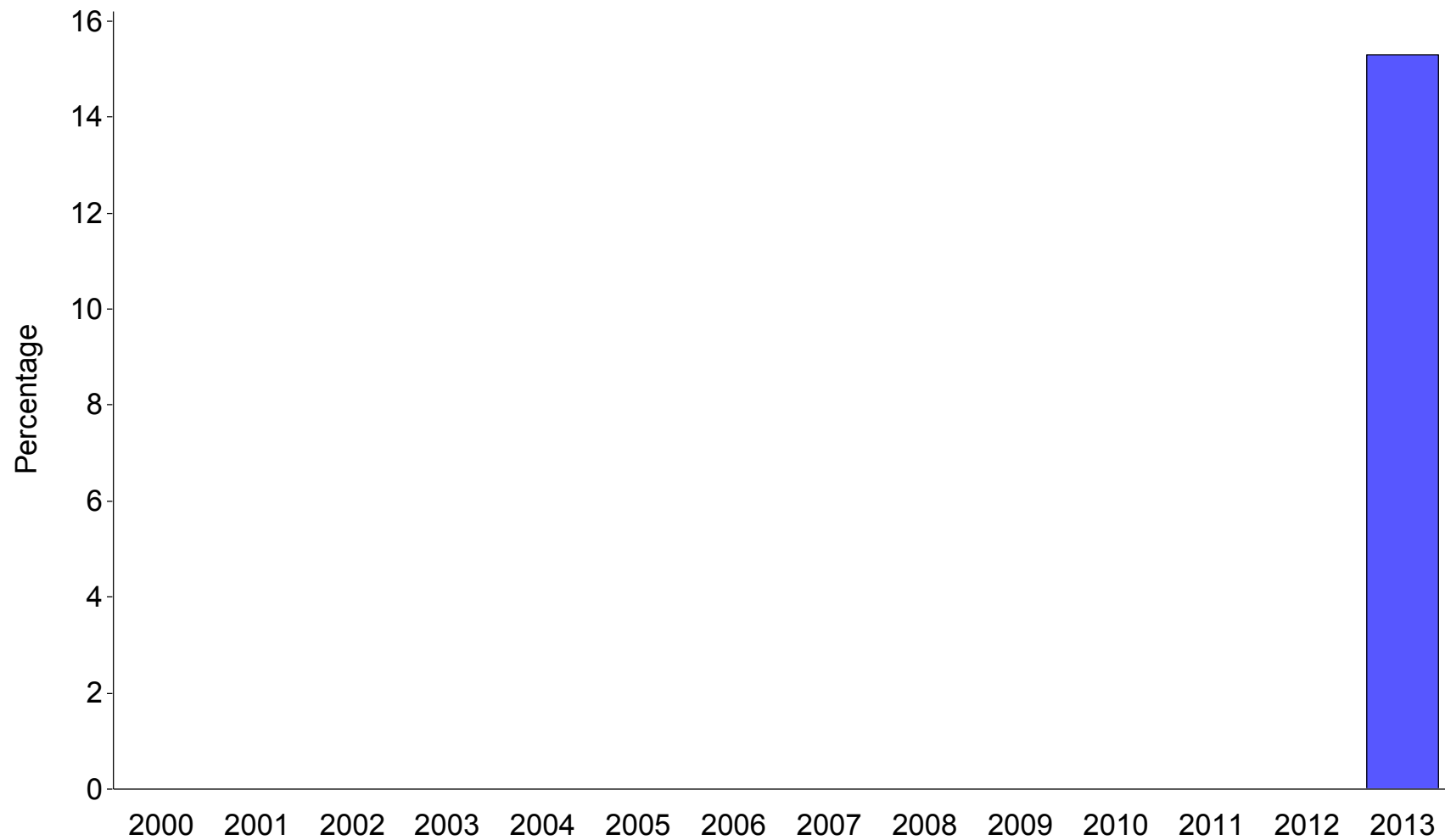
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

Indianapolis, Indiana

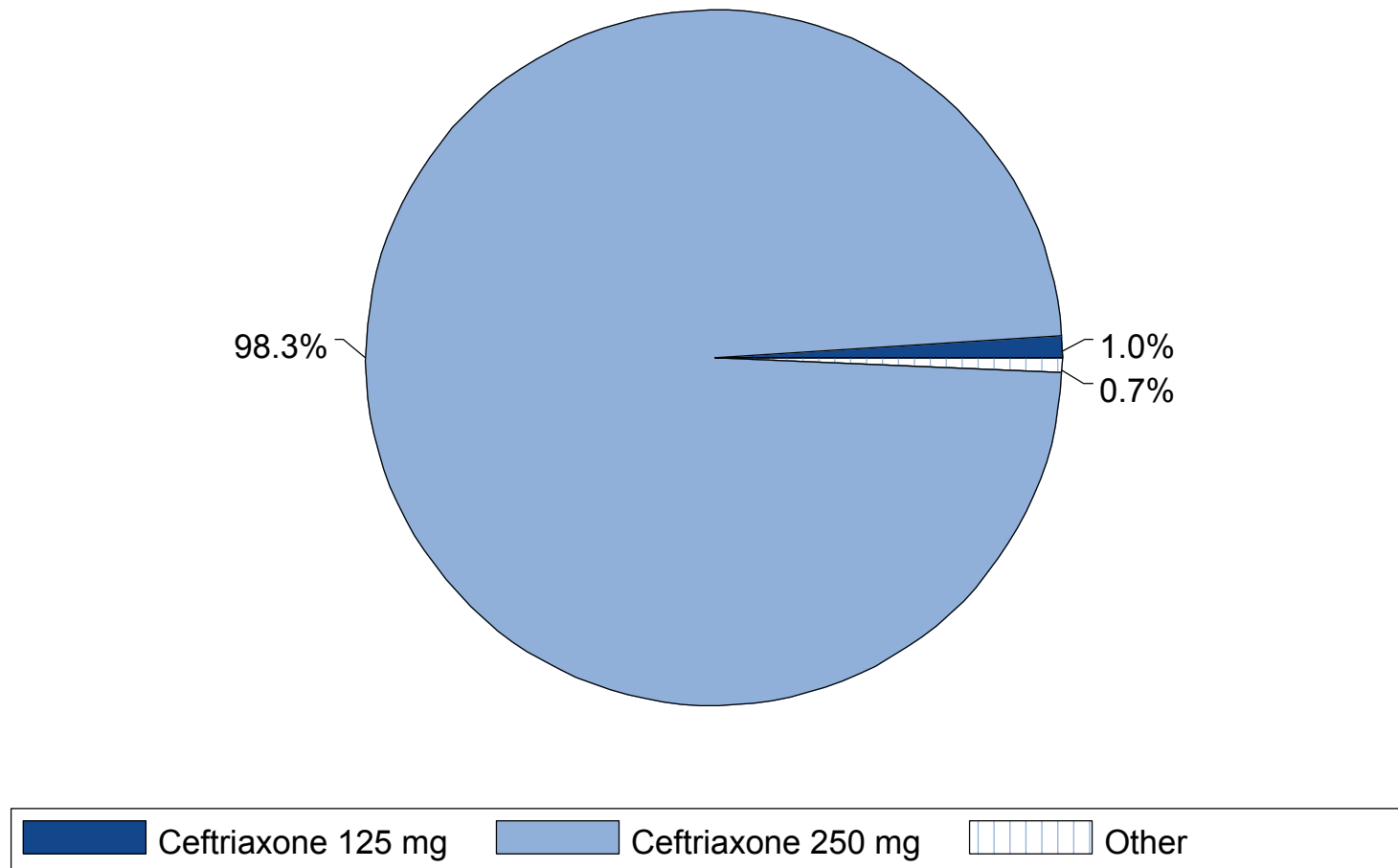
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



Note: Site participation in GISP began in 2013.

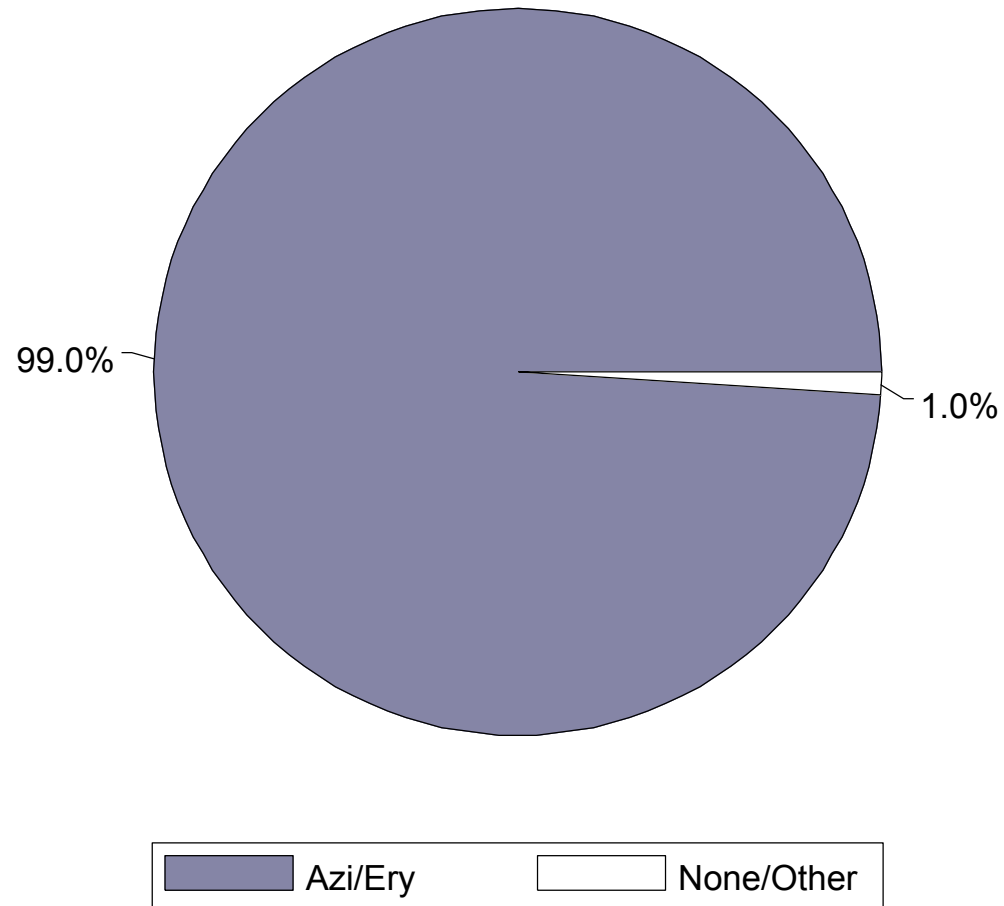
Indianapolis, Indiana (N=299)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



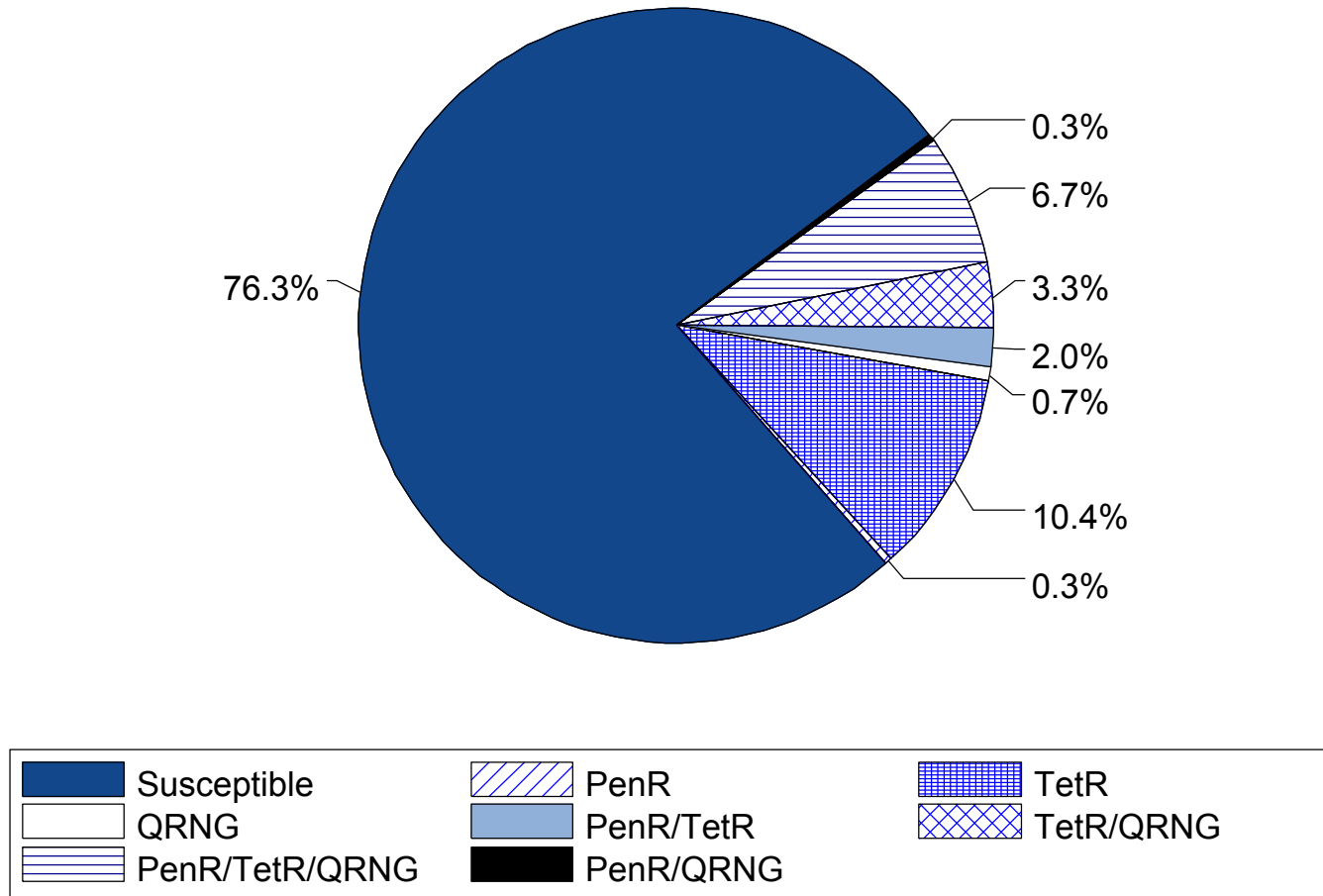
Indianapolis, Indiana (N=299)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



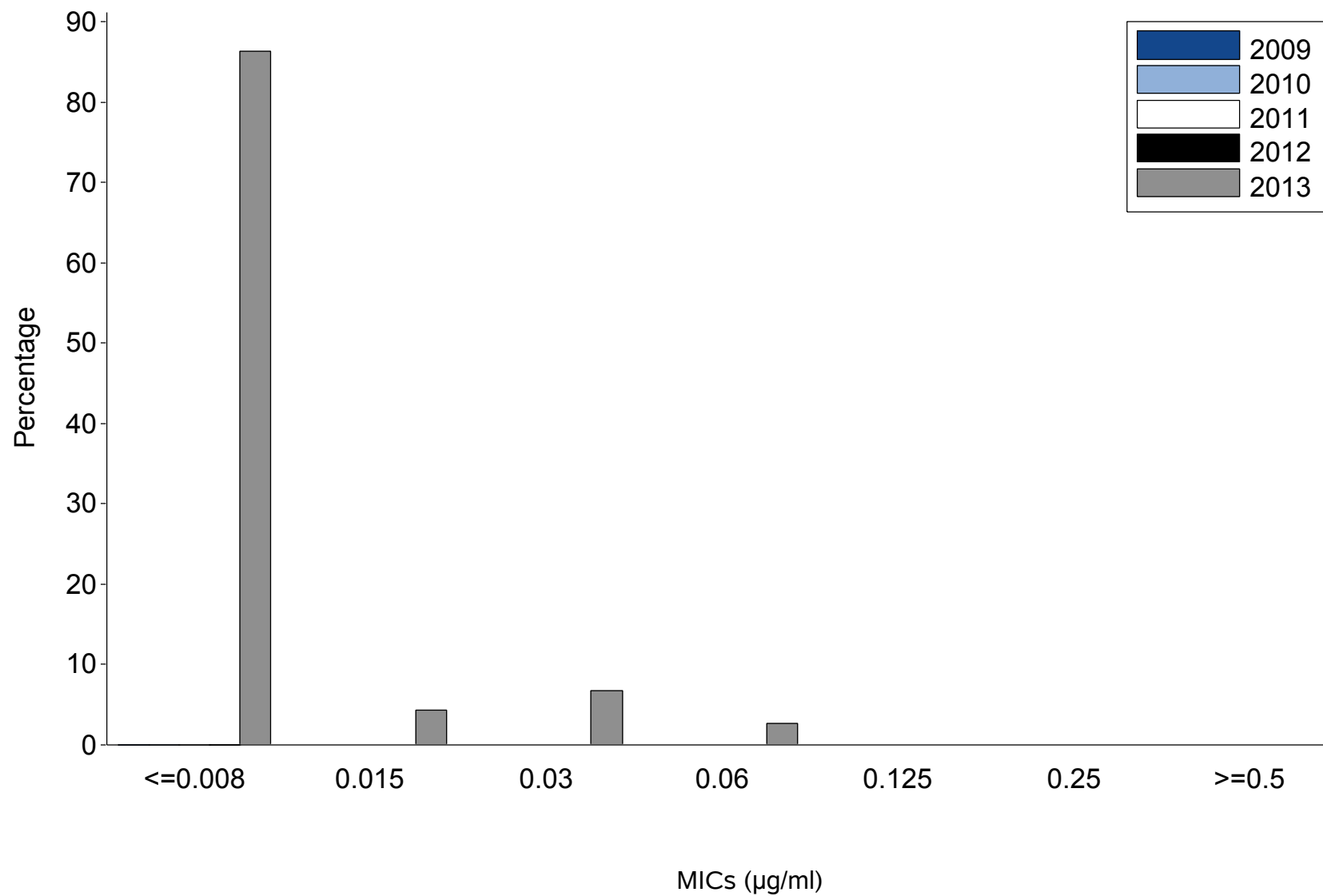
Indianapolis, Indiana (N=299)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



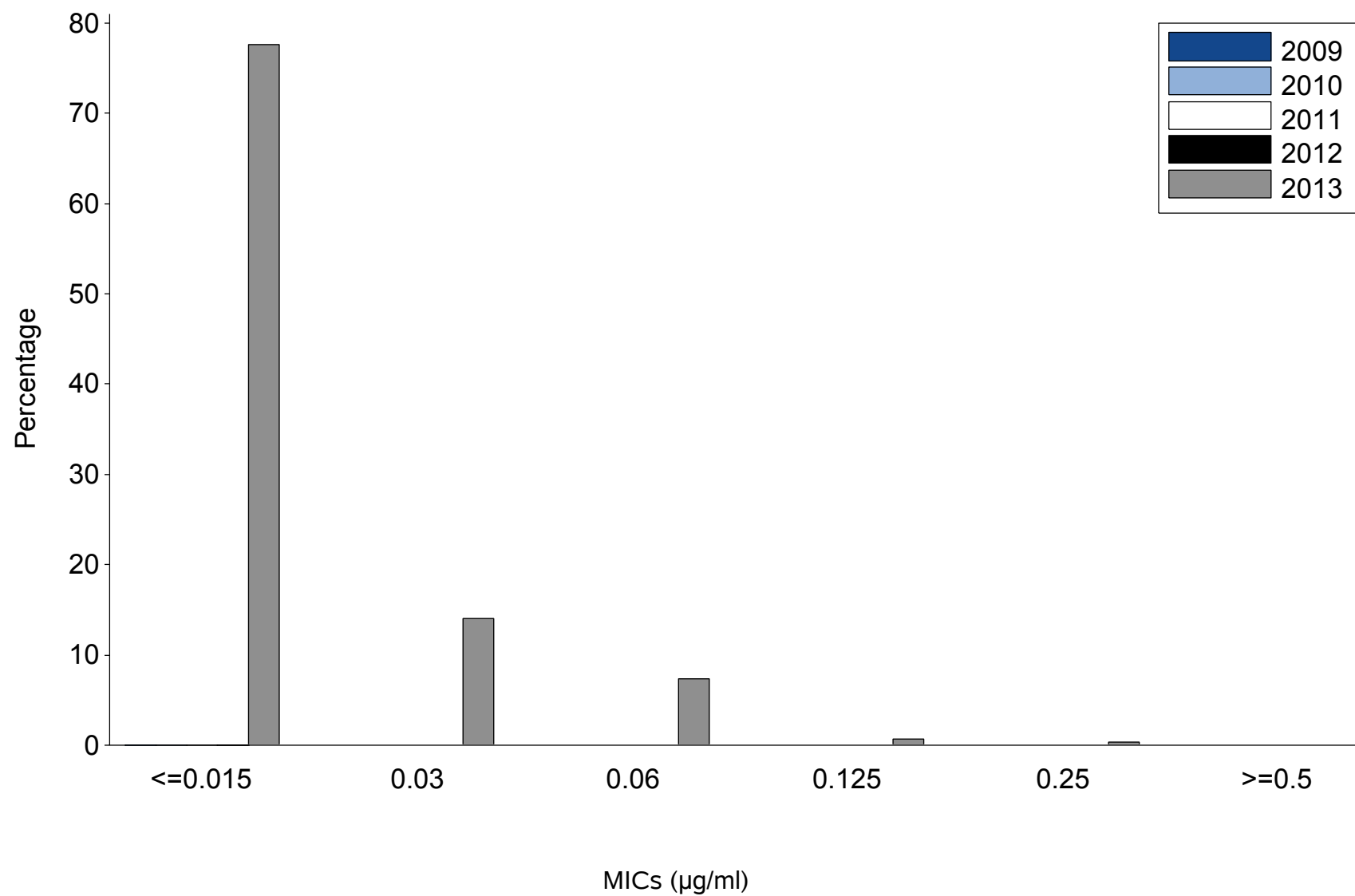
Indianapolis, Indiana

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



Indianapolis, Indiana

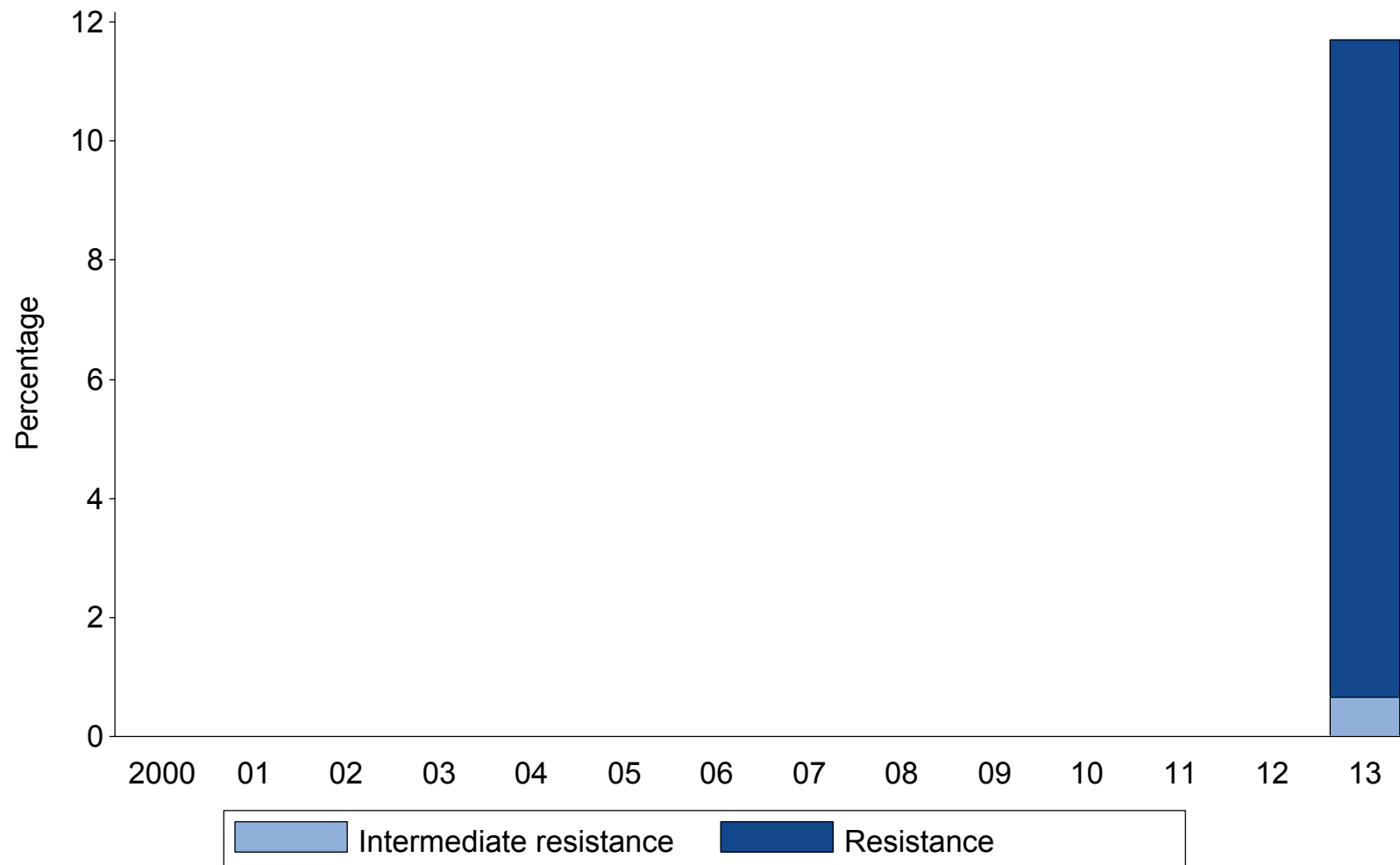
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



Note: Site participation in GISP began in 2013.

Indianapolis, Indiana

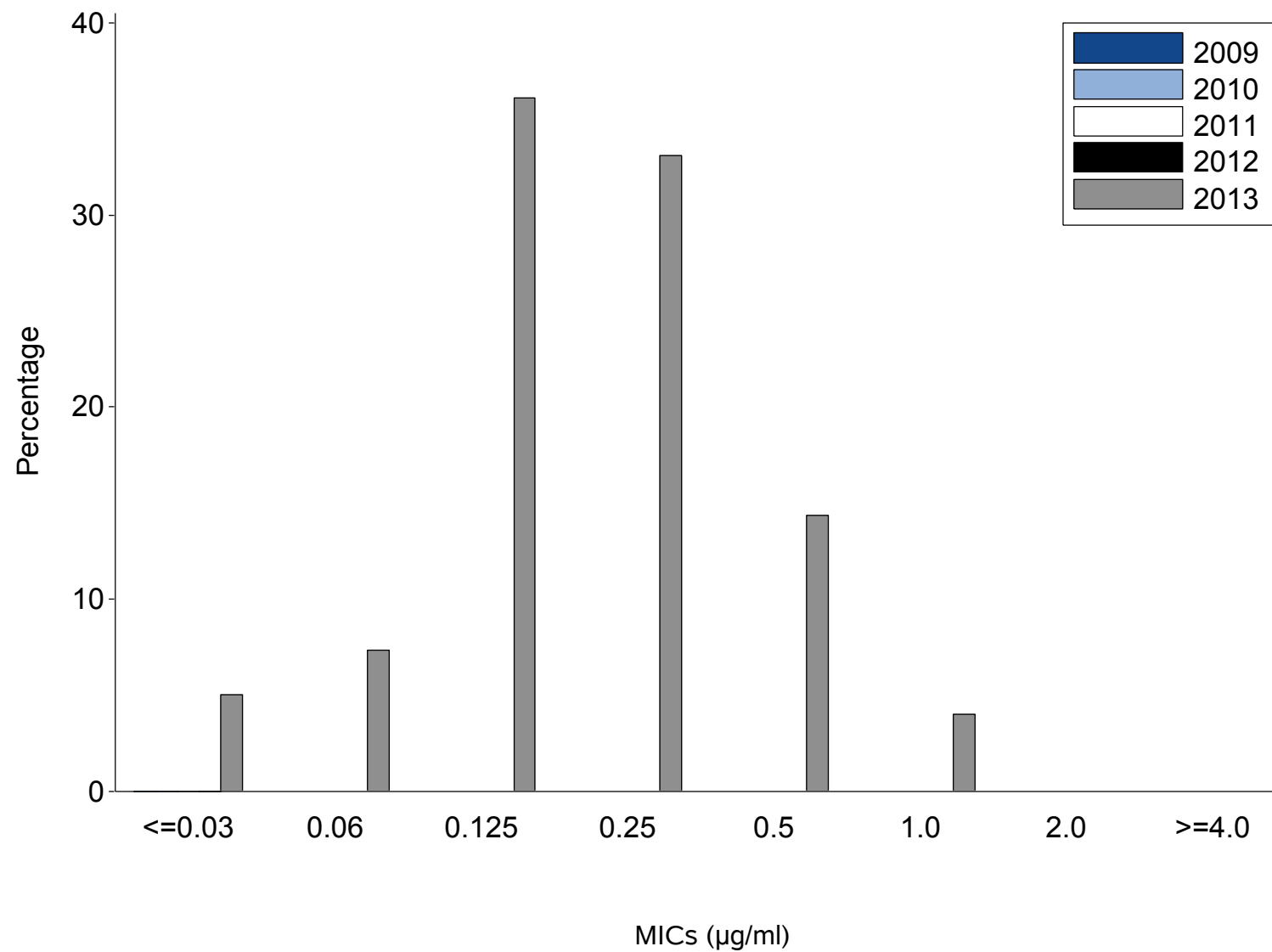
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



Note: Site participation in GISP began in 2013.

Indianapolis, Indiana

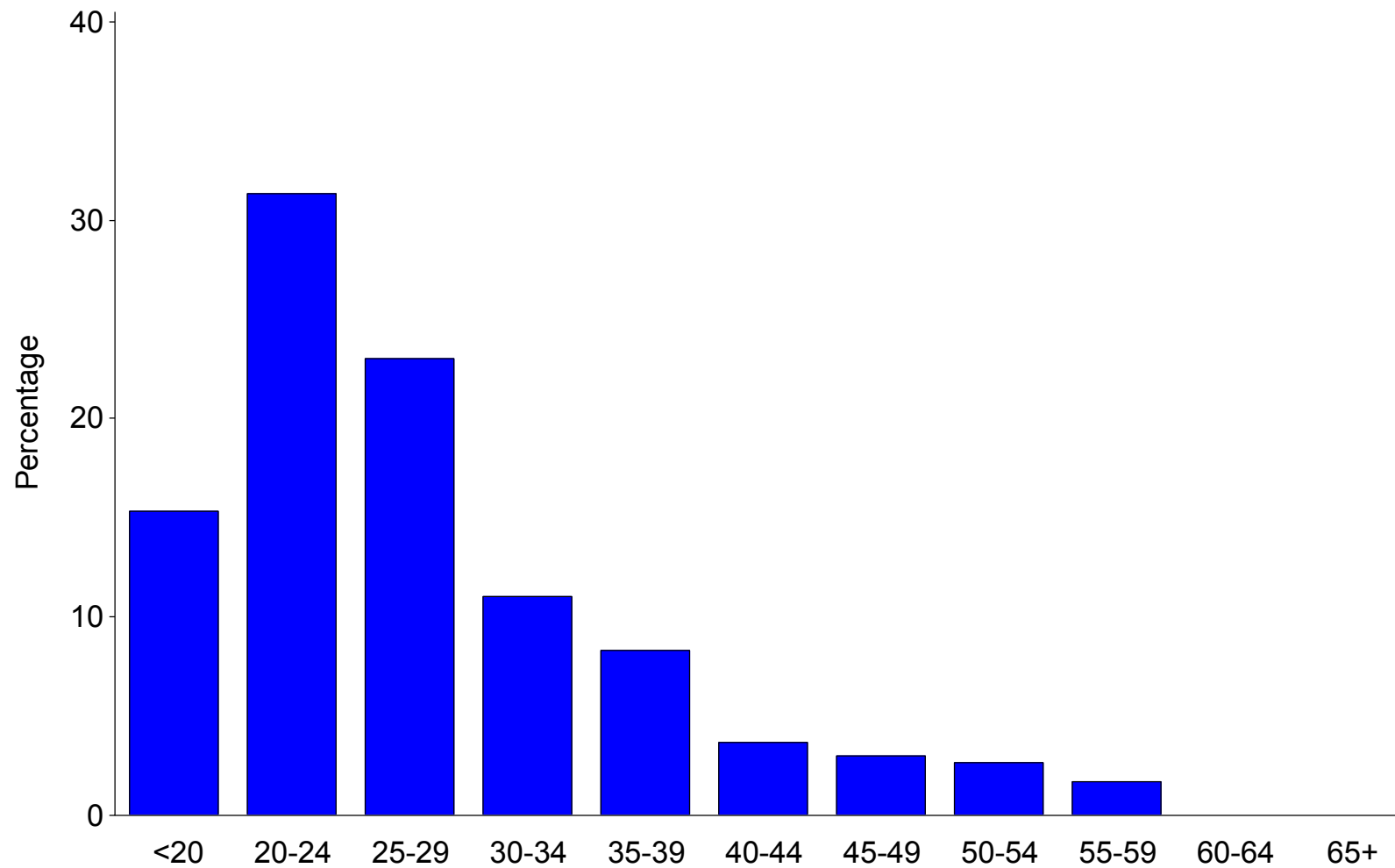
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



Note: Site participation in GISP began in 2013.

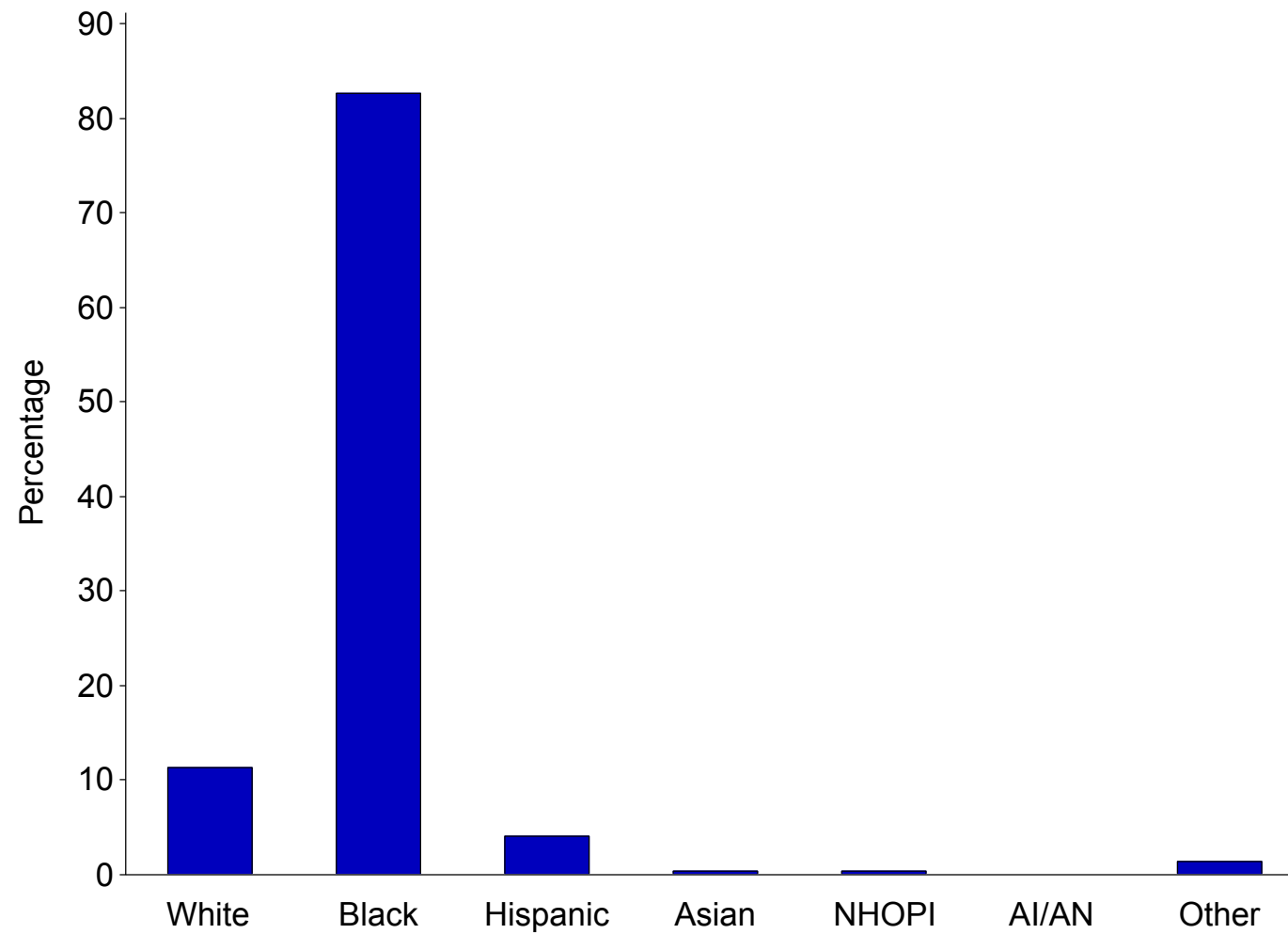
Kansas City, Missouri (N=300)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



Kansas City, Missouri (N=300)

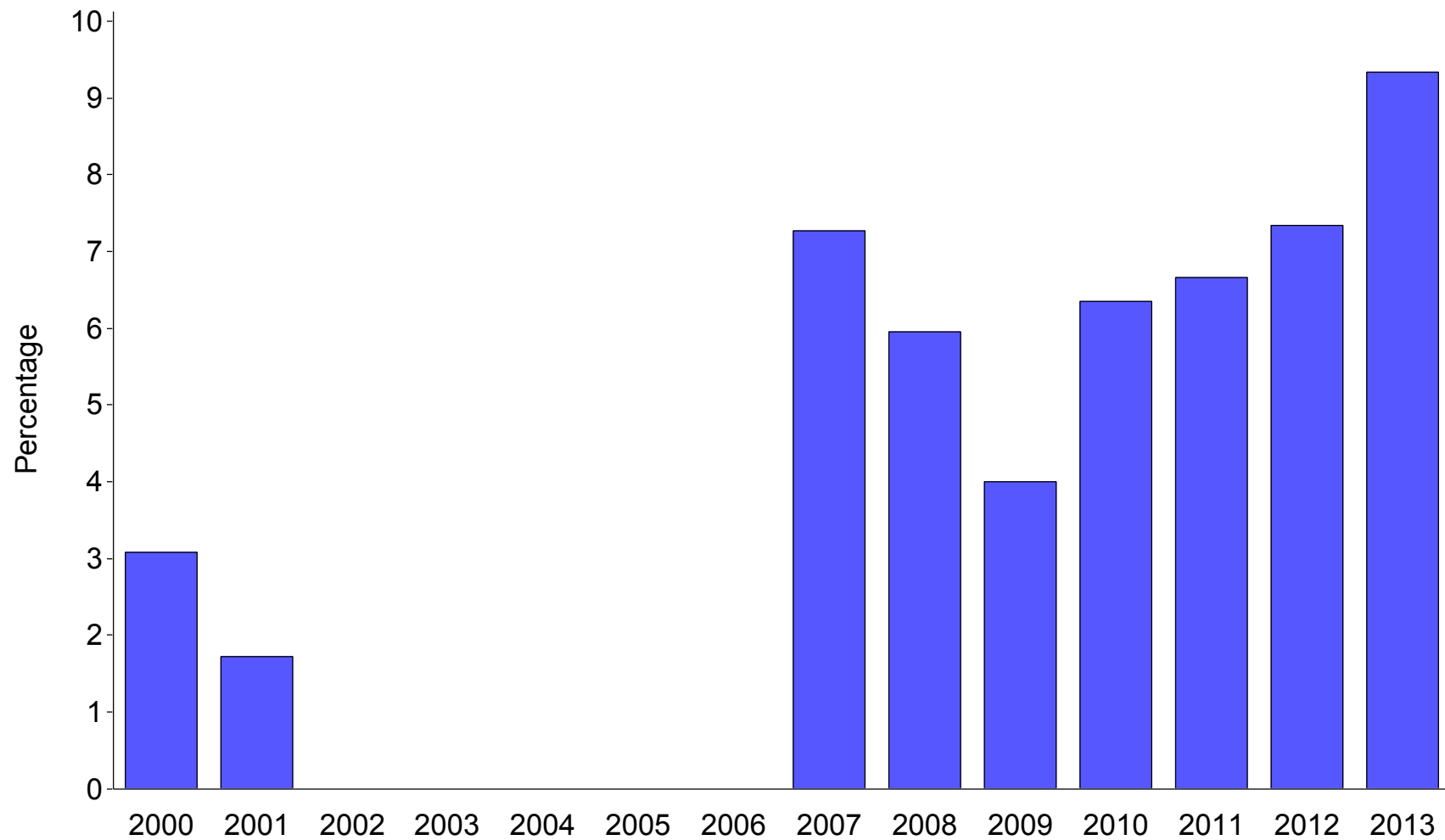
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

Kansas City, Missouri

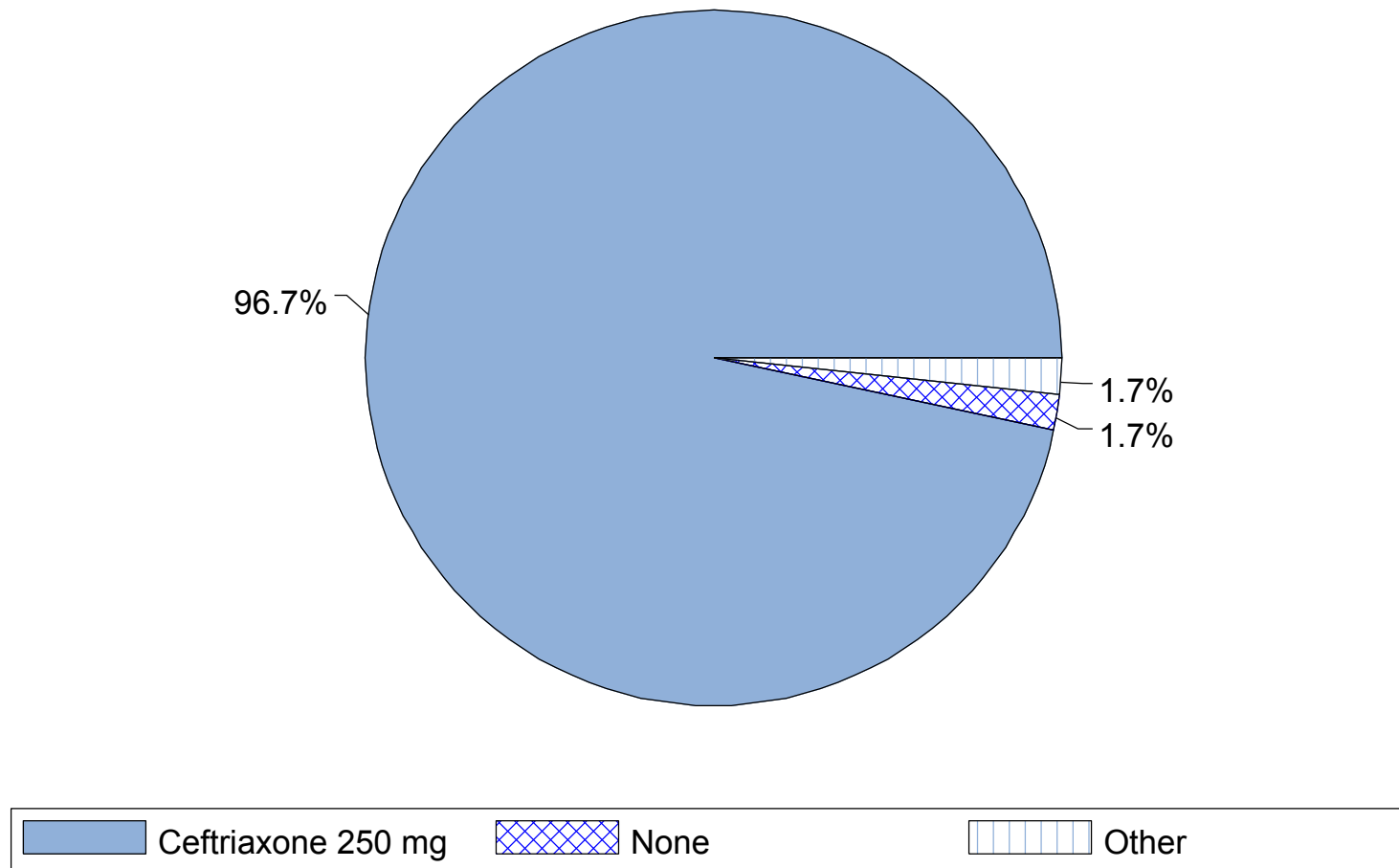
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2000-2001 and 2007-2013.

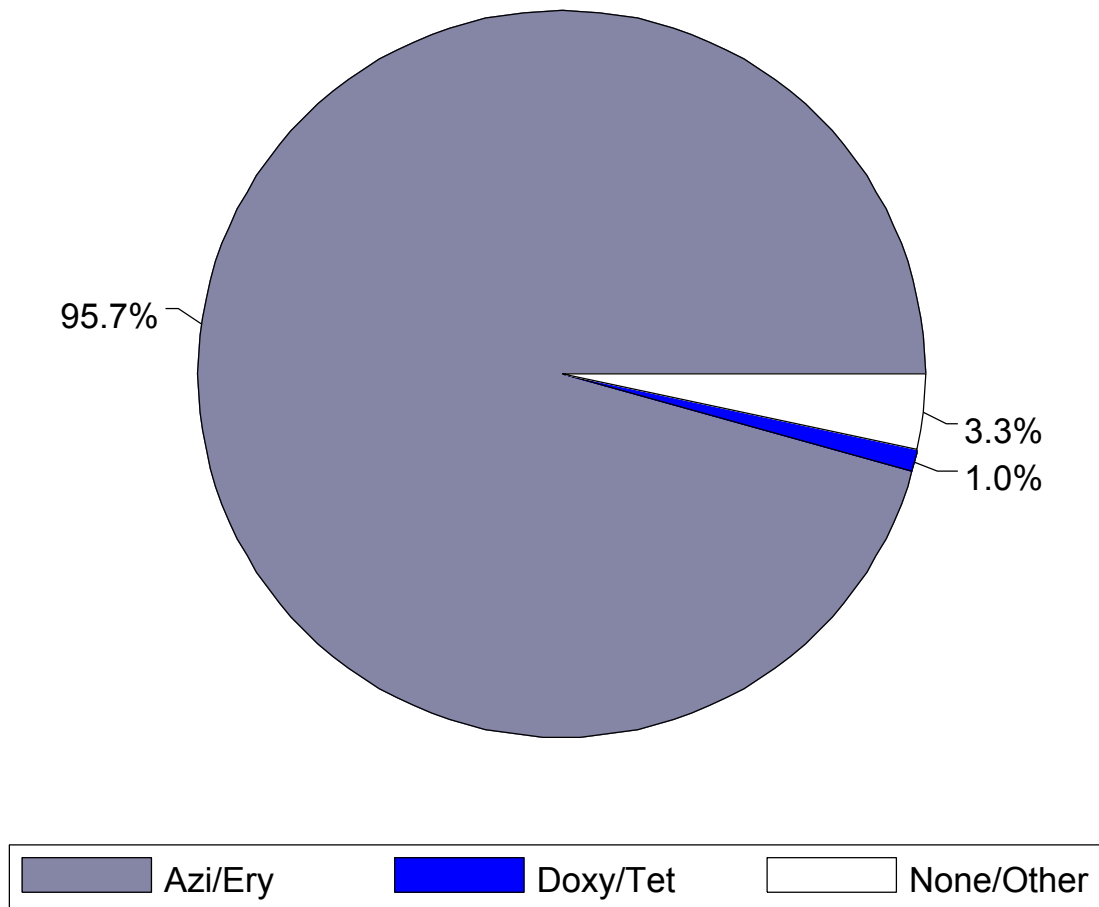
Kansas City, Missouri (N=300)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



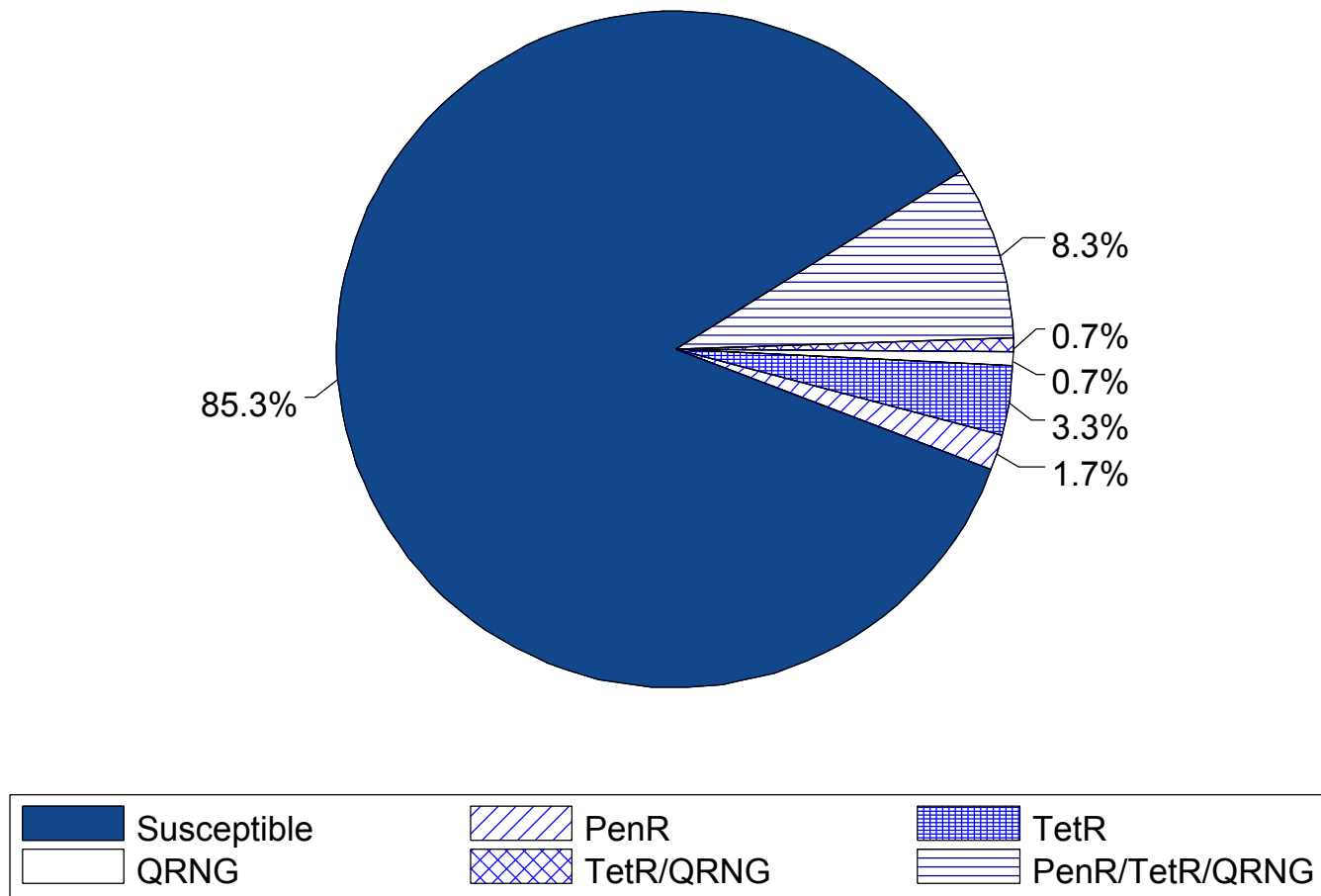
Kansas City, Missouri (N=300)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



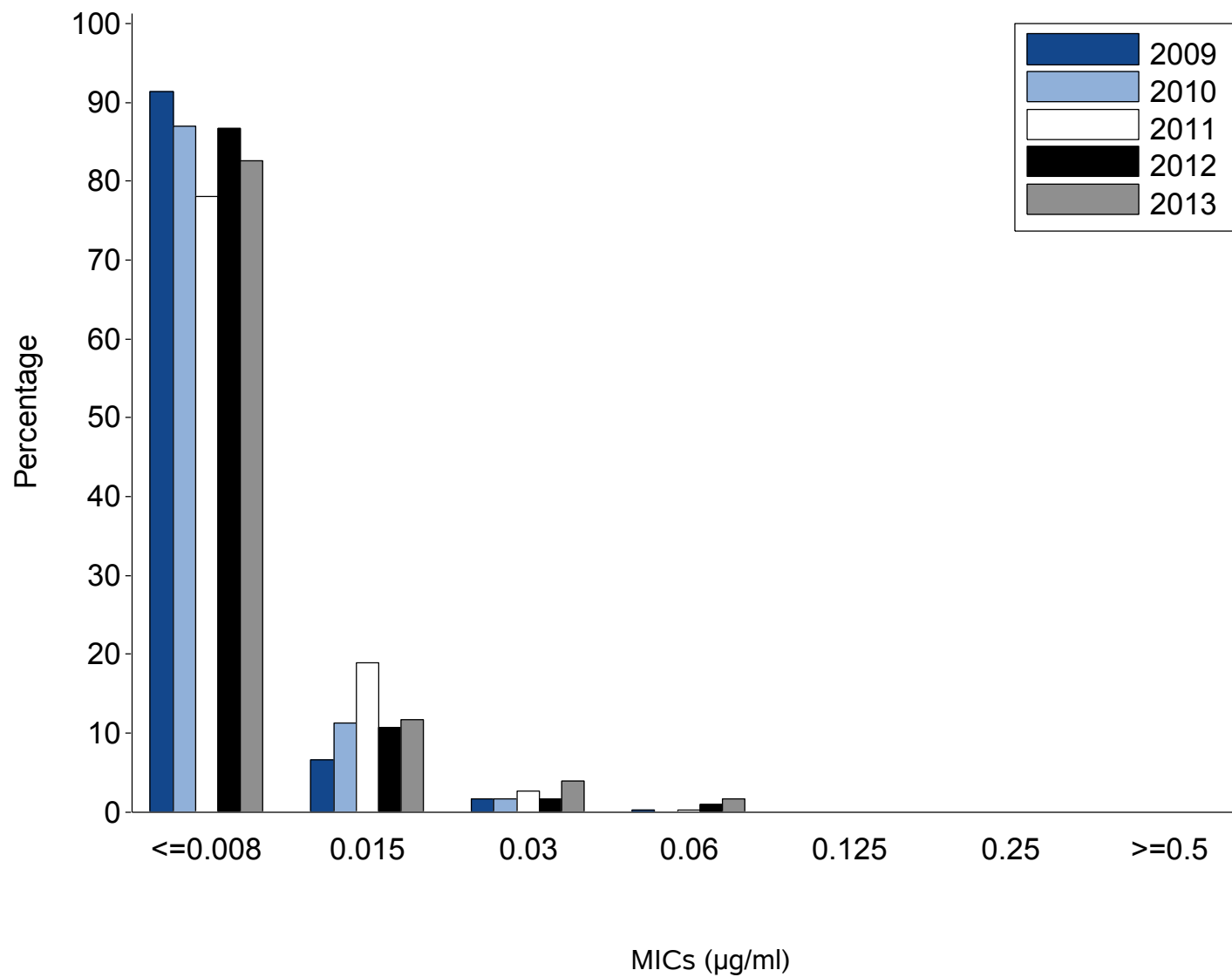
Kansas City, Missouri (N=300)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



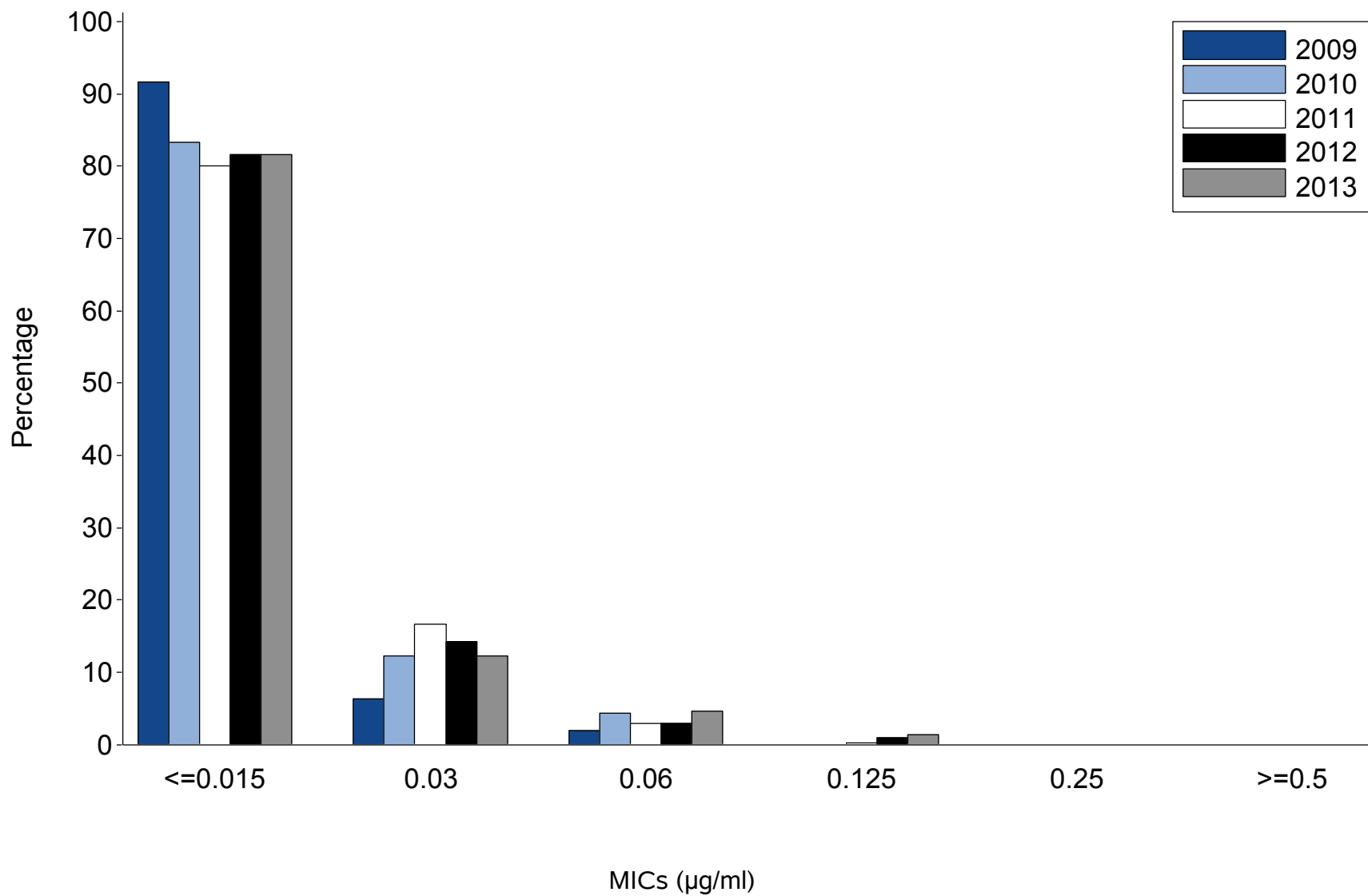
Kansas City, Missouri

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



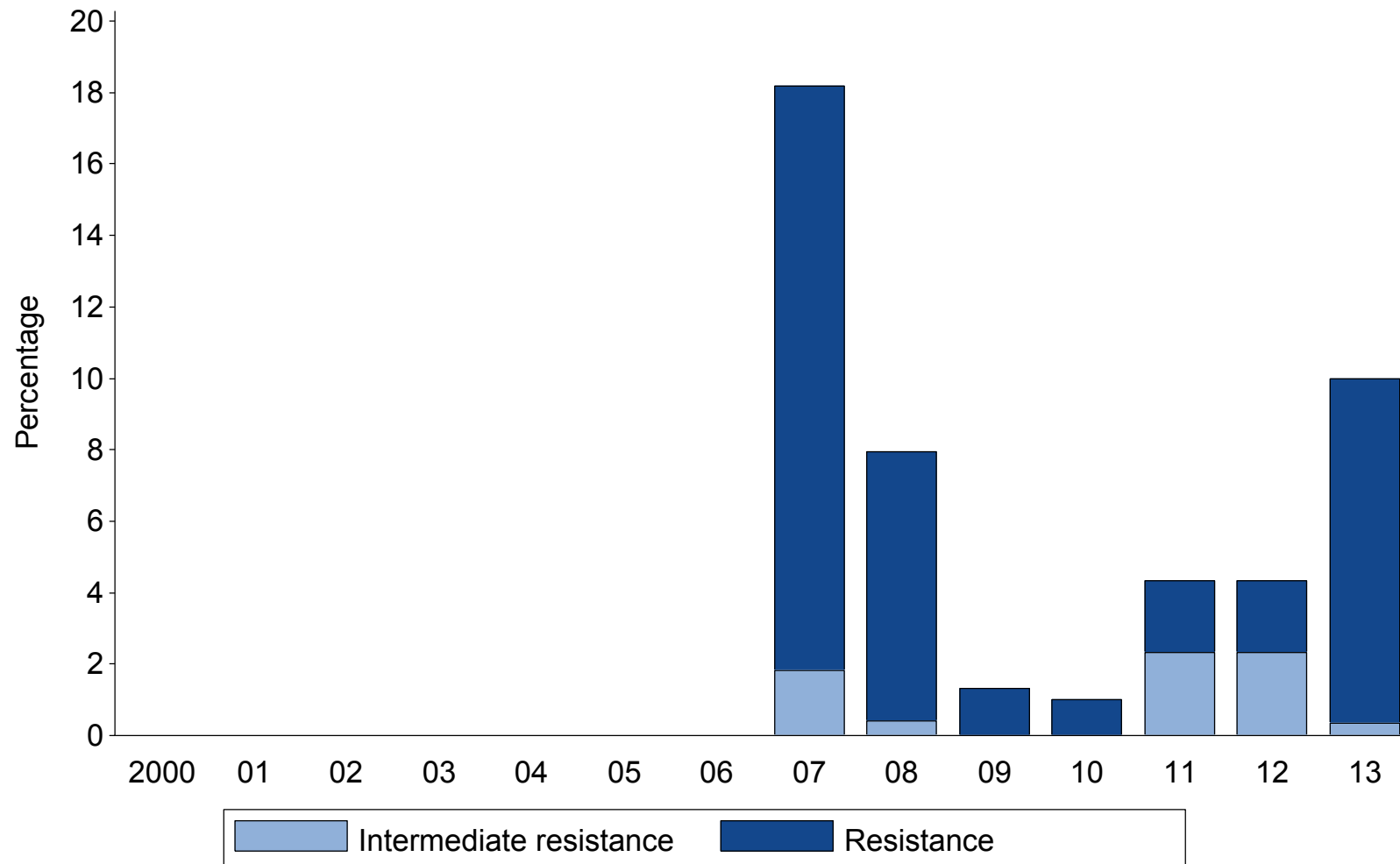
Kansas City, Missouri

Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



Kansas City, Missouri

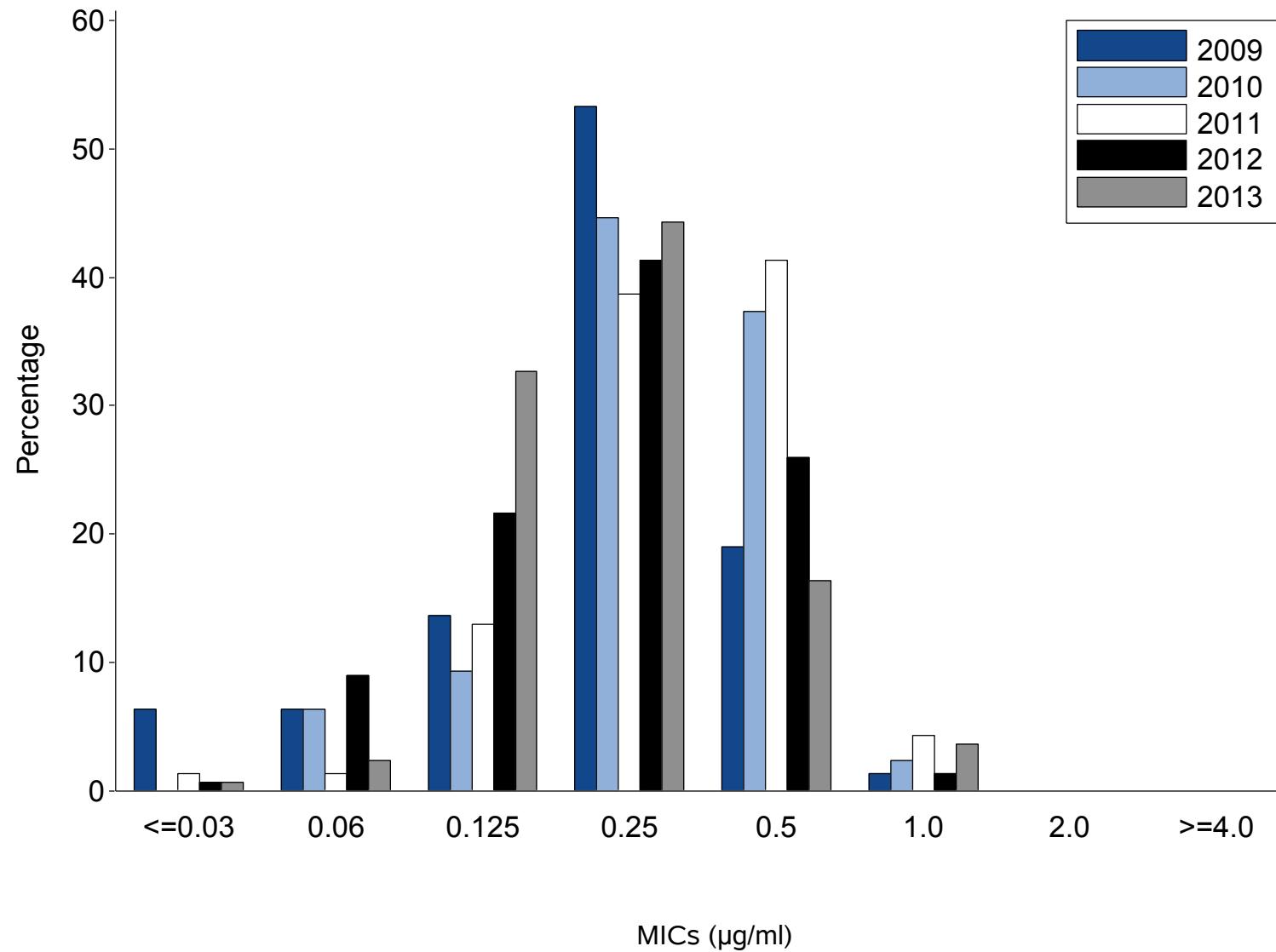
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



Note: Site participated in GISP from 1991-2001 and 2007-2013.

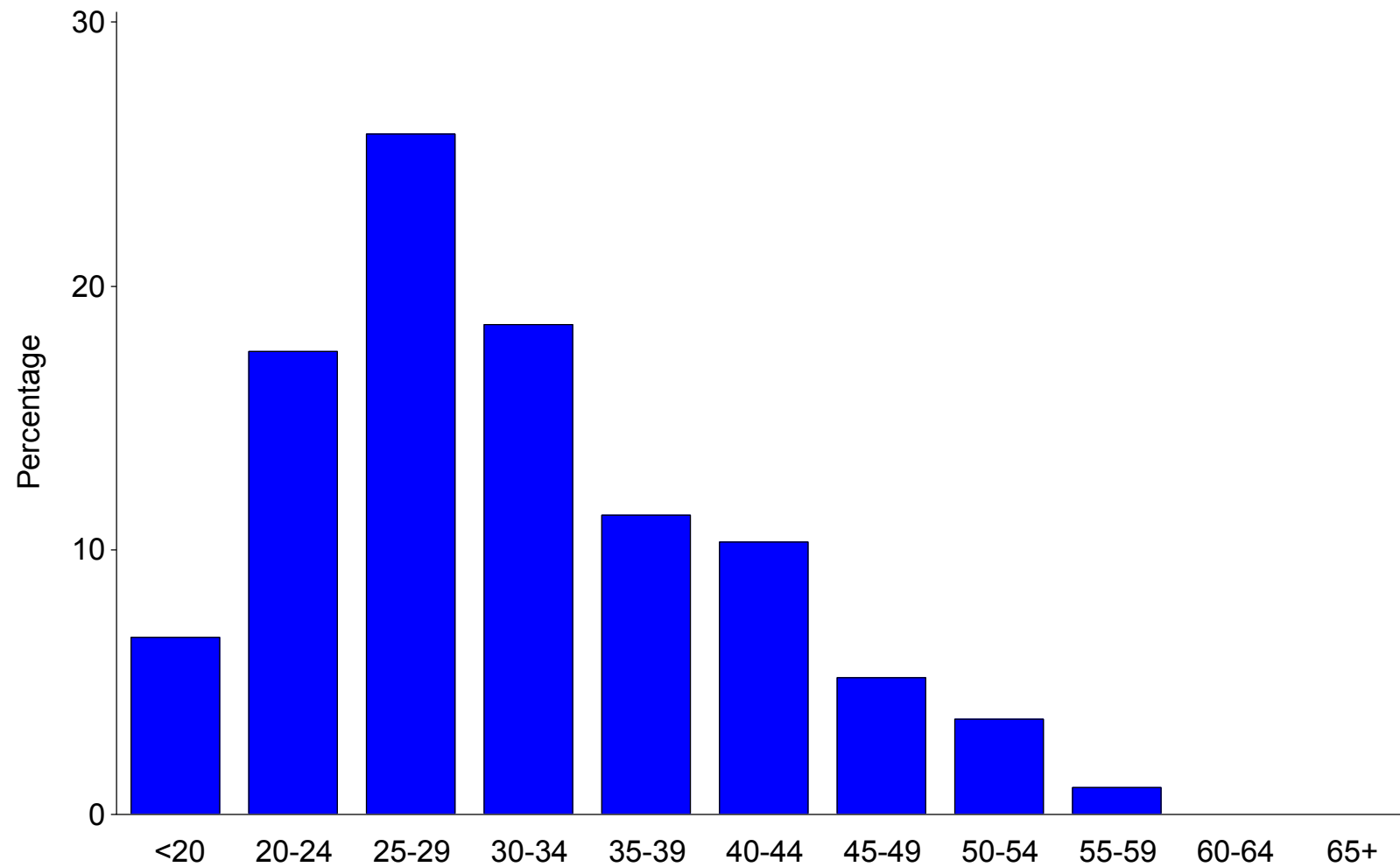
Kansas City, Missouri

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



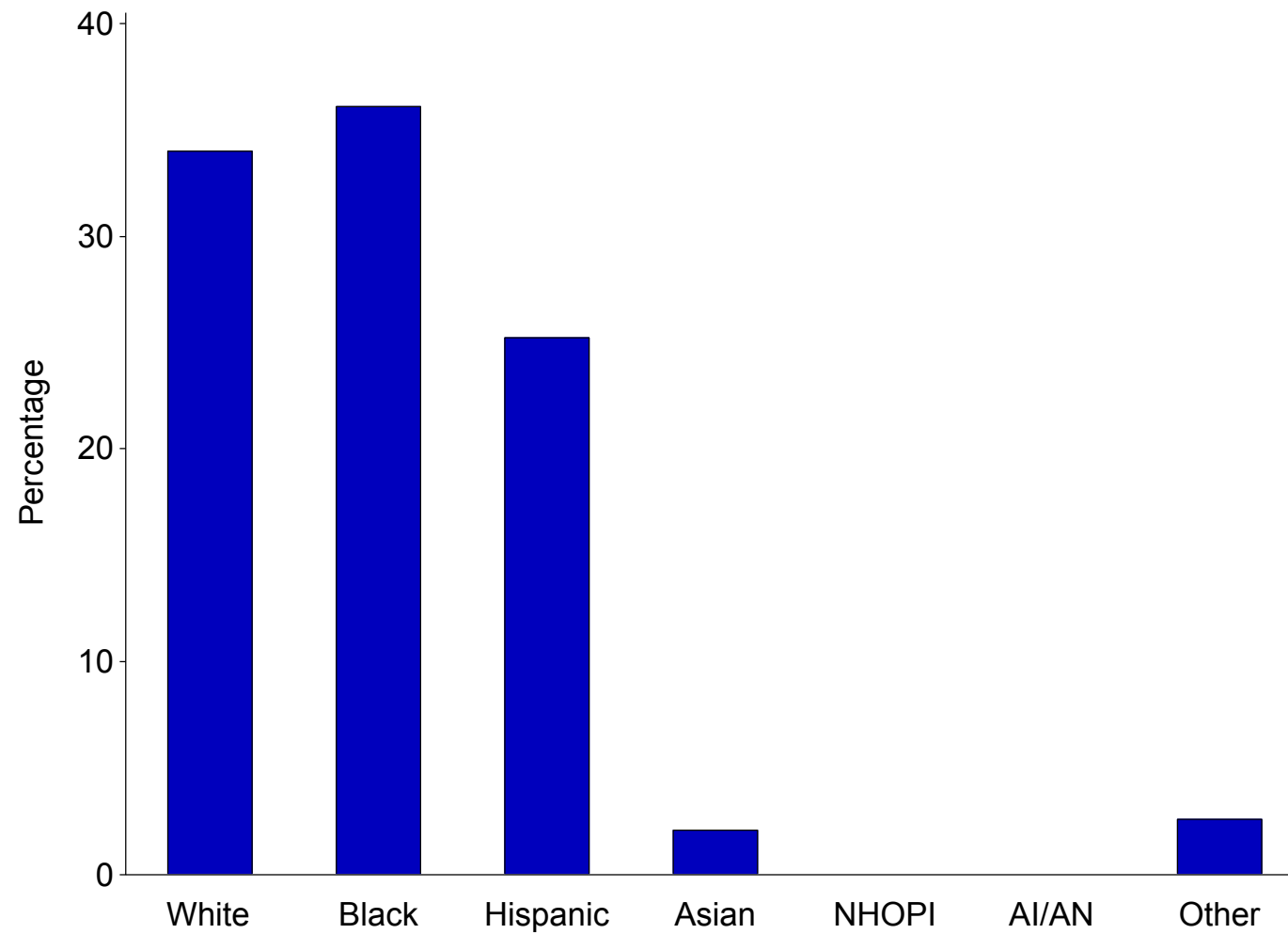
Los Angeles, California (N=194)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



Los Angeles, California (N=194)

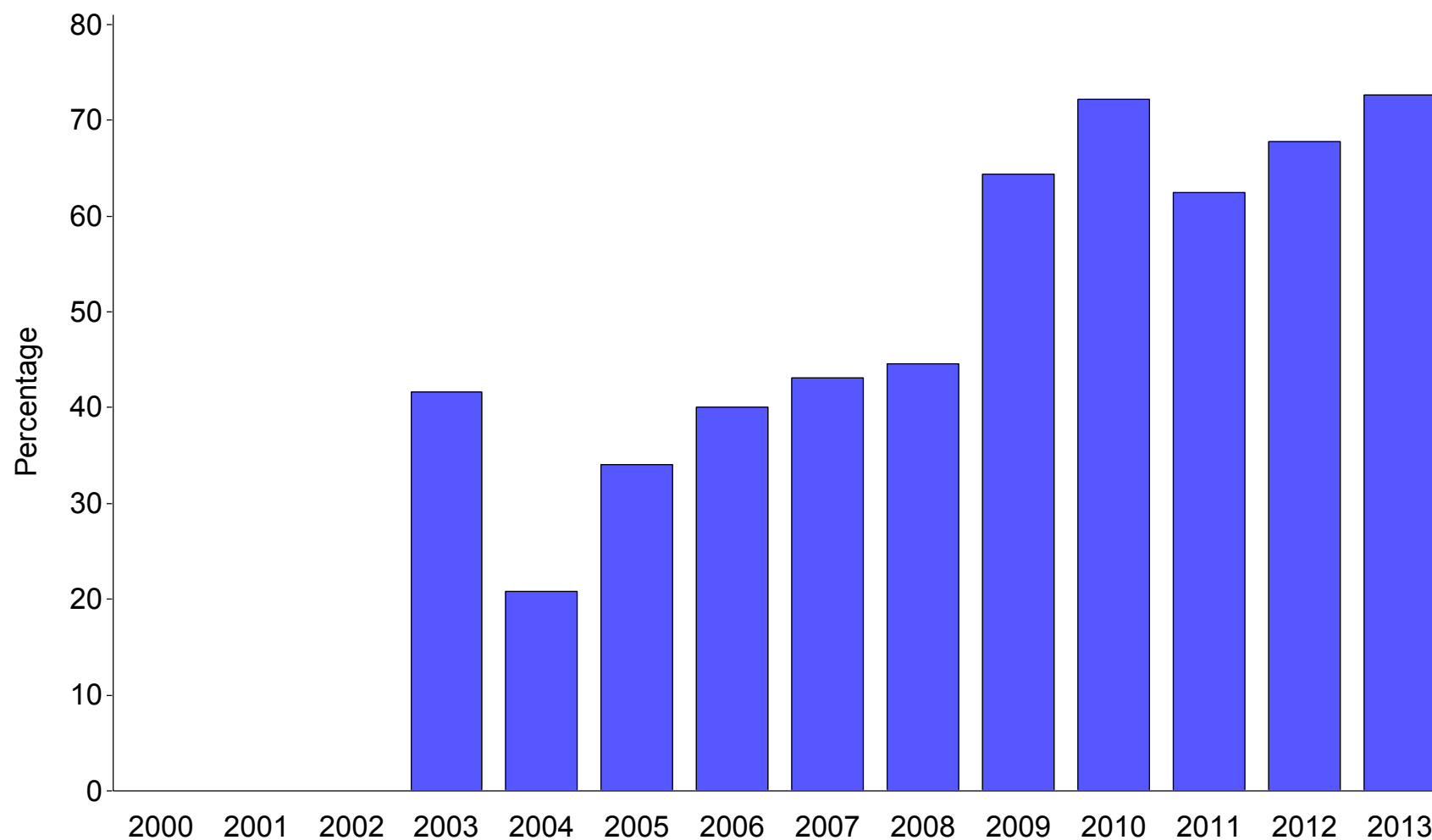
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

Los Angeles, California

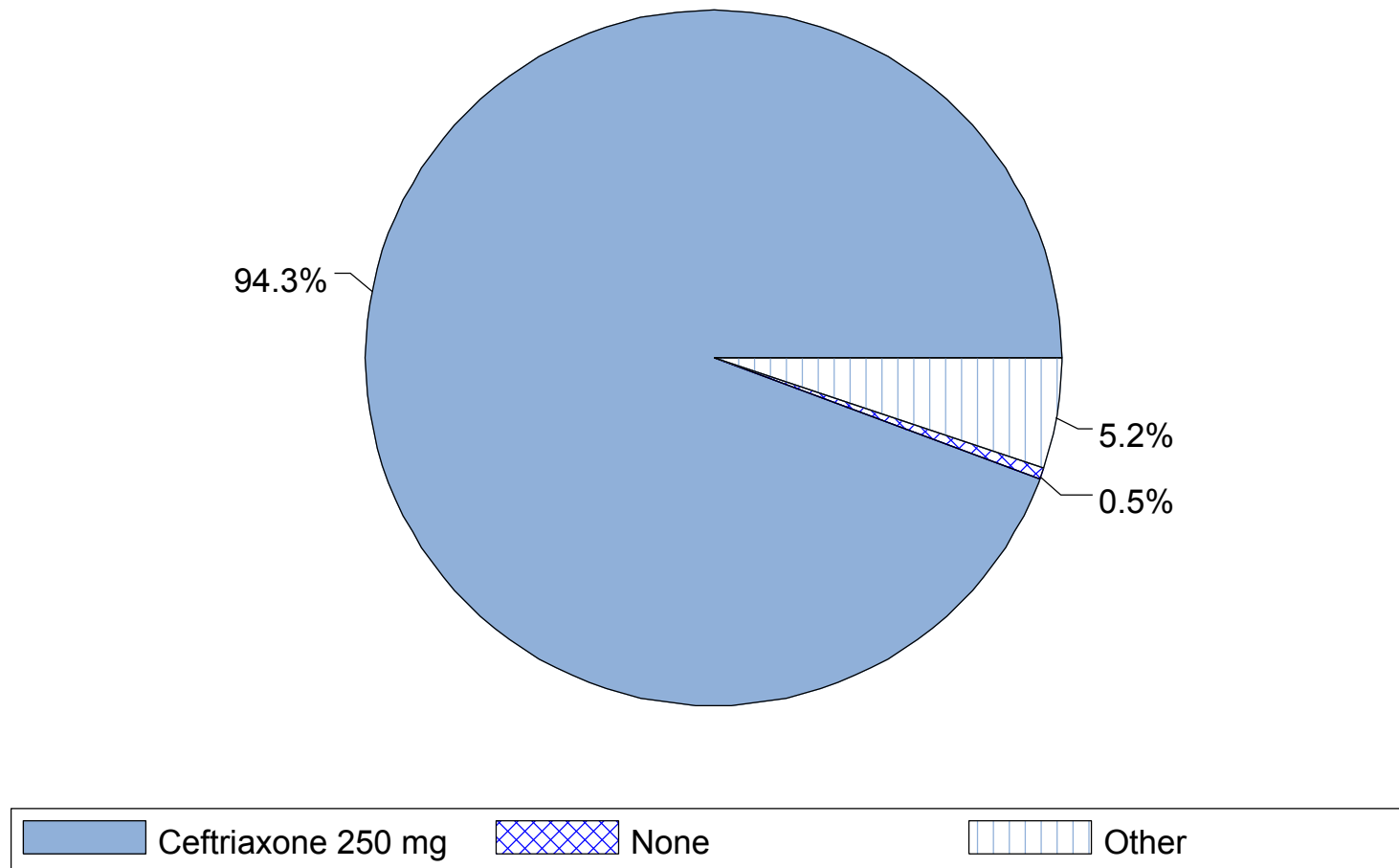
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2003-2013.

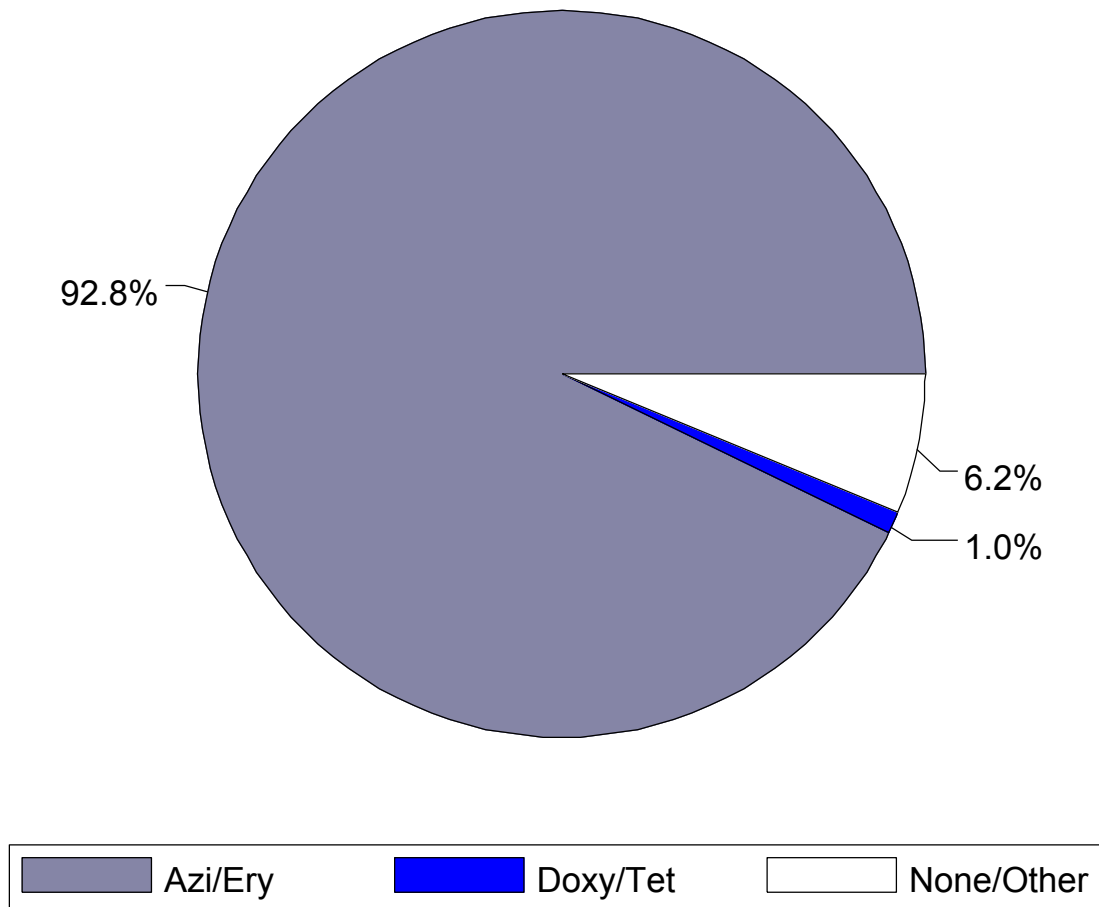
Los Angeles, California (N=194)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



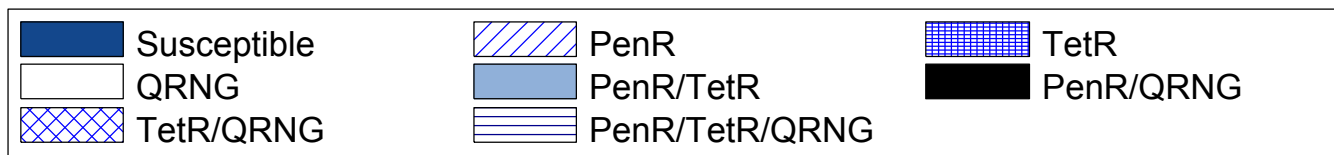
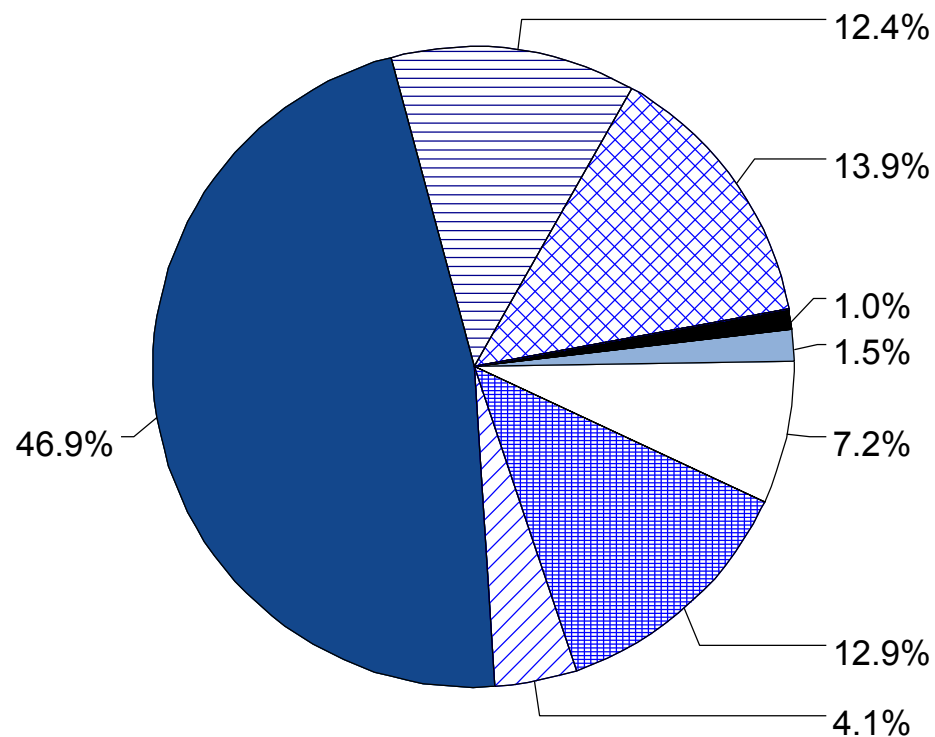
Los Angeles, California (N=194)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



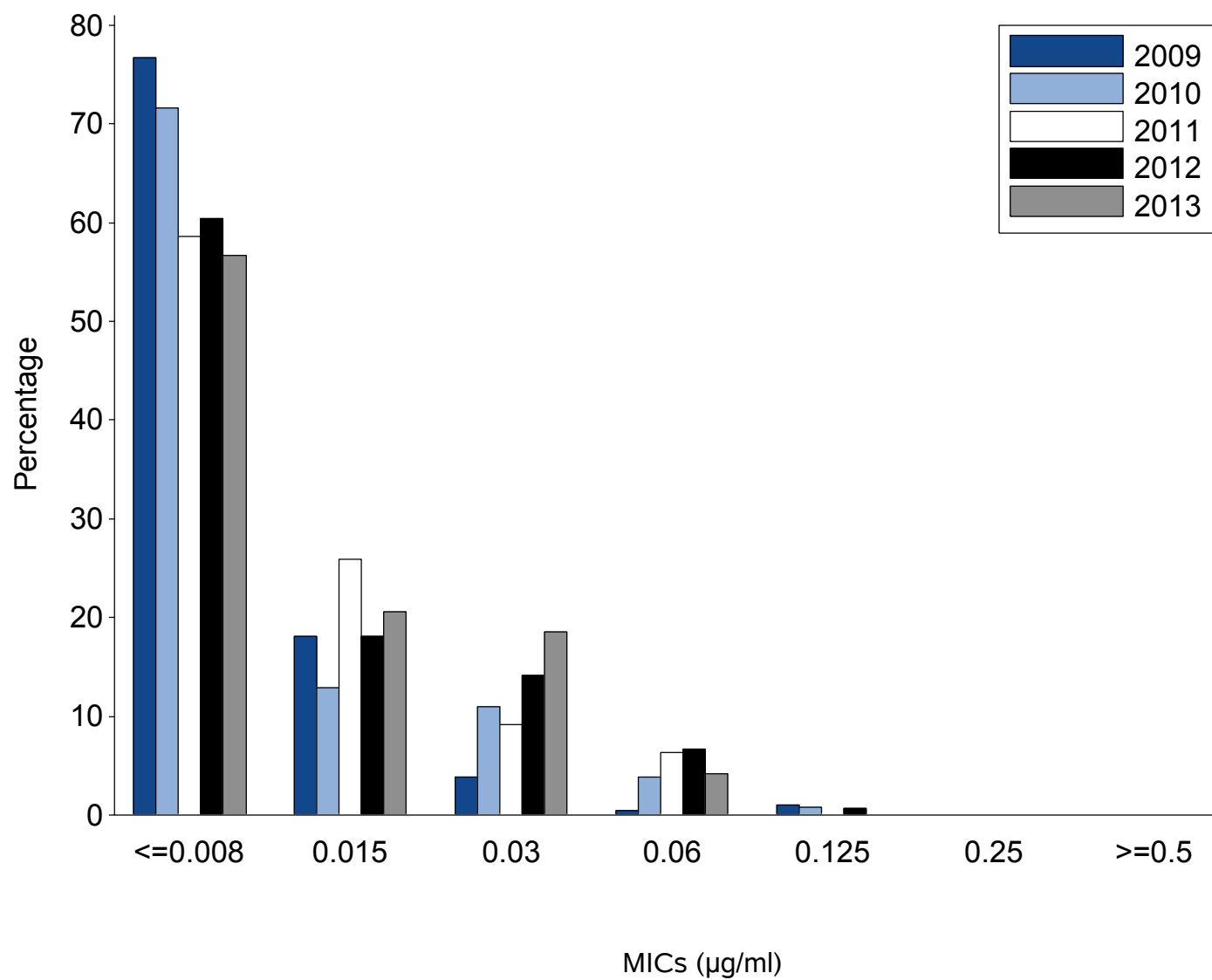
Los Angeles, California (N=194)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



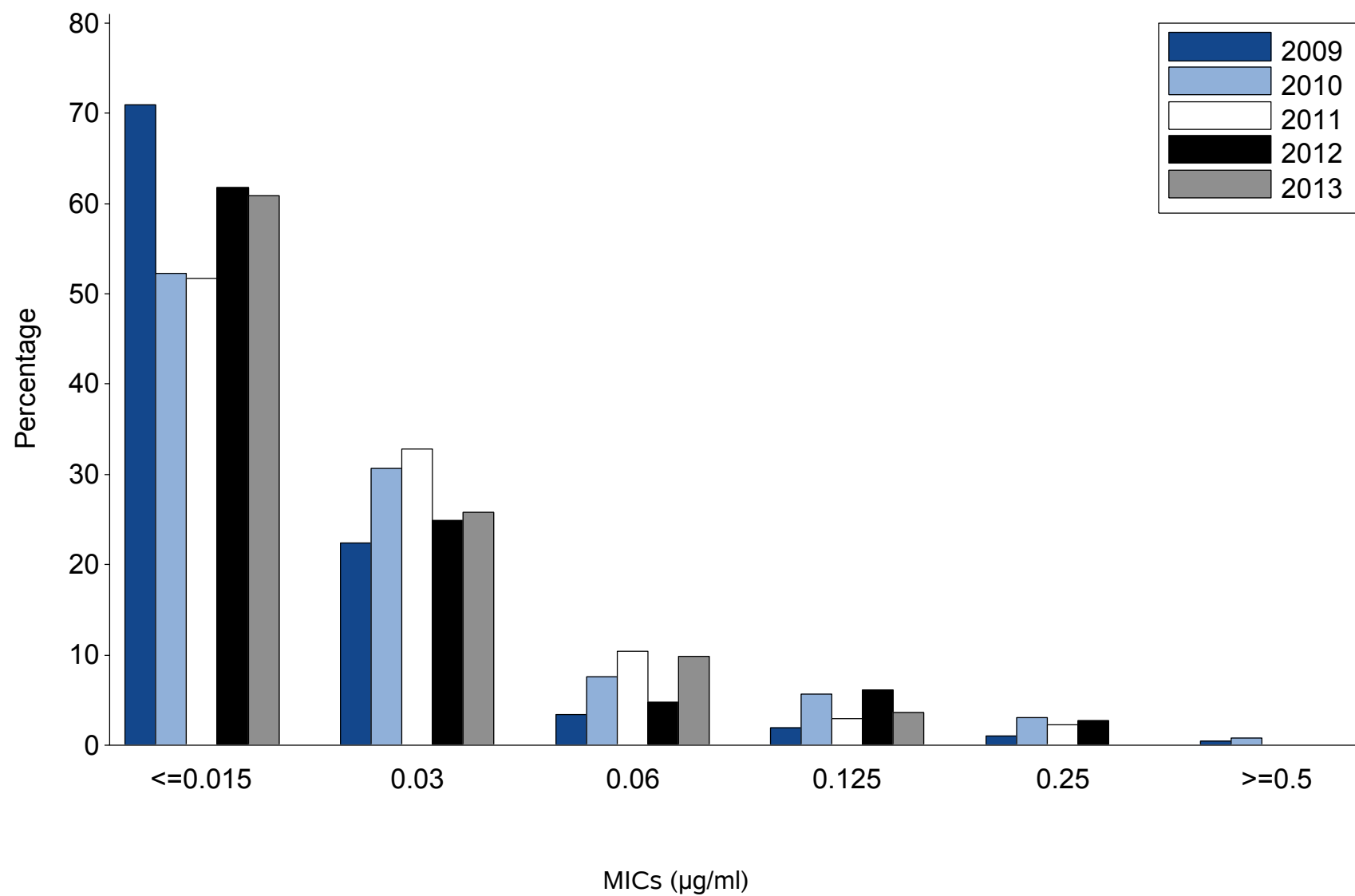
Los Angeles, California

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



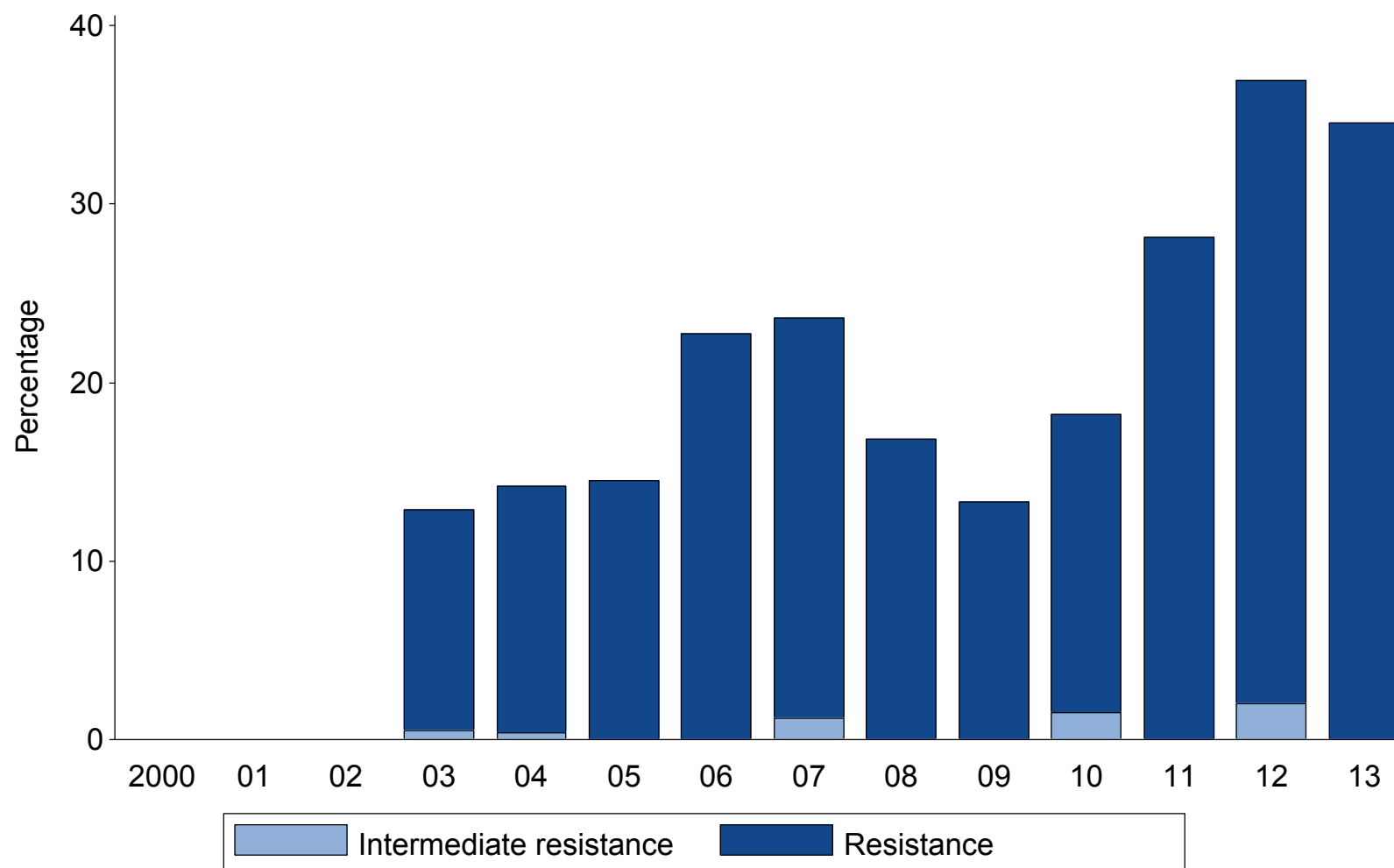
Los Angeles, California

Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



Los Angeles, California

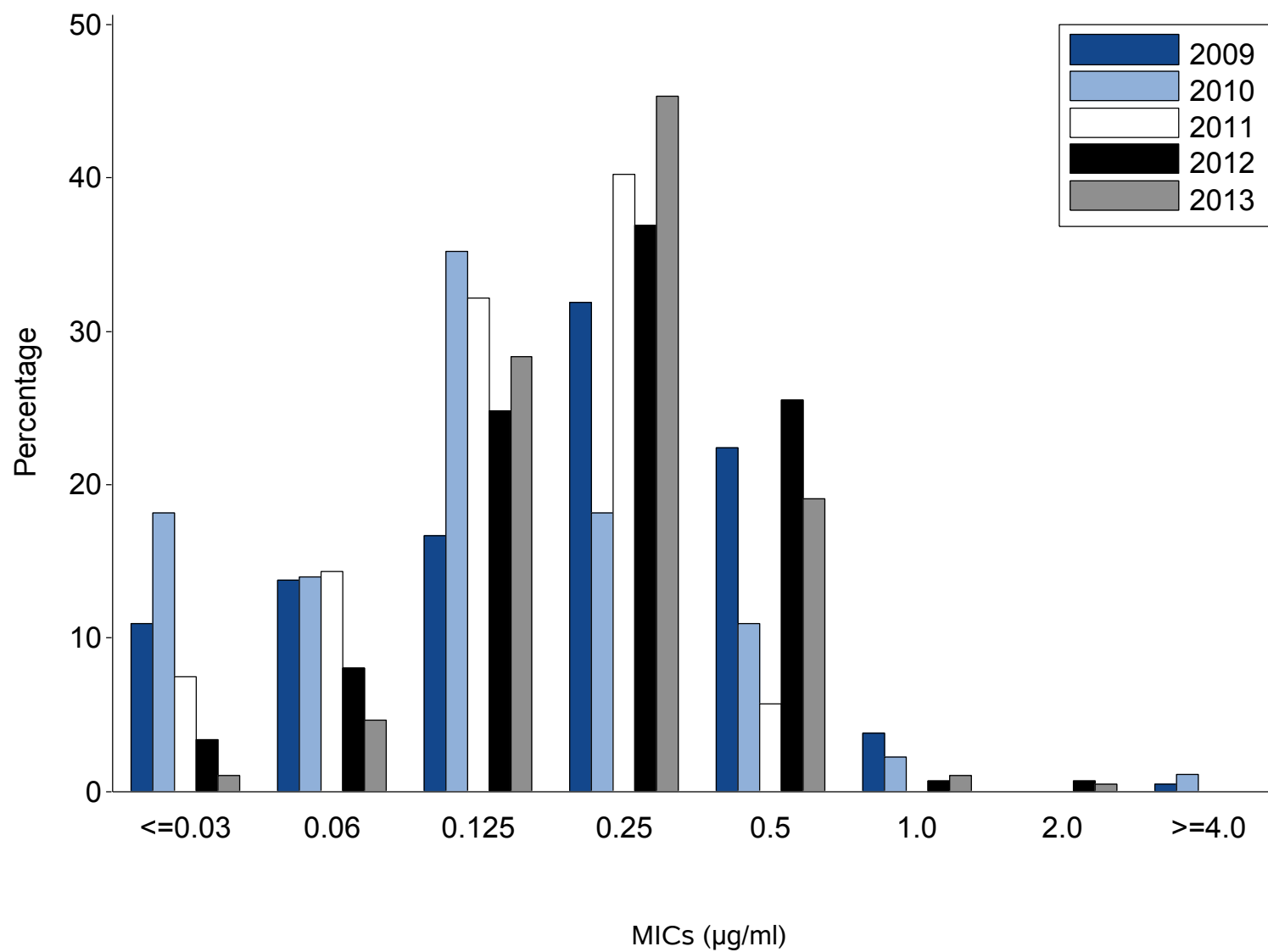
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2003-2013.

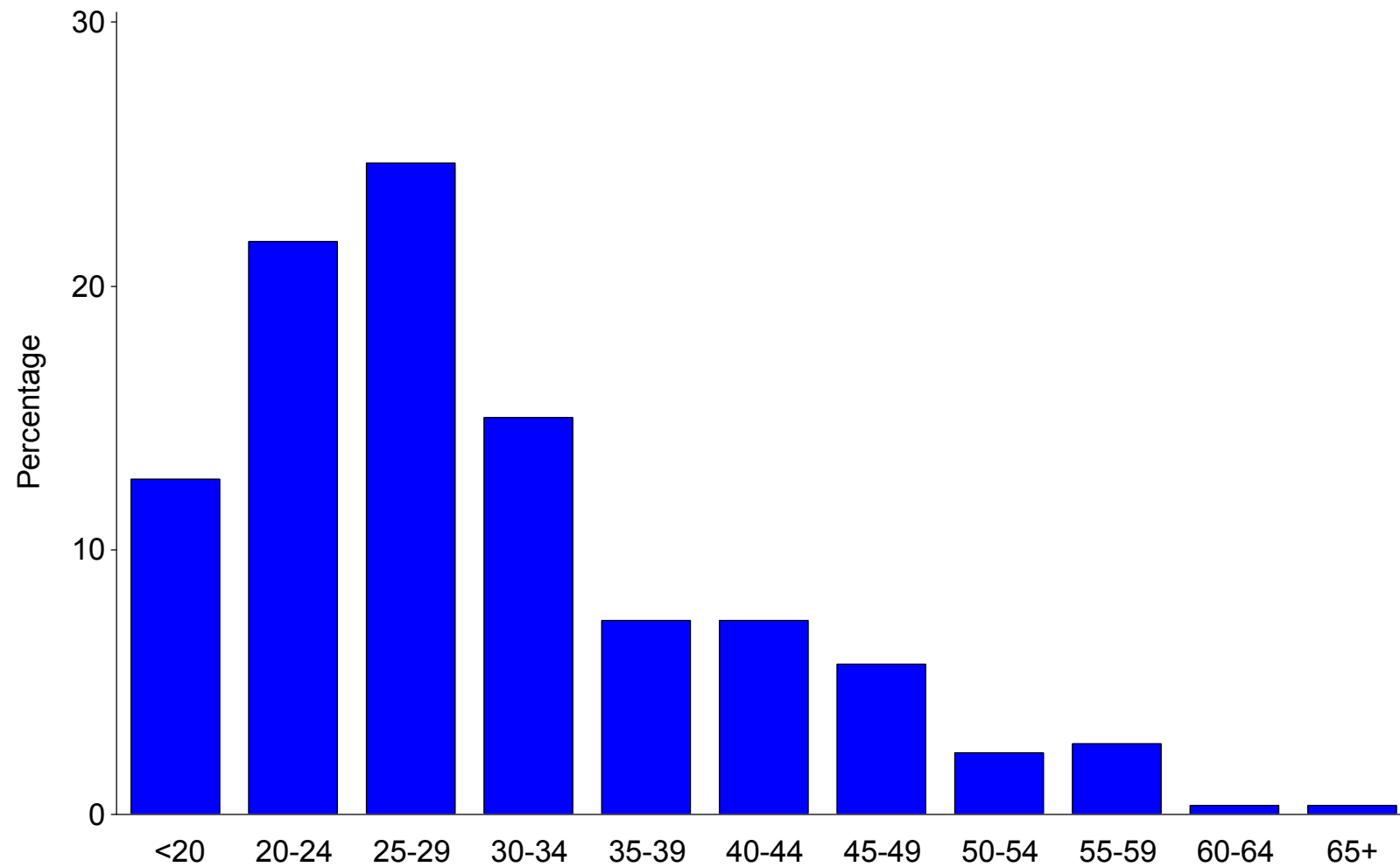
Los Angeles, California

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



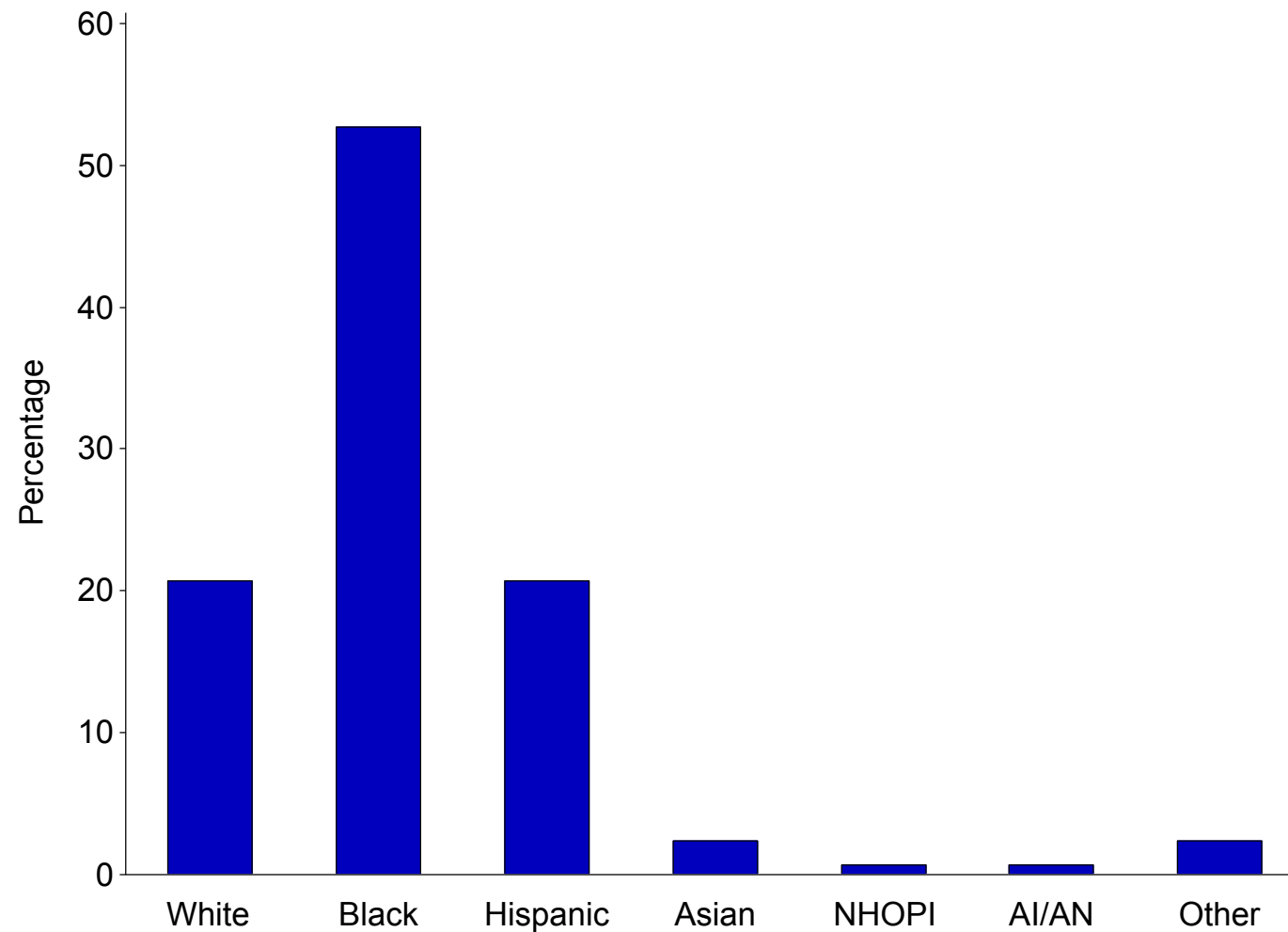
Las Vegas, Nevada (N=300)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



Las Vegas, Nevada (N=300)

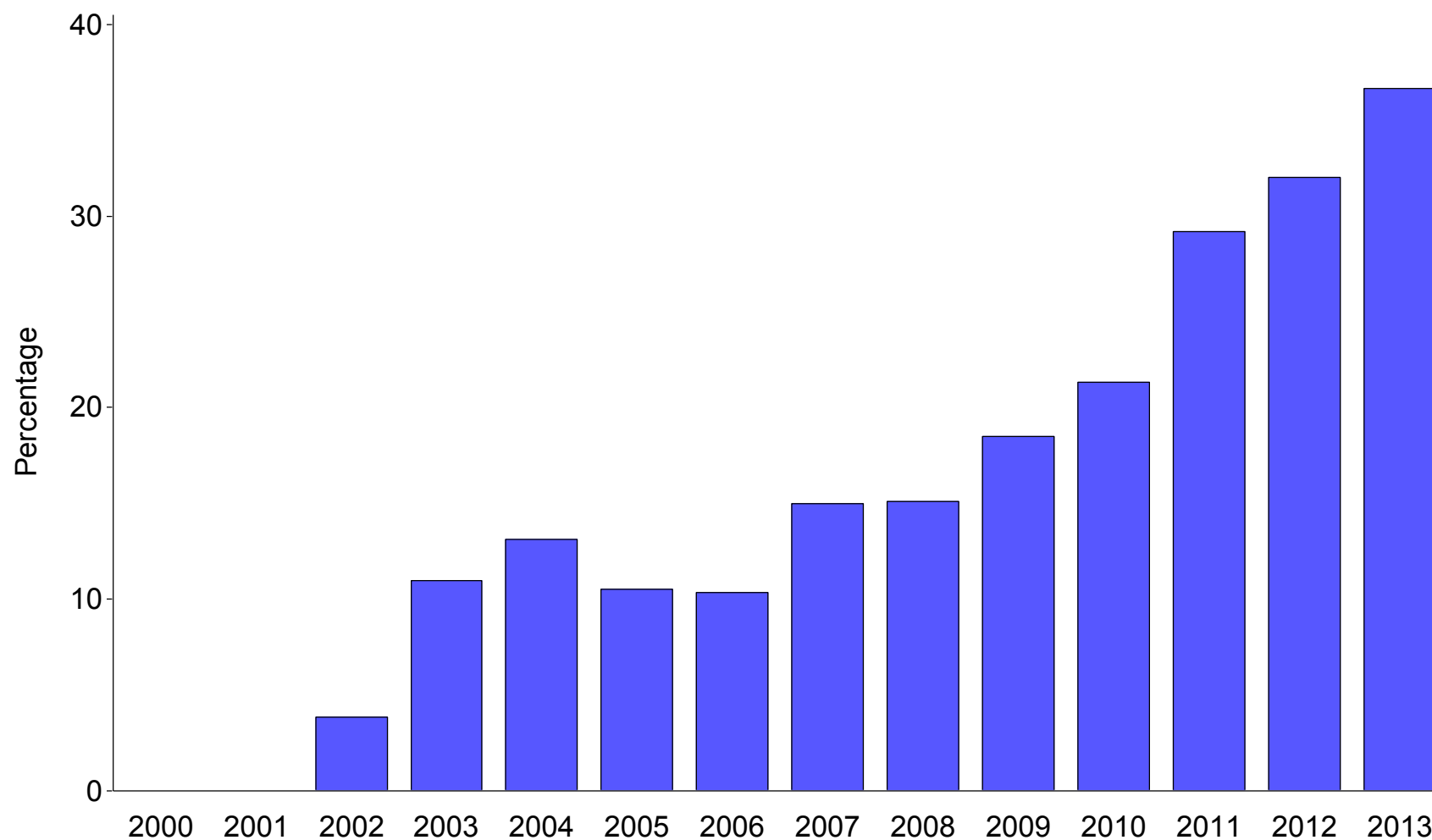
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

Las Vegas, Nevada

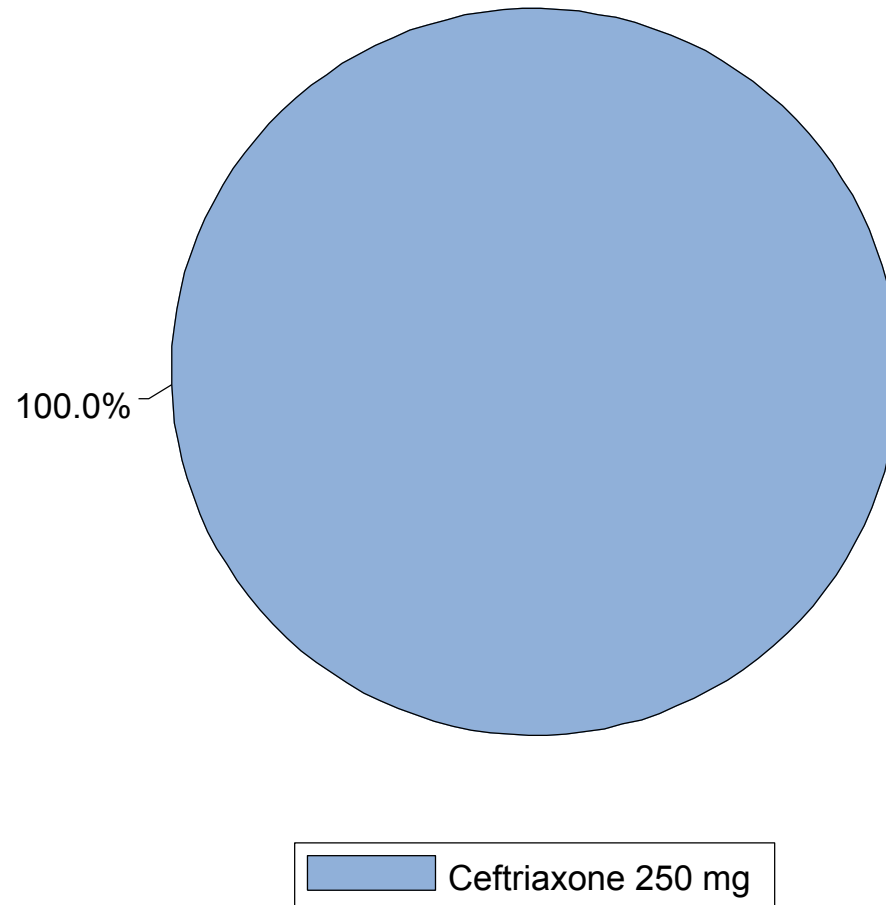
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2002-2013.

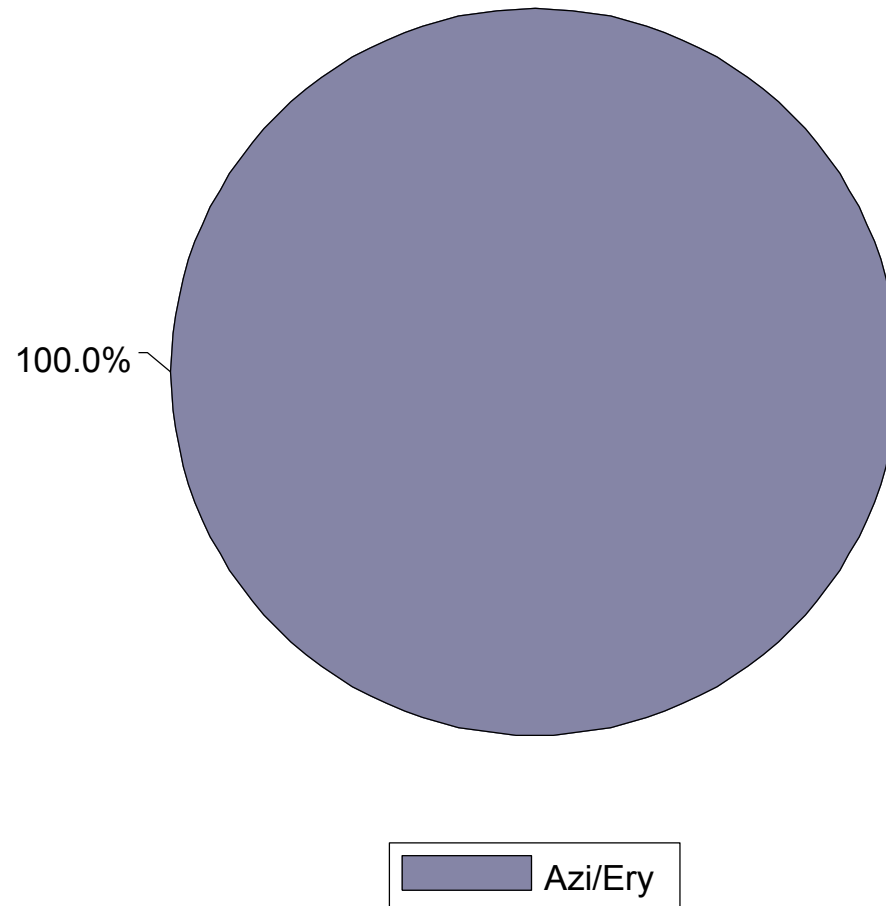
Las Vegas, Nevada (N=300)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



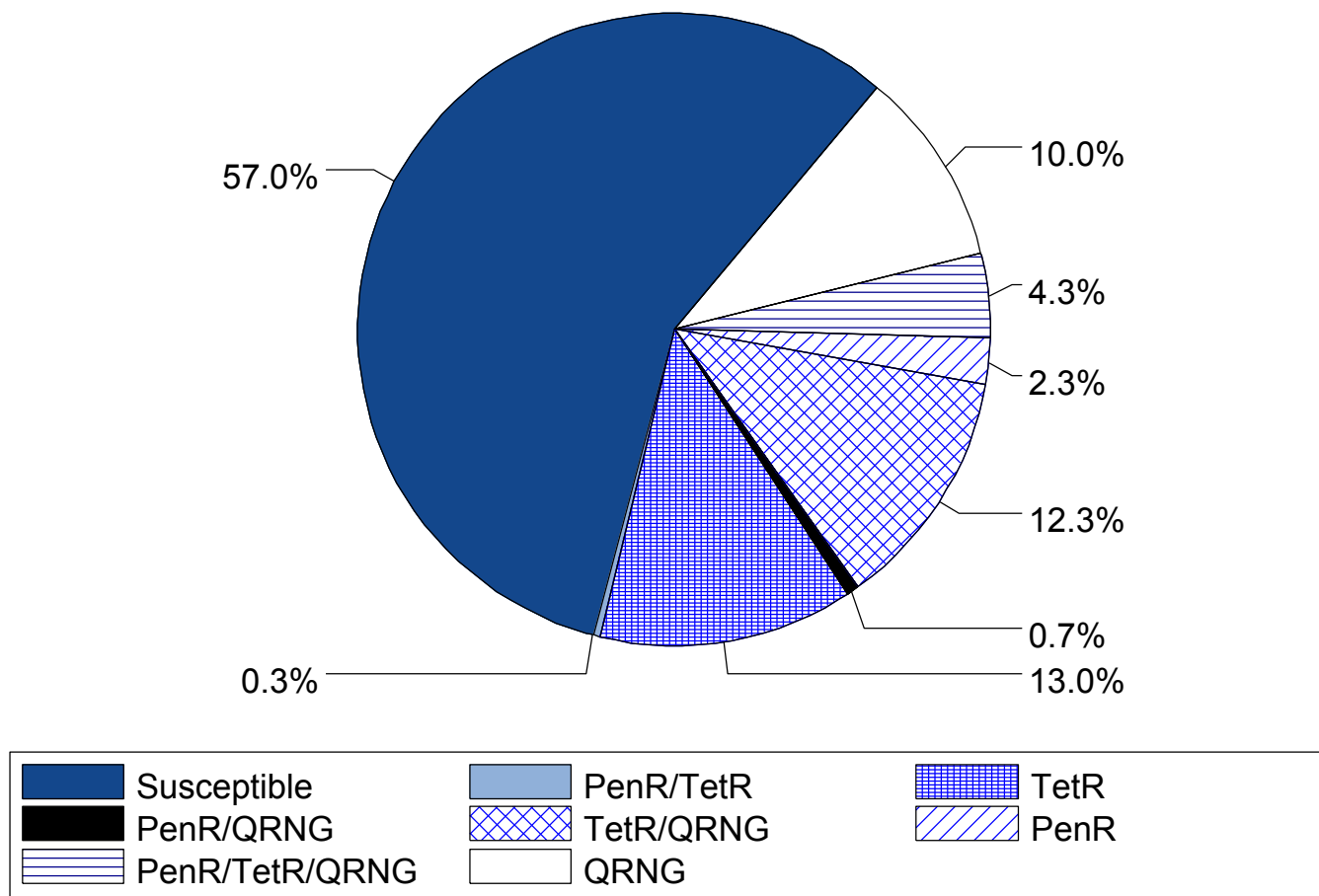
Las Vegas, Nevada (N=300)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



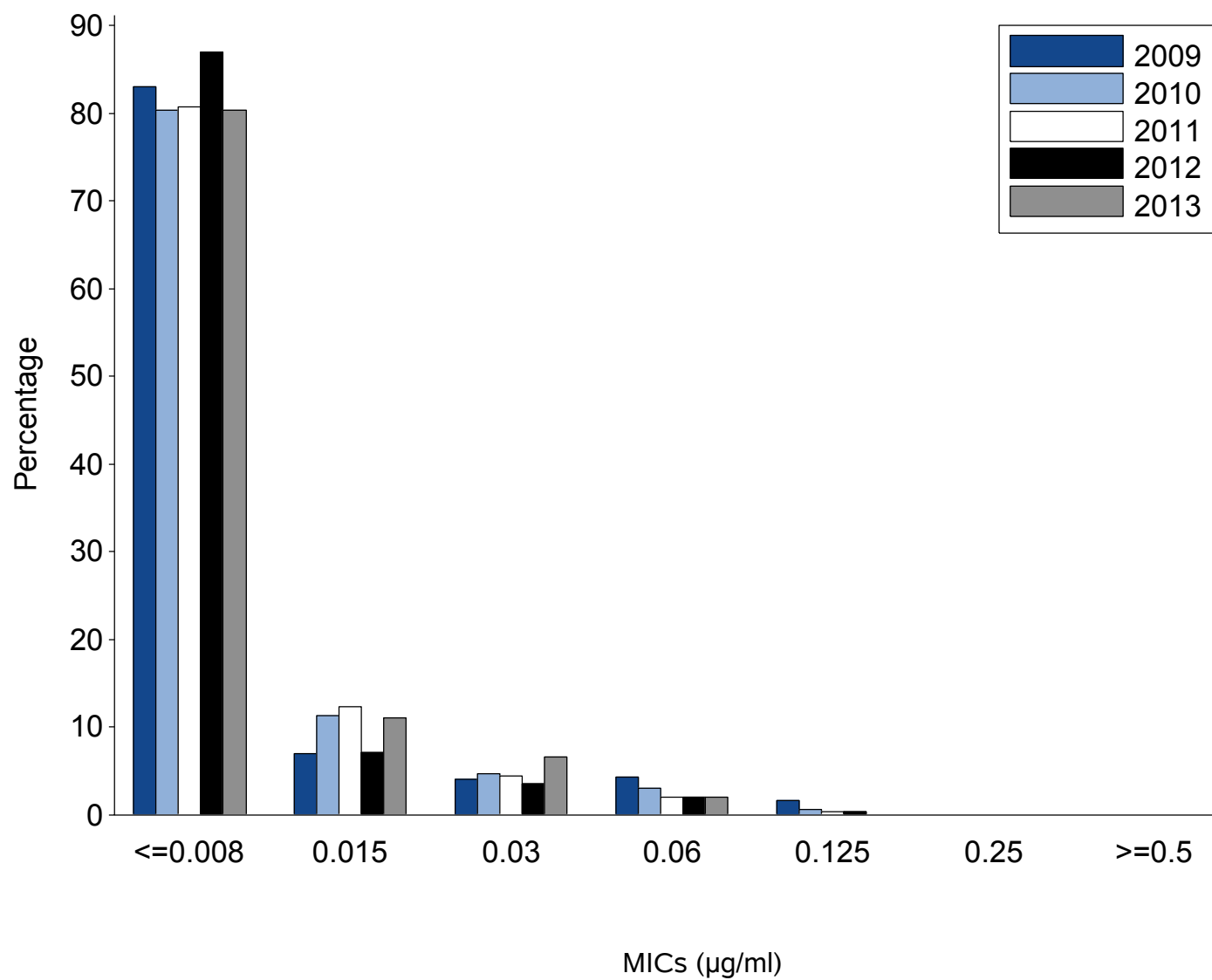
Las Vegas, Nevada (N=300)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



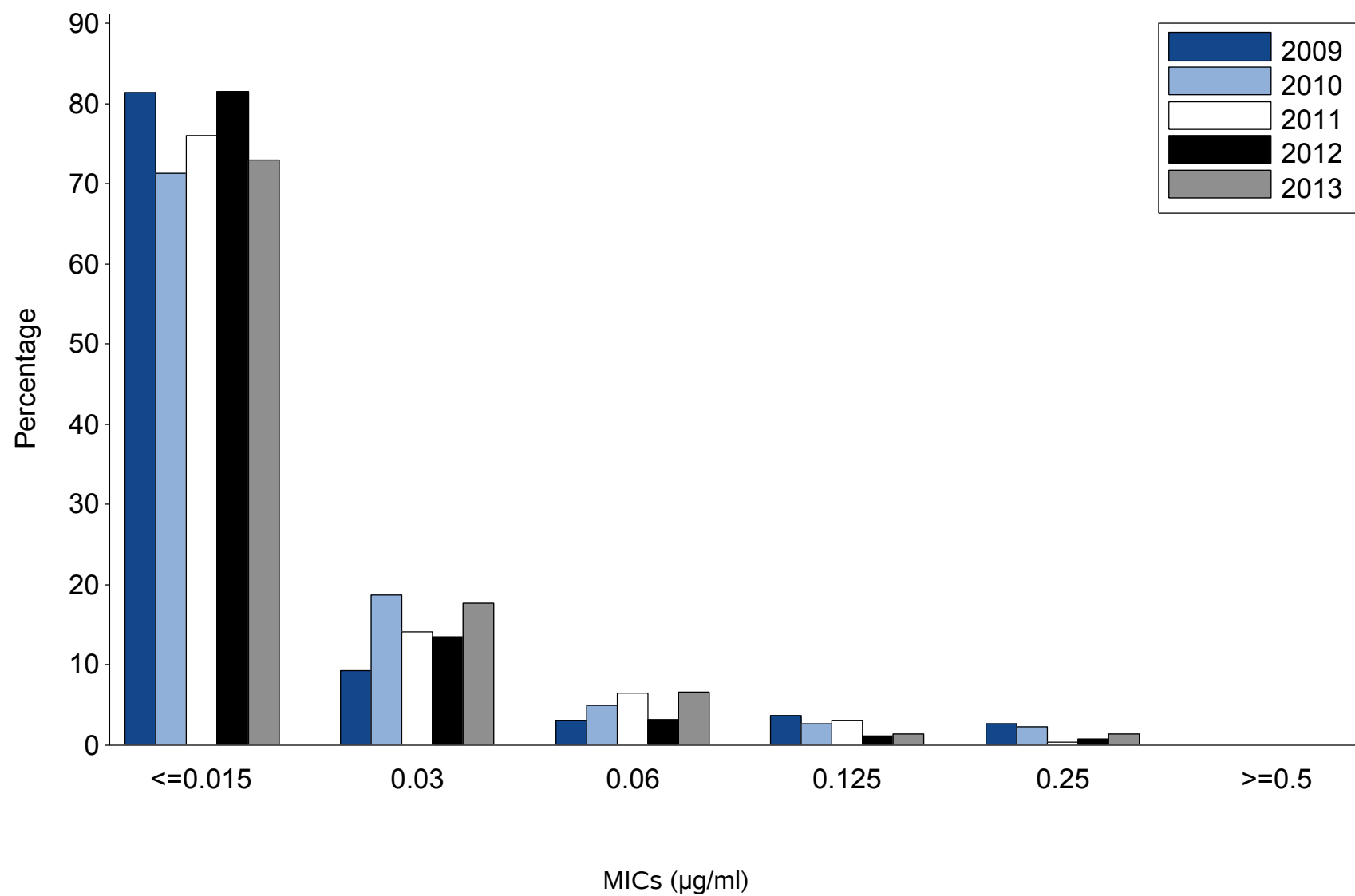
Las Vegas, Nevada

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



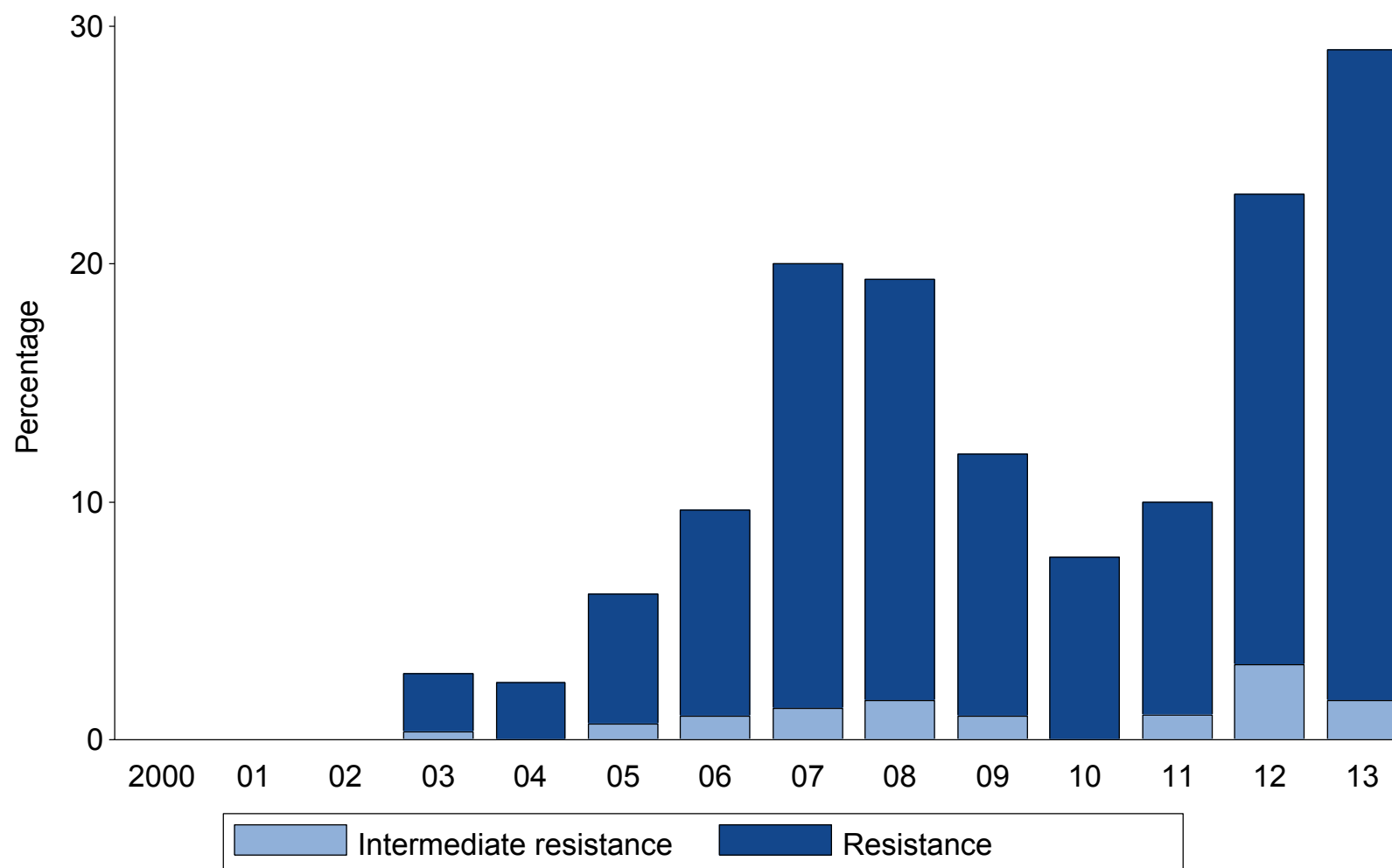
Las Vegas, Nevada

Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



Las Vegas, Nevada

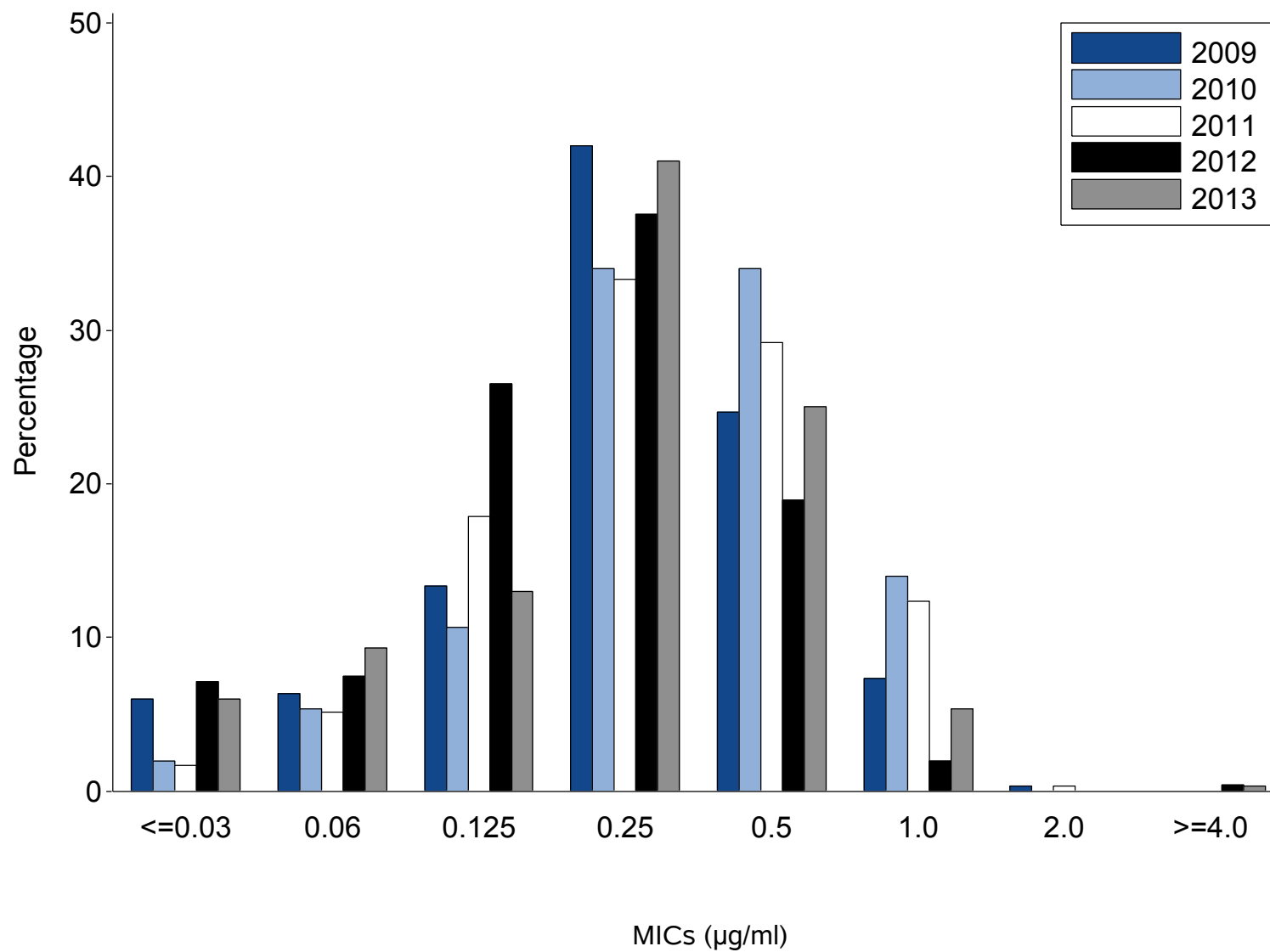
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2002-2013.

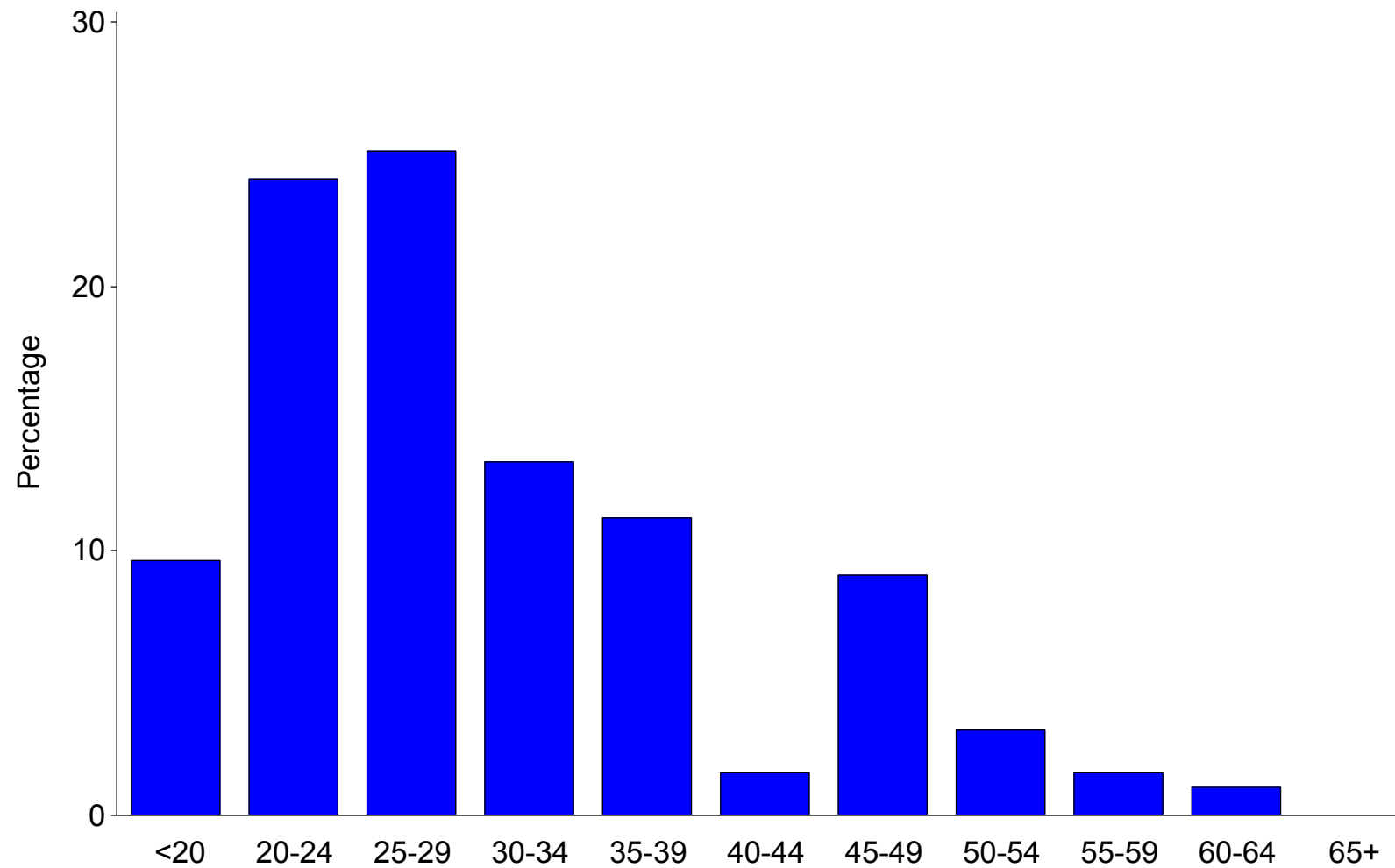
Las Vegas, Nevada

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



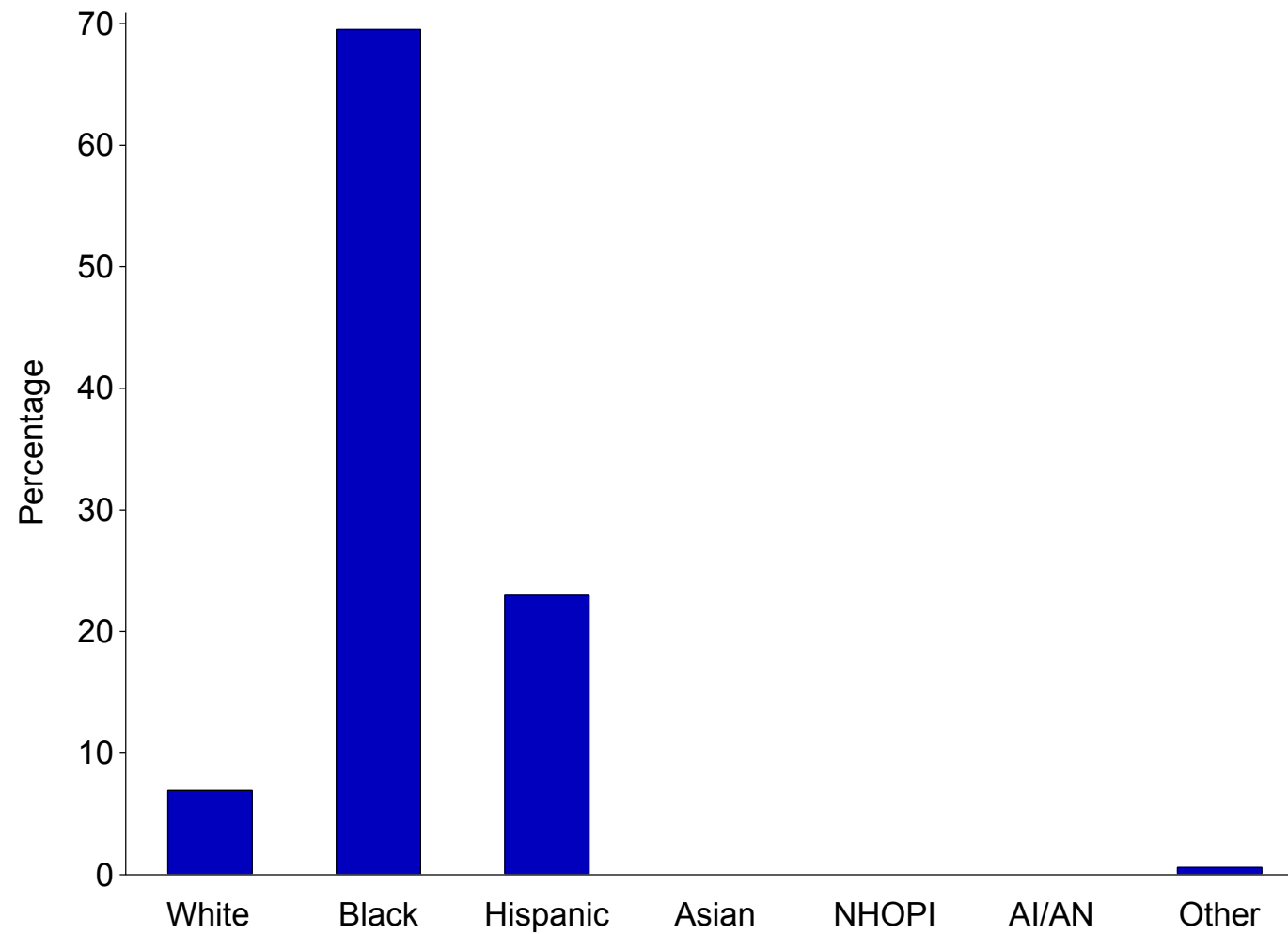
Miami, Florida (N=187)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



Miami, Florida (N=187)

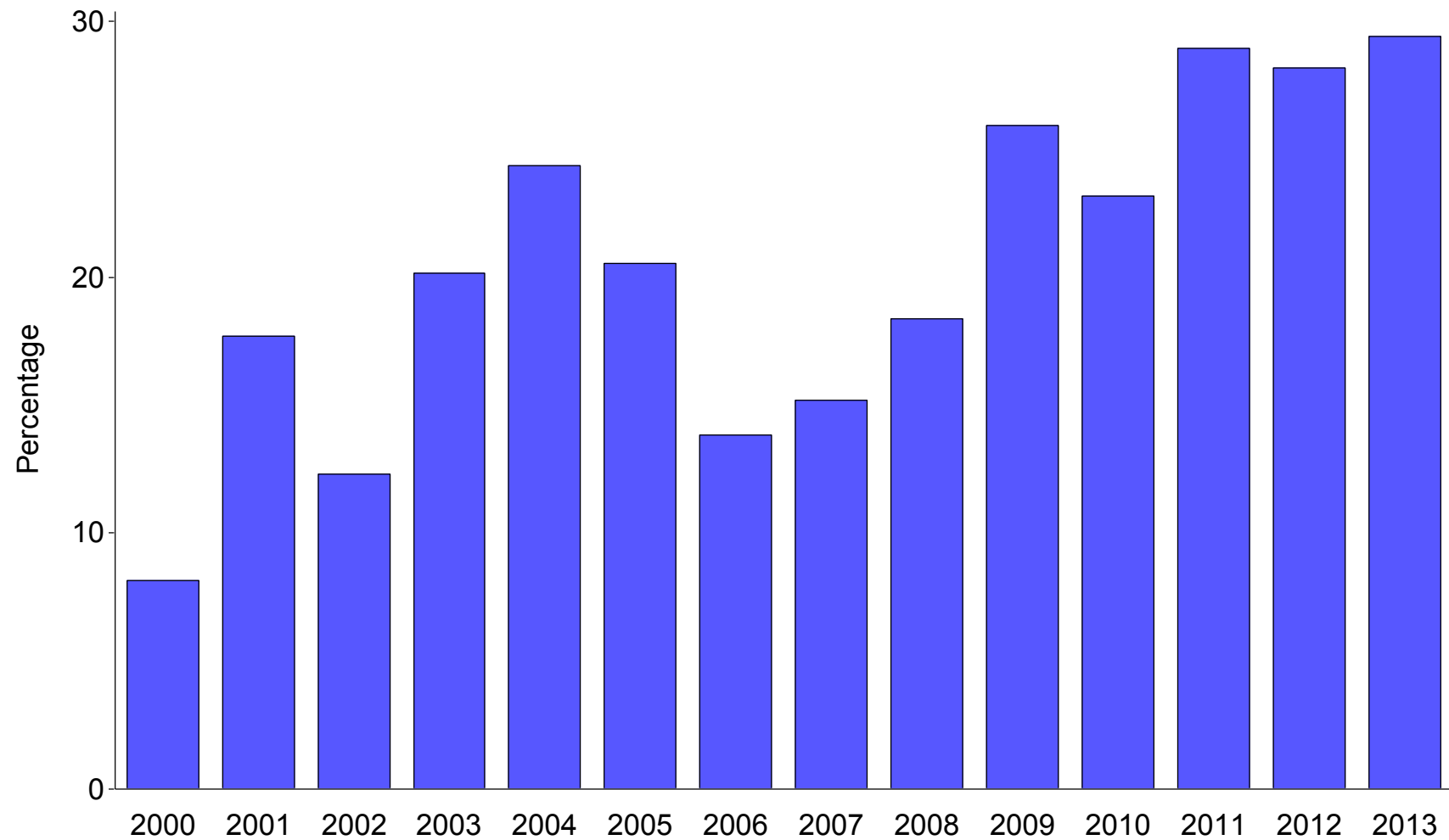
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

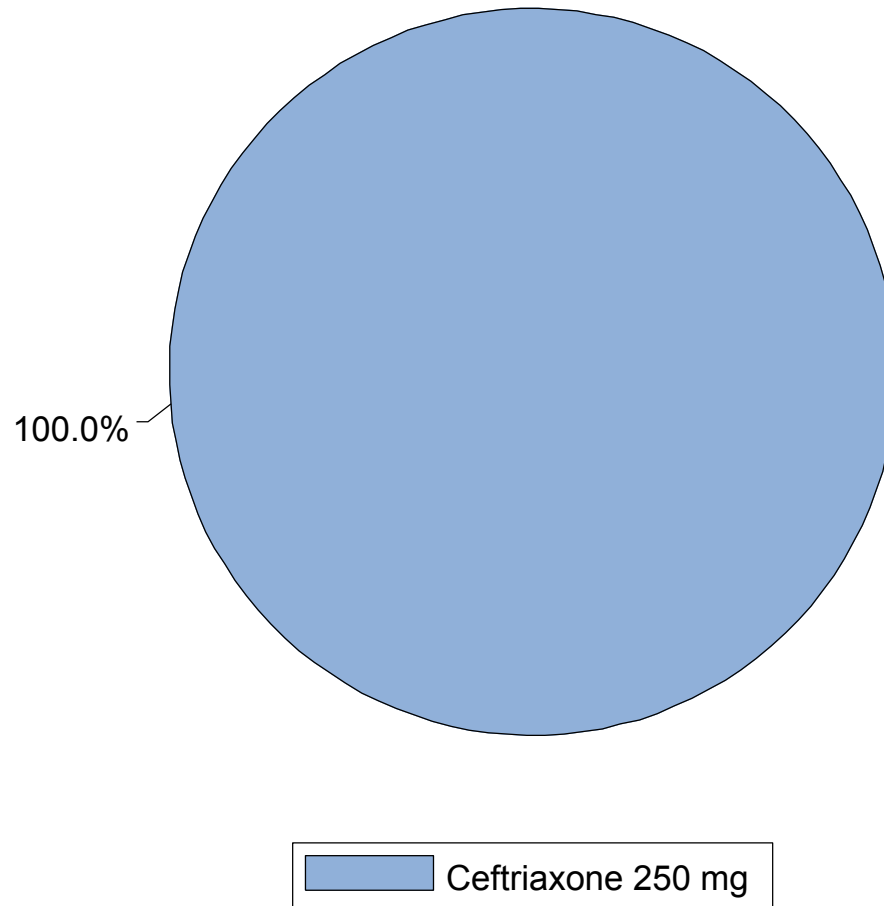
Miami, Florida

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



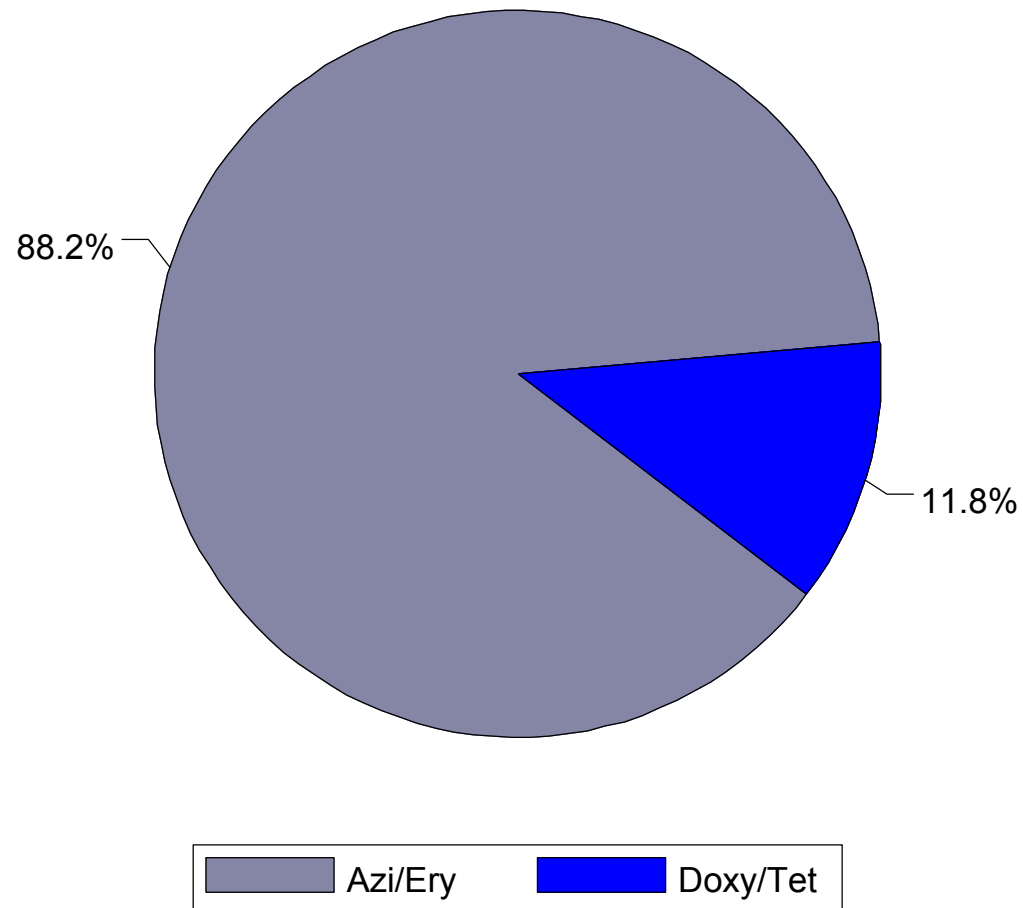
Miami, Florida (N=187)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



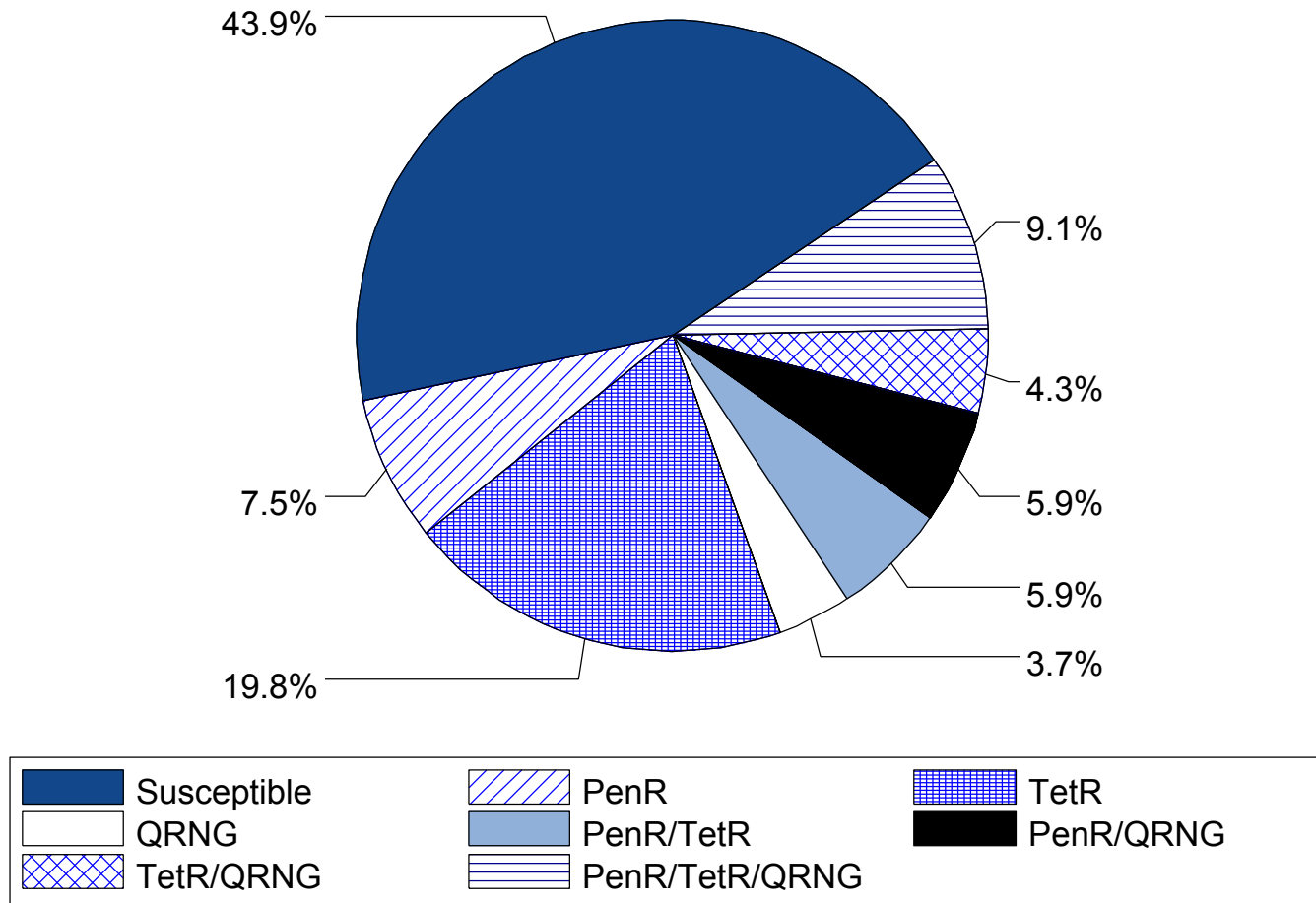
Miami, Florida (N=187)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



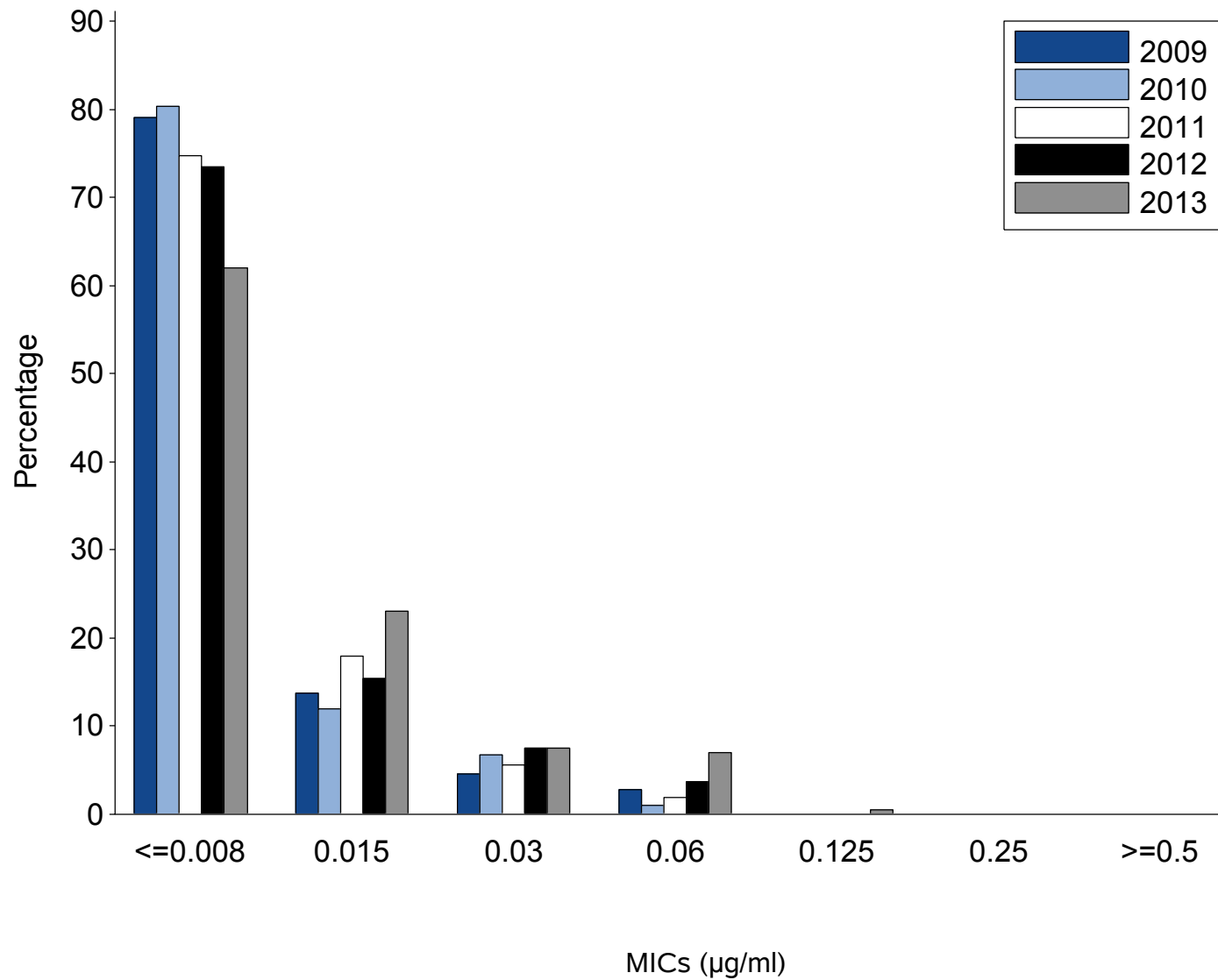
Miami, Florida (N=187)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



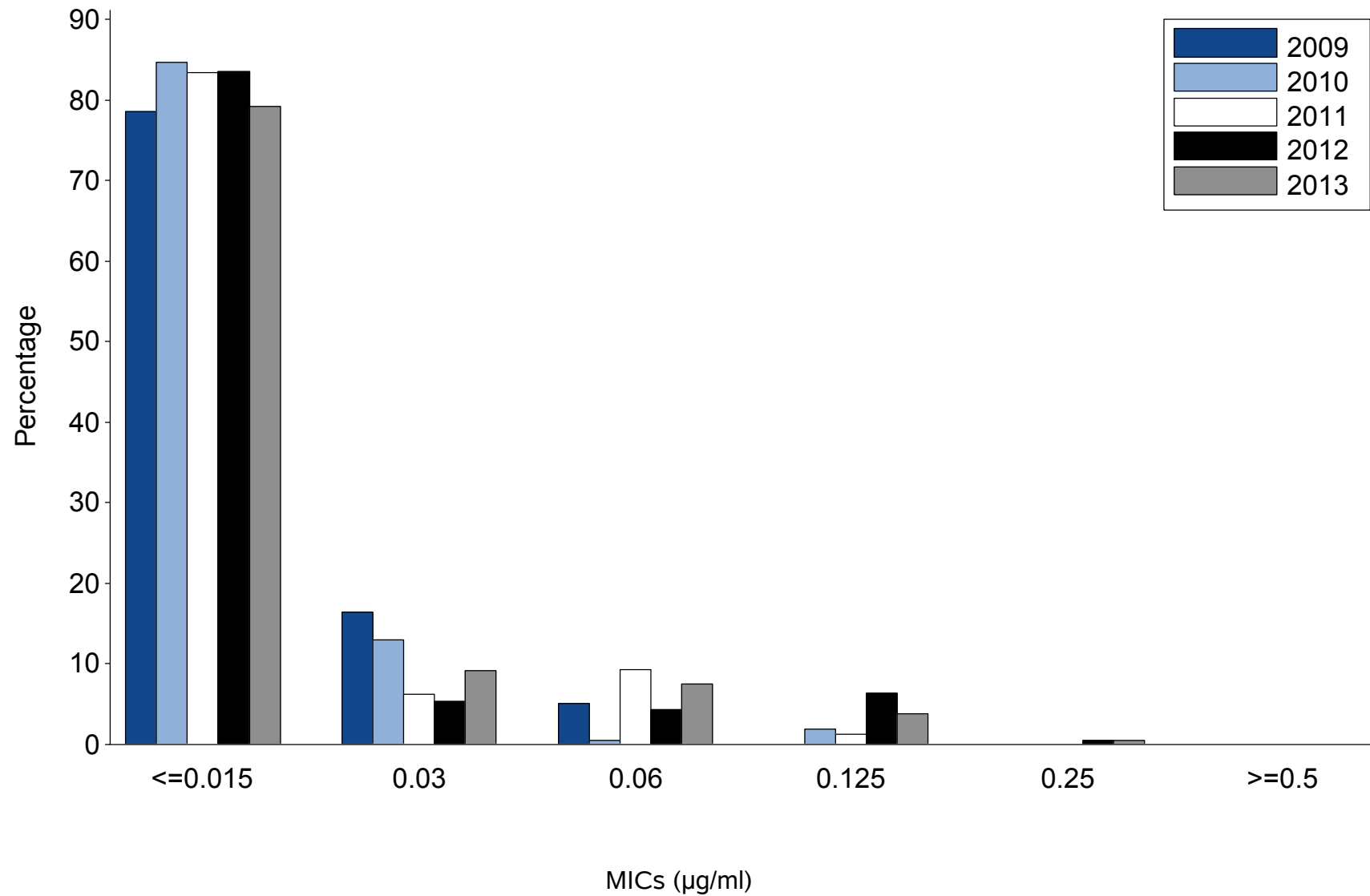
Miami, Florida

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



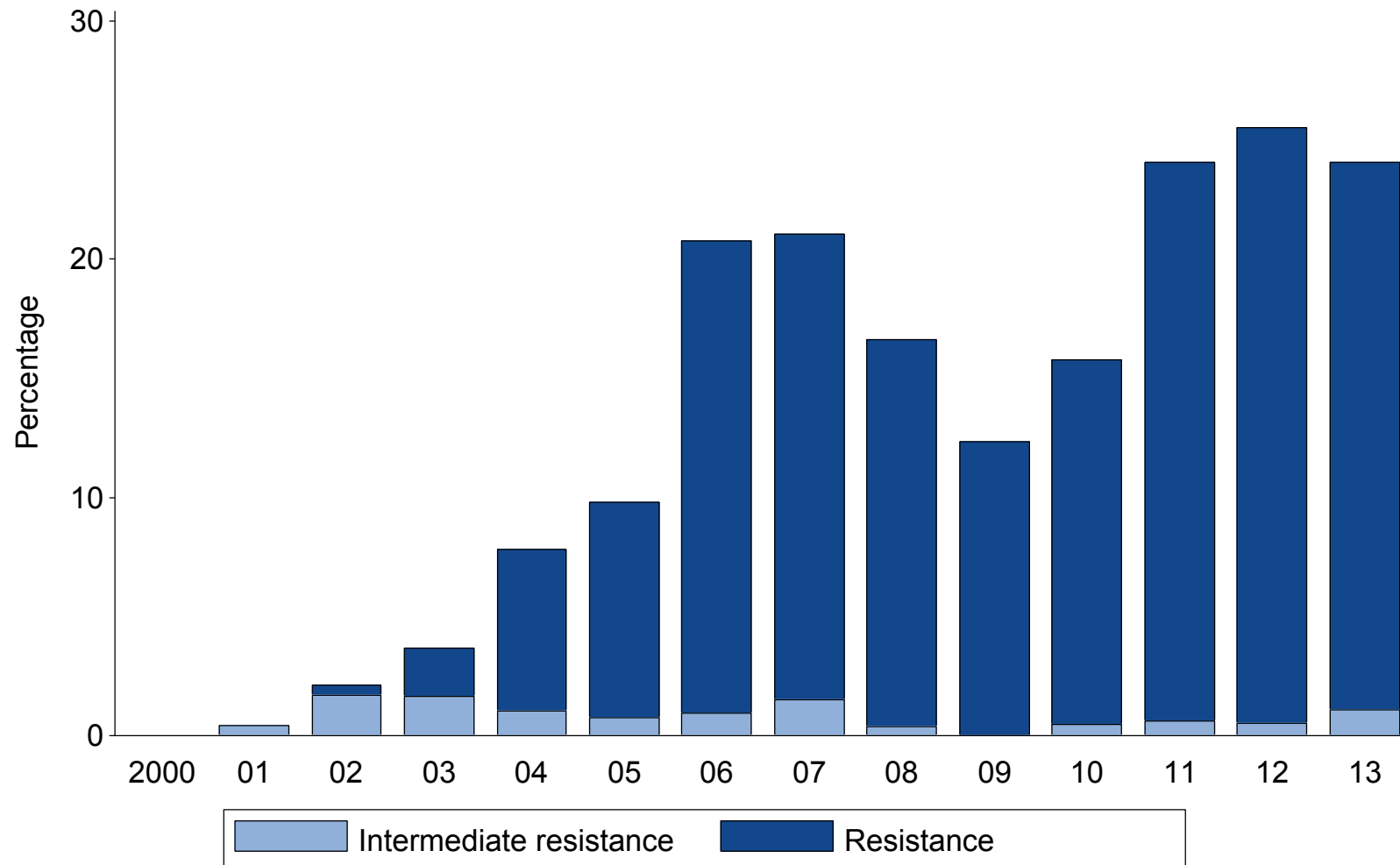
Miami, Florida

Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



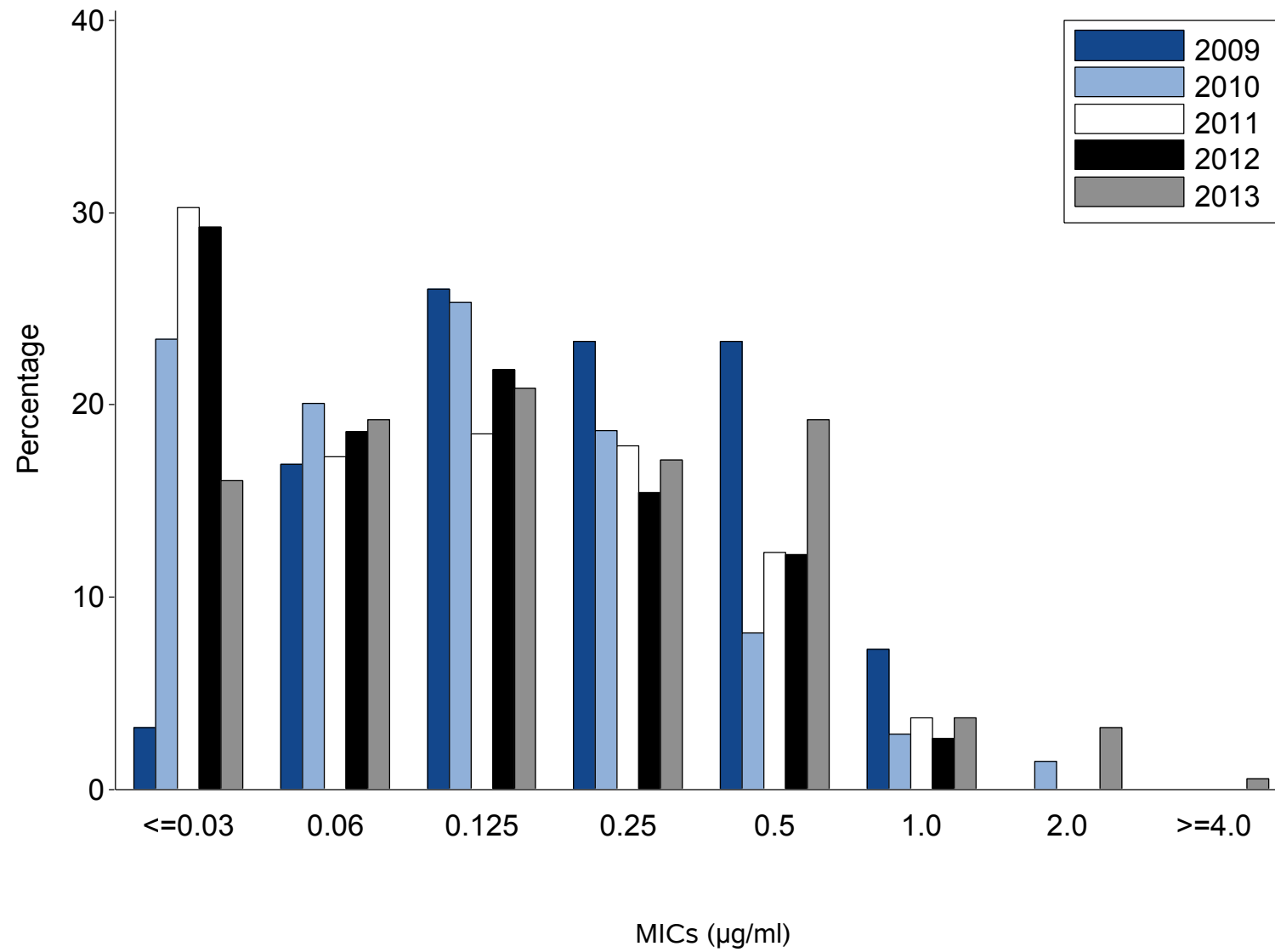
Miami, Florida

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



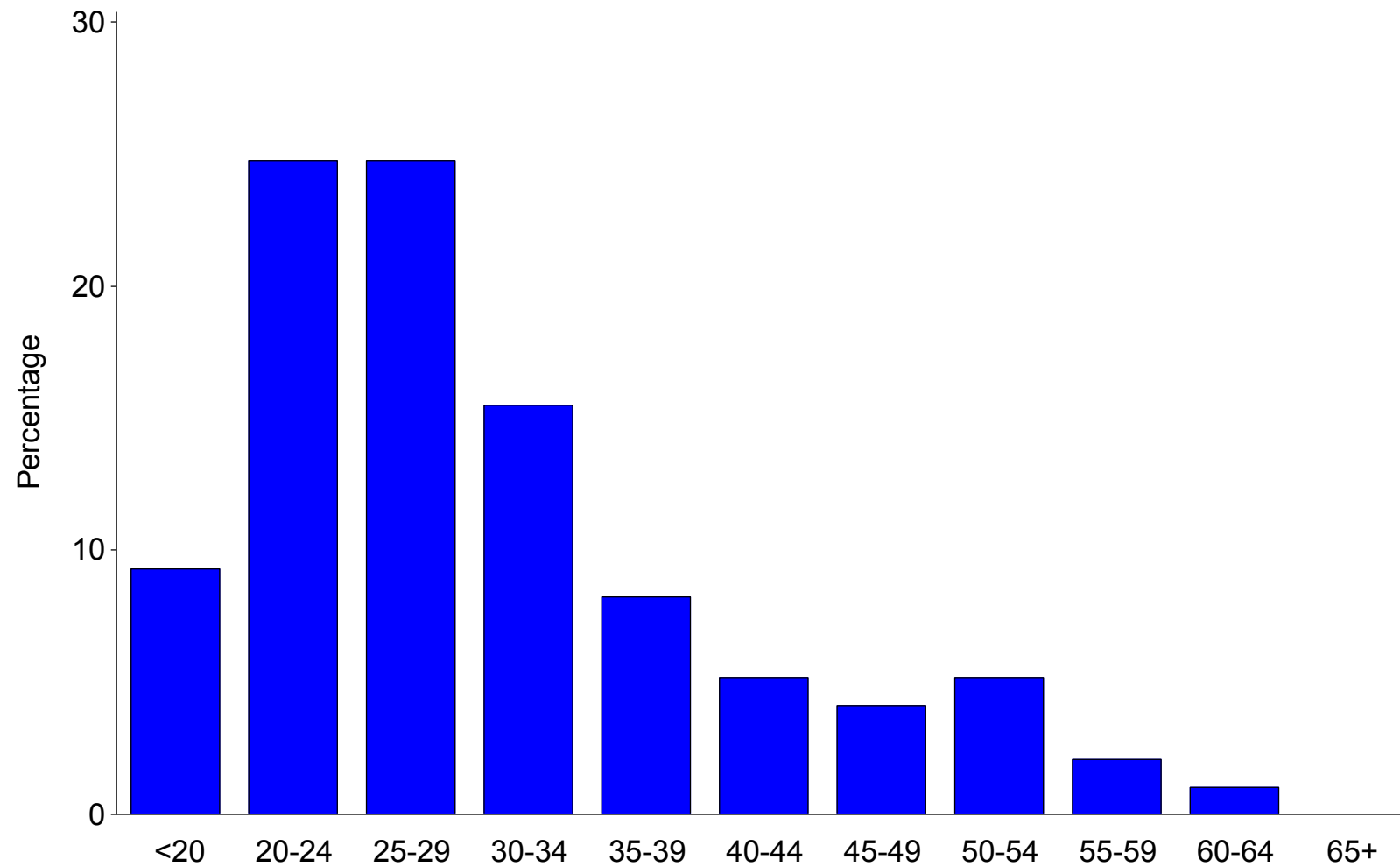
Miami, Florida

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



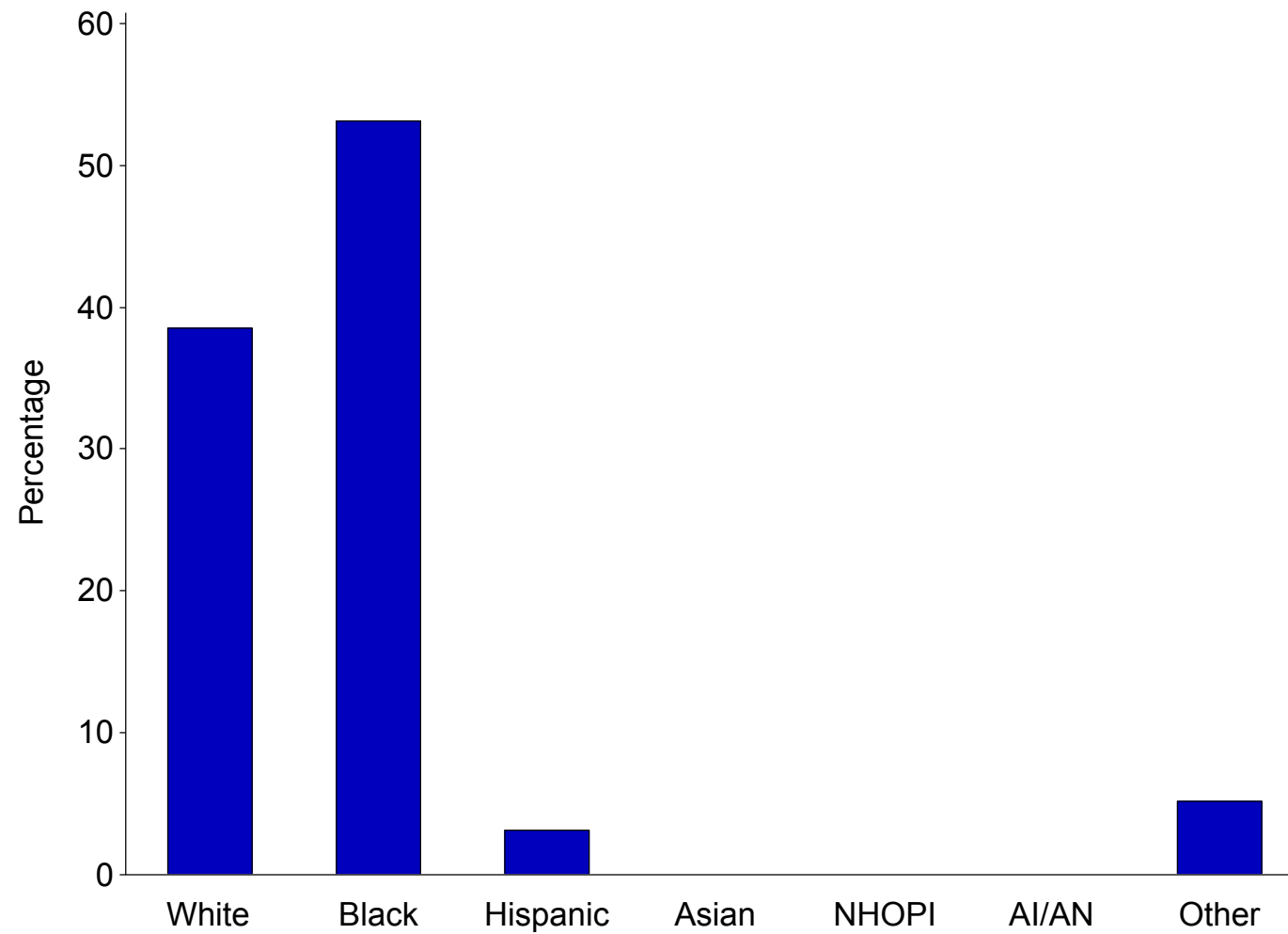
Minneapolis, Minnesota (N=97)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



Minneapolis, Minnesota (N=97)

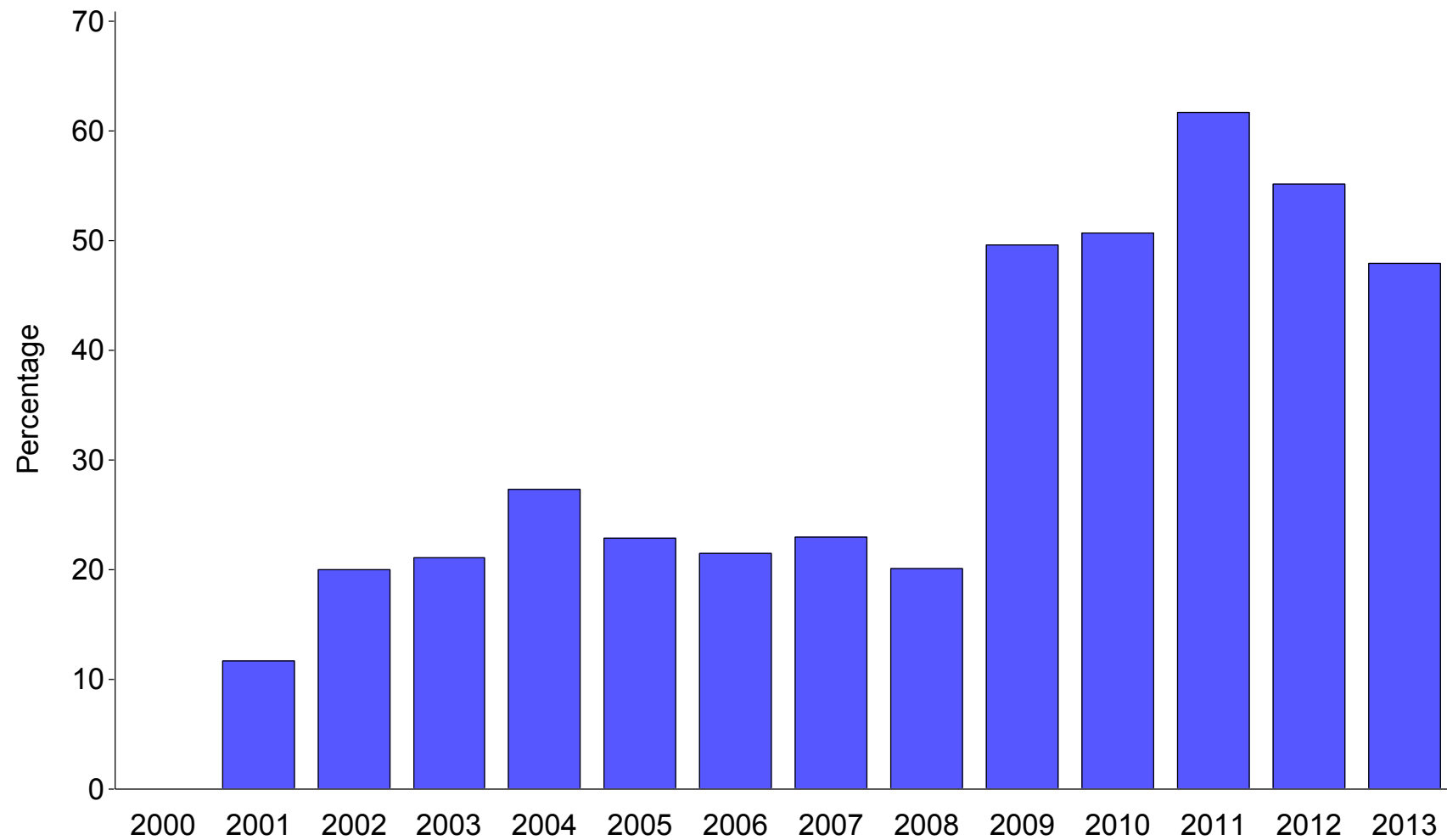
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

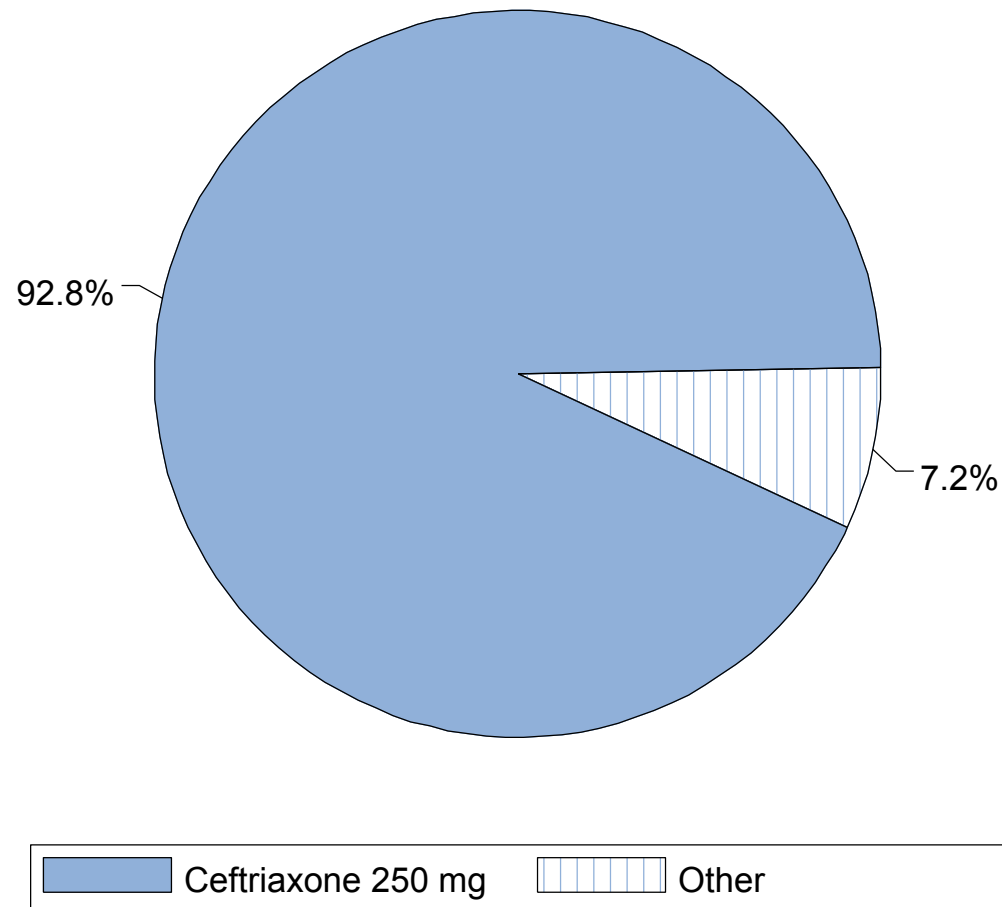
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



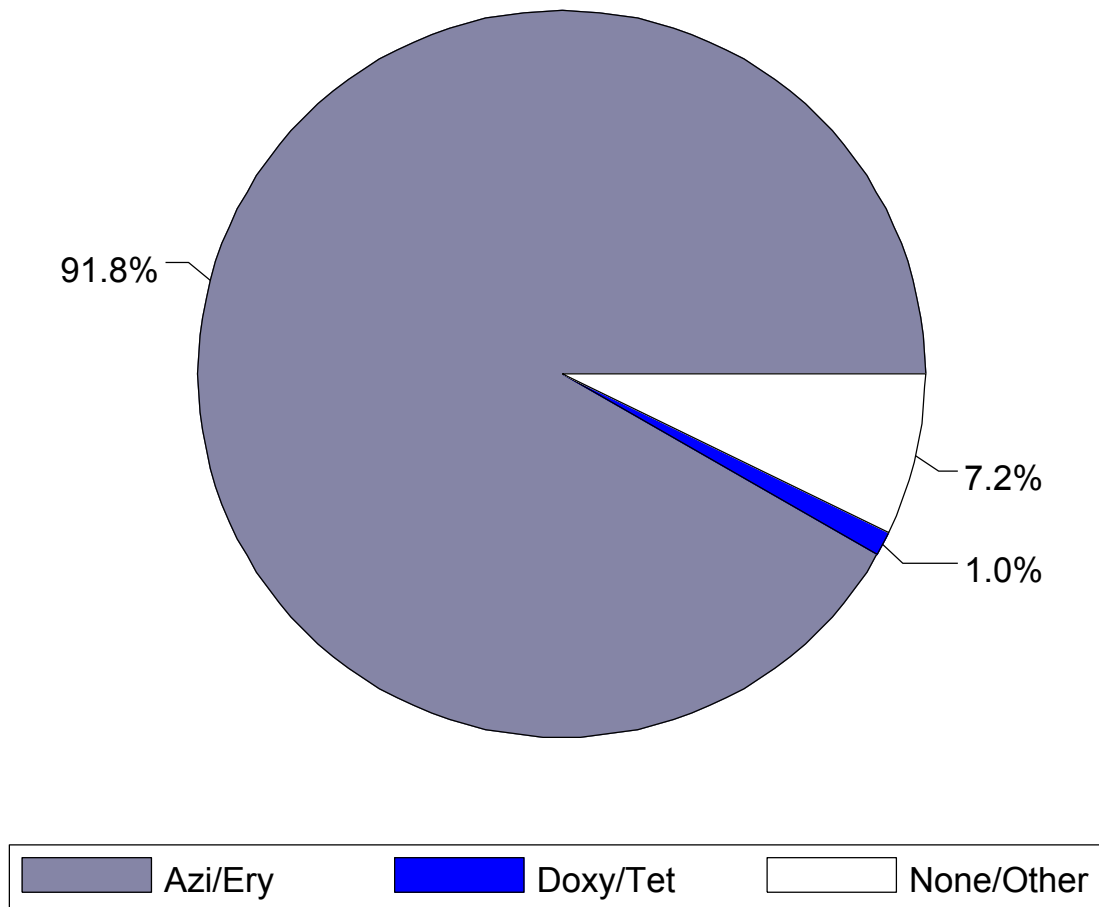
Minneapolis, Minnesota (N=97)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



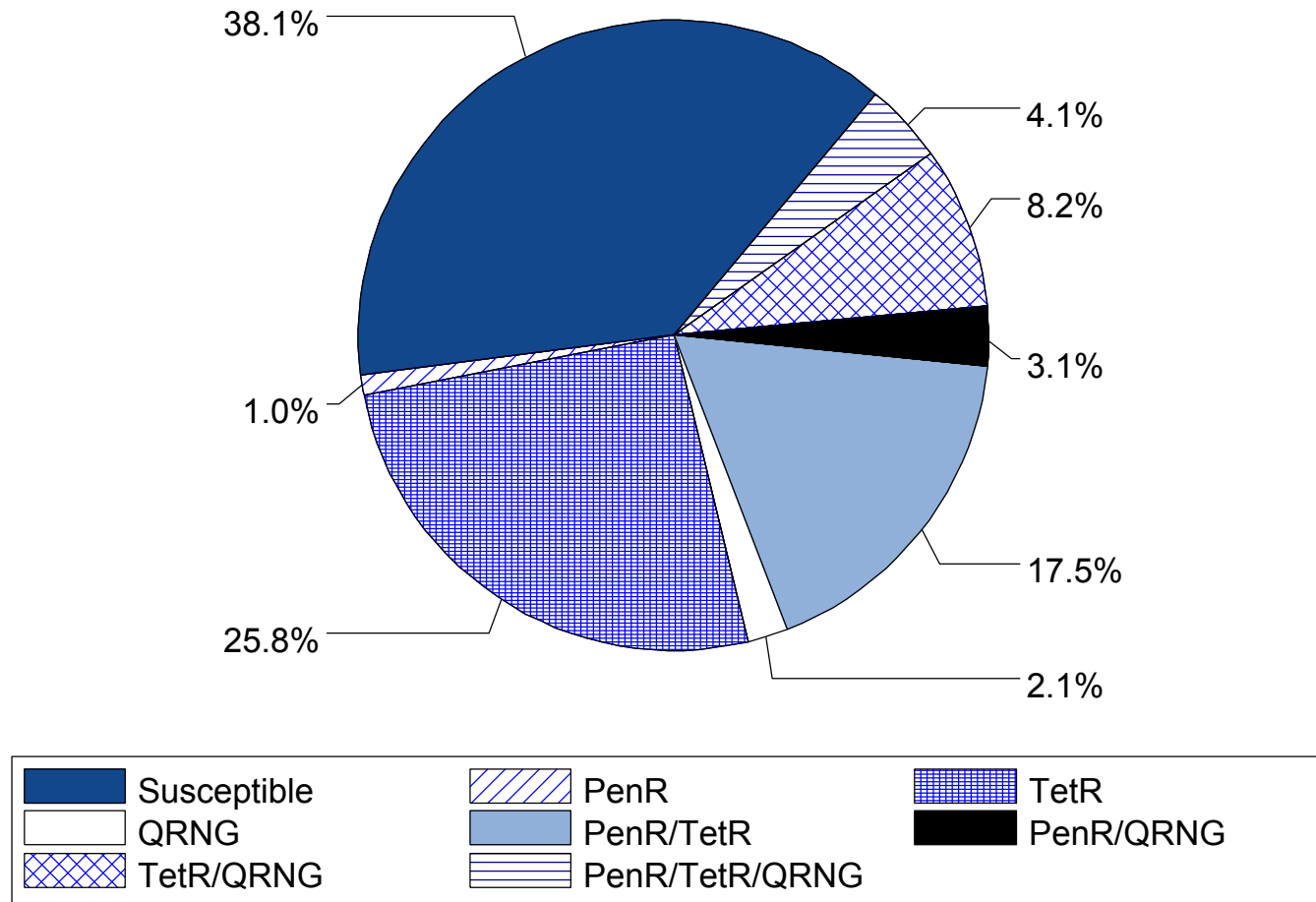
Minneapolis, Minnesota (N=97)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



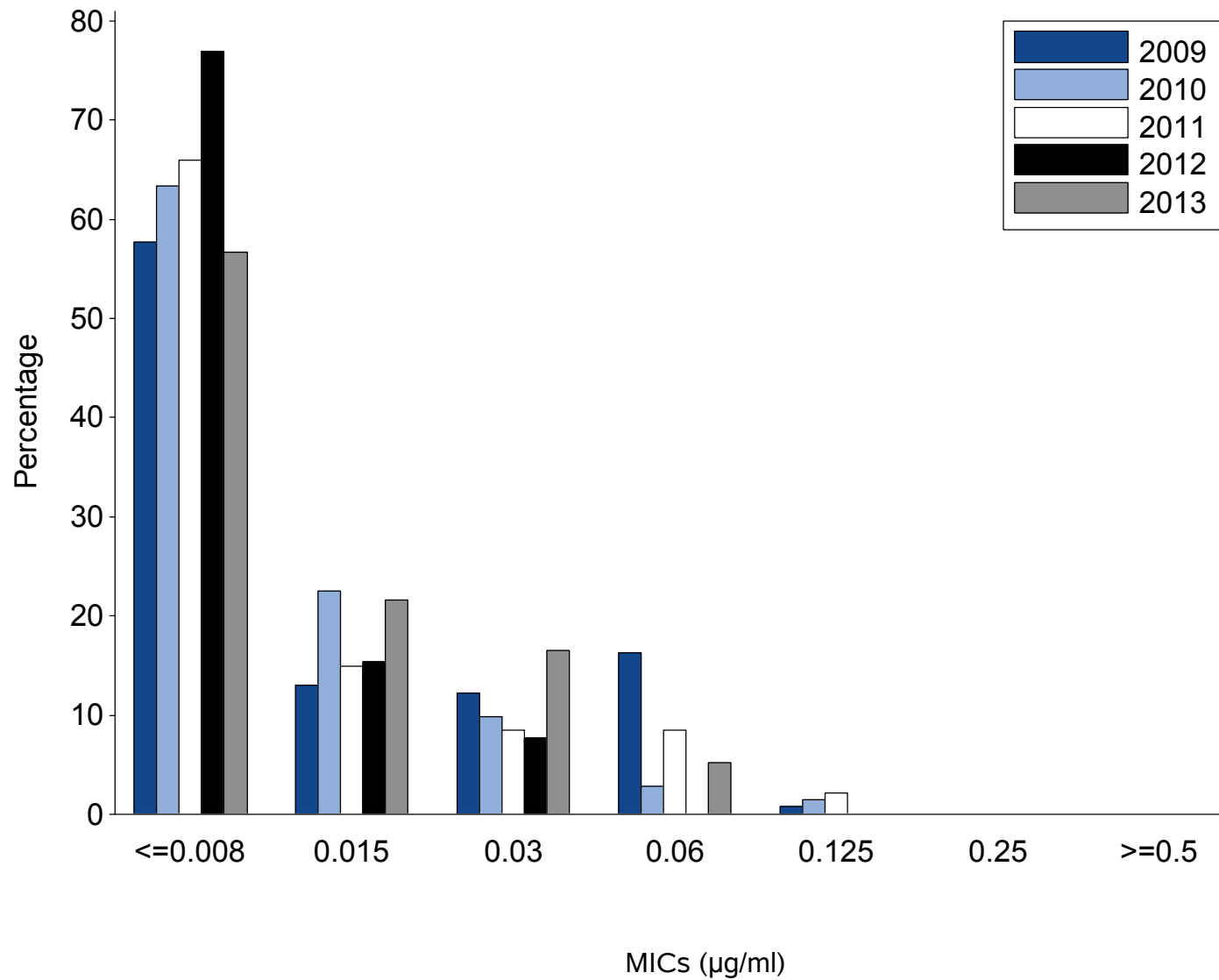
Minneapolis, Minnesota (N=97)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



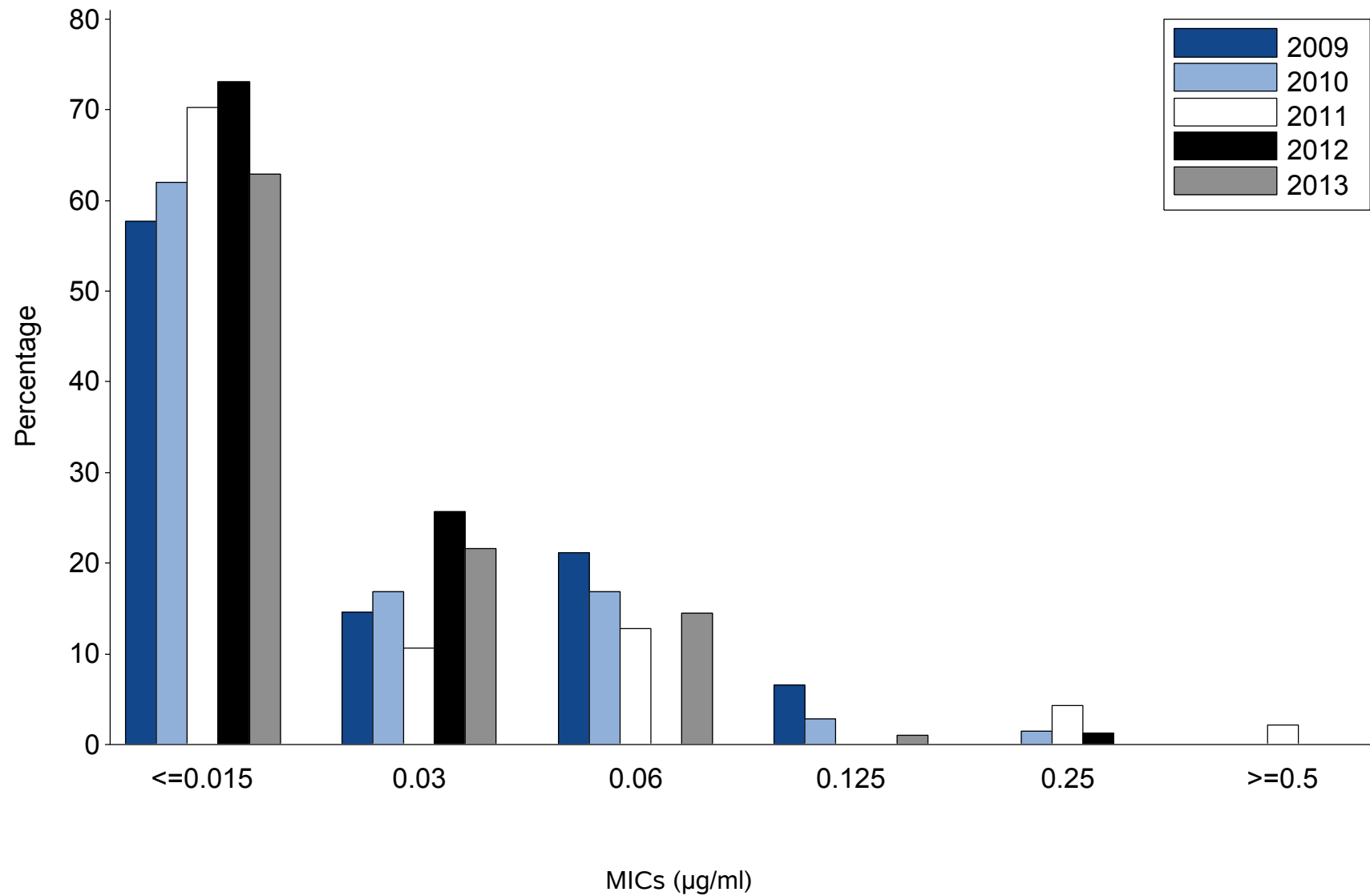
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



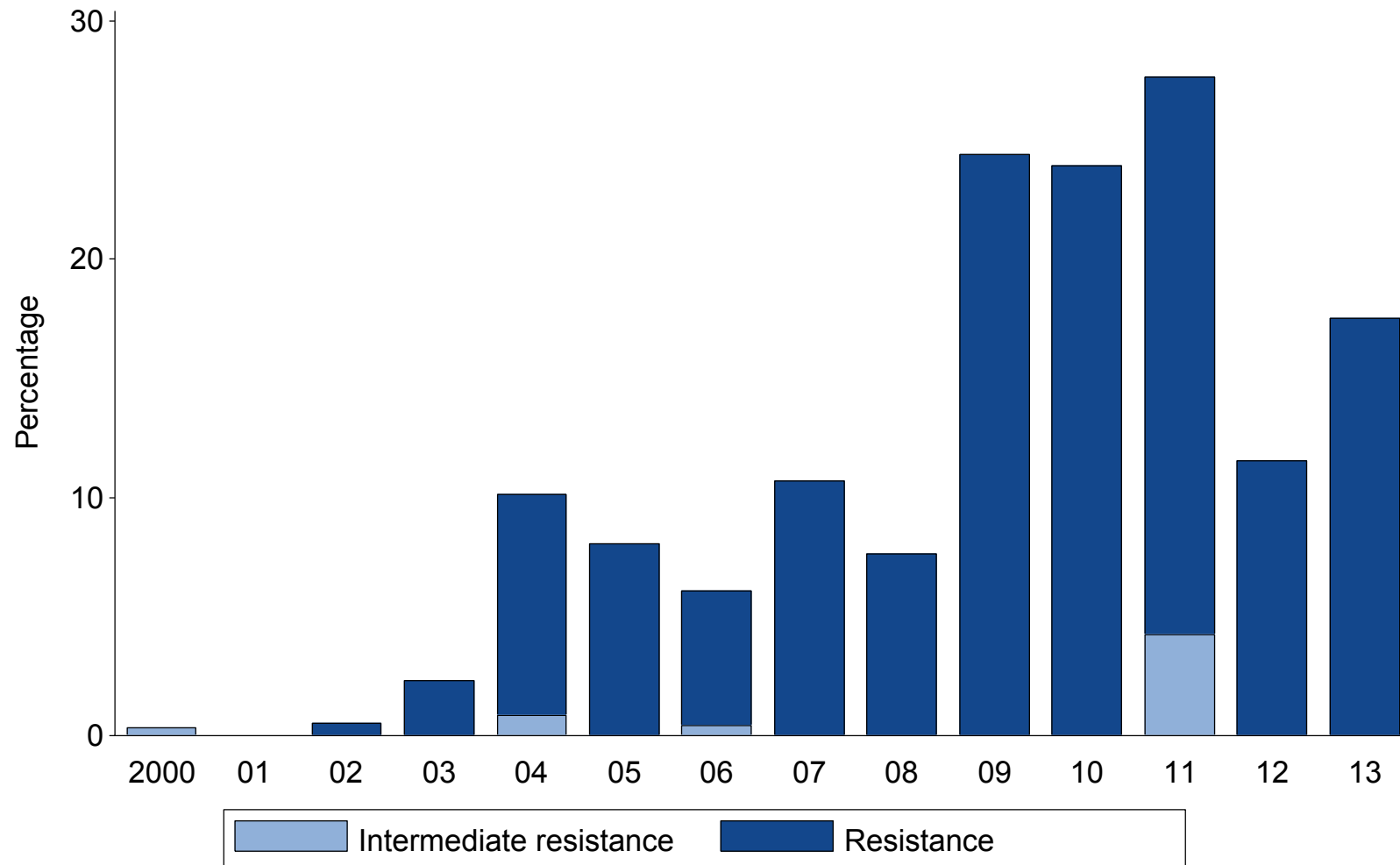
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



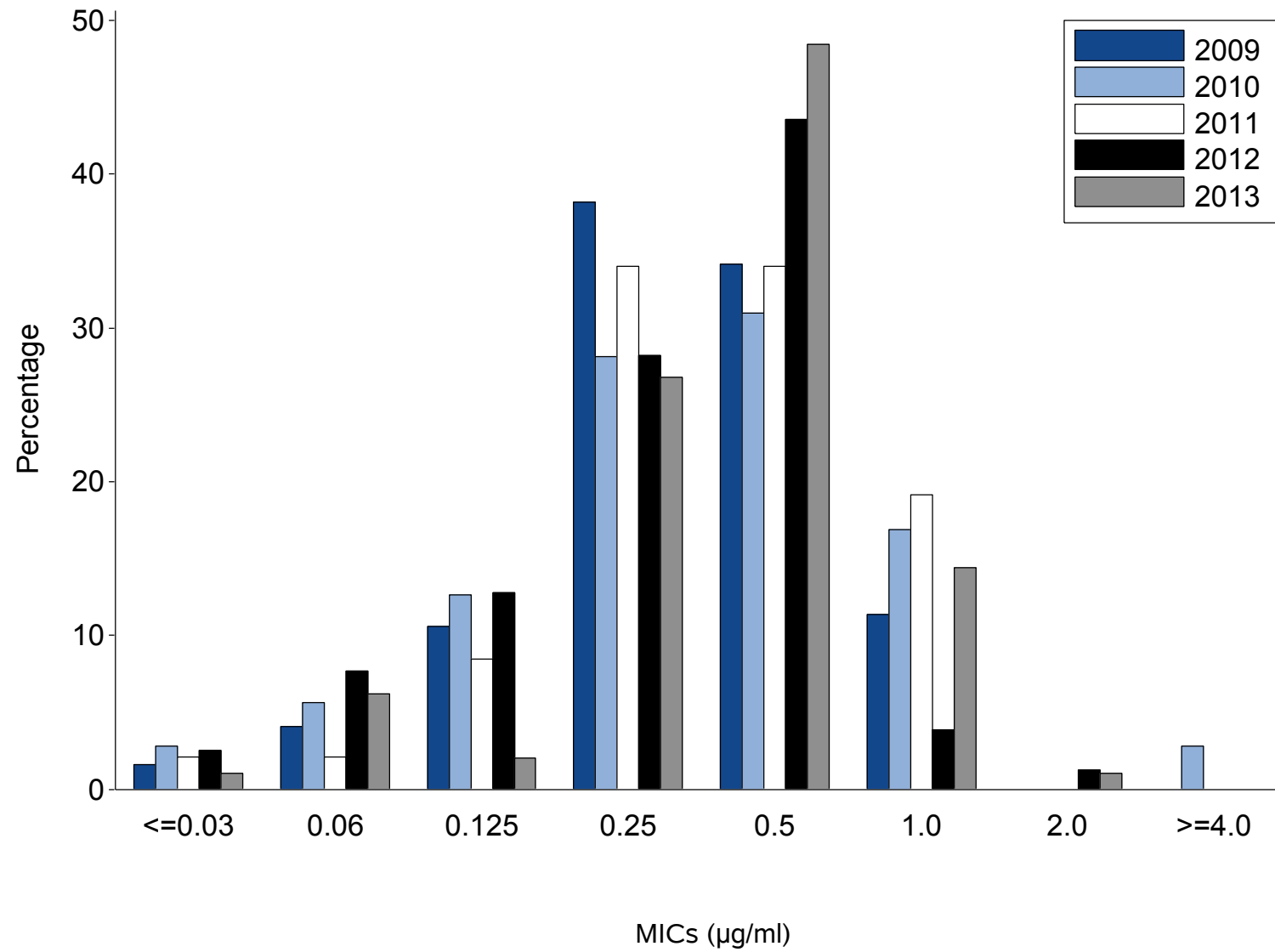
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



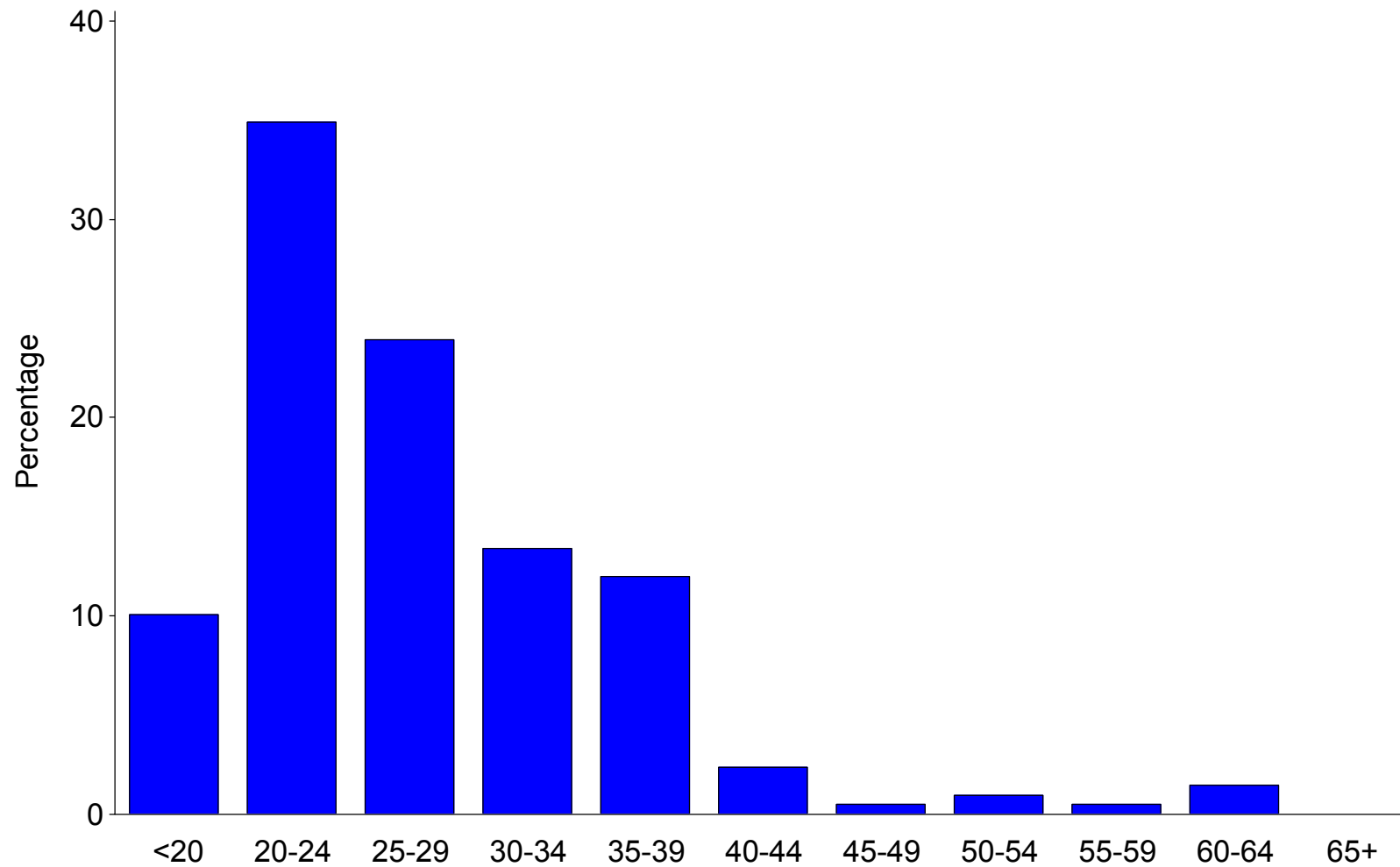
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



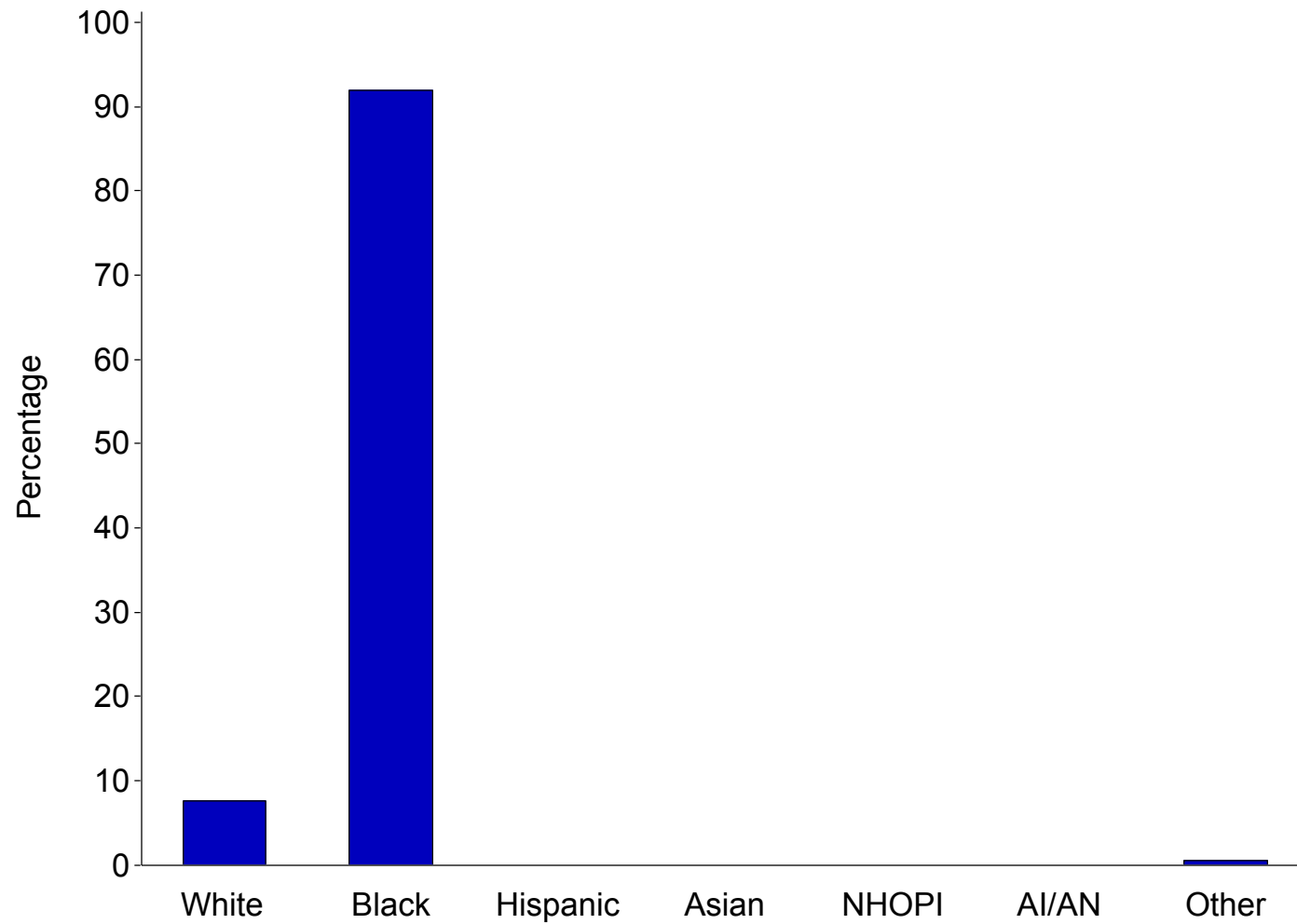
New Orleans, Louisiana (N=209)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



New Orleans, Louisiana (N=209)

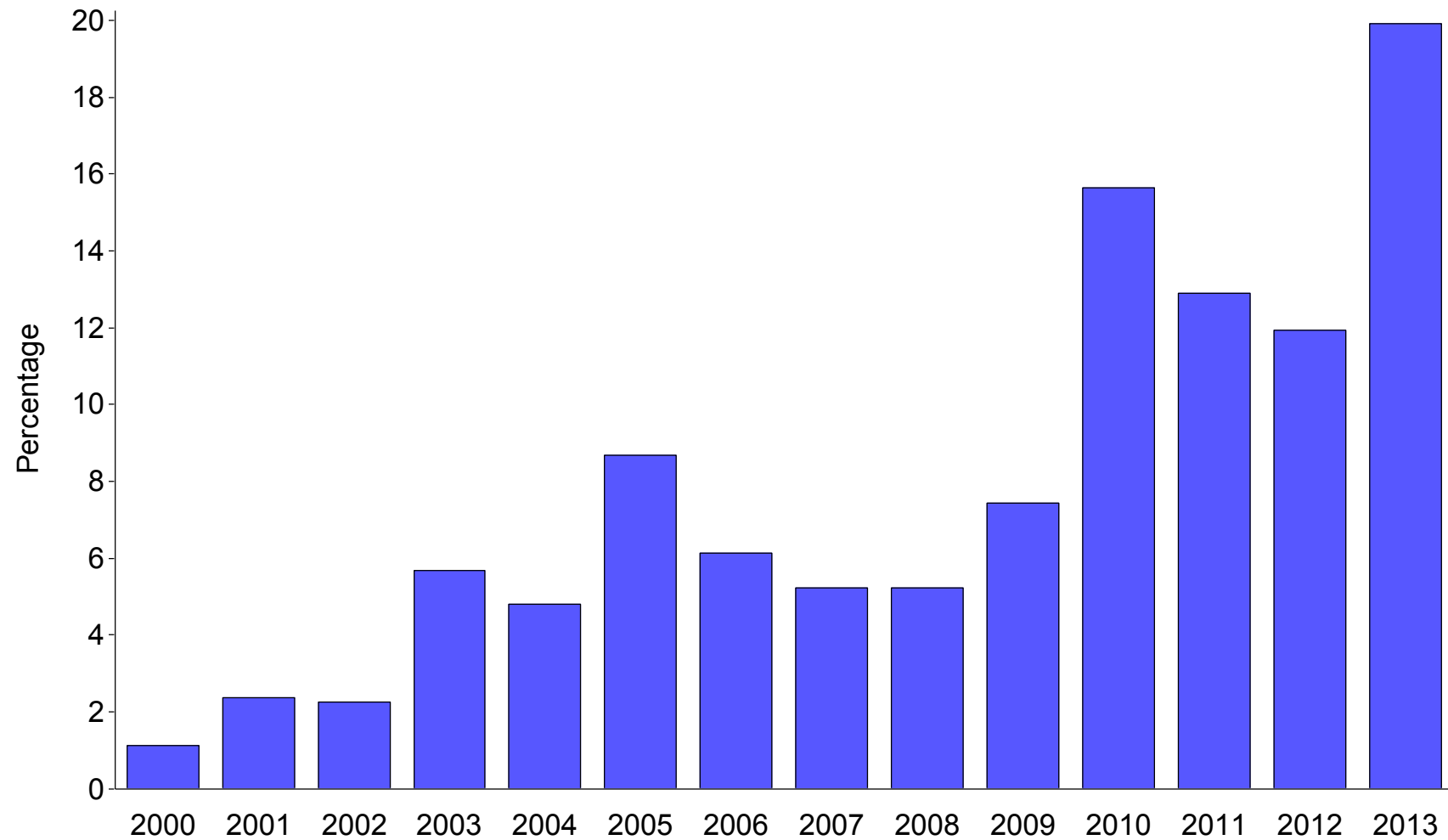
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

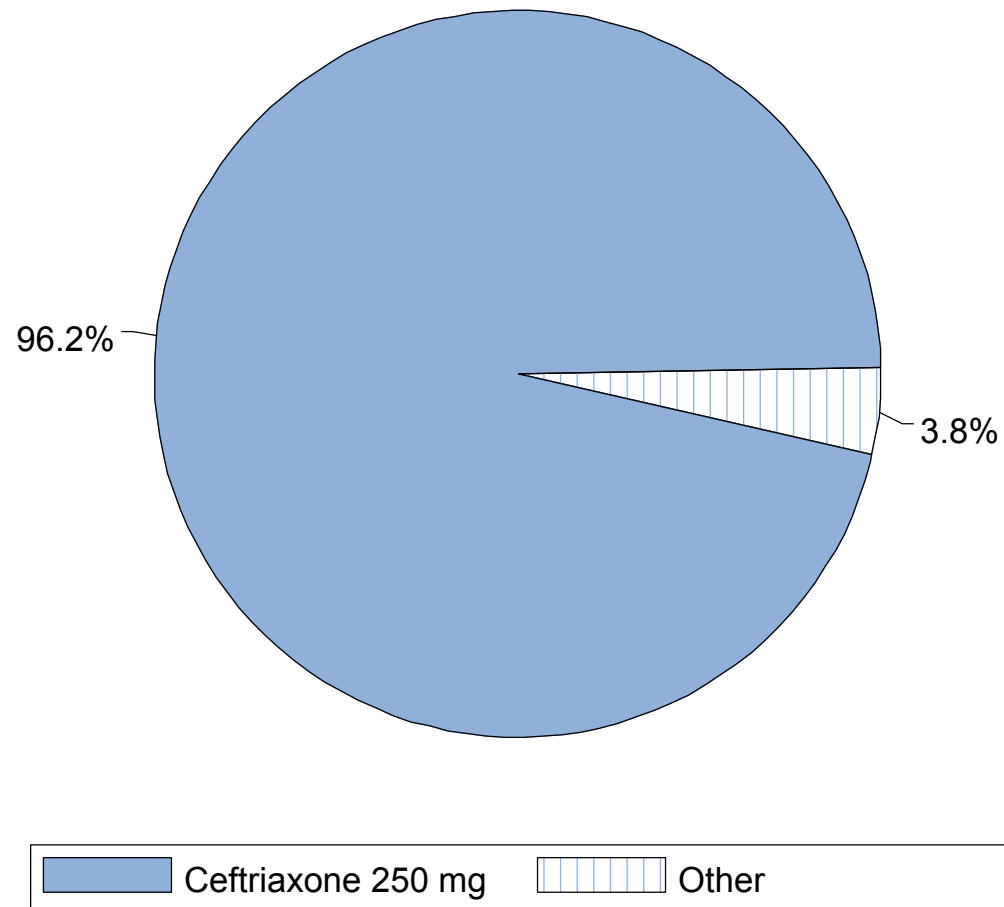
New Orleans, Louisiana

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



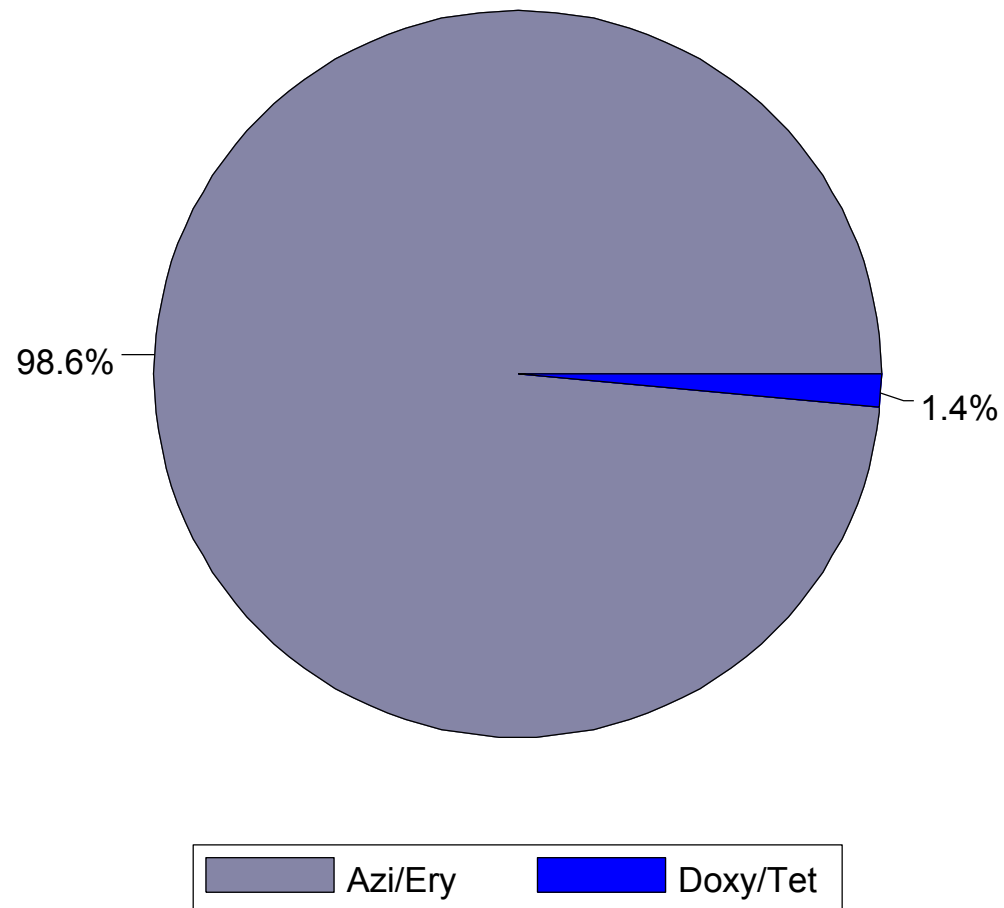
New Orleans, Louisiana (N=209)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



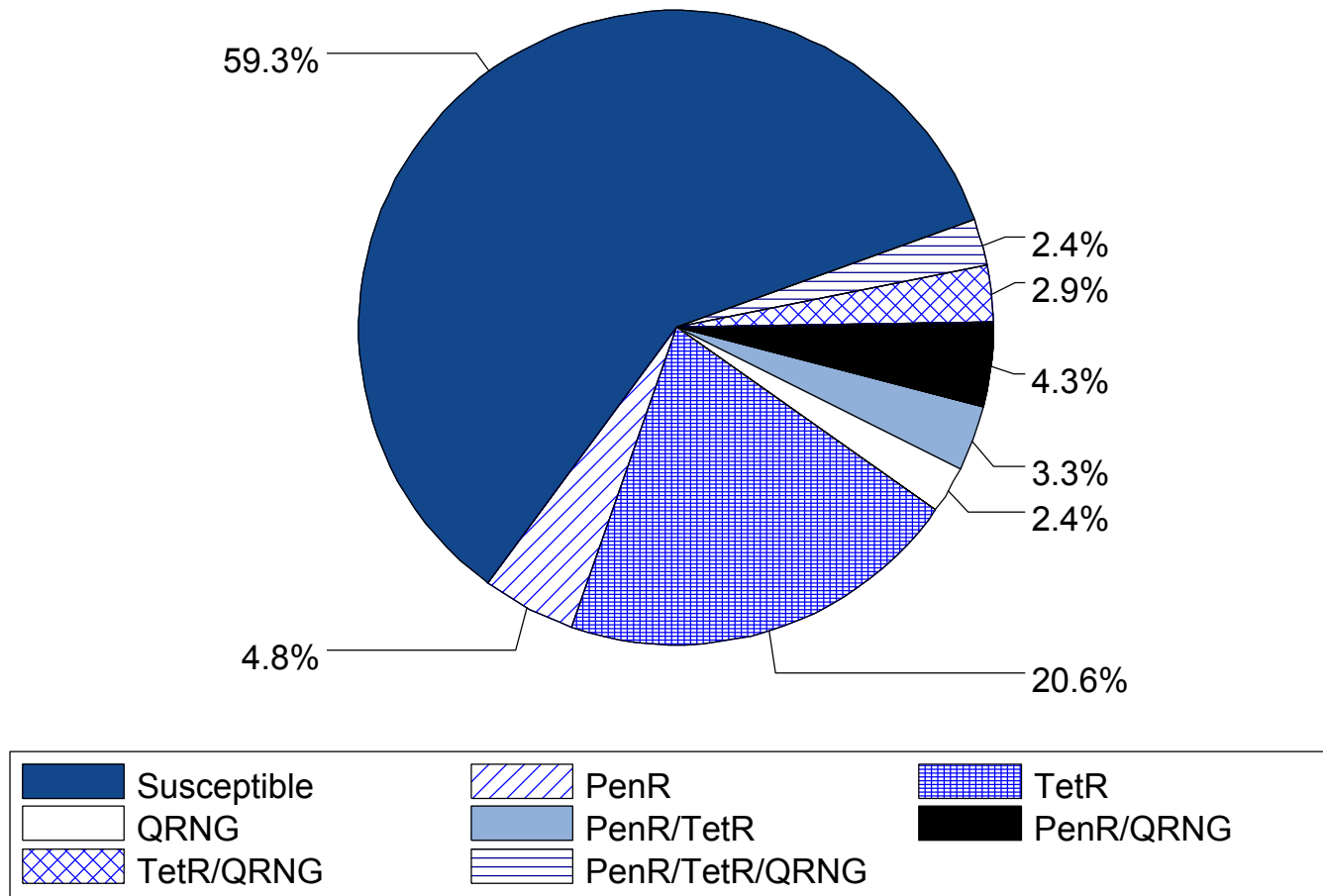
New Orleans, Louisiana (N=209)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



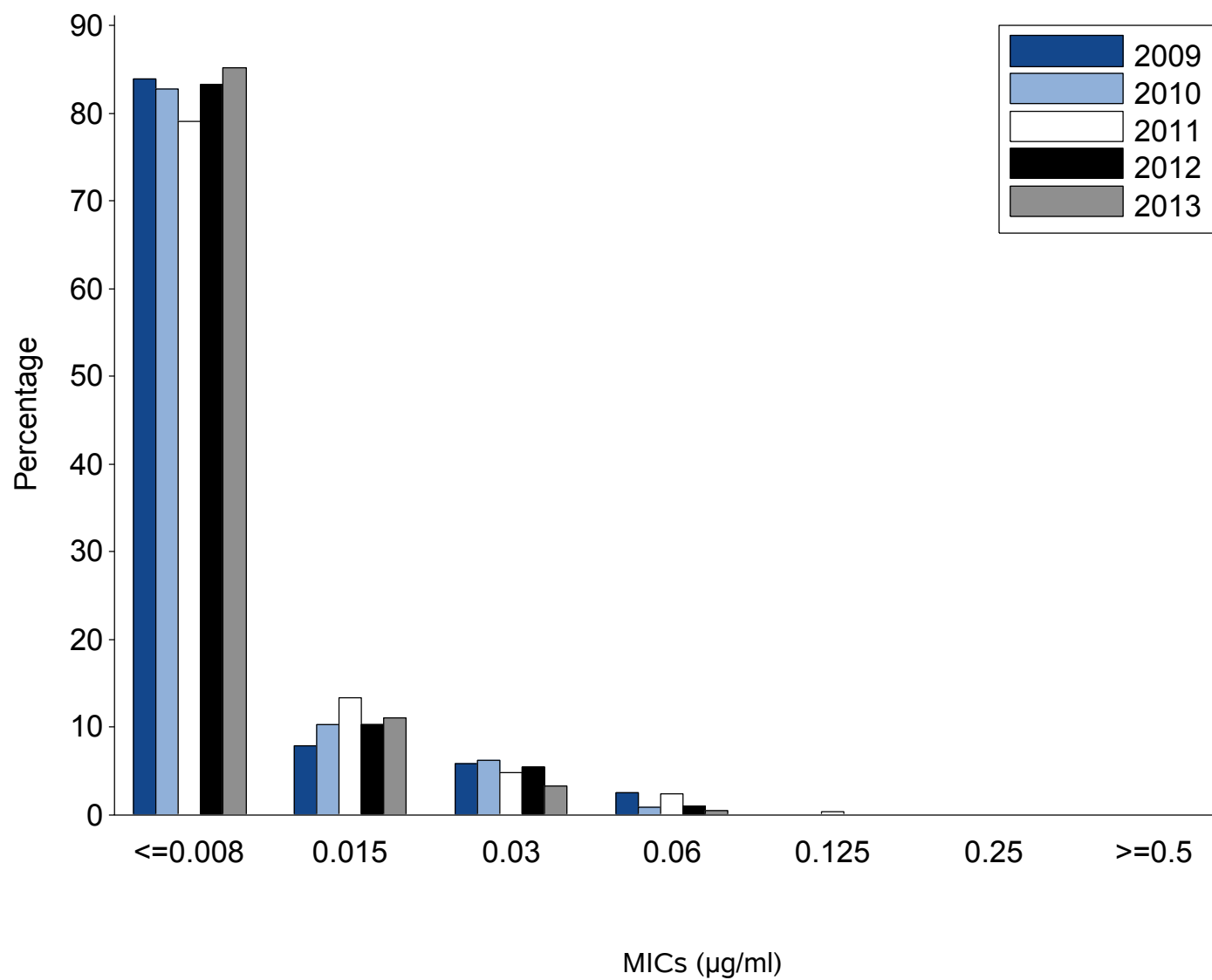
New Orleans, Louisiana (N=209)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



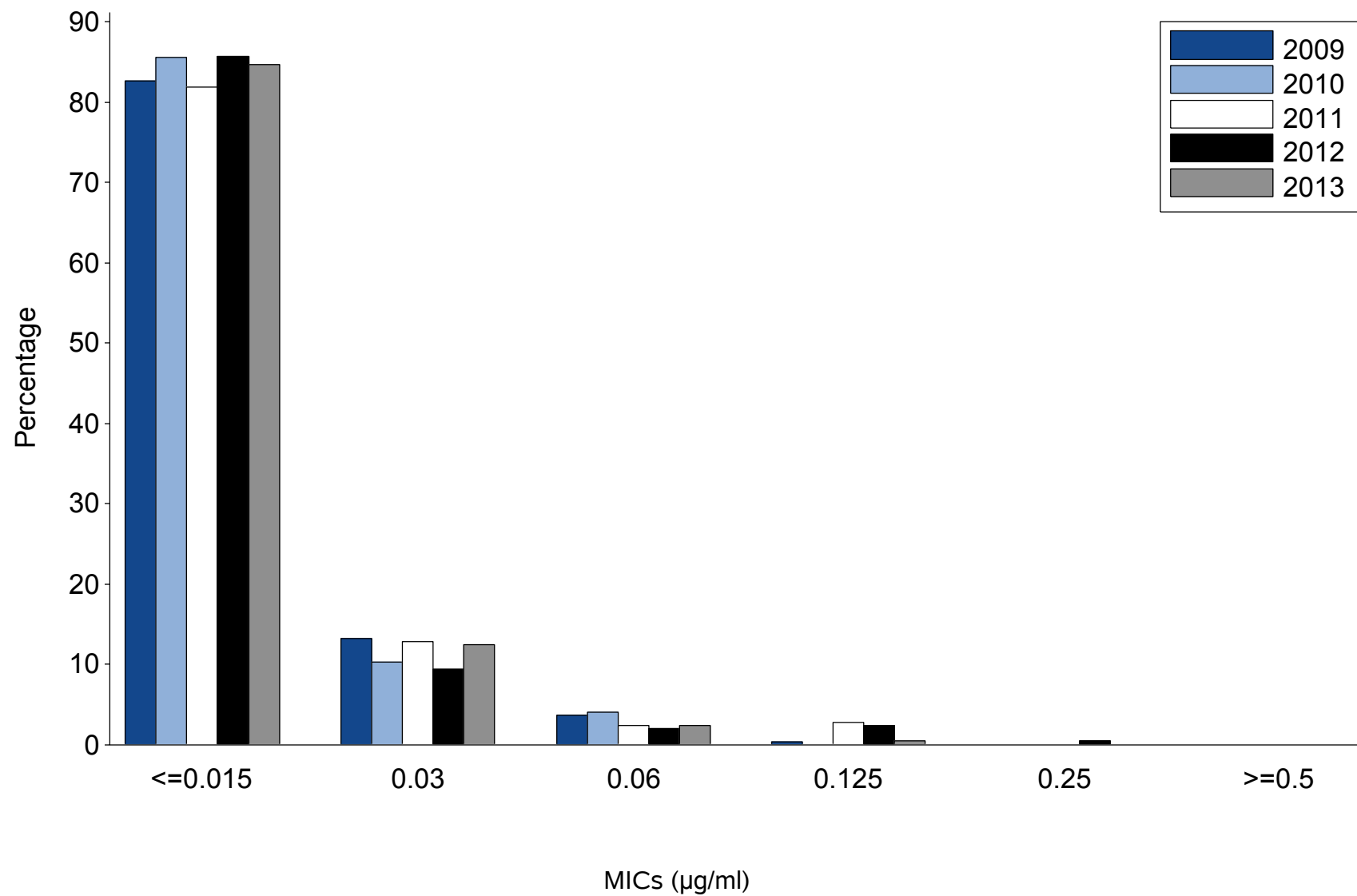
New Orleans, Louisiana

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



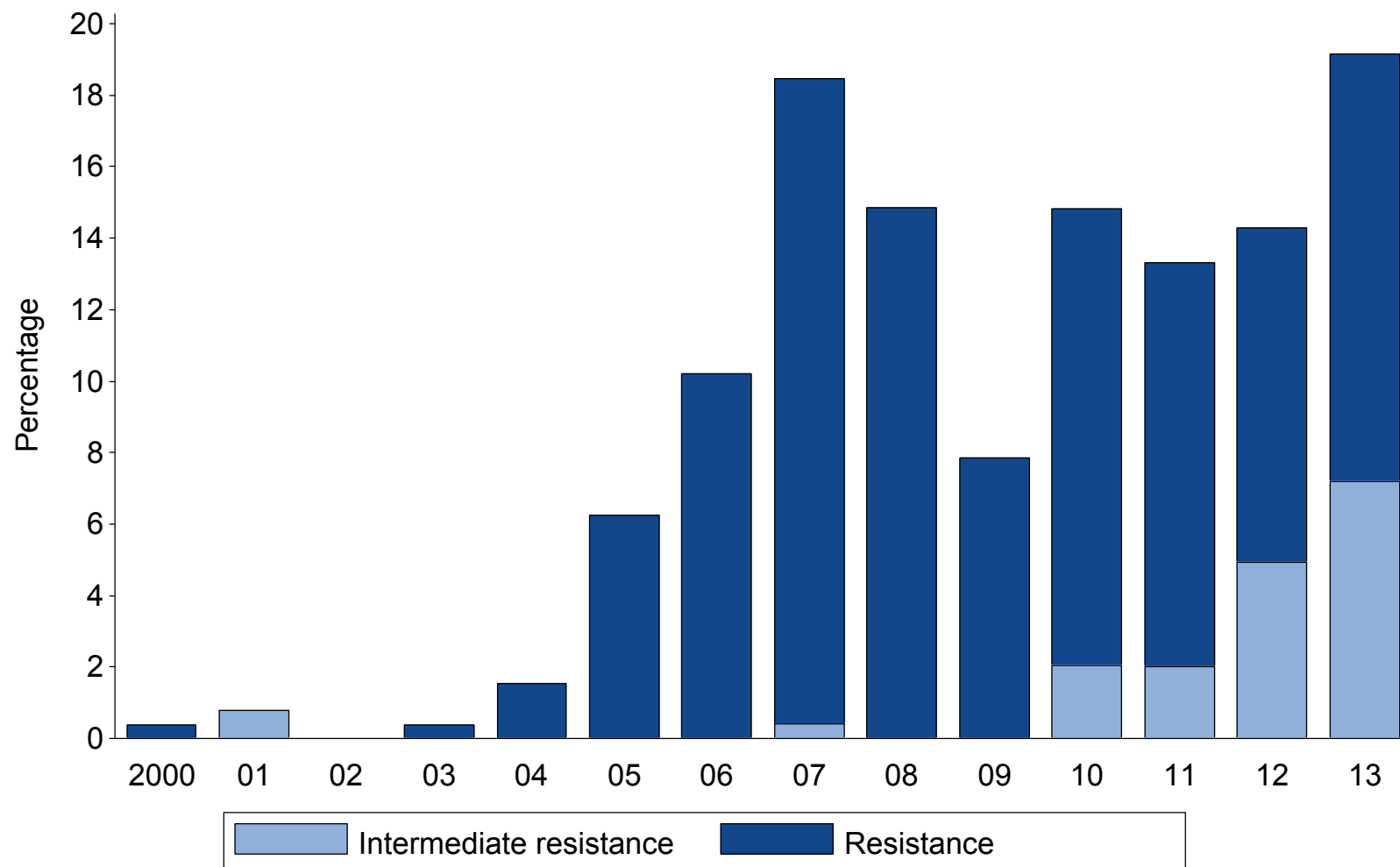
New Orleans, Louisiana

Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



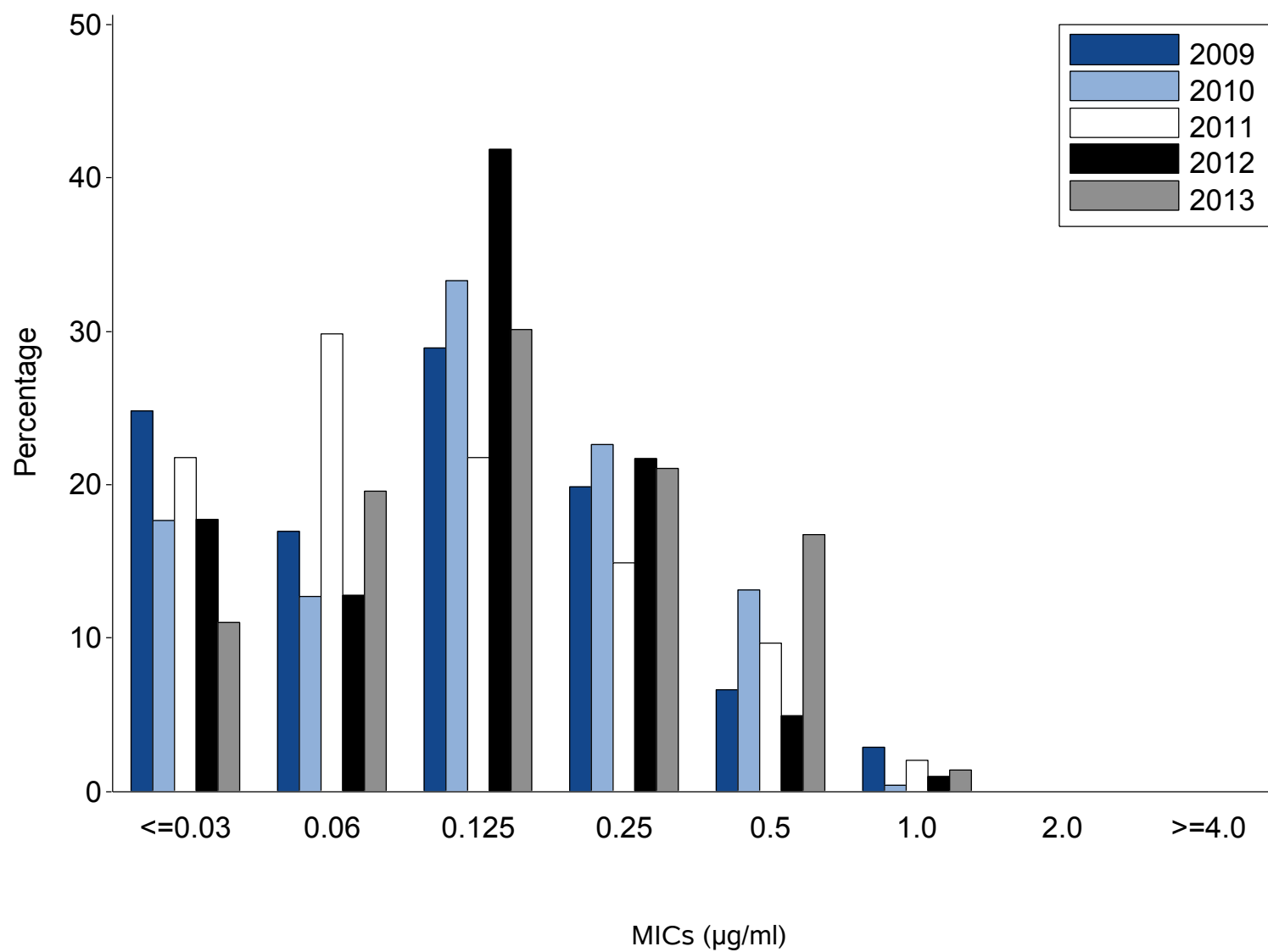
New Orleans, Louisiana

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



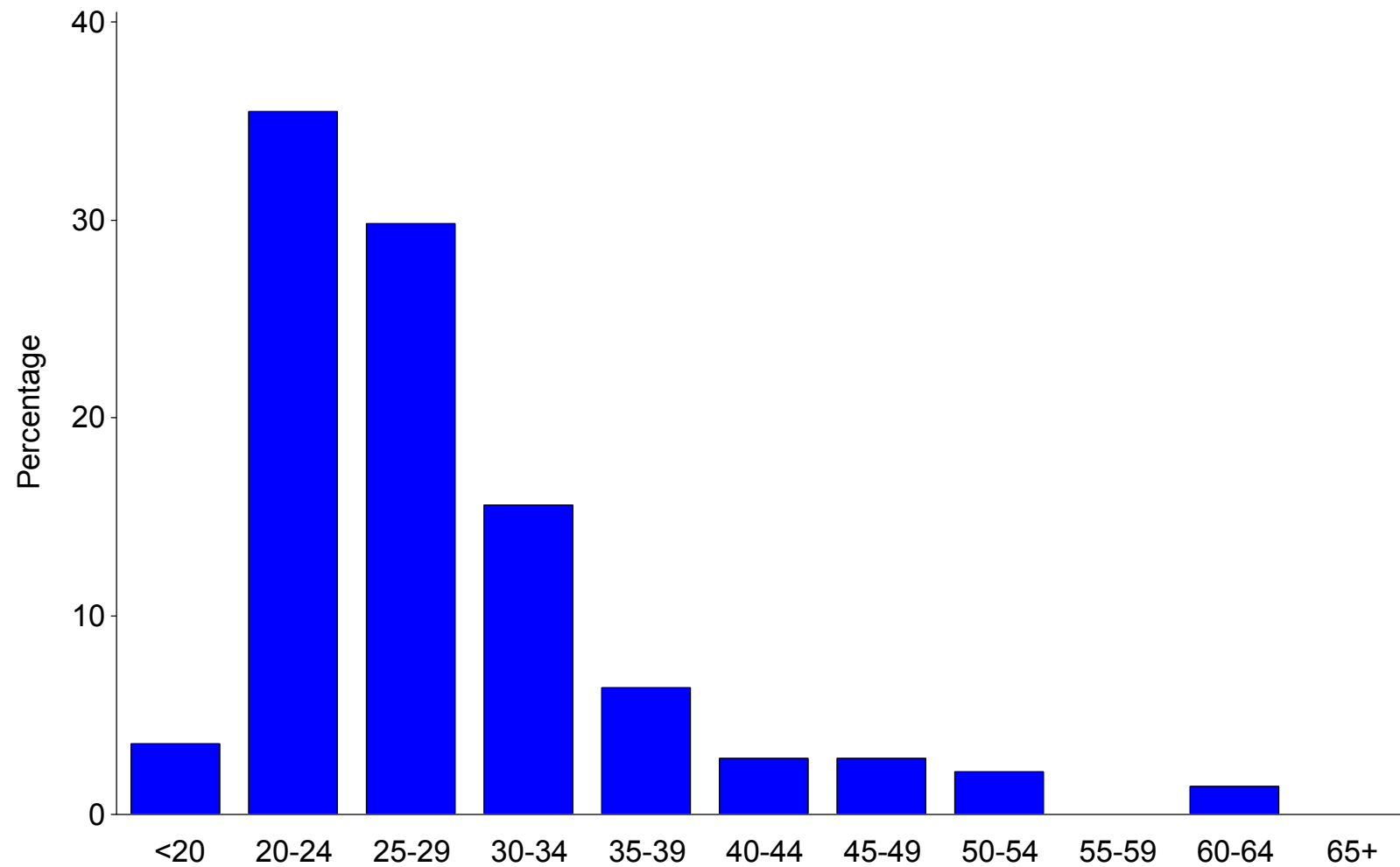
New Orleans, Louisiana

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



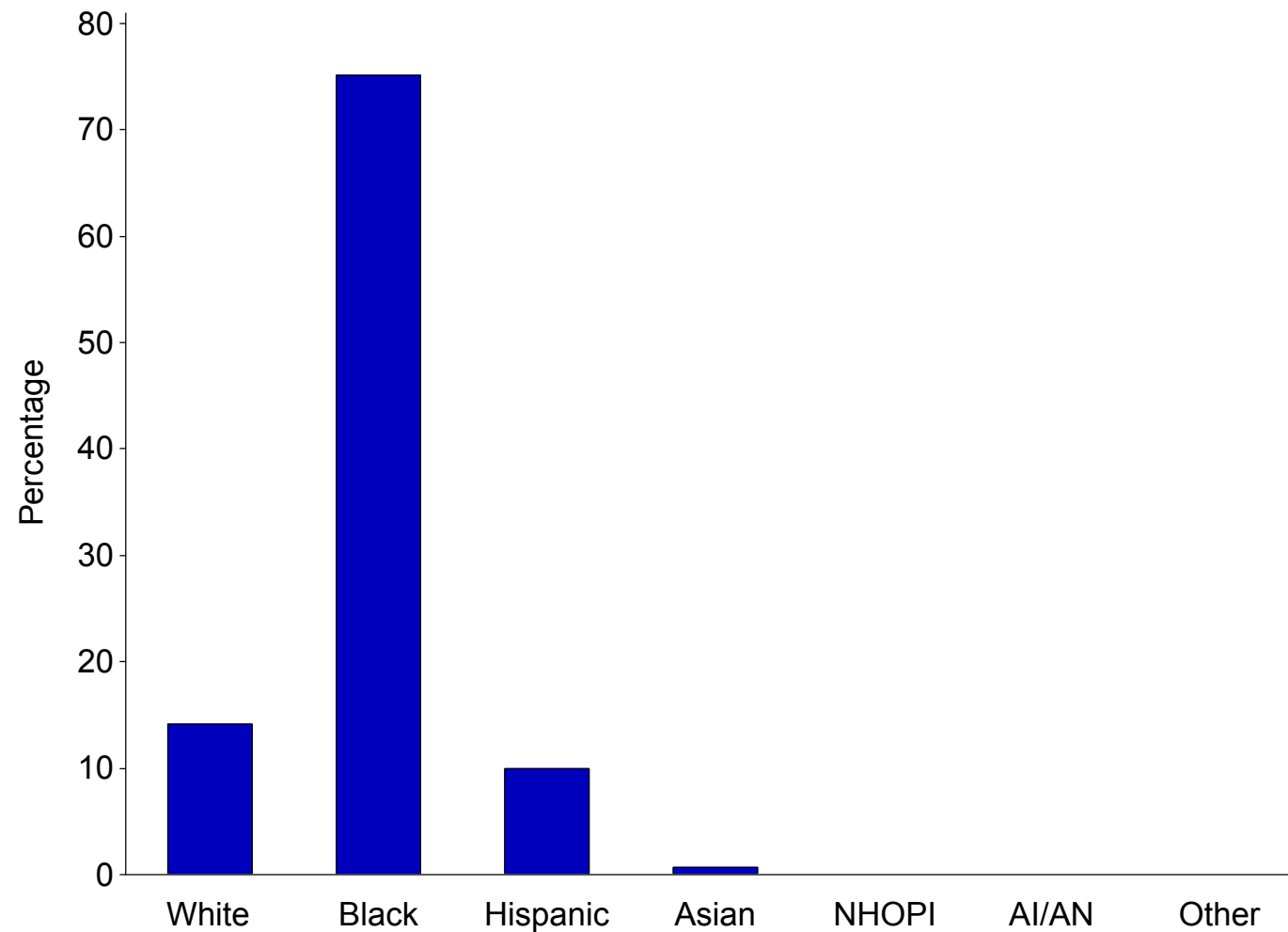
New York City, New York (N=141)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



New York City, New York (N=141)

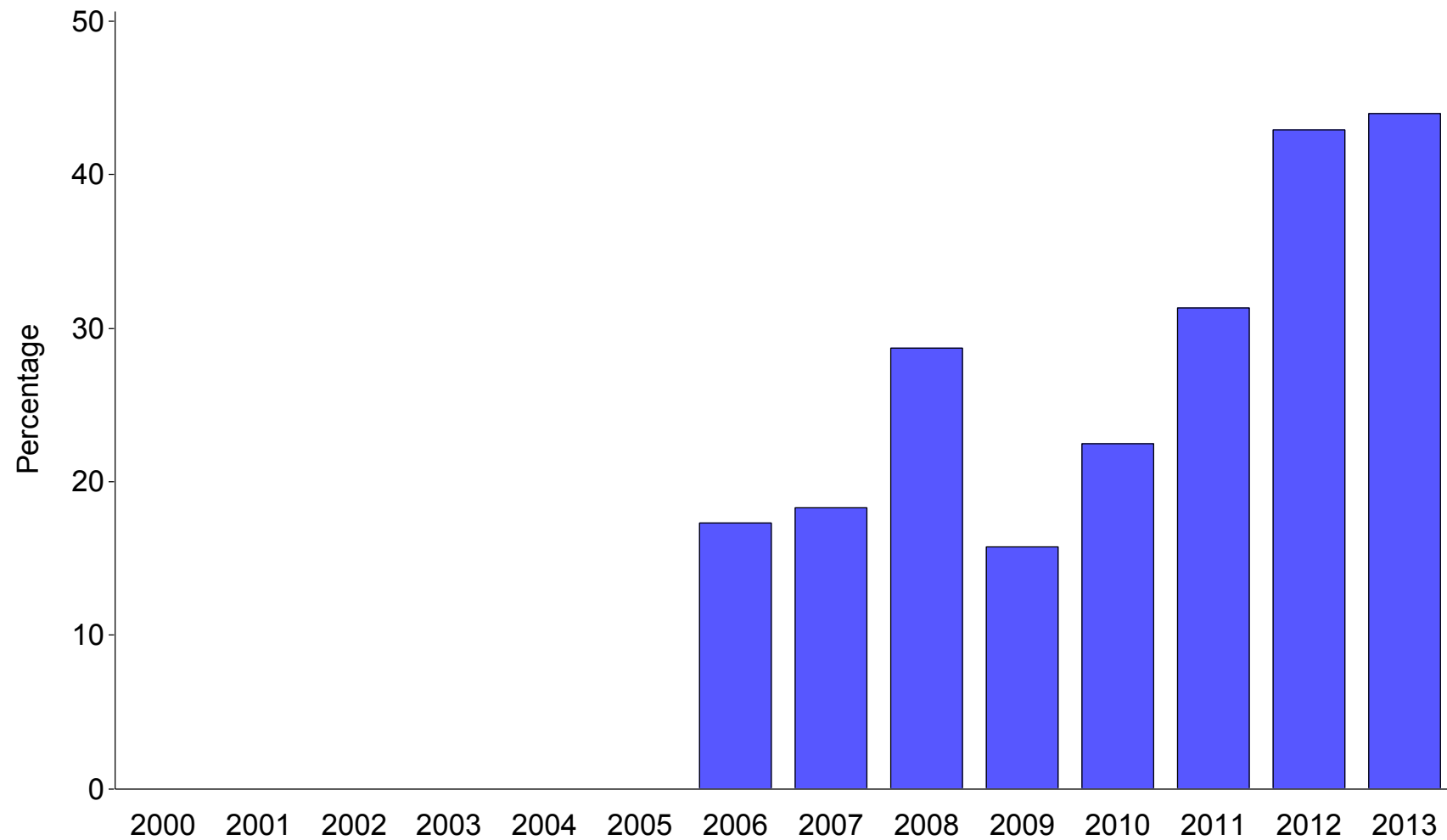
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

New York City, New York

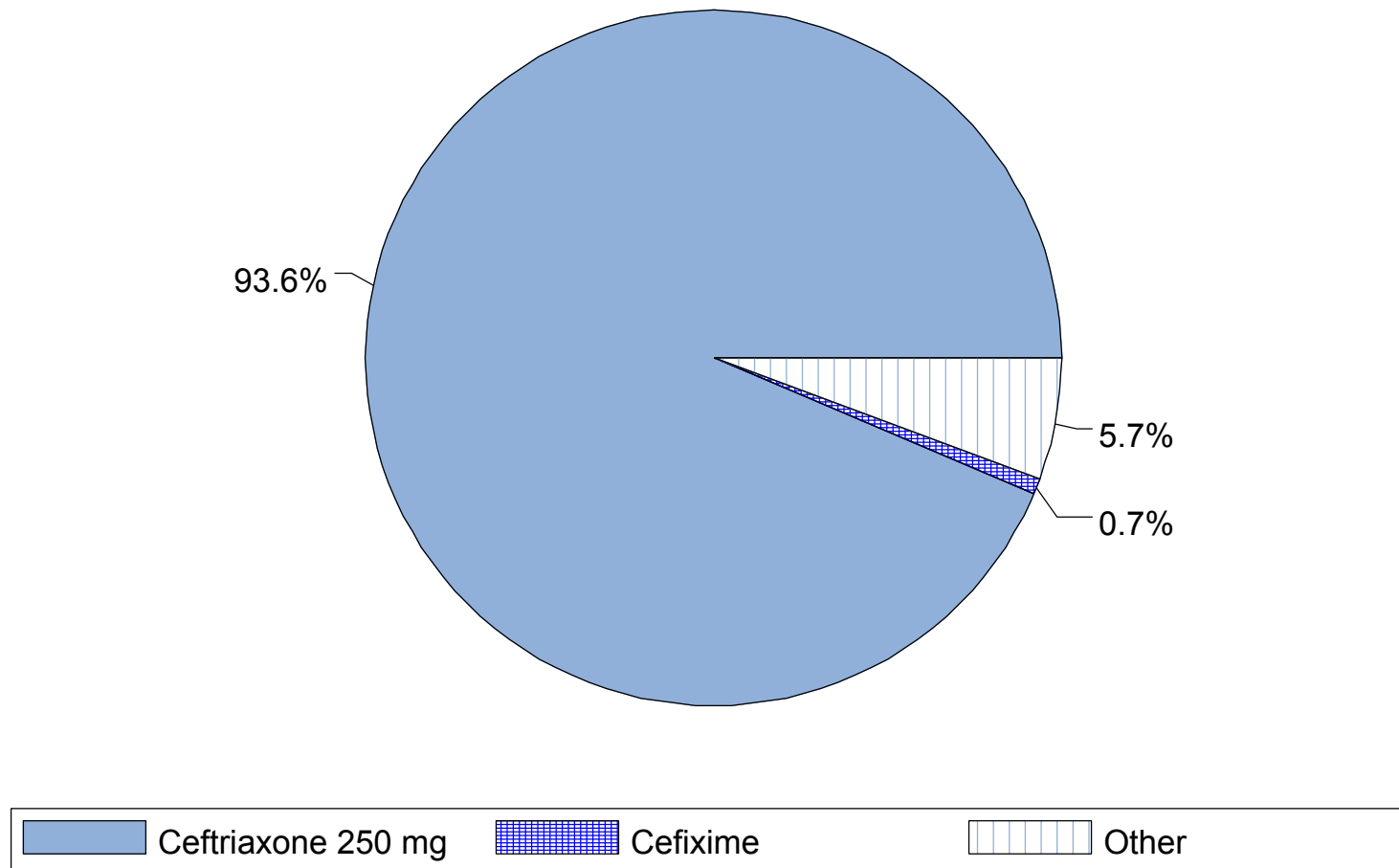
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2006-2013.

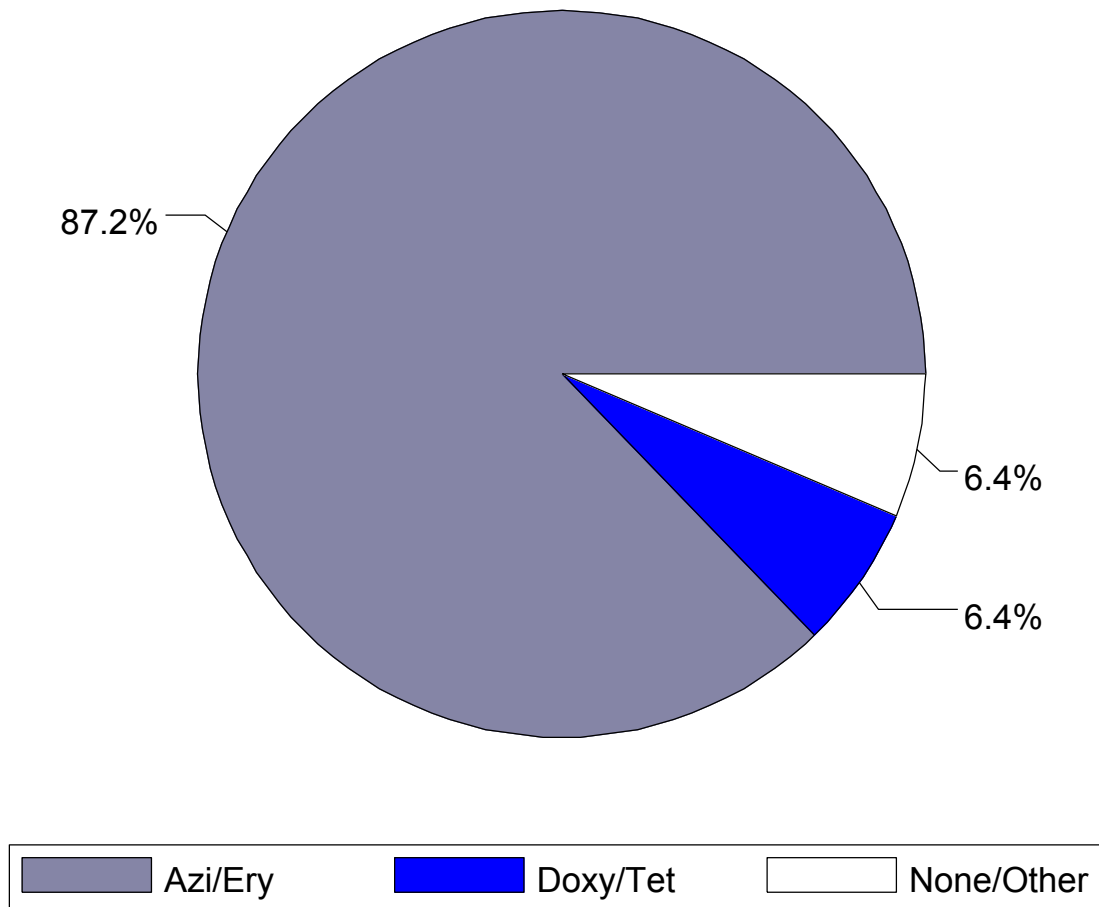
New York City, New York (N=141)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



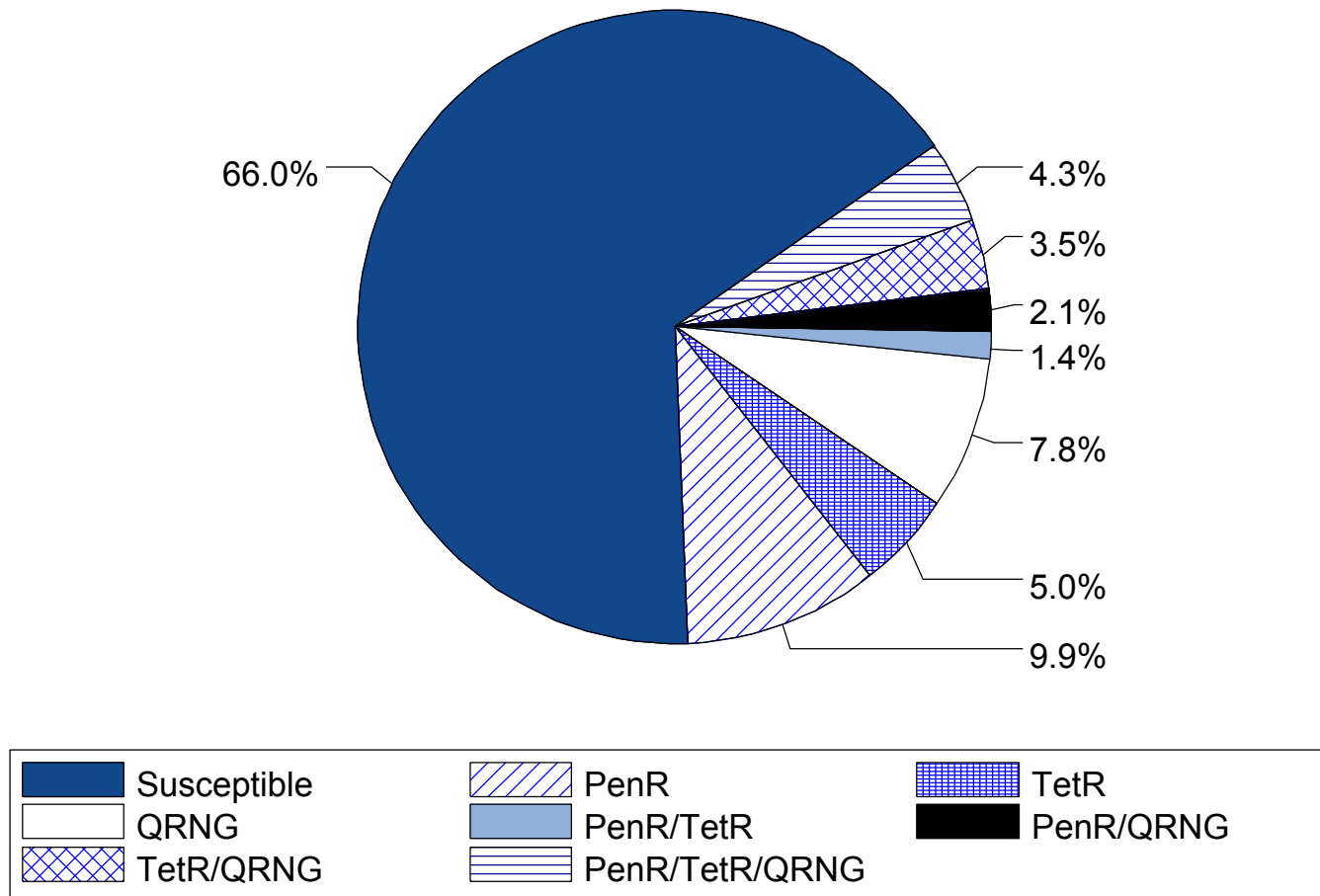
New York City, New York (N=141)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



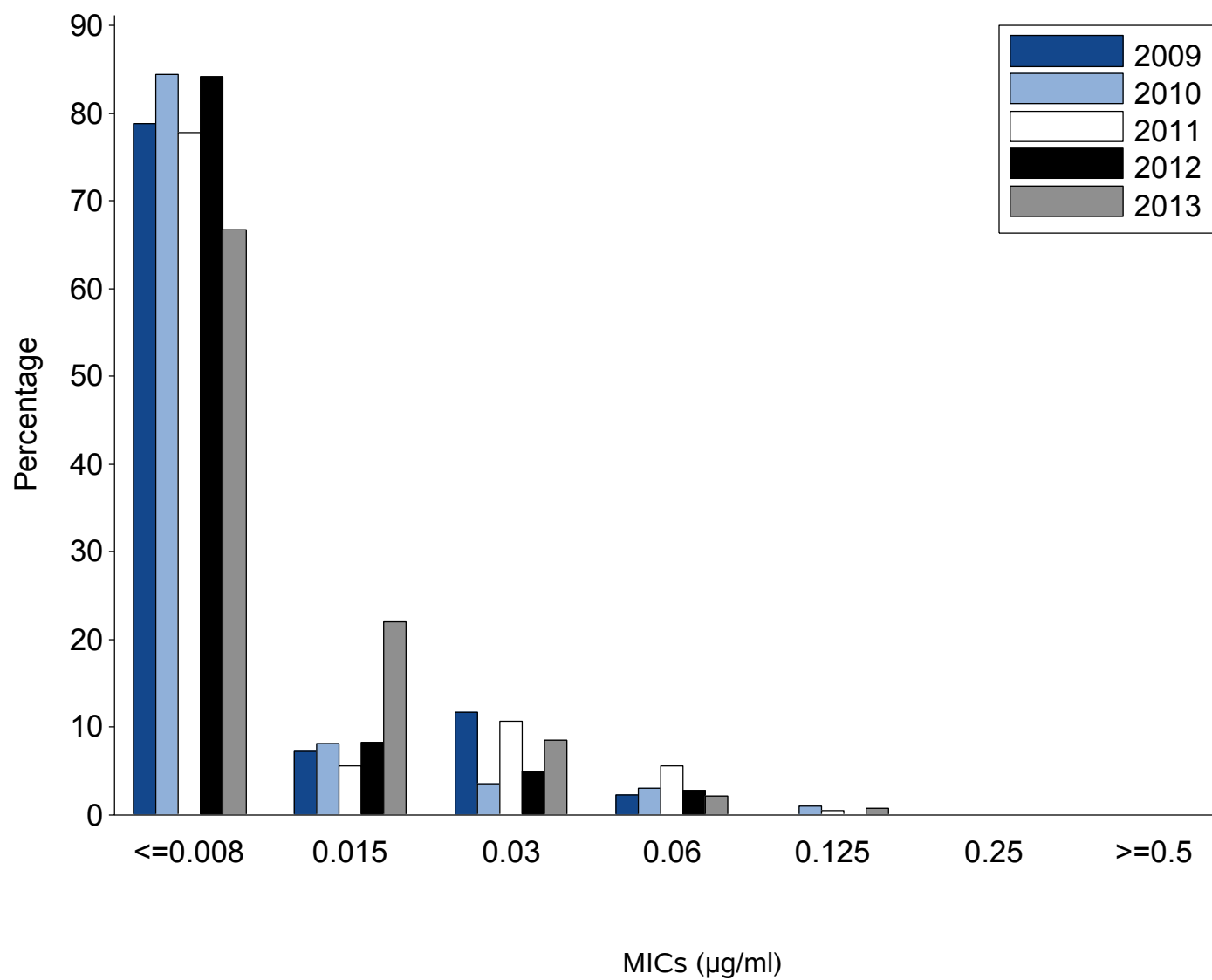
New York City, New York (N=141)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



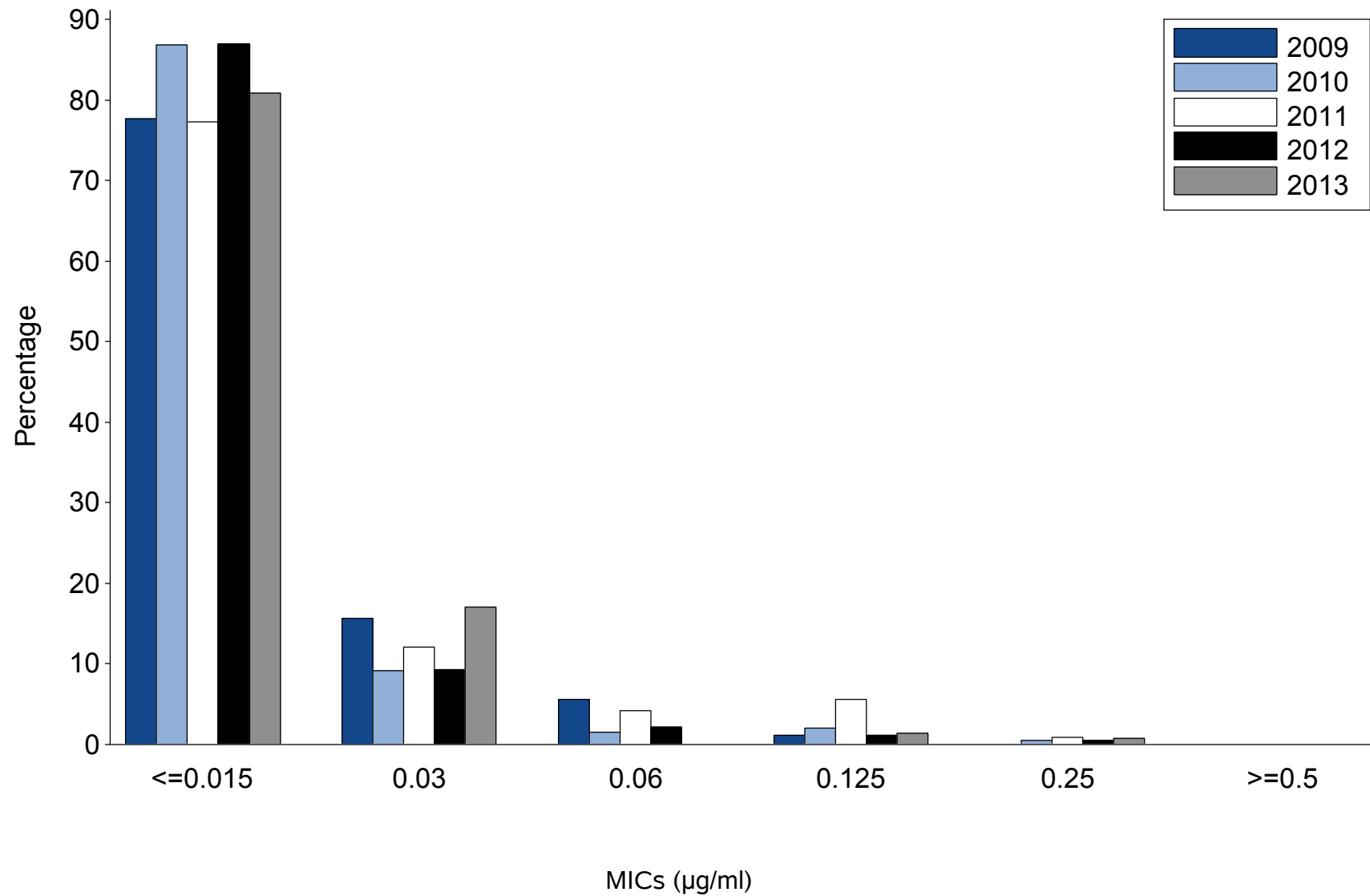
New York City, New York

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



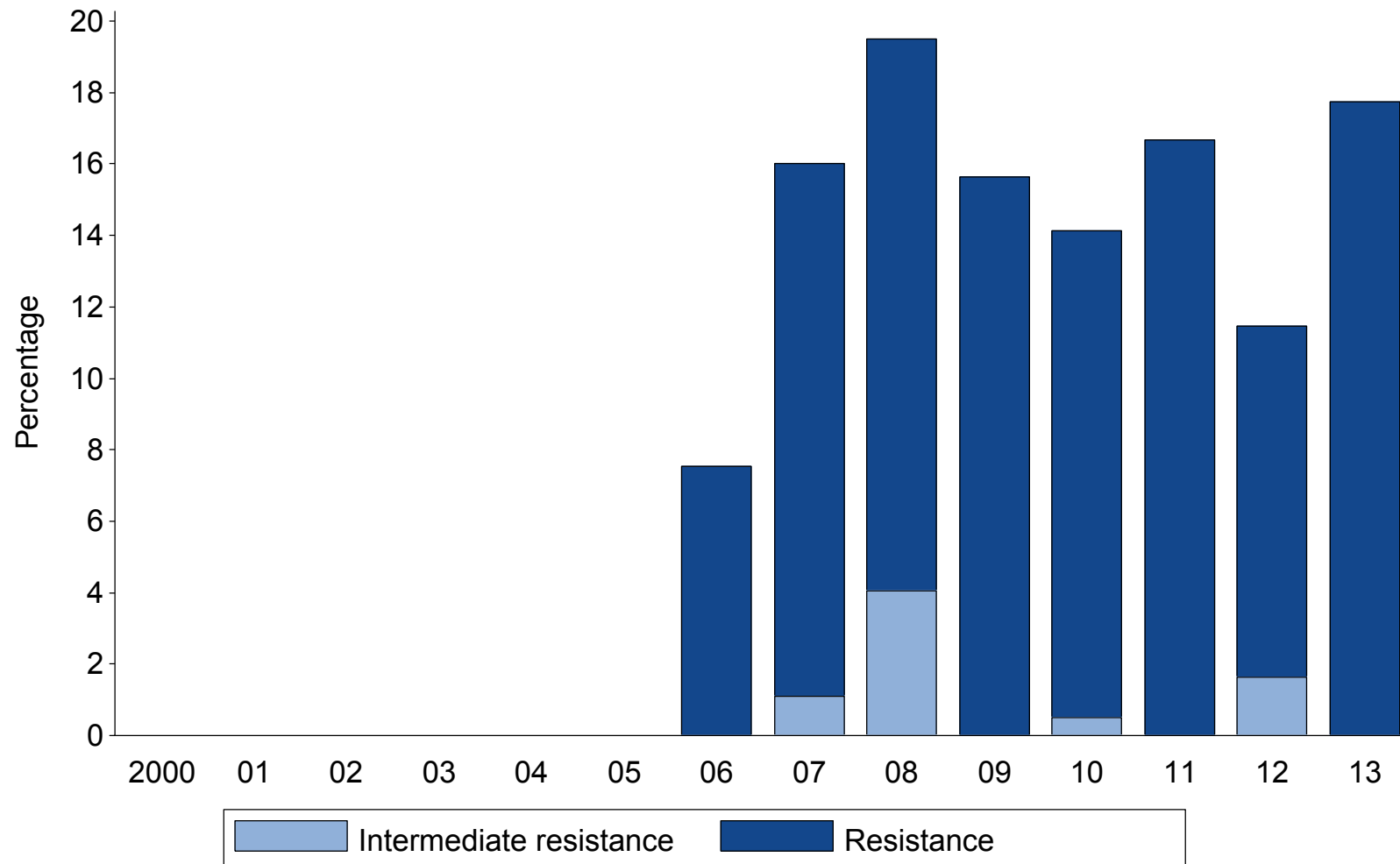
New York City, New York

Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



New York City, New York

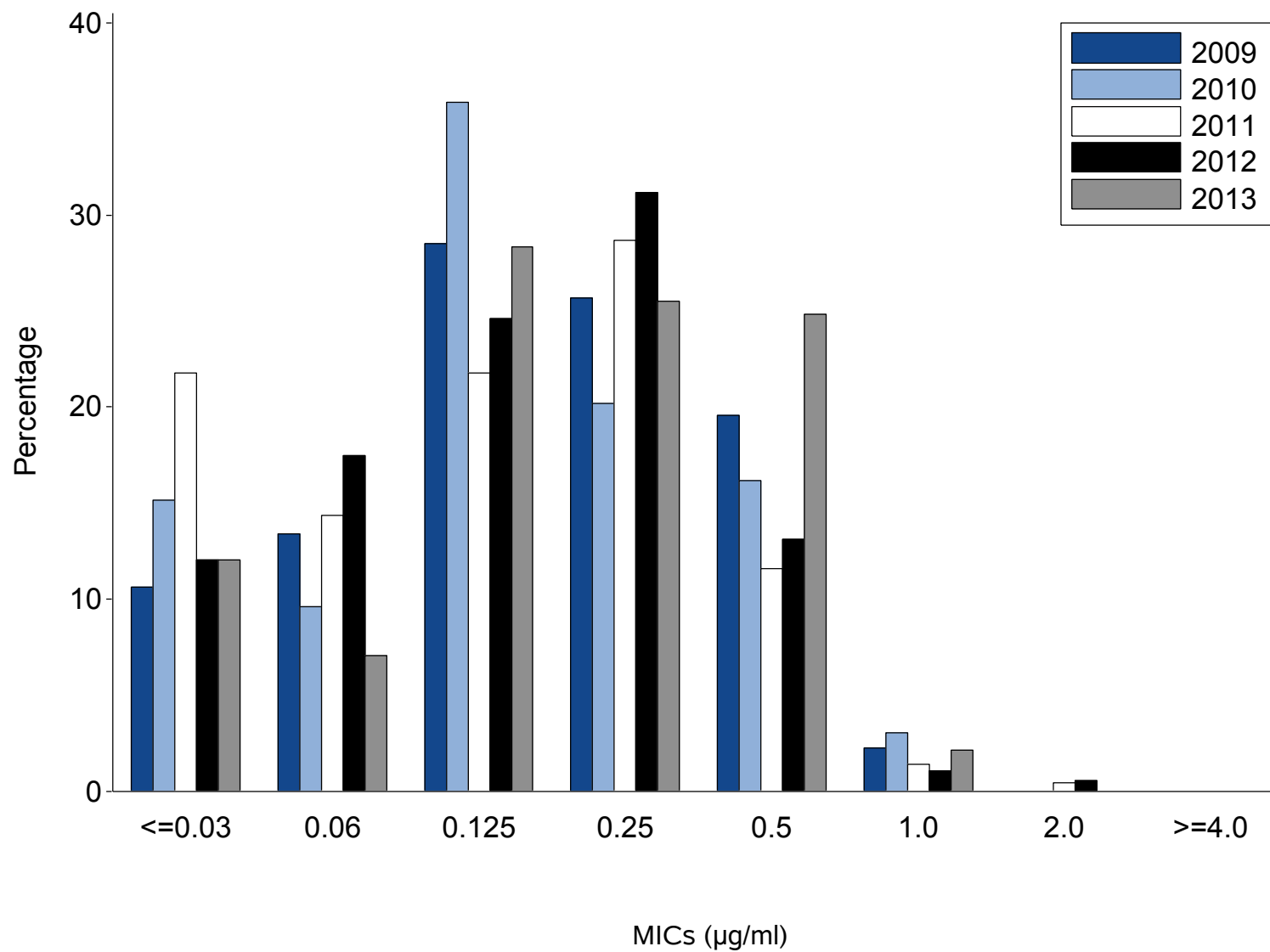
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2006-2013.

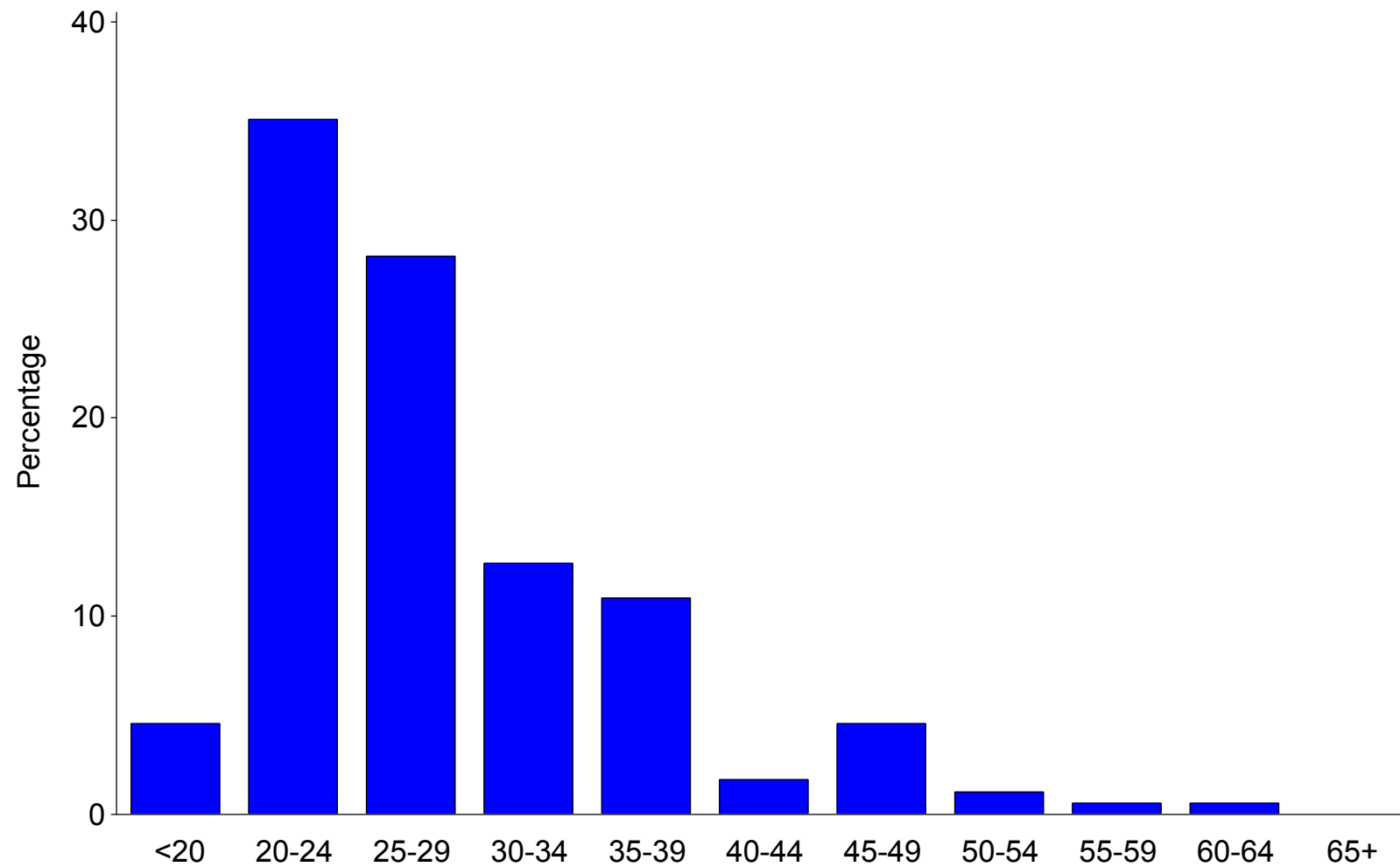
New York City, New York

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



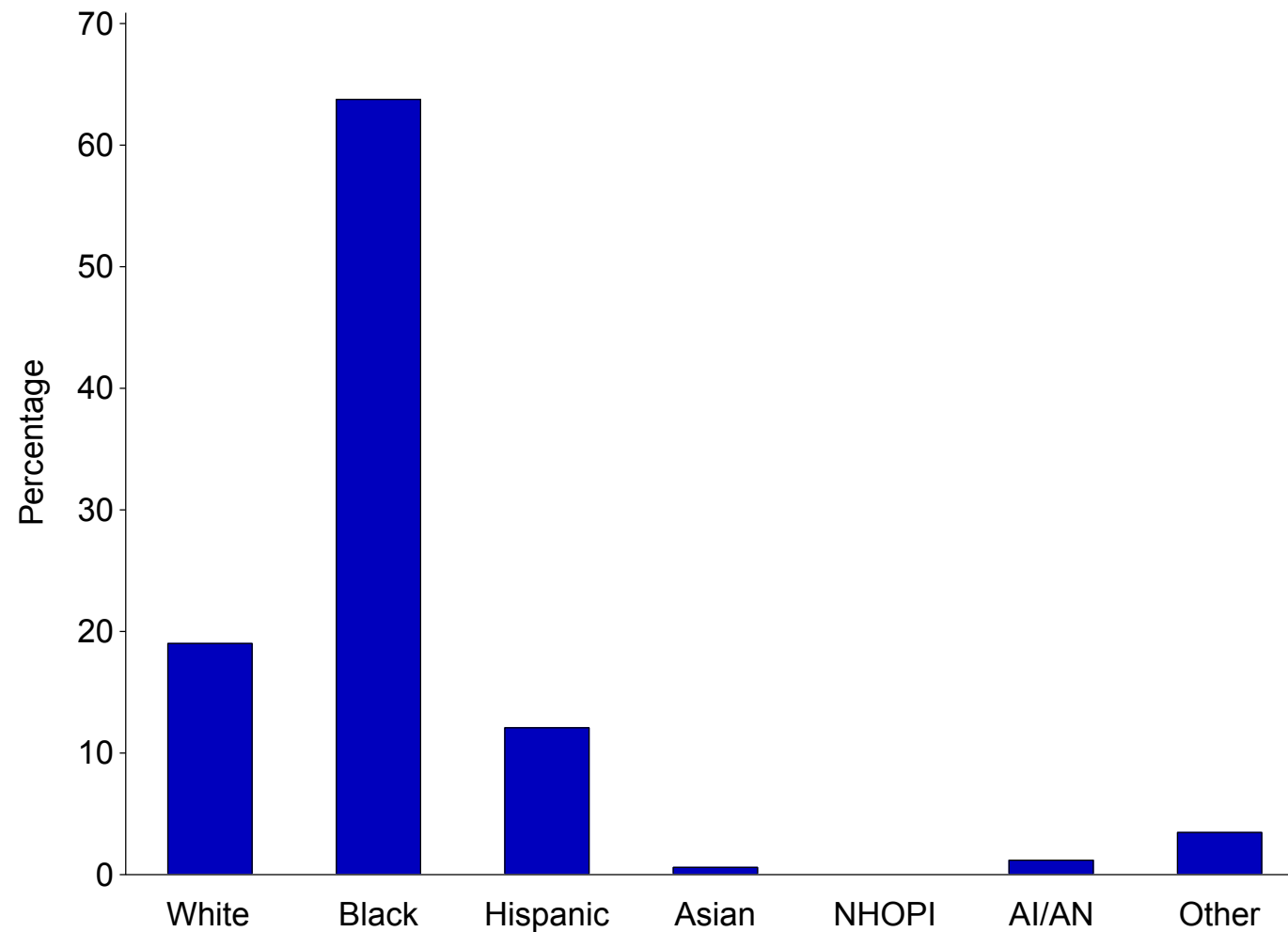
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (N=175)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (N=175)

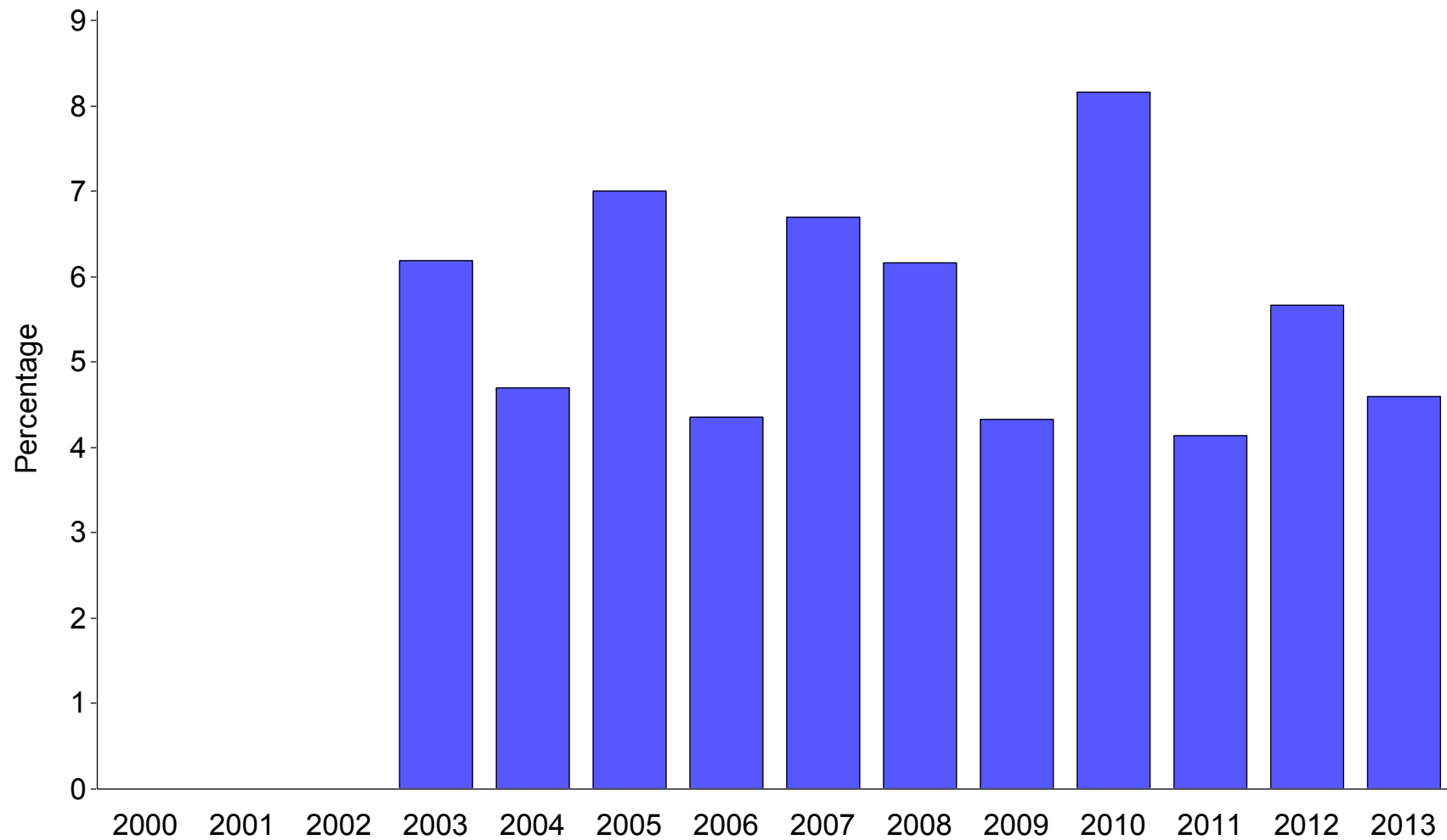
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

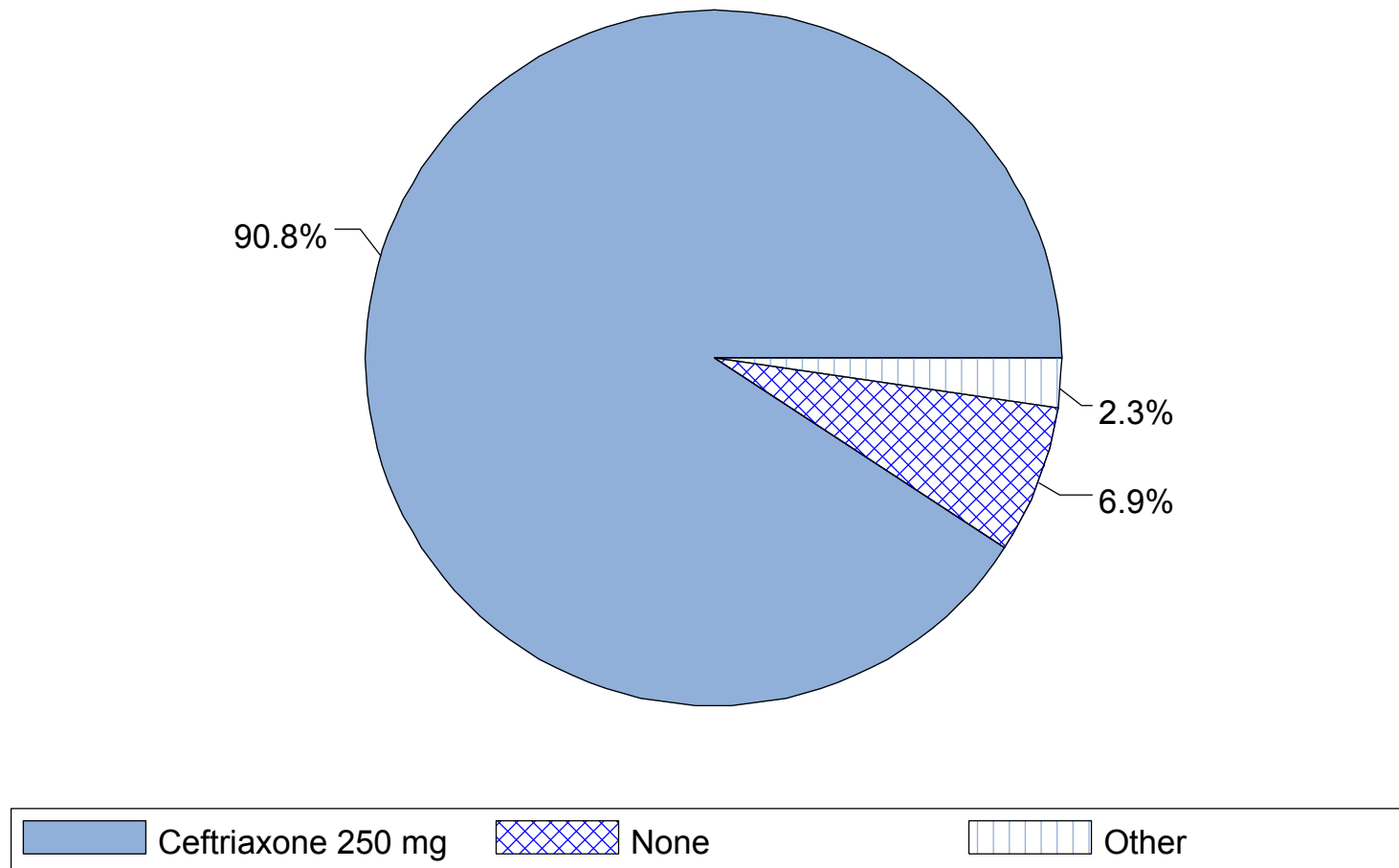
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2003-2013.

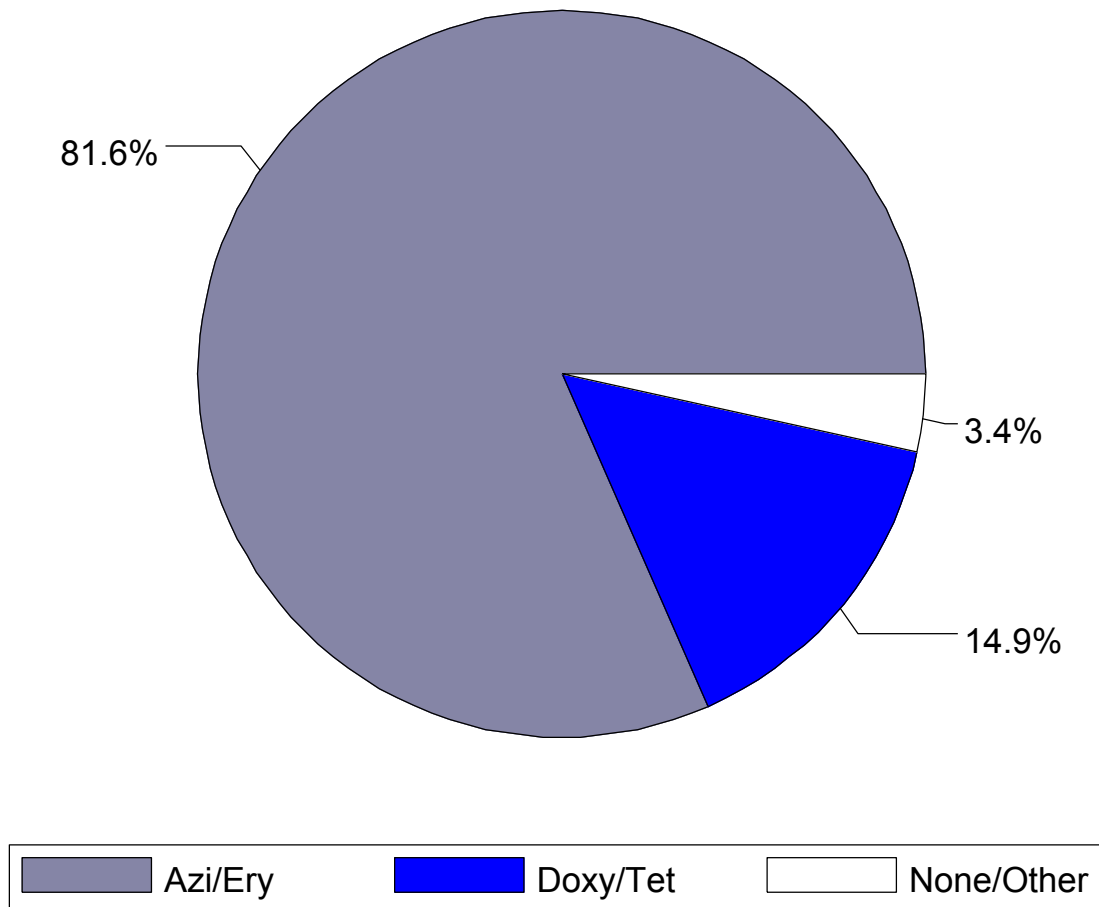
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (N=175)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



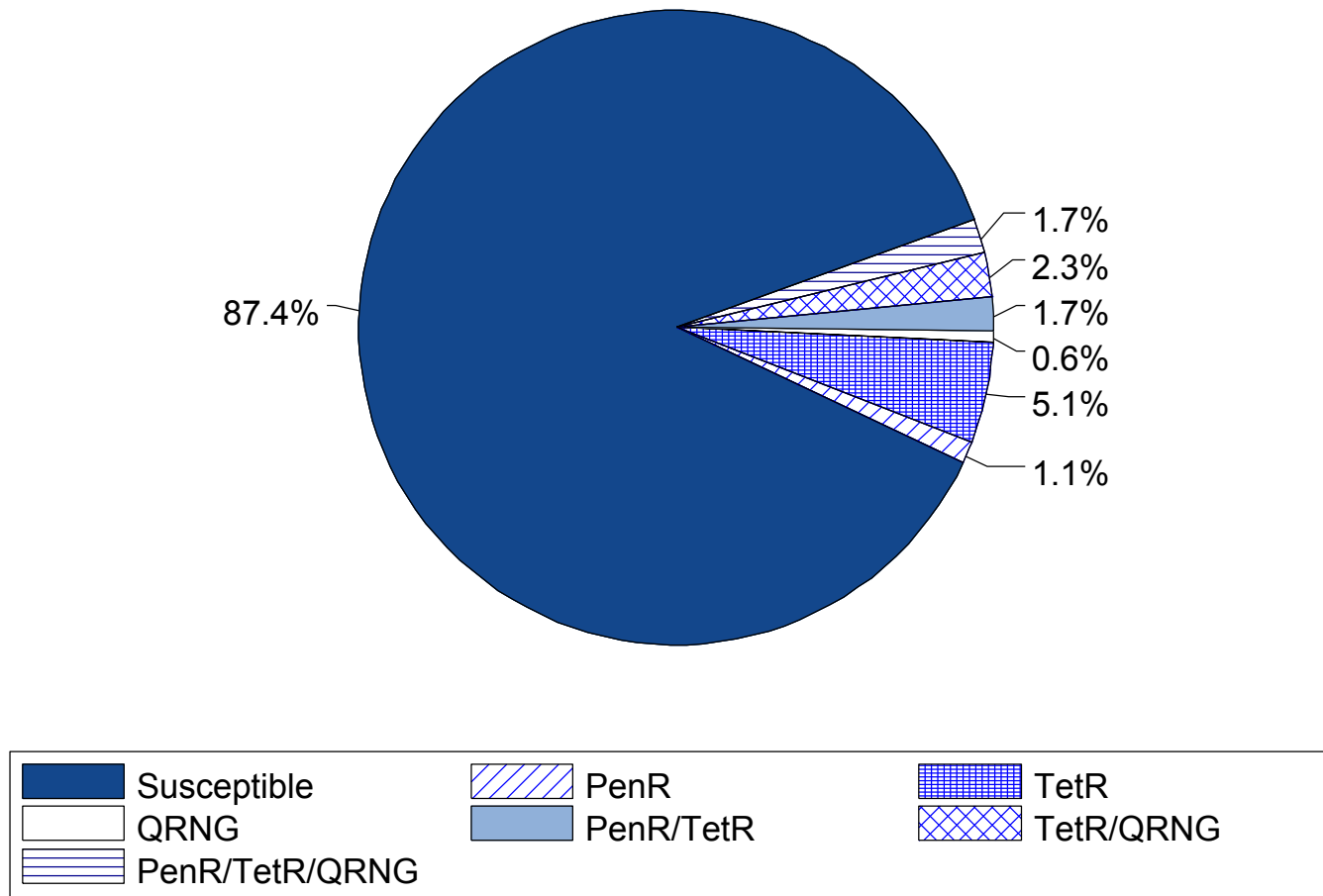
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (N=175)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



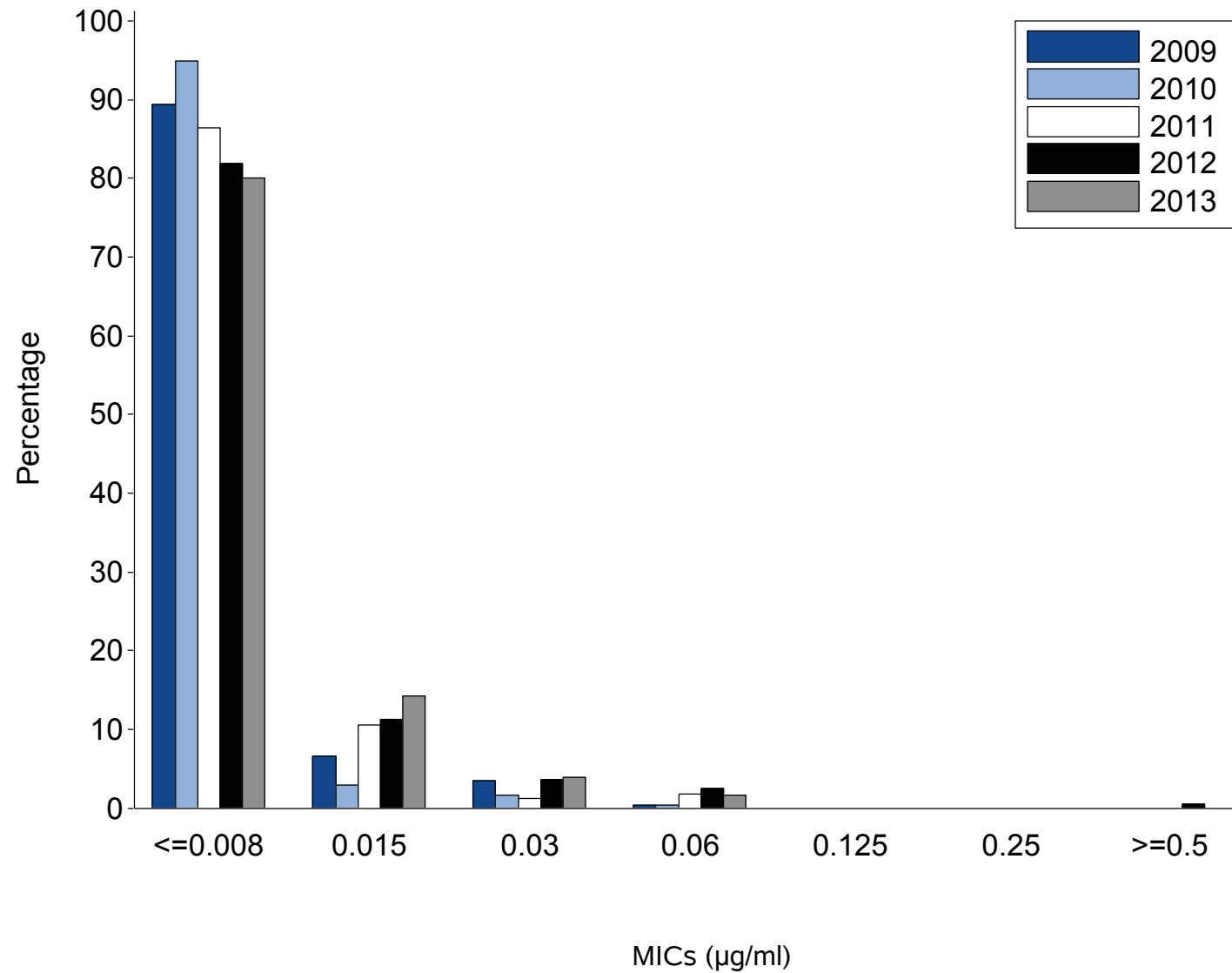
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (N=175)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



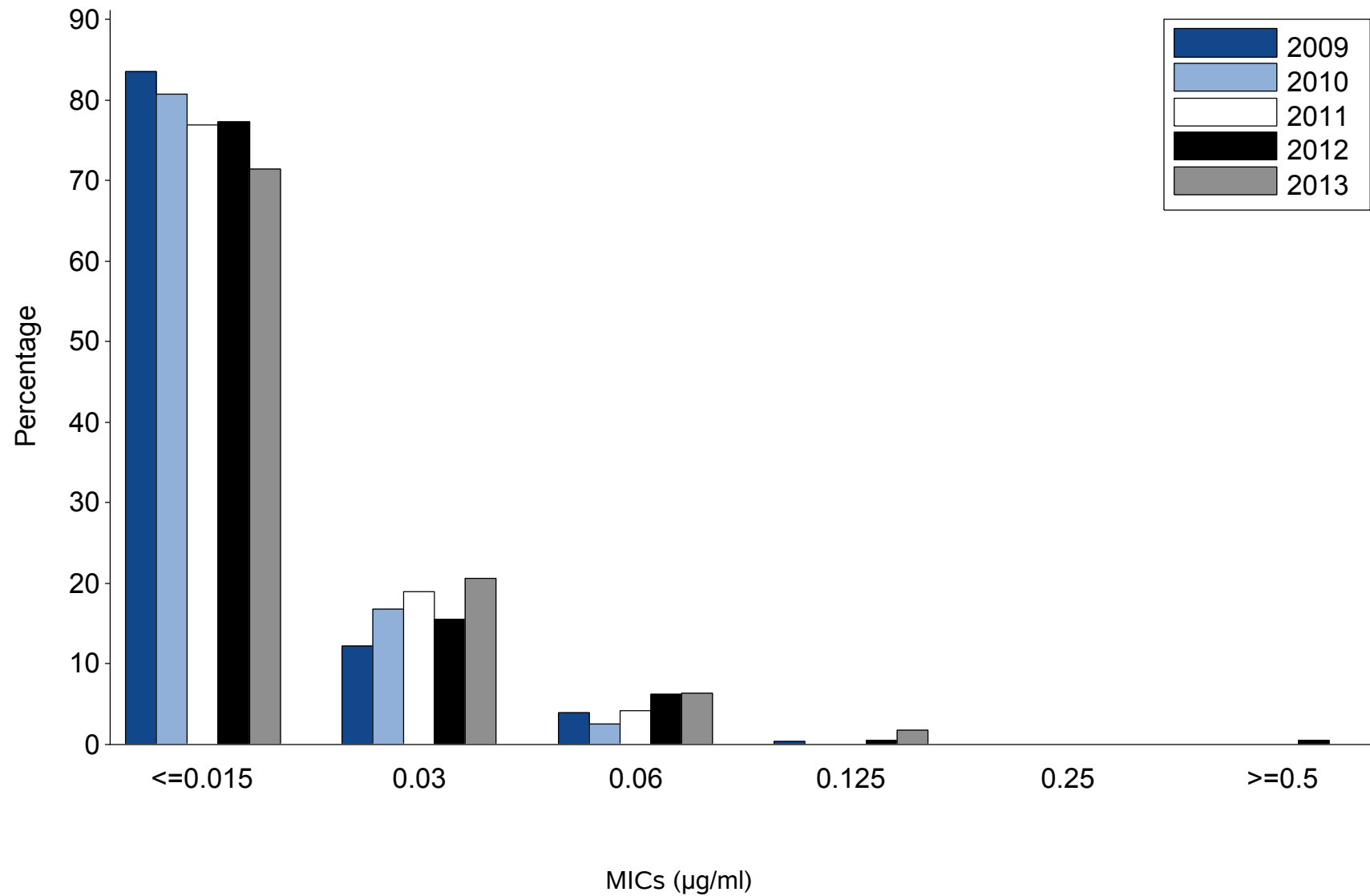
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



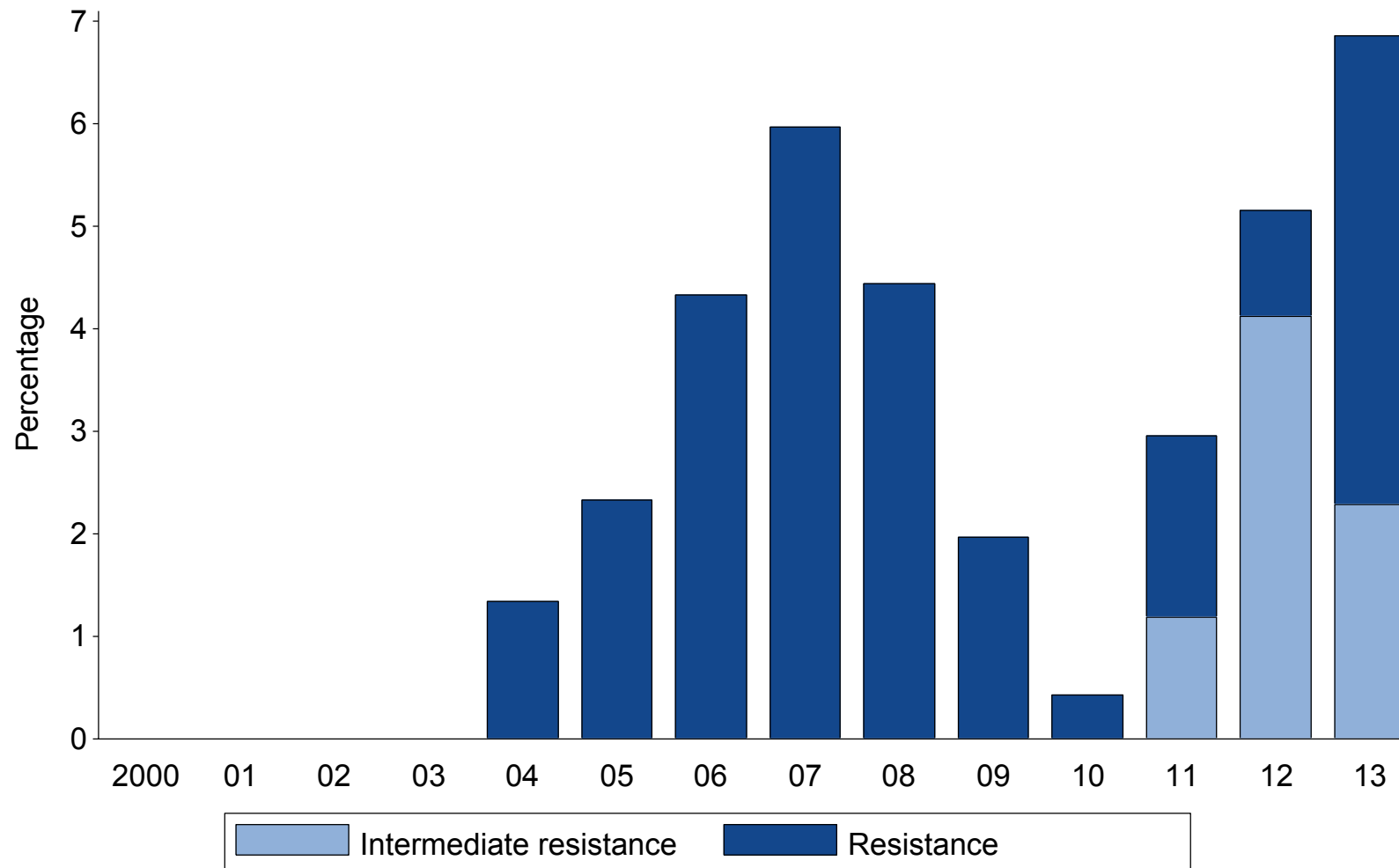
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

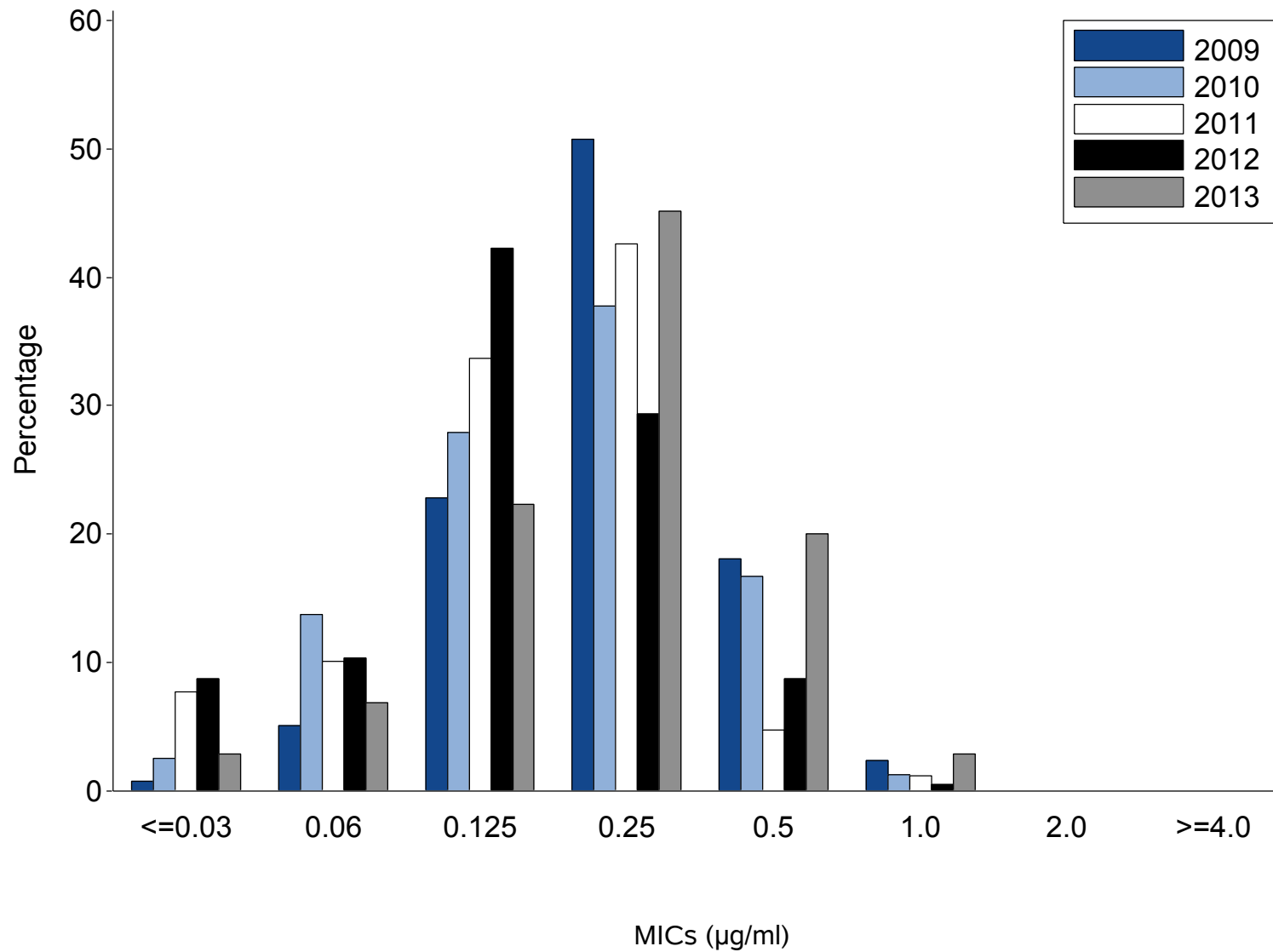
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2003-2013.

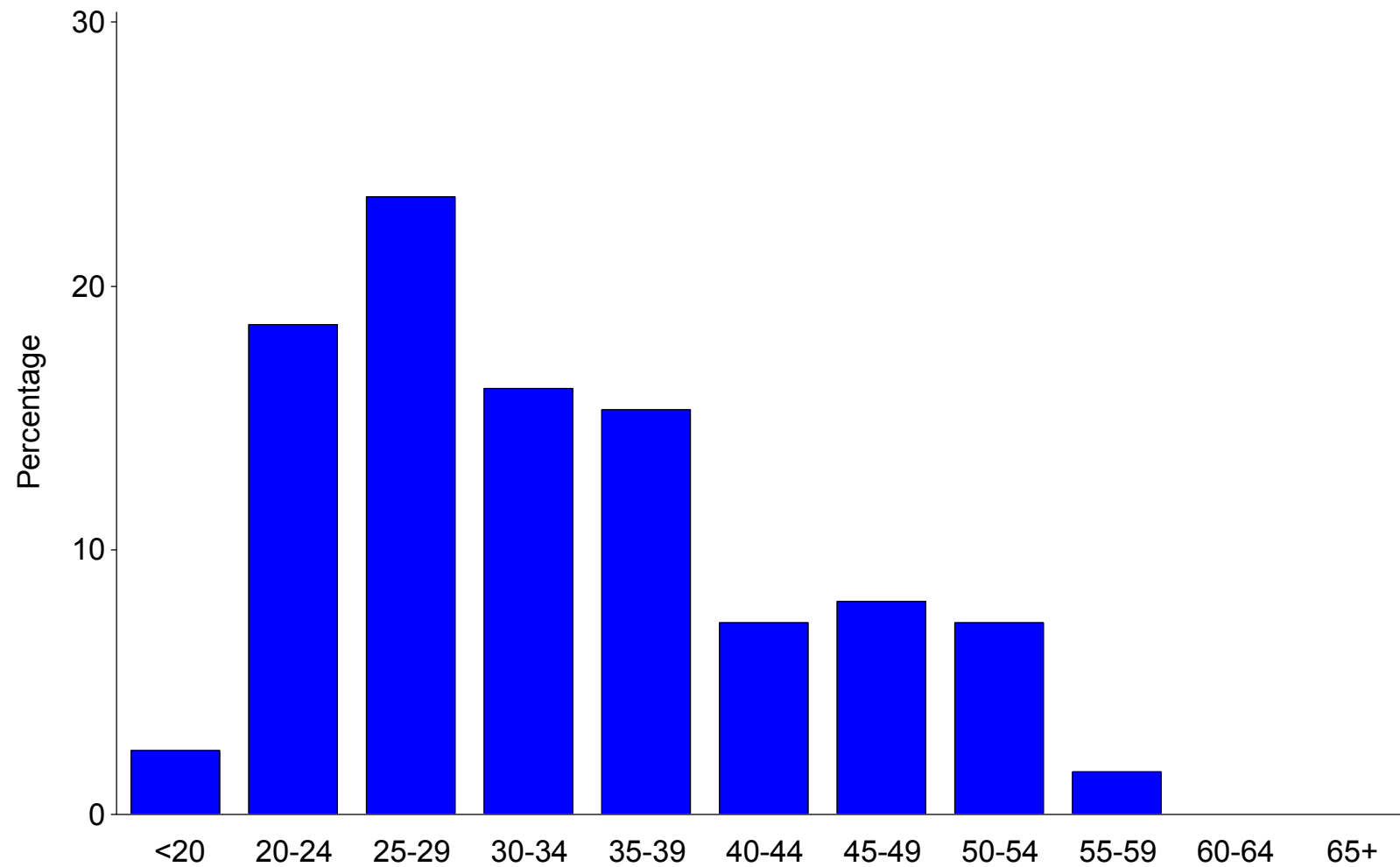
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



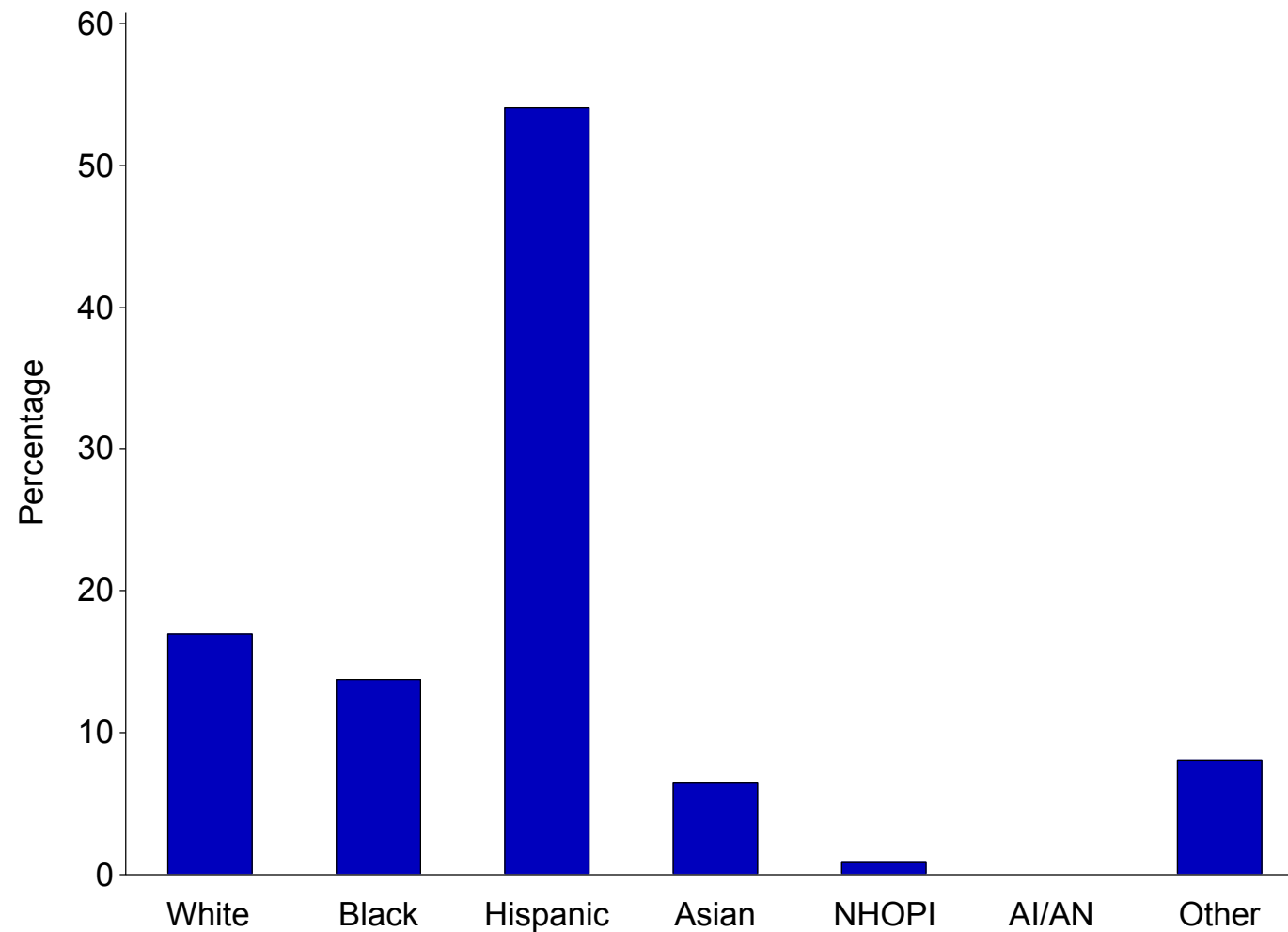
Orange County, California (N=124)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



Orange County, California (N=124)

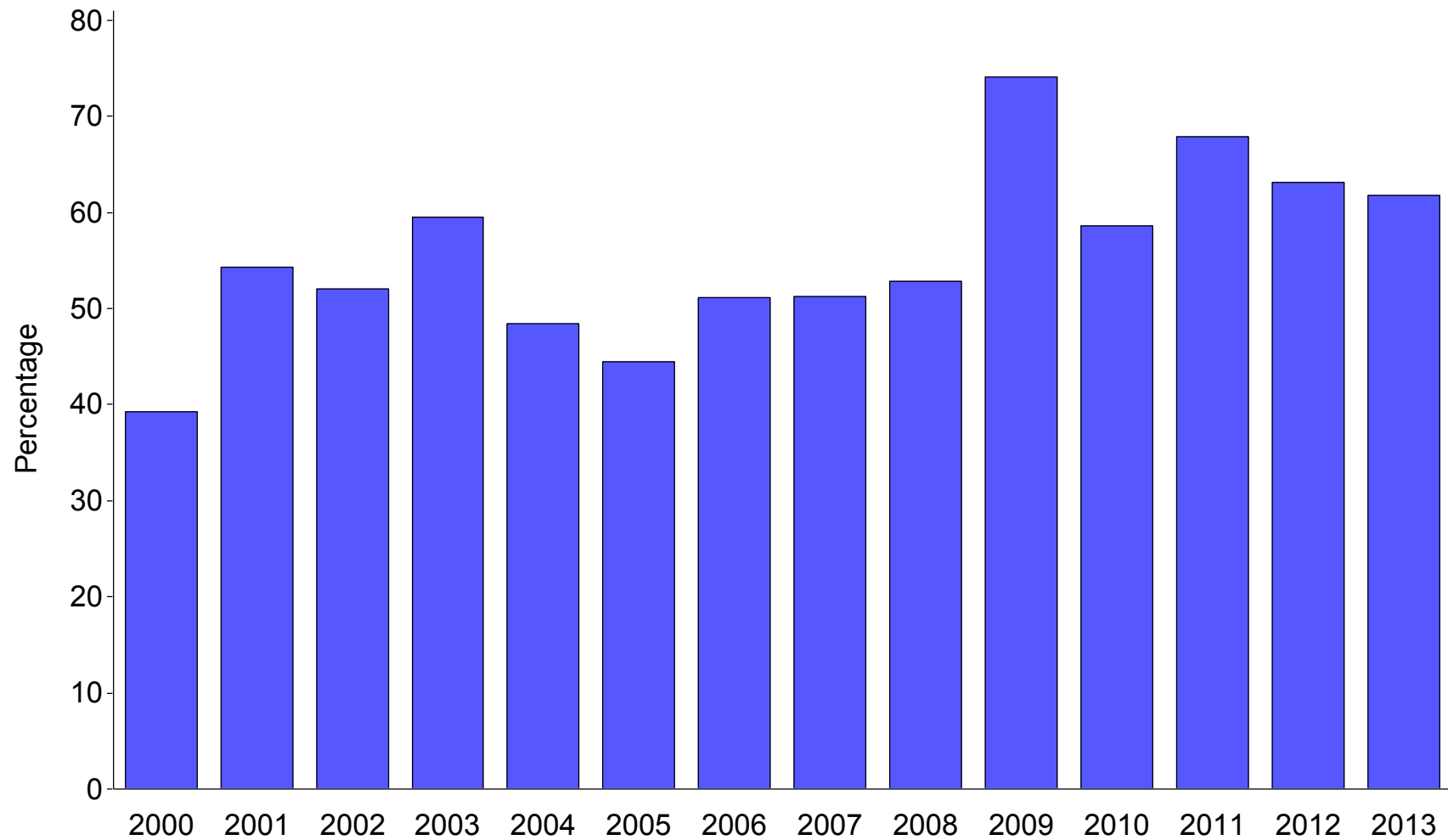
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPi = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

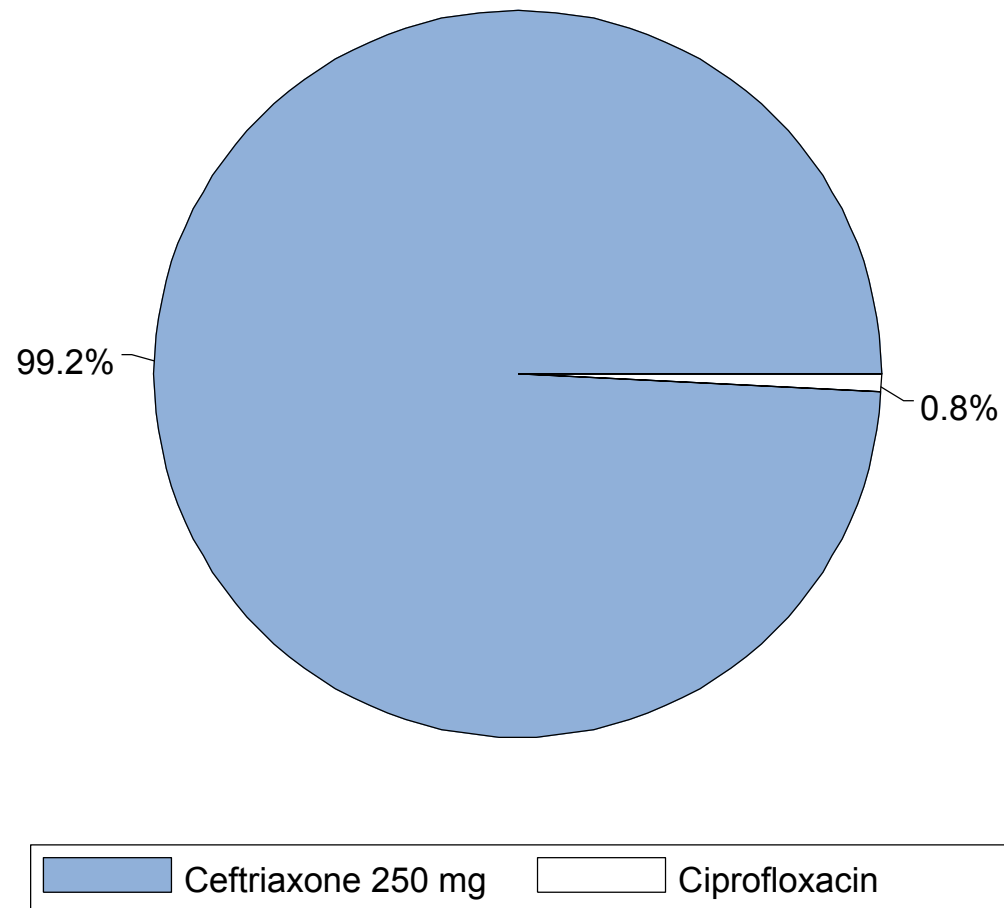
Orange County, California

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



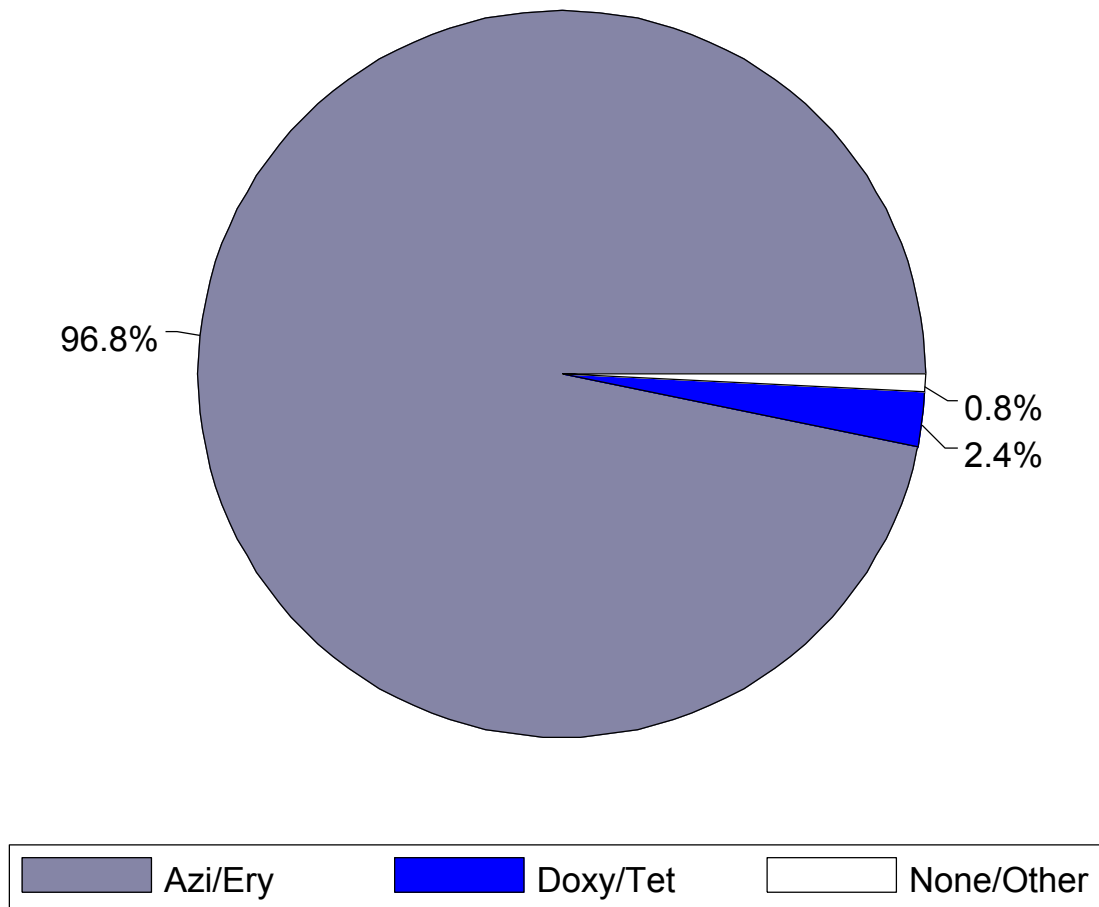
Orange County, California (N=124)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



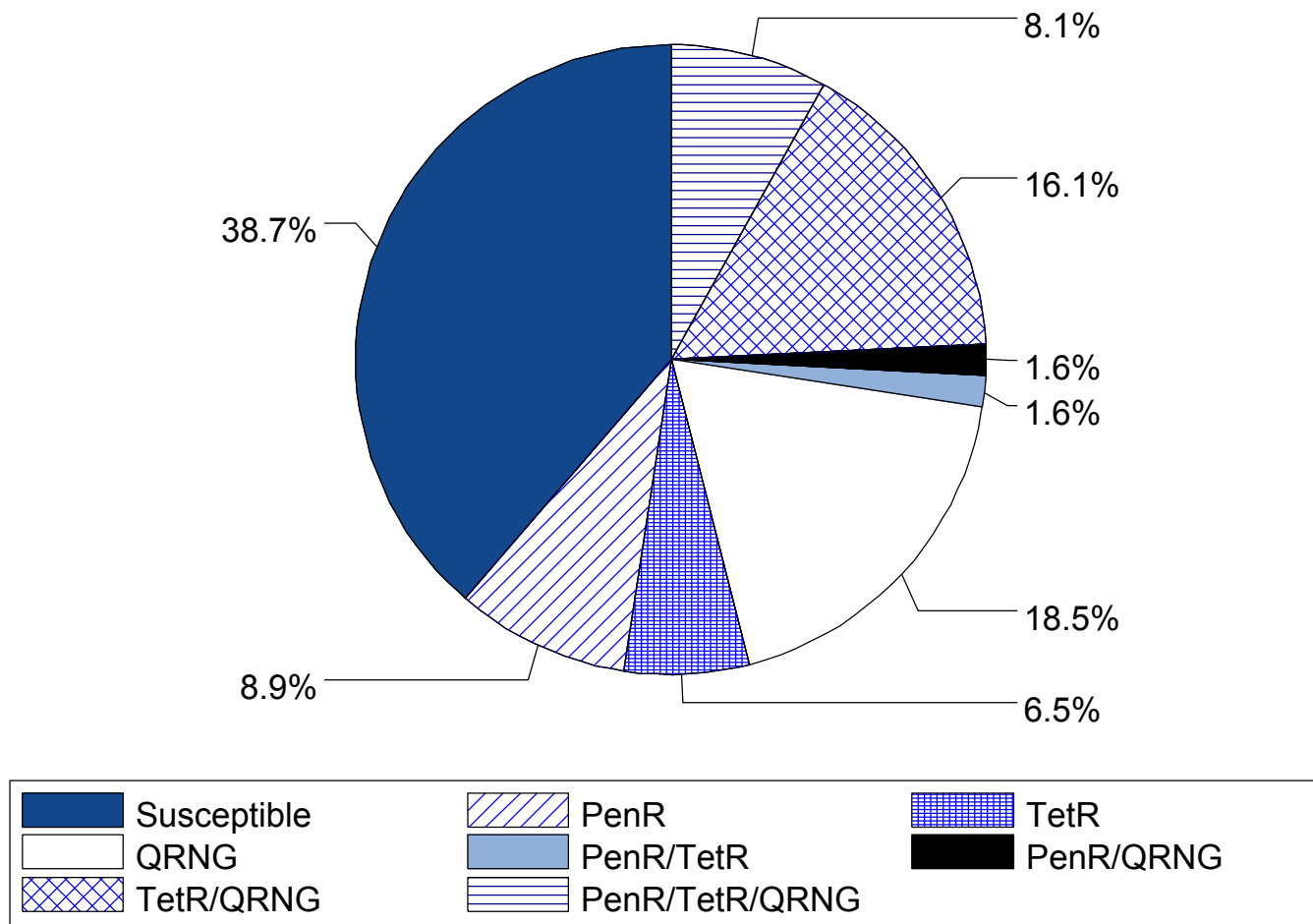
Orange County, California (N=124)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



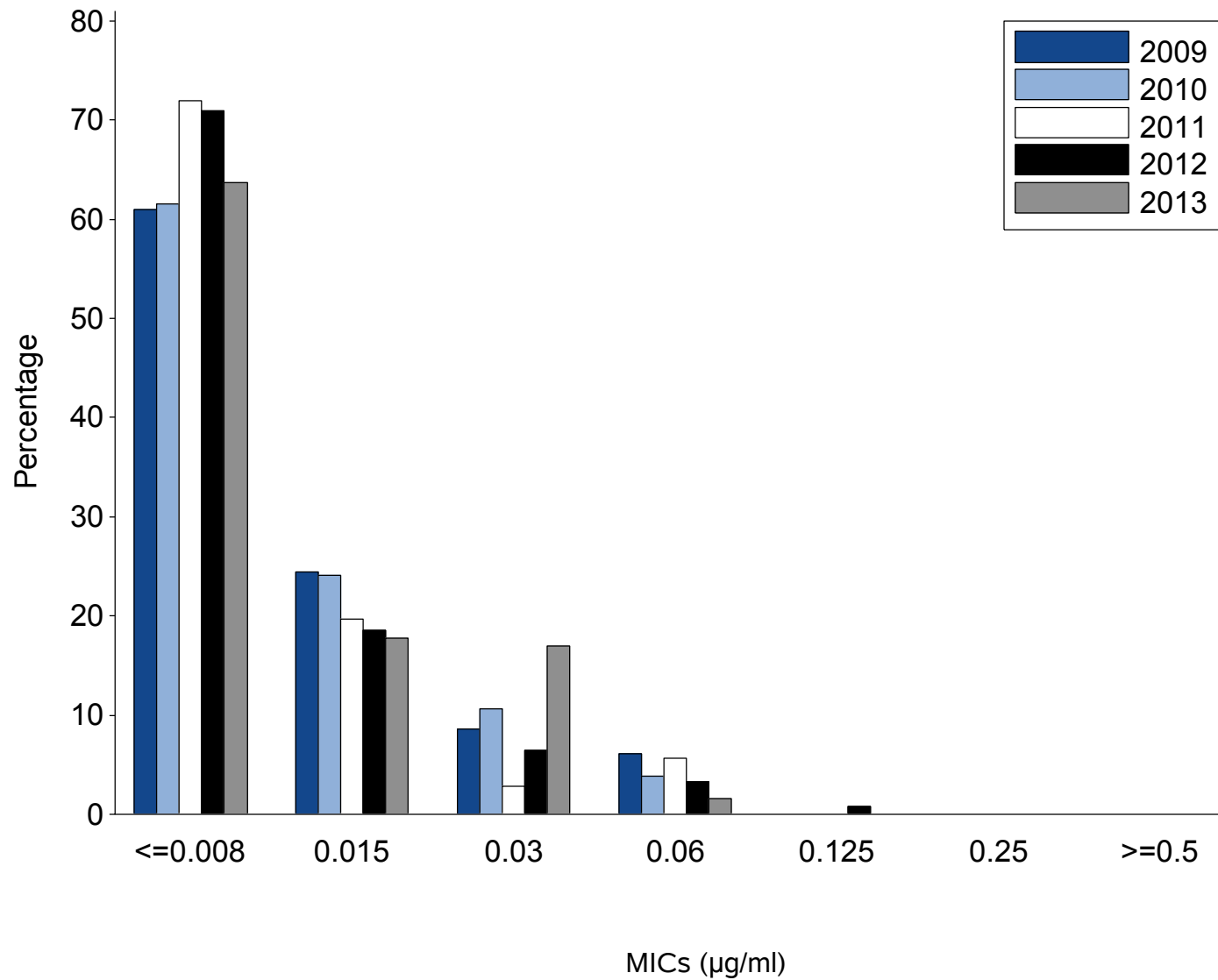
Orange County, California (N=124)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



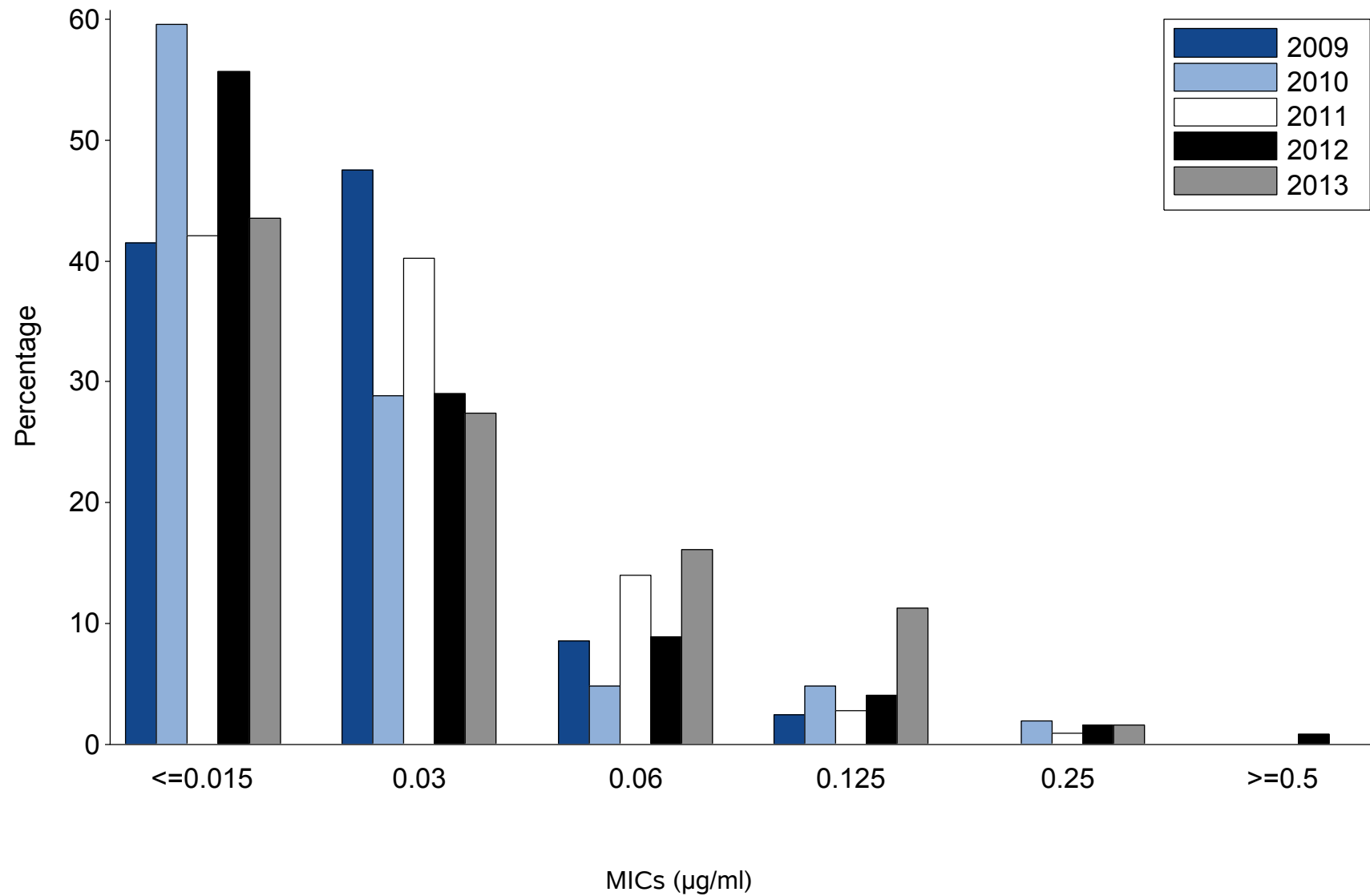
Orange County, California

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



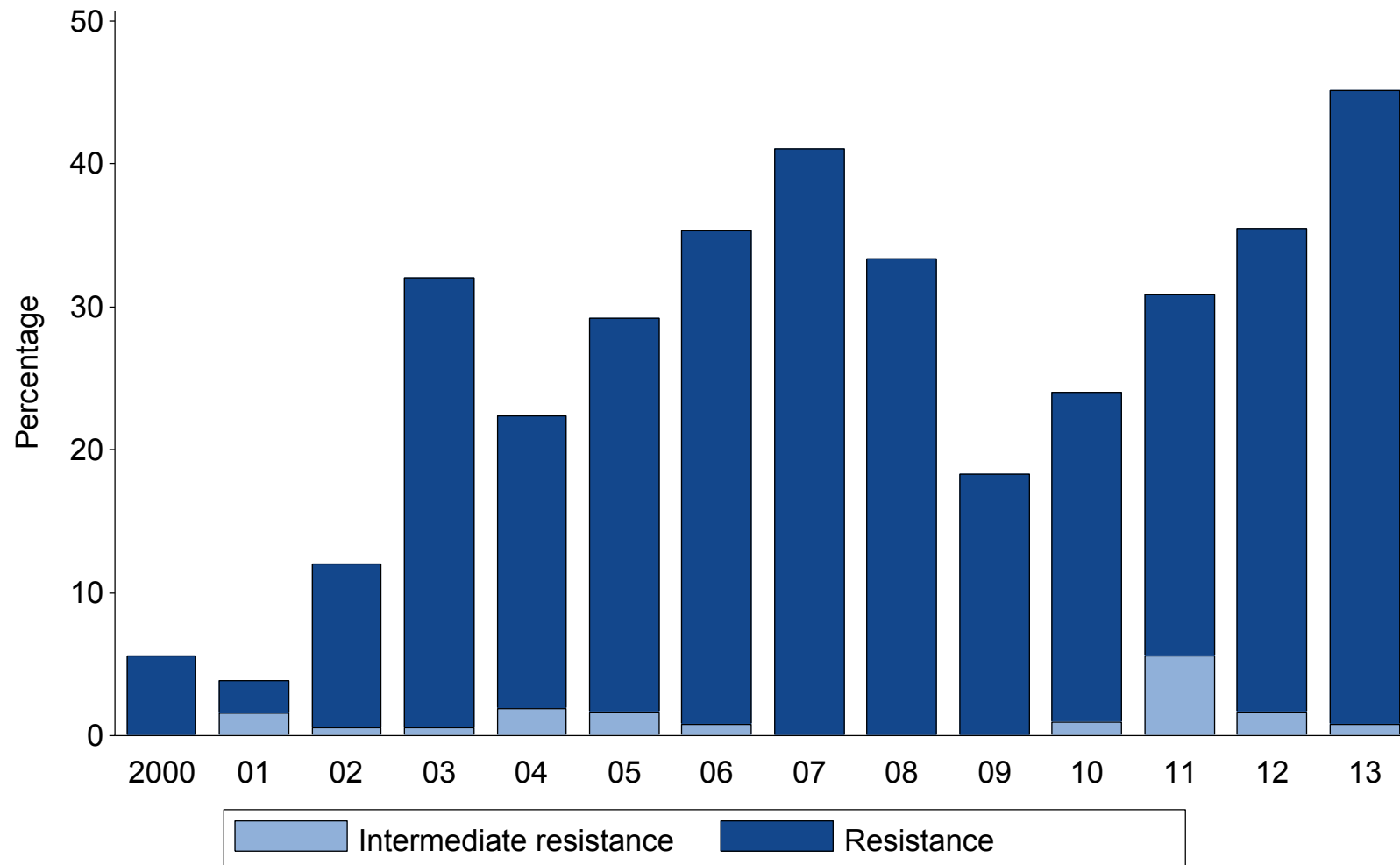
Orange County, California

Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



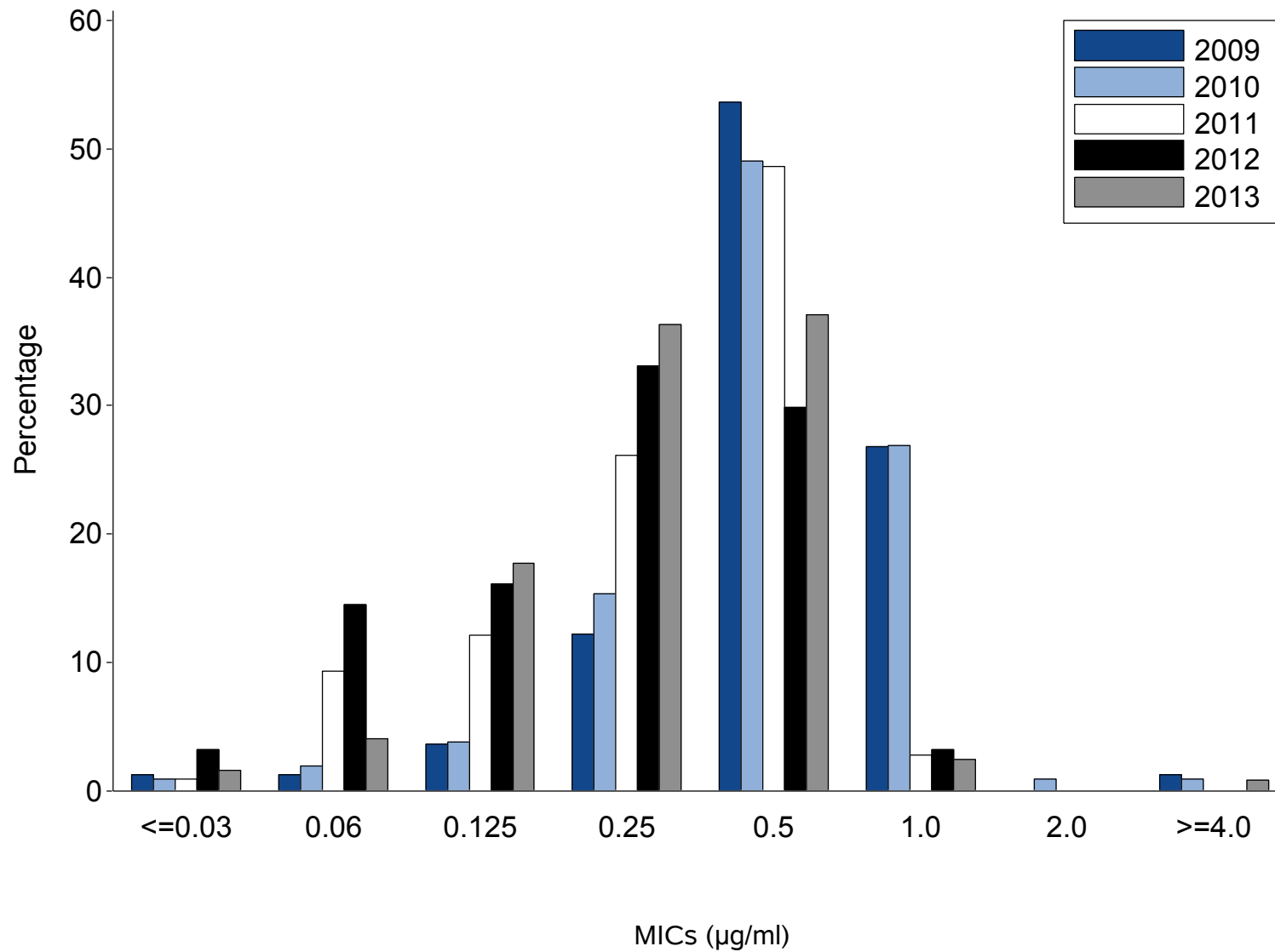
Orange County, California

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



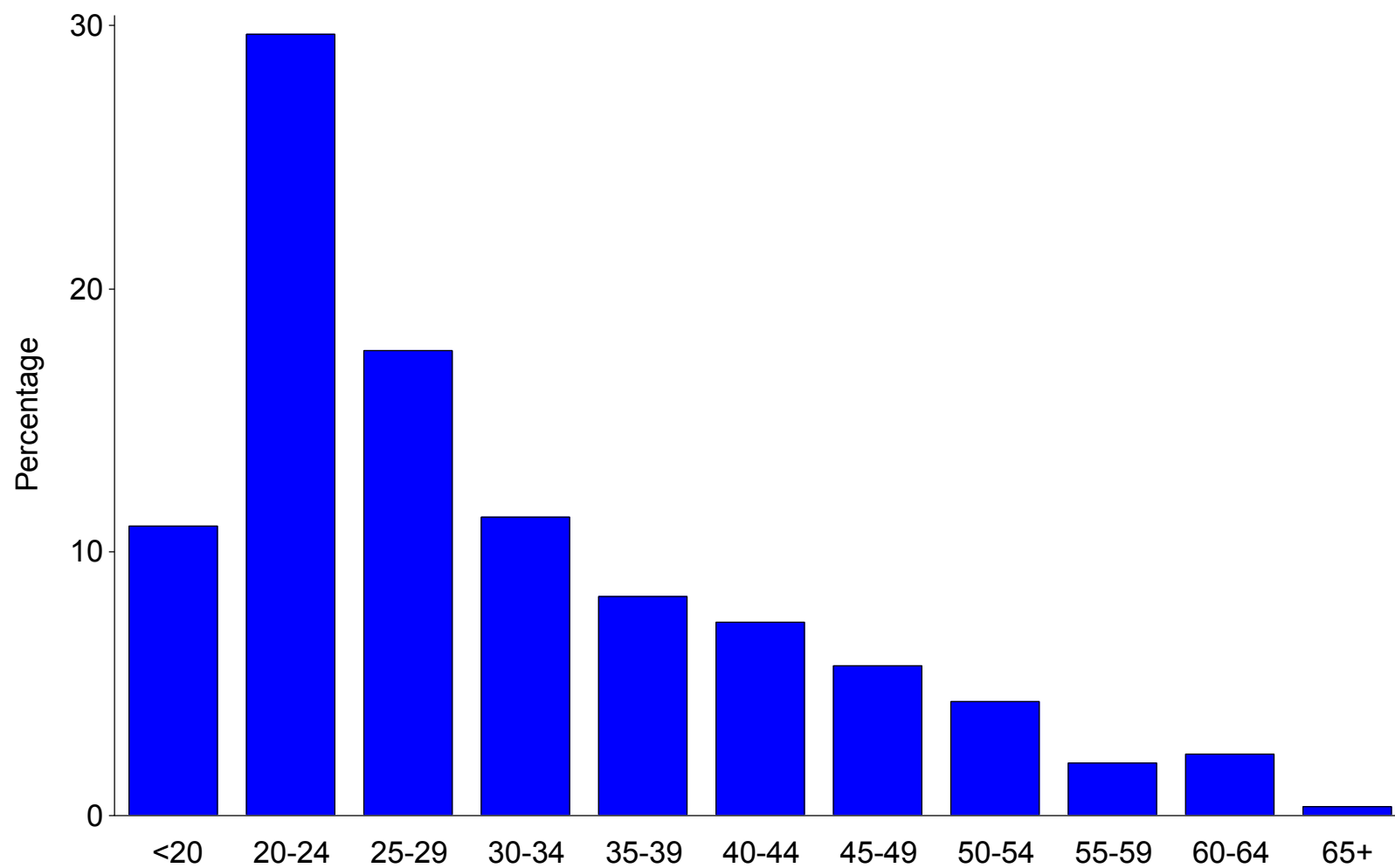
Orange County, California

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



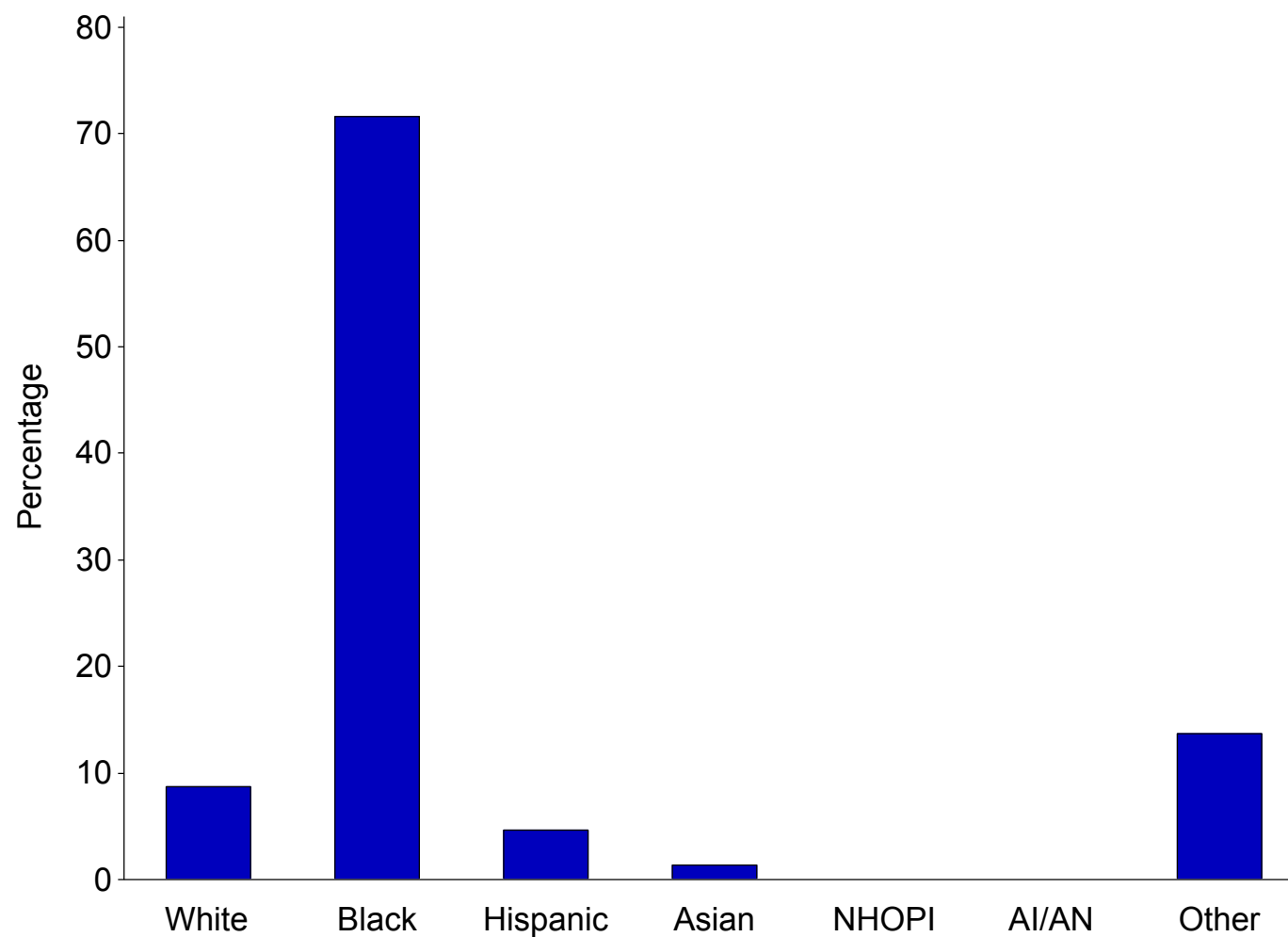
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (N=300)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (N=300)

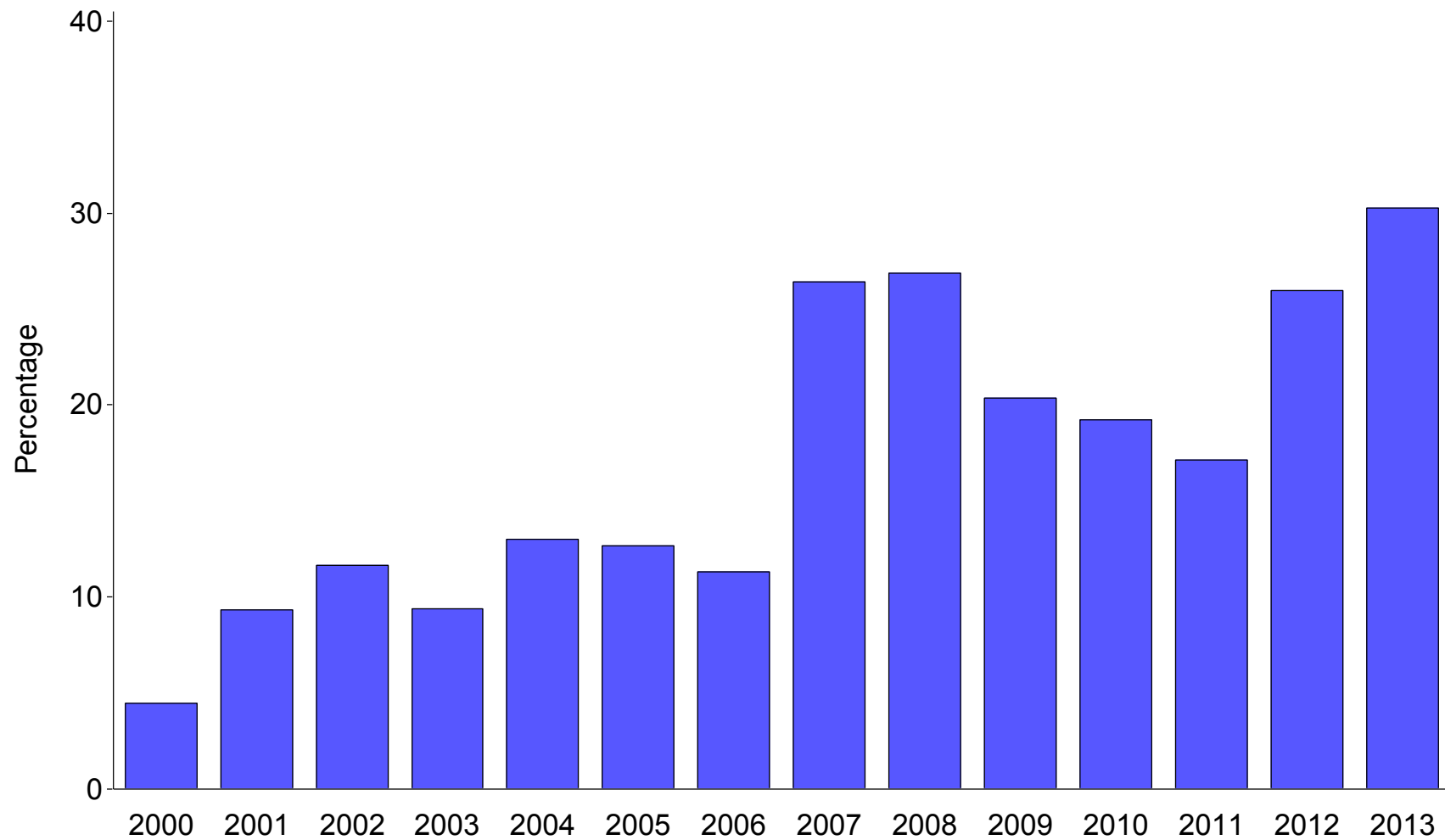
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

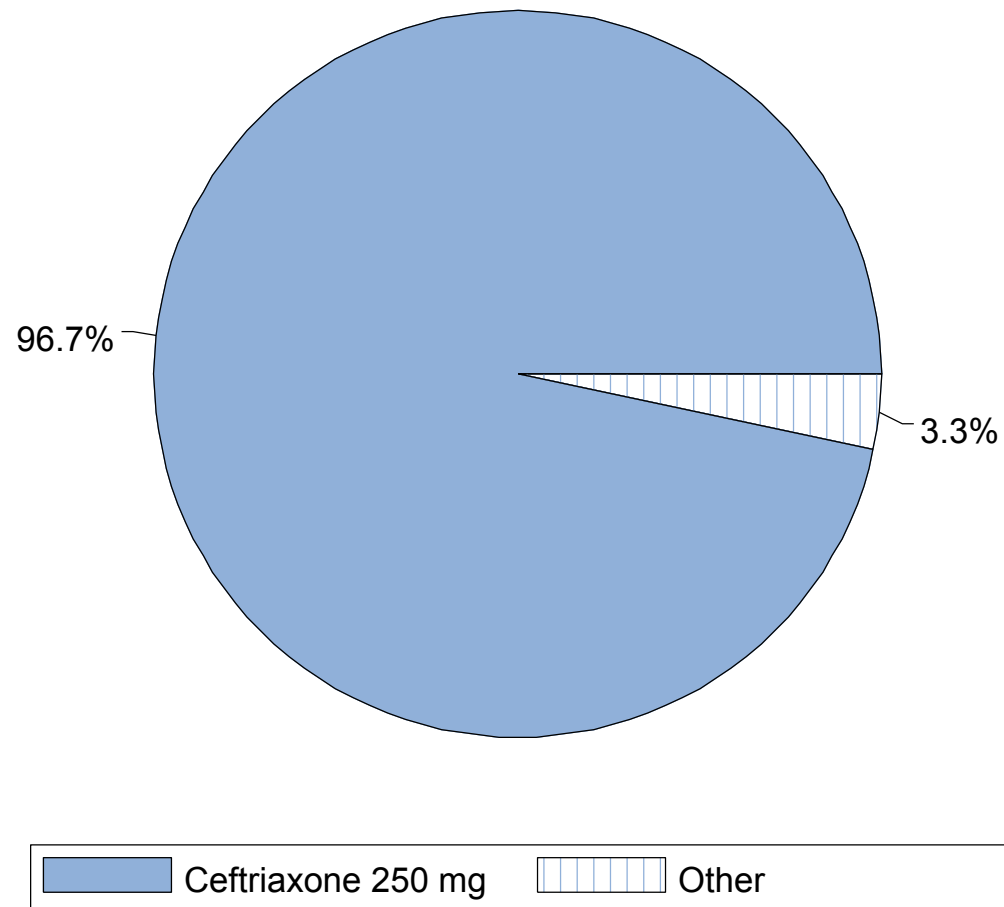
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



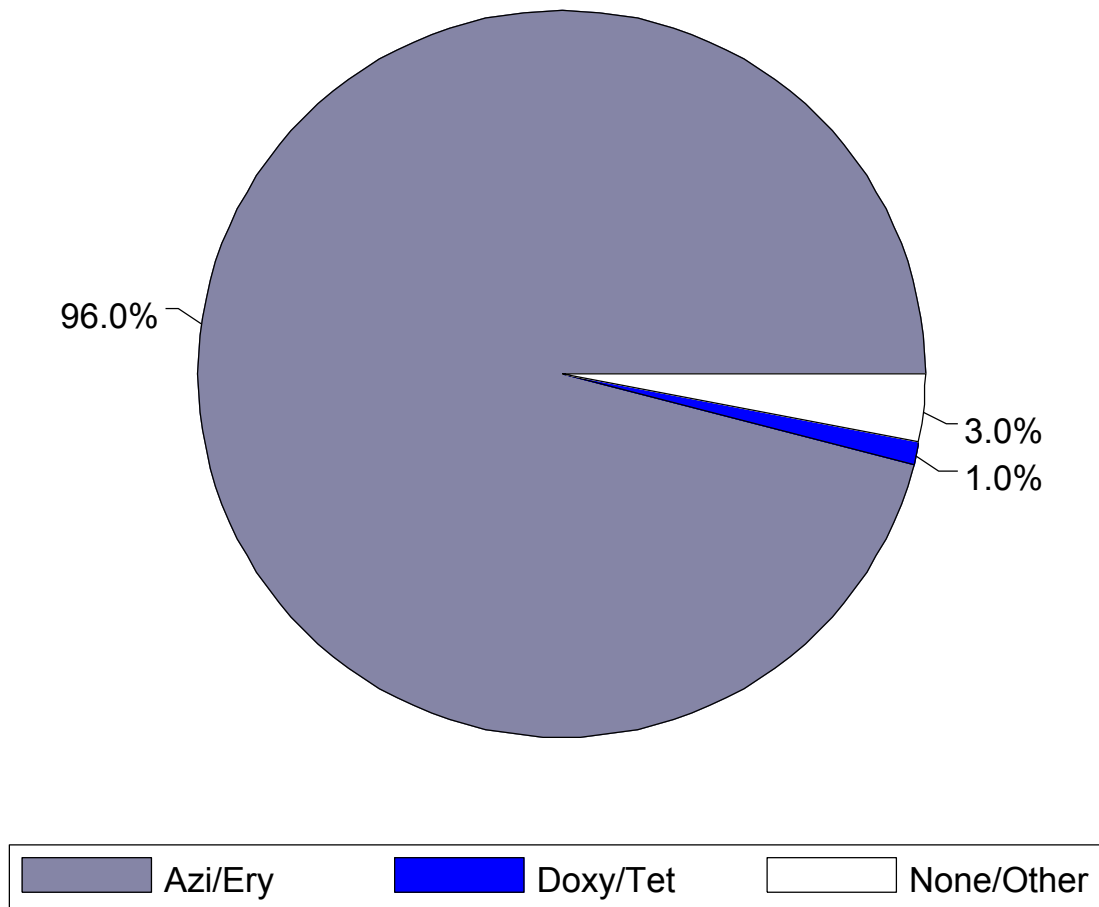
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (N=300)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



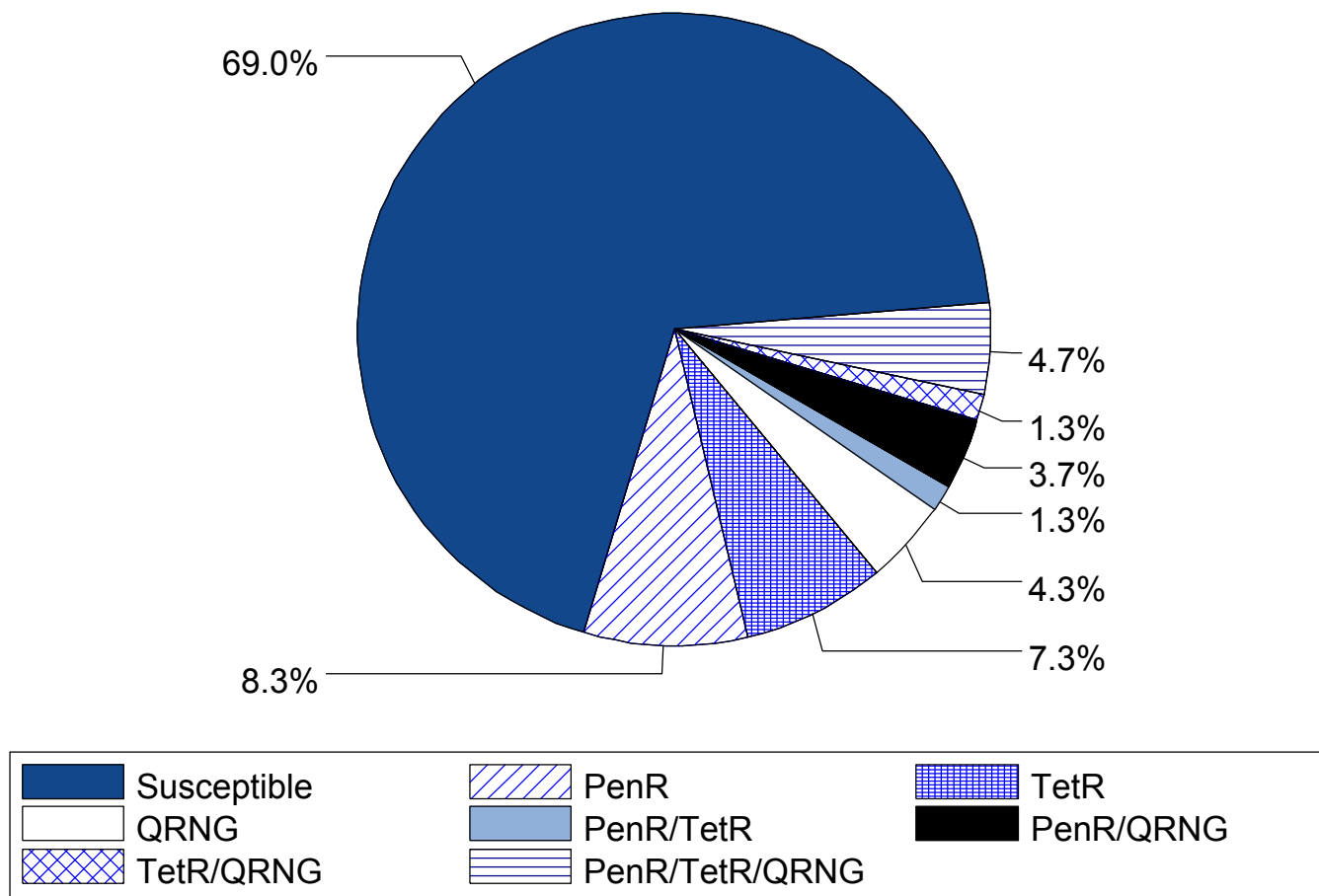
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (N=300)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



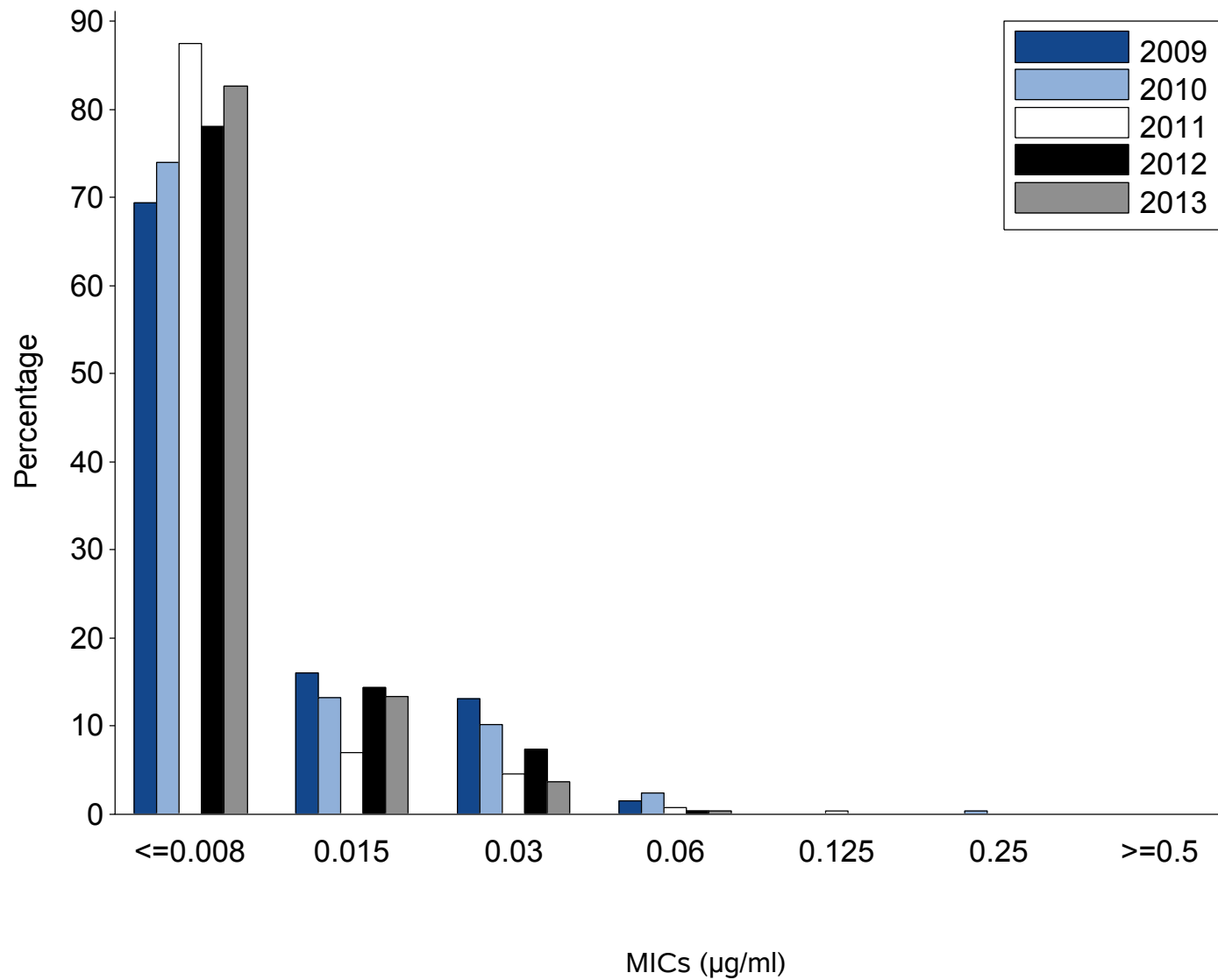
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (N=300)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



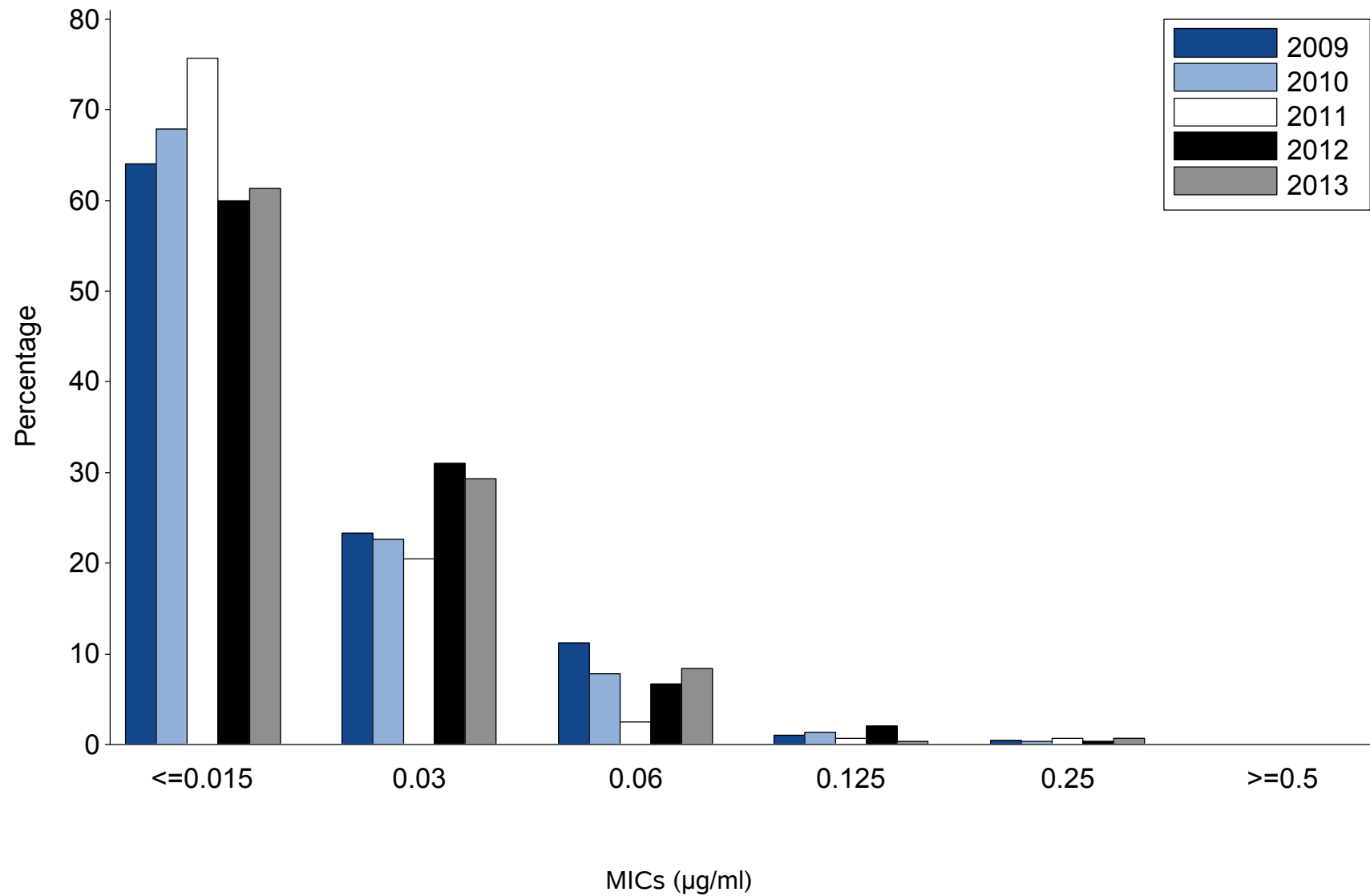
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



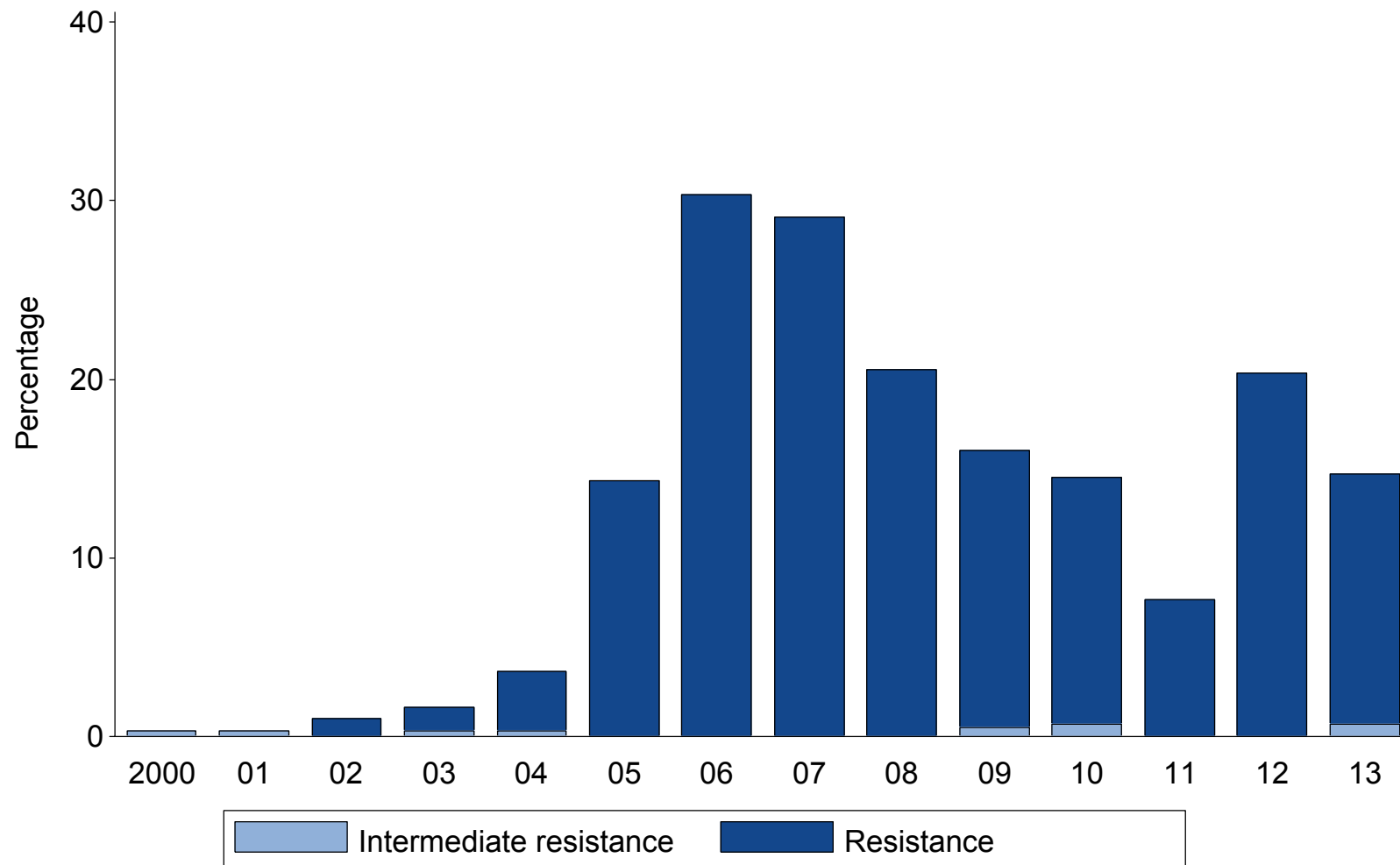
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



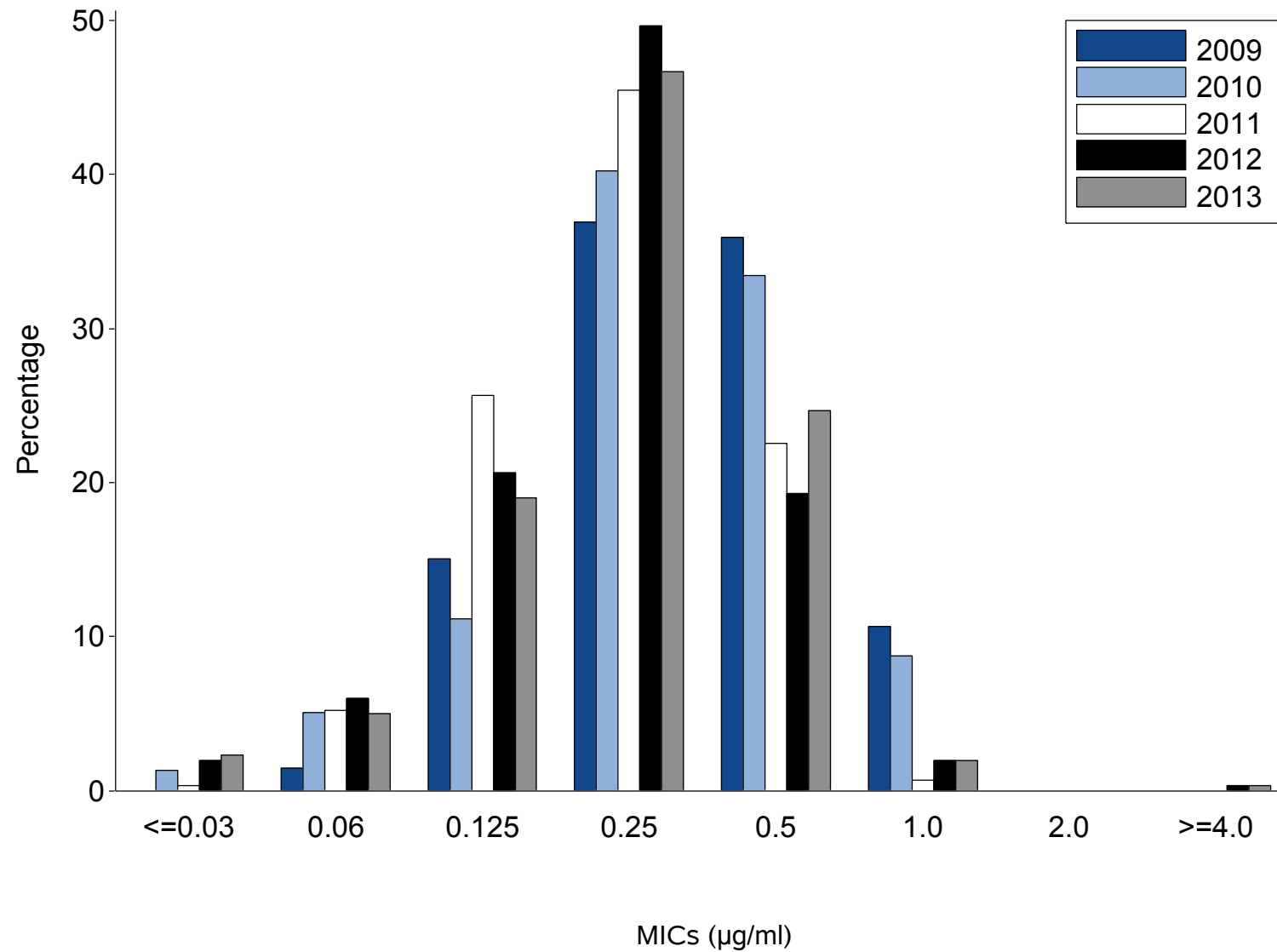
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



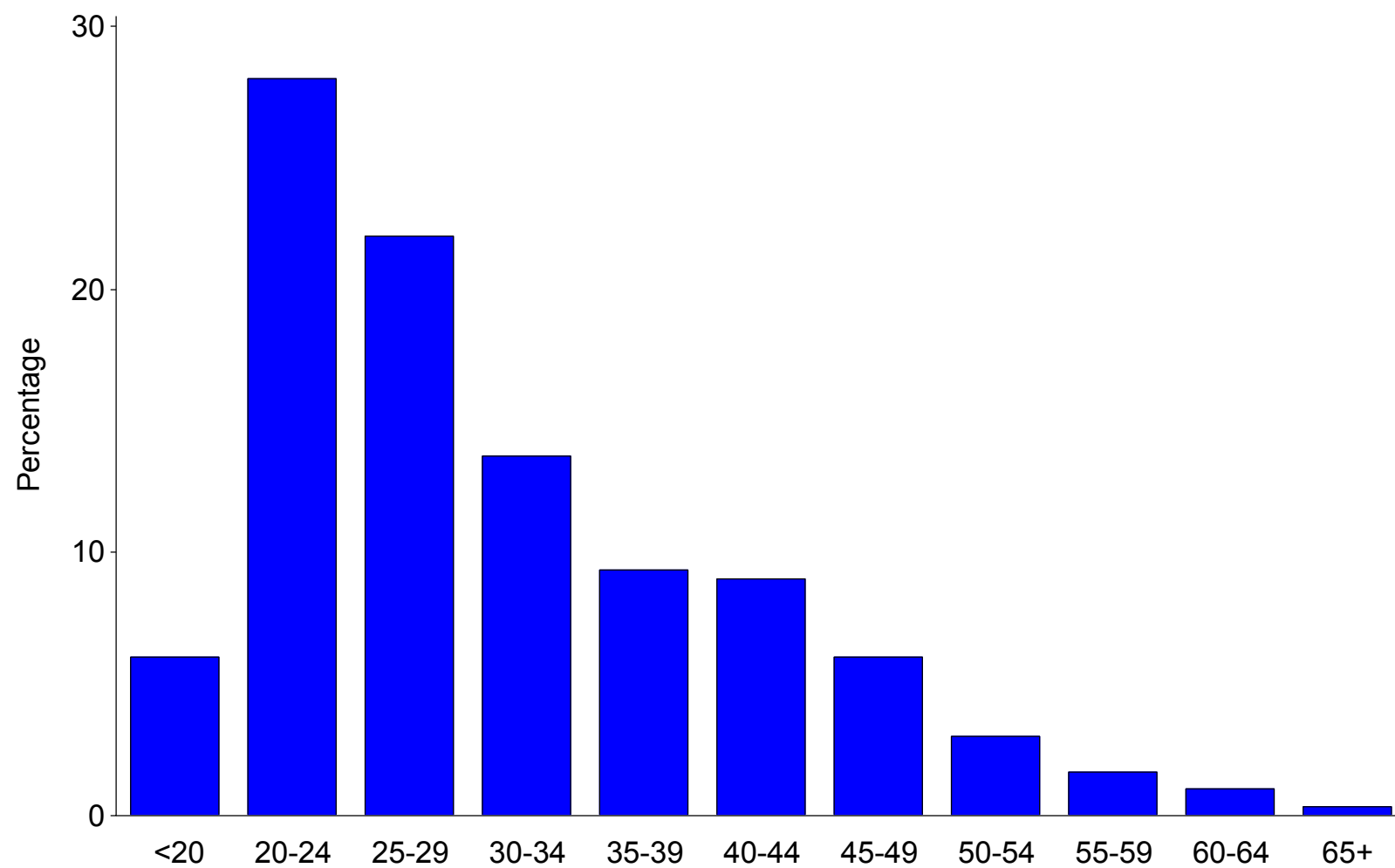
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



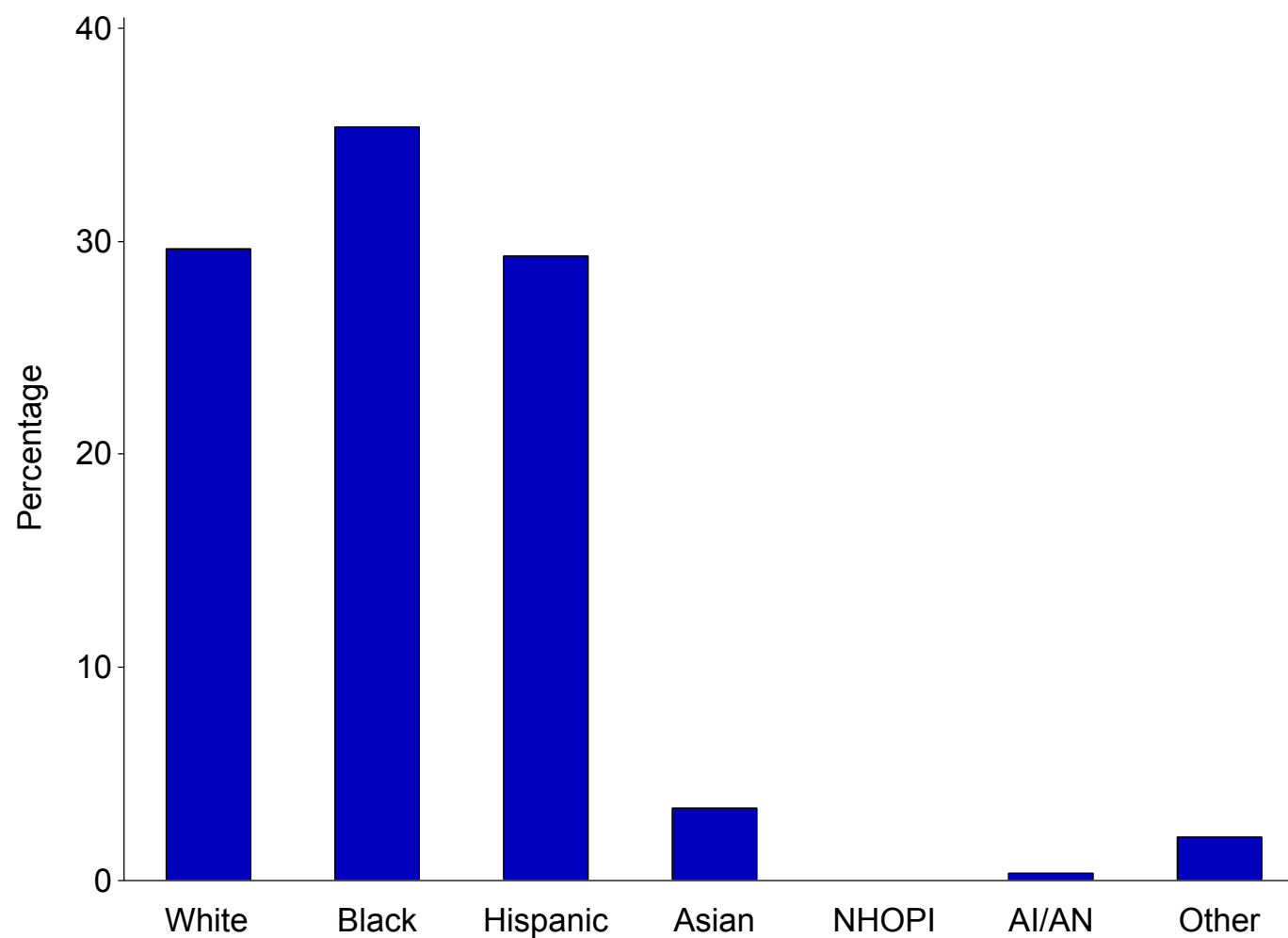
Phoenix, Arizona (N=300)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



Phoenix, Arizona (N=300)

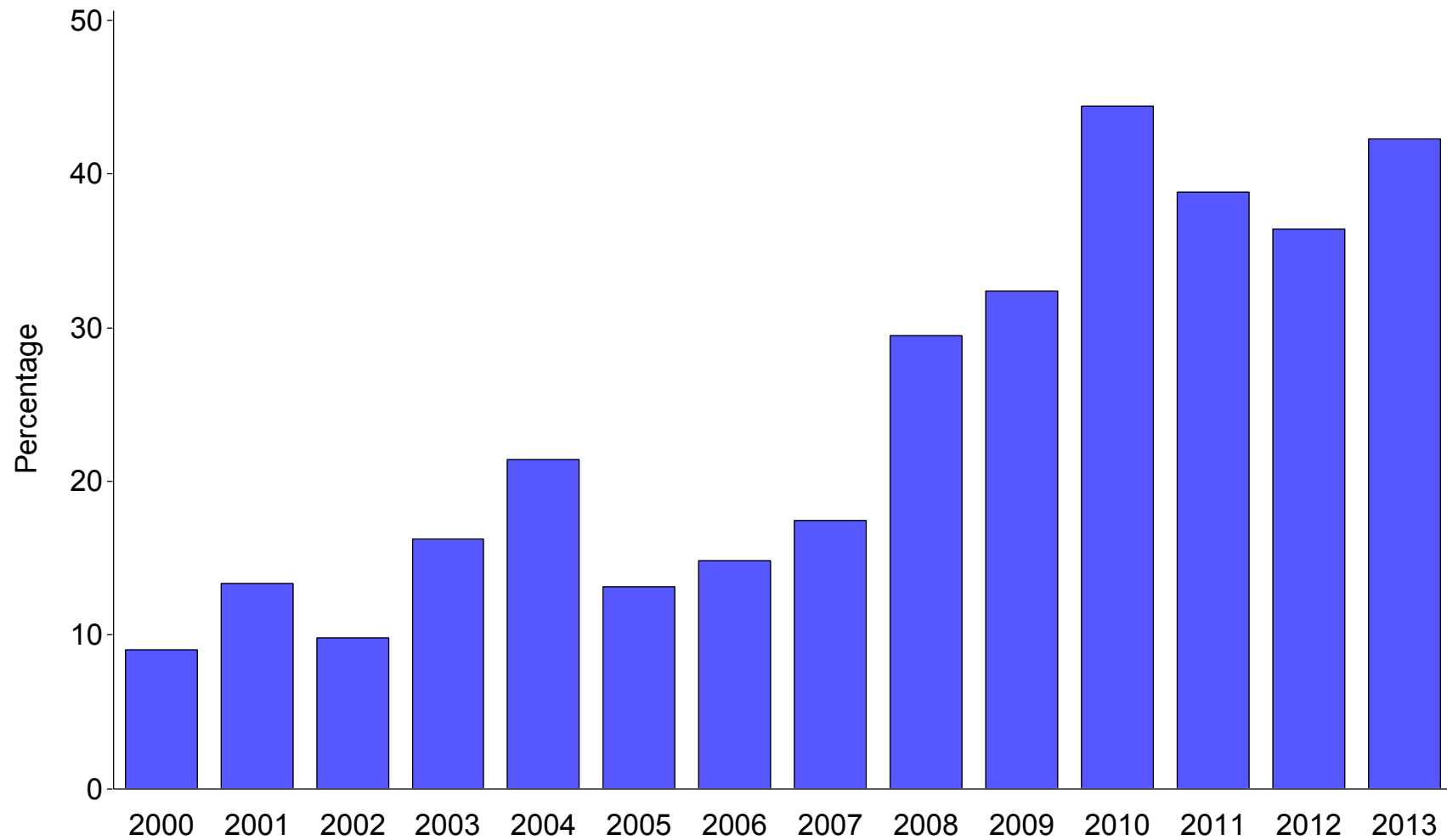
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

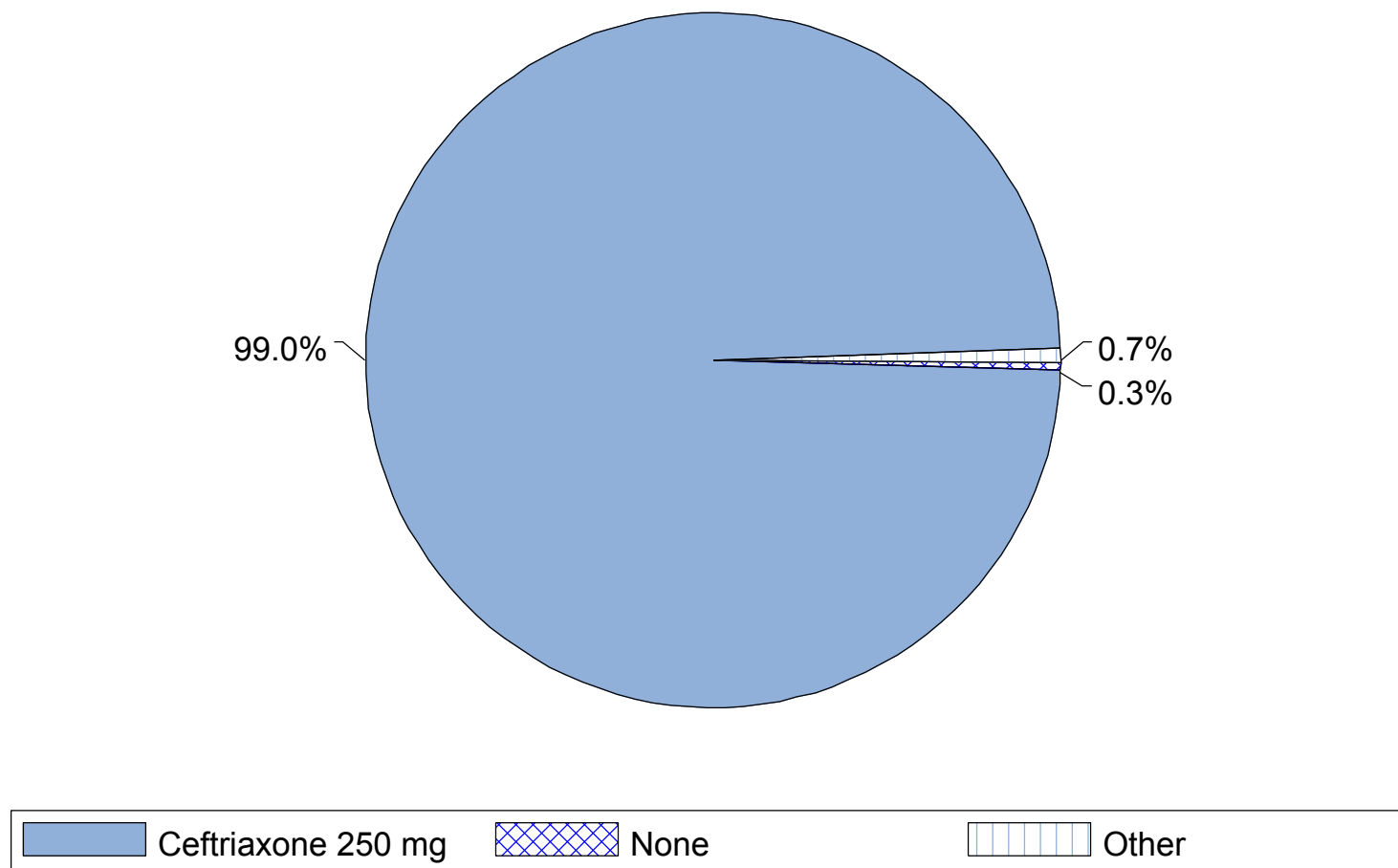
Phoenix, Arizona

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



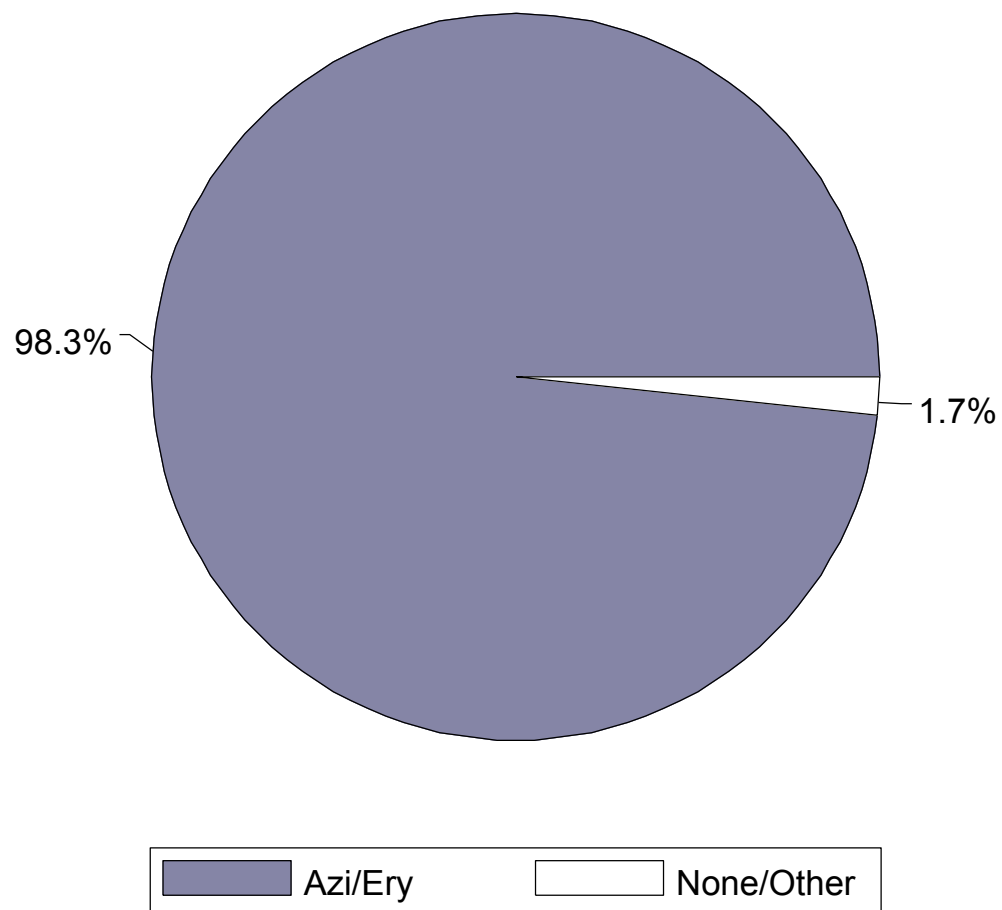
Phoenix, Arizona (N=300)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



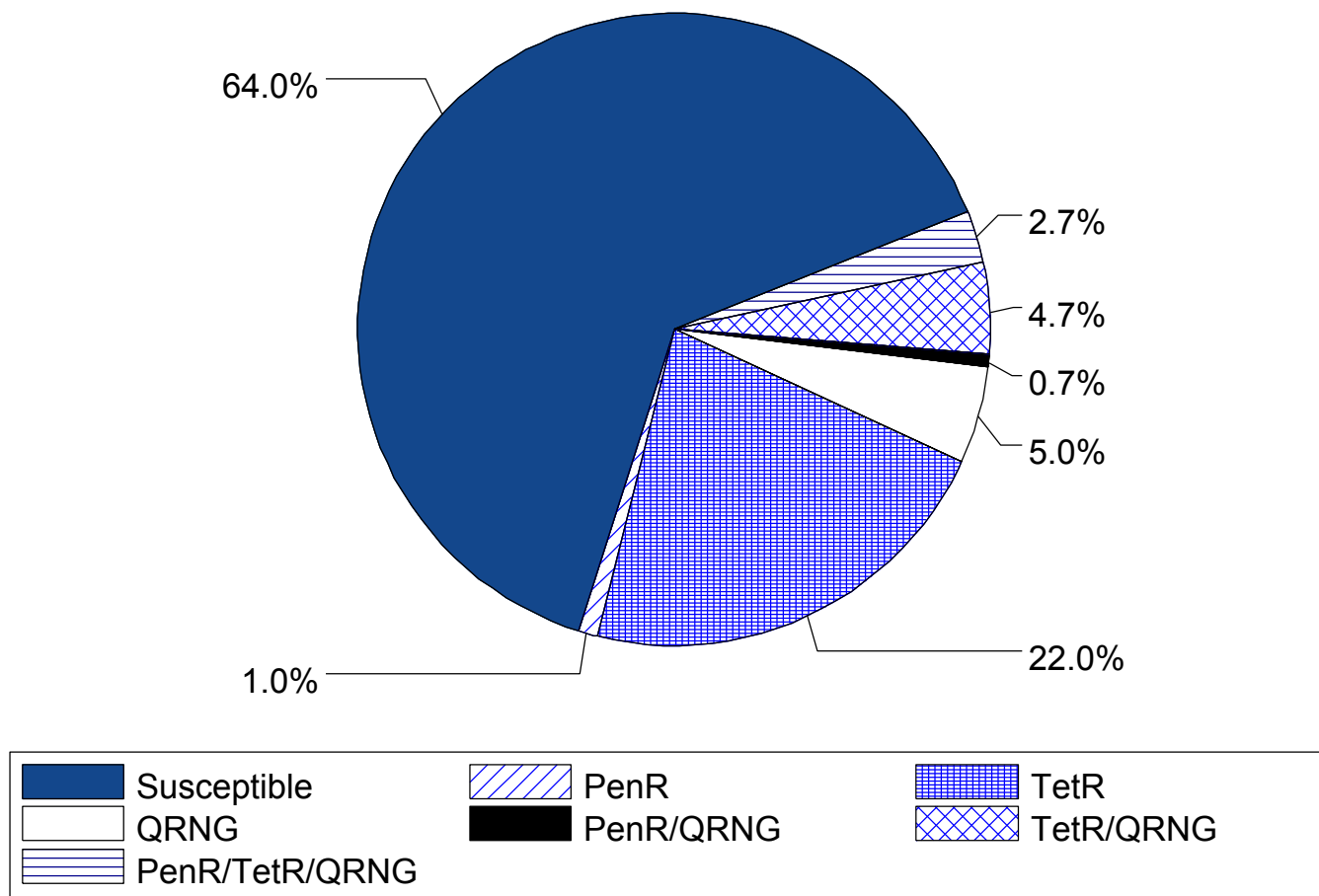
Phoenix, Arizona (N=300)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



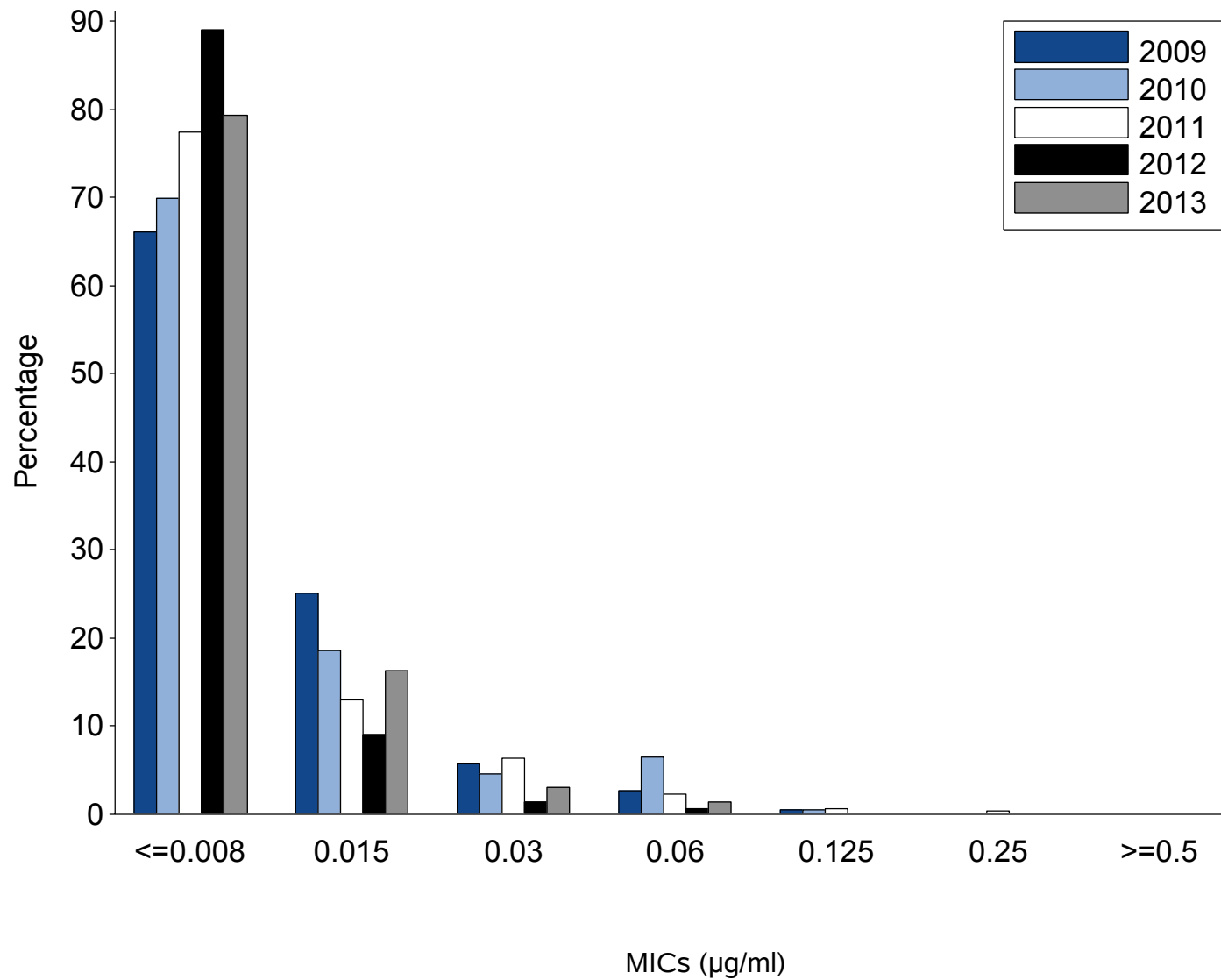
Phoenix, Arizona (N=300)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



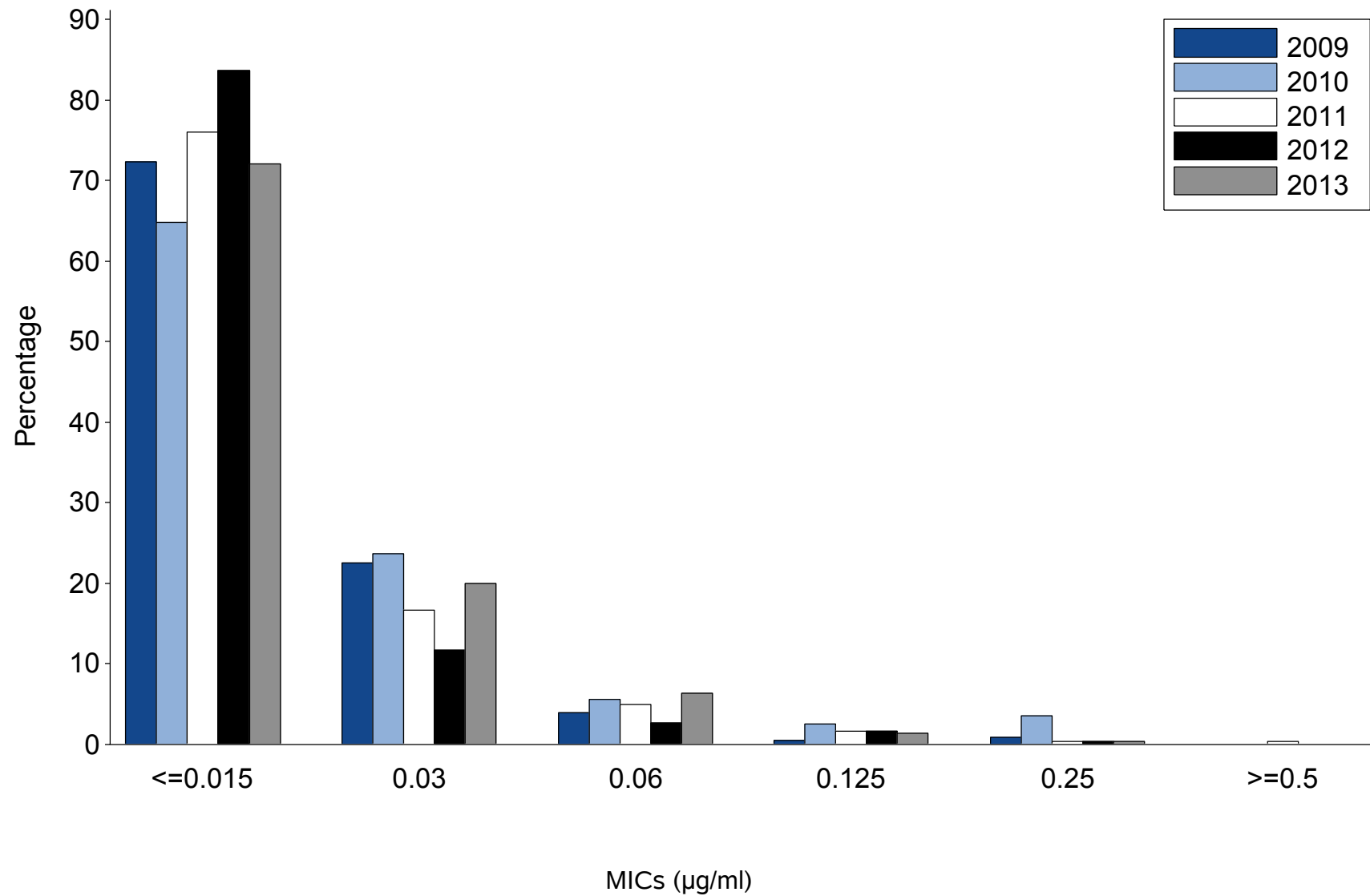
Phoenix, Arizona

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



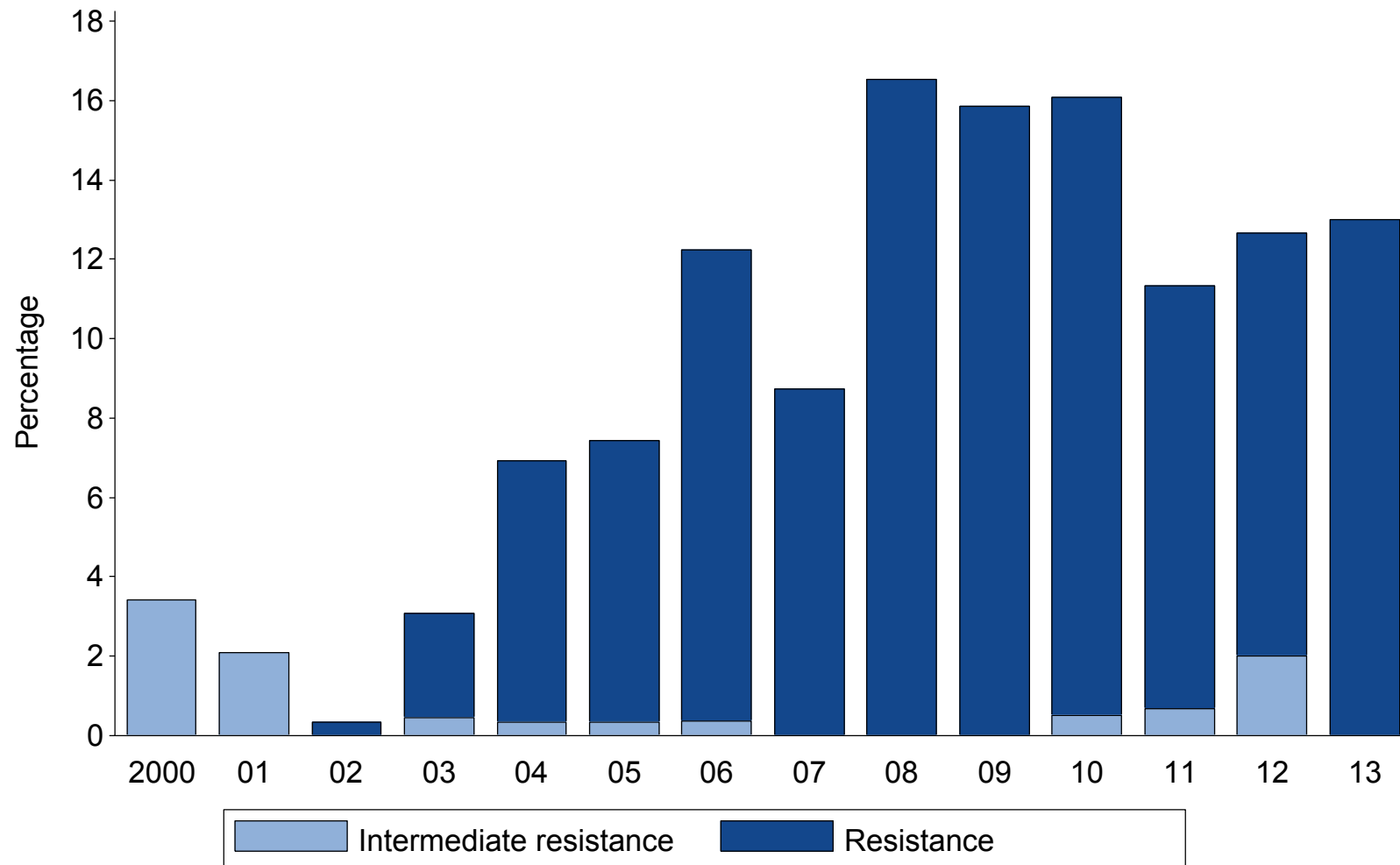
Phoenix, Arizona

Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



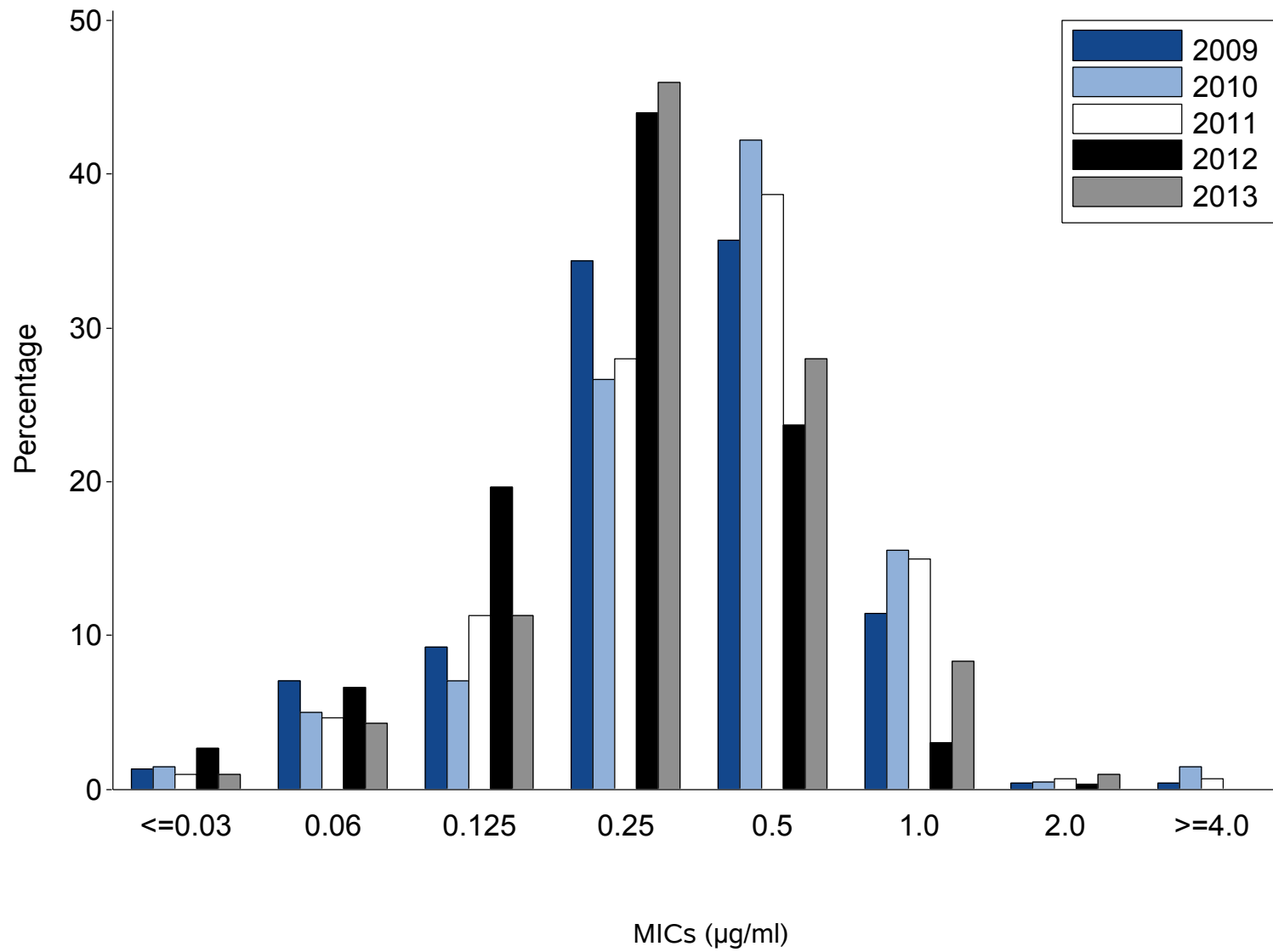
Phoenix, Arizona

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



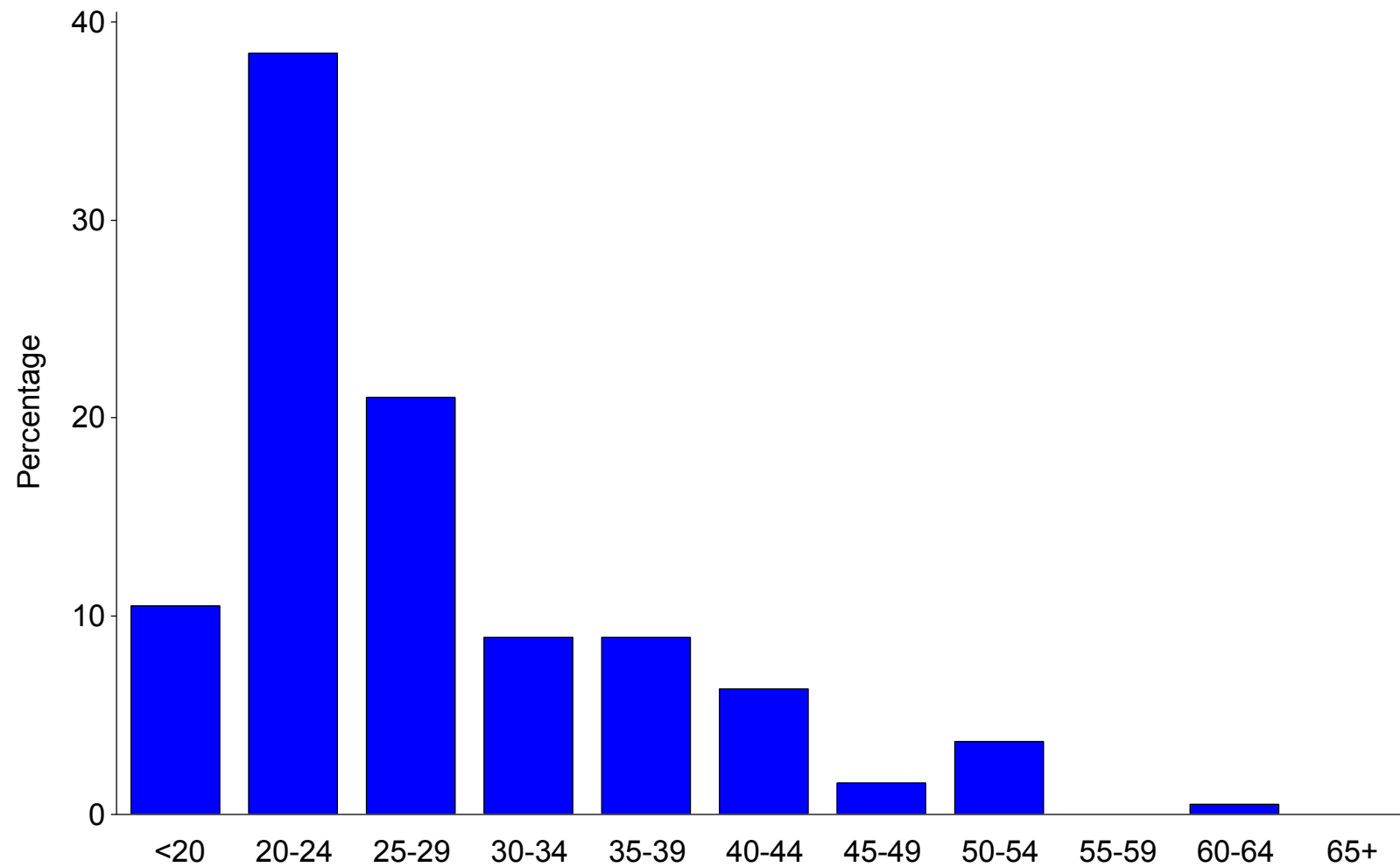
Phoenix, Arizona

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



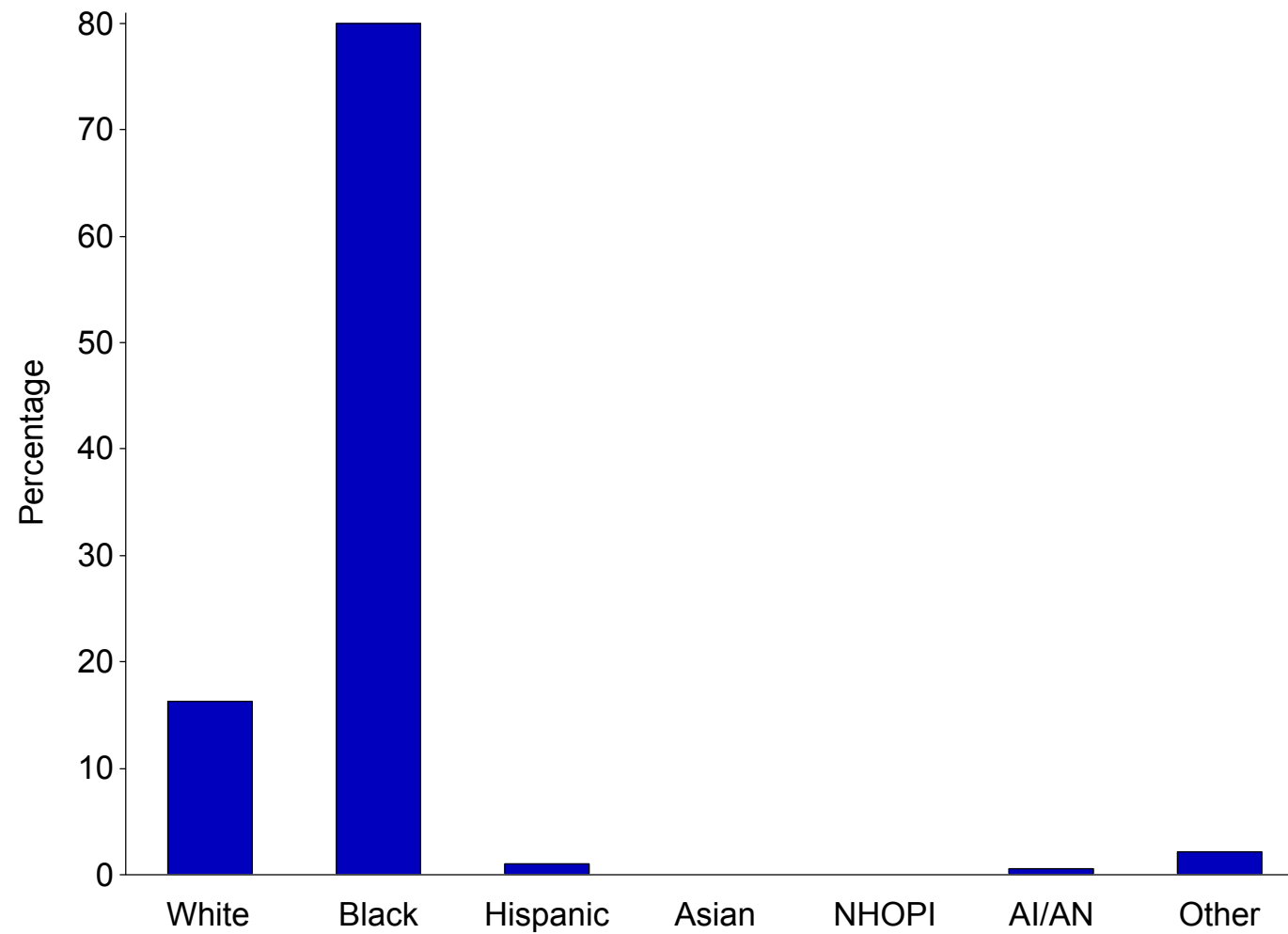
Pontiac, Michigan (N=190)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



Pontiac, Michigan (N=190)

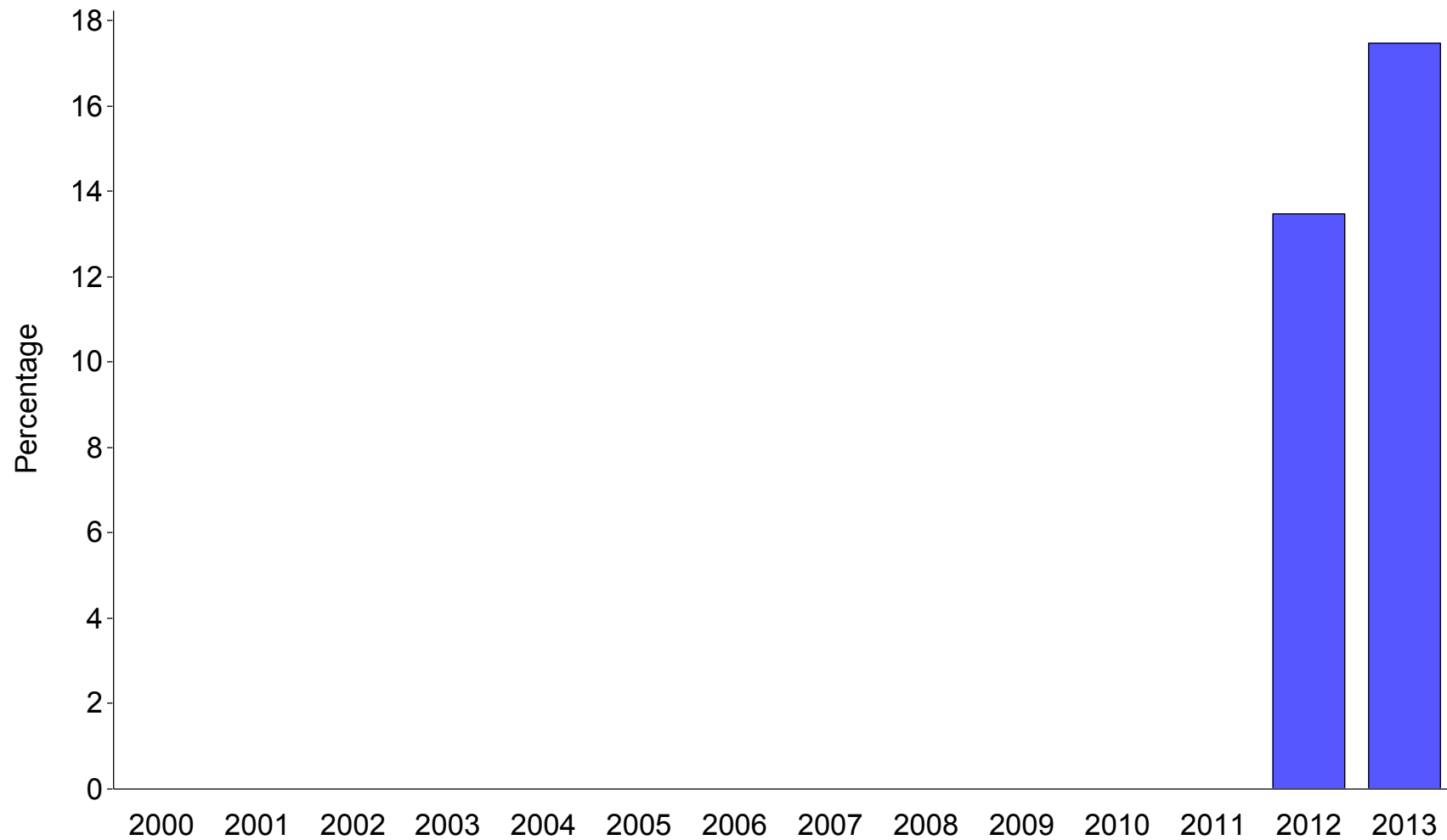
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

Pontiac, Michigan

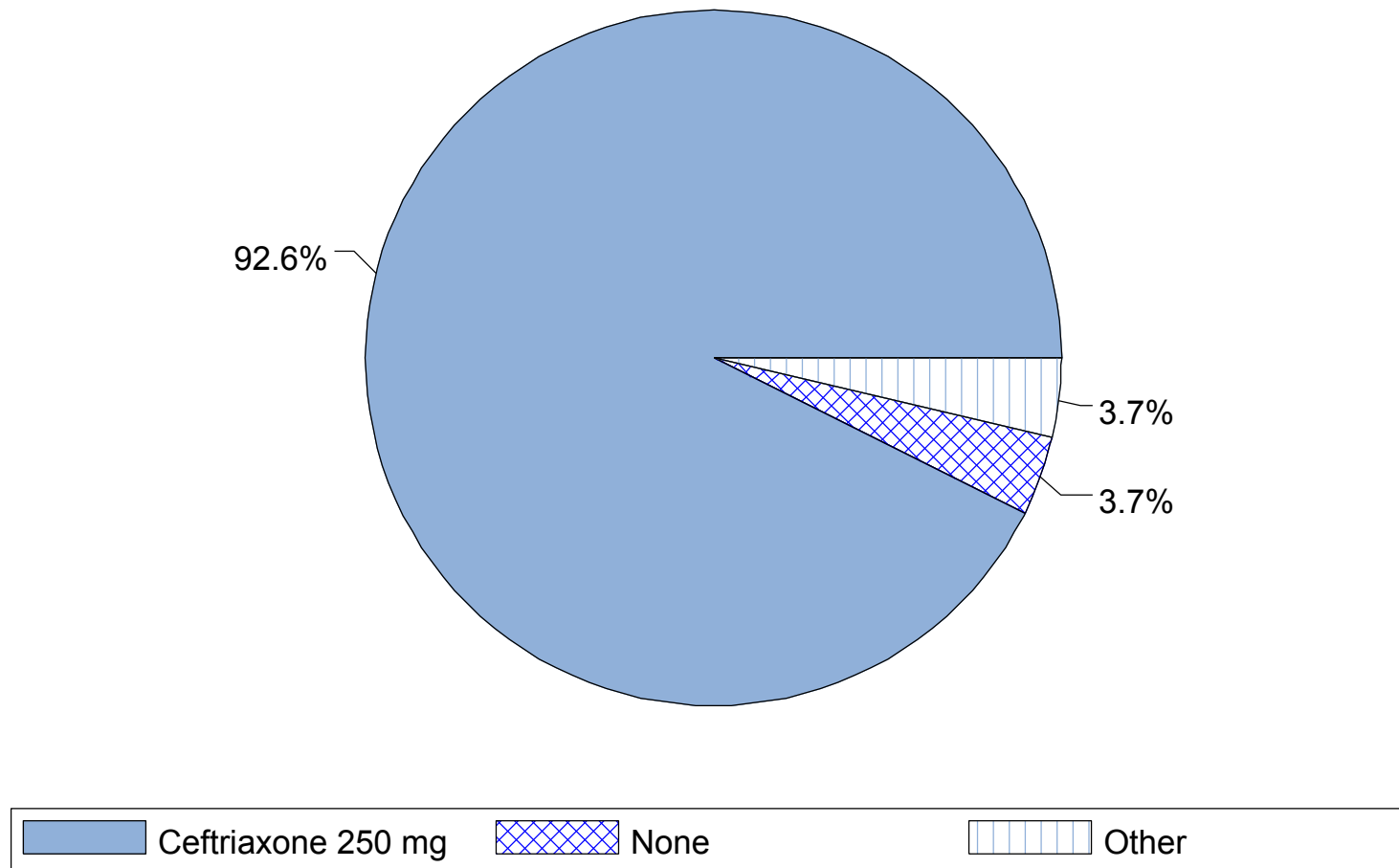
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2012-2013.

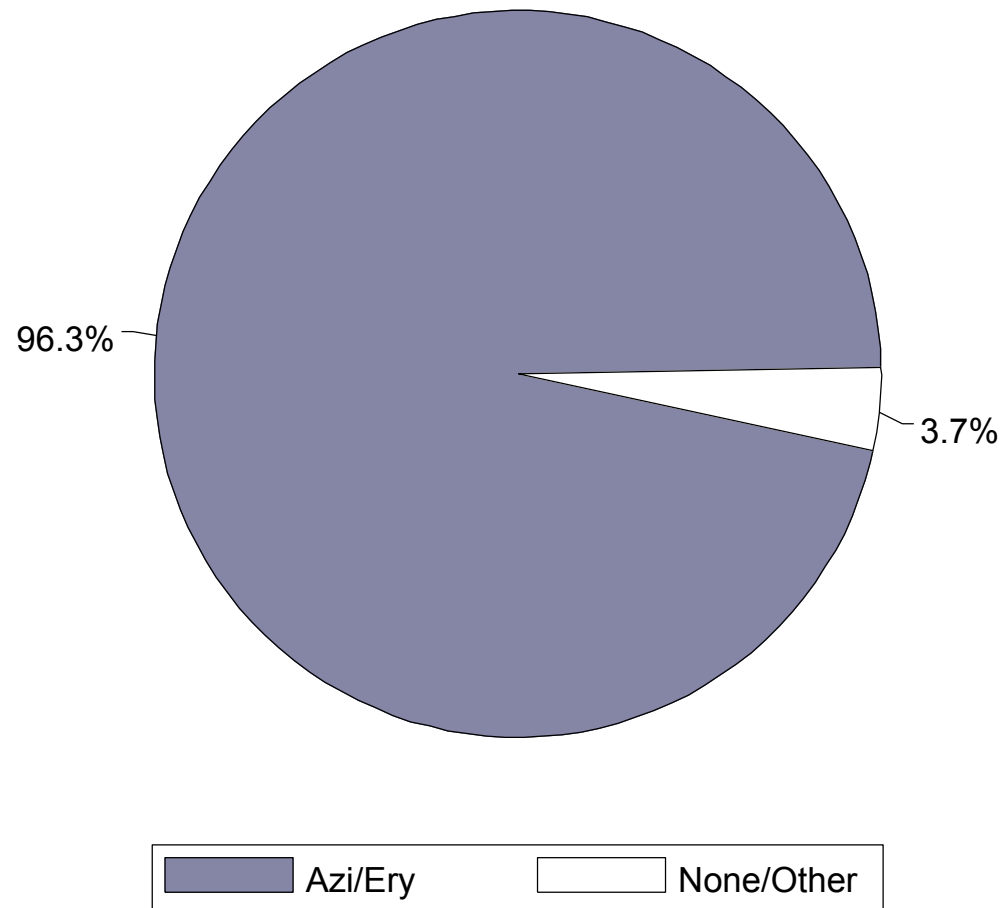
Pontiac, Michigan (N=190)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



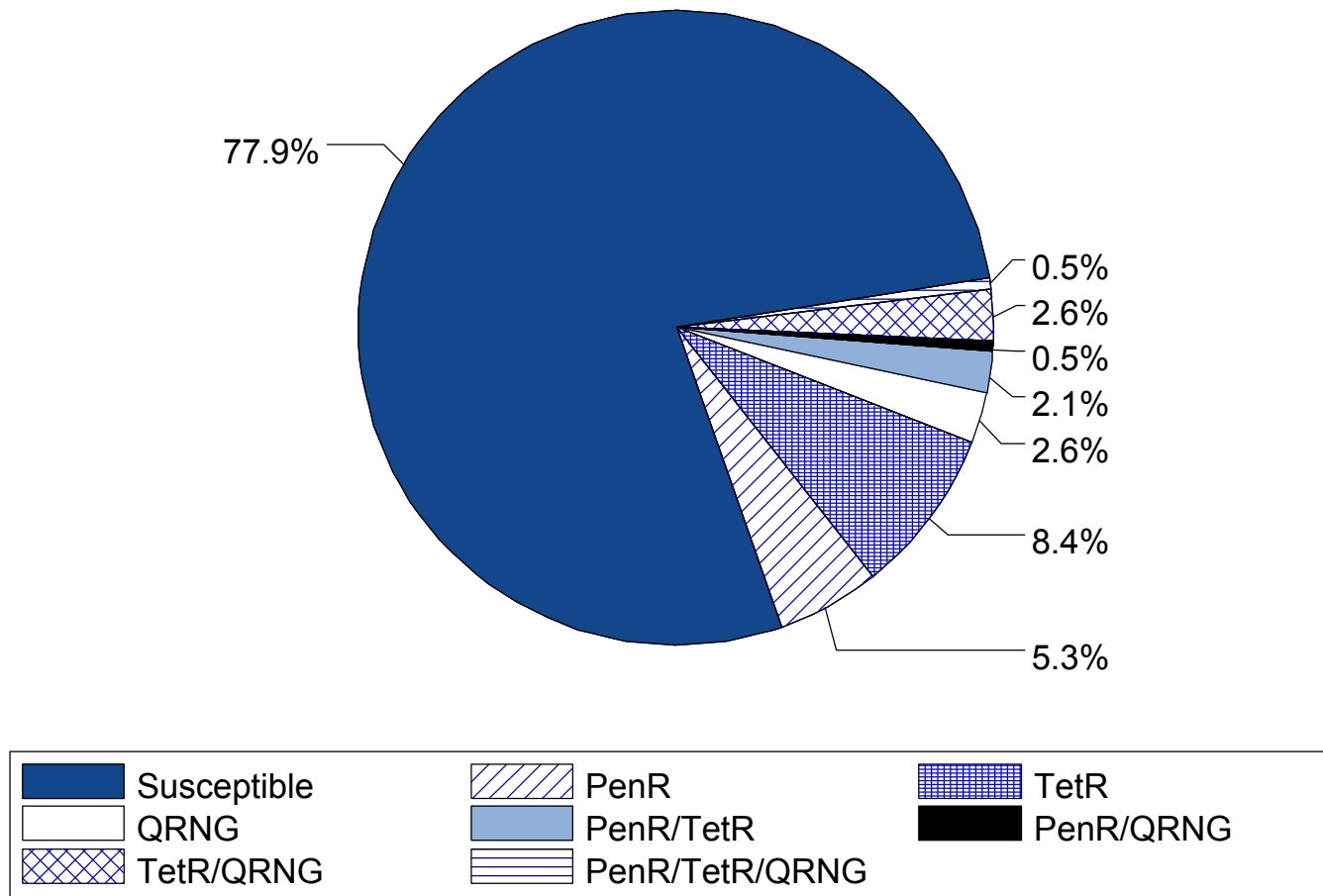
Pontiac, Michigan (N=190)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



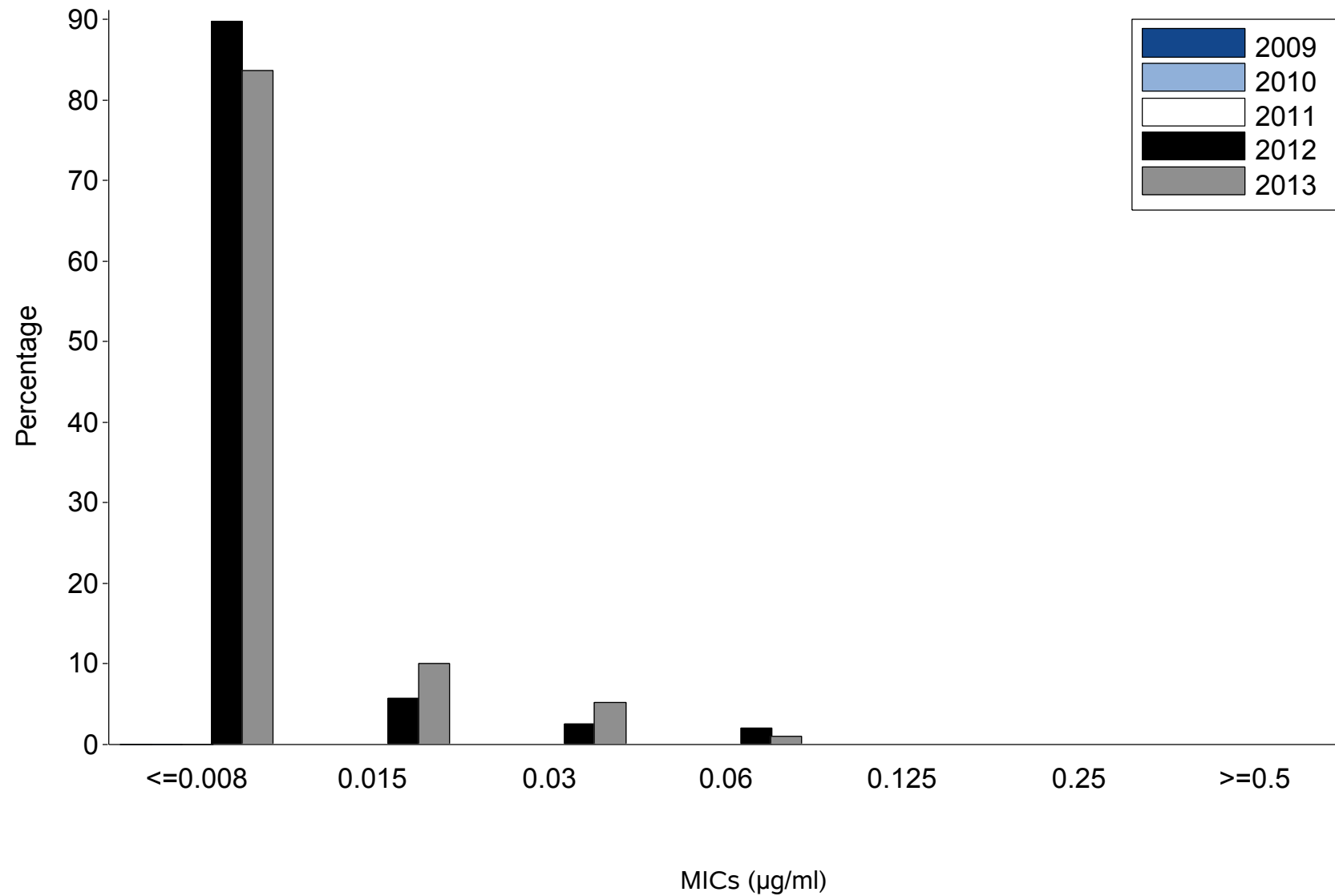
Pontiac, Michigan (N=190)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



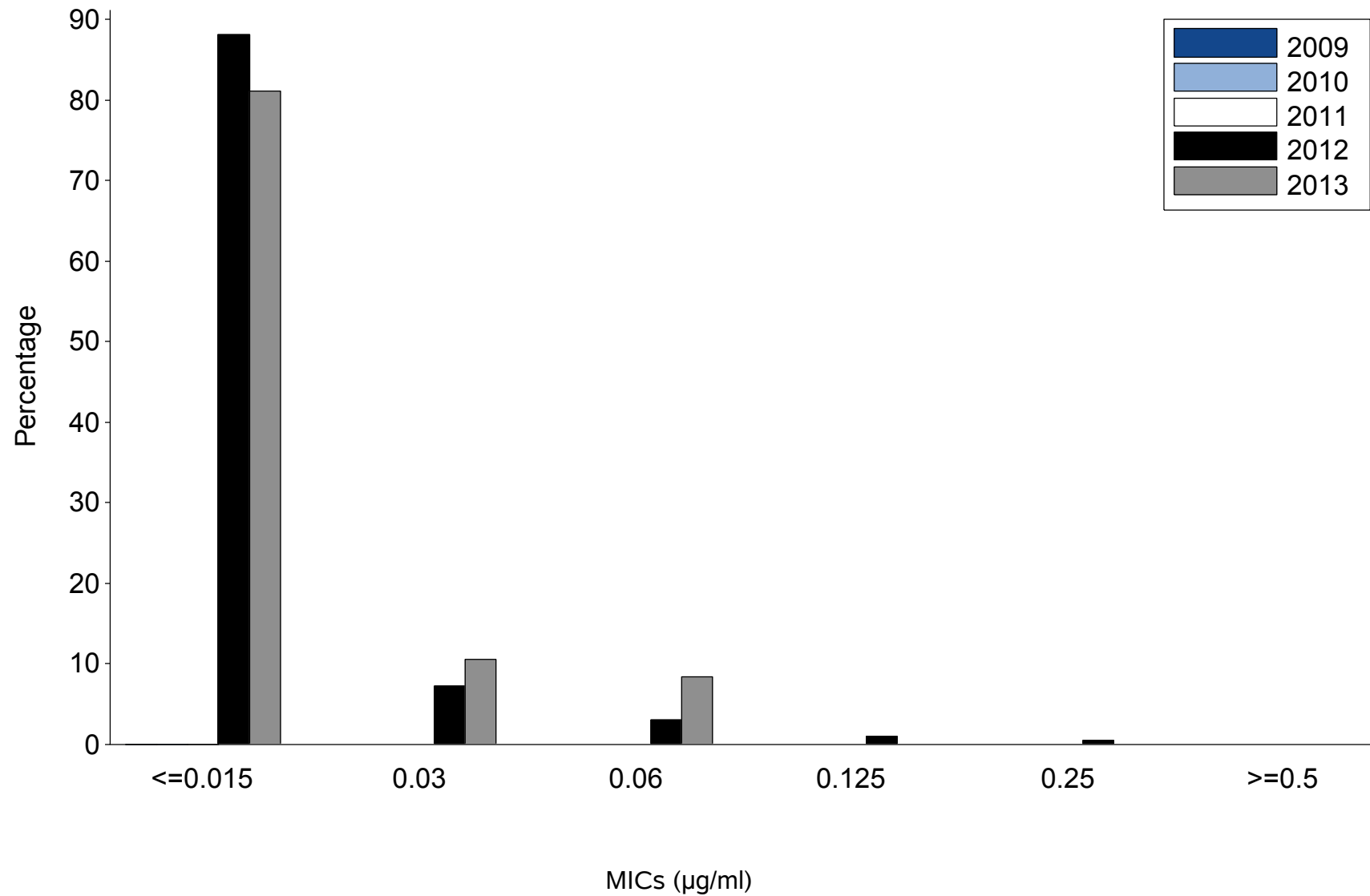
Pontiac, Michigan

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



Pontiac, Michigan

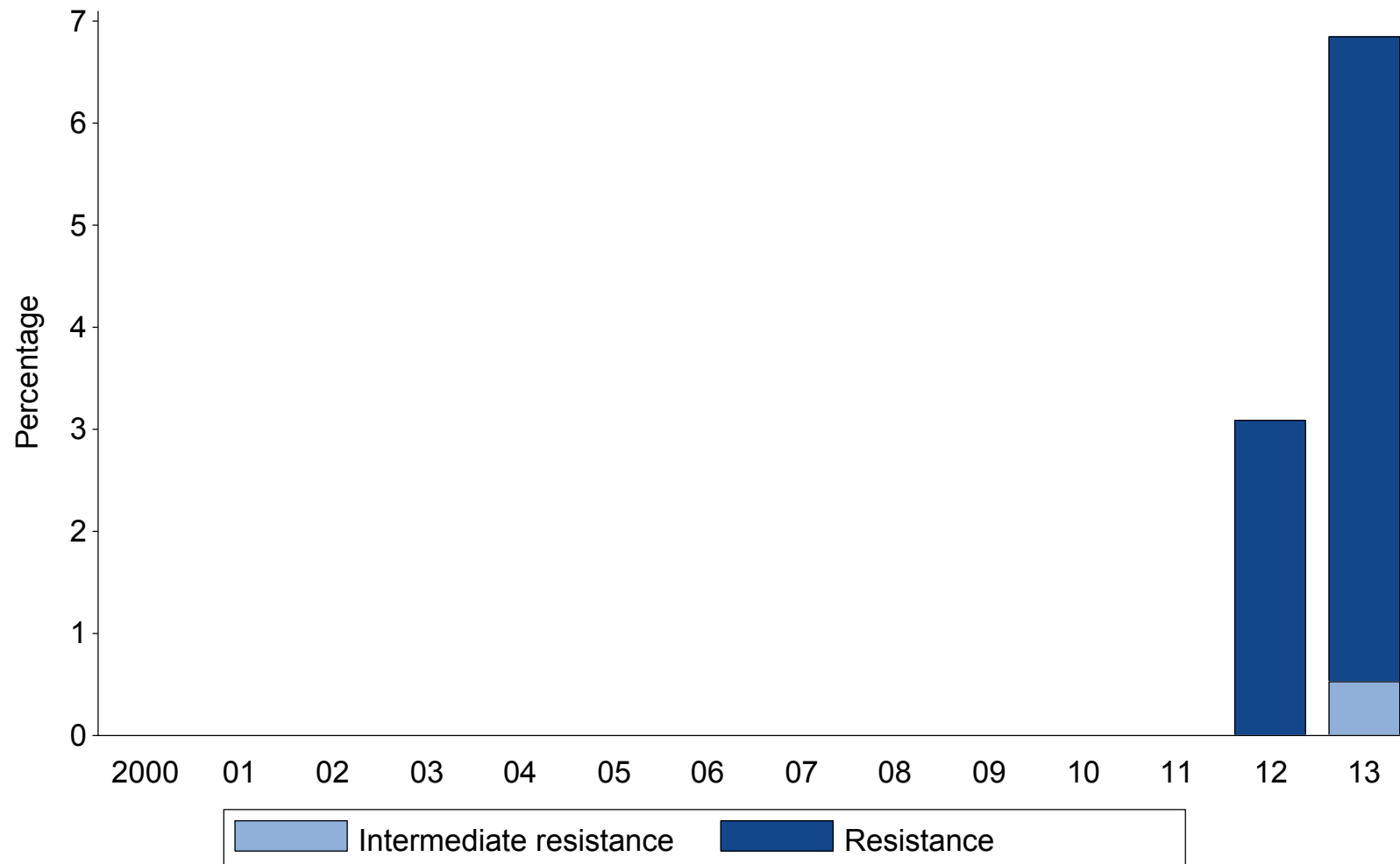
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2012-2013.

Pontiac, Michigan

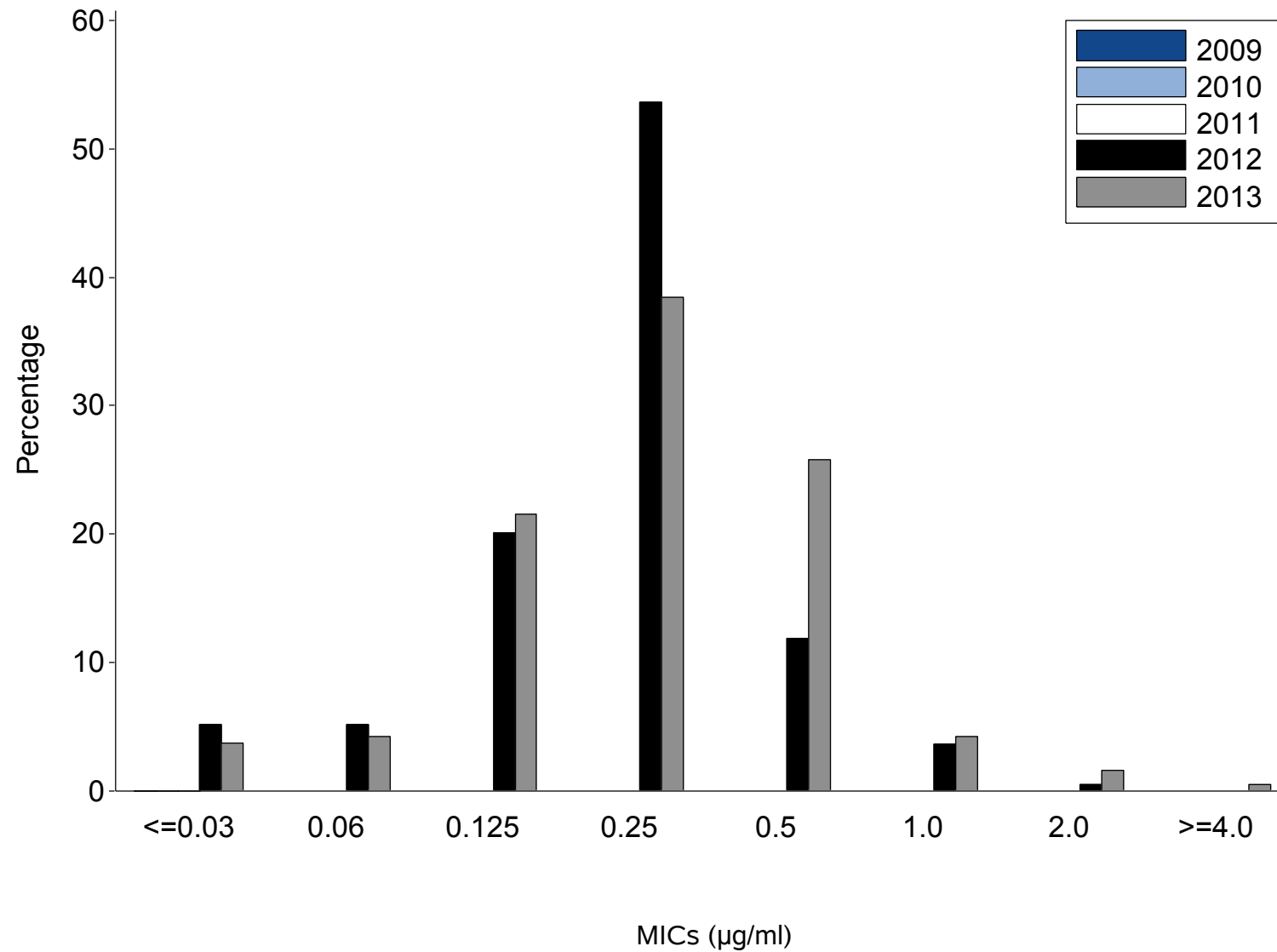
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2012-2013.

Pontiac, Michigan

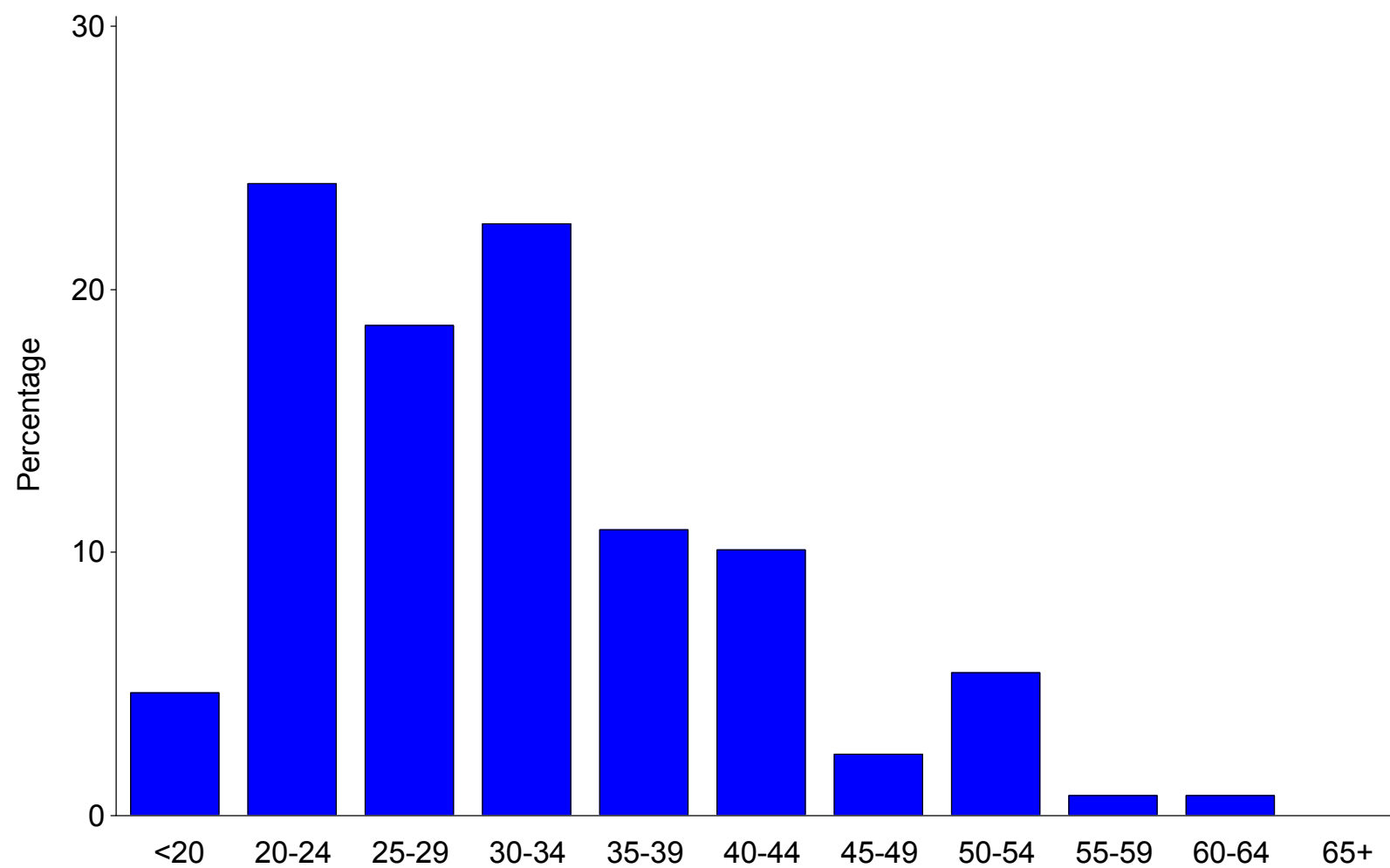
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2012-2013.

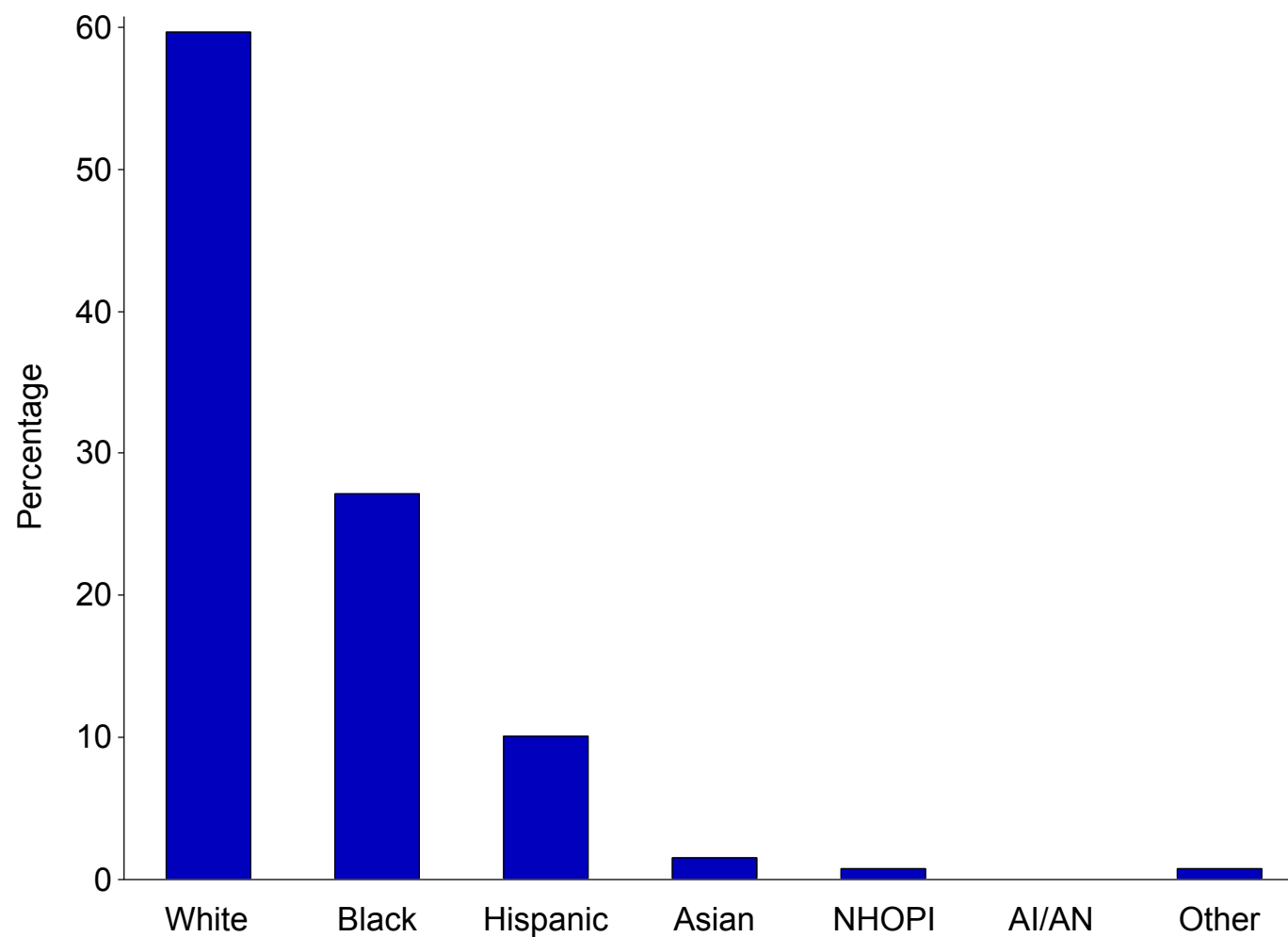
Portland, Oregon (N=129)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



Portland, Oregon (N=129)

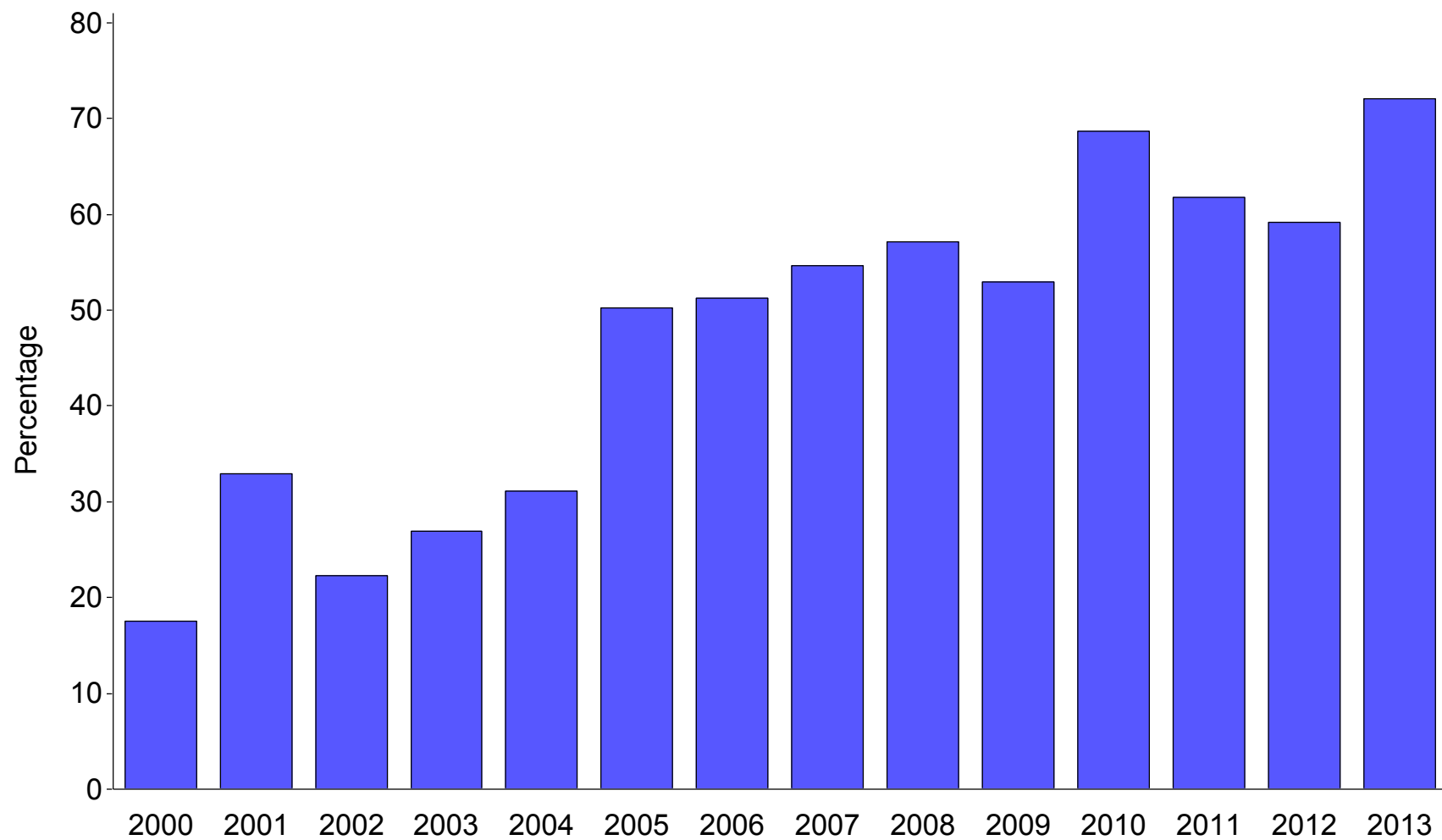
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

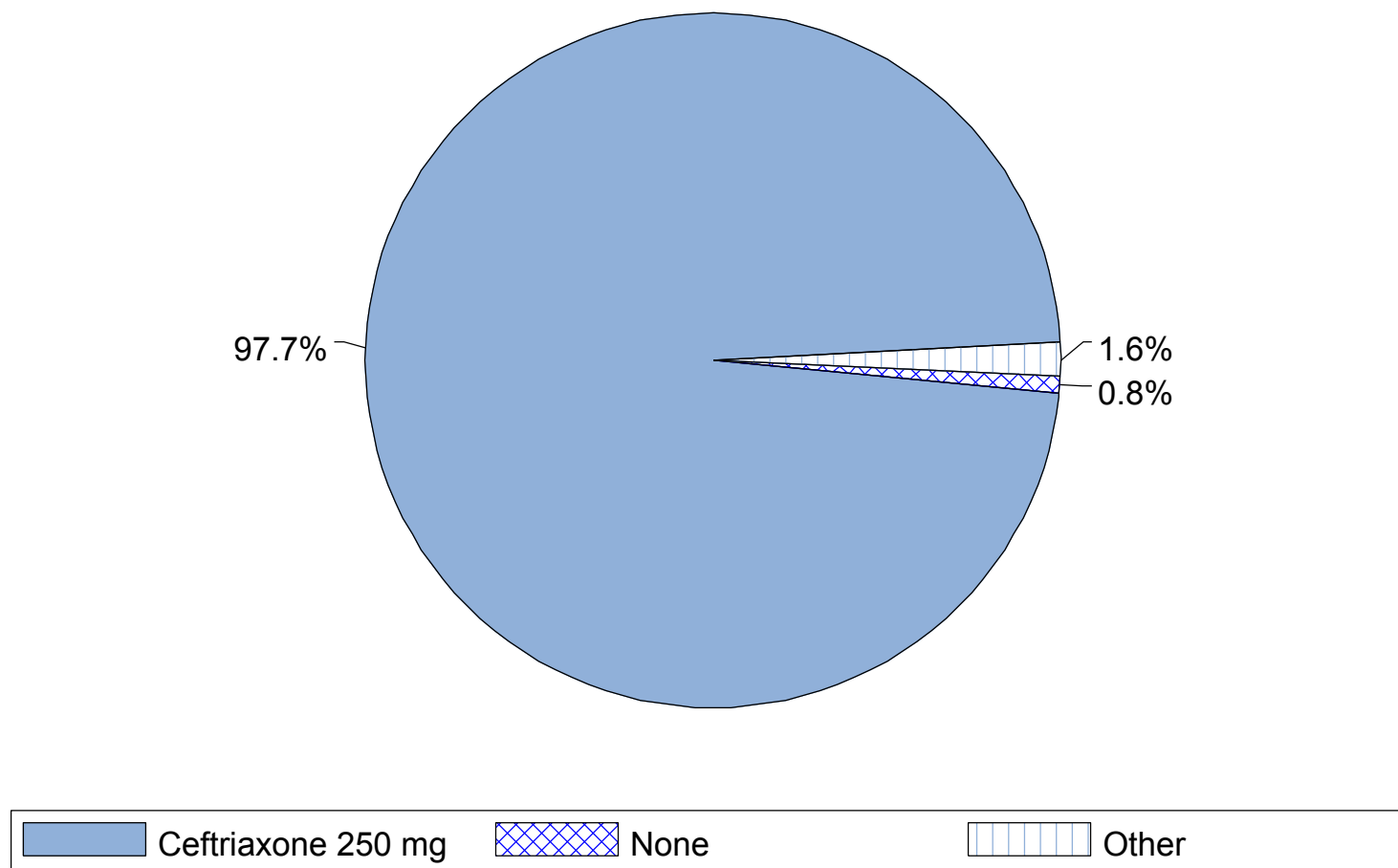
Portland, Oregon

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



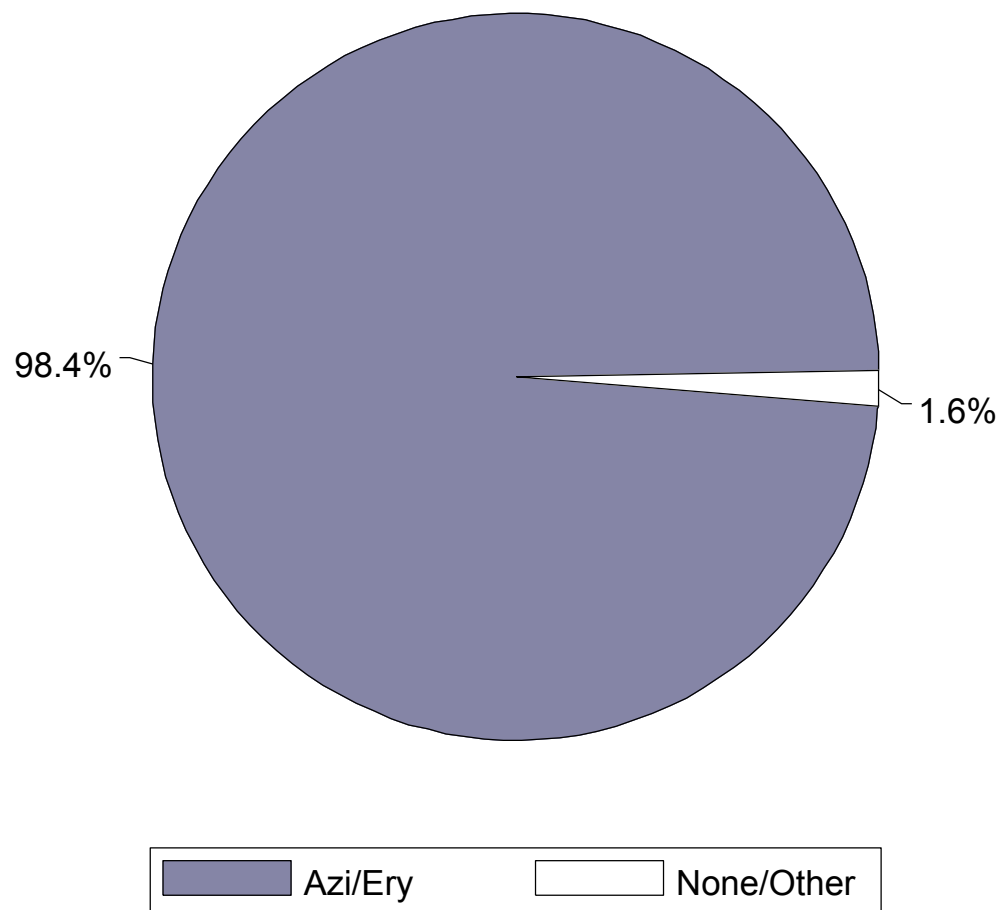
Portland, Oregon (N=129)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



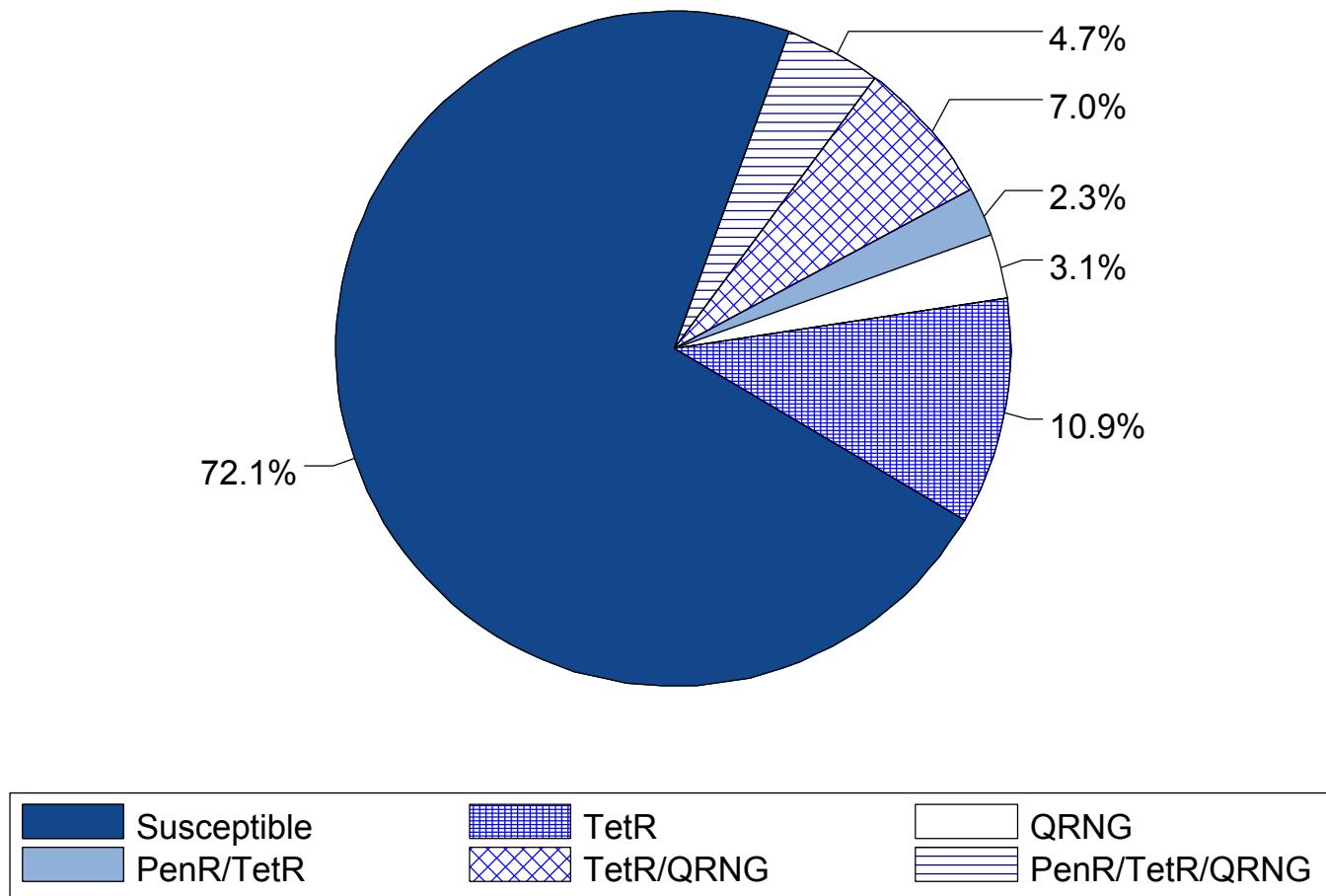
Portland, Oregon (N=129)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



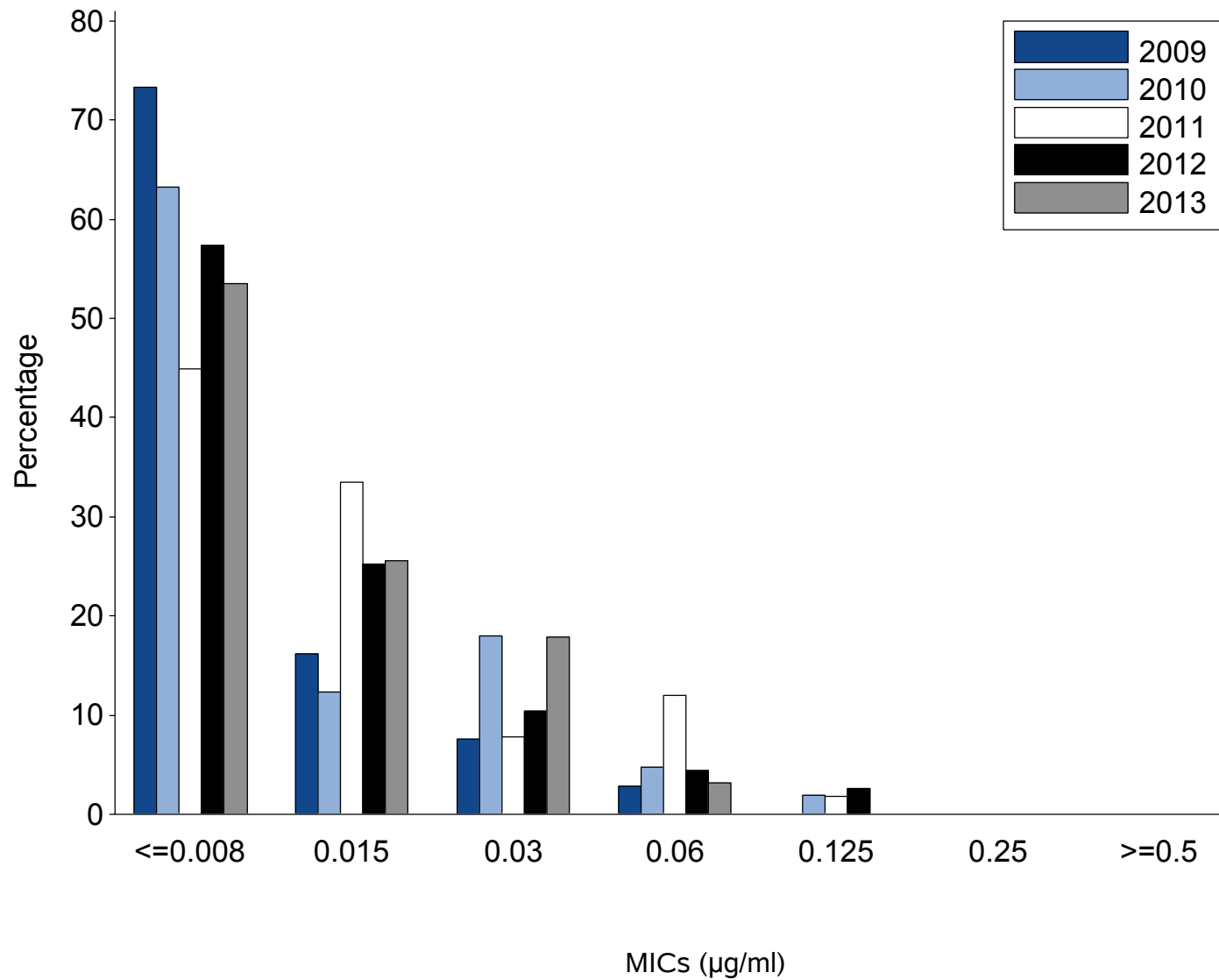
Portland, Oregon (N=129)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



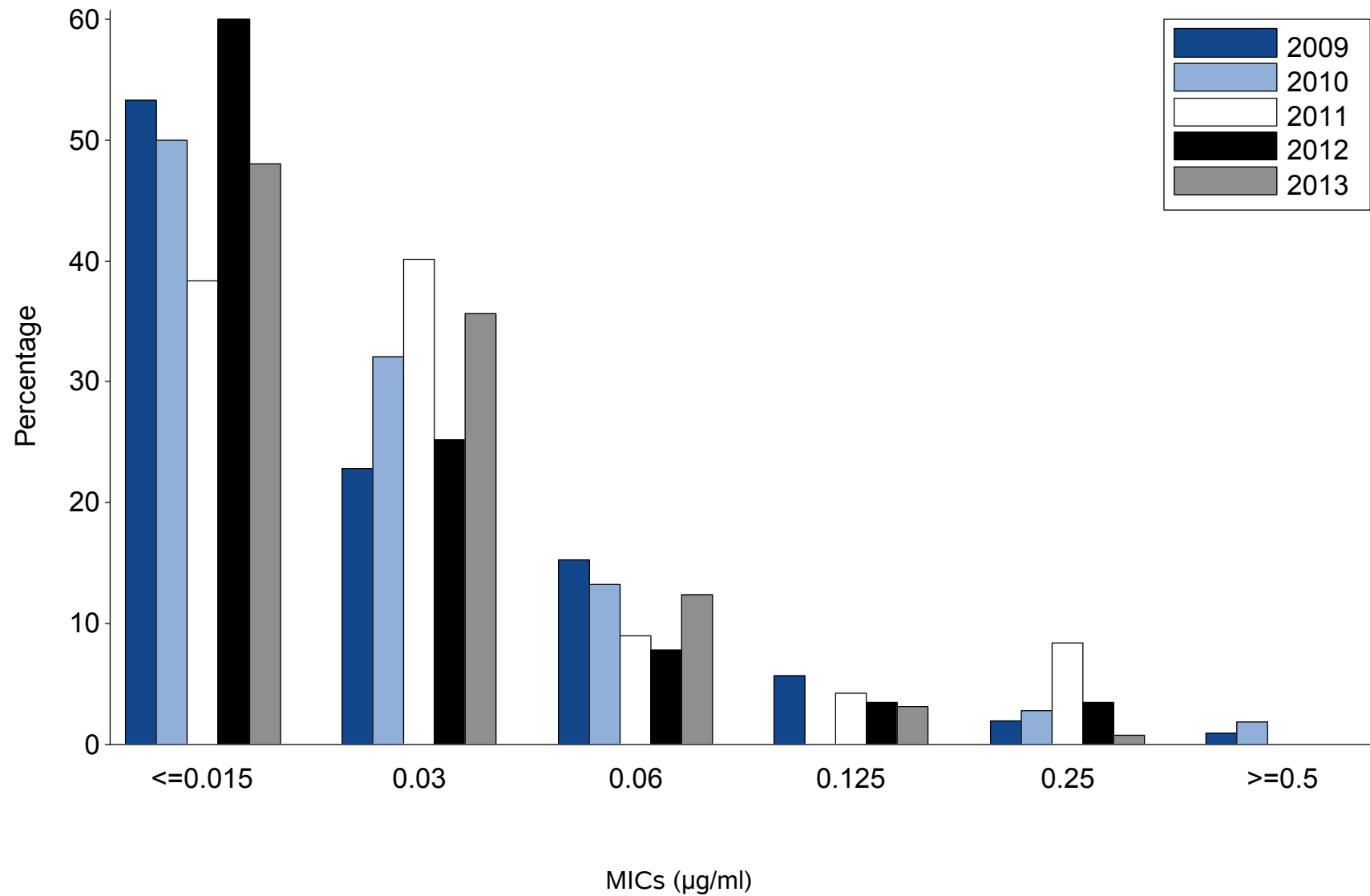
Portland, Oregon

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



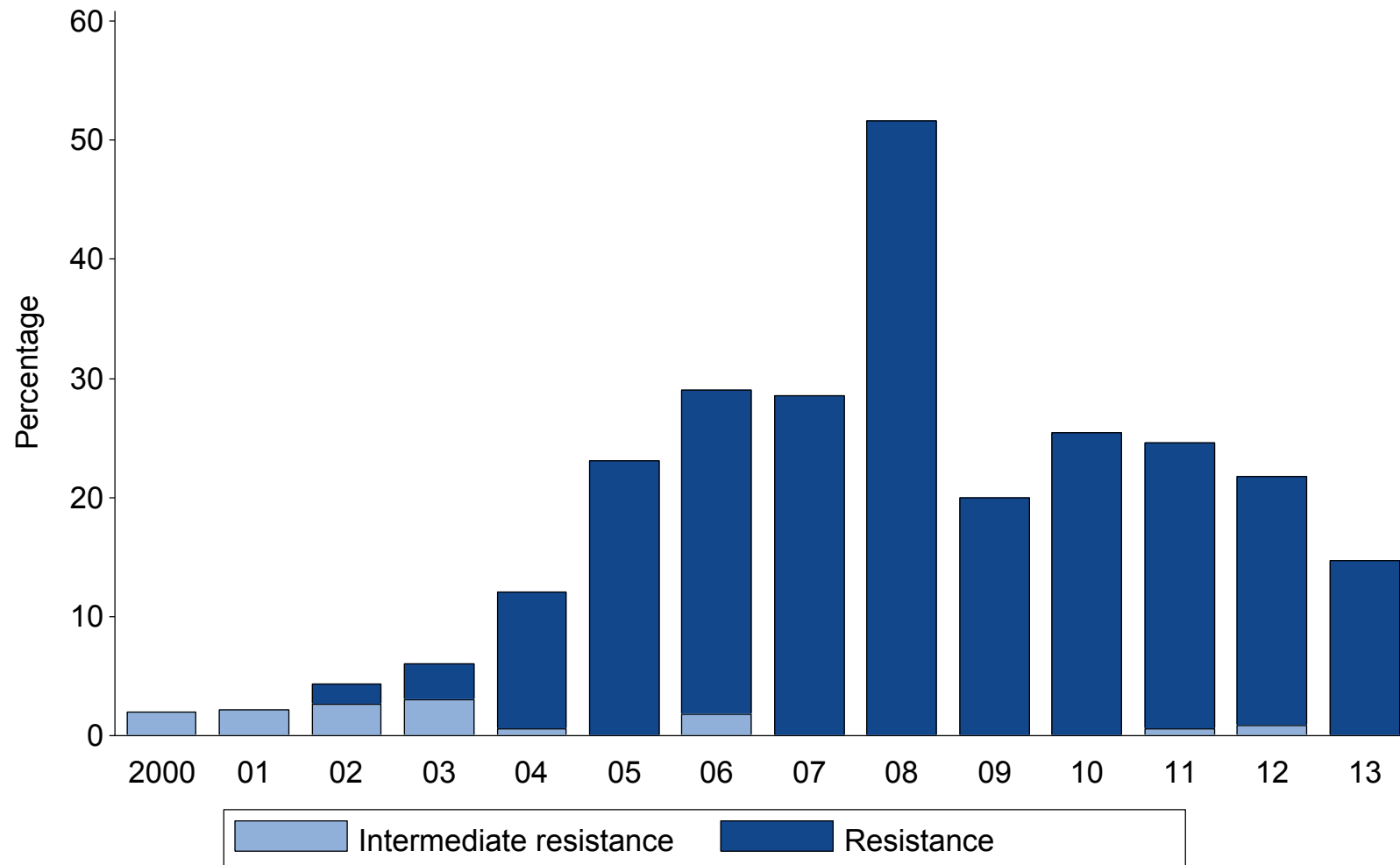
Portland, Oregon

Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



Portland, Oregon

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



Portland, Oregon

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013

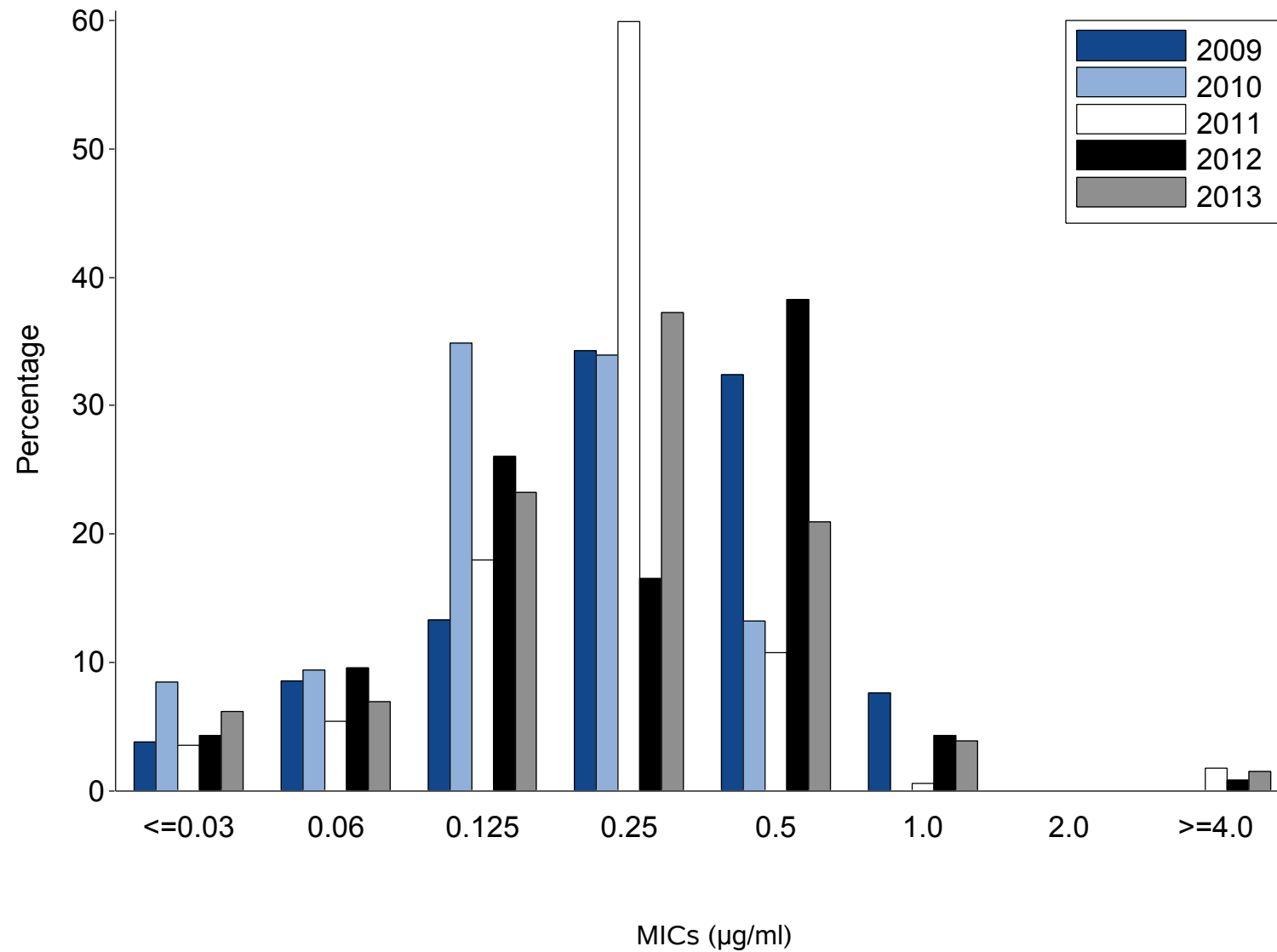
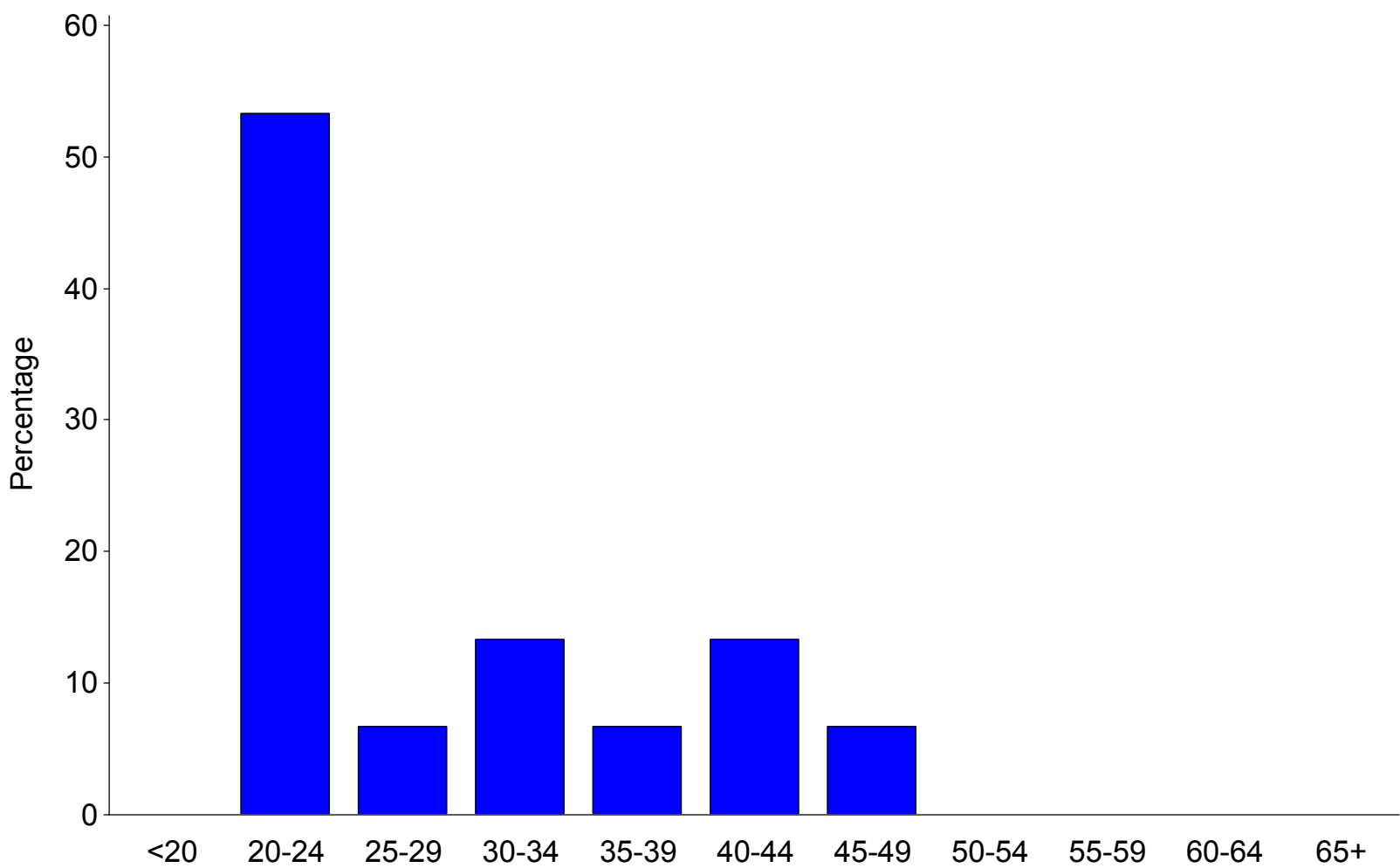
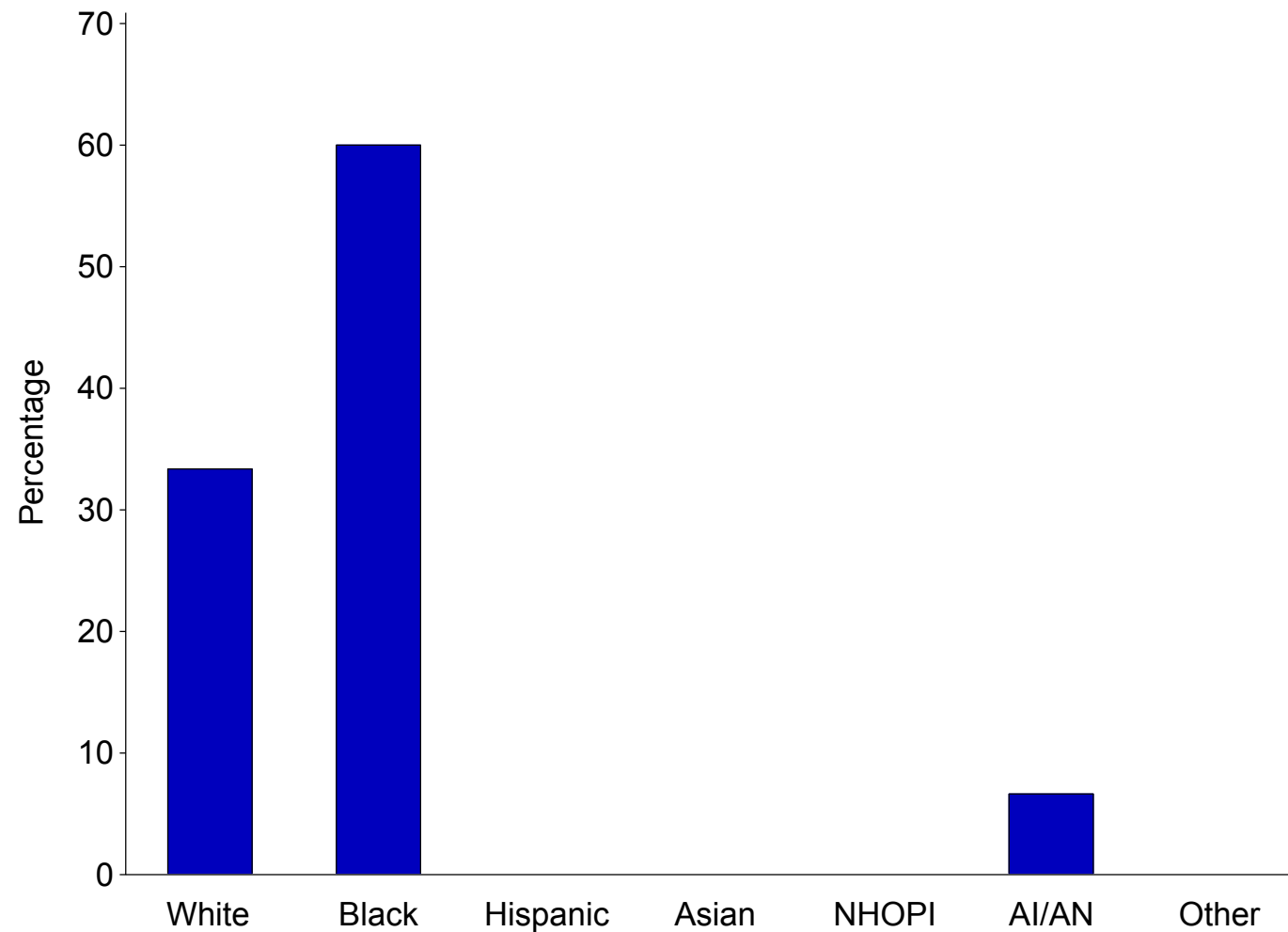


Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



Richmond, Virginia (N=15)

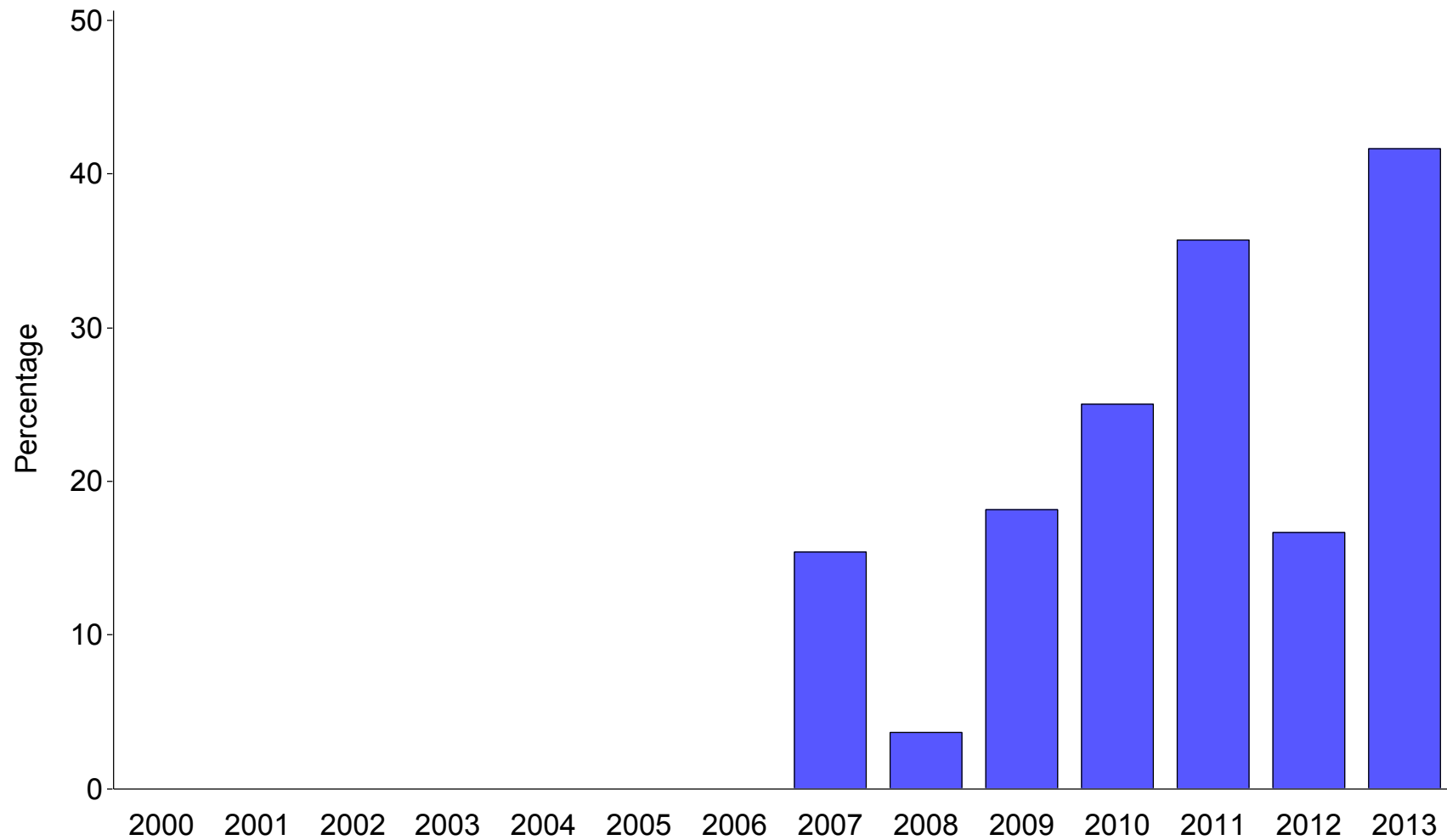
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

Richmond, Virginia

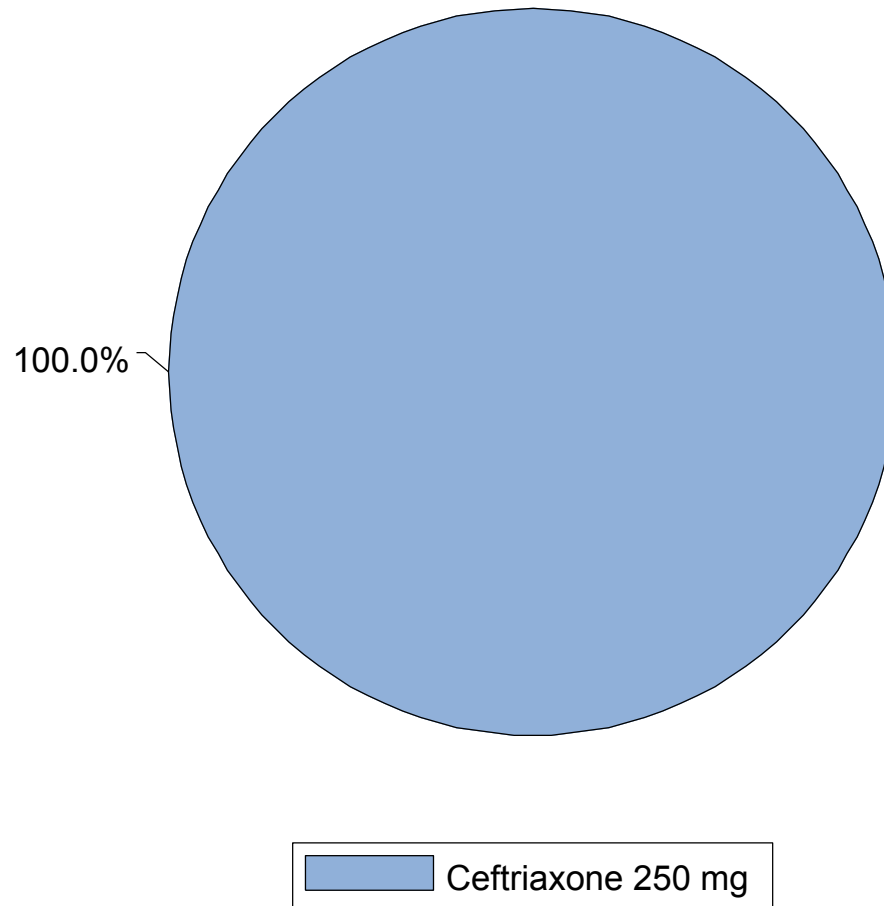
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2007-2013.

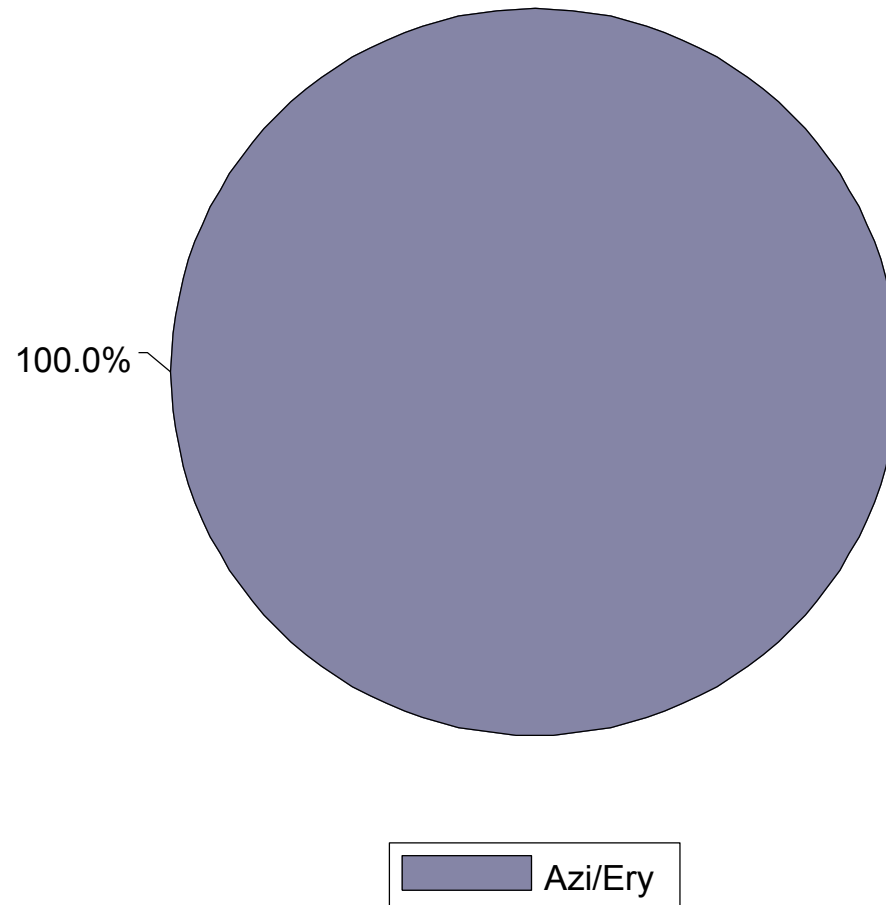
Richmond, Virginia (N=15)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



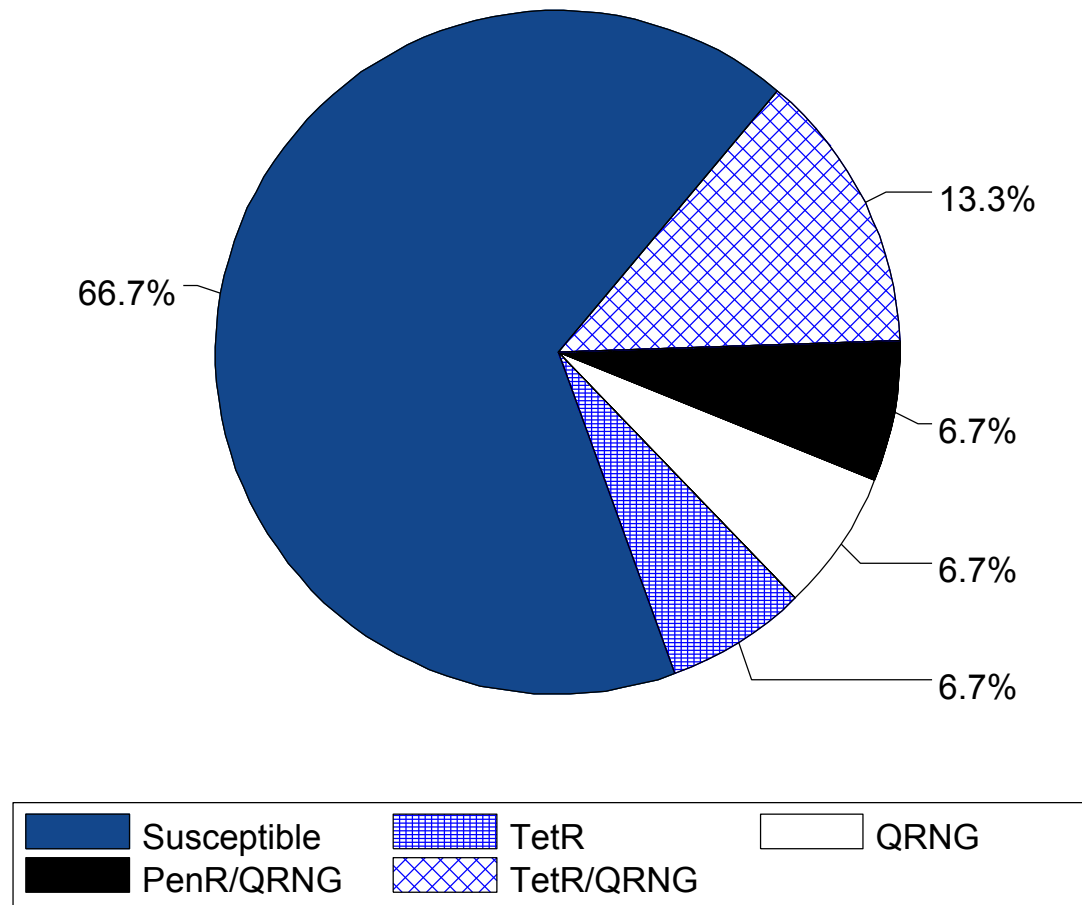
Richmond, Virginia (N=15)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



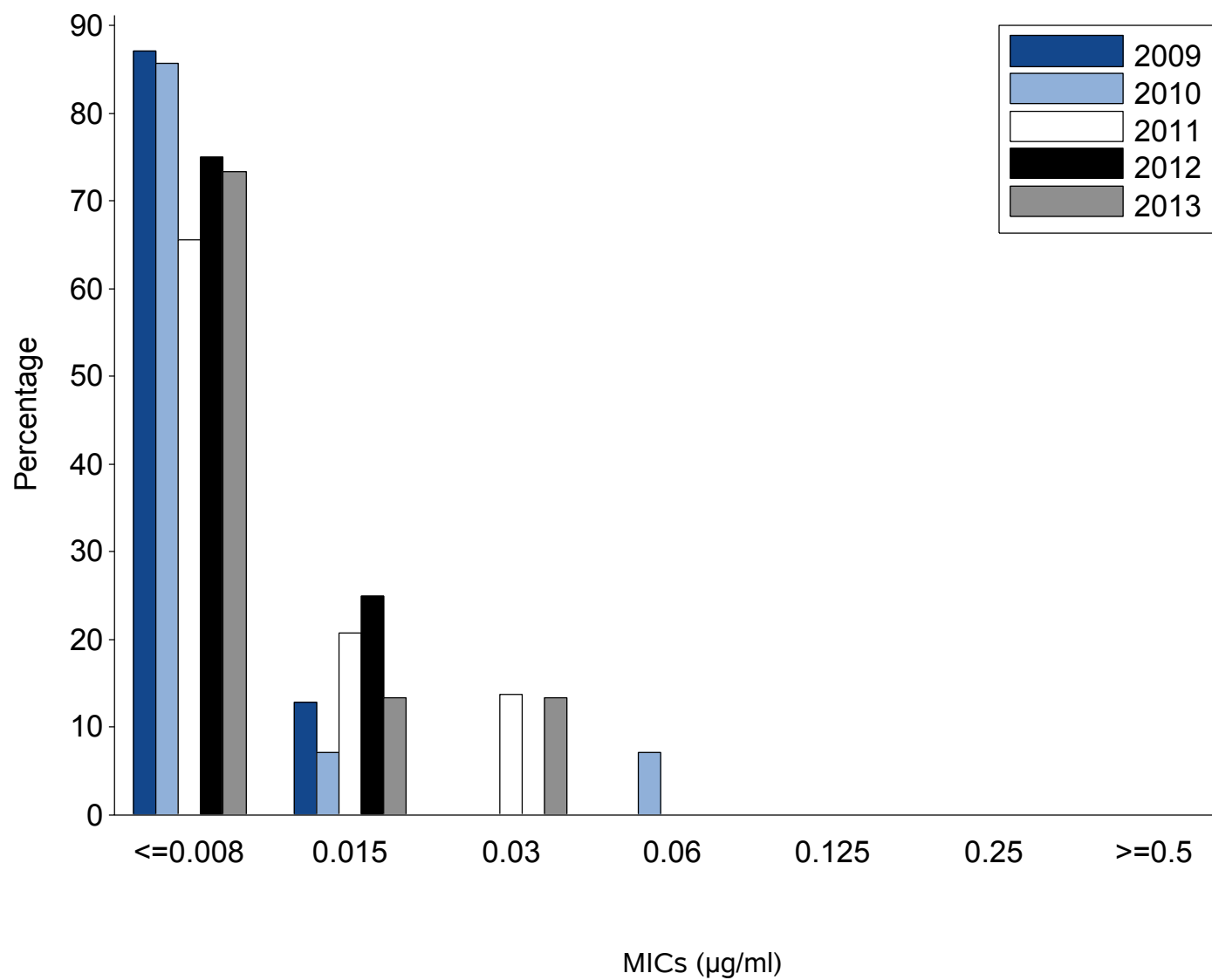
Richmond, Virginia (N=15)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



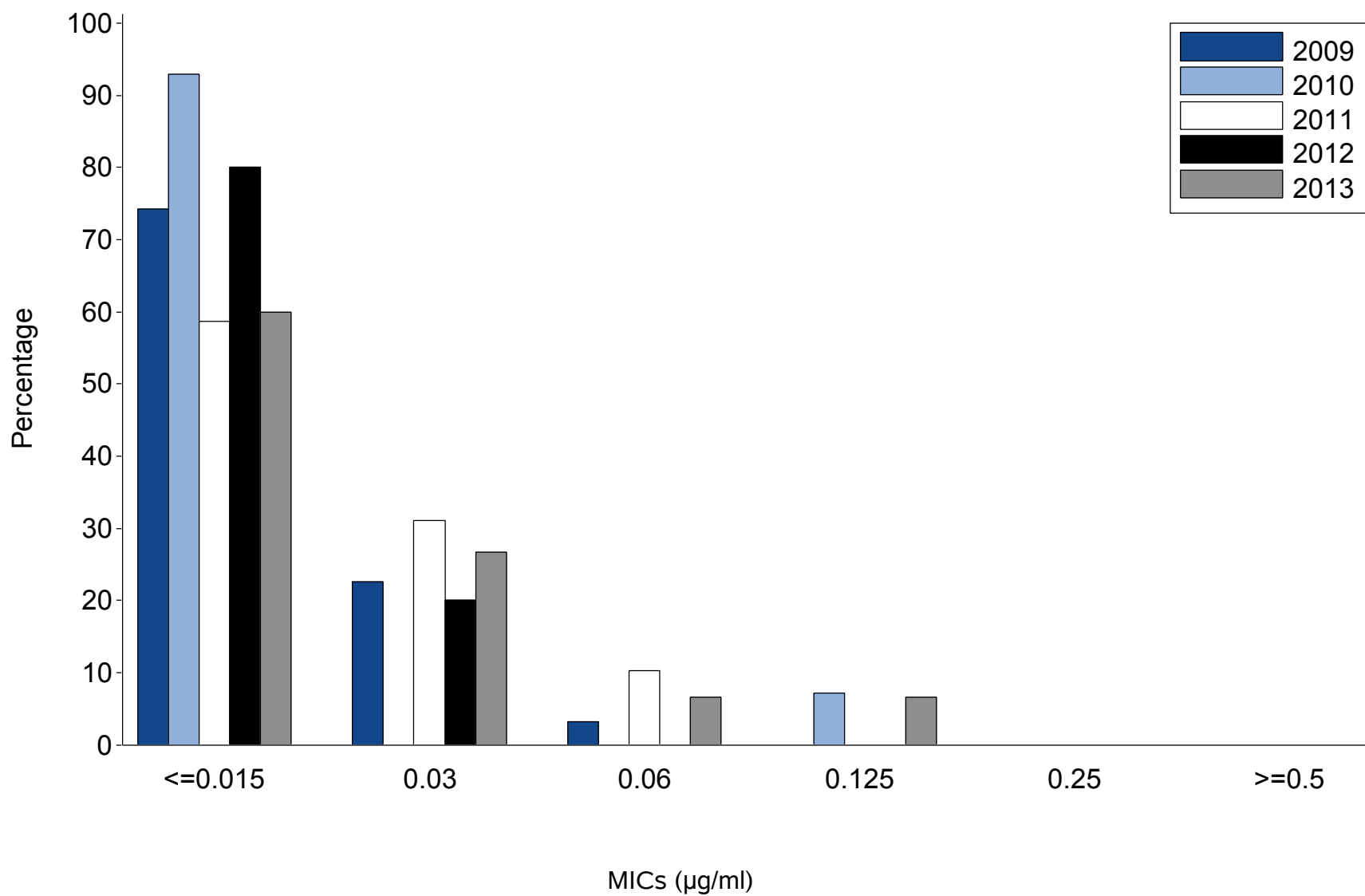
Richmond, Virginia

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



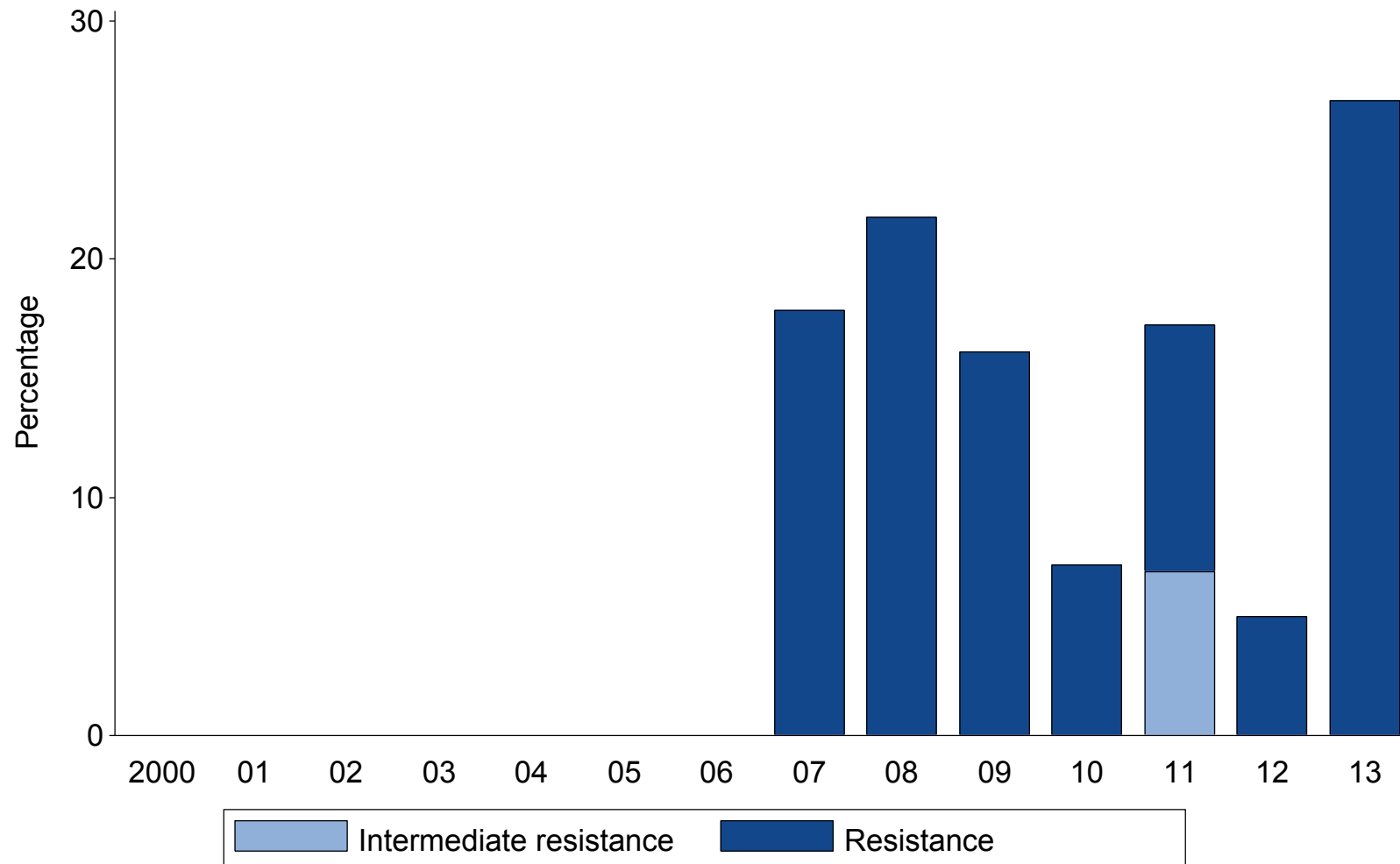
Richmond, Virginia

Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



Richmond, Virginia

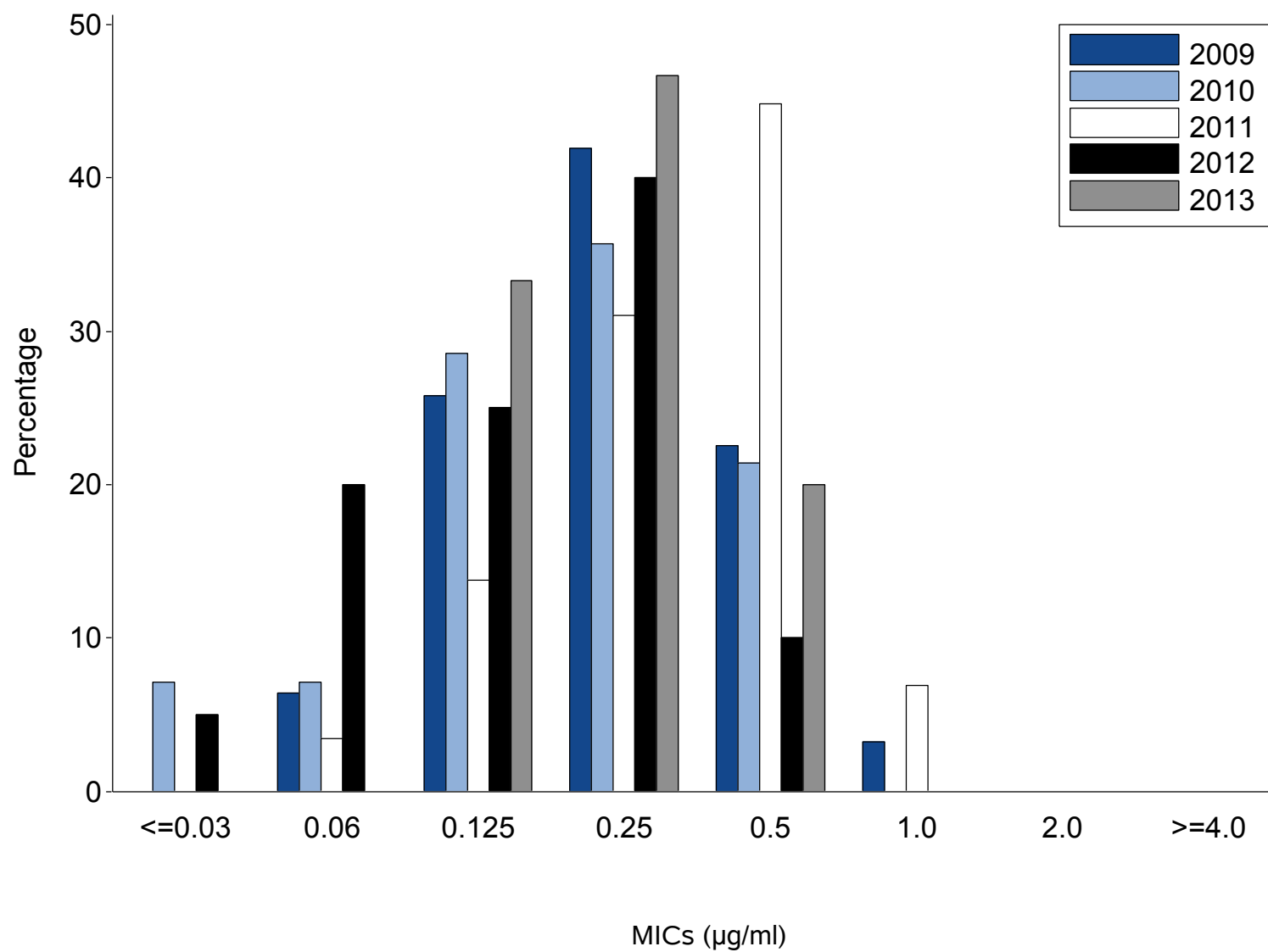
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2007-2013.

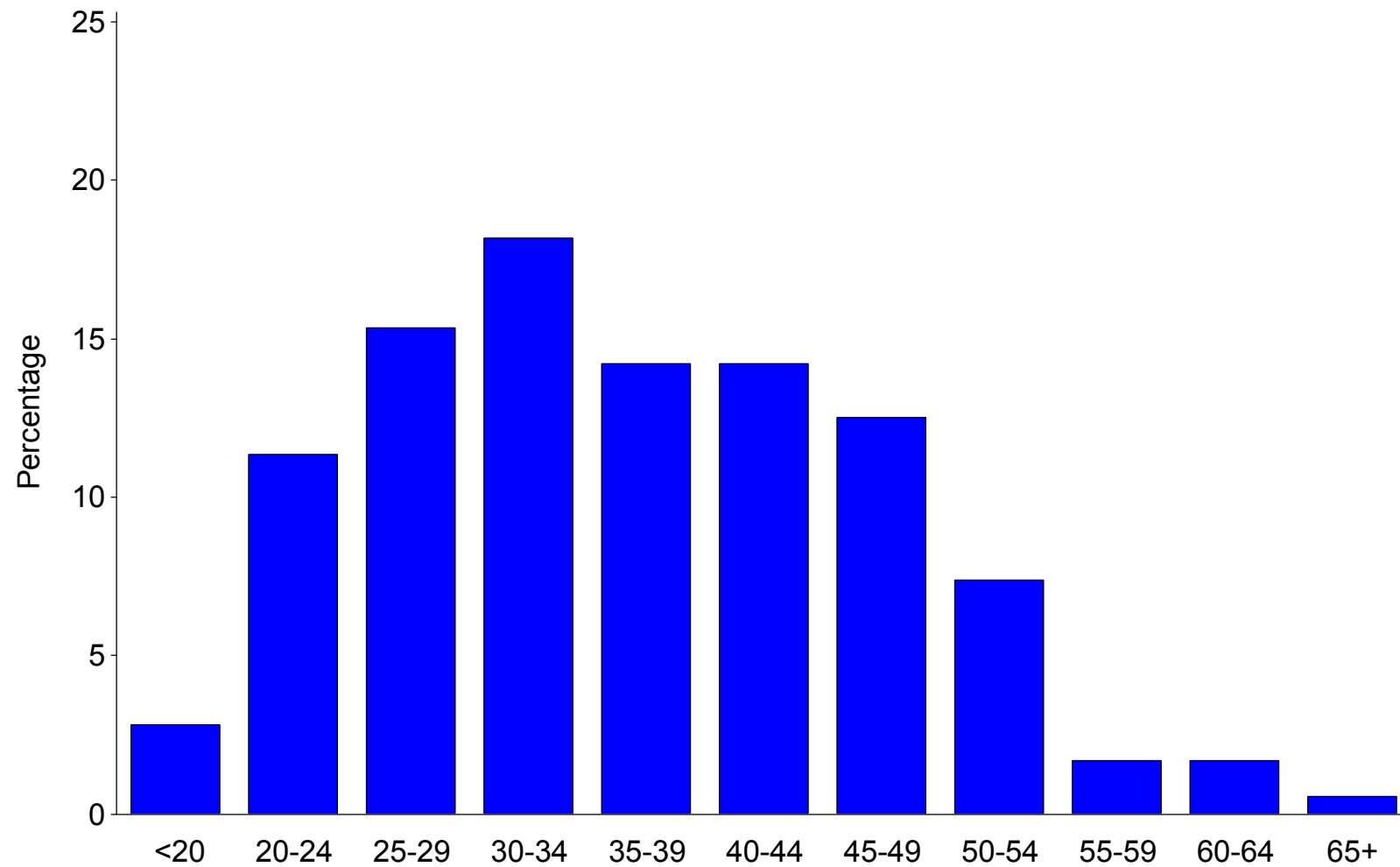
Richmond, Virginia

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



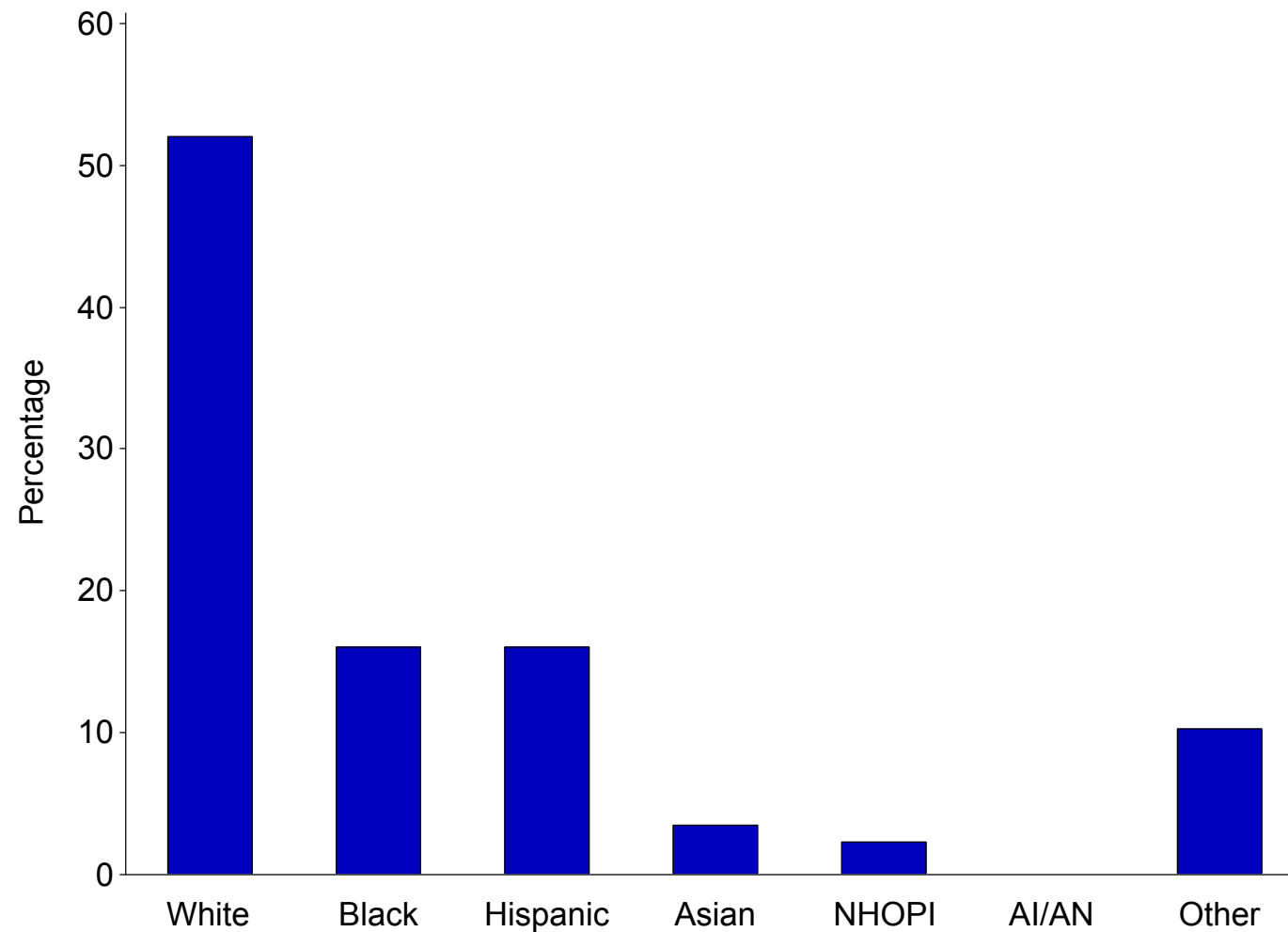
San Diego, California (N=176)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



San Diego, California (N=176)

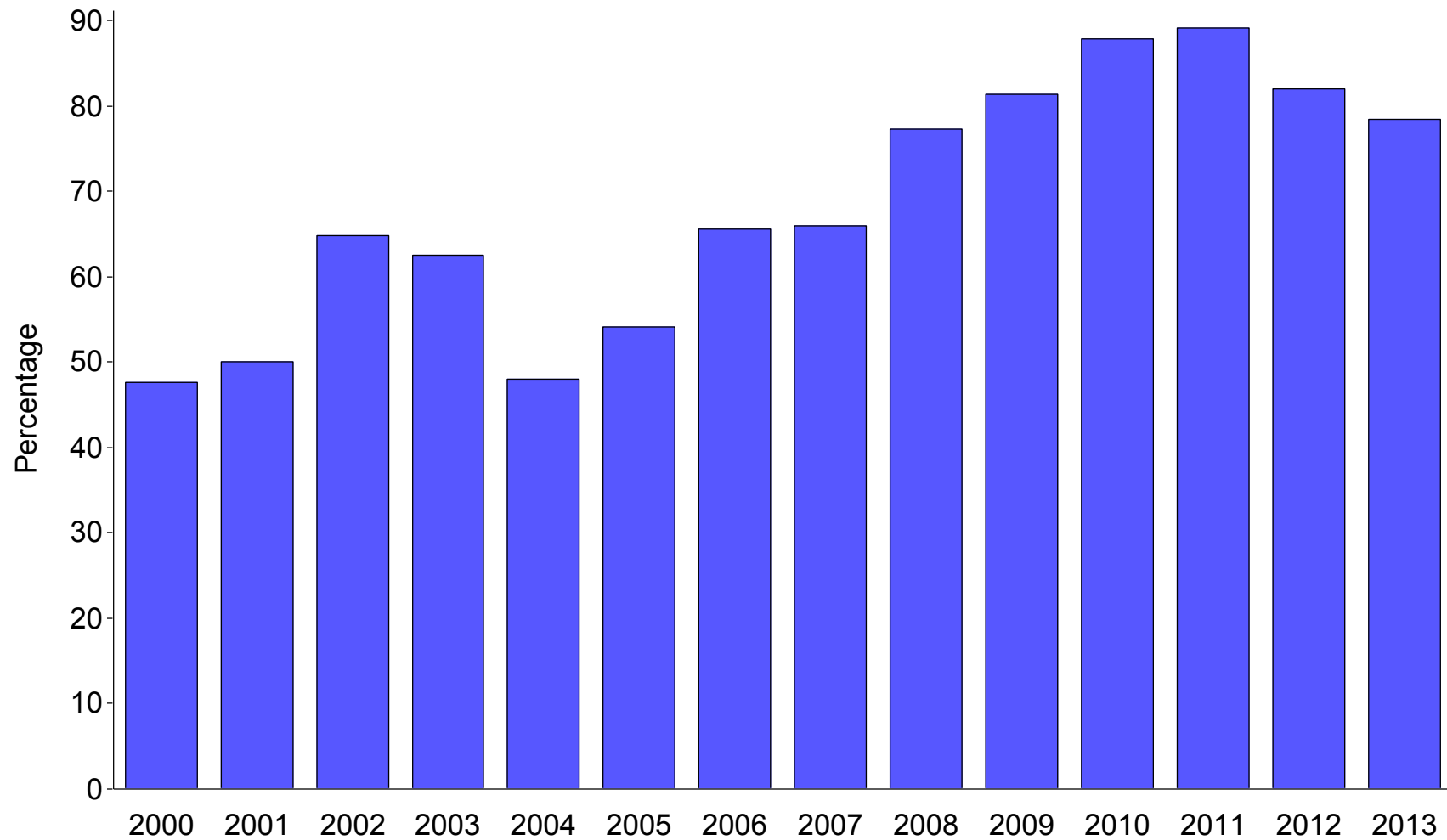
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

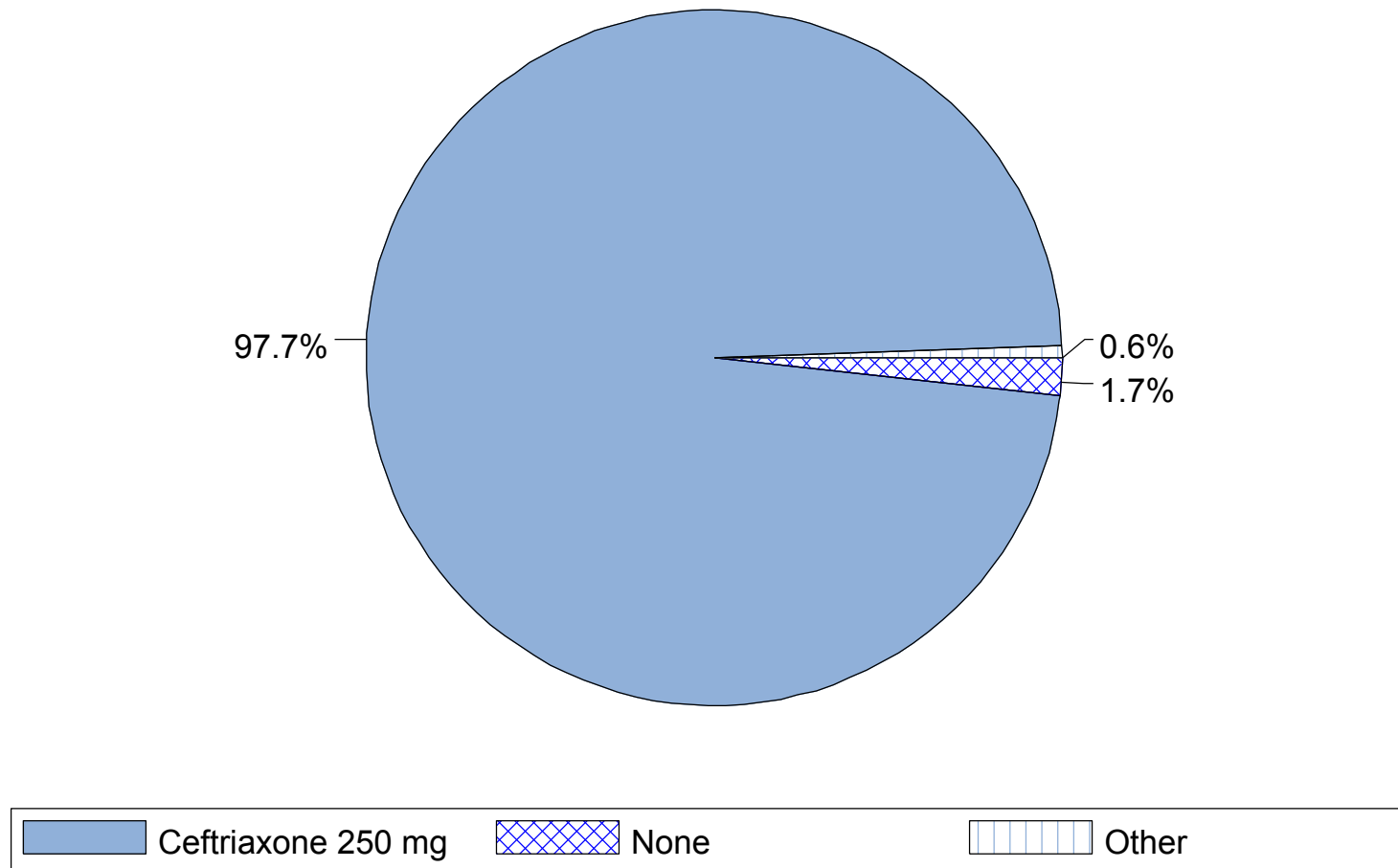
San Diego, California

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



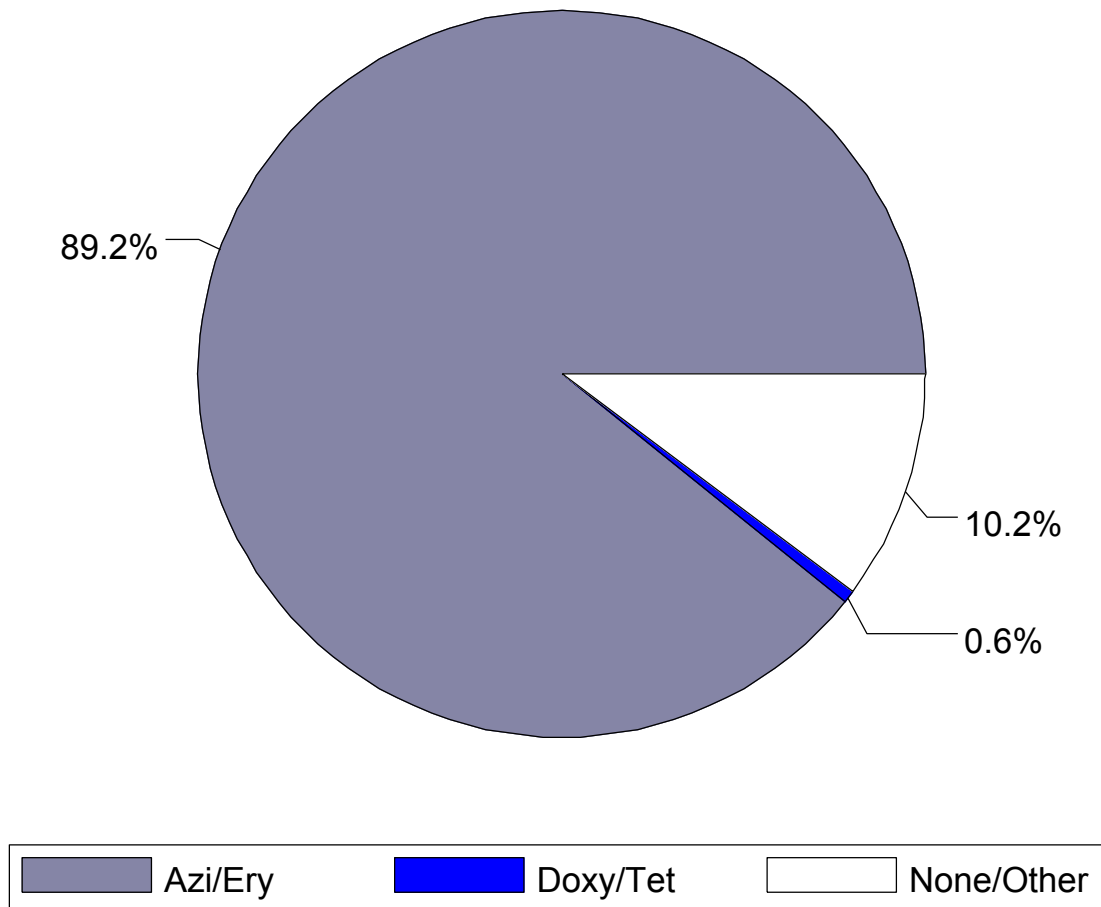
San Diego, California (N=176)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



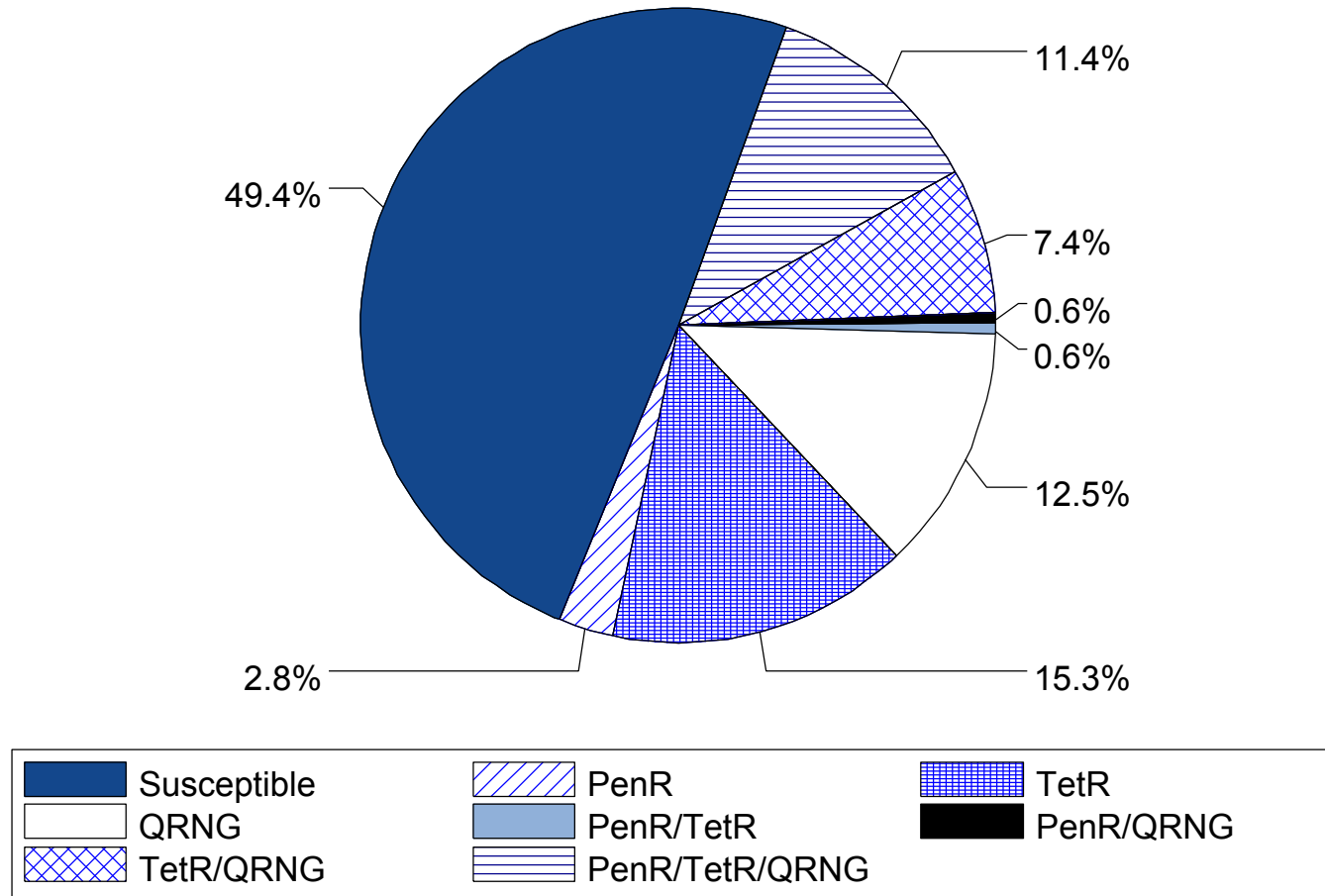
San Diego, California (N=176)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



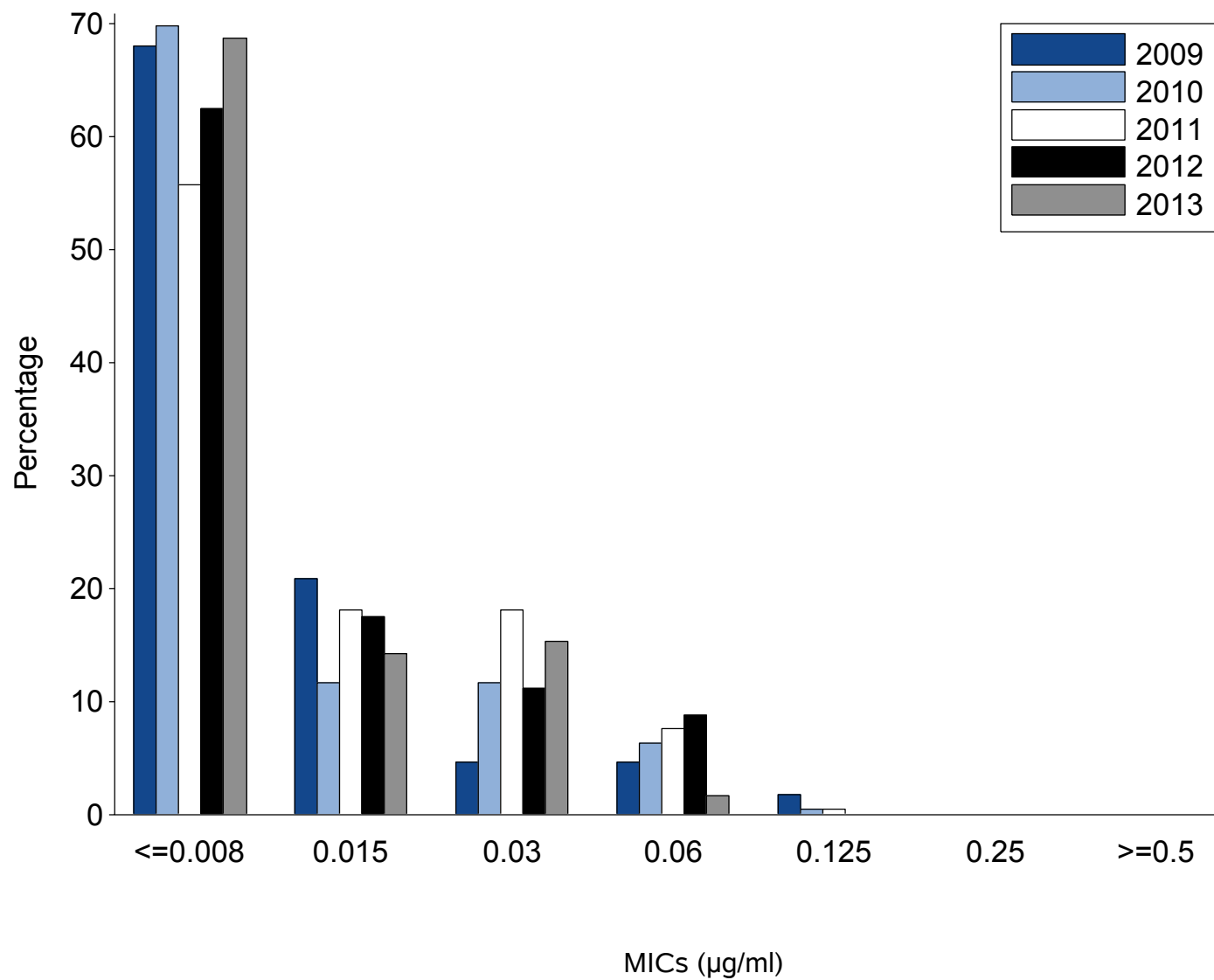
San Diego, California (N=176)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



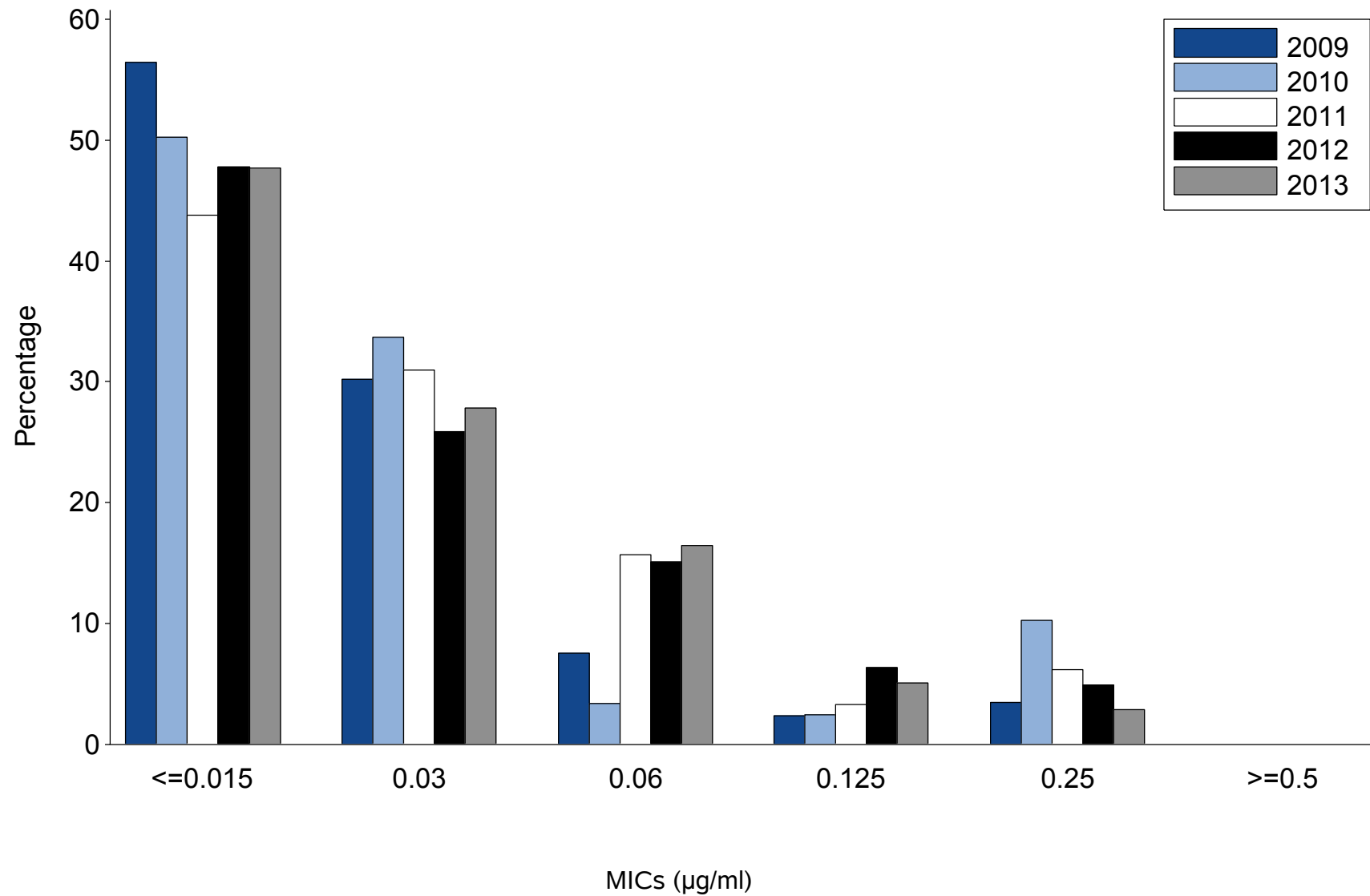
San Diego, California

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



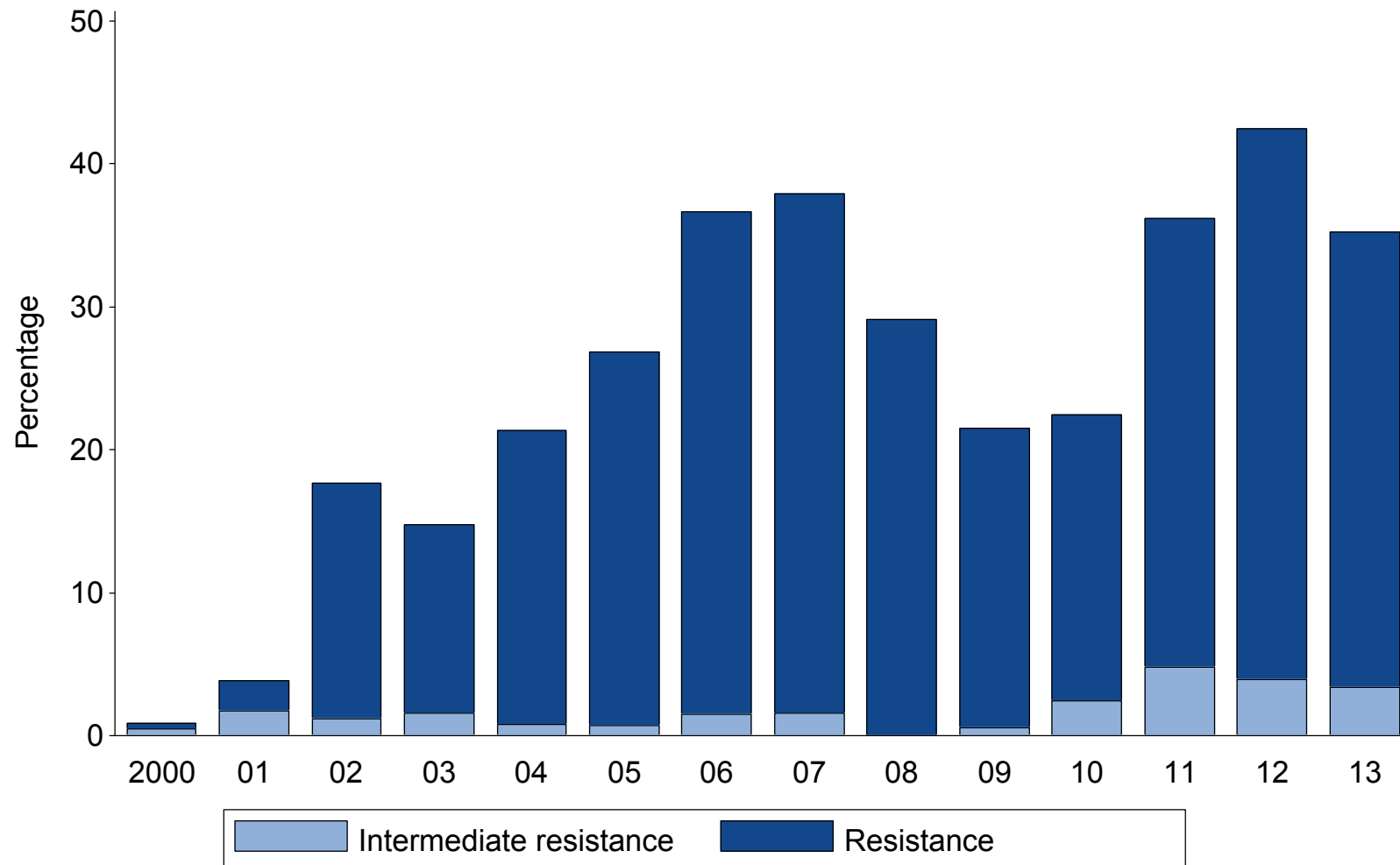
San Diego, California

Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



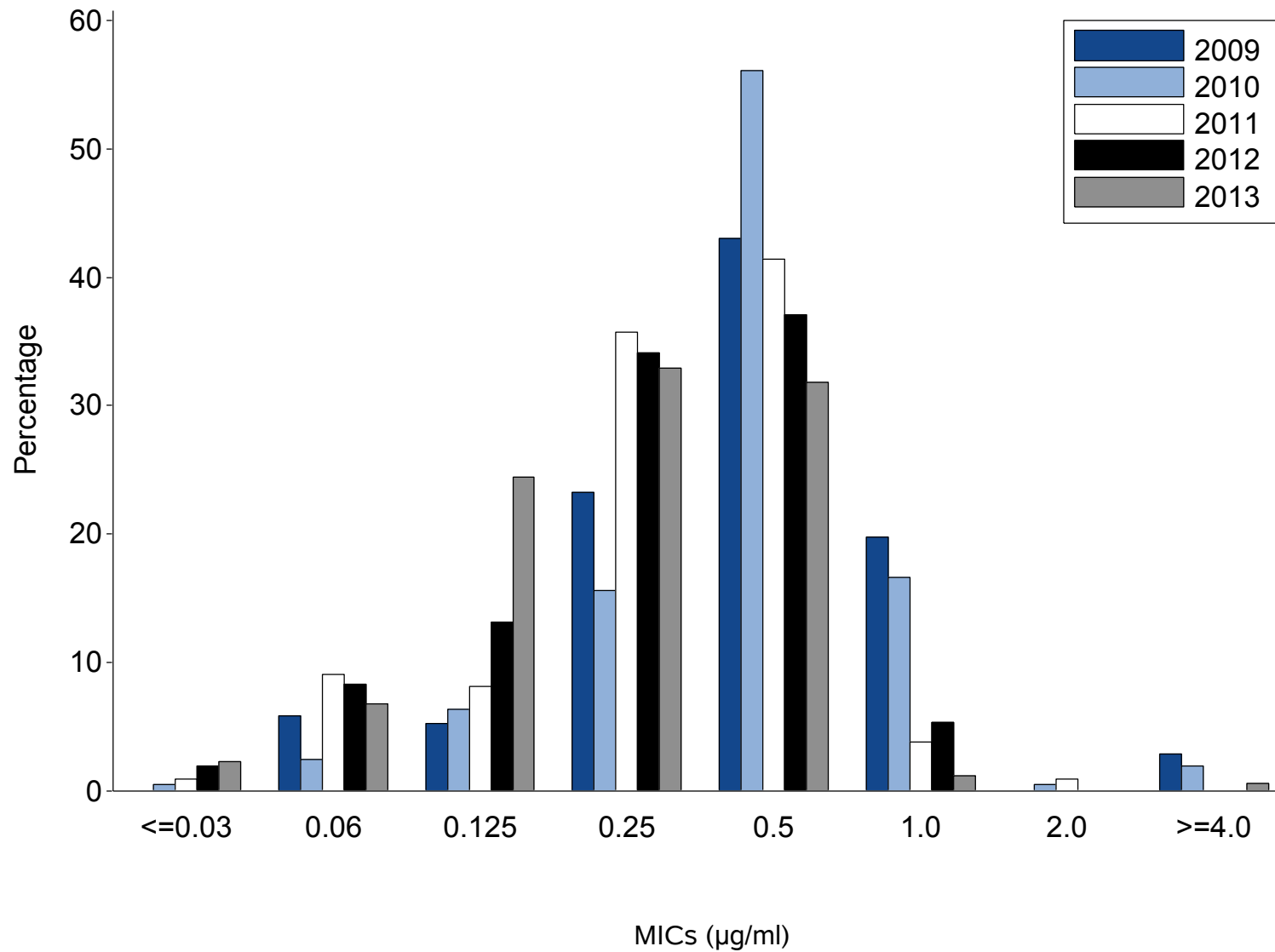
San Diego, California

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



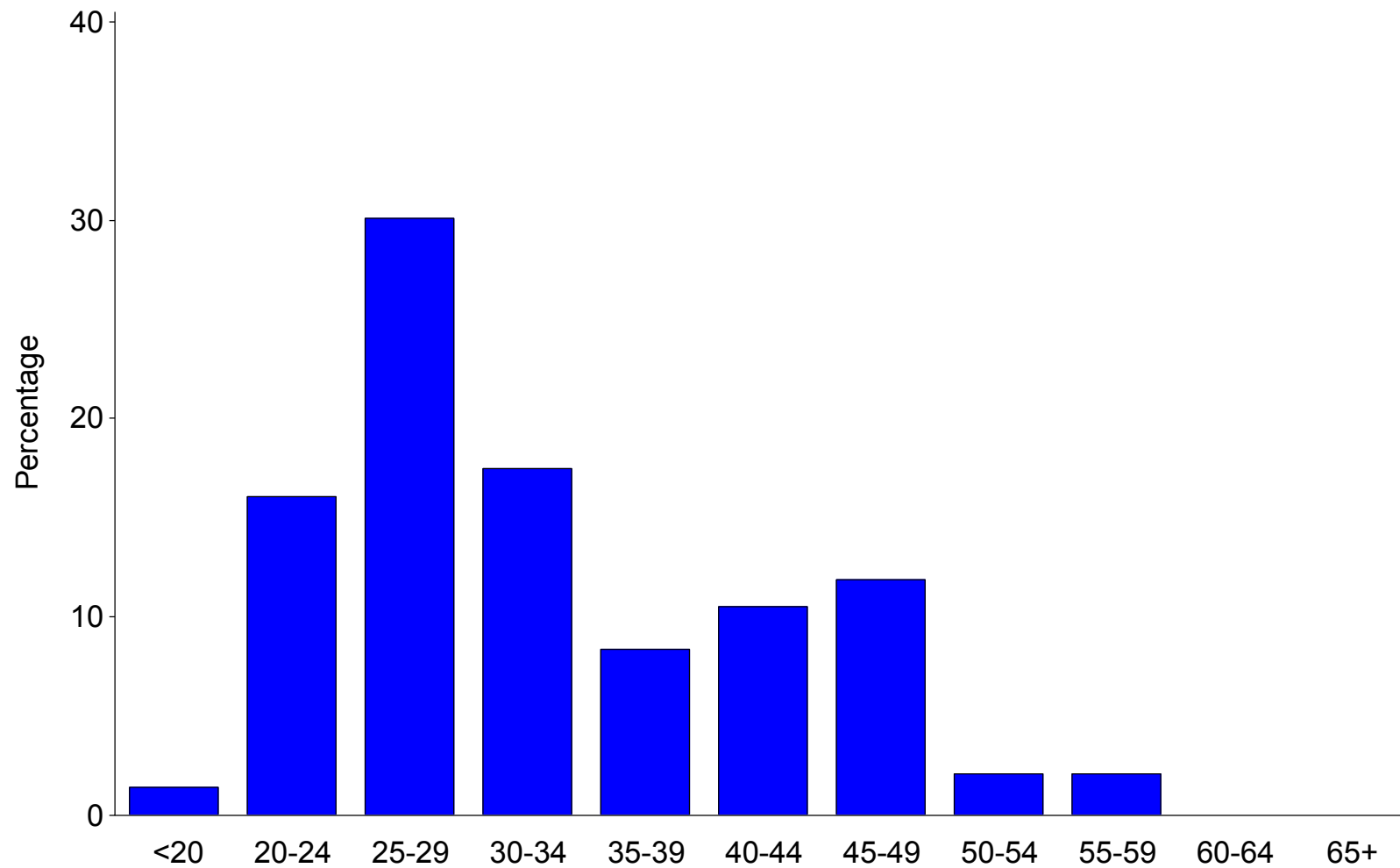
San Diego, California

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



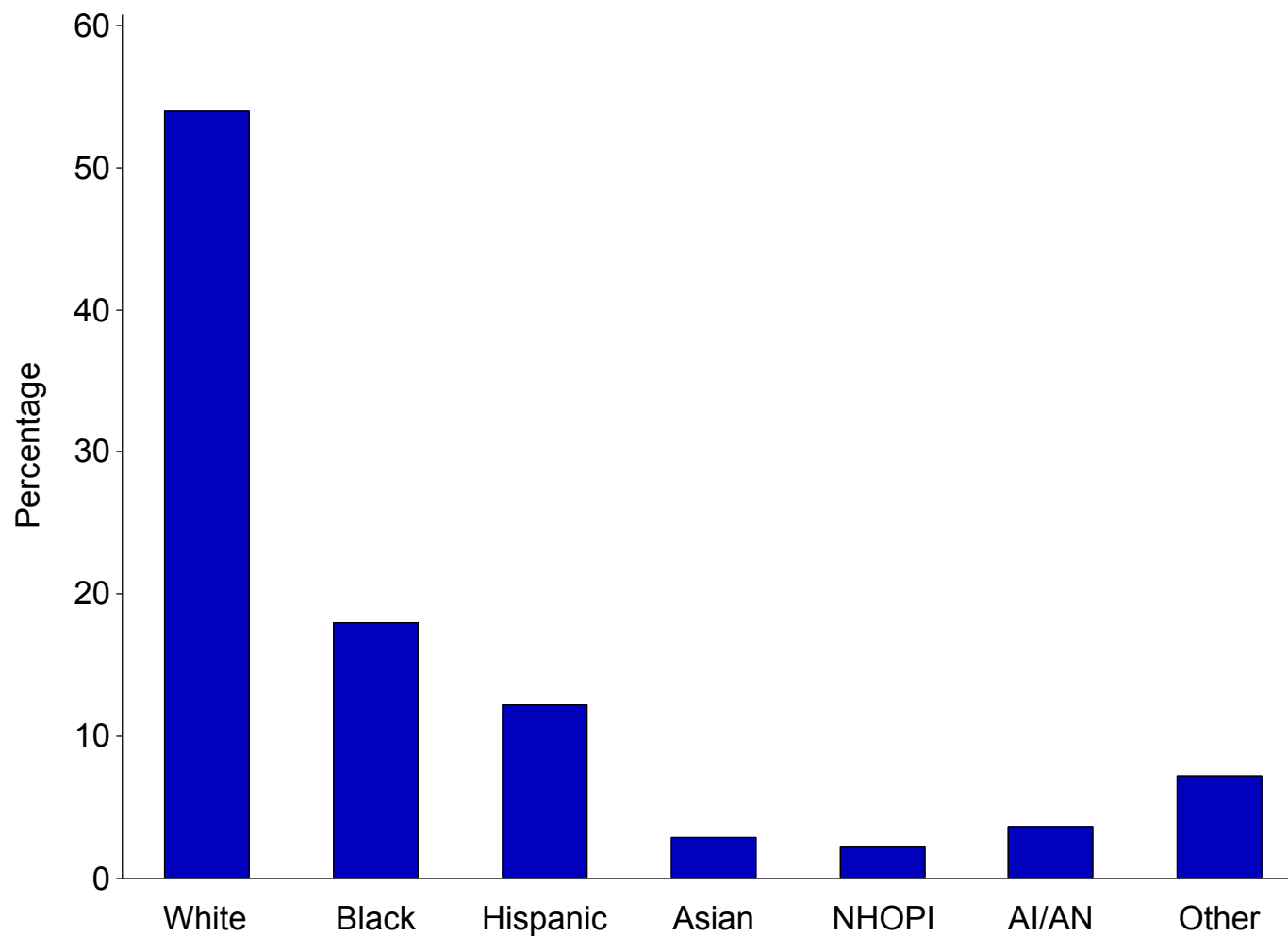
Seattle, Washington (N=143)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



Seattle, Washington (N=143)

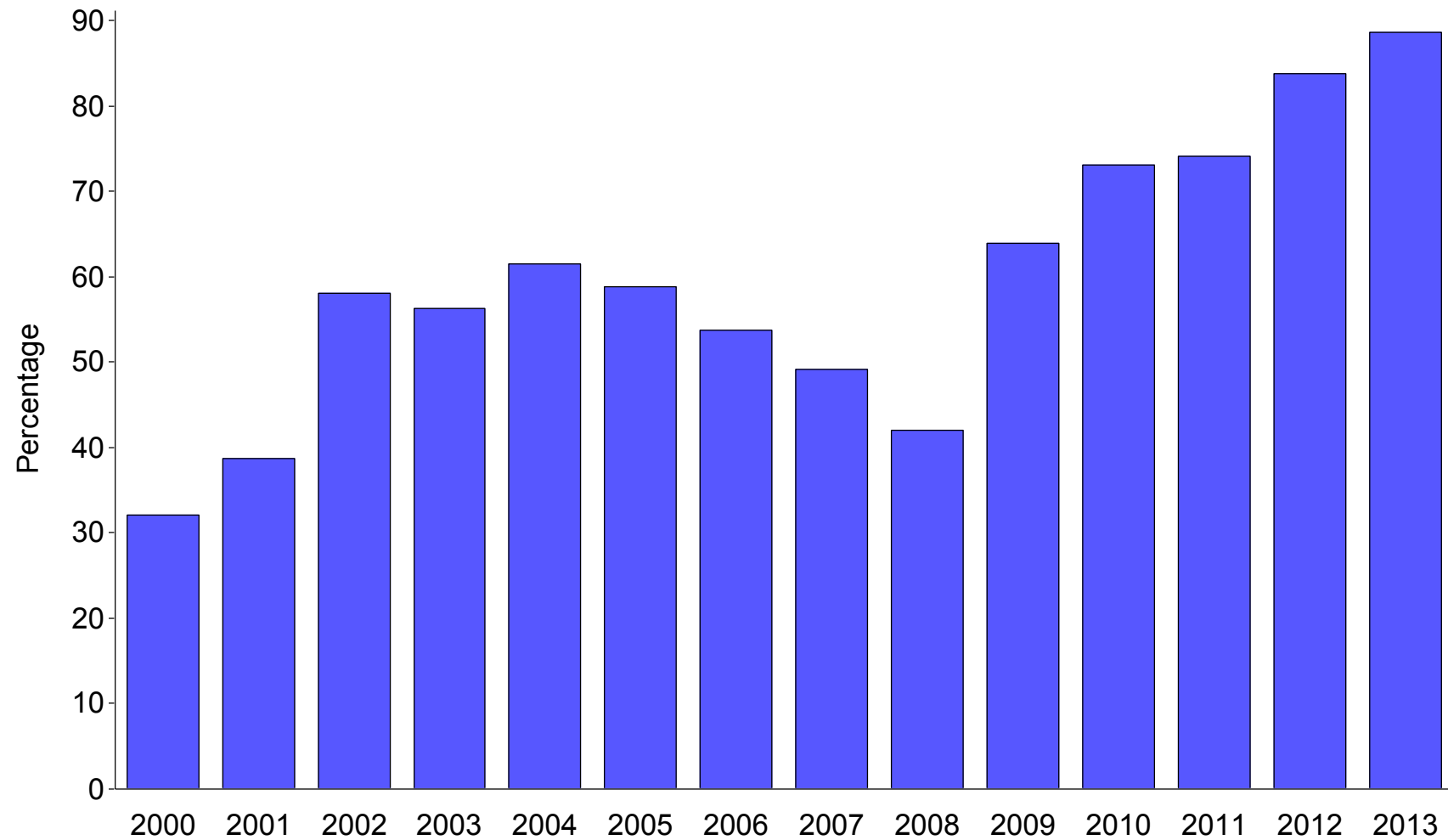
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

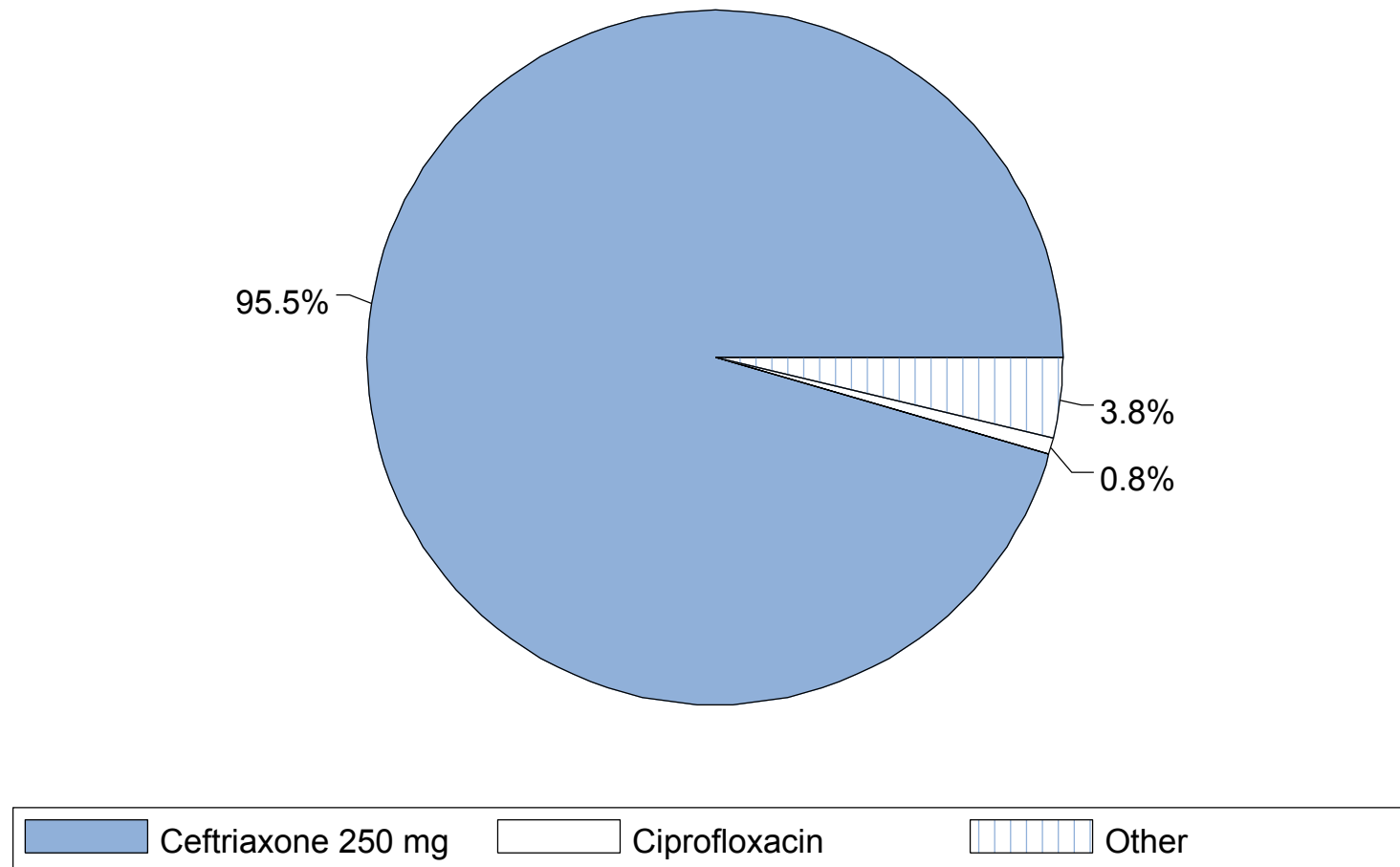
Seattle, Washington

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



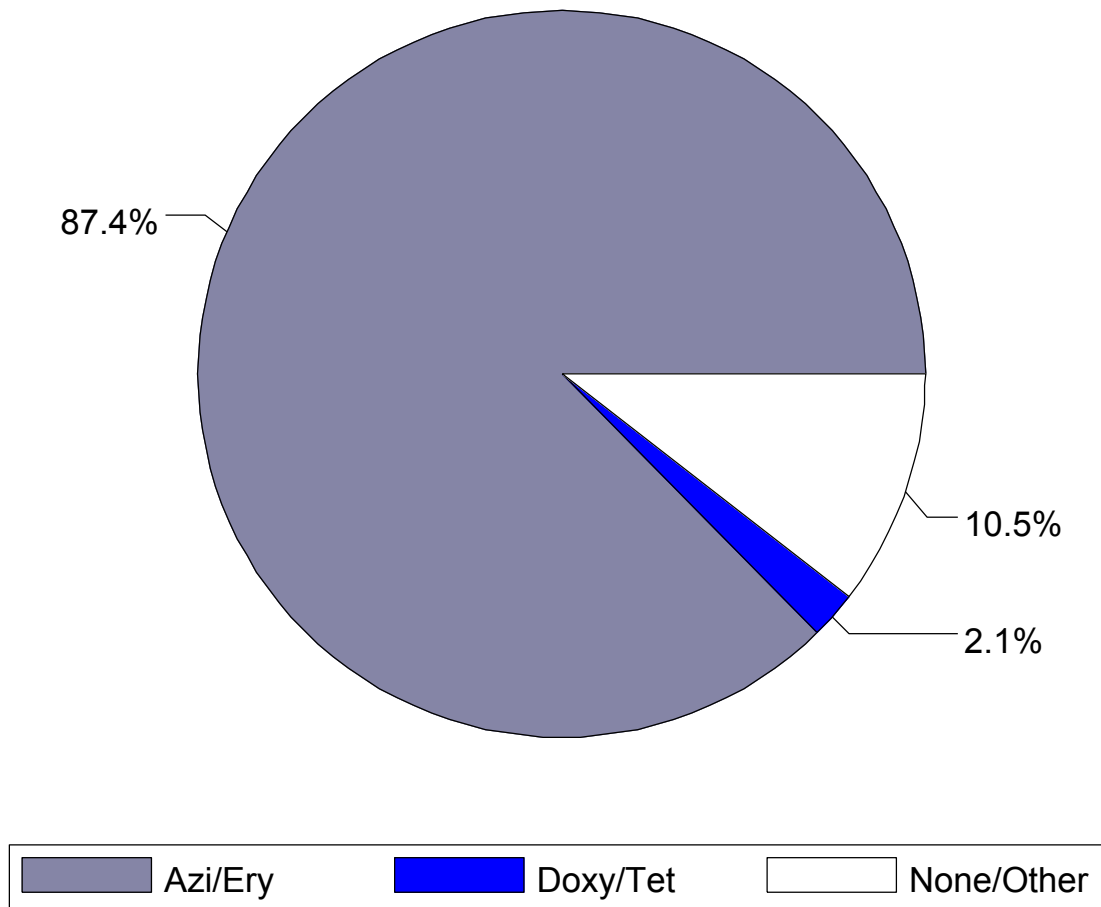
Seattle, Washington (N=143)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



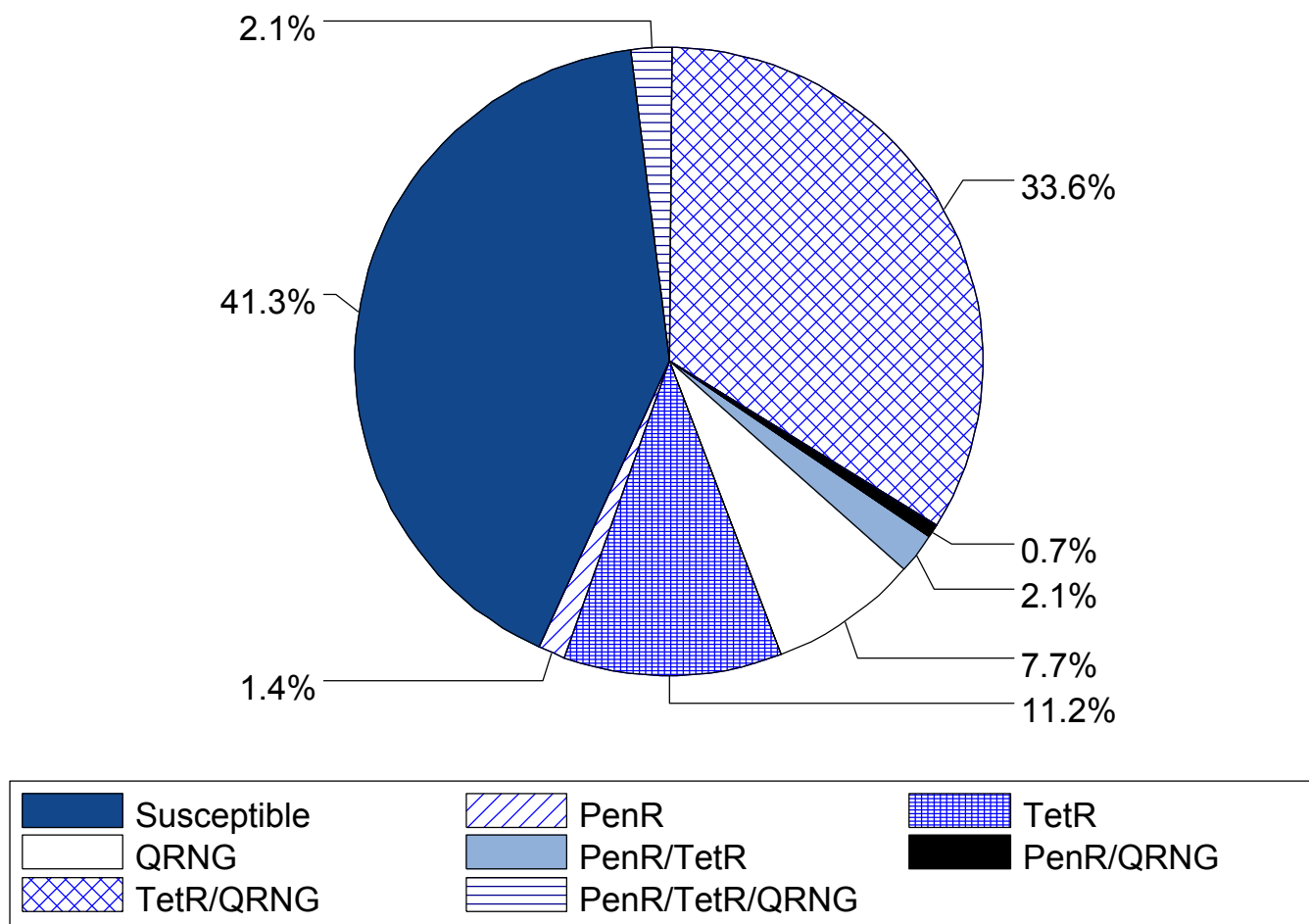
Seattle, Washington (N=143)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



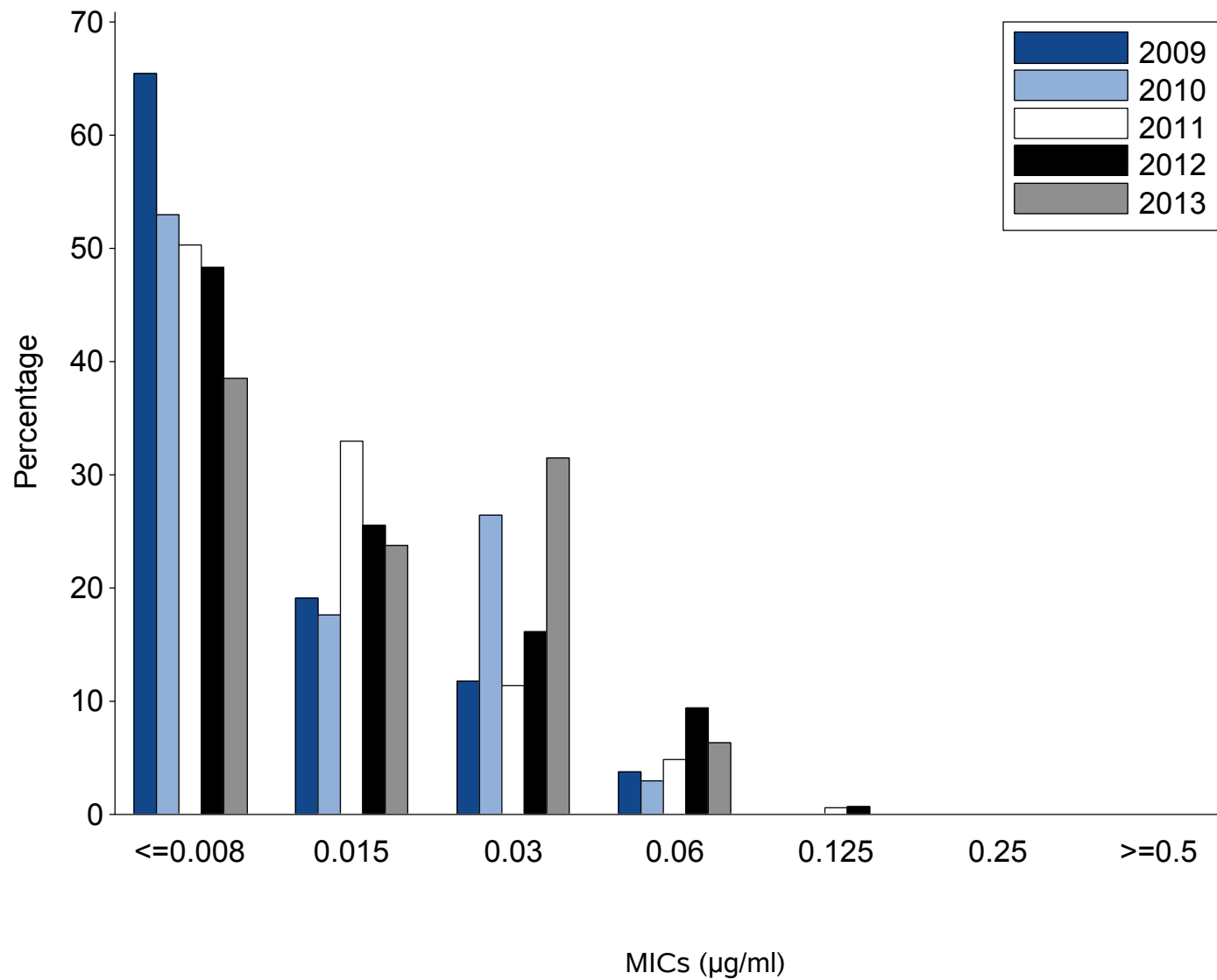
Seattle, Washington (N=143)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



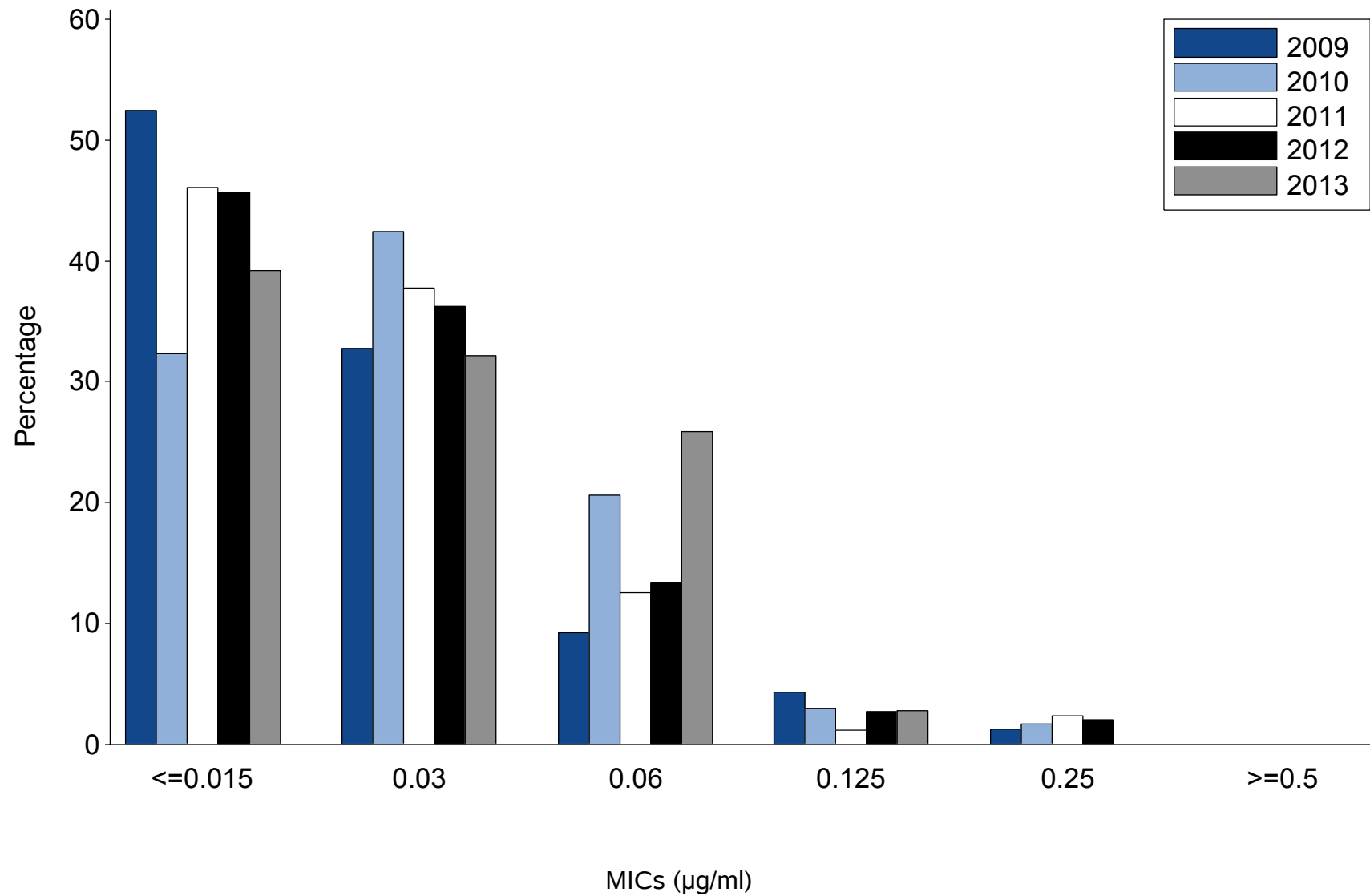
Seattle, Washington

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



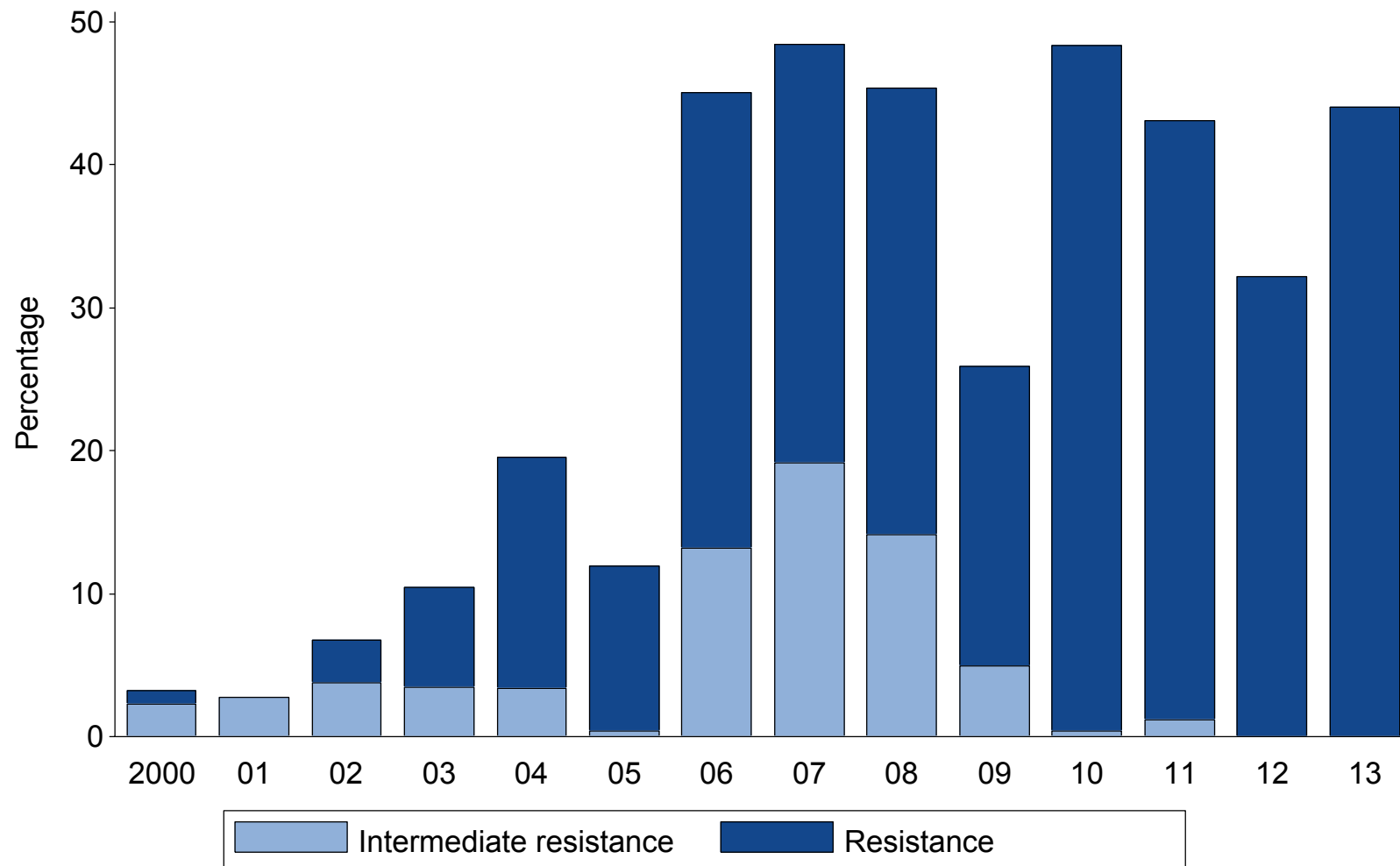
Seattle, Washington

Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



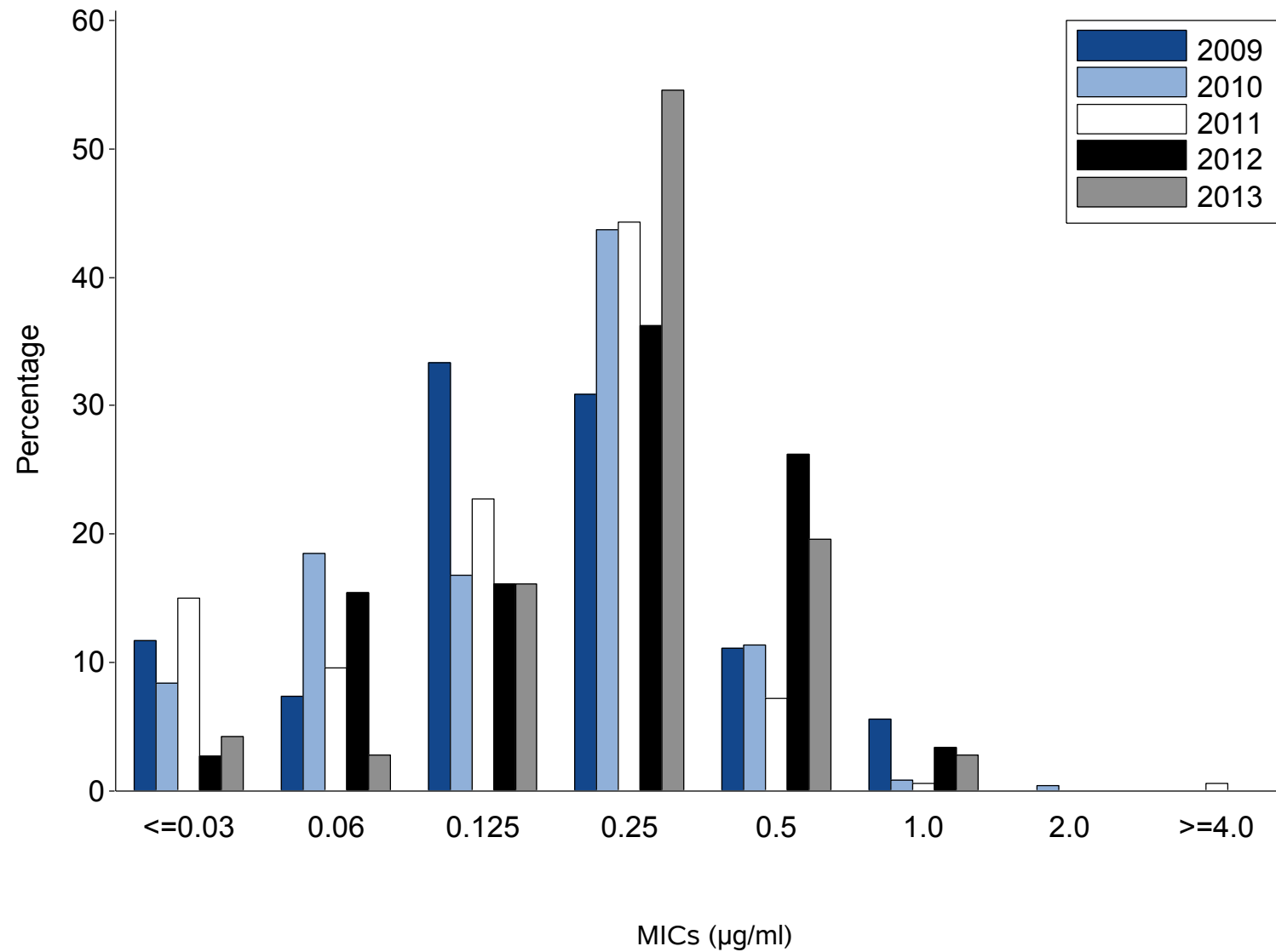
Seattle, Washington

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



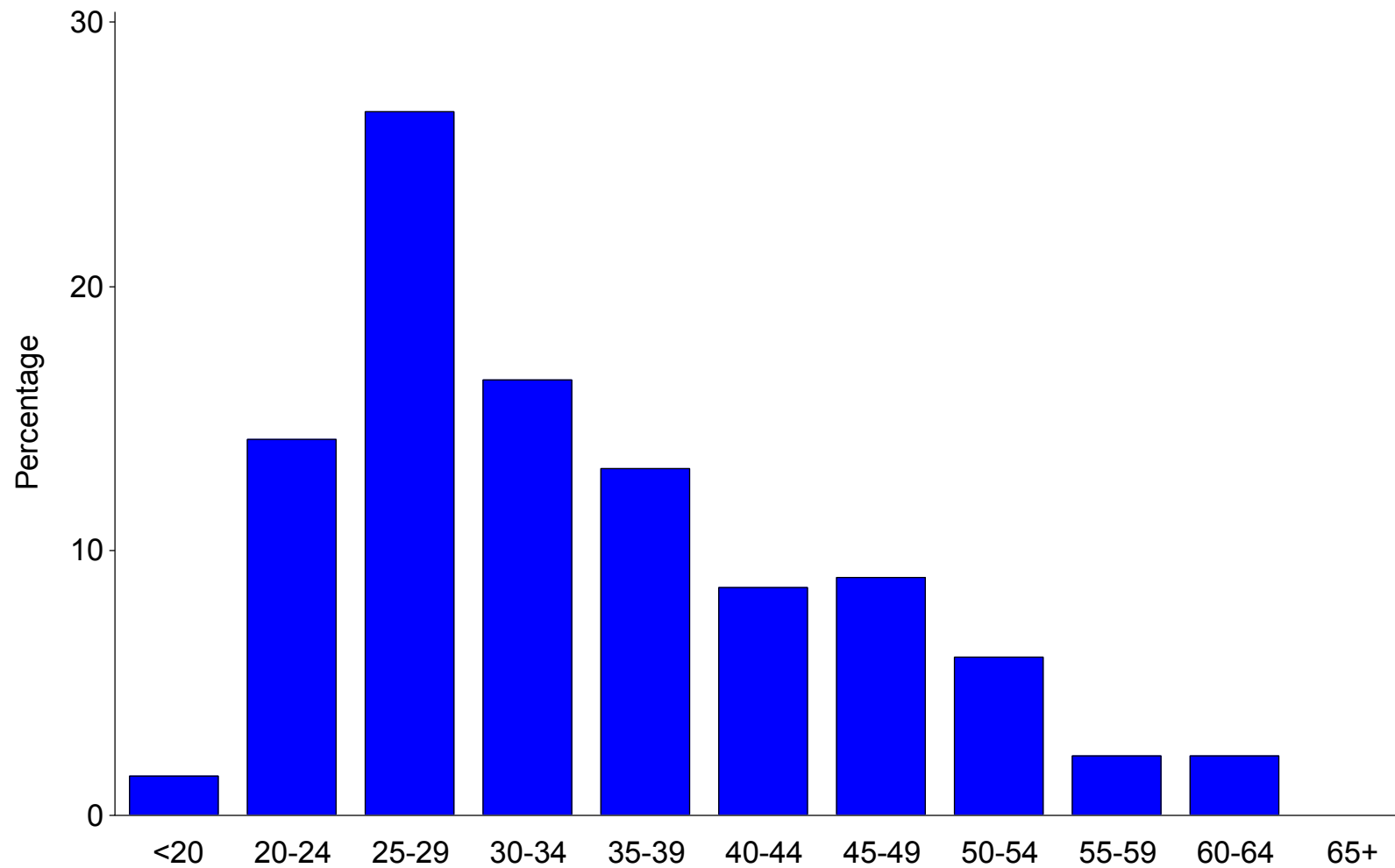
Seattle, Washington

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



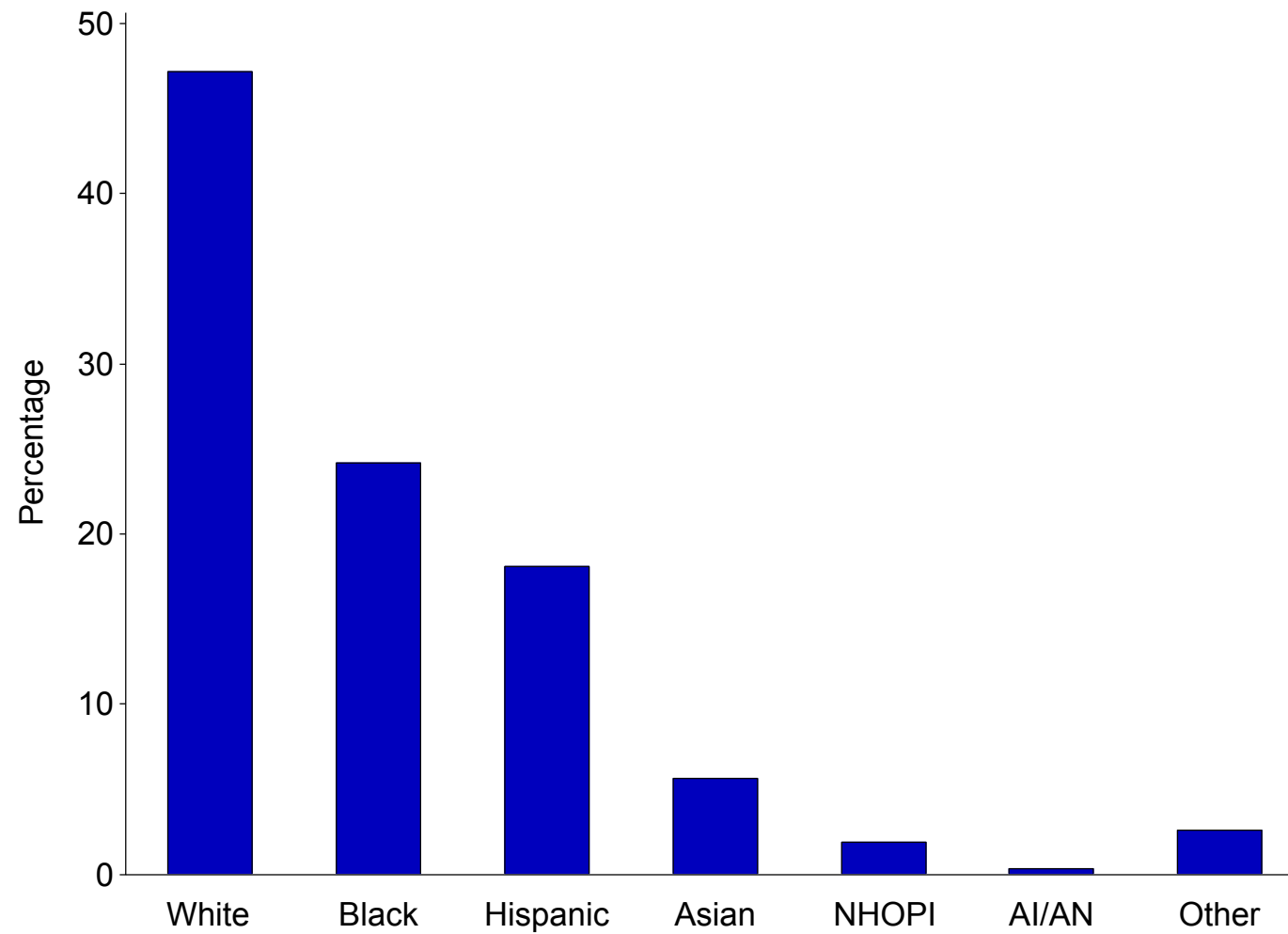
San Francisco, California (N=269)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



San Francisco, California (N=269)

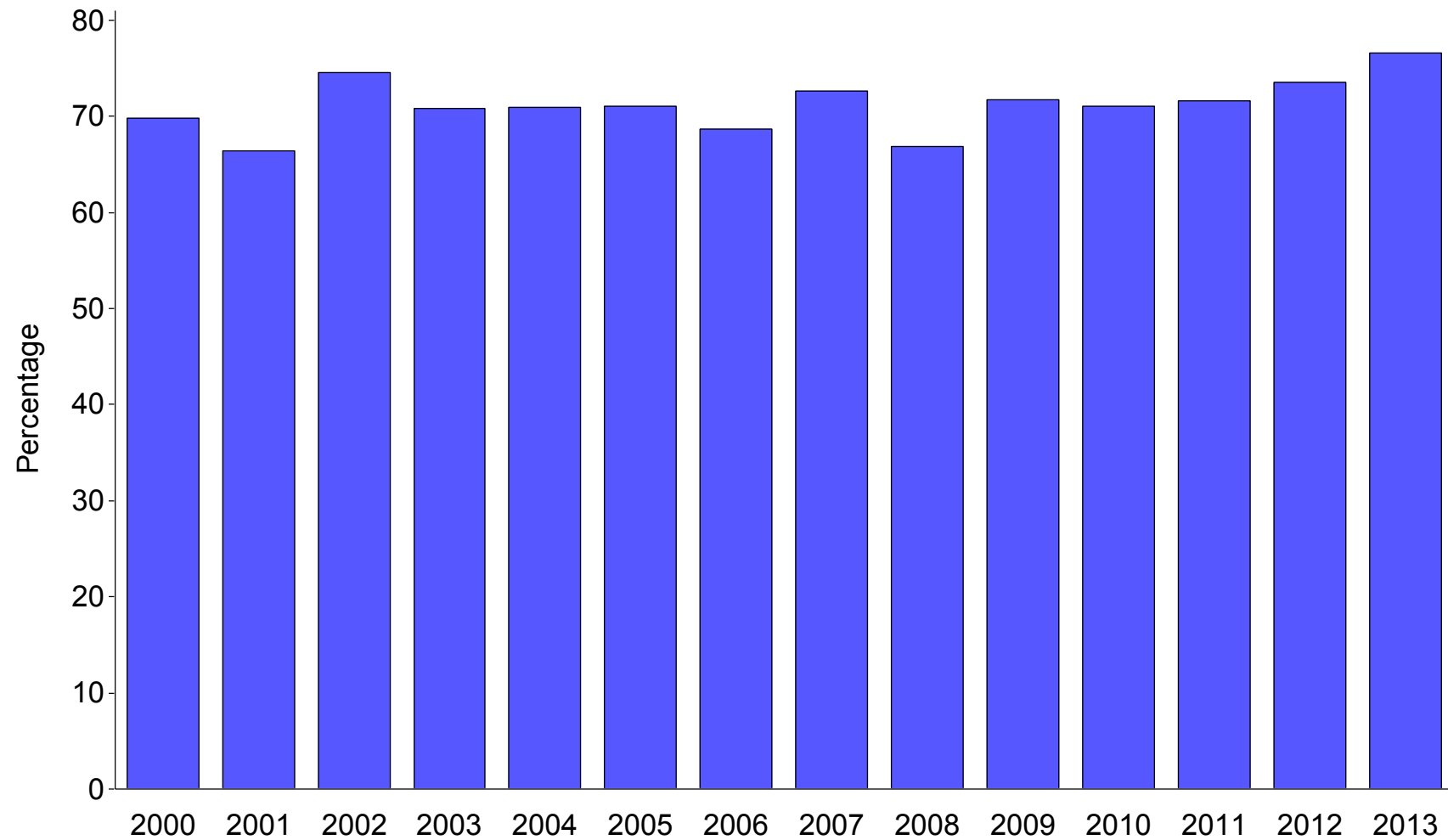
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

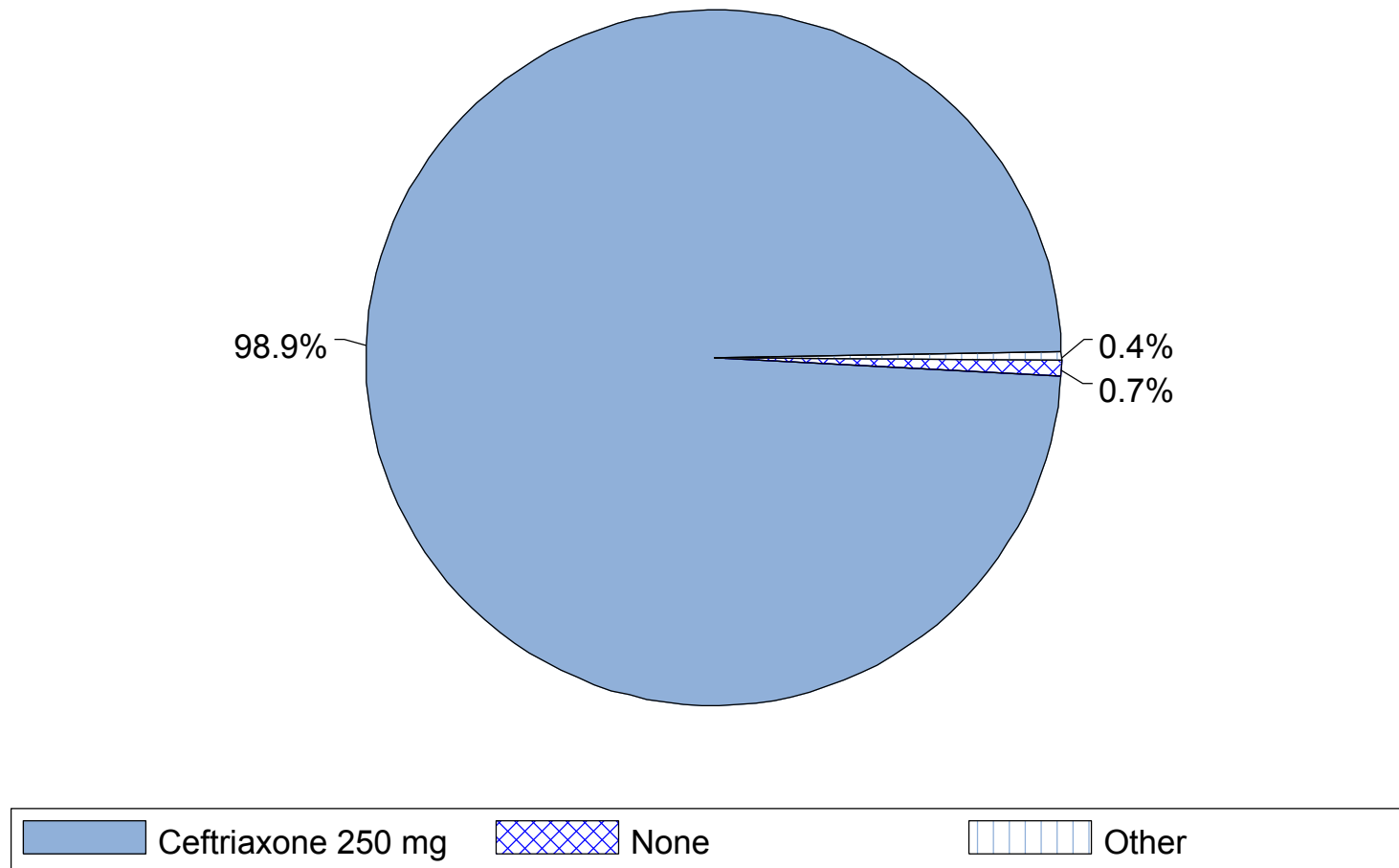
San Francisco, California

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



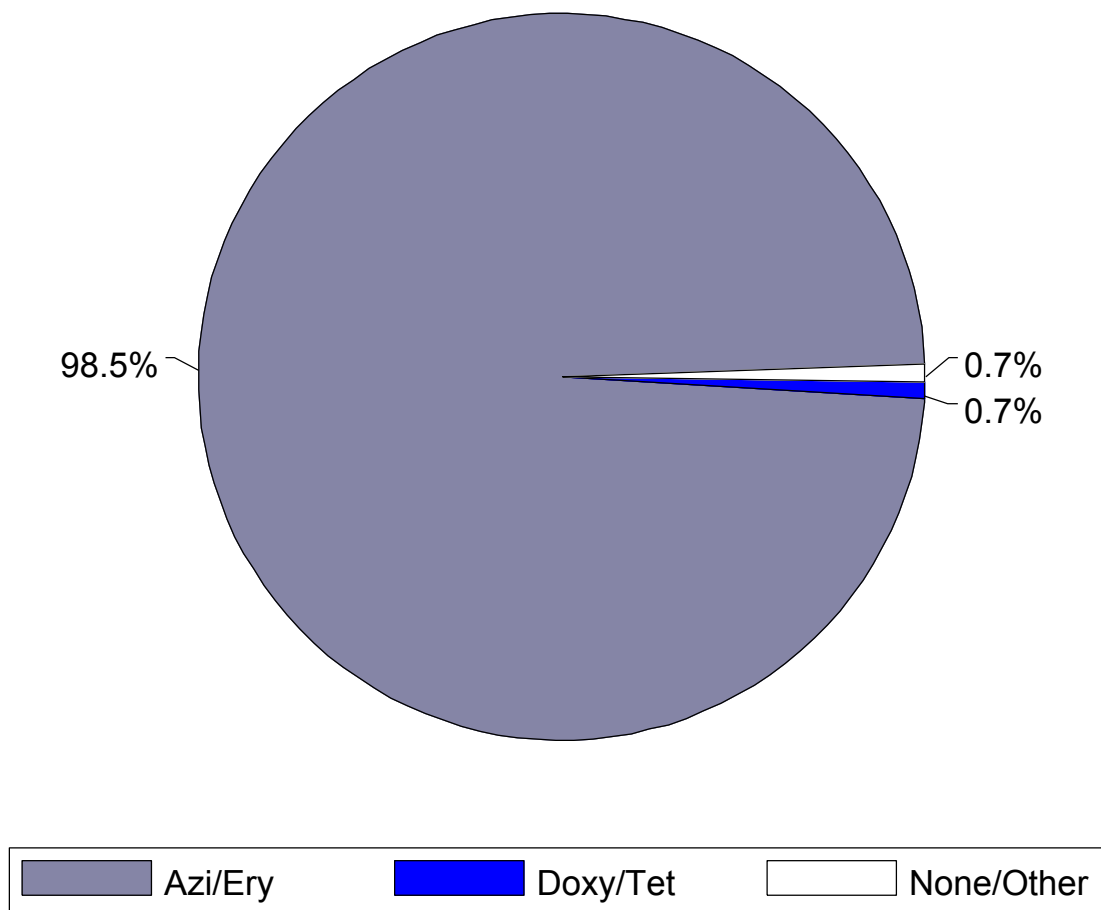
San Francisco, California (N=269)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



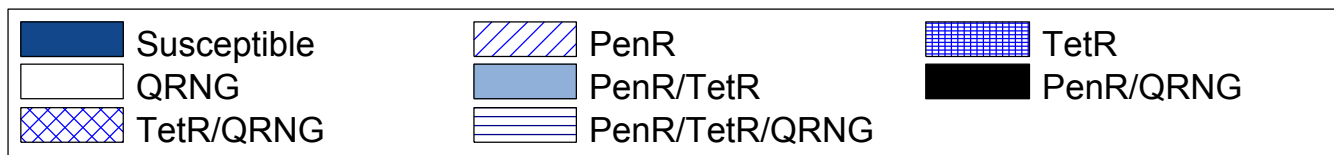
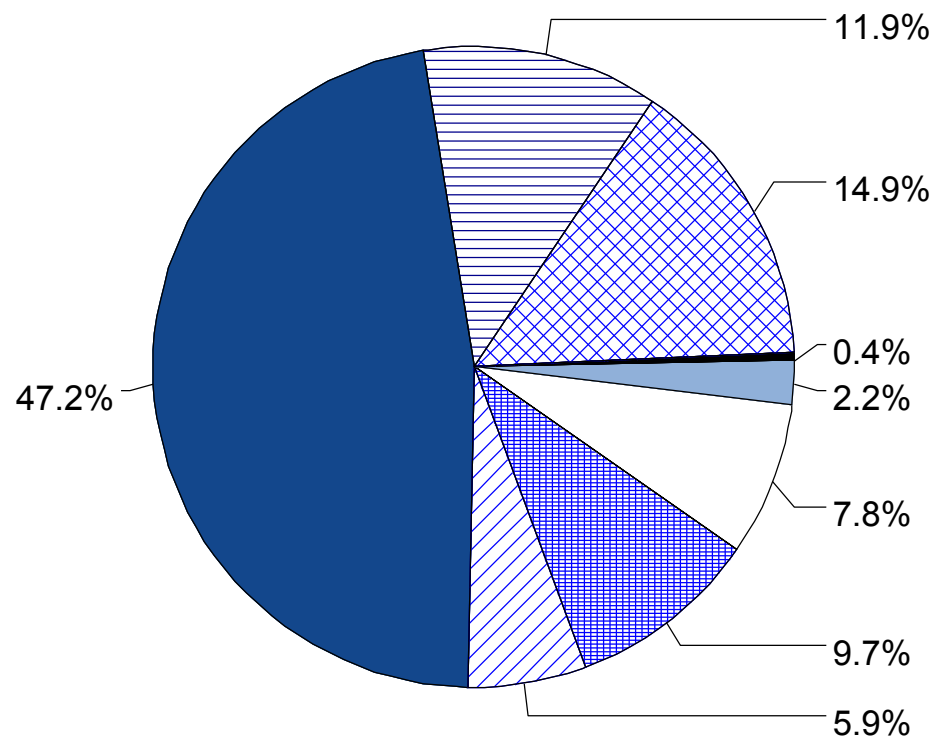
San Francisco, California (N=269)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



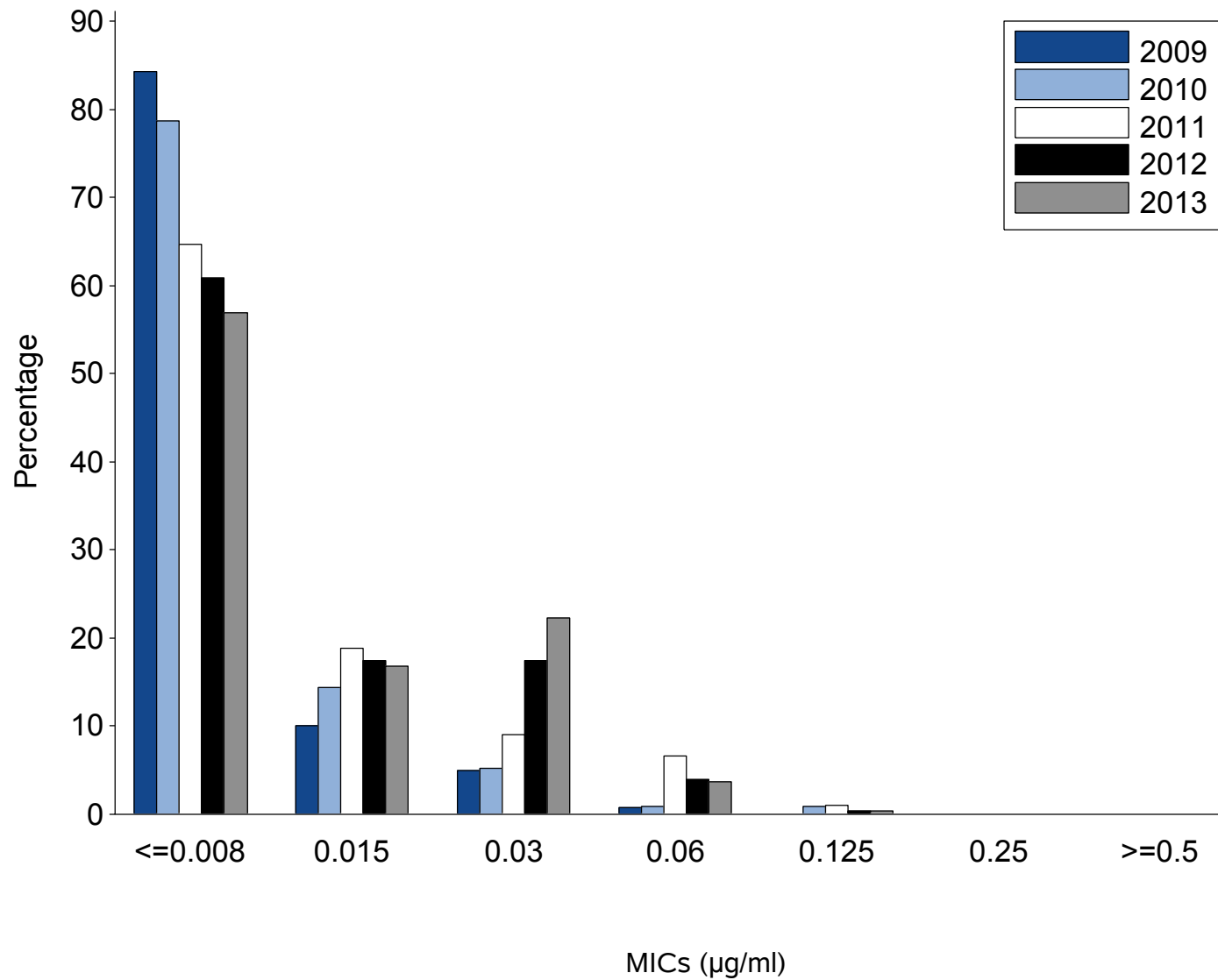
San Francisco, California (N=269)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



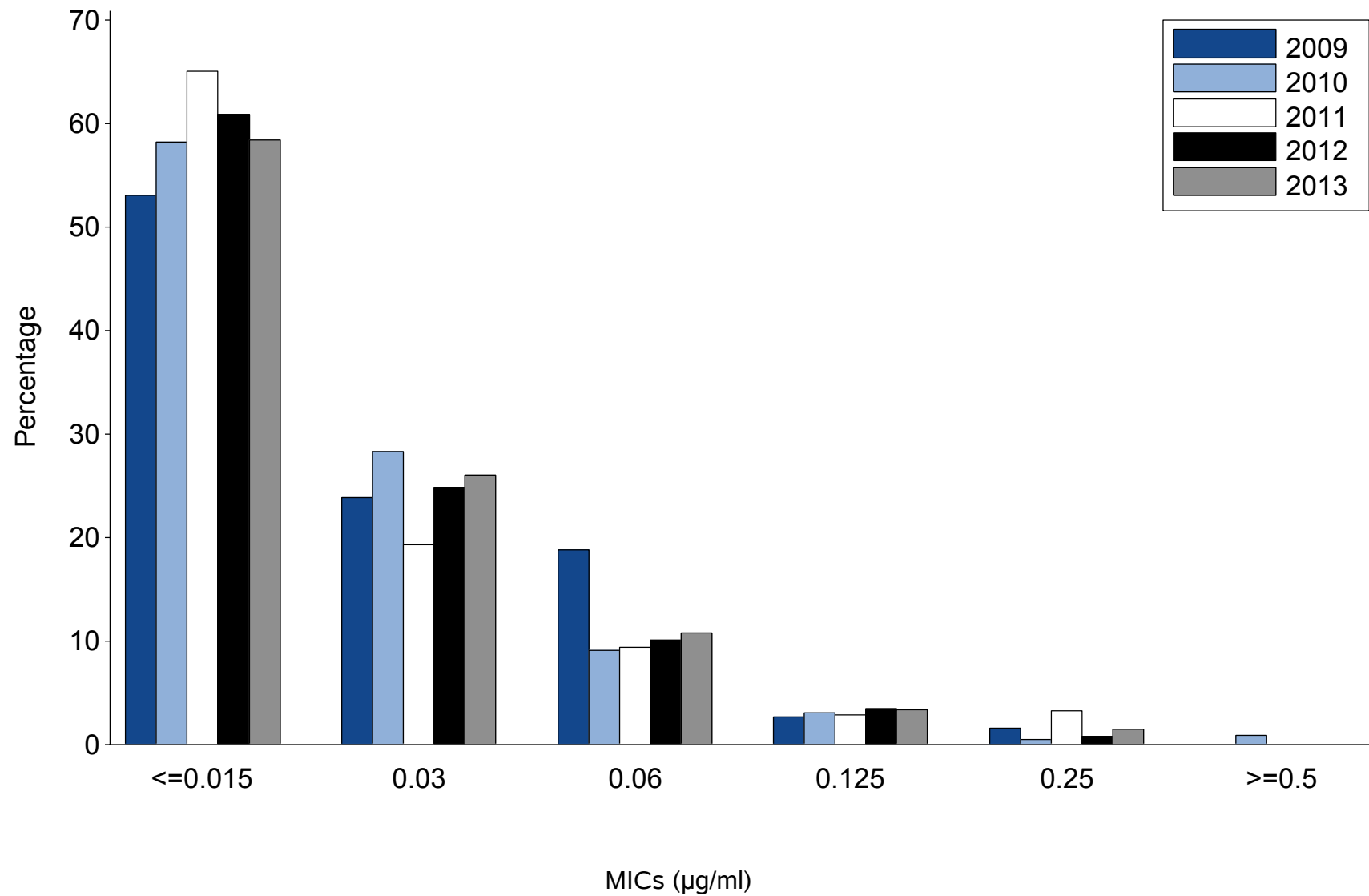
San Francisco, California

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



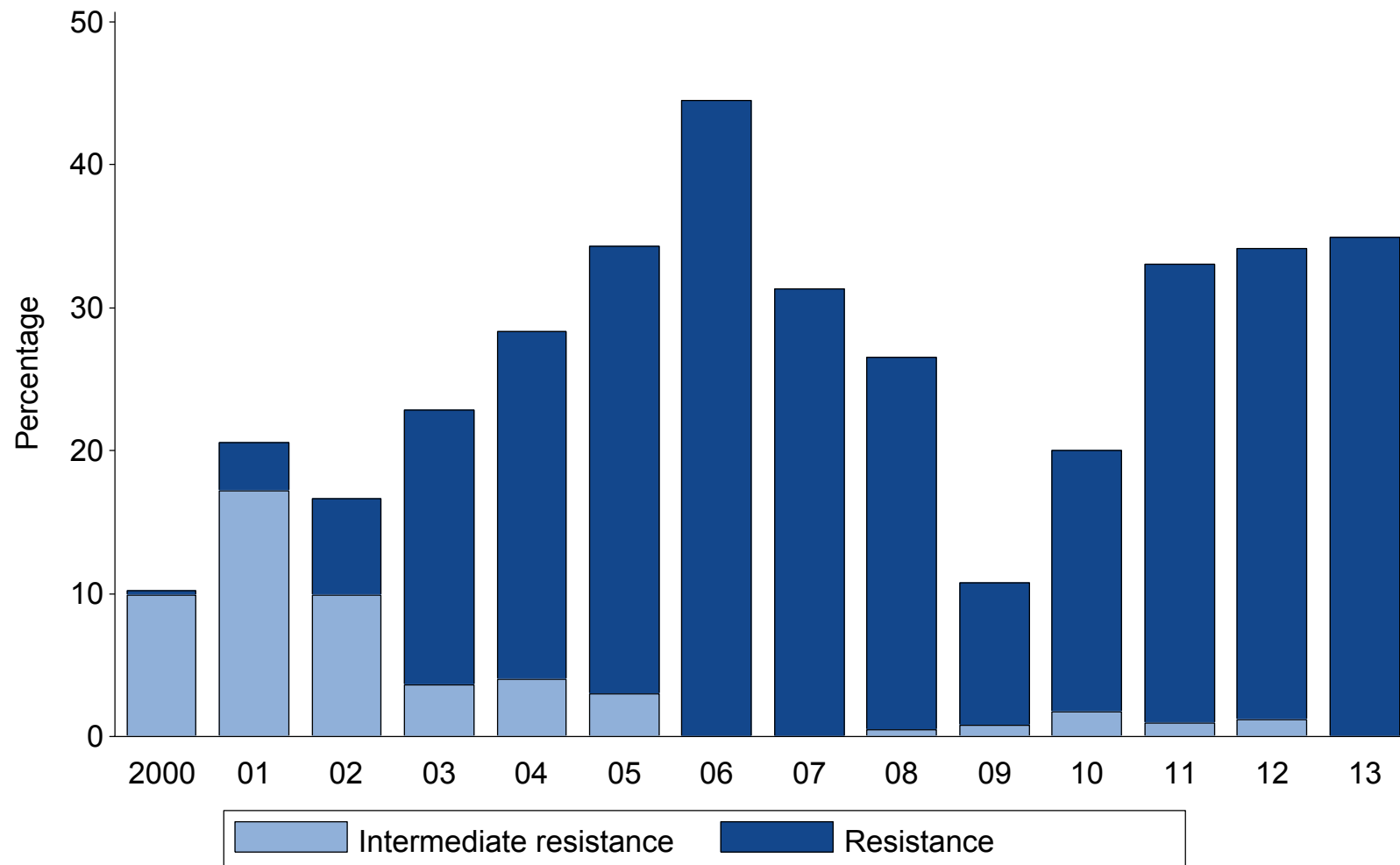
San Francisco, California

Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



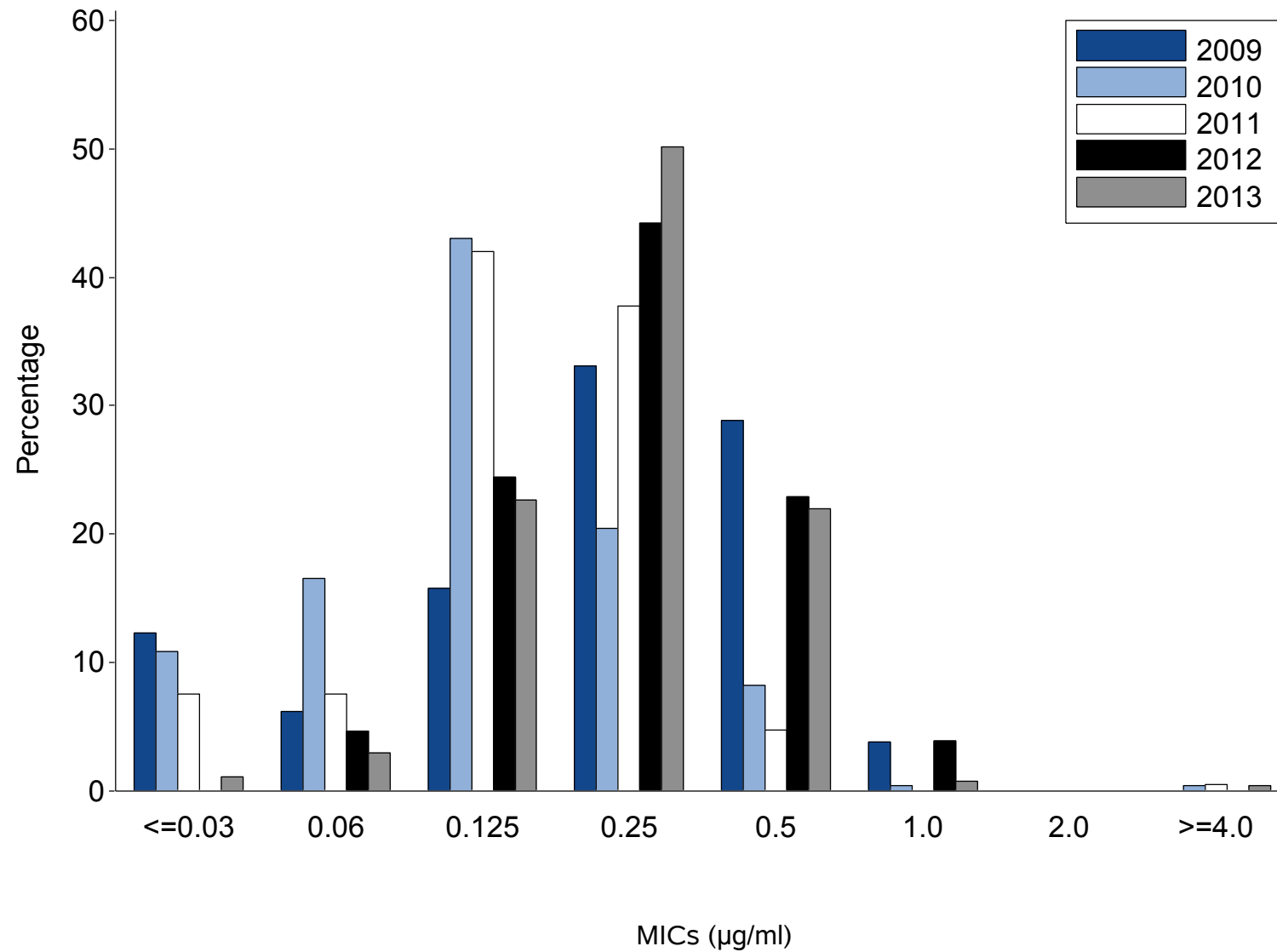
San Francisco, California

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



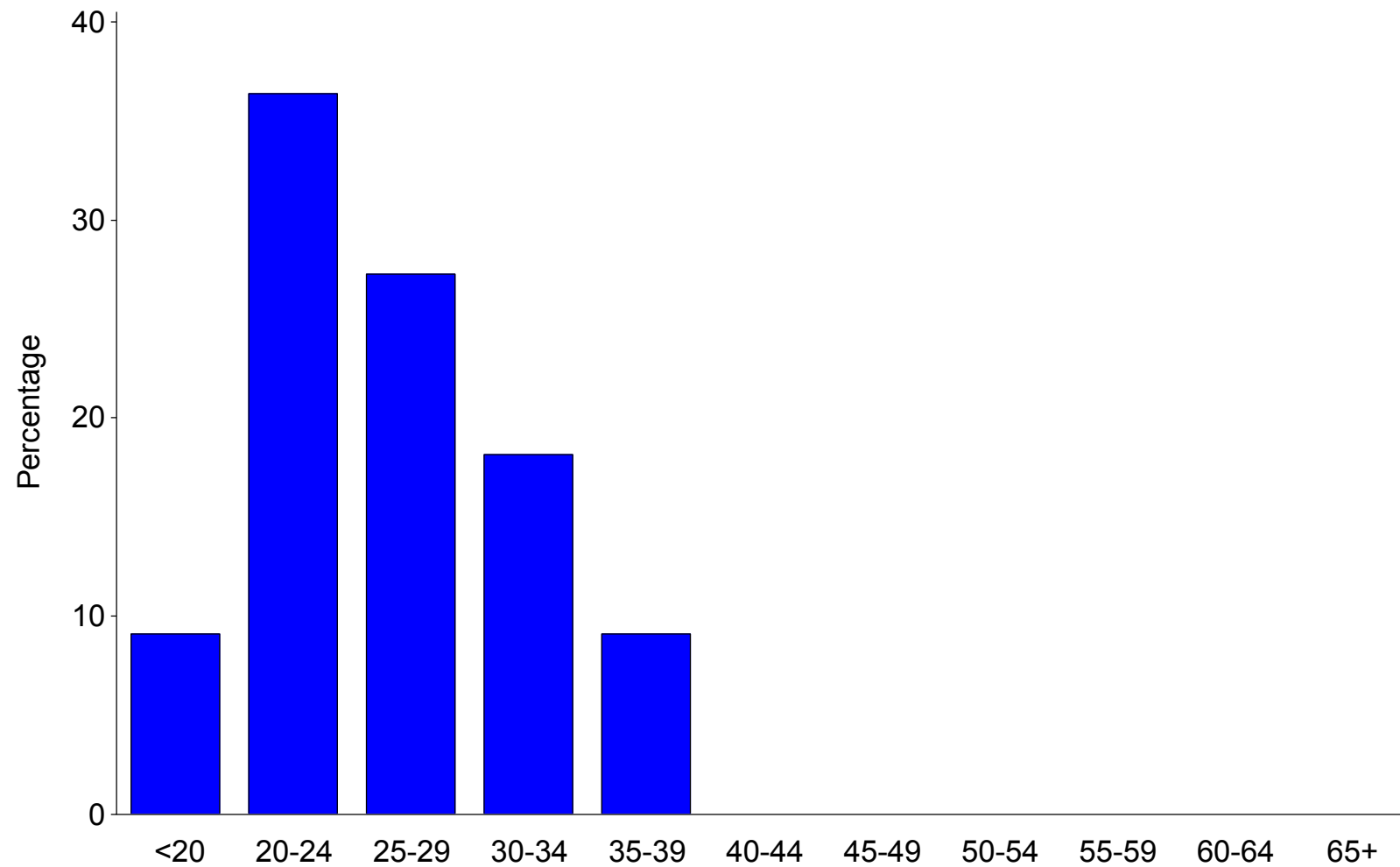
San Francisco, California

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



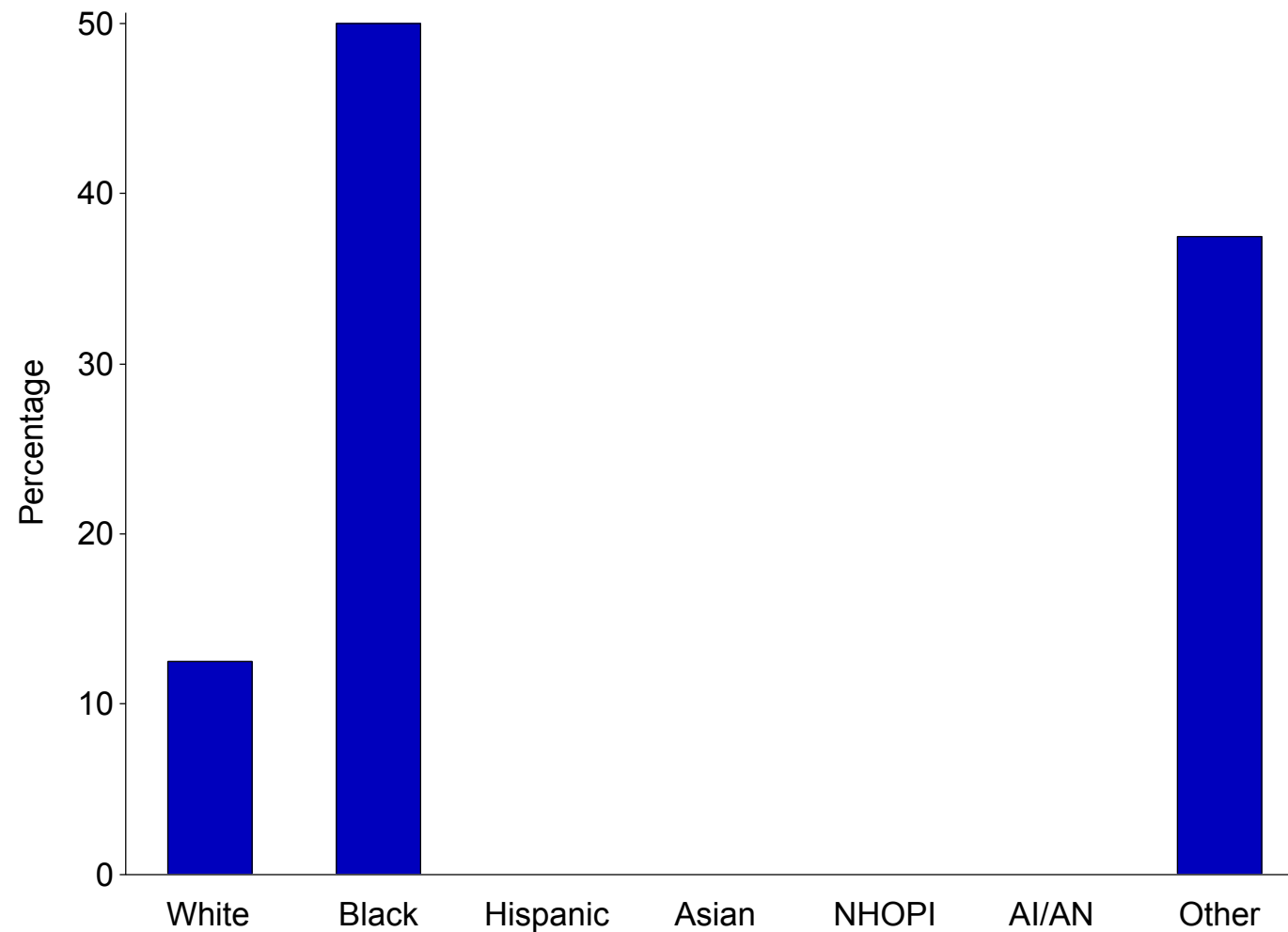
Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii (N=11)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013



Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii (N=11)

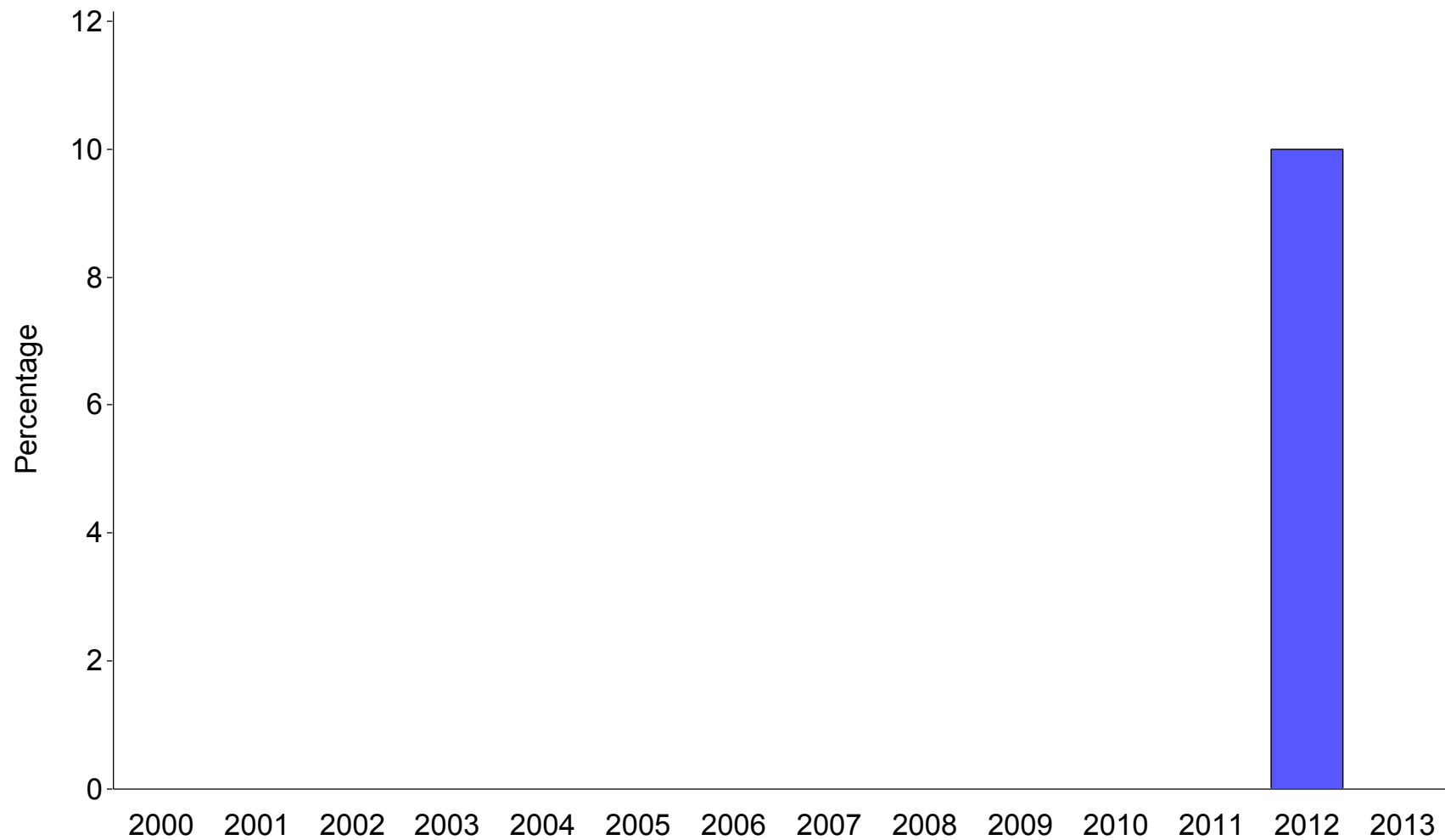
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013



NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native

Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii

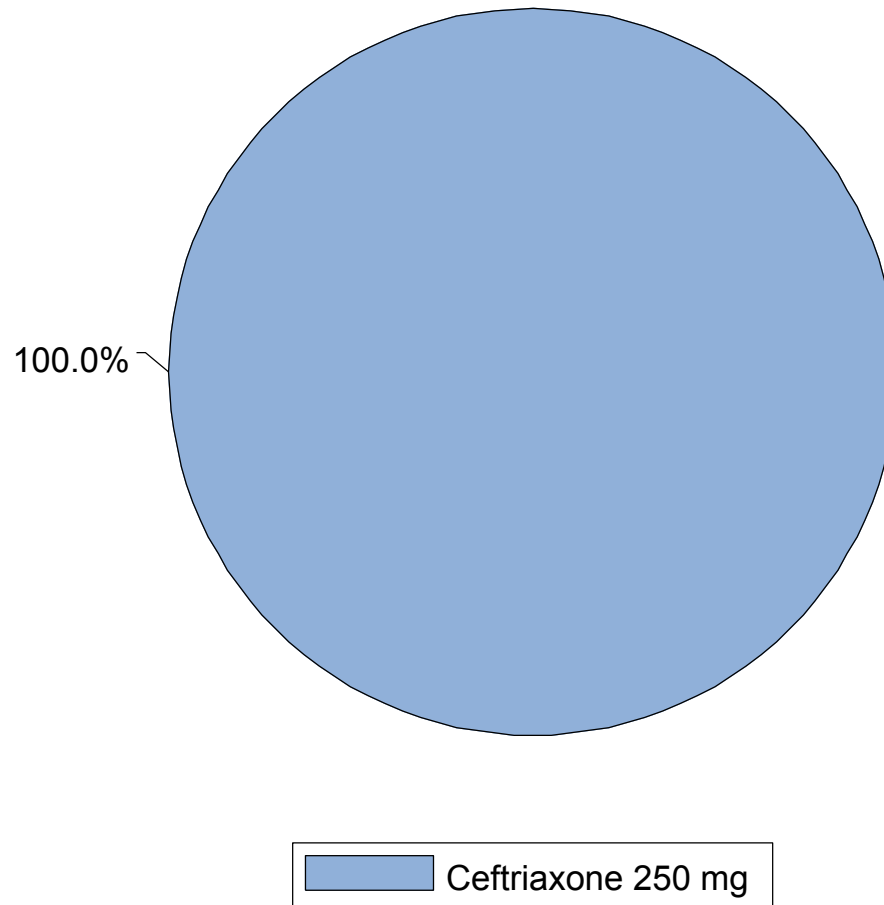
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2001-2013.

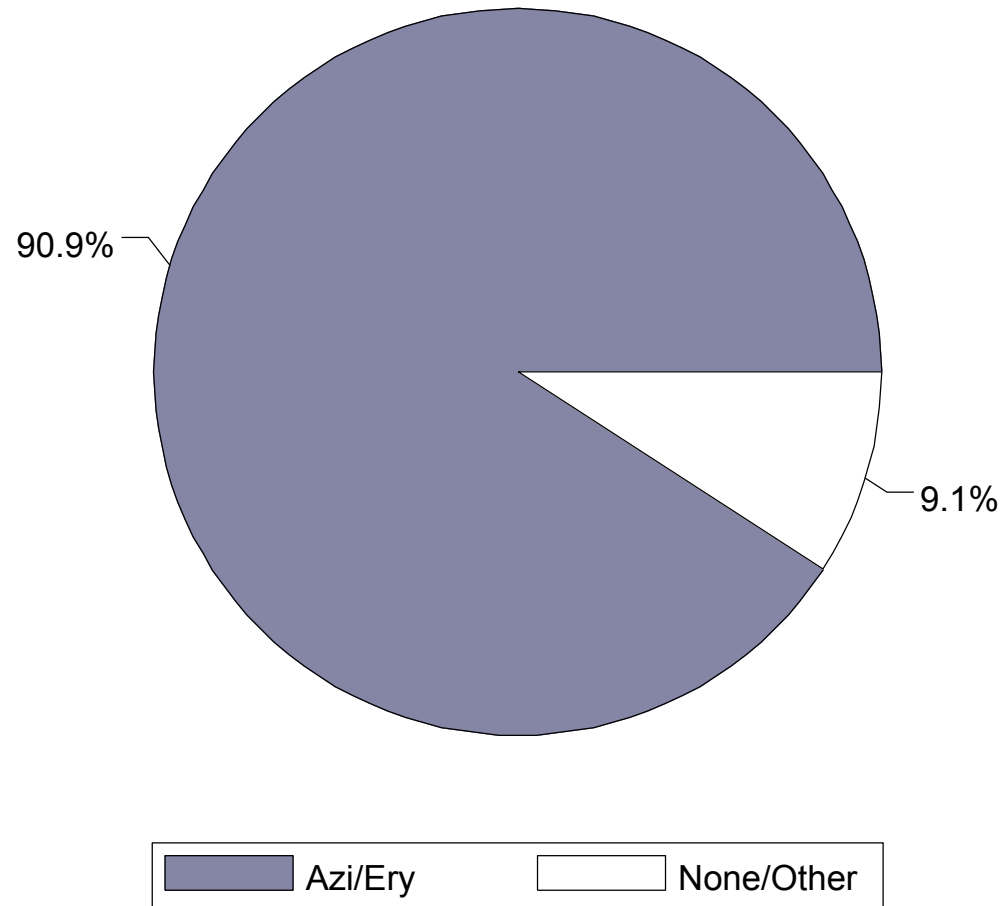
Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii (N=11)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



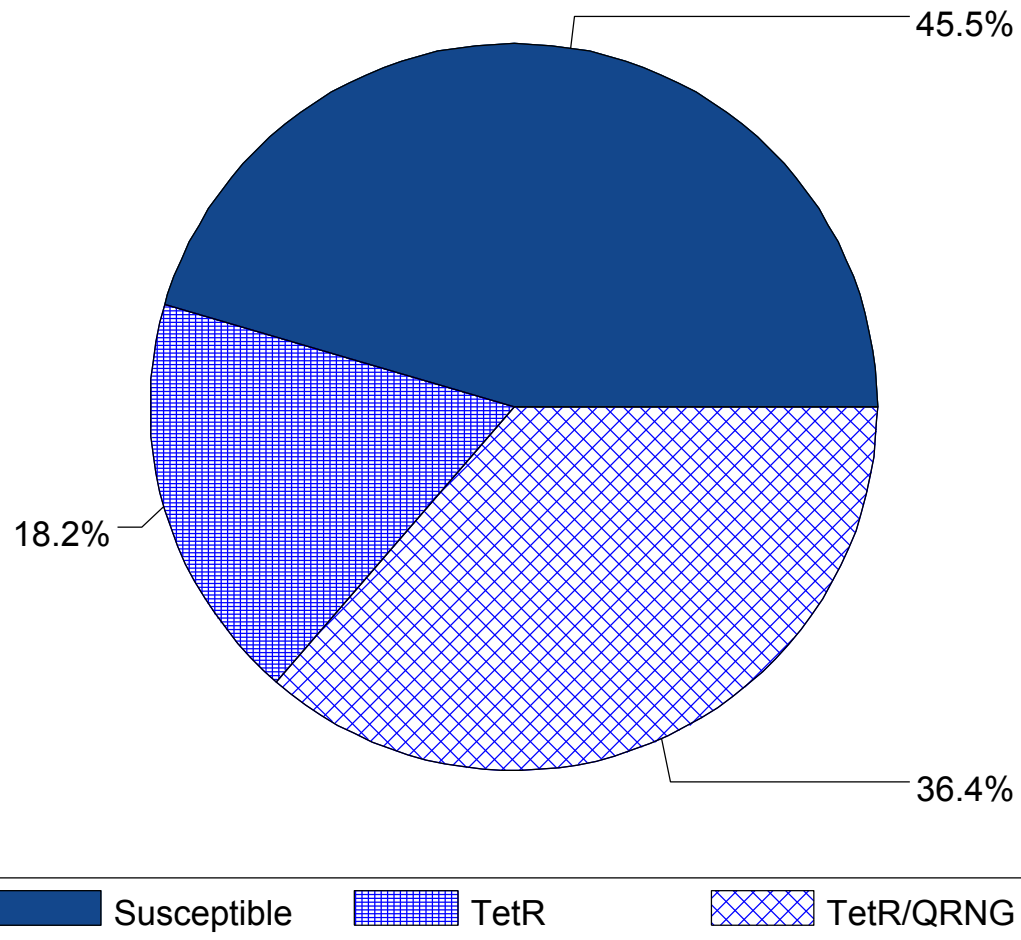
Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii (N=11)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013



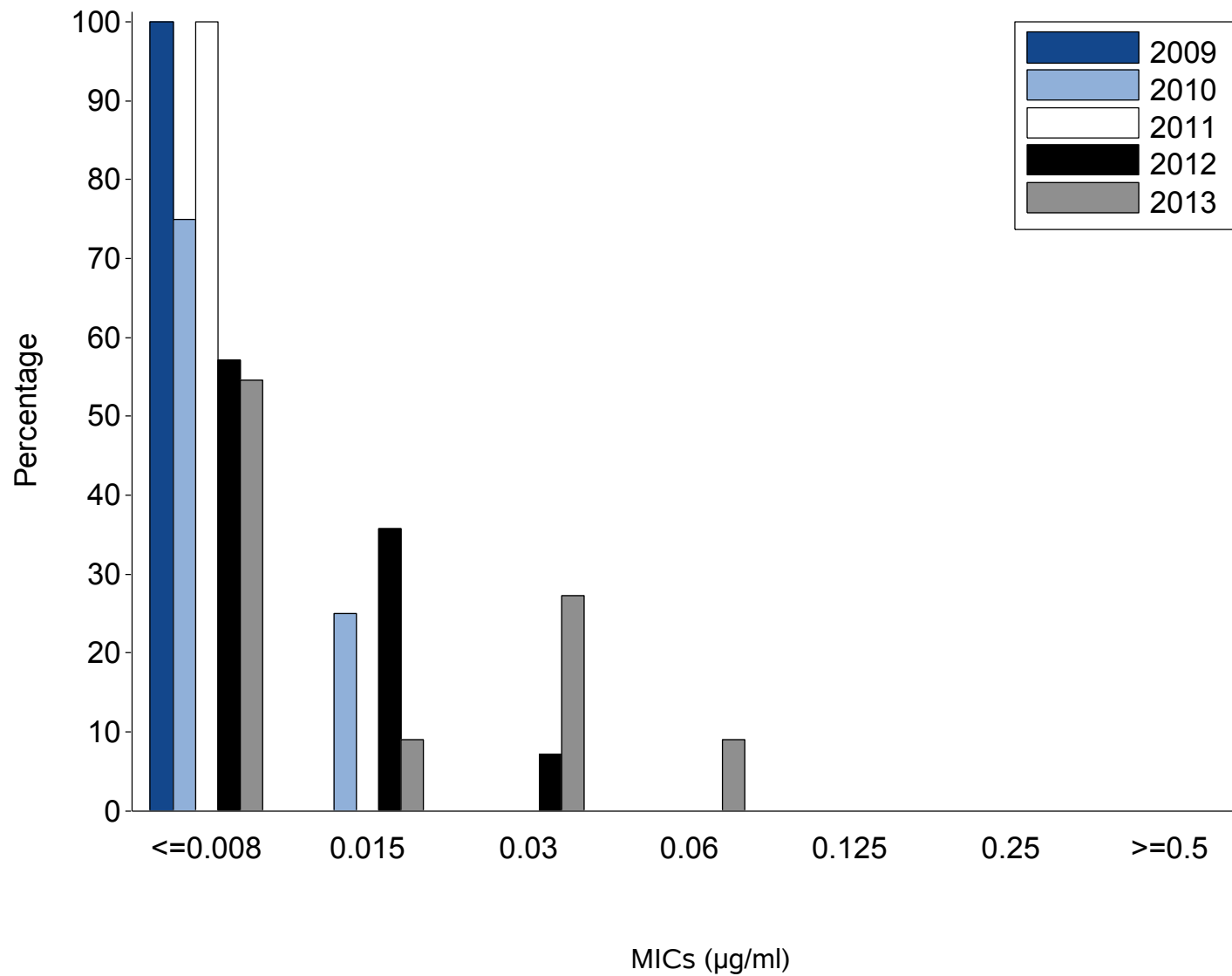
Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii (N=11)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013



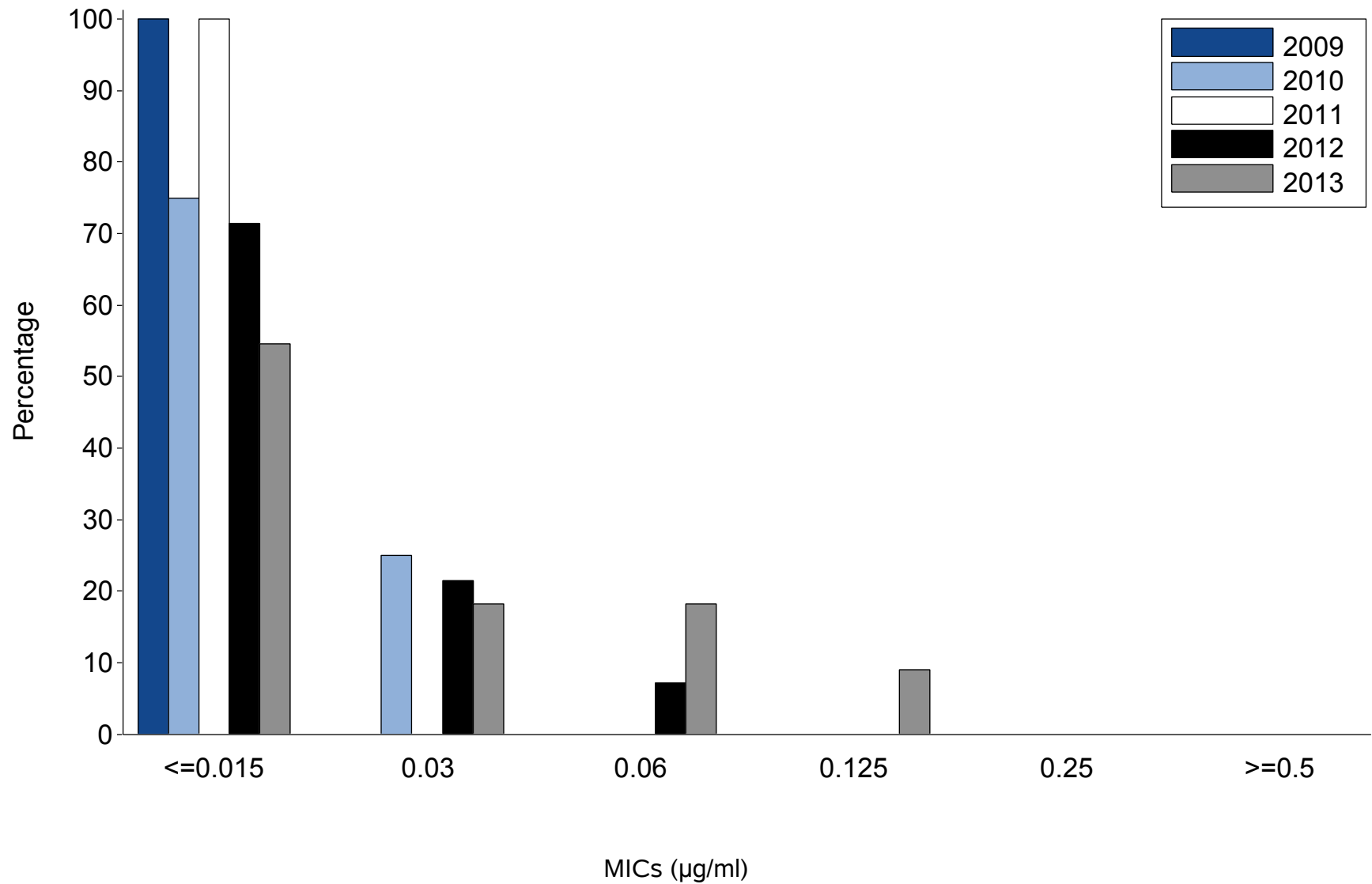
Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013



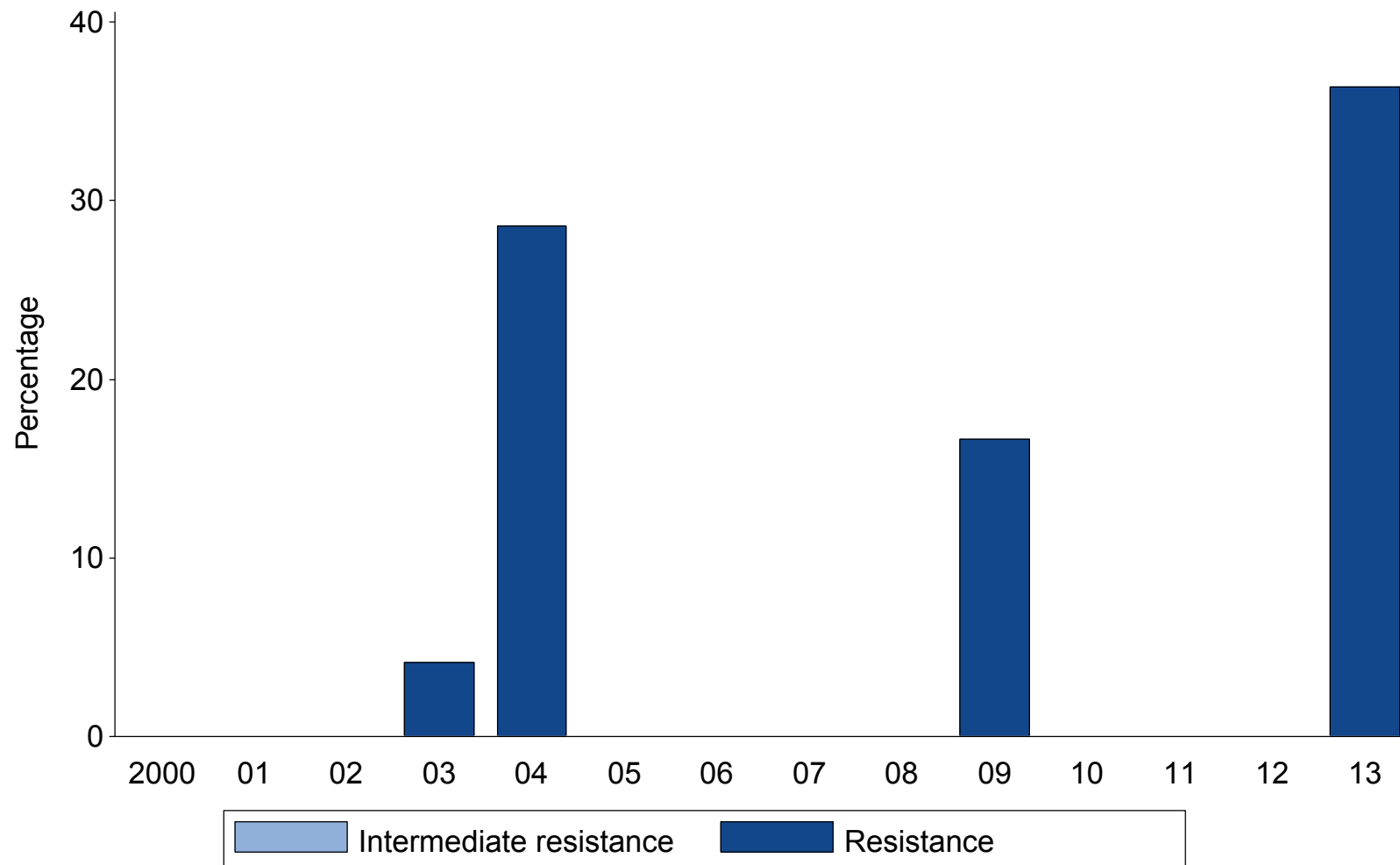
Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii

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Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013



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Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013

