Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013

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

100.0%  

Ceftriaxone 250 mg
Albuquerque, New Mexico (N=139)

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

- 98.6% Azi/Ery
- 1.4% None/Other
Albuquerque, New Mexico  (N=139)

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

MICs (µg/ml)
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
Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013

NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013
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
Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013

- Susceptible: 71.7%
- PenR: 3.3%
- TetR: 3.3%
- QRNG: 11.7%
- PenR/TetR: 2.3%
- PenR/QRNG: 0.7%
- TetR/QRNG: 1.7%
- PenR/TetR/QRNG: 3.3%
- PenR/QRNG: 3.3%
Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013

Percentage

Atlanta, Georgia
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013

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

- Ceftriaxone 125 mg: 0.7%
- Ceftriaxone 250 mg: 0.3%
- None: 6.2%
- Other: 92.8%
Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013

Baltimore, Maryland (N=300)

91.8% Azi/Ery
8.2% Doxy/Tet
Baltimore, Maryland  (N=300)

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

- Susceptible: 55.3%
- PenR: 20.7%
- TetR: 8.3%
- QRNG: 4.3%
- PenR/TetR: 0.3%
- PenR/QRNG: 8.0%
- TetR/QRNG: 1.7%
- PenR/TetR/QRNG: 1.3%
Baltimore, Maryland

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

- Percentage
- MICs (µg/ml)

- <=0.008
- 0.015
- 0.03
- 0.06
- 0.125
- 0.25
- >=0.5

- 2009
- 2010
- 2011
- 2012
- 2013
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013.
Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013

Birmingham, Alabama (N=153)
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
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013
Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013

Birmingham, Alabama (N=153)
Birmingham, Alabama (N=153)

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

- Azi/Ery: 56.2%
- Doxy/Tet: 42.5%
- None/Other: 1.4%
Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013
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
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013

MICs (µg/ml)
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
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

- Ceftriaxone 250 mg: 98.3%
- Other: 1.7%
Chicago, Illinois  (N=300)

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

- Azi/Ery: 96.0%
- Doxy/Tet: 1.0%
- None/Other: 3.0%
Chicago, Illinois (N=300)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resistance Pattern</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Susceptible</td>
<td>78.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PenR/TetR</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TetR/QRNG</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PenR/TetR/QRNG</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TetR</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PenR</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRNG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
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
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

Ceftriaxone 250 mg 100.0%
Cleveland, Ohio (N=167)

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

- Azi/Ery: 96.4%
- Doxy/Tet: 3.6%
Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013

- Susceptible: 76.0%
- PenR: 1.2%
- TetR: 18.6%
- TetR/QRNG: 4.2%
Cleveland, Ohio

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>0.008</th>
<th>0.015</th>
<th>0.03</th>
<th>0.06</th>
<th>0.125</th>
<th>0.25</th>
<th>&gt;=0.5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013

NHOPRI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013

Note: Site participated in GISP from 2012-2013.
Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013

- Ceftriaxone 125 mg: 0.3%
- Ceftriaxone 250 mg: 2.3%
- Other: 97.3%
Columbus, Ohio  (N=300)

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

- Azi/Ery: 97.0%
- None/Other: 3.0%
Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013

- Susceptible: 80.0%
- QRNG: 3.0%
- PenR: 10.0%
- PenR/TetR: 1.3%
- TetR: 1.7%
- PenR/TetR/QRNG: 0.3%
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.
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013

Note: Site participated in GISP from 2012-2013.
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013

Note: Site participated in GISP from 2012-2013.
Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013

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

- Ceftriaxone 250 mg: 99.7%
- None: 0.3%
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resistant Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Susceptible</td>
<td>78.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PenR</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TetR</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRNG</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PenR/TetR</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TetR/QRNG</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PenR/TetR/QRNG</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
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.
Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013

Denver, Colorado (N=199)

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

- **Ceftriaxone 250 mg**: 99.5%
- **Other**: 0.5%
Denver, Colorado (N=199)

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

- Azi/Ery: 69.2%
- Doxy/Tet: 30.3%
- None/Other: 0.5%
Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013

Denver, Colorado \( (N=199) \)
Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
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
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.
Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013

99.4% Ceftriaxone 250 mg
0.6% Other
Greensboro, North Carolina (N=168)

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

100.0% Azi/Ery
Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013

Greensboro, North Carolina (N=168)
Greensboro, North Carolina

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

Percentage

<20 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65+

Percentage
Honolulu, Hawaii  (N=73)

Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013

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

- Ceftriaxone 250 mg: 98.6%
- None: 1.4%
Honolulu, Hawaii  (N=73)

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

[Pie chart showing 98.6% Azi/Ery and 1.4% Doxy/Tet]
Honolulu, Hawaii (N=73)

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

NHOP = 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

- Ceftriaxone 125 mg: 1.0%
- Ceftriaxone 250 mg: 0.7%
- Other: 98.3%
Indianapolis, Indiana (N=299)

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

- Azi/Ery: 99.0%
- None/Other: 1.0%
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

MICs (µg/ml)

Percentage

2009
2010
2011
2012
2013

<=0.008
0.015
0.03
0.06
0.125
0.25
>=0.5
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
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013

Percentage

White  Black  Hispanic  Asian  NHOP1  AI/AN  Other

NHOP1 = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native
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

- Ceftriaxone 250 mg: 96.7%
- None: 1.7%
- Other: 1.7%
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

- Susceptible: 85.3%
- PenR: 1.7%
- TetR: 3.3%
- QRNG: 0.7%
- TetR/QRNG: 0.7%
- PenR/TetR/QRNG: 8.3%
Kansas City, Missouri

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013

Kansas City, Missouri

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013.
Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013
Los Angeles, California (N=194)

Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013

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

- Ceftriaxone 250 mg: 94.3%
- None: 5.2%
- Other: 0.5%
Los Angeles, California  (N=194)

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

Azi/Ery  Doxy/Tet  None/Other
92.8%  6.2%  1.0%
Los Angeles, California (N=194)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013
Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
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.
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

NHOP = 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

Ceftriaxone 250 mg 100.0%
Las Vegas, Nevada (N=300)

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

Azi/Ery 100.0%
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
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
Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013

Miami, Florida (N=187)

Ceftriaxone 250 mg 100.0%
Miami, Florida \((\text{N}=187)\)

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

- **Azi/Ery**: 88.2%
- **Doxy/Tet**: 11.8%
Miami, Florida (N=187)

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

- Susceptible: 43.9%
- QRNG: 19.8%
- PenR: 7.5%
- PenR/TetR: 9.1%
- PenR/QRNG: 4.3%
- TetR: 5.9%
- PenR/TetR/QRNG: 5.9%
- PenR/QRNG: 3.7%
Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
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
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013

Minneapolis, Minnesota (N=97)
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013

Minneapolis, Minnesota (N=97)

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

- **Ceftriaxone 250 mg**: 92.8%
- **Other**: 7.2%
Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013

Minneapolis, Minnesota  (N=97)

- Azi/Ery: 91.8%
- Doxy/Tet: 7.2%
- None/Other: 1.0%
Minneapolis, Minnesota  (N=97)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013
Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013

MICs (µg/ml)

- 0.008
- 0.015
- 0.03
- 0.06
- 0.125
- 0.25
- >=0.5

Percentage
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

Percentage
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
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

- Ceftriaxone 250 mg: 96.2%
- Other: 3.8%
New Orleans, Louisiana  (N=209)

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

98.6%  Azi/Ery
1.4%  Doxy/Tet
New Orleans, Louisiana (N=209)

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

- Susceptible: 59.3%
- QRNG: 4.8%
- PenR: 20.6%
- PenR/TetR: 2.4%
- PenR/QRNG: 4.3%
- PenR/TetR/QRNG: 2.9%
- TetR/TetR/QRNG: 3.3%
- PenR/QRGN: 2.4%
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
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
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

- Ceftriaxone 250 mg: 93.6%
- Cefixime: 5.7%
- Other: 0.7%
Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013

- Azi/Ery: 87.2%
- Doxy/Tet: 6.4%
- None/Other: 6.4%
New York City, New York (N=141)

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

- Susceptible: 66.0%
- QRNG: 4.3%
- PenR: 3.5%
- PenR/TetR: 2.1%
- PenR/QRNG: 1.4%
- TetR: 7.8%
- TetR/QRNG: 5.0%
- TetR/PenR/QRNG: 9.9%
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
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013

Note: Site participated in GISP from 2006-2013.
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
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
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013

Note: Site participated in GISP from 2003-2013.
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

- Azi/Ery: 81.6%
- Doxy/Tet: 14.9%
- None/Other: 3.4%
Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013
Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013

Note: Site participated in GISP from 2003-2013.
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013

Orange County, California (N=124)

NHOP = 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

- Ceftriaxone 250 mg: 99.2%
- Ciprofloxacin: 0.8%
Orange County, California  \( (N=124) \)

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

- Azi/Ery: 96.8%
- Doxy/Tet: 0.8%
- None/Other: 2.4%
Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013
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

Percentage

2000 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13

Intermediate resistance
Resistance
Orange County, California

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013

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

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (N=300)
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (N=300)

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

- Azi/Ery: 96.0%
- Doxy/Tet: 3.0%
- None/Other: 1.0%
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (N=300)

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

- Susceptible: 69.0%
- QRNG: 4.7%
- PenR: 3.7%
- TetR: 1.3%
- PenR/TetR: 1.3%
- PenR/QRNG: 7.3%
- TetR/QRNG: 8.3%
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
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

MICs (µg/ml)
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
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013
Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013
Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013.

- Azi/Ery: 98.3%
- None/Other: 1.7%
Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013

Phoenix, Arizona (N=300)

- Susceptible: 64.0%
- QRNG: 22.0%
- TetR: 5.0%
- PenR/TetR: 4.7%
- PenR/QRNG: 0.7%
- PenR/TetR/QRNG: 2.7%
Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013.
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013

Phoenix, Arizona

Percentage

Intermediate resistance

Resistance

Year

2000 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13

Percentage
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013

NHOP = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian or Alaska Native
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2013

Note: Site participated in GISP from 2012-2013.
Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013

- Ceftriaxone 250 mg: 92.6%
- None: 3.7%
- Other: 3.7%
Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013

Pontiac, Michigan  (N=190)

- 96.3%: Azi/Ery
- 3.7%: None/Other
Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013
Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013.
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.
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013

Note: Site participated in GISP from 2012-2013.
Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013
Portland, Oregon \( (N=129) \)

Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013

Percentage

White | Black | Hispanic | Asian | NHOPI | AI/AN | Other

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

- Susceptible: 72.1%
- TetR: 10.9%
- QRNG: 4.7%
- PenR/TetR: 7.0%
- TetR/QRNG: 2.3%
- PenR/TetR/QRNG: 3.1%
- PenR/TetR/QRNG: 10.9%
Portland, Oregon

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013

Richmond, Virginia (N=15)

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

Ceftriaxone 250 mg

100.0%
Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013
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

- 2009
- 2010
- 2011
- 2012
- 2013

MICs (µg/ml): <=0.008, 0.015, 0.03, 0.06, 0.125, 0.25, >=0.5

Percentage
Richmond, Virginia

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

MICs (µg/ml)
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
Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013

San Diego, California (N=176)

NHUPI = 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

Ceftriaxone 250 mg | None | Other
---|---|---
97.7% | 1.7% | 0.6%
San Diego, California (N=176)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013
Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013

San Diego, California (N=176)
Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013

San Diego, California

MICs (µg/ml)
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

![Graph showing the percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin from 2000 to 2013.](image-url)
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013

Seattle, Washington  (N=143)
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

- Ceftriaxone 250 mg: 95.5%
- Ciprofloxacin: 0.8%
- Other: 3.8%
Seattle, Washington  (N=143)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013
Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013

Seattle, Washington (N=143)
Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
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
Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013

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

- Ceftriaxone 250 mg: 98.9%
- None: 0.7%
- Other: 0.4%
San Francisco, California  (N=269)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013
Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013
Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013.
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013

San Francisco, California
Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii (N=11)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2013
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2013

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

Ceftriaxone 250 mg

100.0%
Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2013

90.9% Azi/Ery
9.1% None/Other
Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2013

- Susceptible: 45.5%
- TetR: 18.2%
- TetR/QRNG: 36.4%
Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2013

Note: Site participated in GISP from 2001-2013.
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2009-2013

Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii