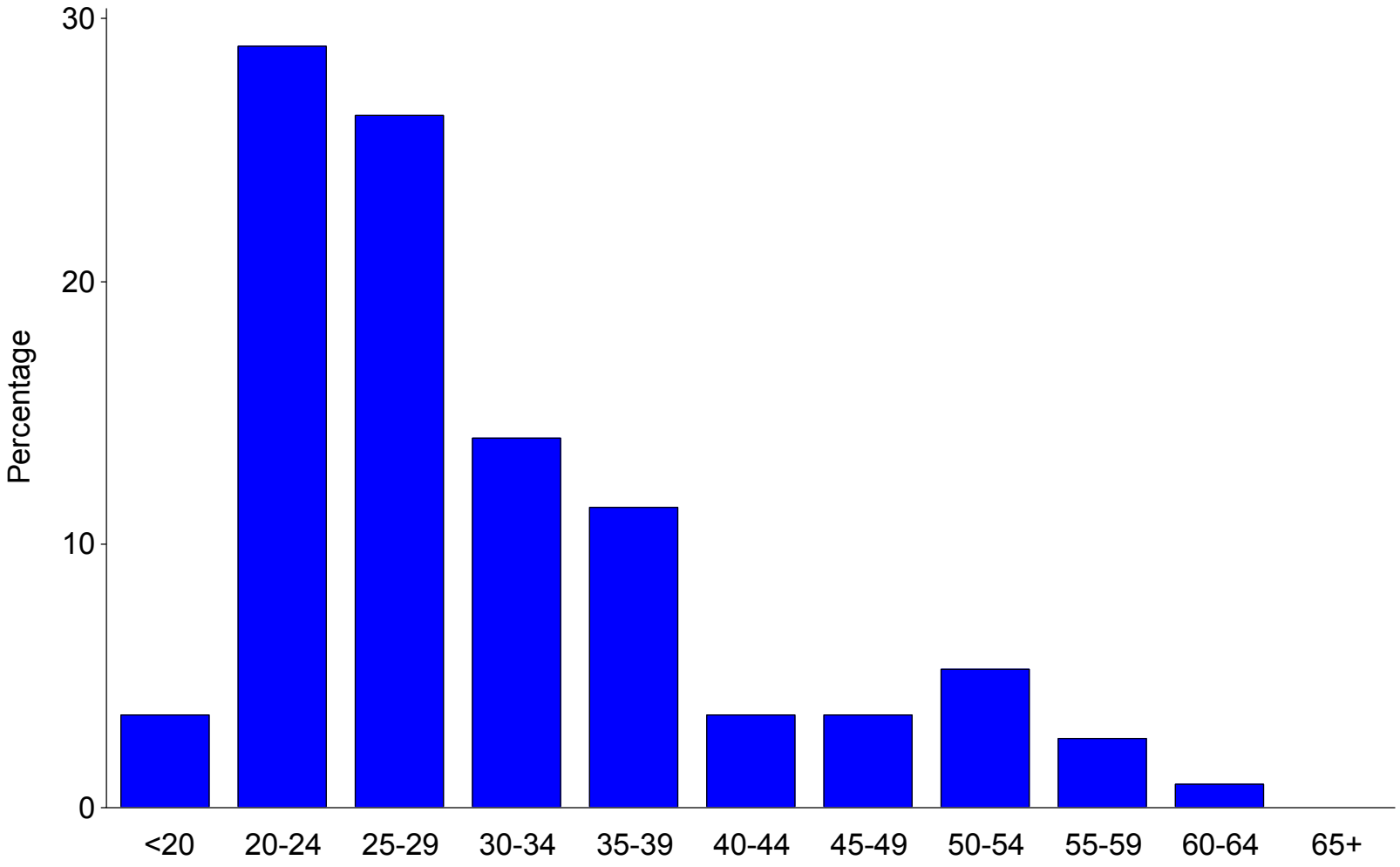
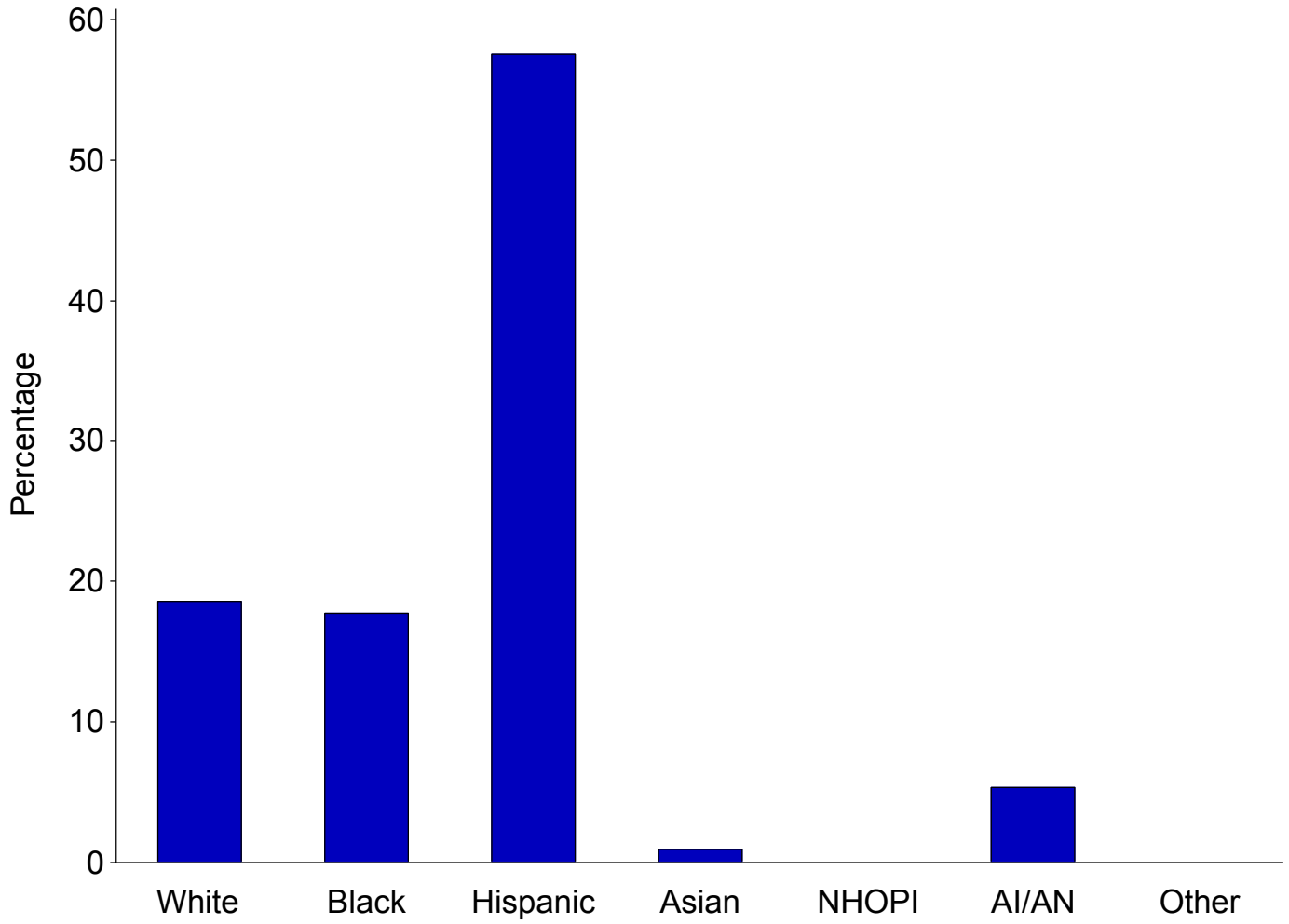
Albuquerque, New Mexico (N=114)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



Albuquerque, New Mexico (N=114)

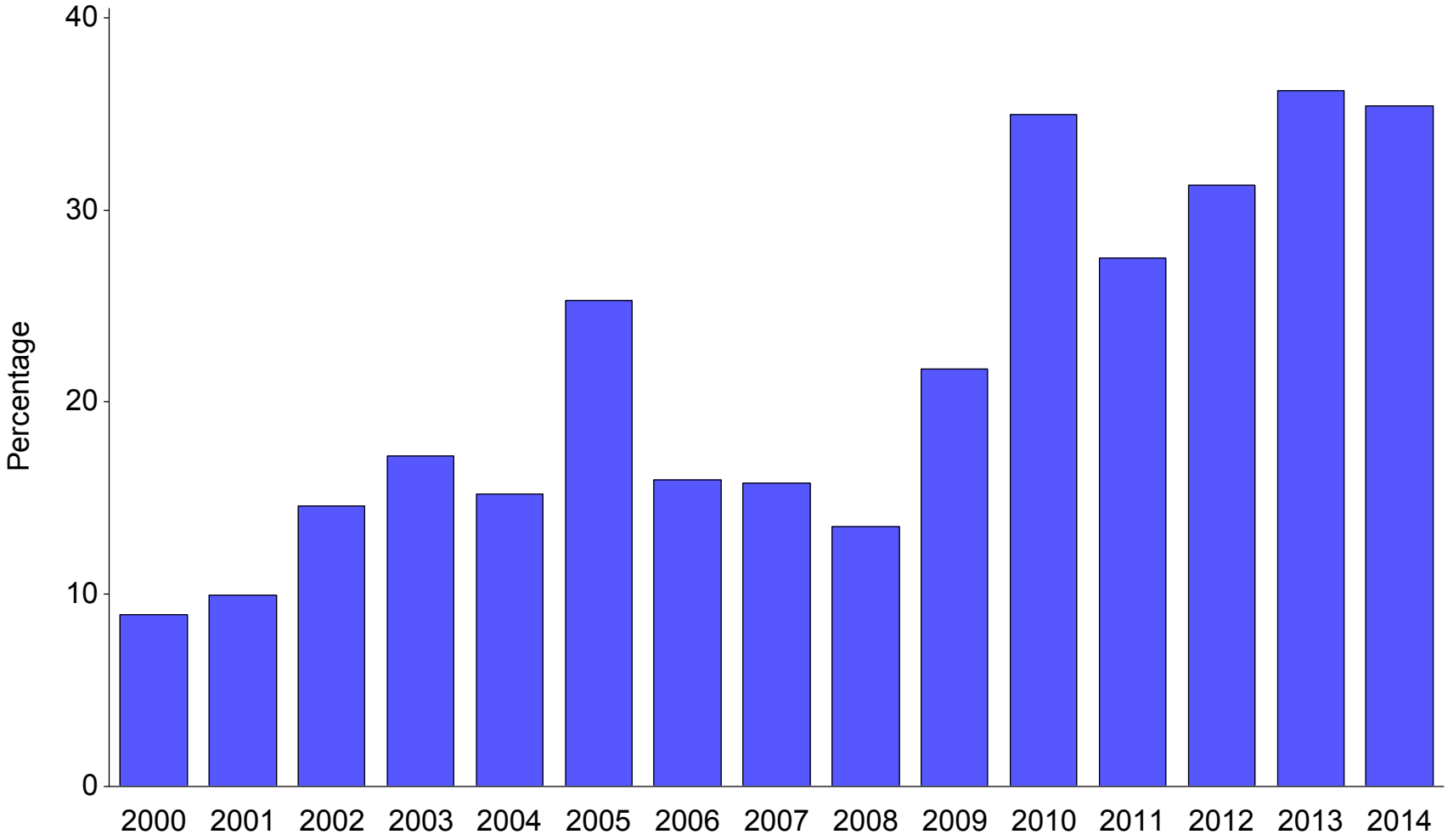
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

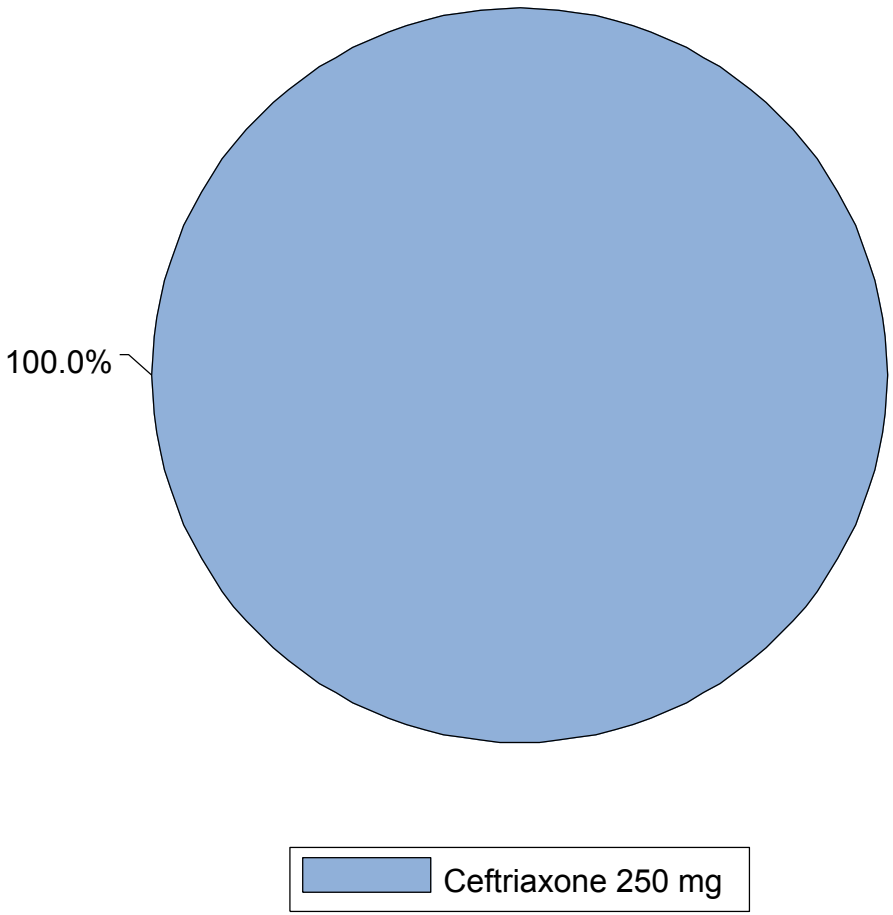
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



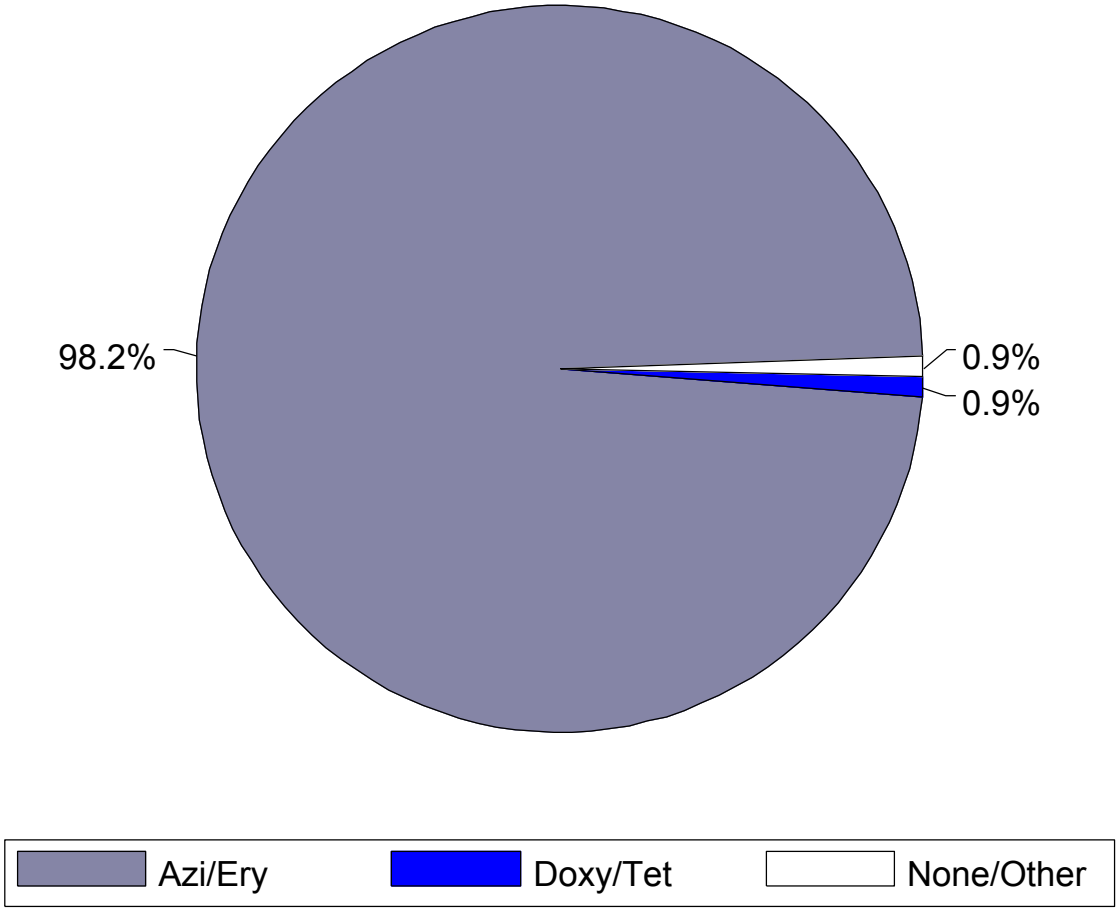
Albuquerque, New Mexico (N=114)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



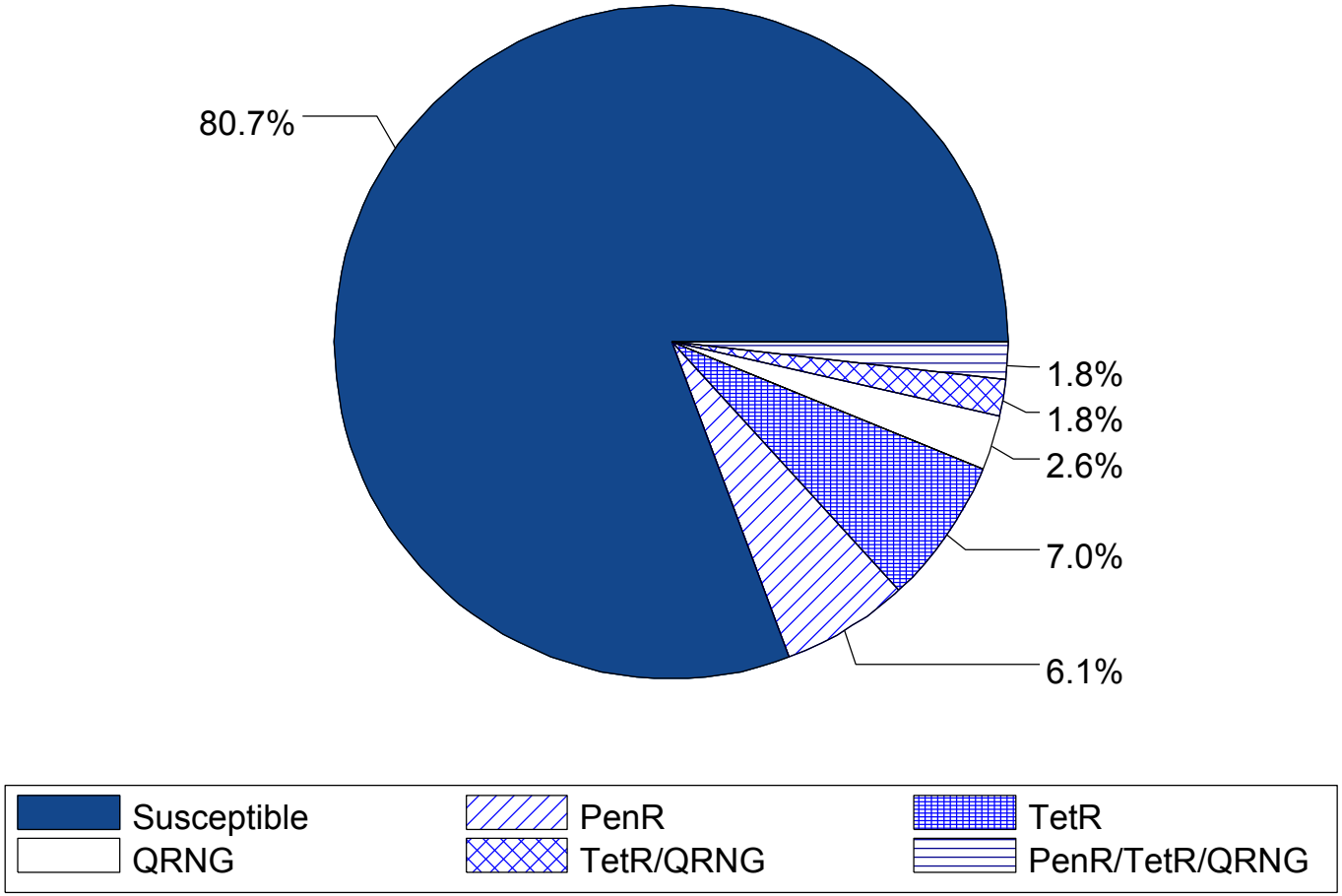
Albuquerque, New Mexico (N=114)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



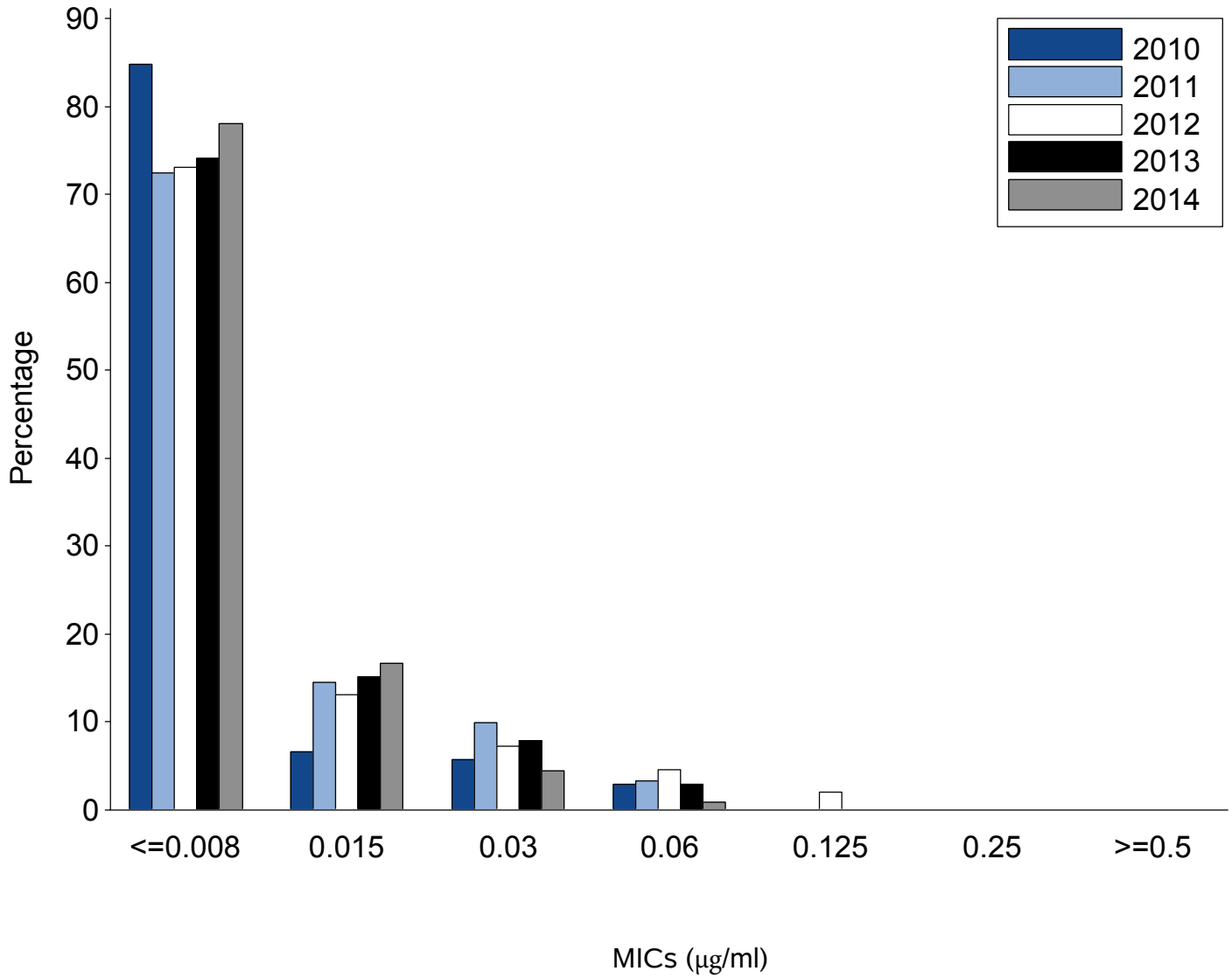
Albuquerque, New Mexico (N=114)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



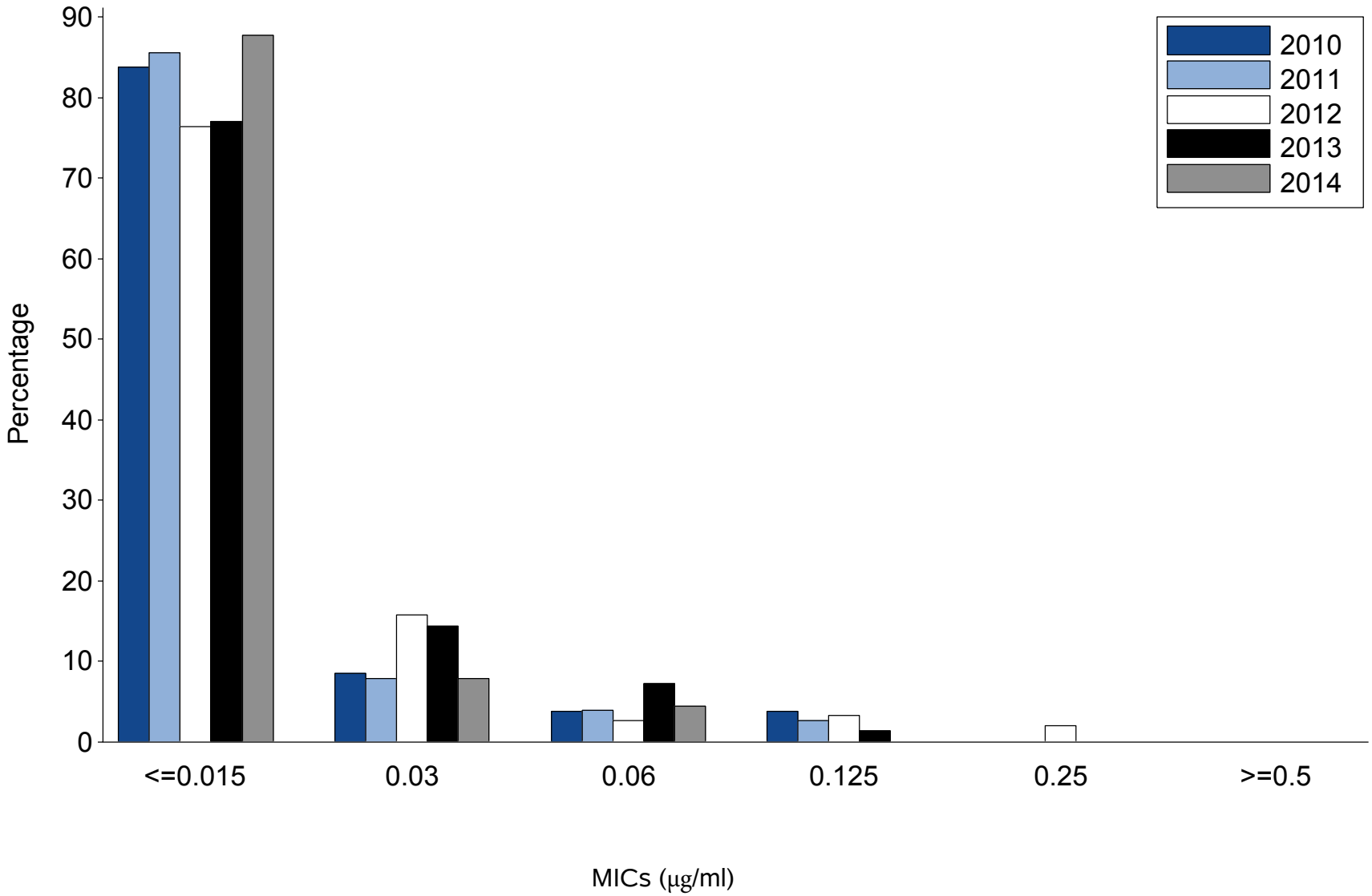
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Albuquerque, New Mexico

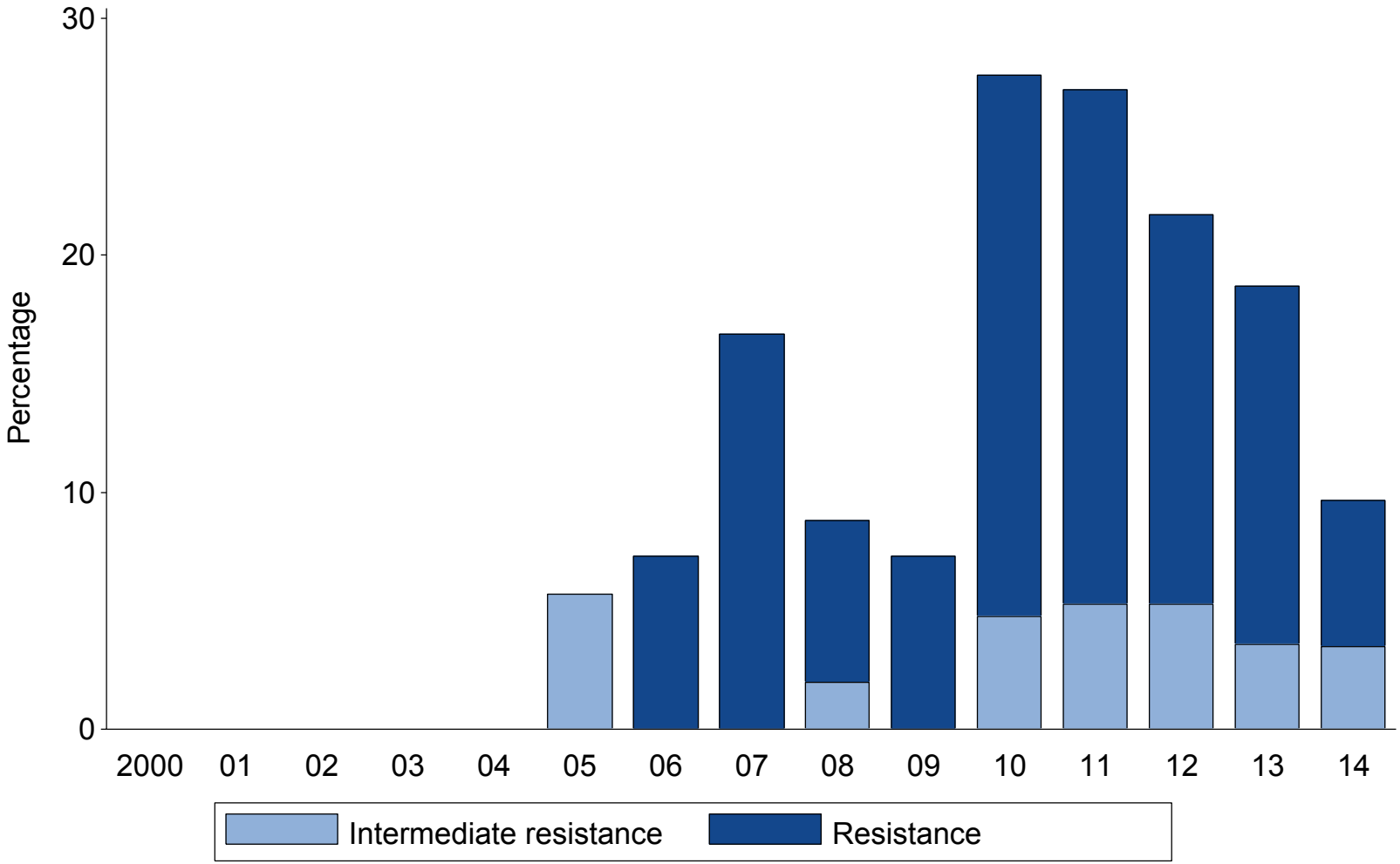
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

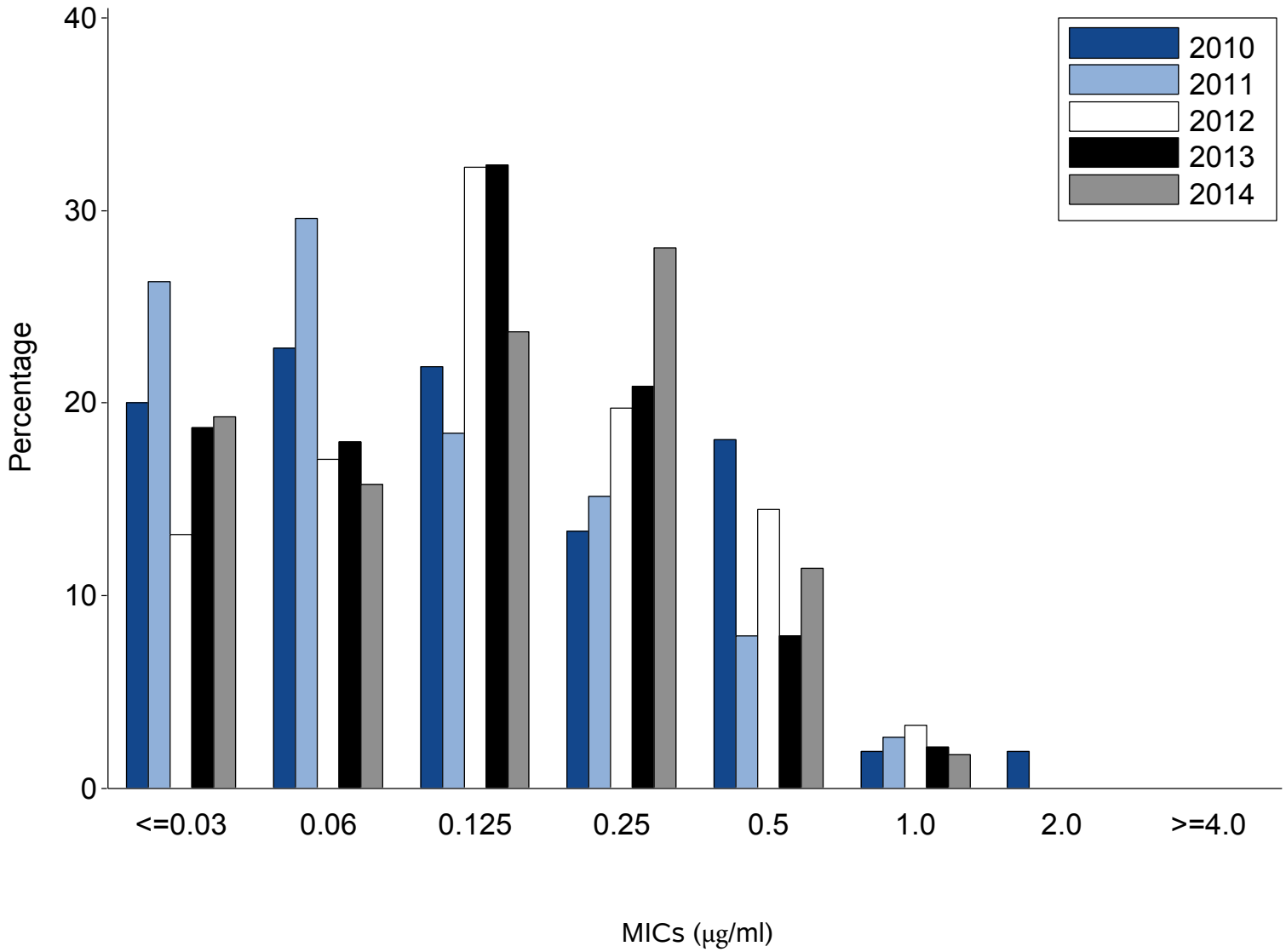
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



Albuquerque, New Mexico

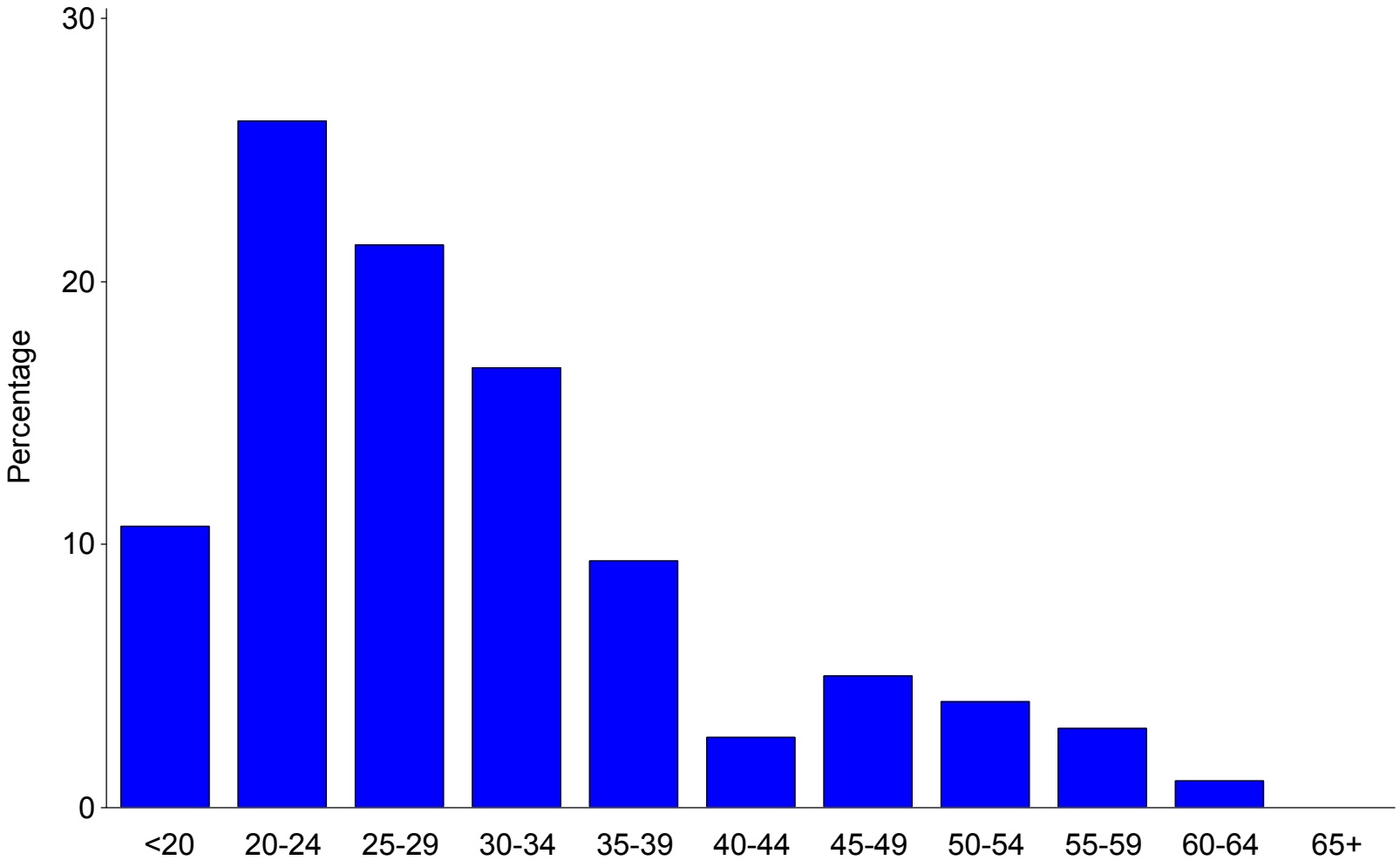
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

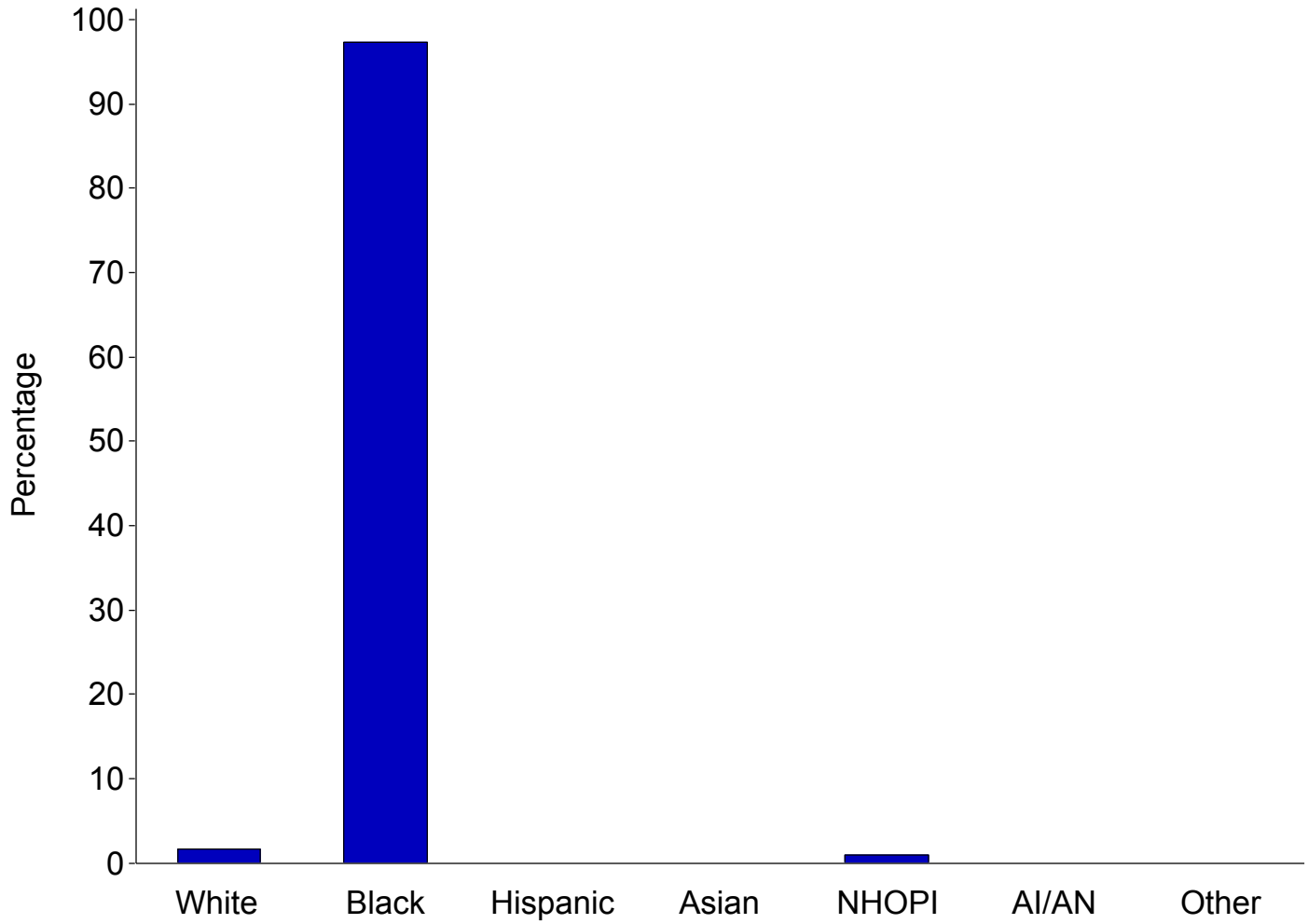
Atlanta, Georgia (N=300)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



Atlanta, Georgia (N=300)

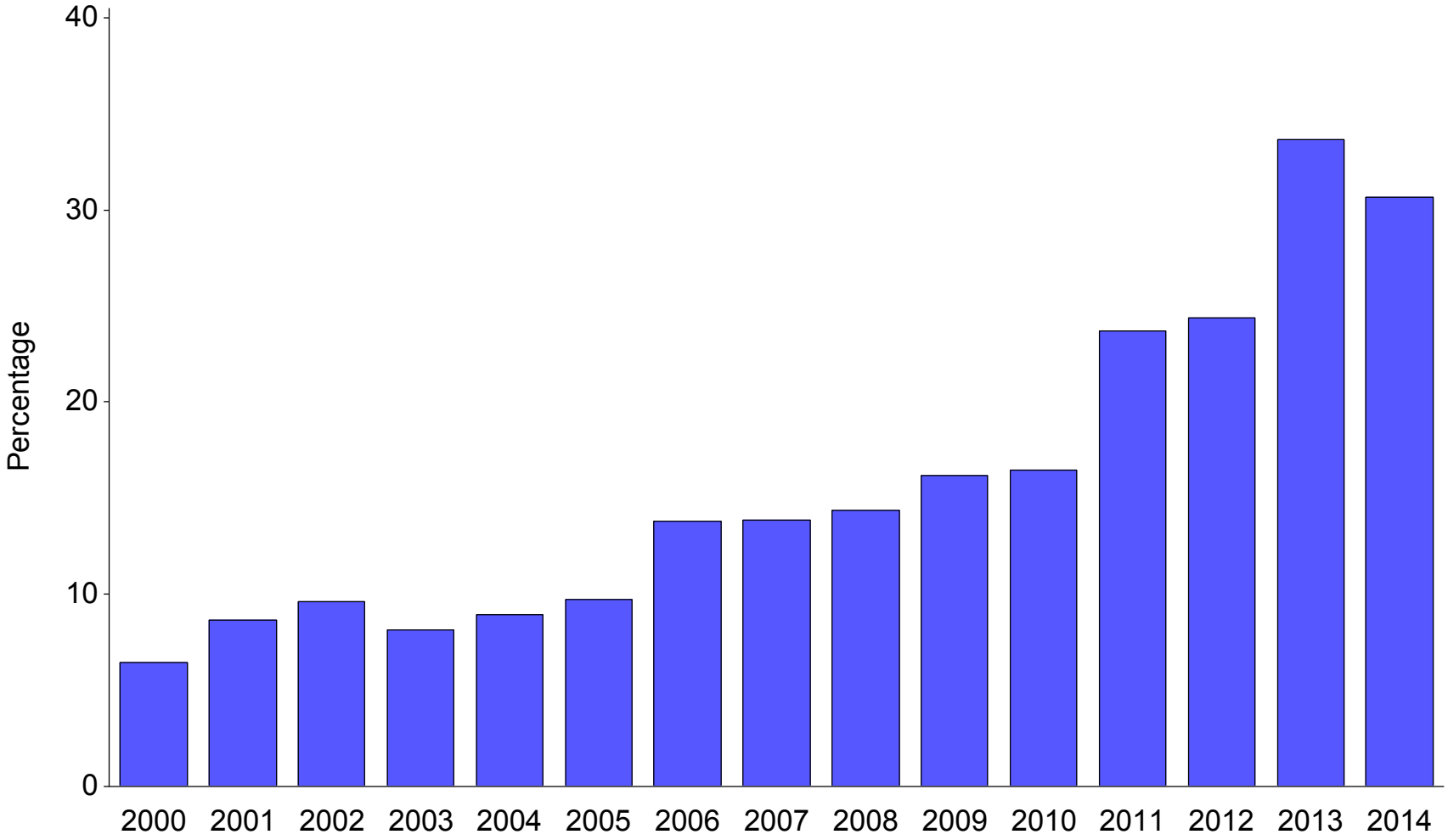
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

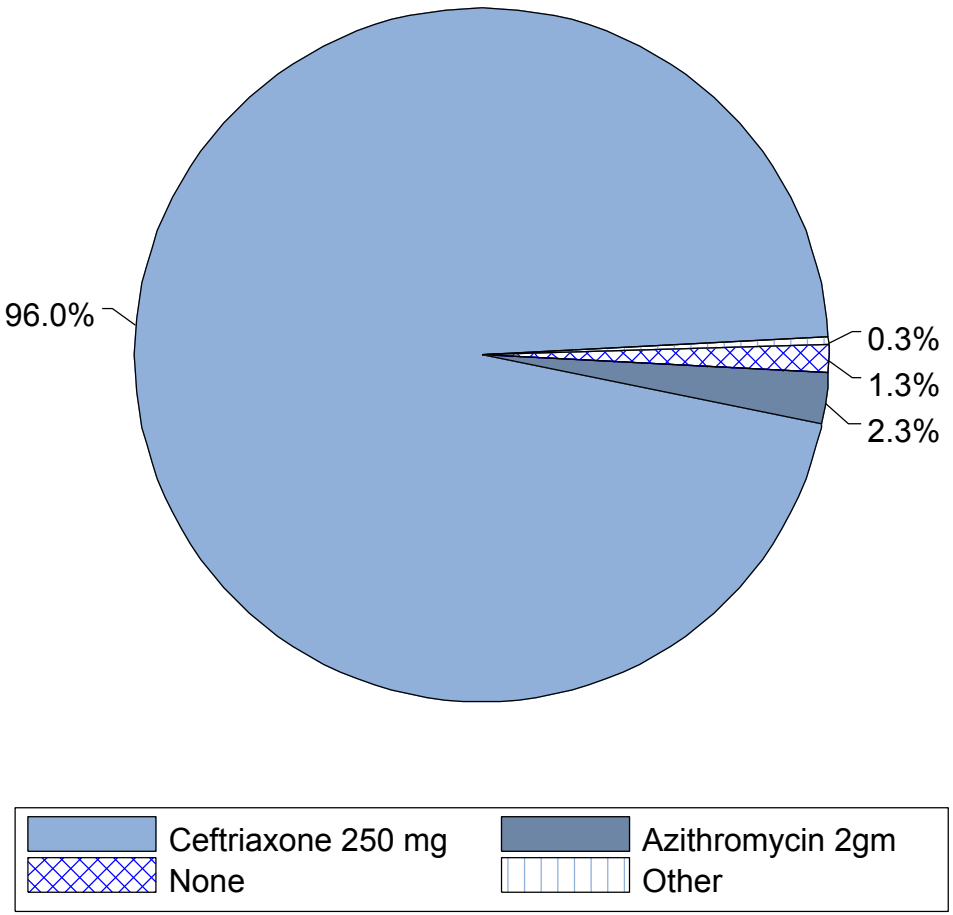
Atlanta, Georgia

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



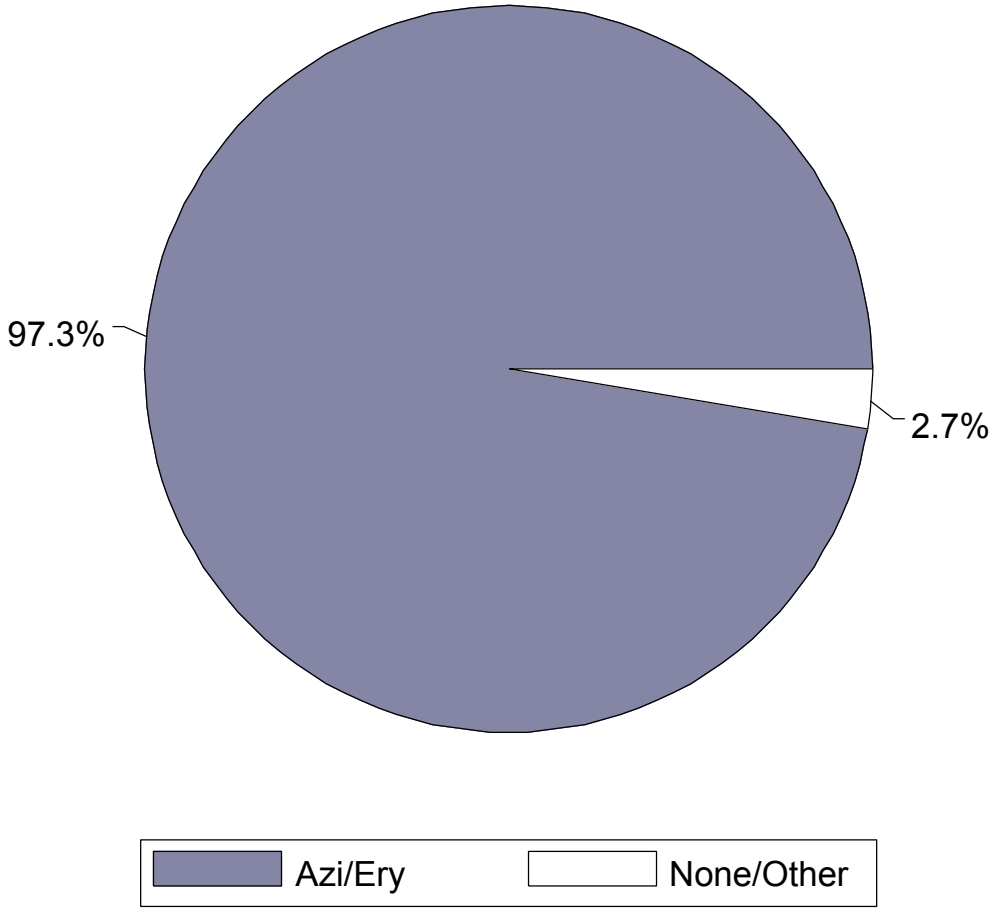
Atlanta, Georgia (N=300)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



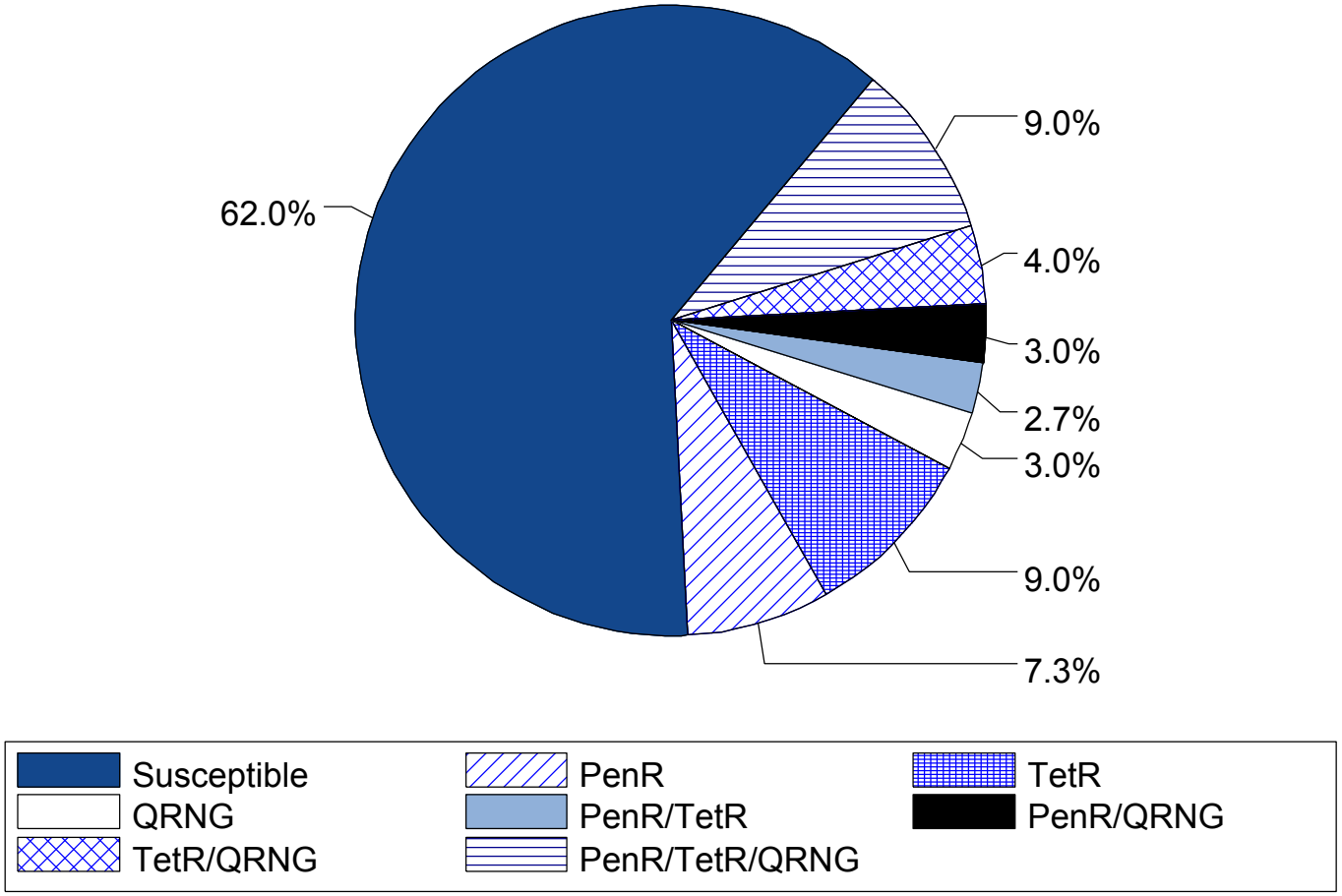
Atlanta, Georgia (N=300)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



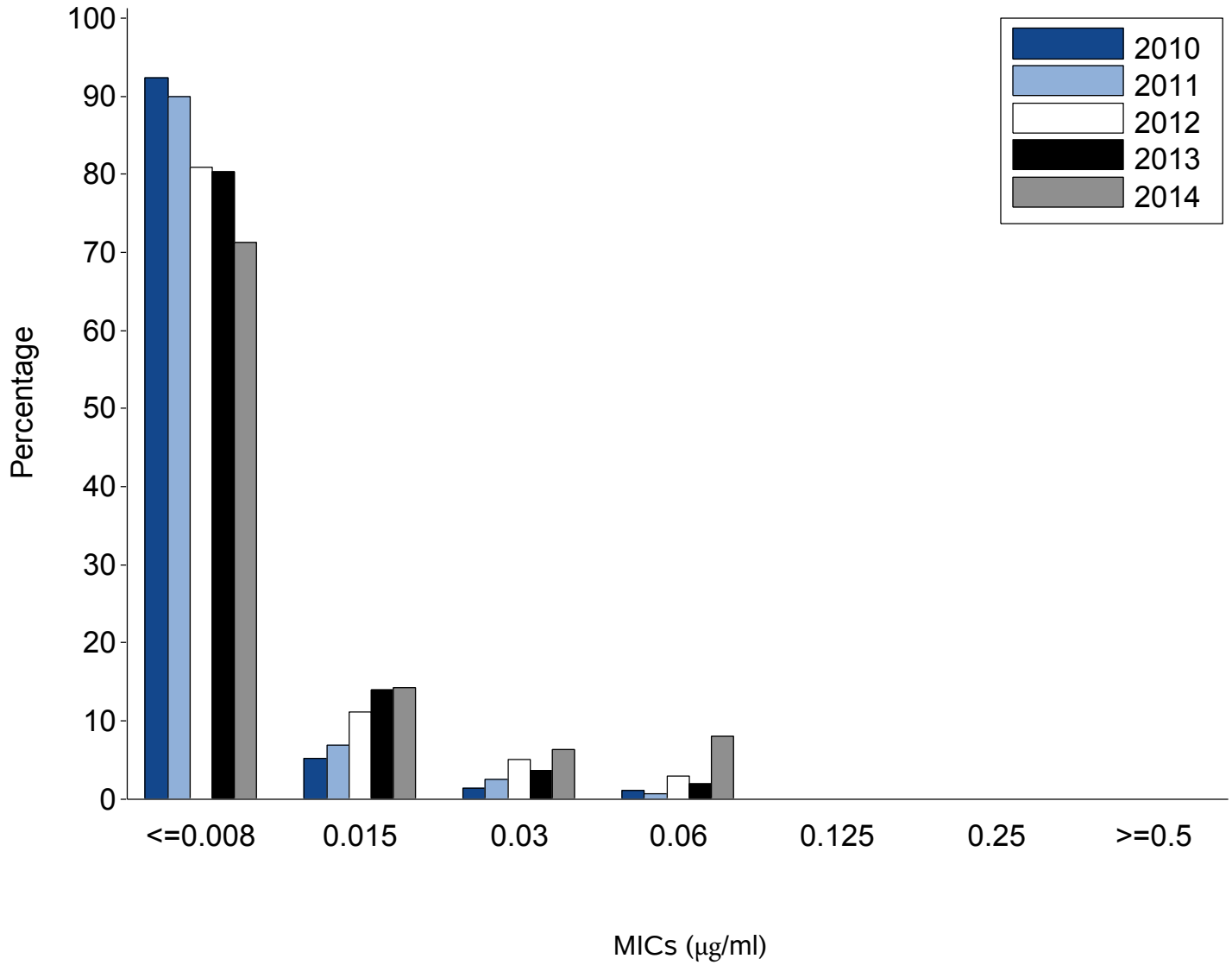
Atlanta, Georgia (N=300)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



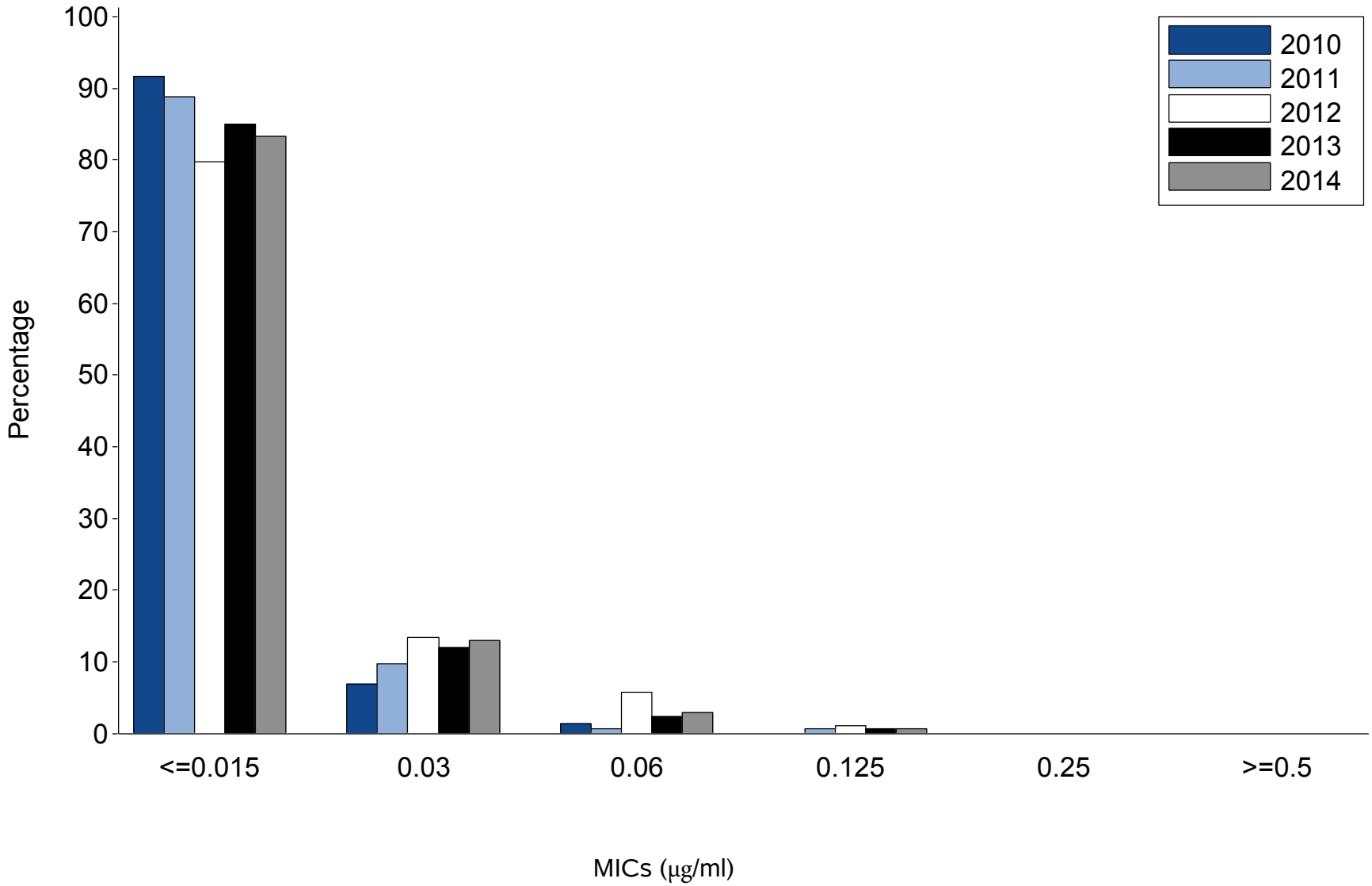
Atlanta, Georgia

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Atlanta, Georgia

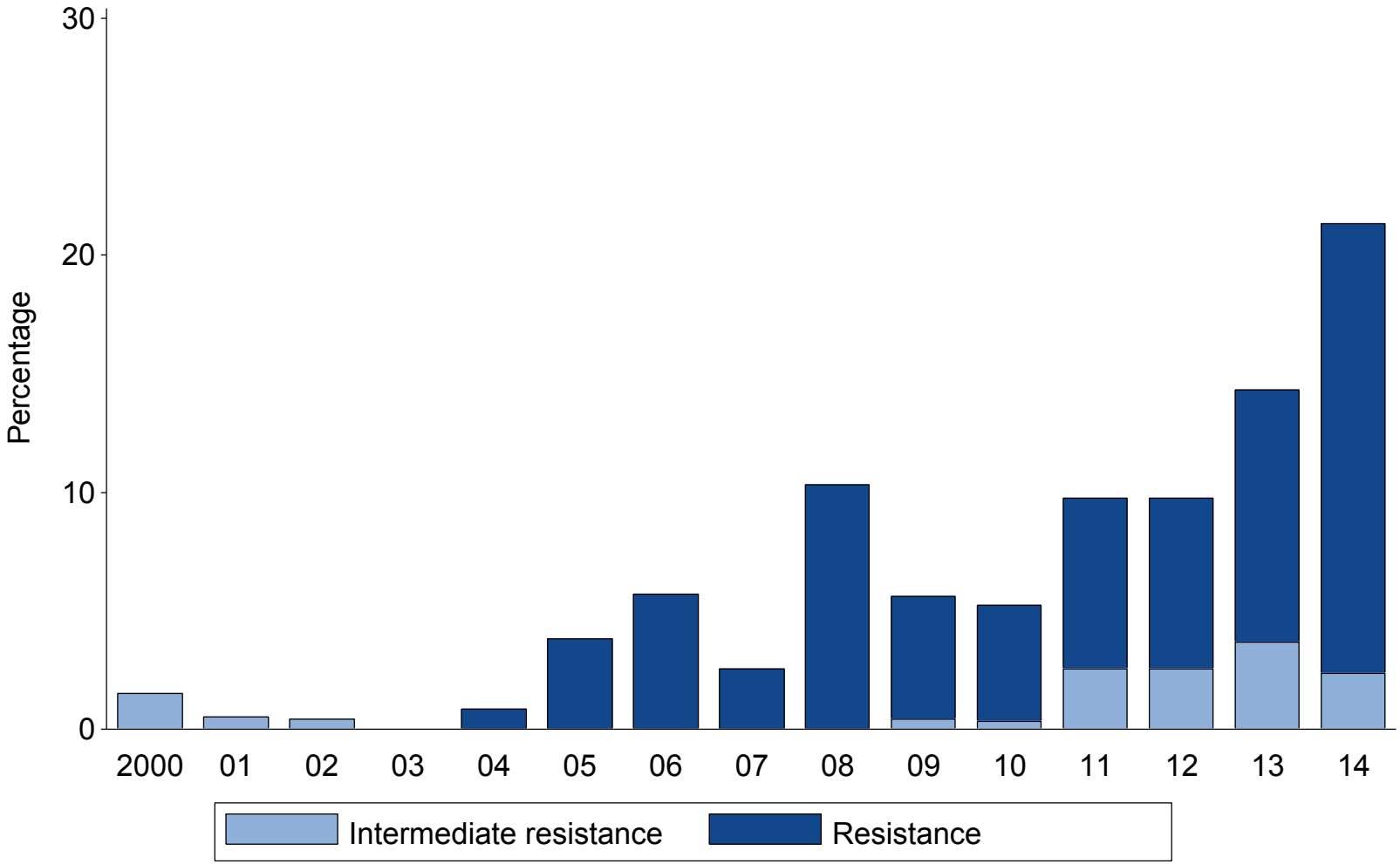
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

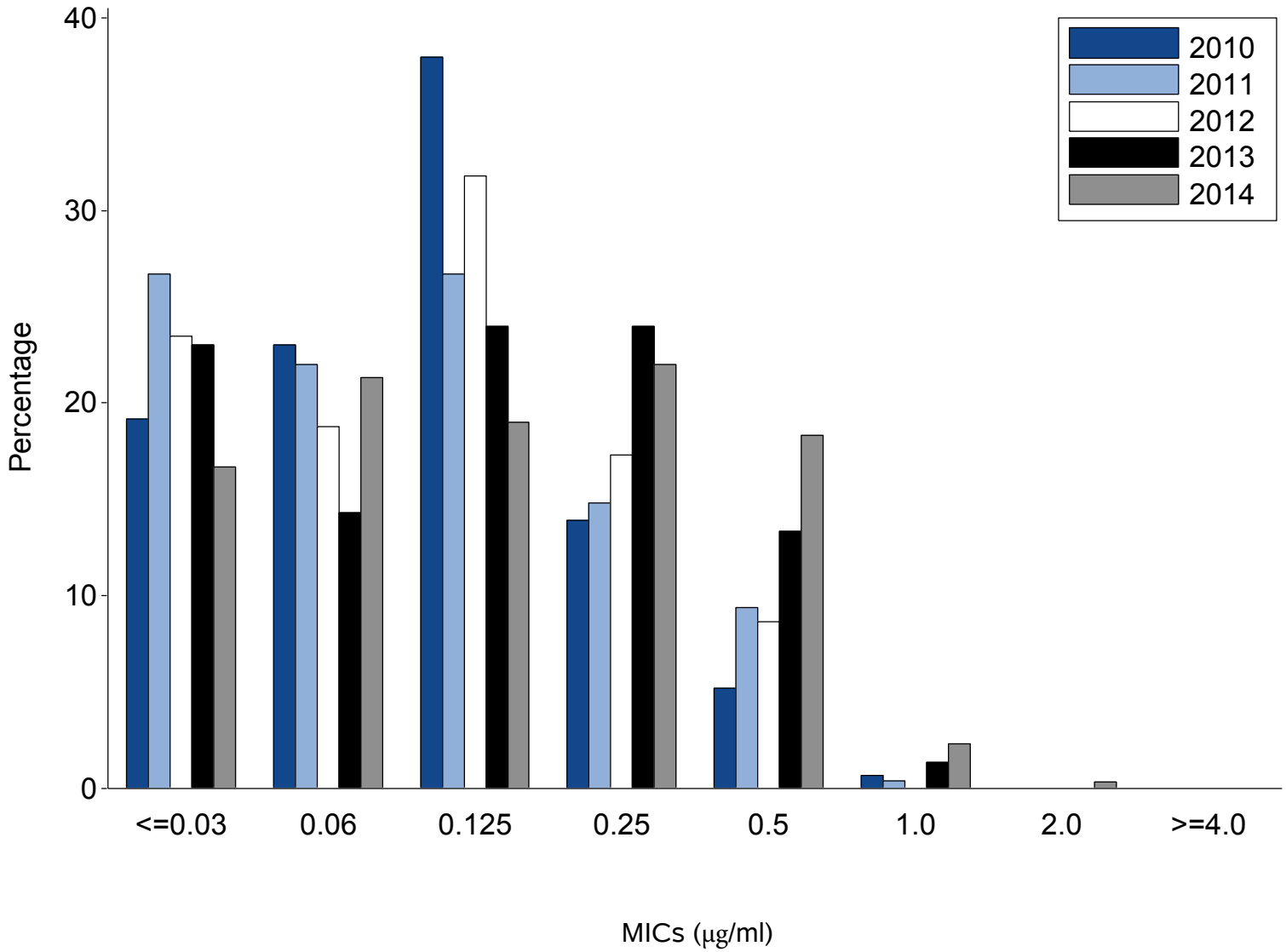
Atlanta, Georgia

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



Atlanta, Georgia

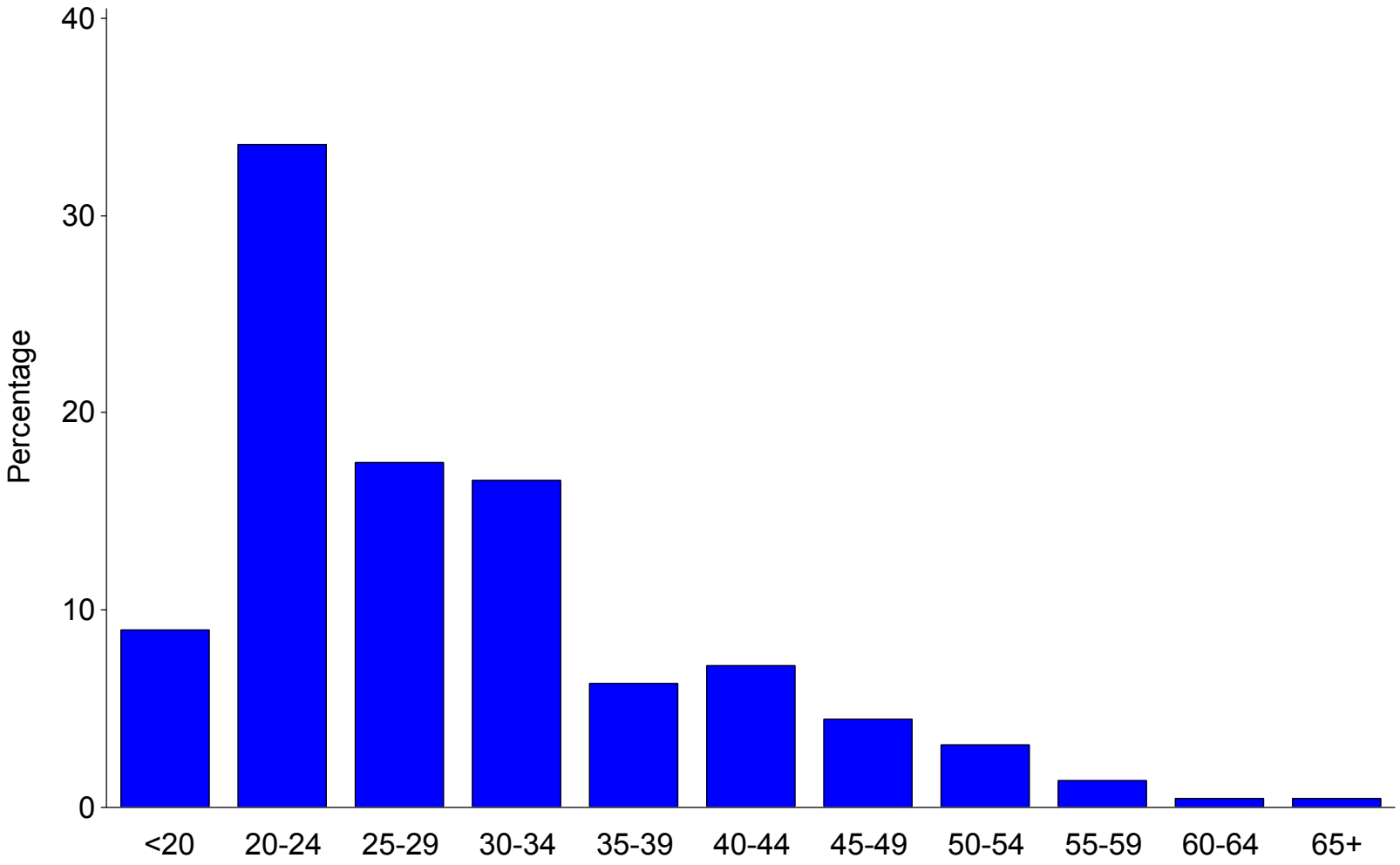
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

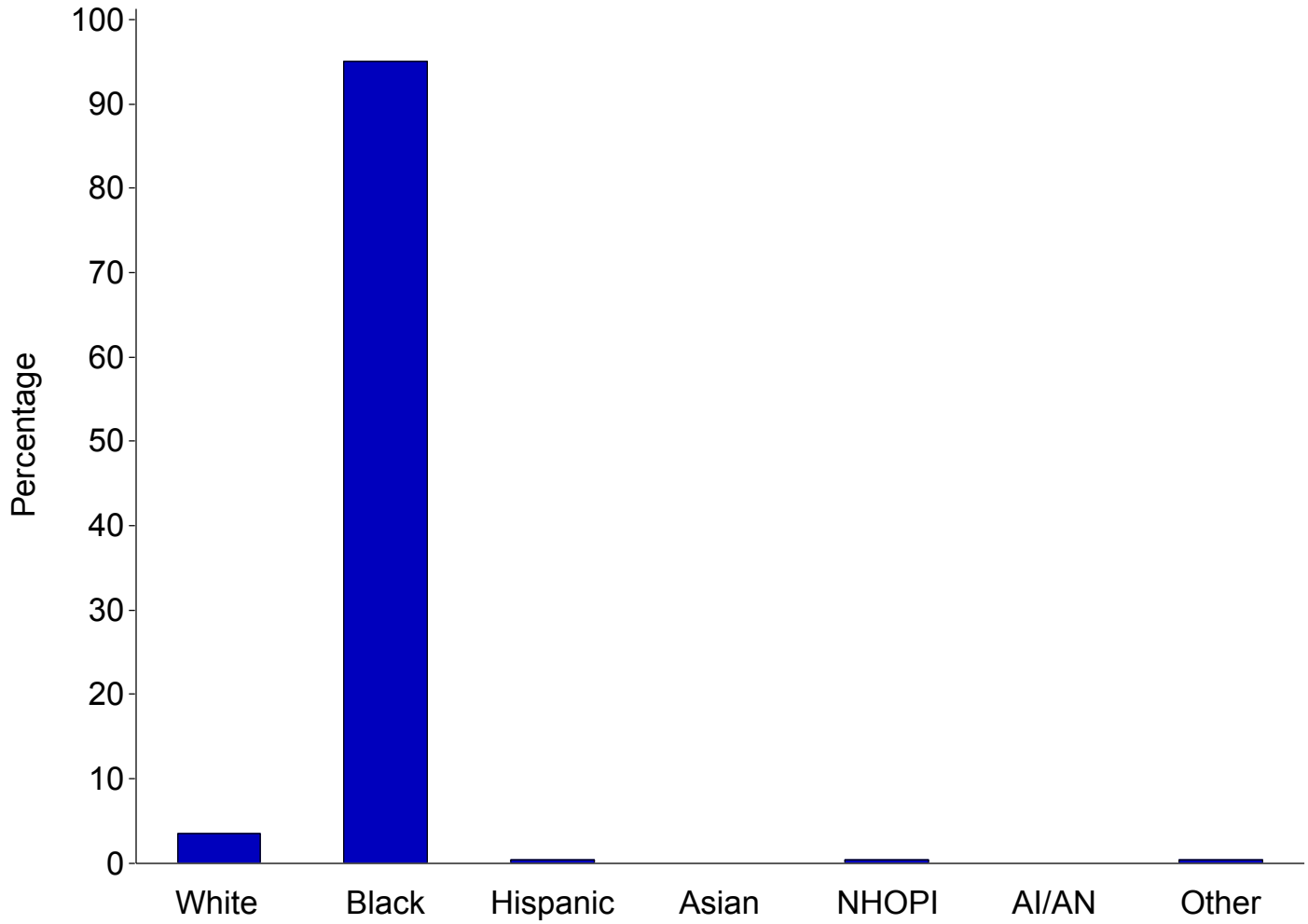
Birmingham, Alabama (N=223)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



Birmingham, Alabama (N=223)

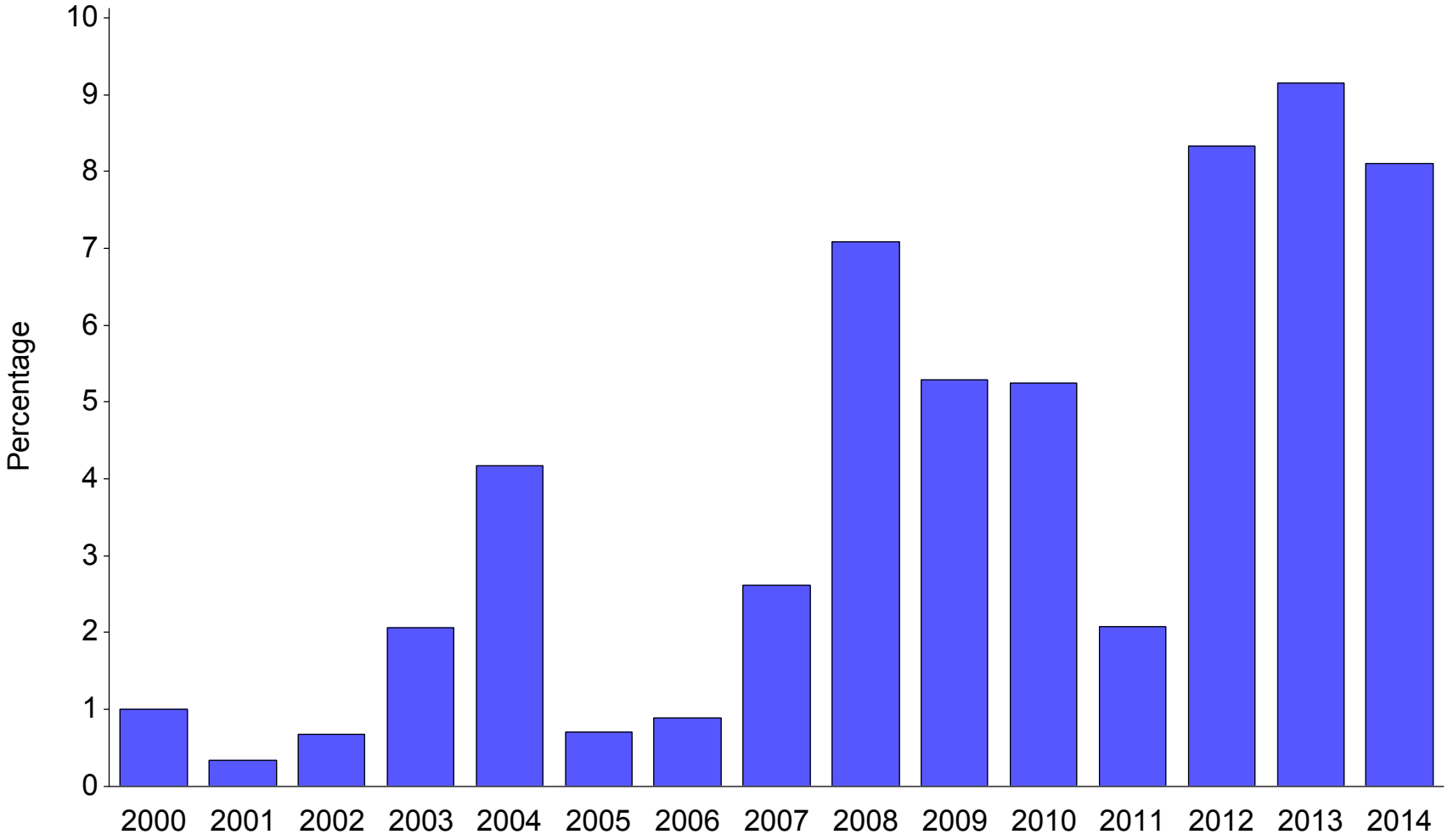
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

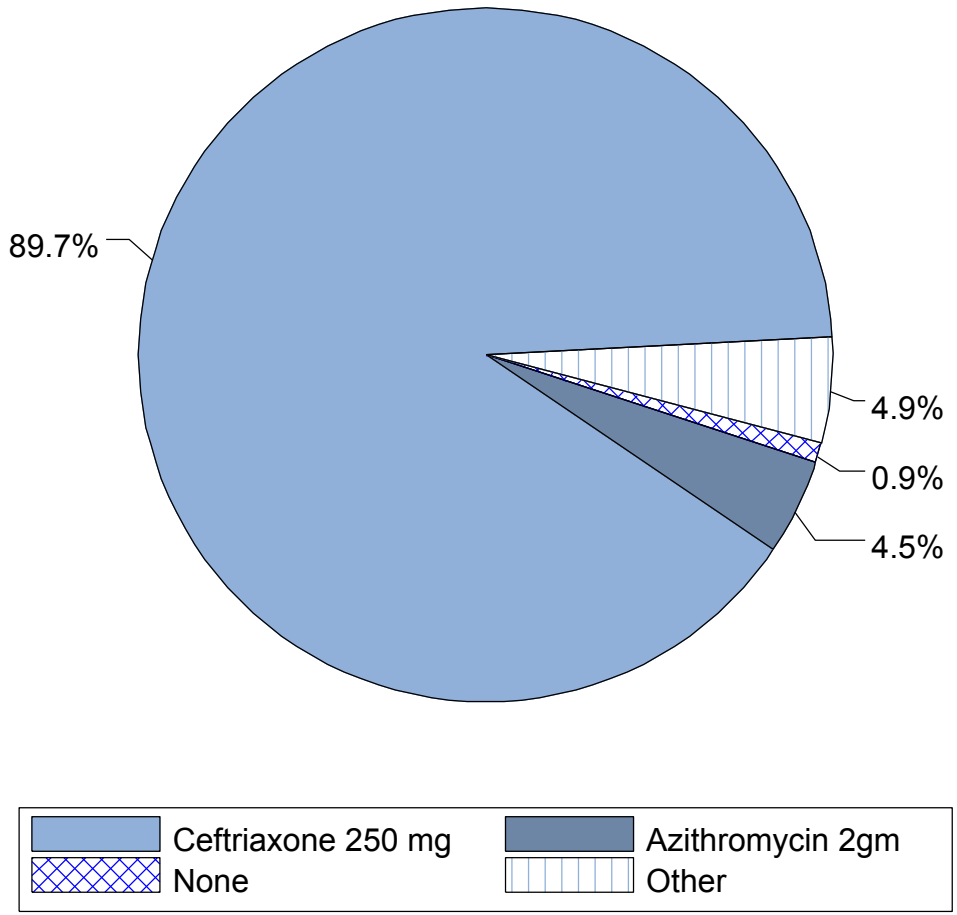
Birmingham, Alabama

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



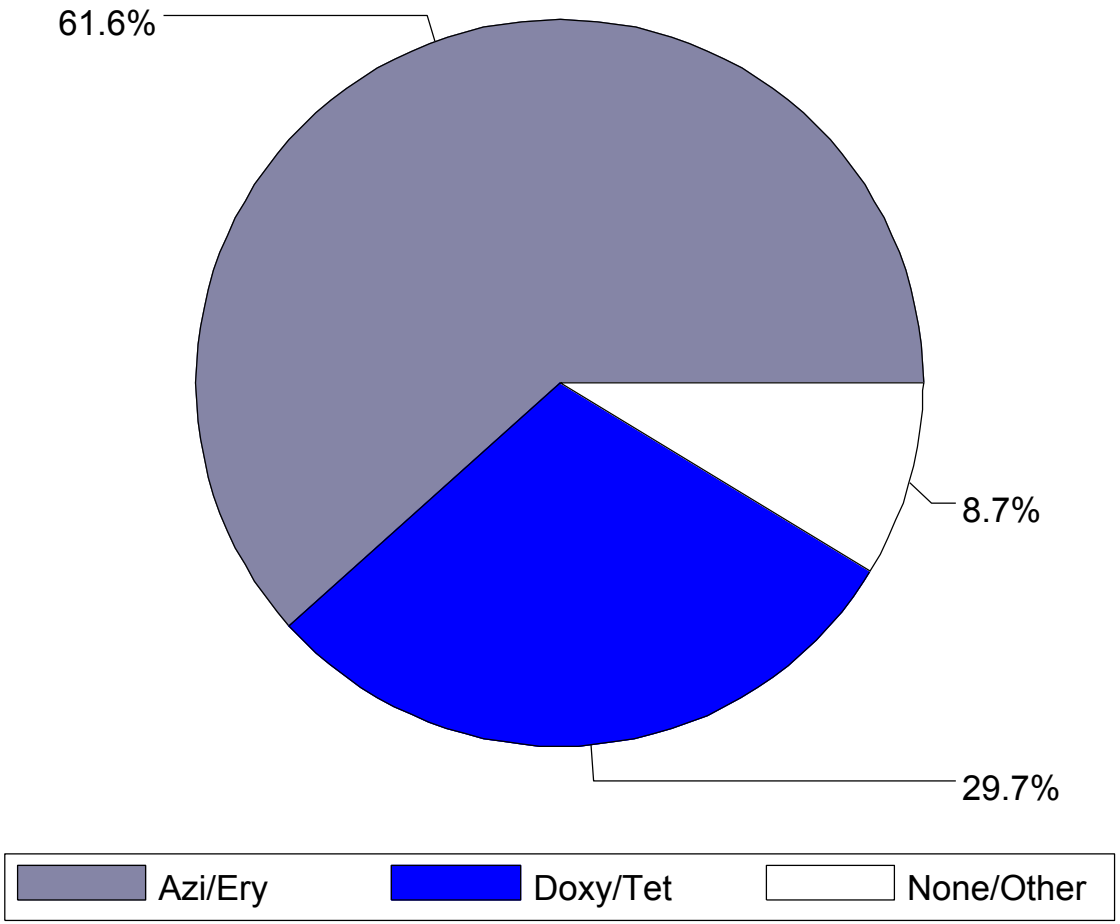
Birmingham, Alabama (N=223)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



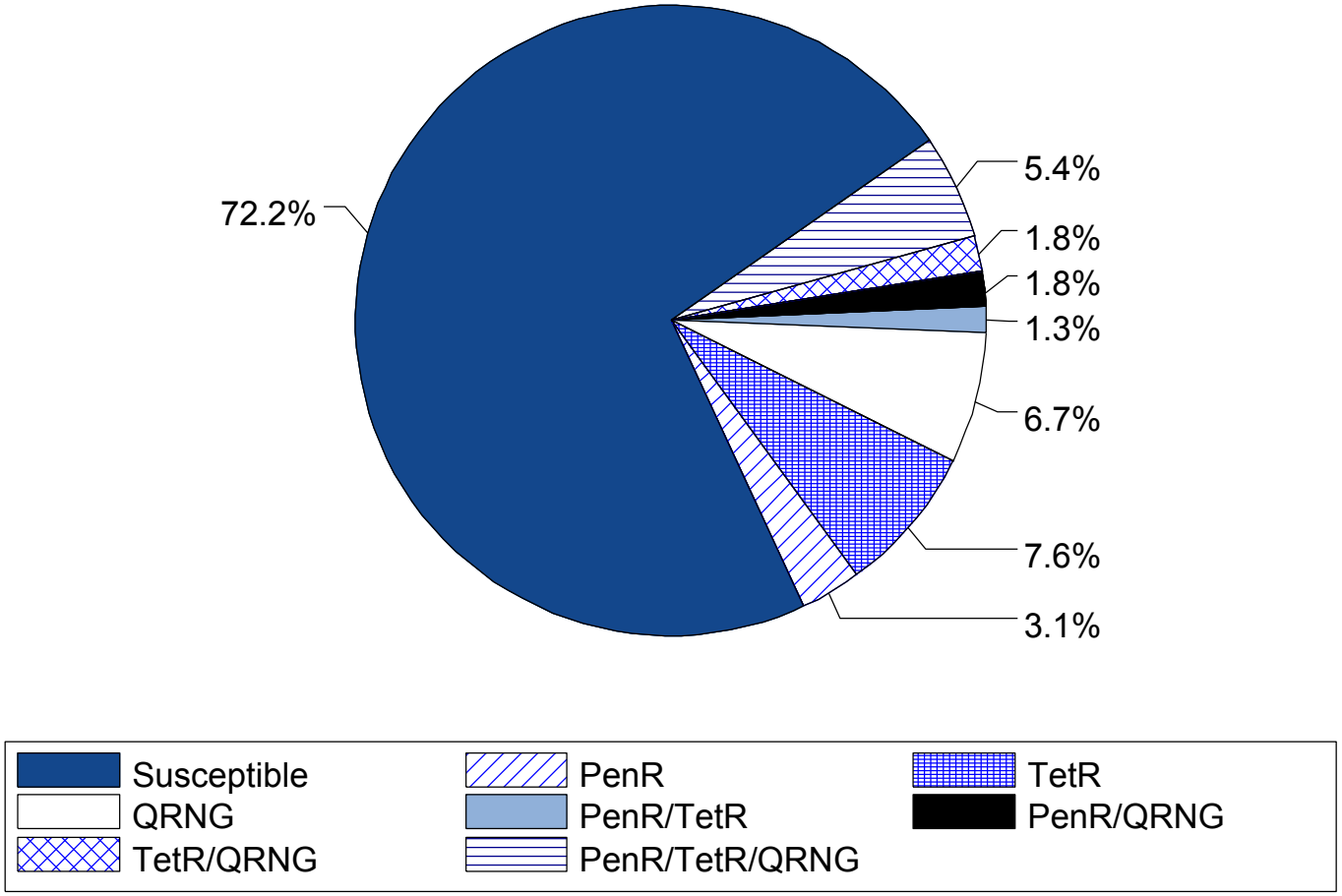
Birmingham, Alabama (N=223)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



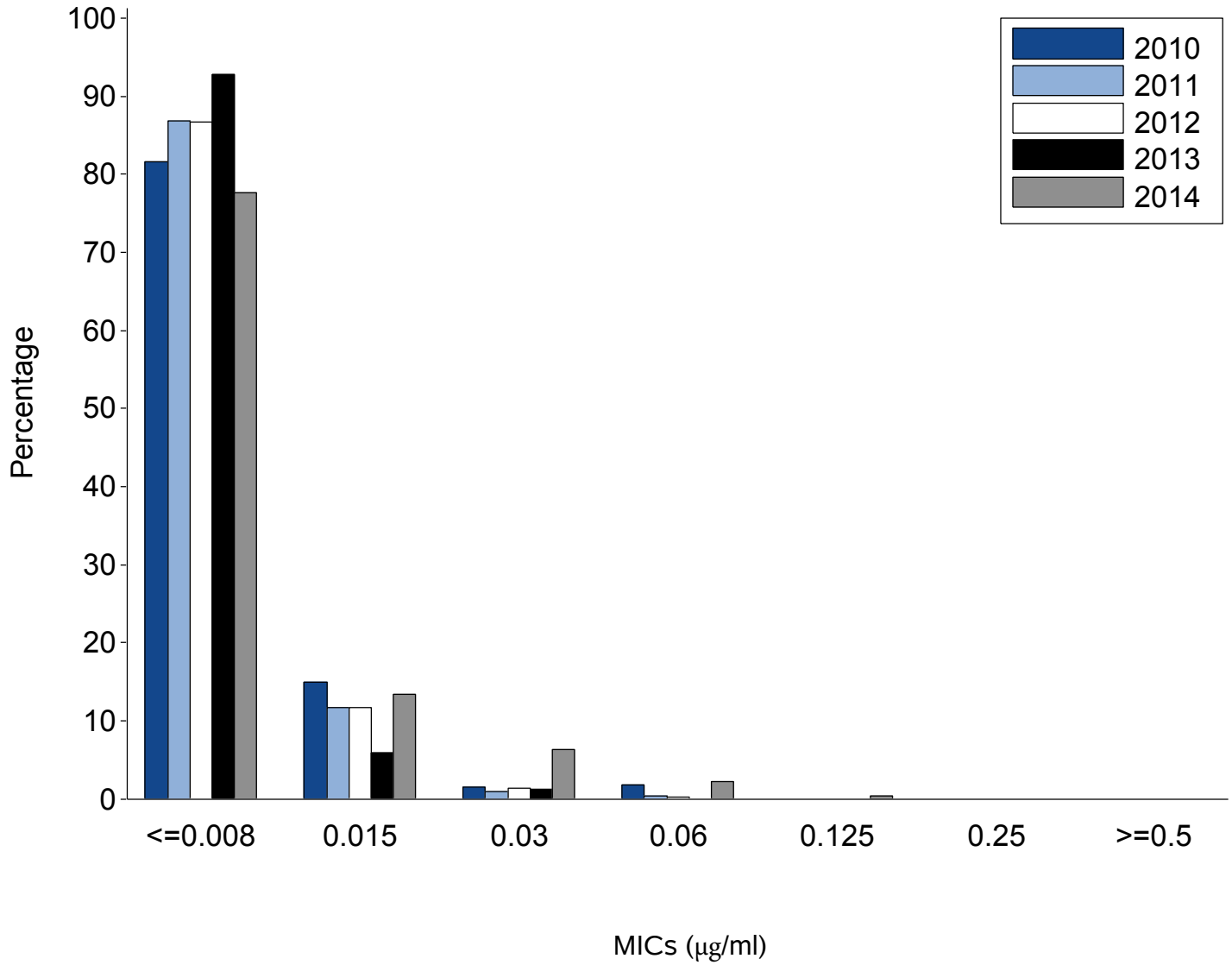
Birmingham, Alabama (N=223)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



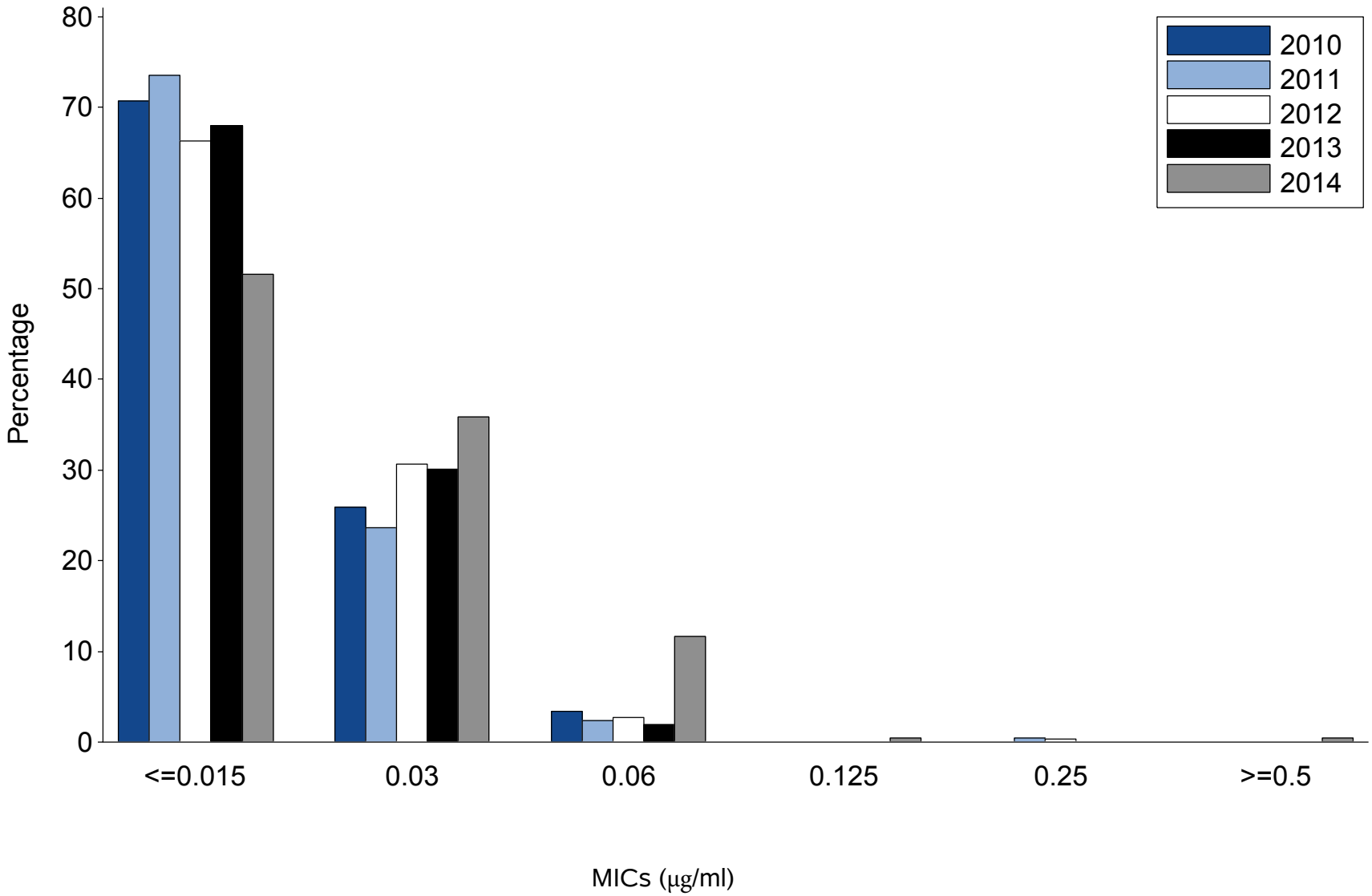
Birmingham, Alabama

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Birmingham, Alabama

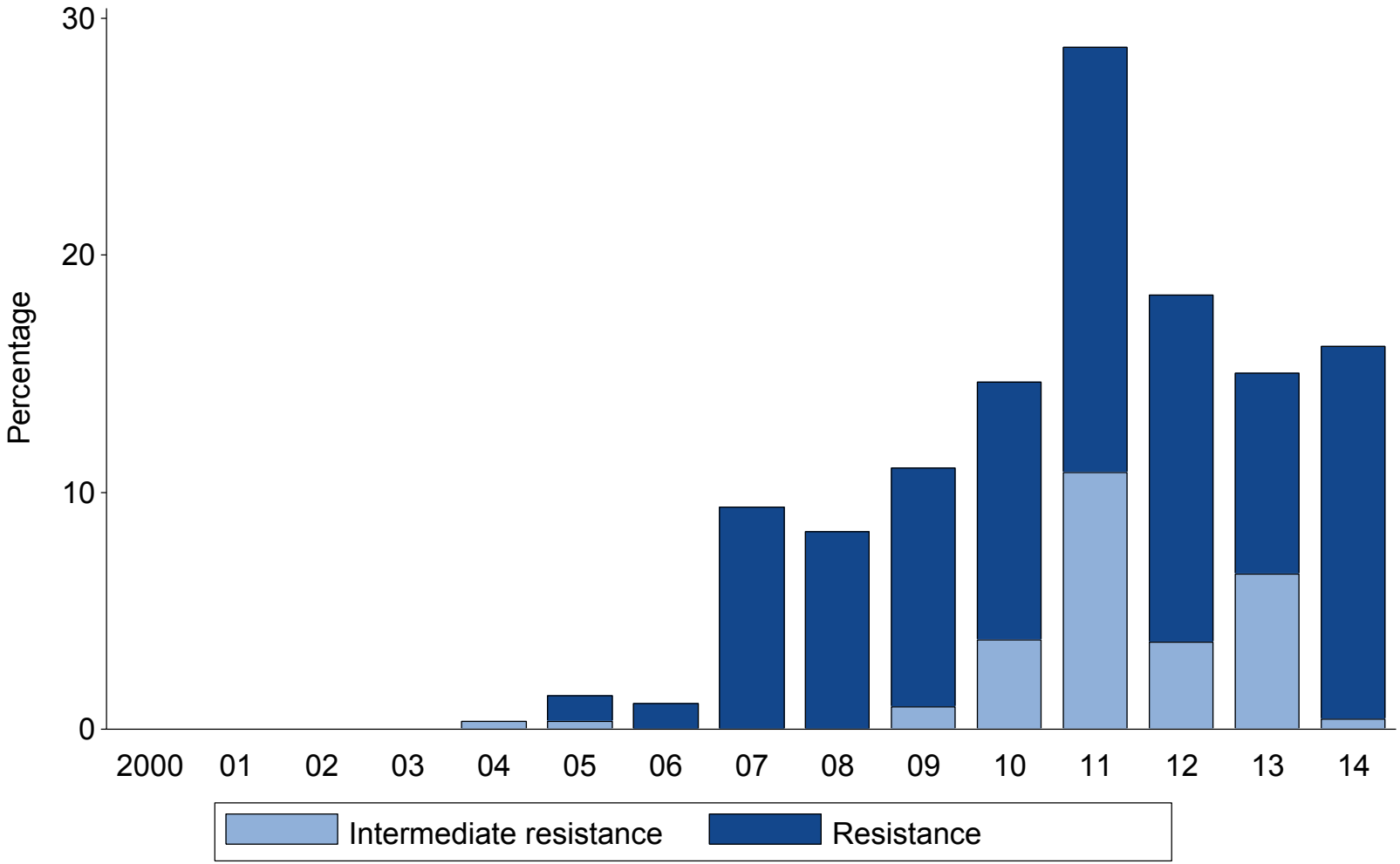
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

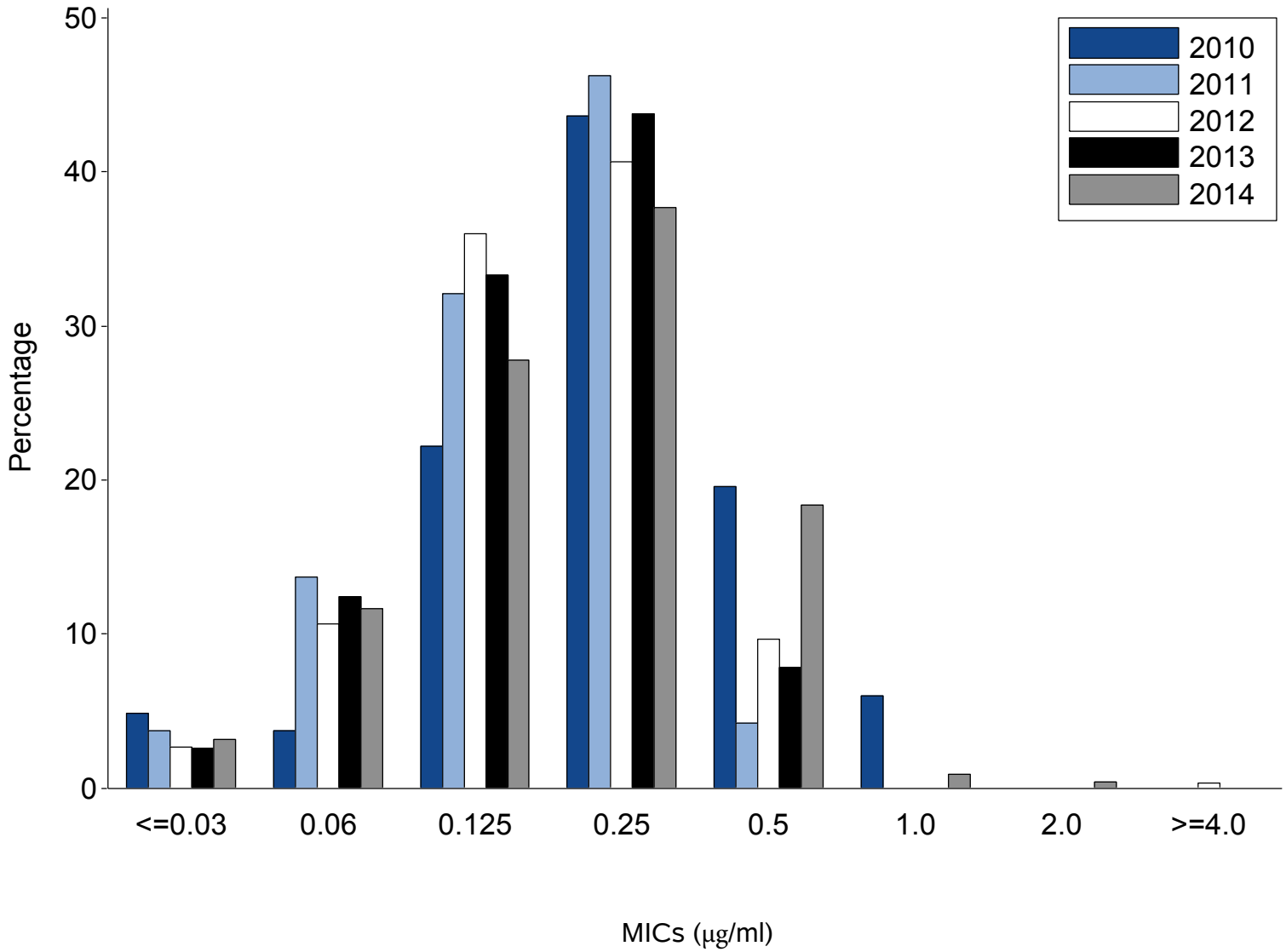
Birmingham, Alabama

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



Birmingham, Alabama

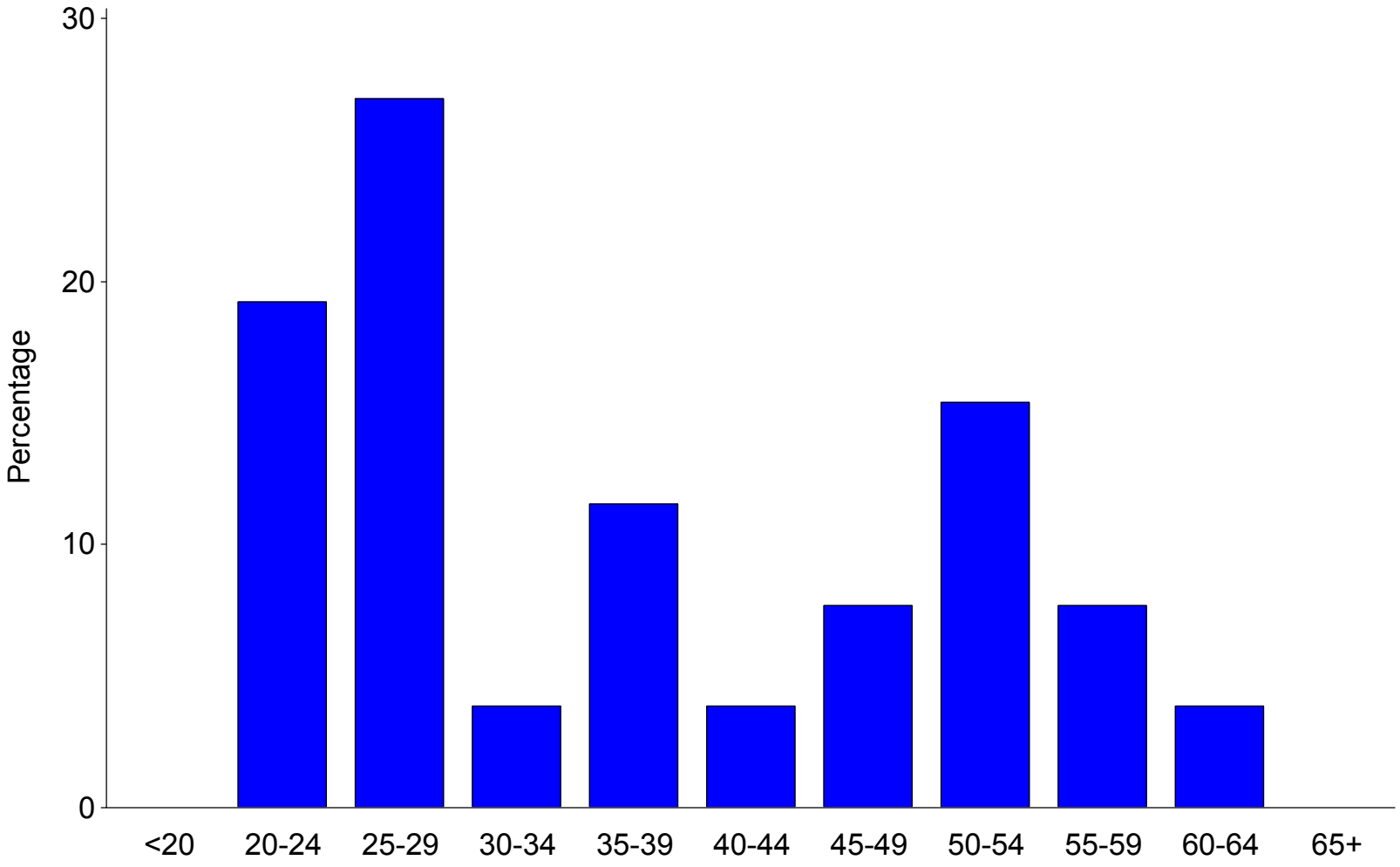
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

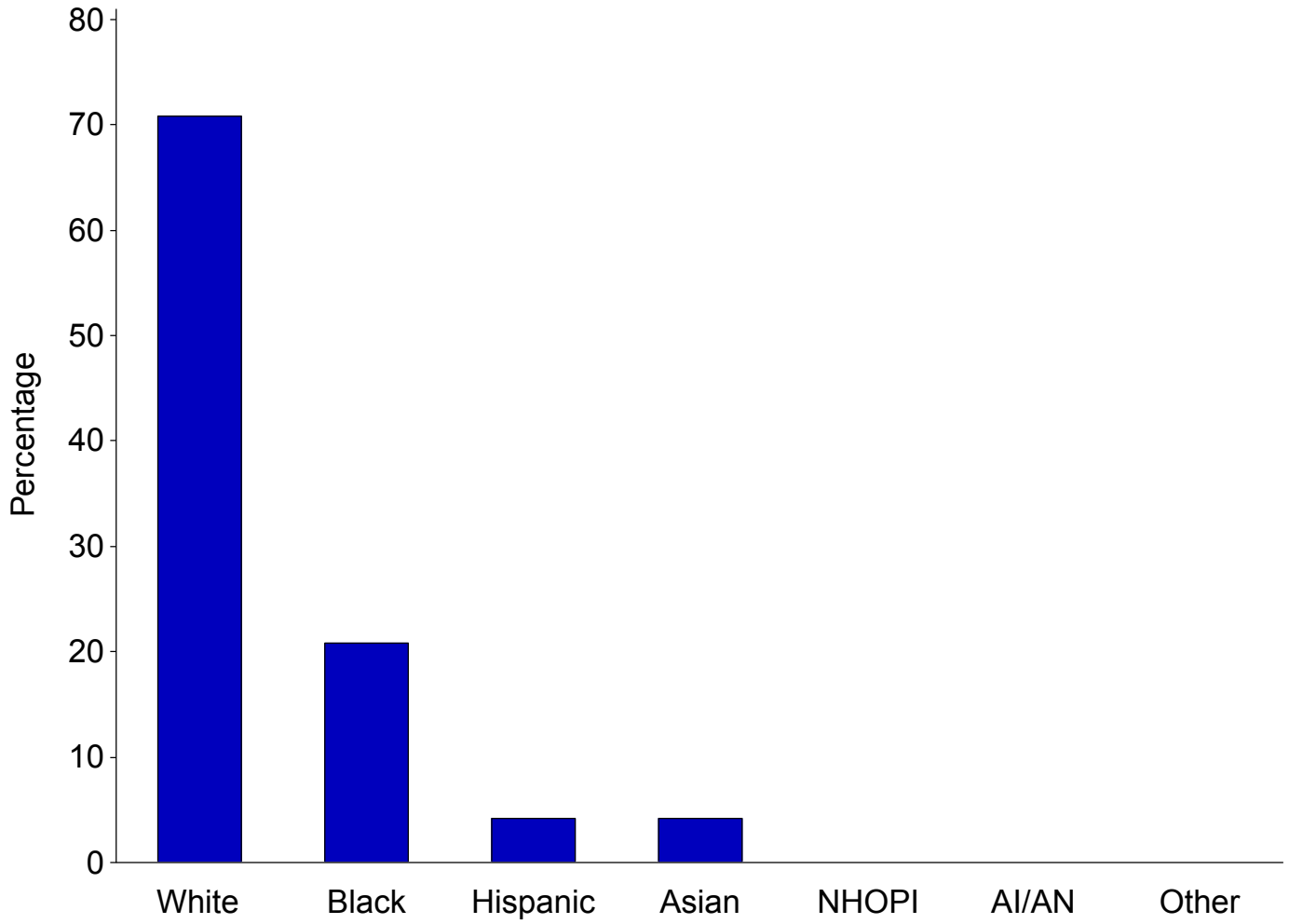
Boston, Massachusetts (N=27)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



Boston, Massachusetts (N=27)

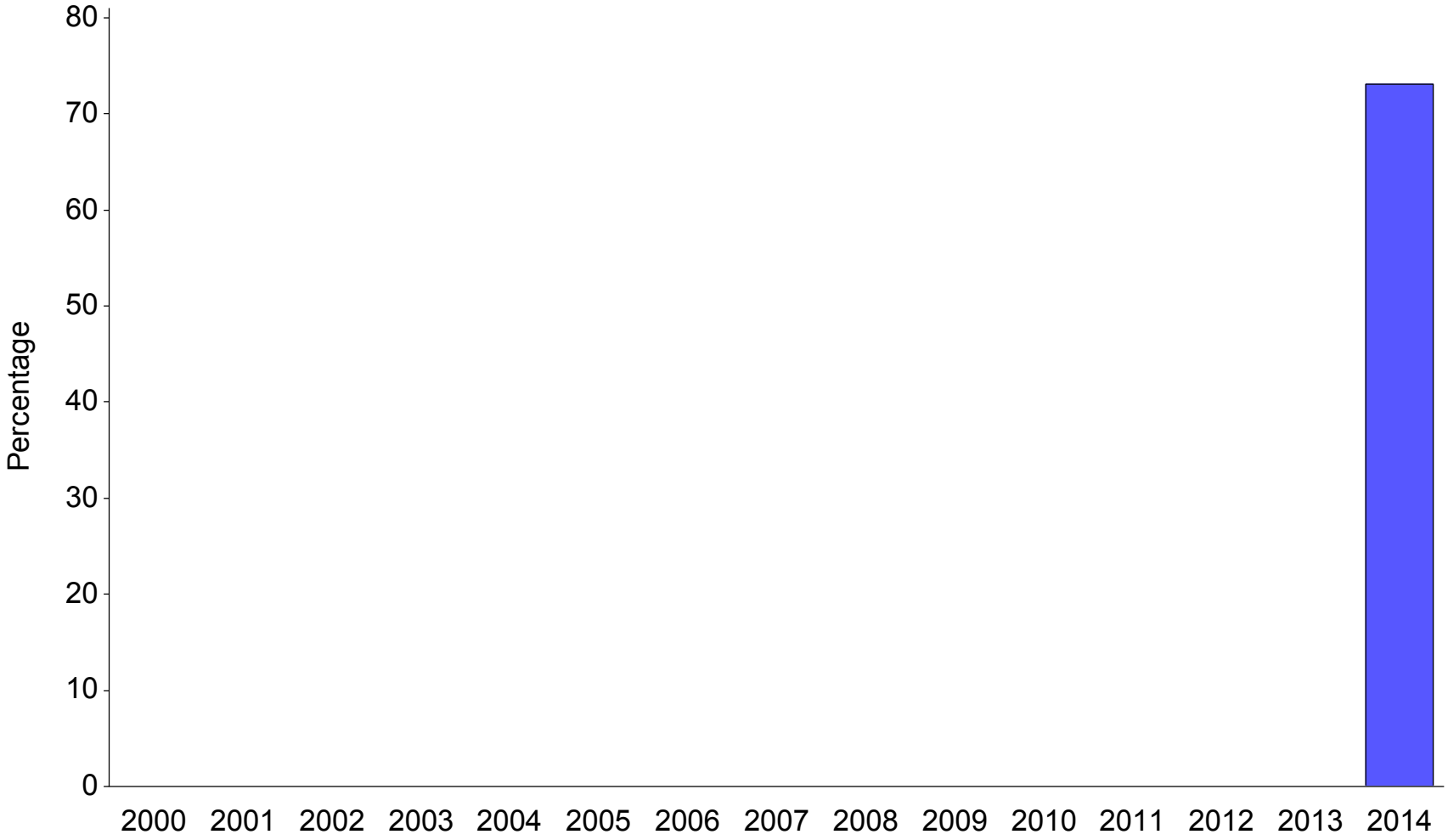
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

Boston, Massachusetts

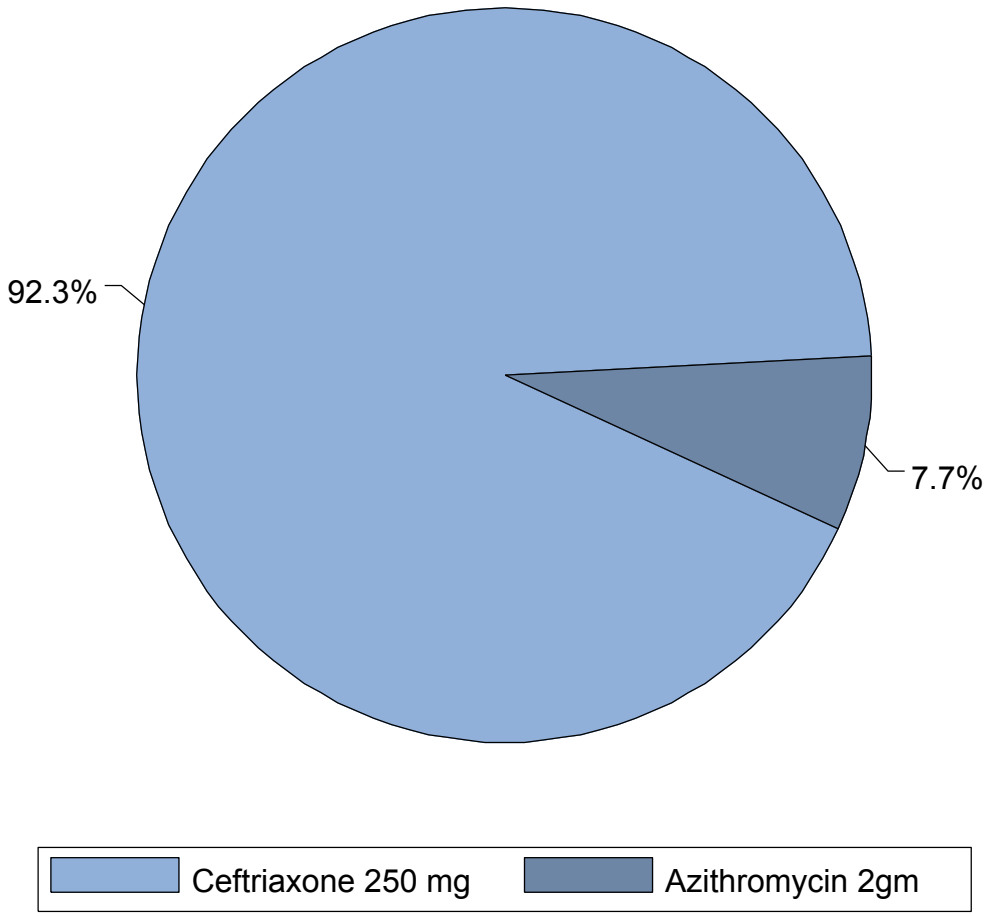
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



Note: Site participation in GISP began in 2014.

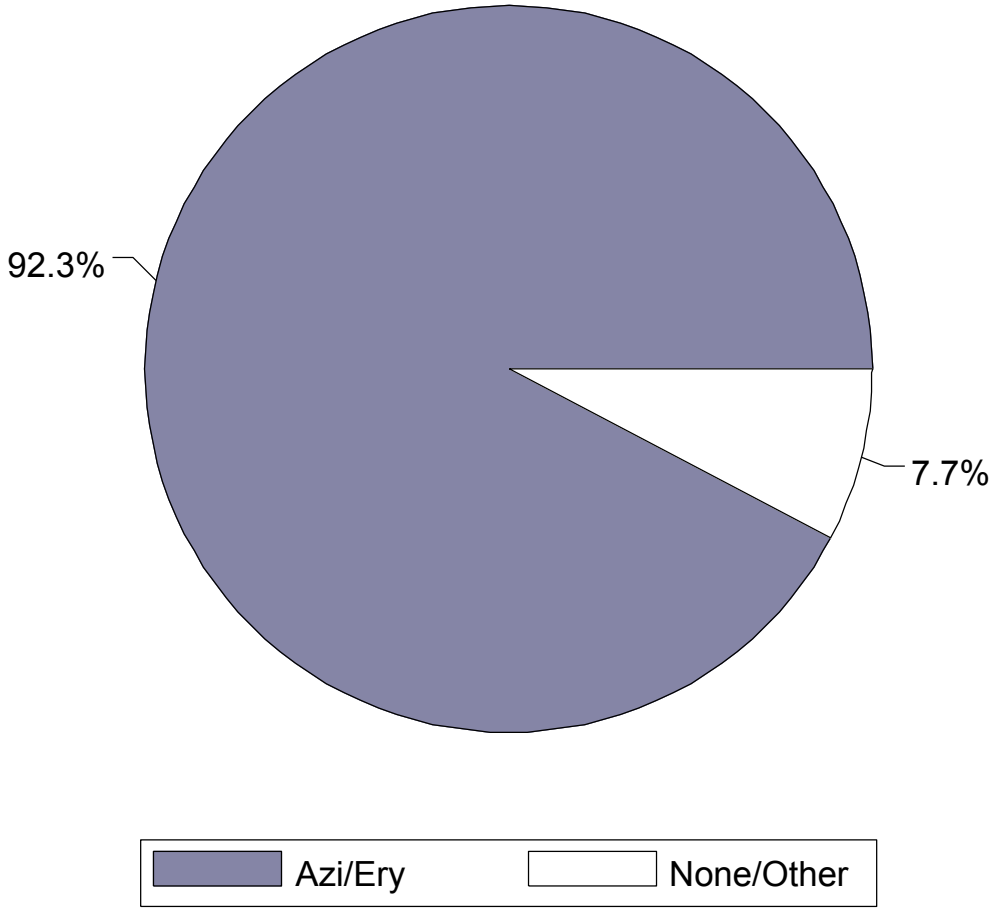
Boston, Massachusetts (N=27)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



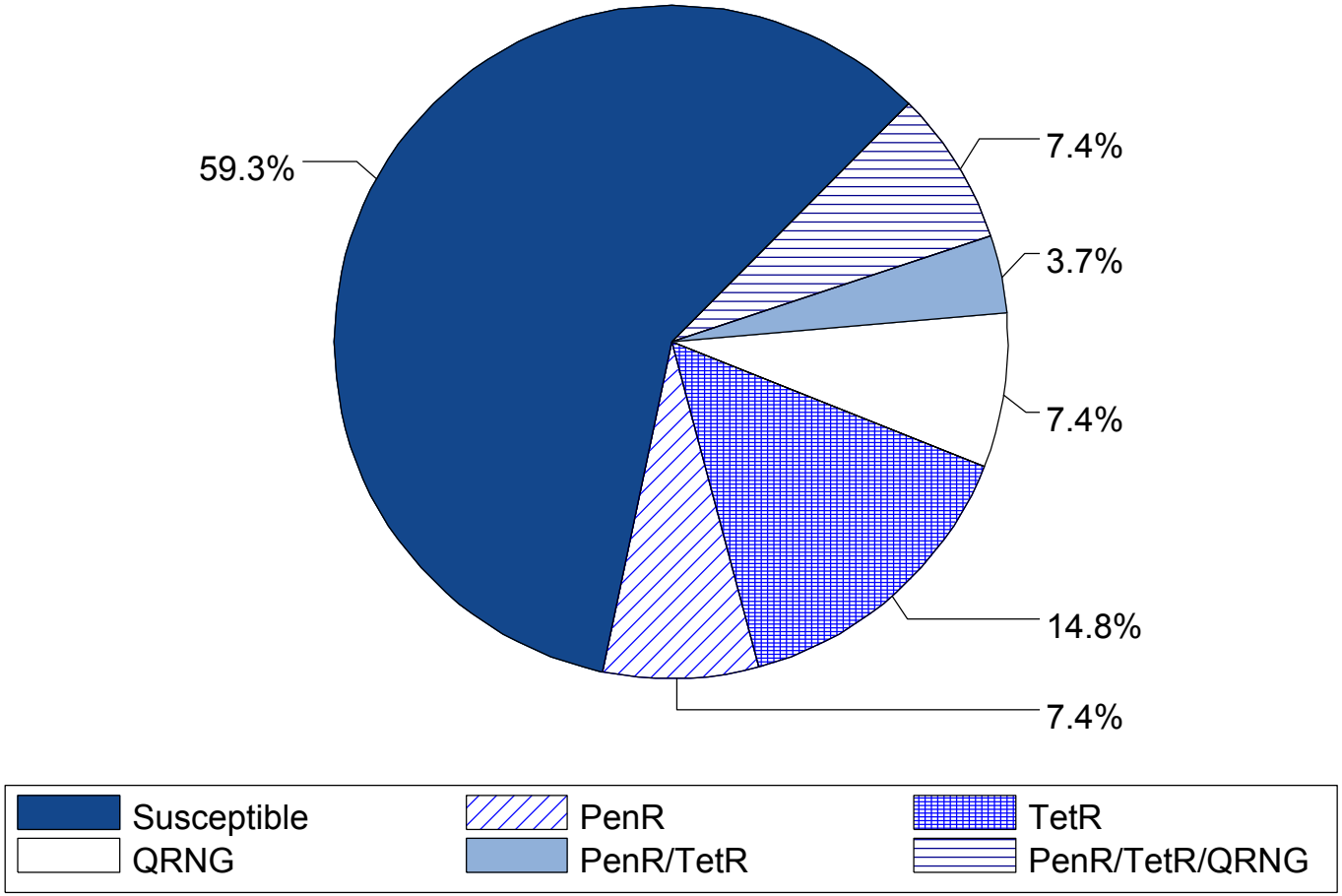
Boston, Massachusetts (N=27)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



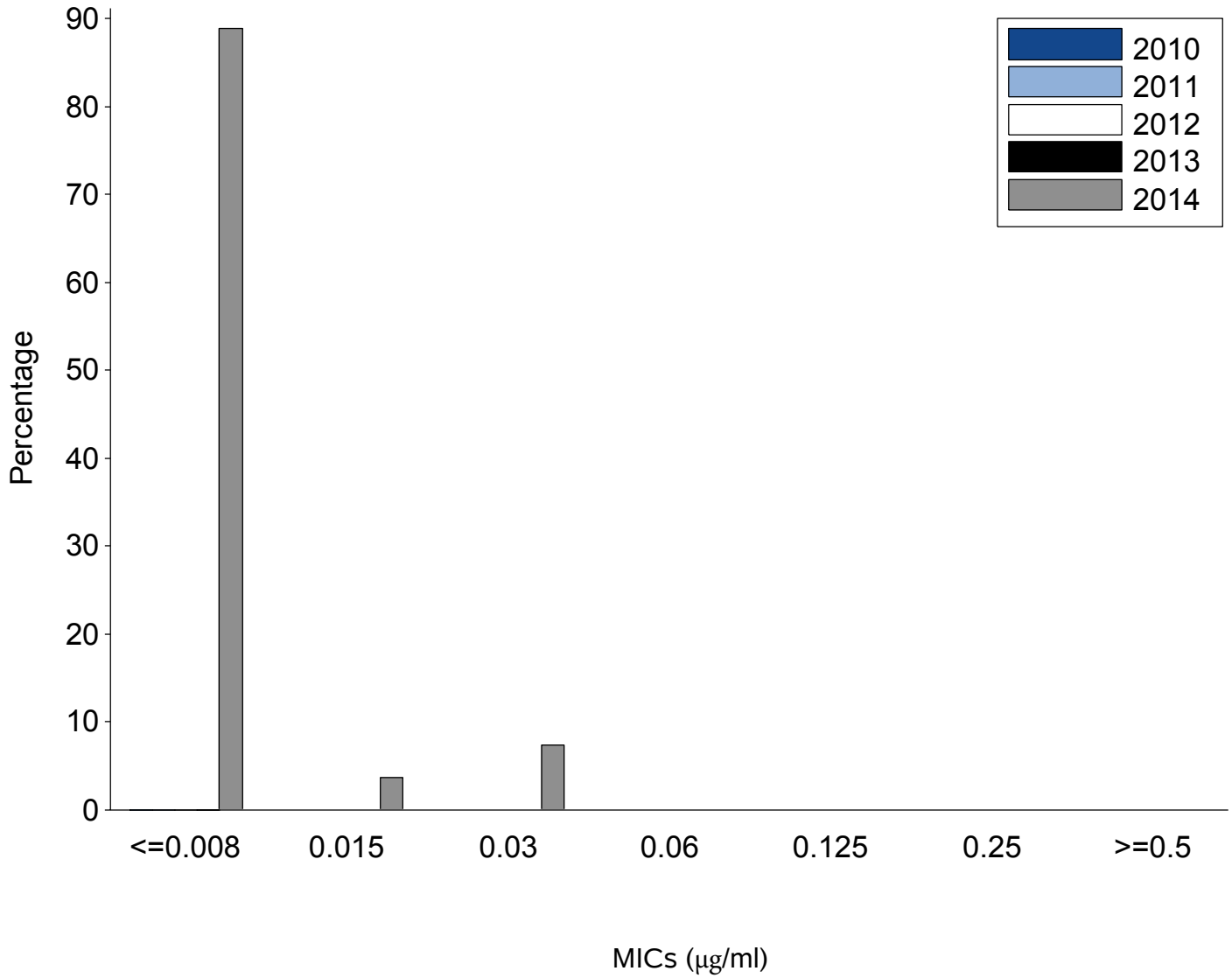
Boston, Massachusetts (N=27)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



Boston, Massachusetts

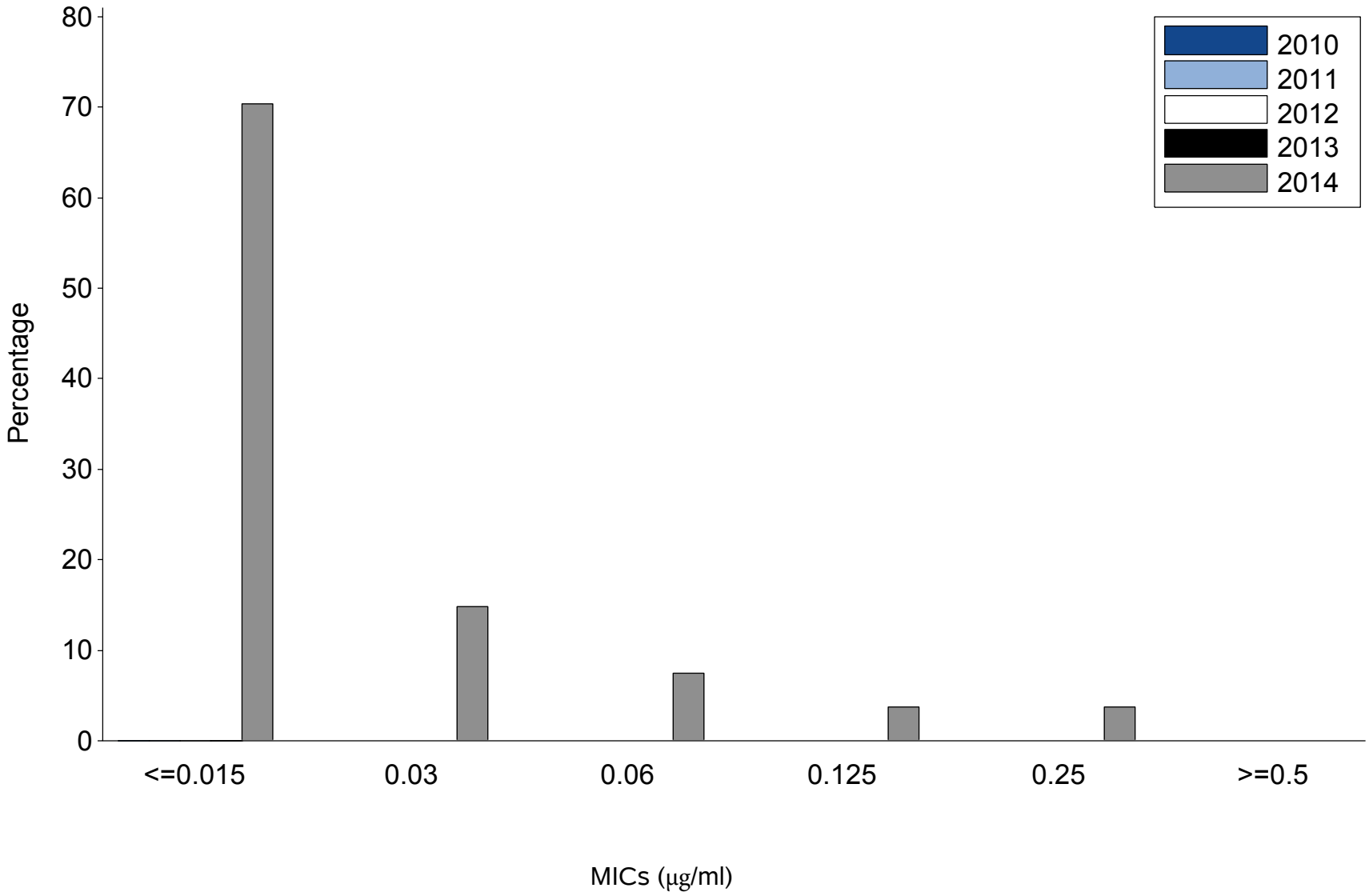
Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Note: Site participation in GISP began in 2014.

Boston, Massachusetts

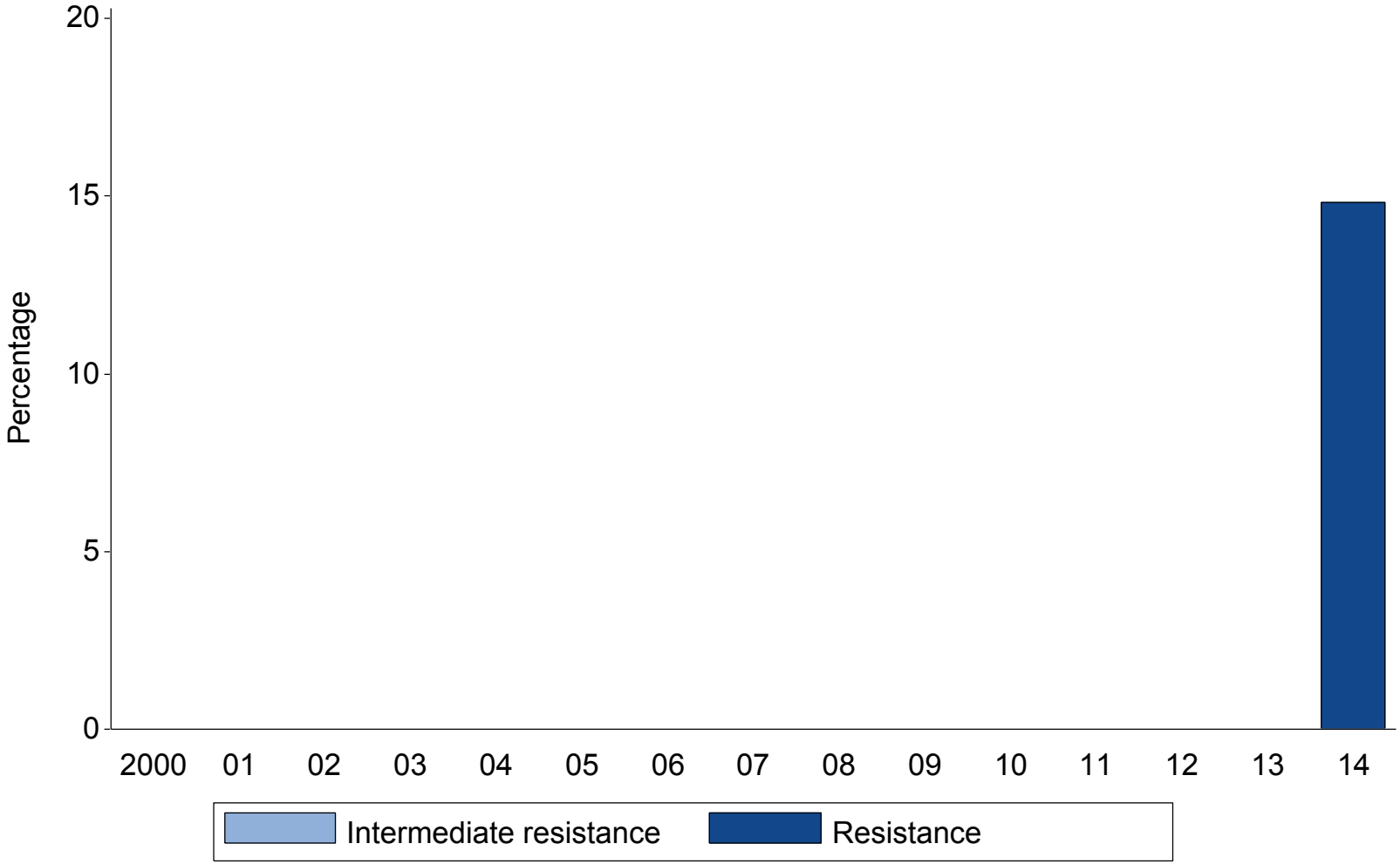
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Note: Site participation in GISP began in 2014.

Boston, Massachusetts

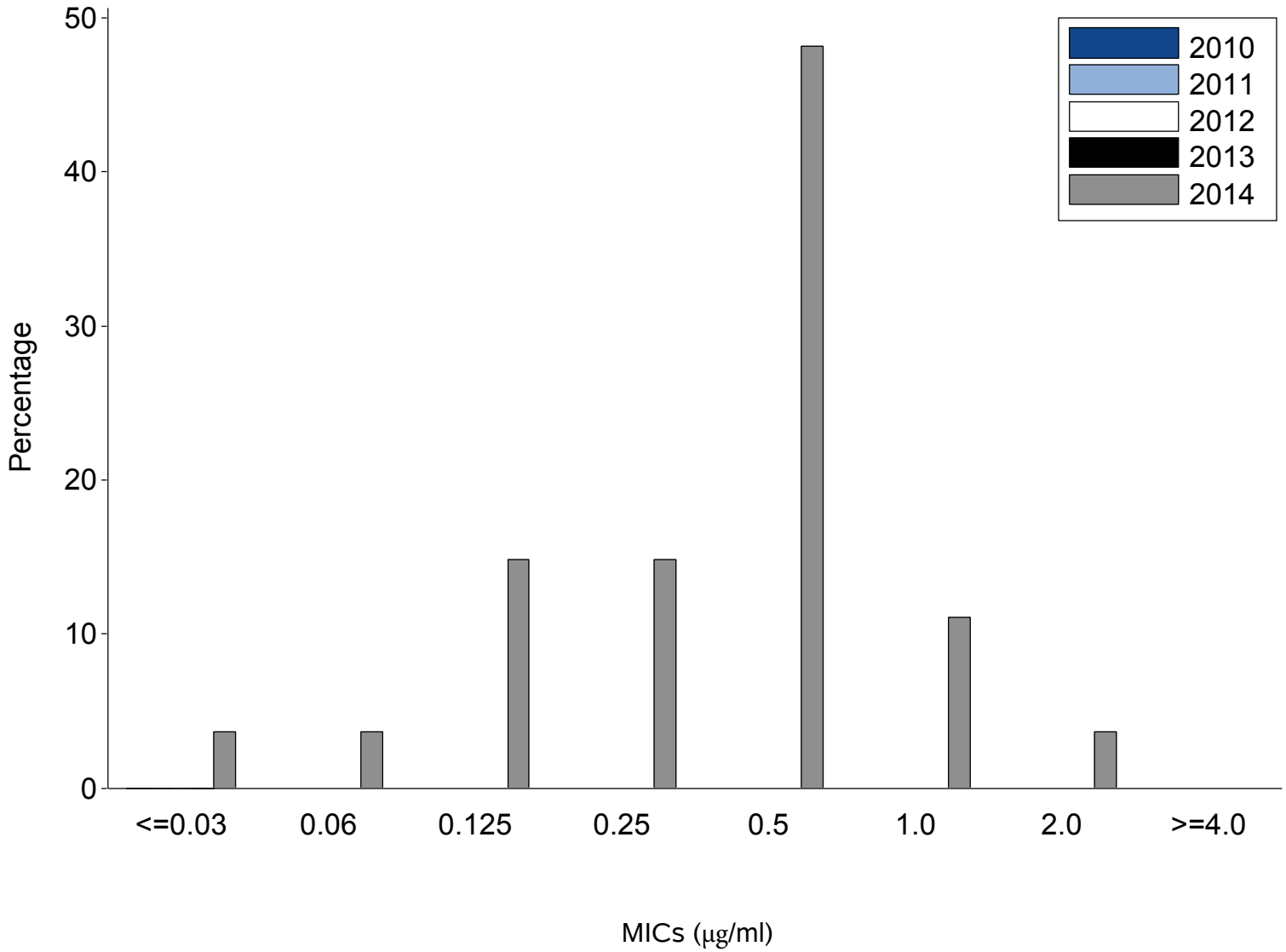
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



Note: Site participation in GISP began in 2014.

Boston, Massachusetts

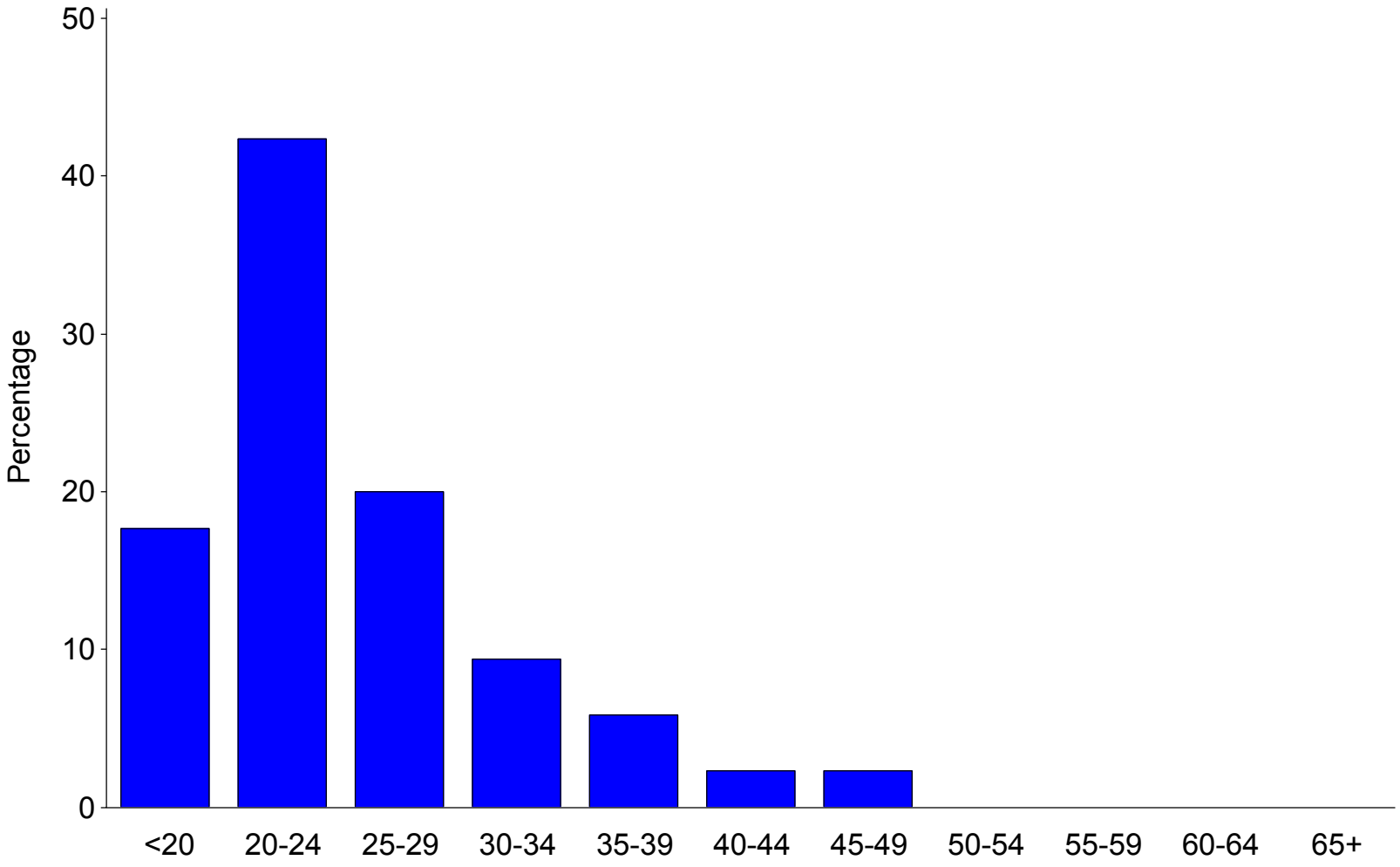
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Note: Site participation in GISP began in 2014.

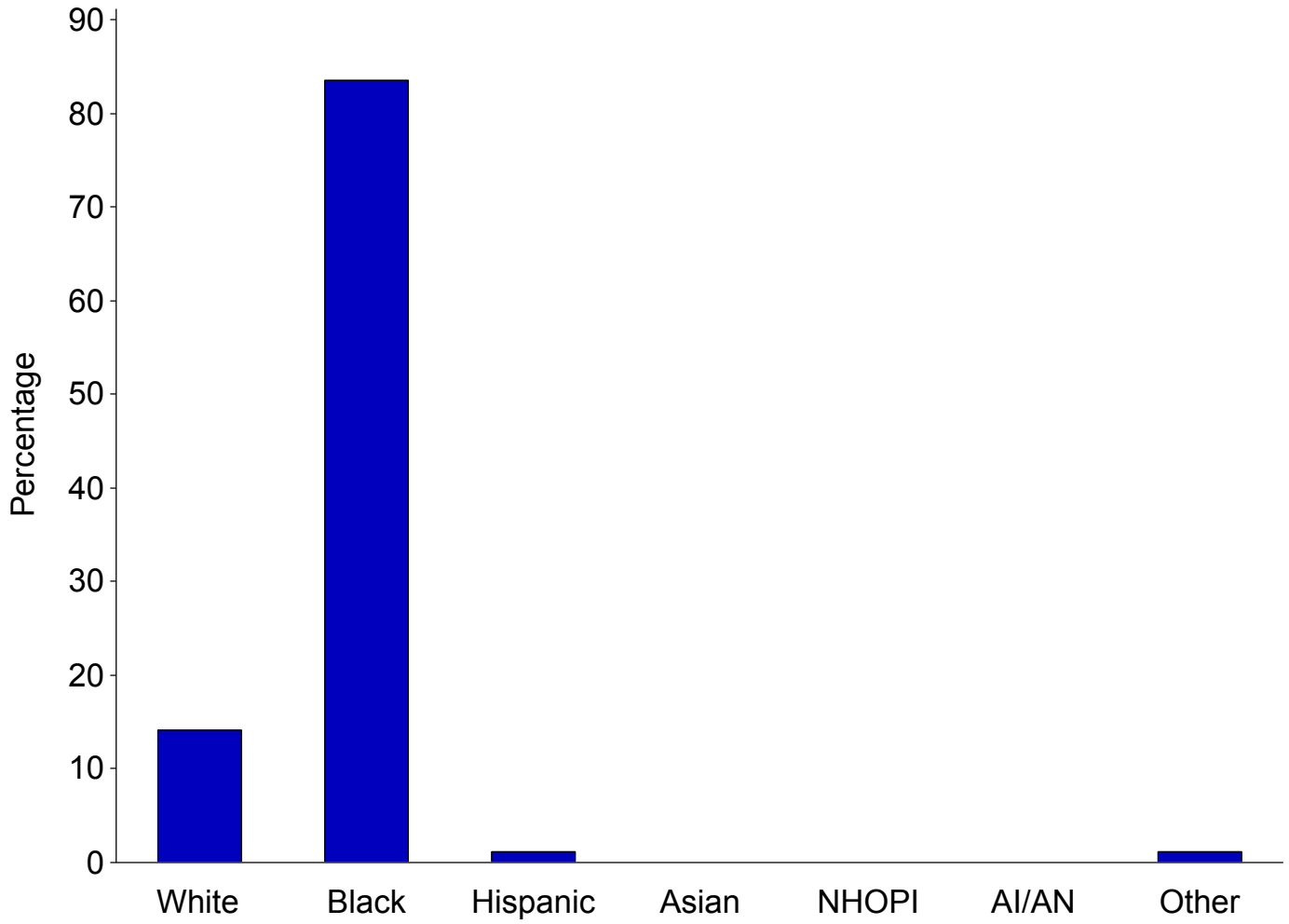
Buffalo, New York (N=87)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



Buffalo, New York (N=87)

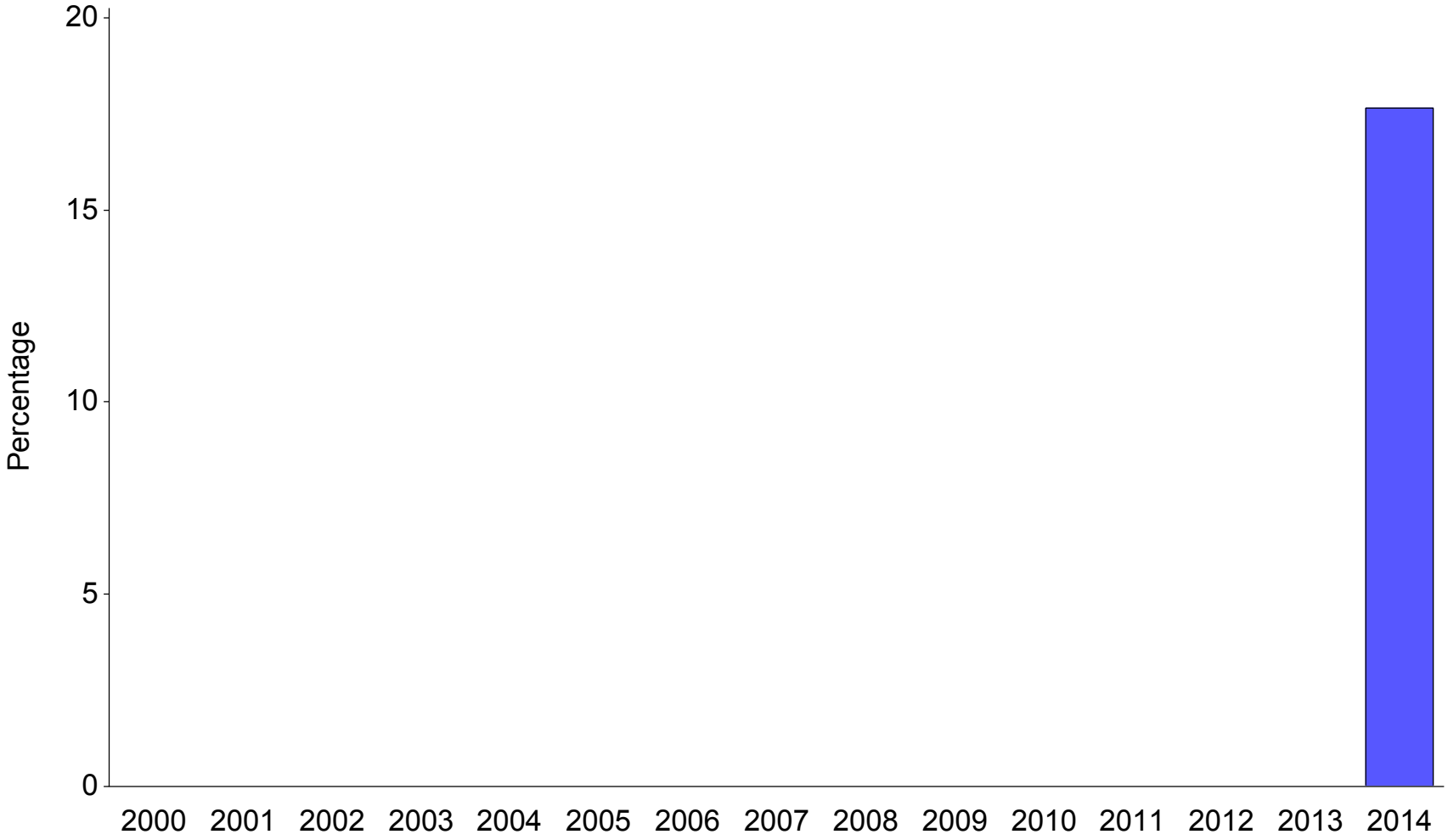
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

Buffalo, New York

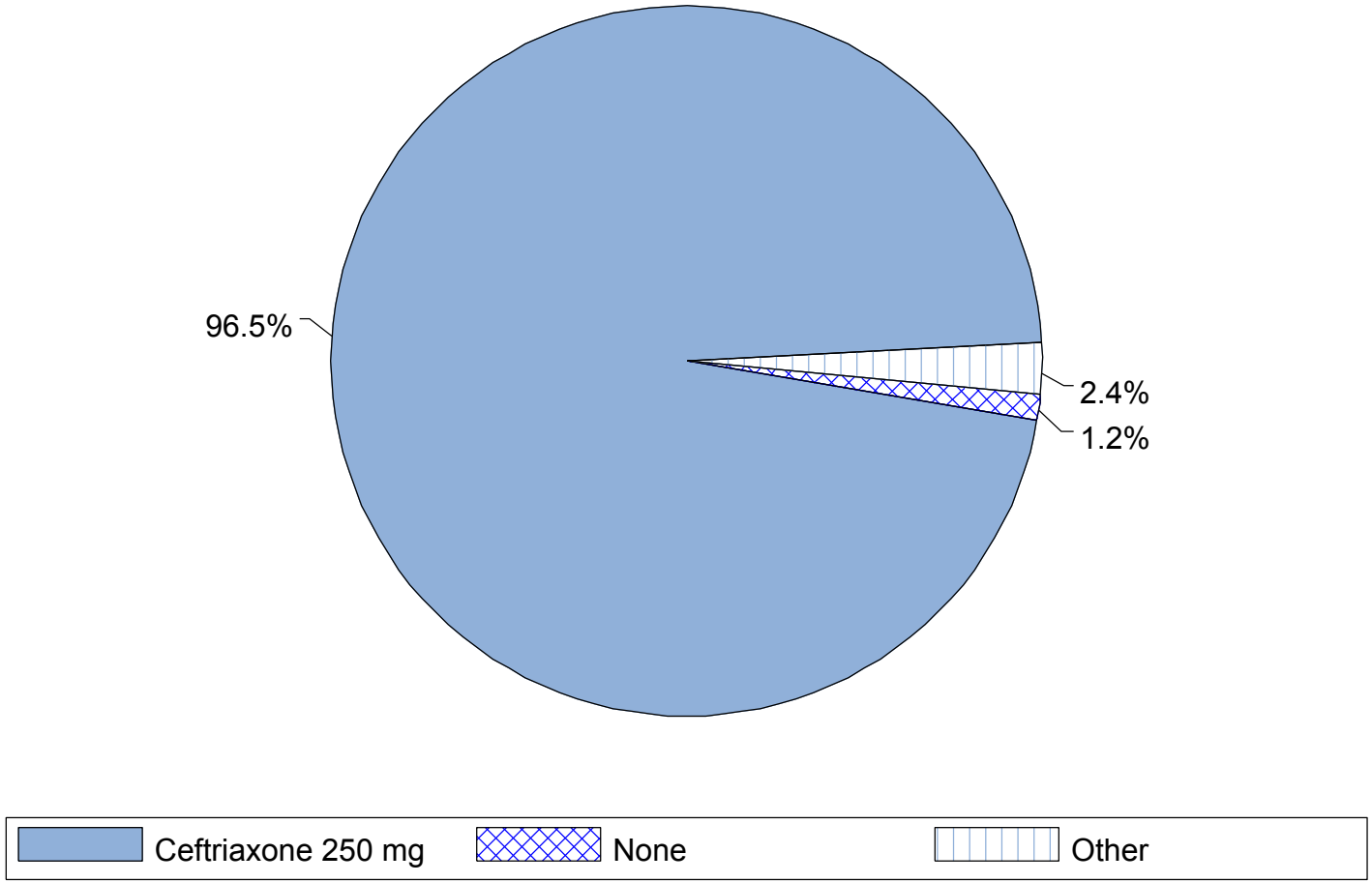
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



Note: Site participation in GISP began in 2014.

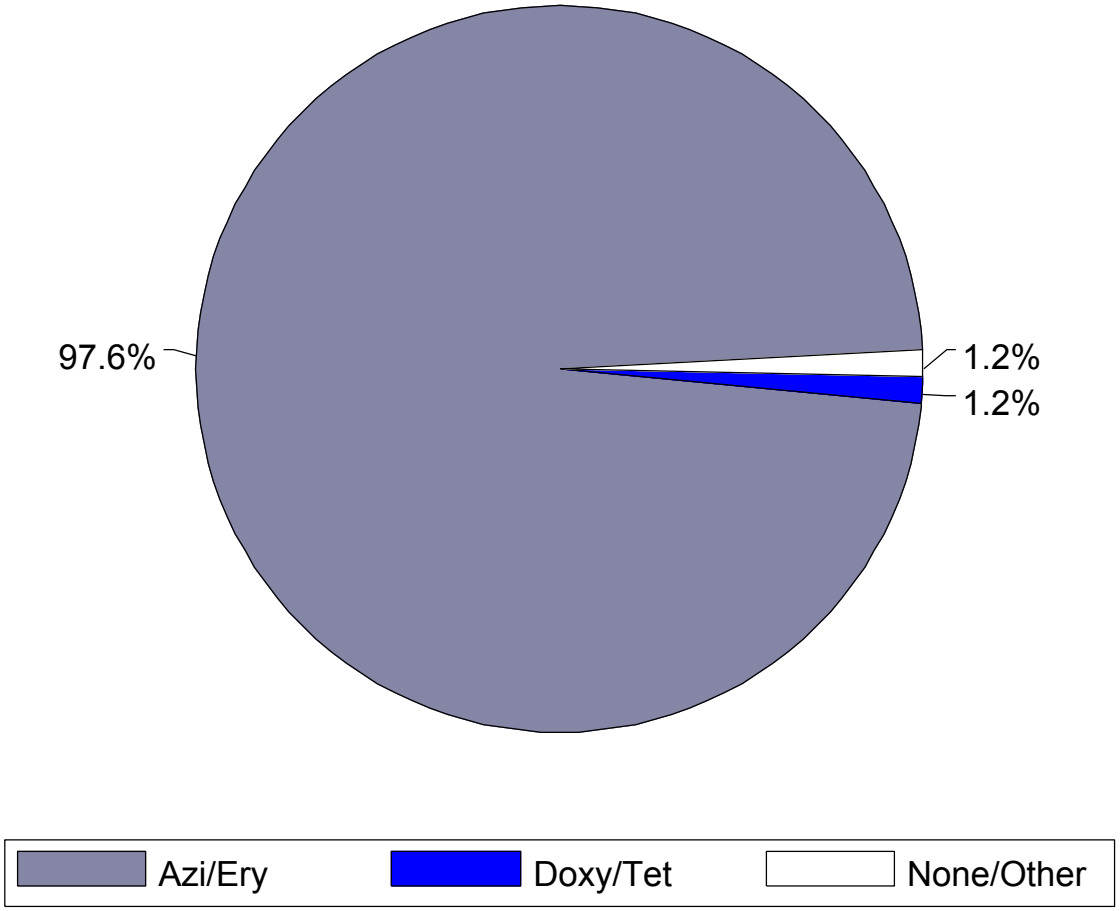
Buffalo, New York (N=87)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



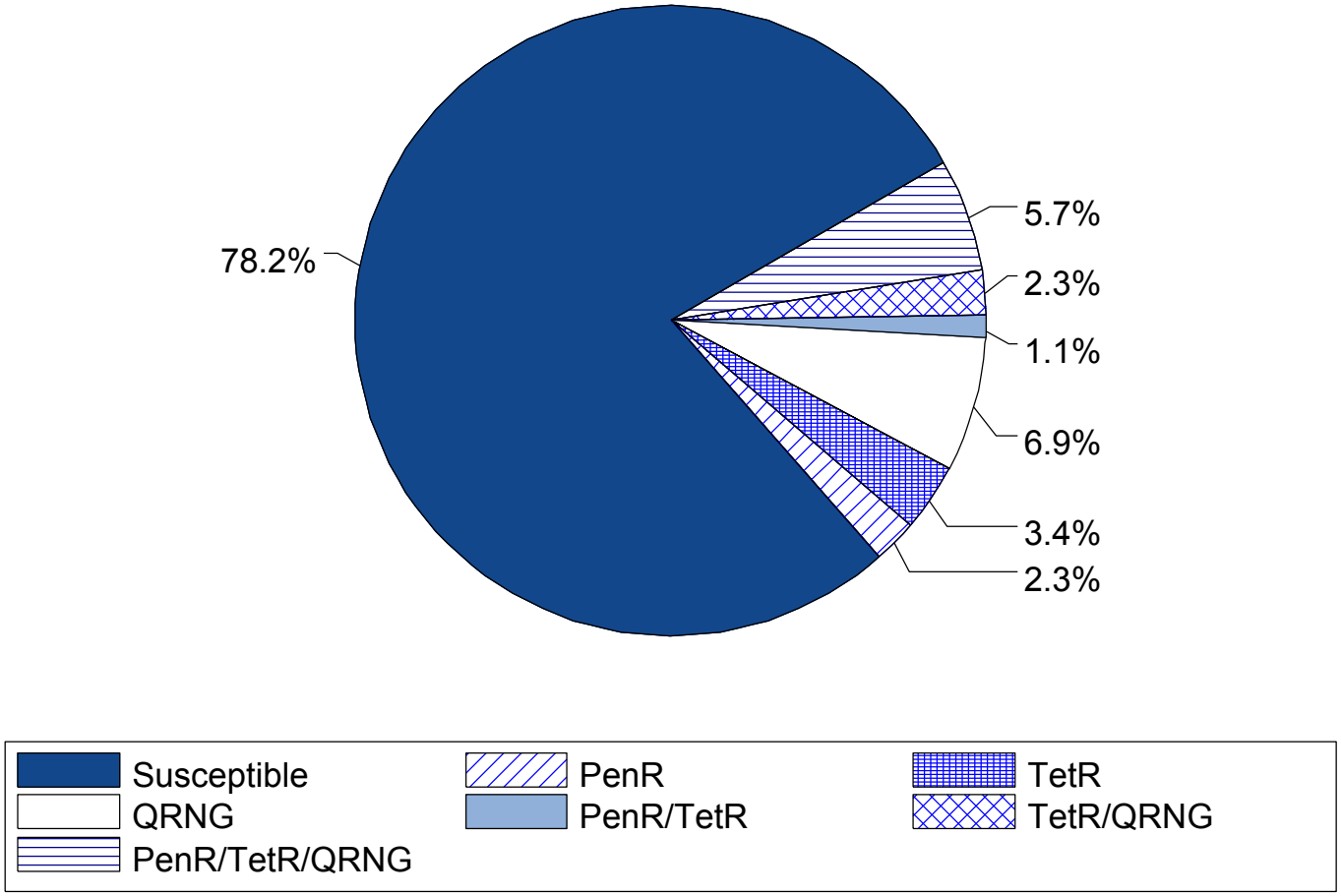
Buffalo, New York (N=87)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



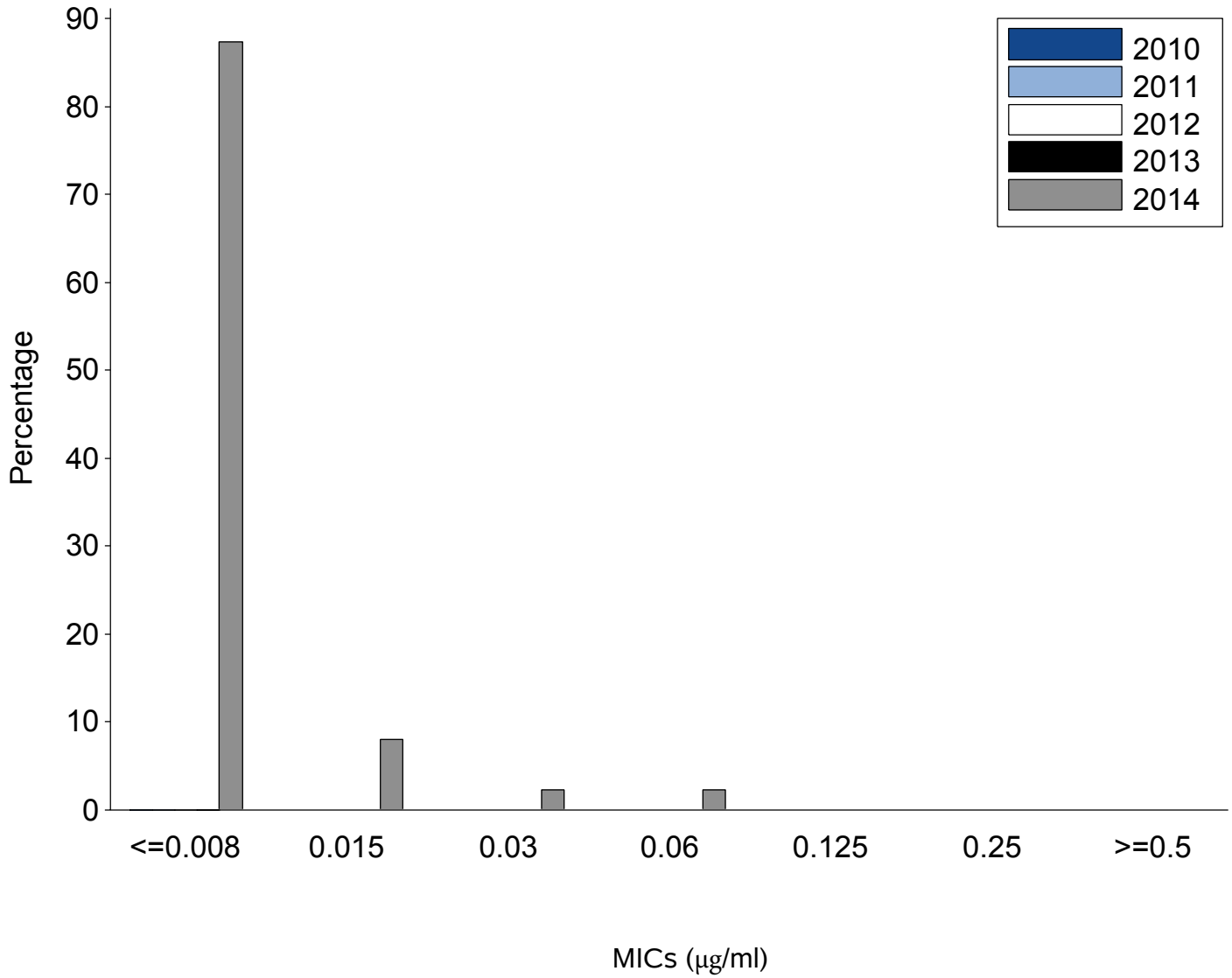
Buffalo, New York (N=87)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



Buffalo, New York

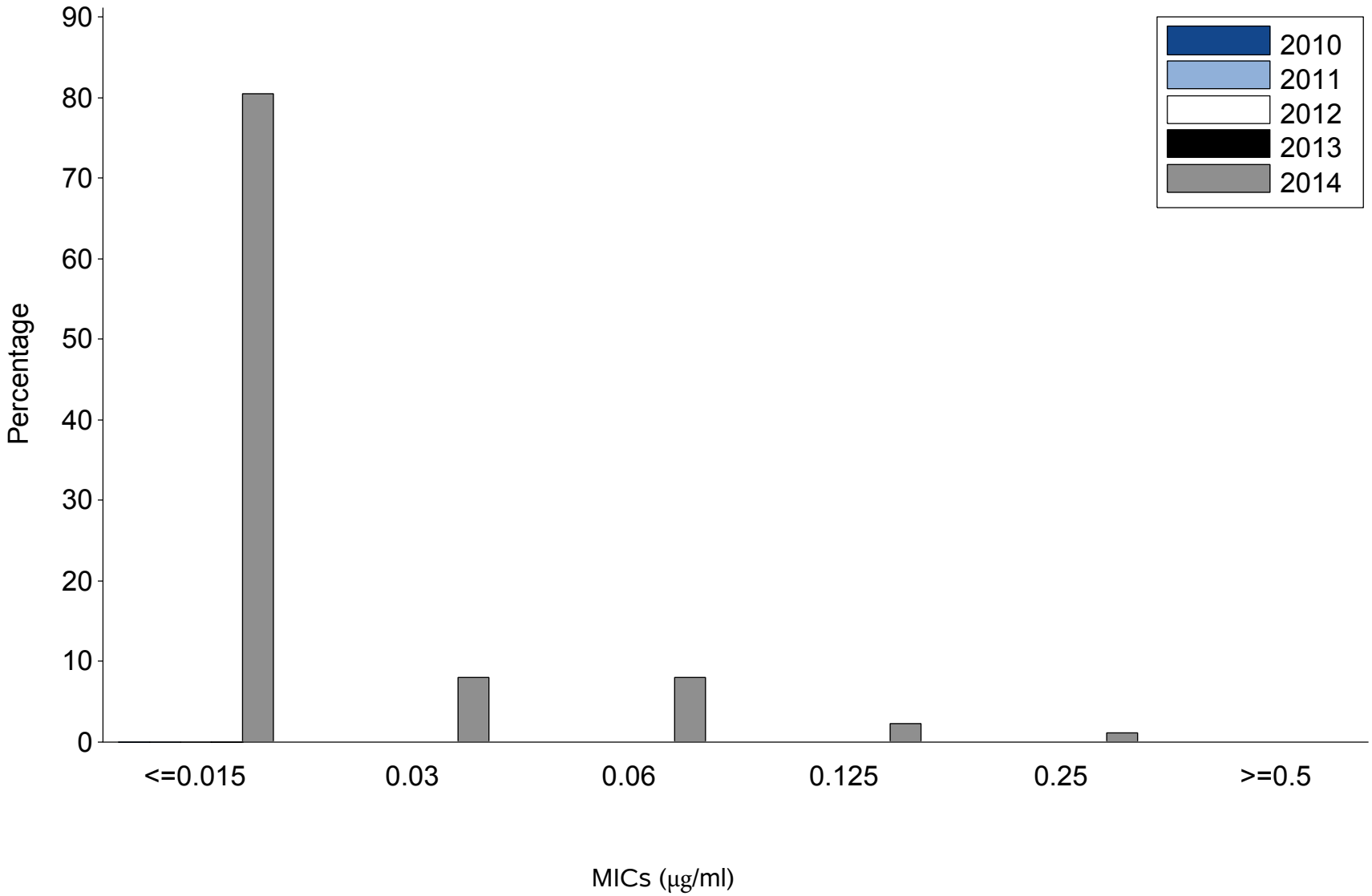
Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Note: Site participation in GISP began in 2014.

Buffalo, New York

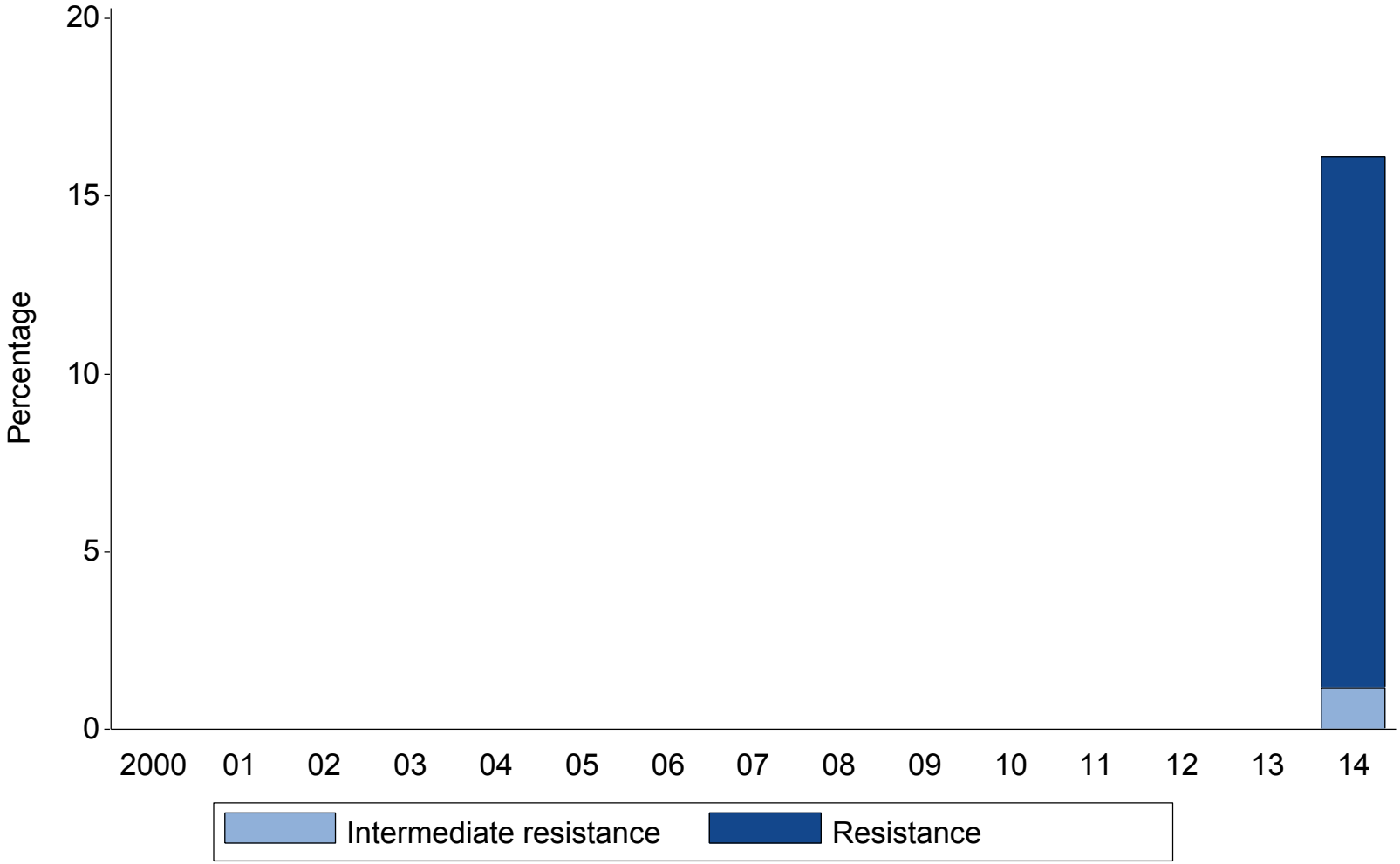
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Note: Site participation in GISP began in 2014.

Buffalo, New York

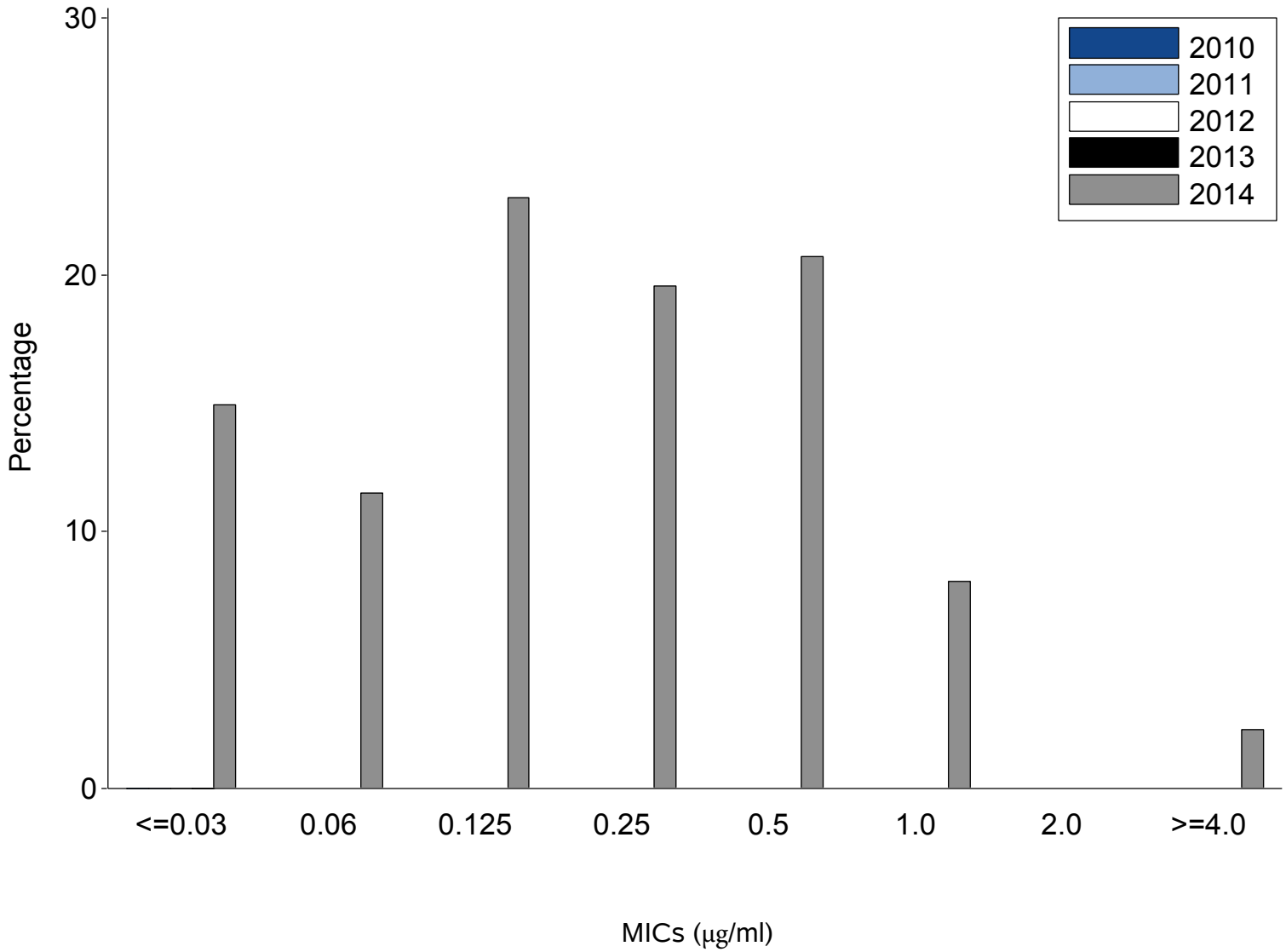
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



Note: Site participation in GISP began in 2014.

Buffalo, New York

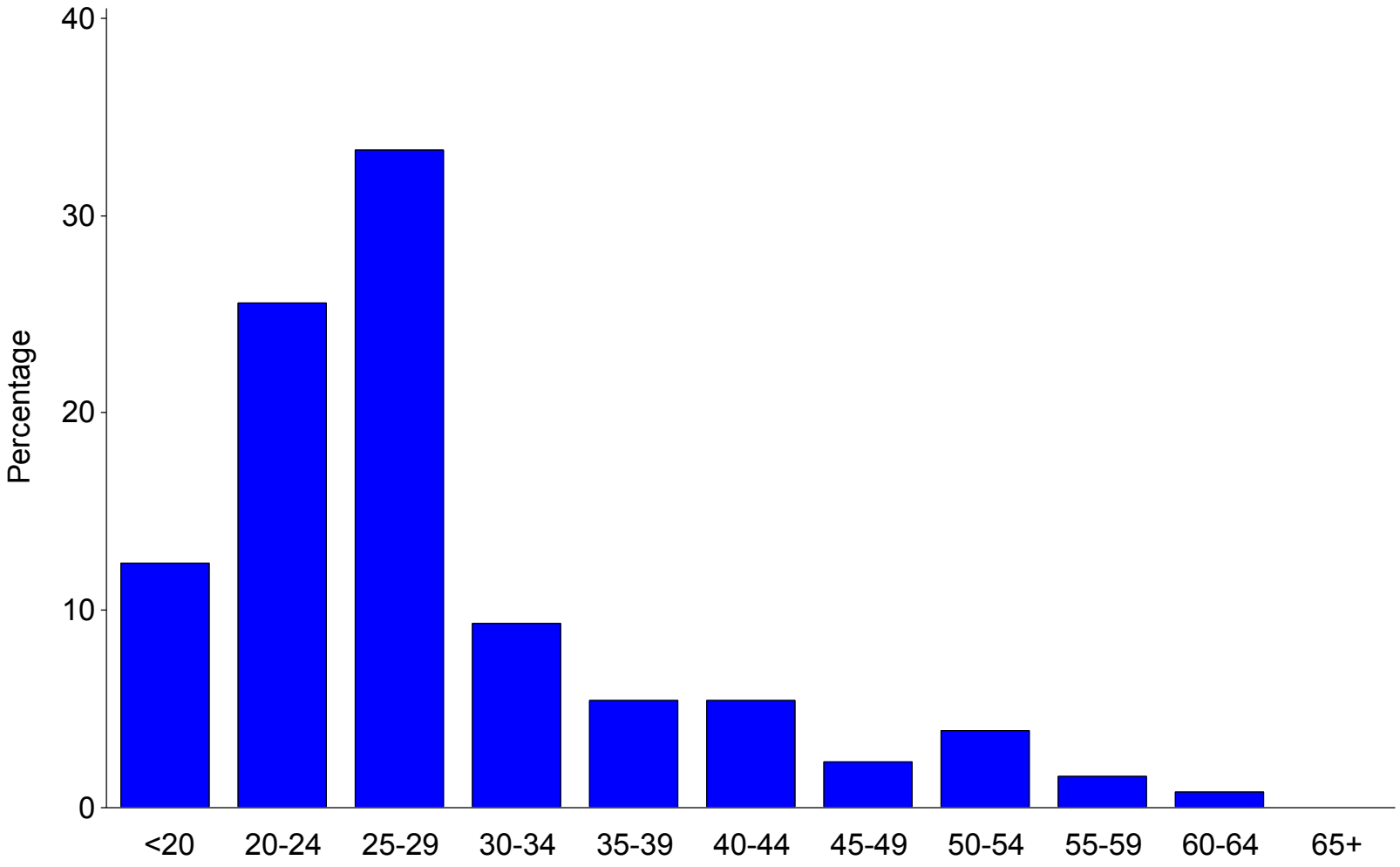
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Note: Site participation in GISP began in 2014.

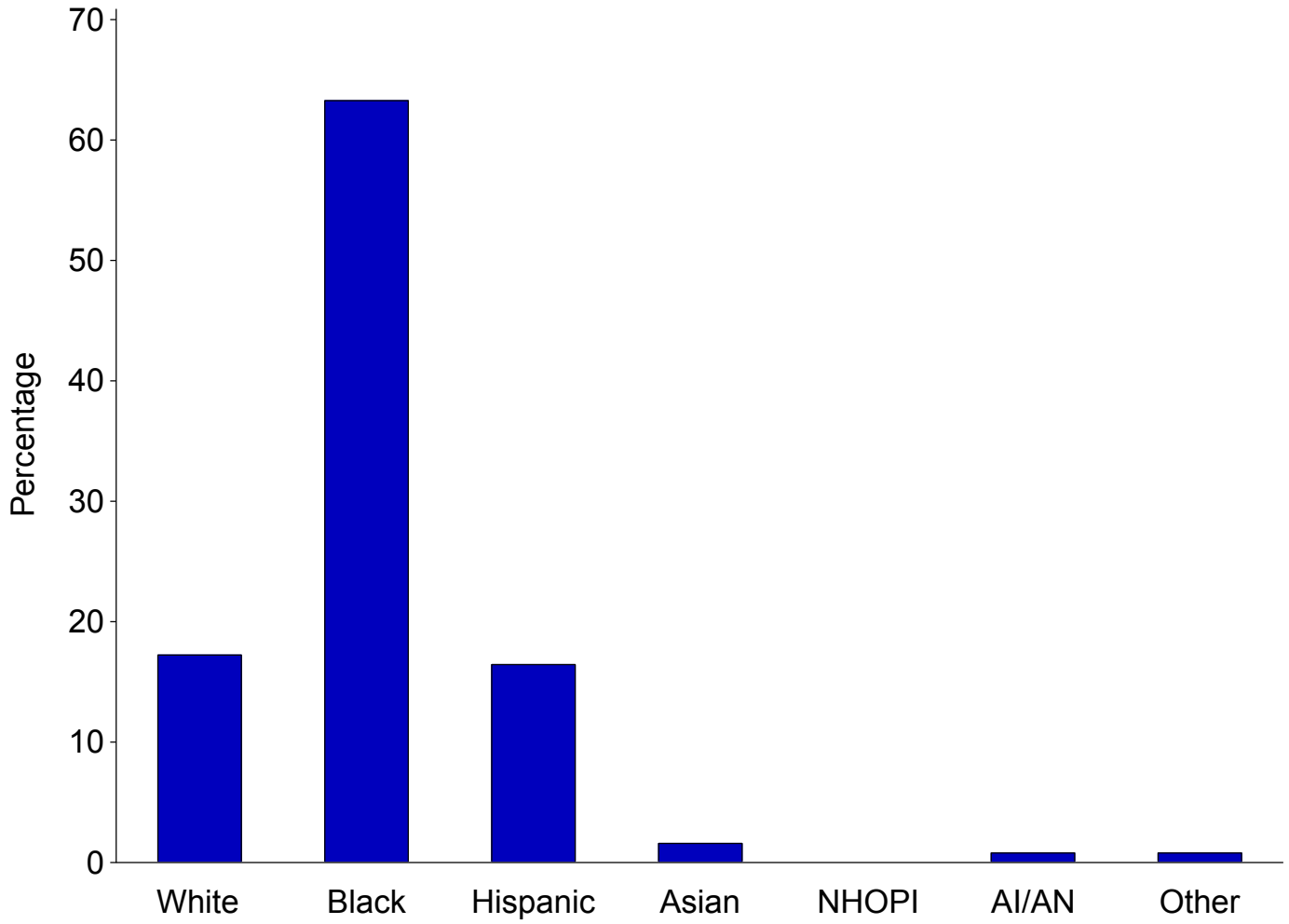
Chicago, Illinois (N=129)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



Chicago, Illinois (N=129)

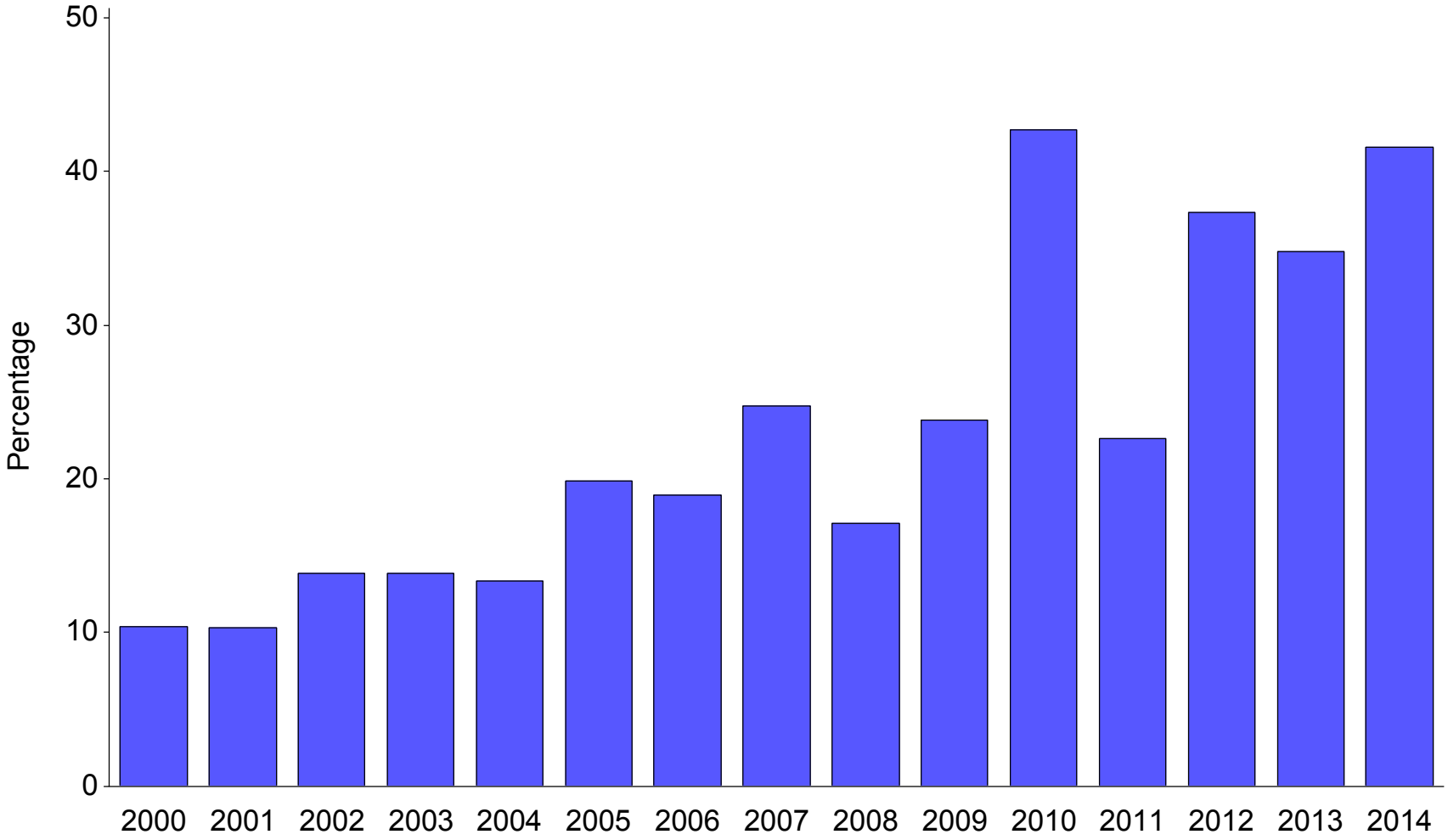
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

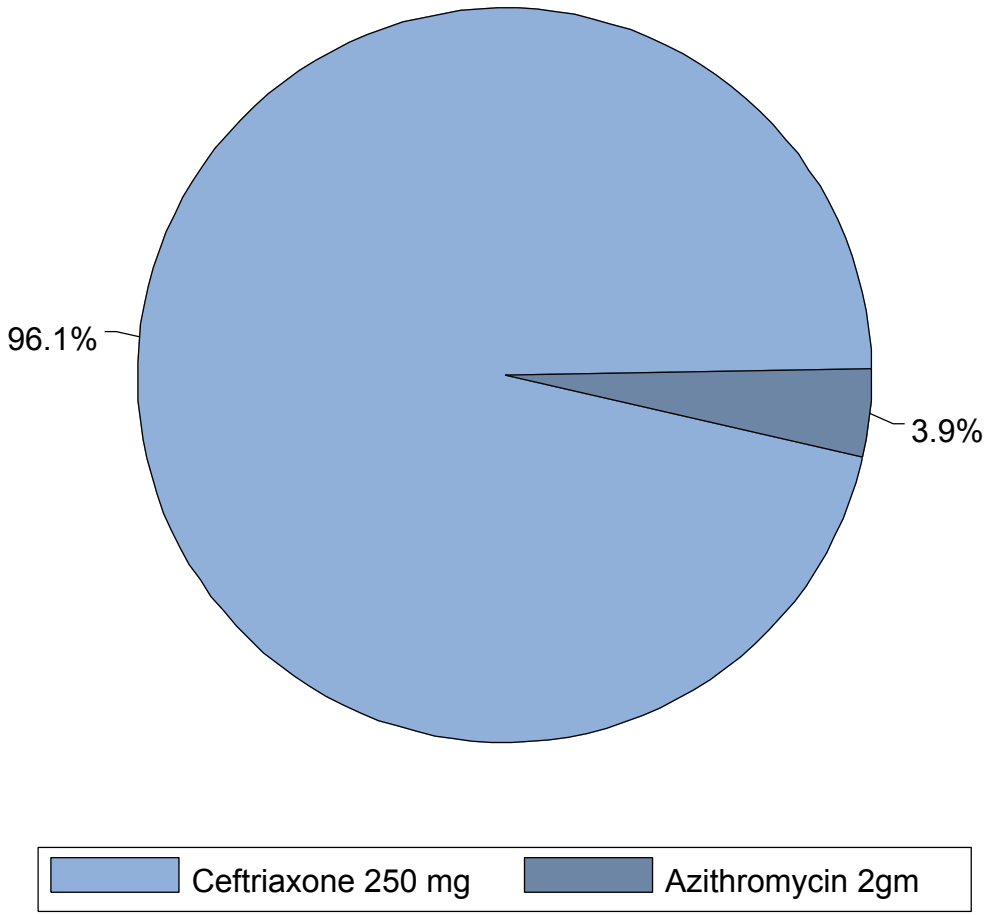
Chicago, Illinois

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



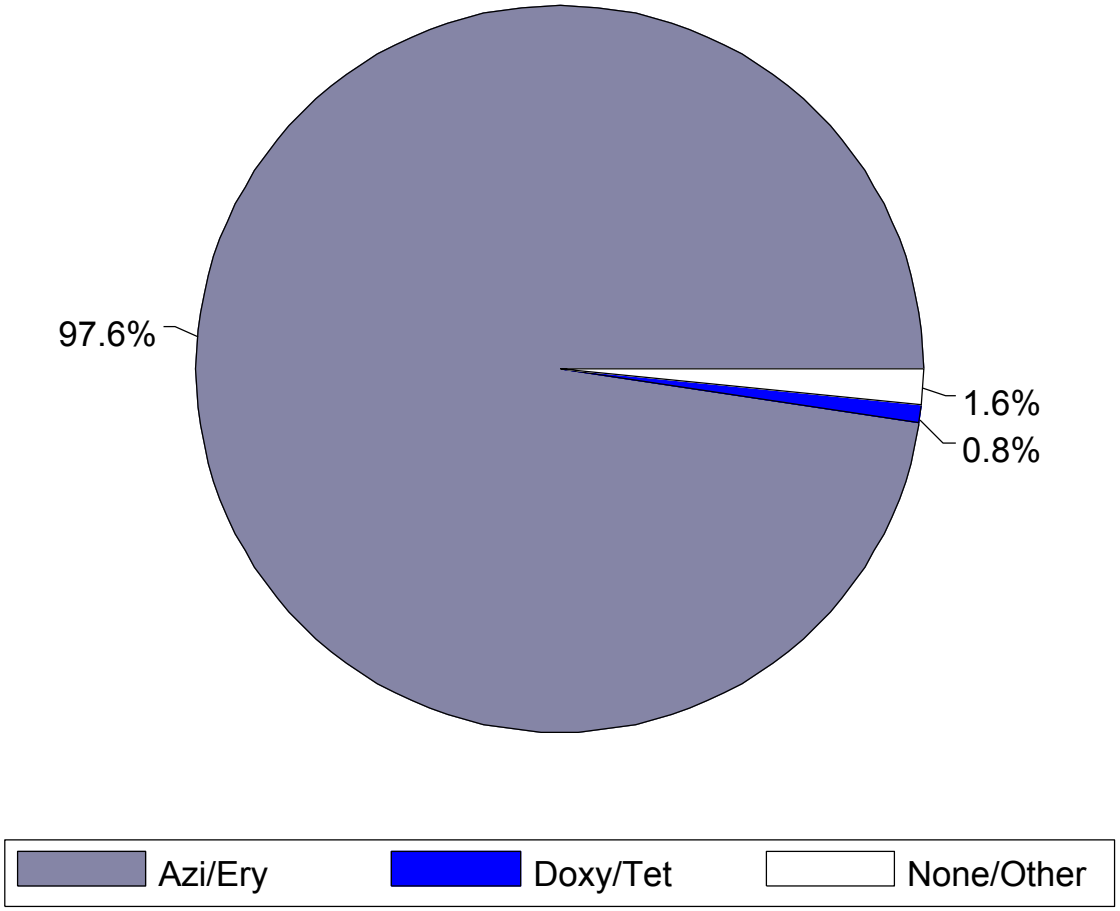
Chicago, Illinois (N=129)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



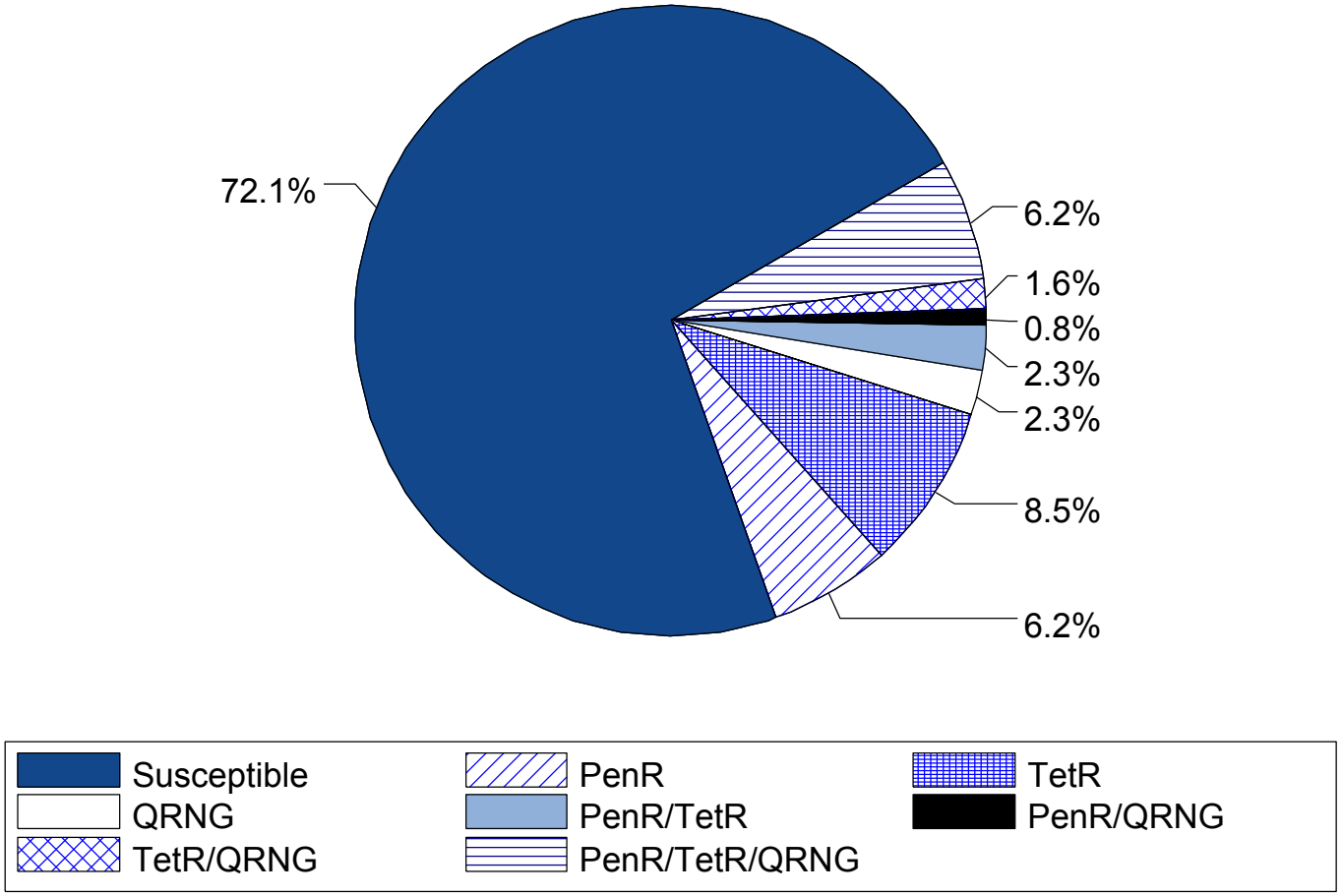
Chicago, Illinois (N=129)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



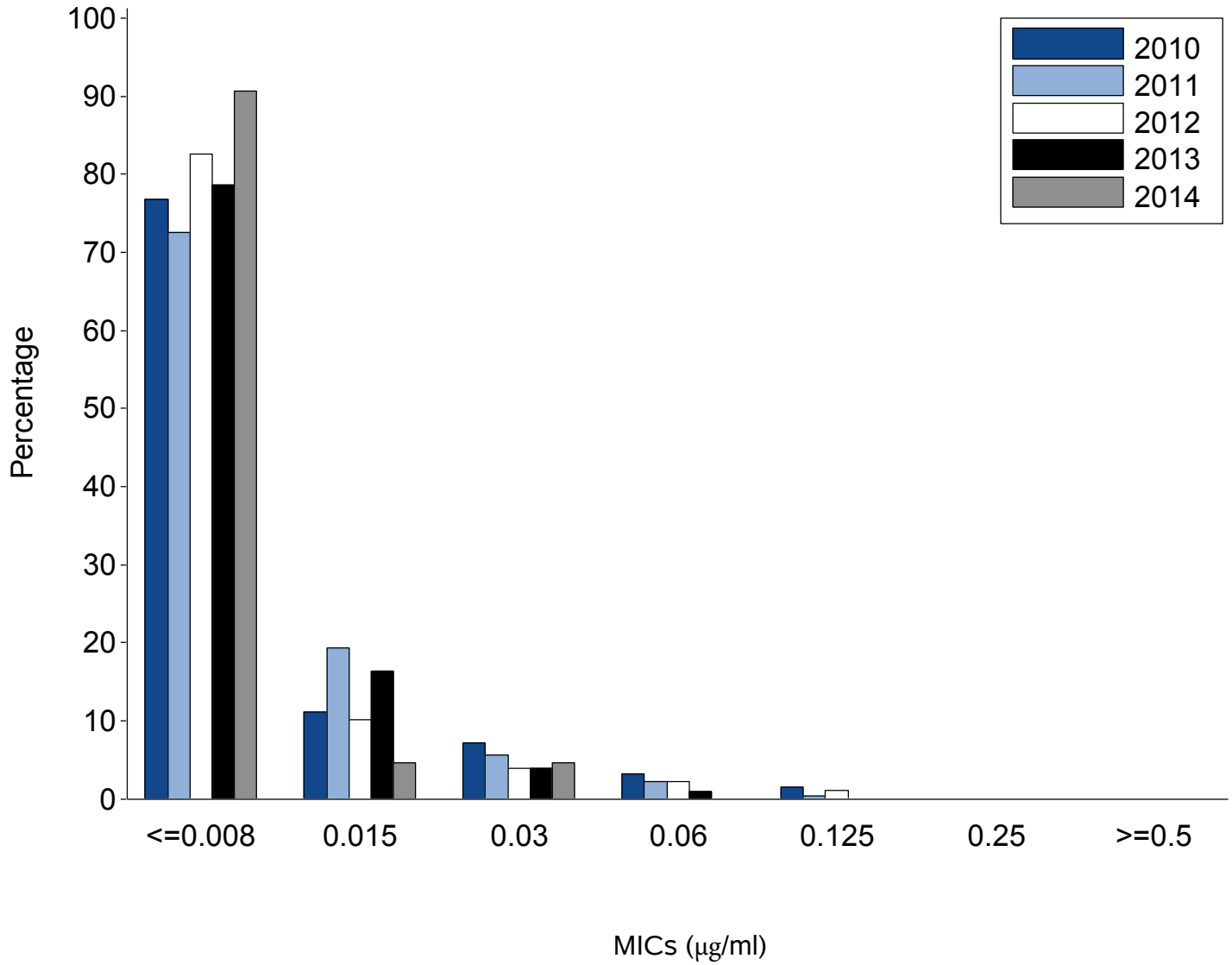
Chicago, Illinois (N=129)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



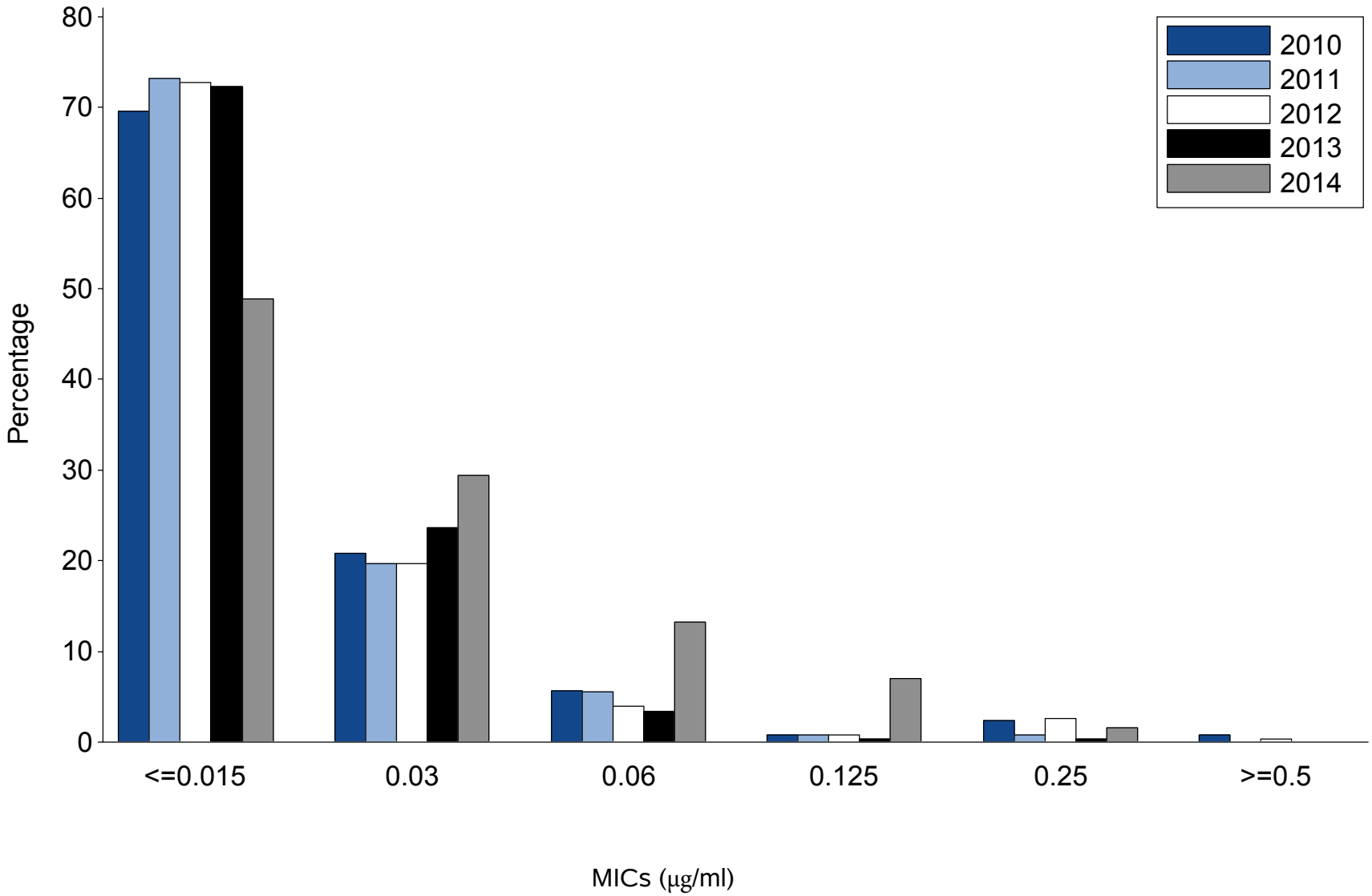
Chicago, Illinois

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Chicago, Illinois

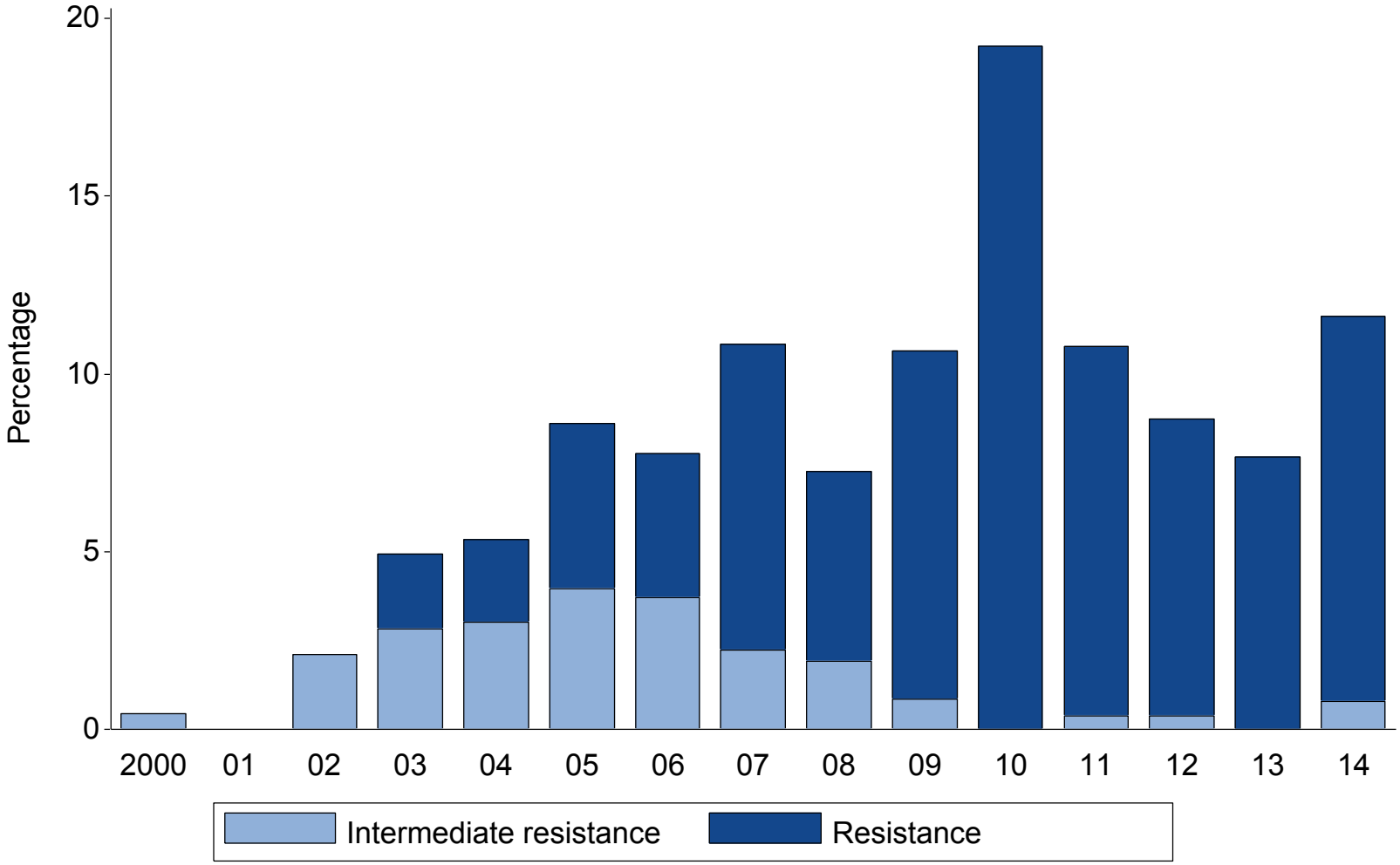
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

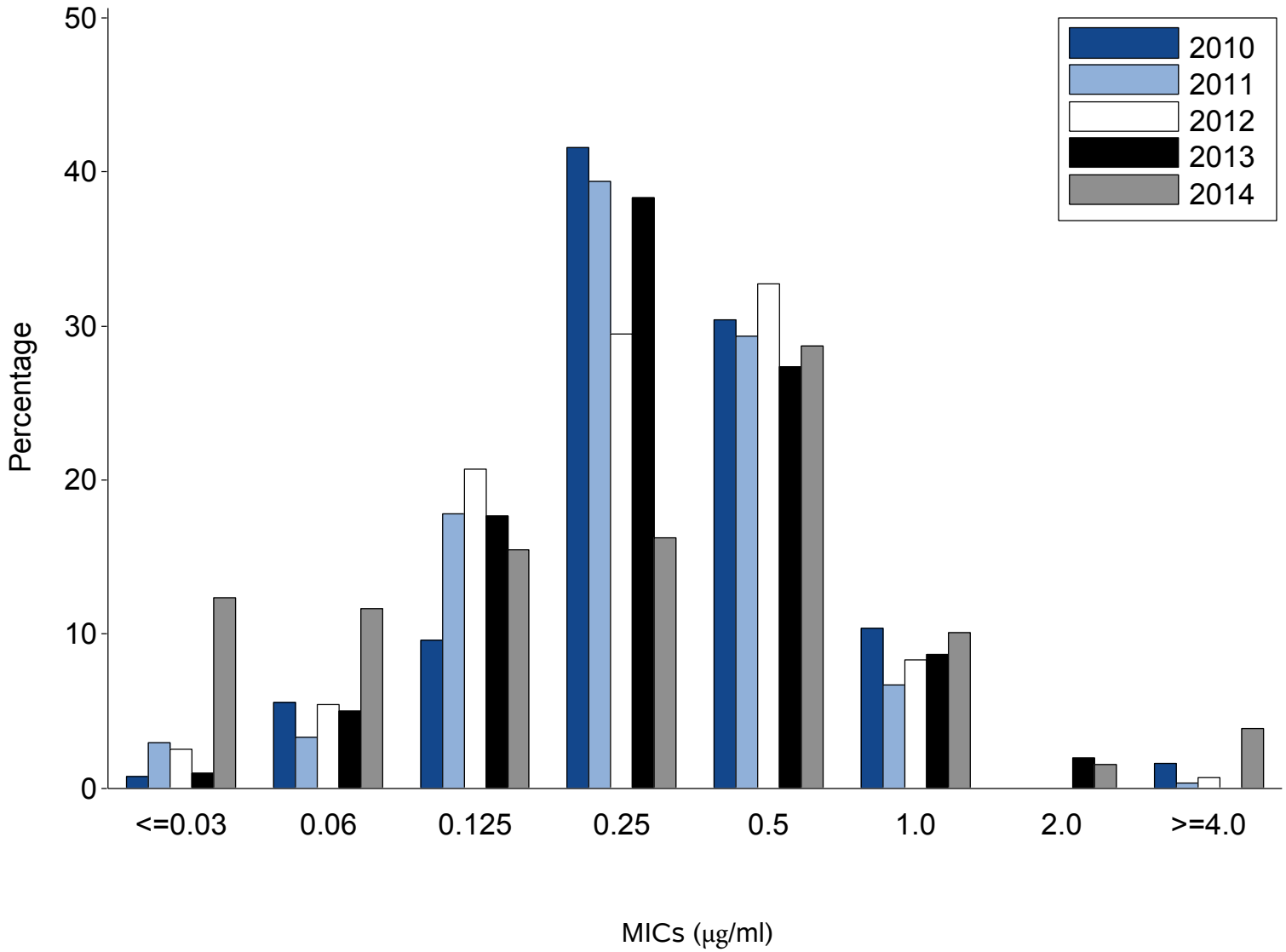
Chicago, Illinois

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



Chicago, Illinois

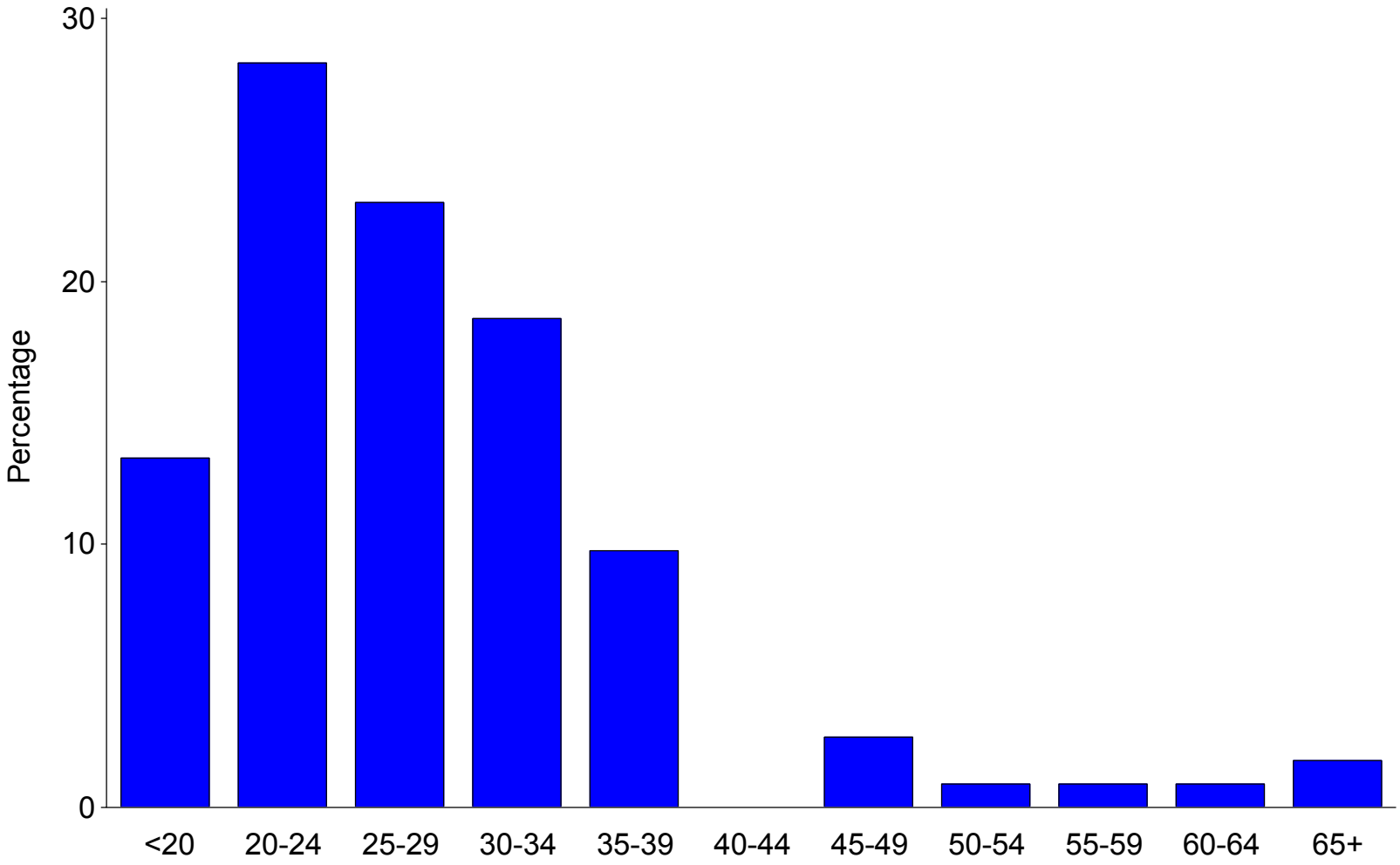
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

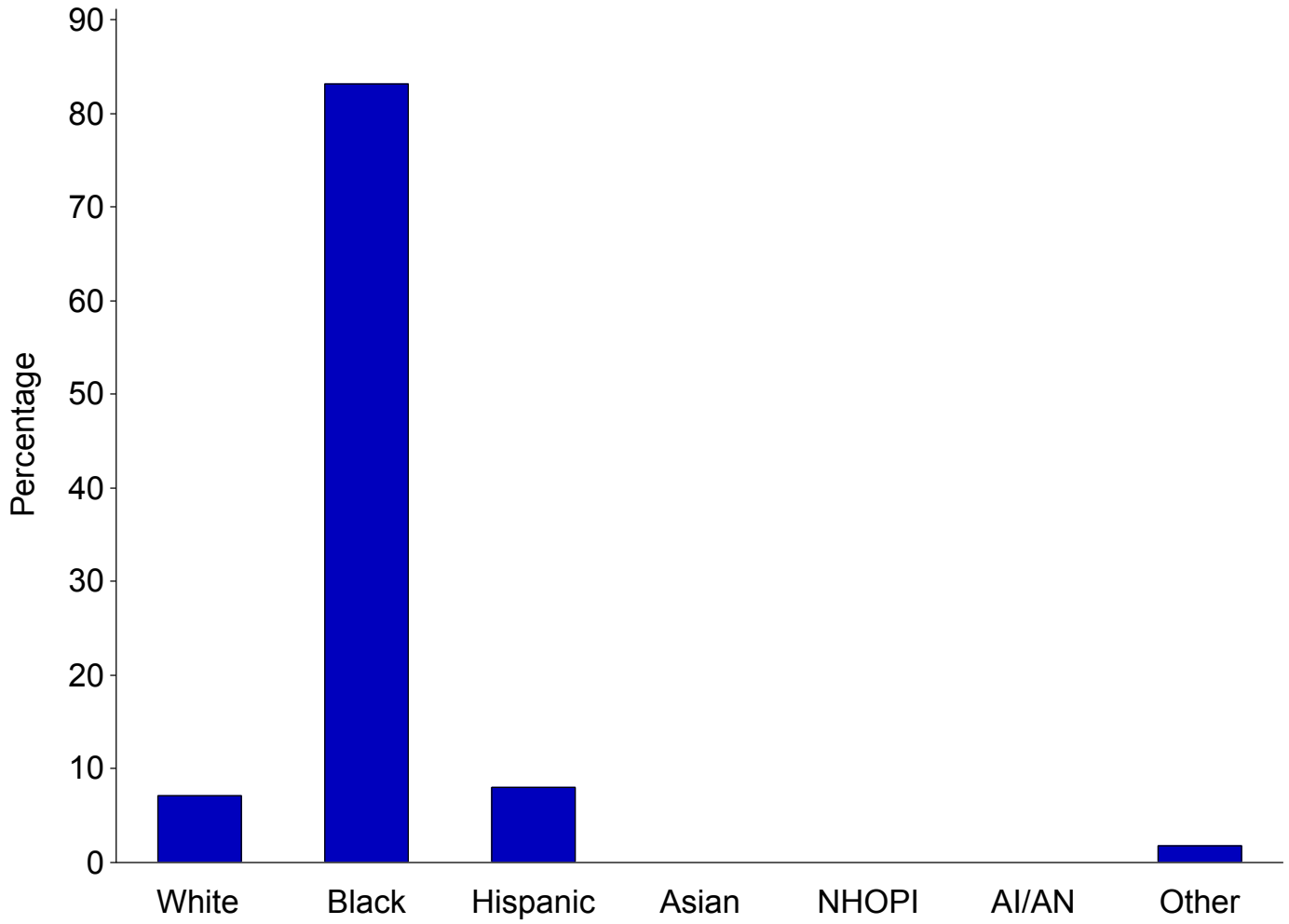
Cleveland, Ohio (N=113)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



Cleveland, Ohio (N=113)

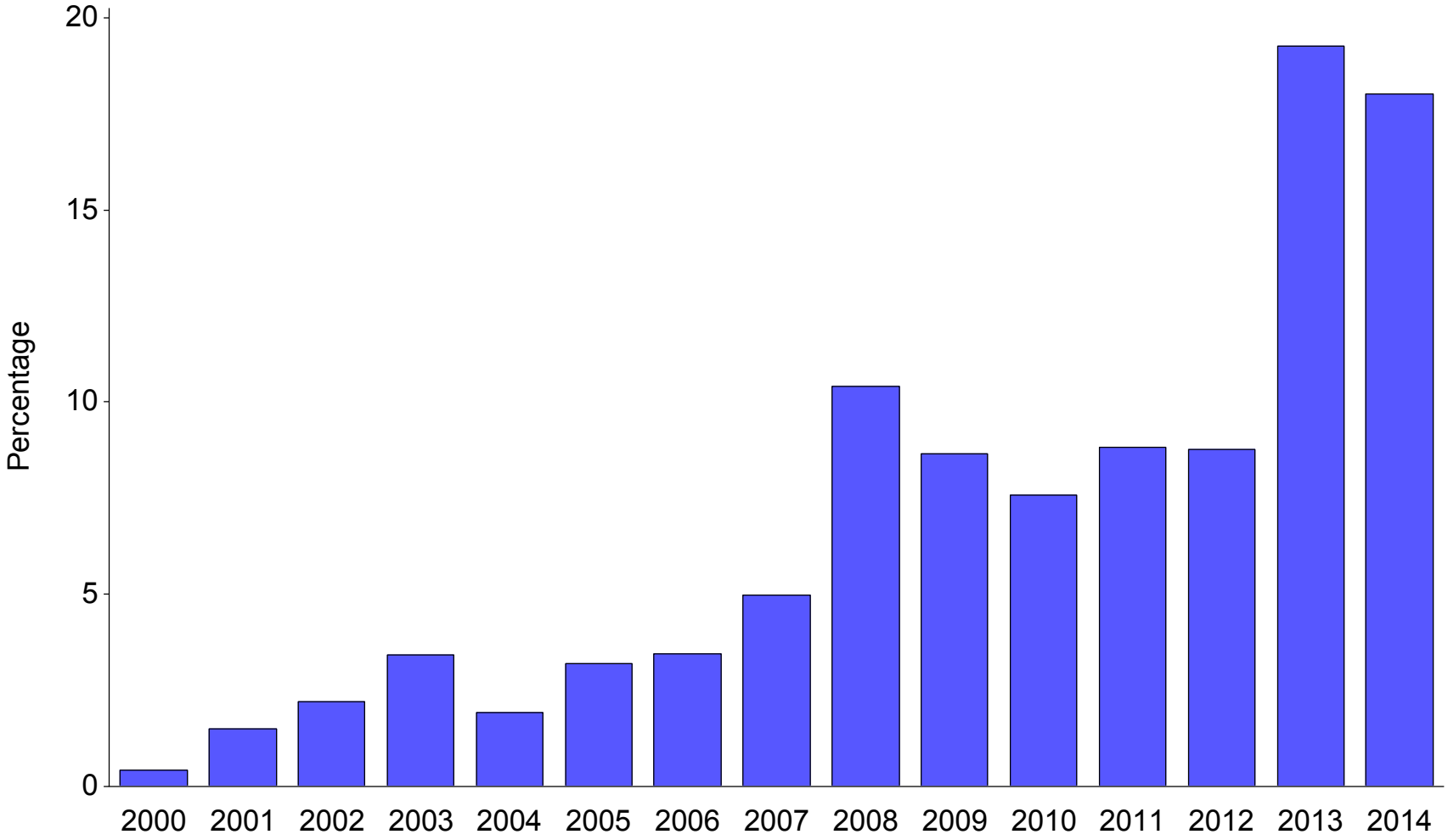
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

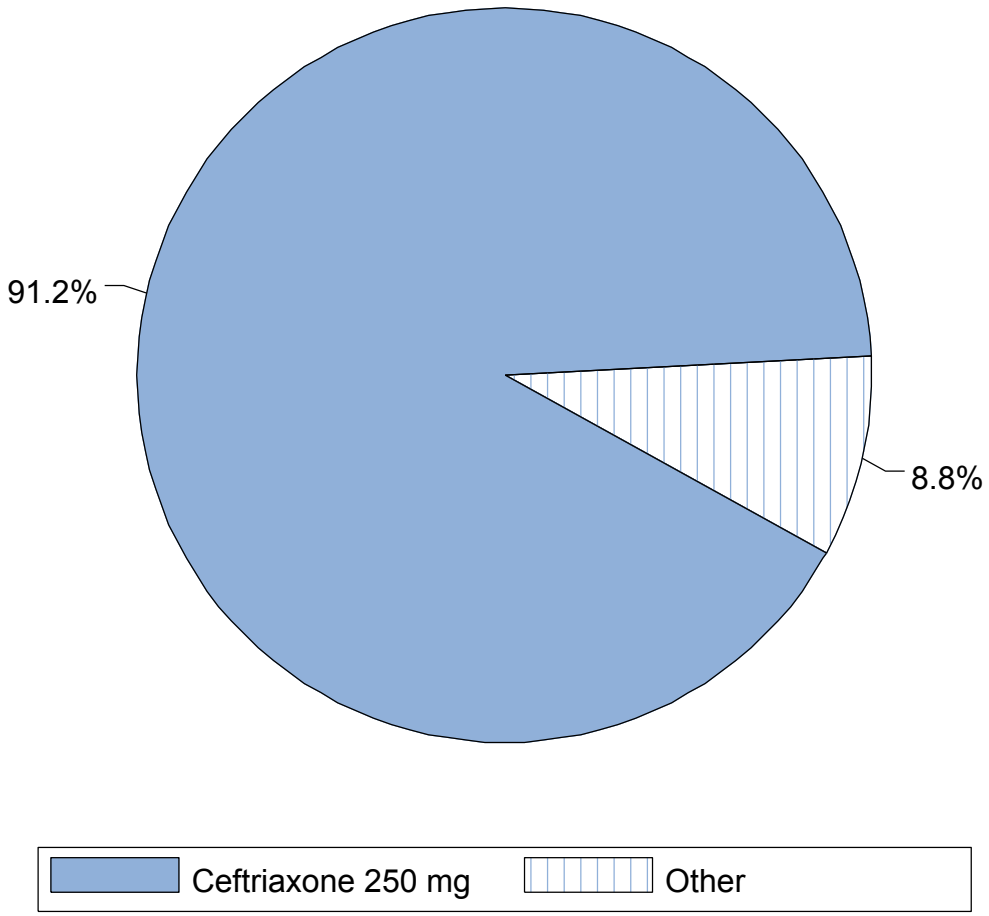
Cleveland, Ohio

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



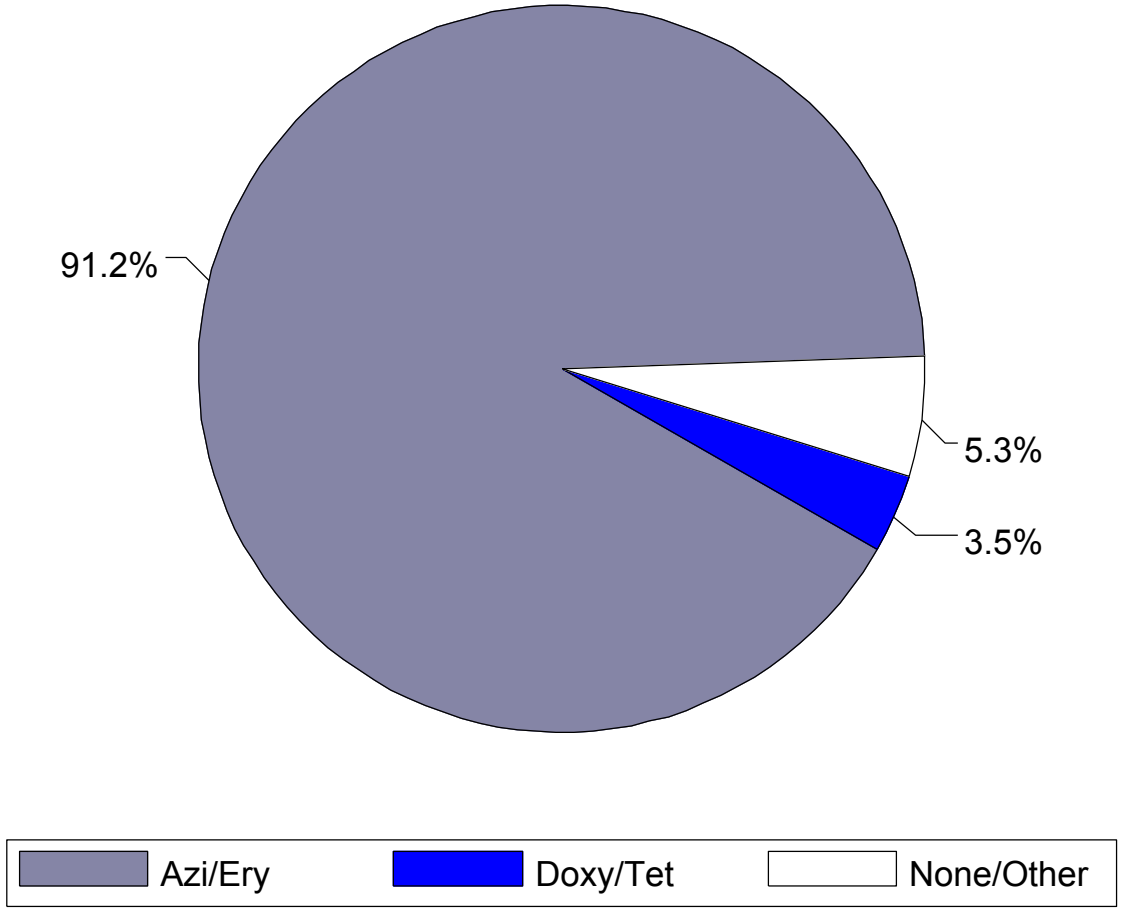
Cleveland, Ohio (N=113)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



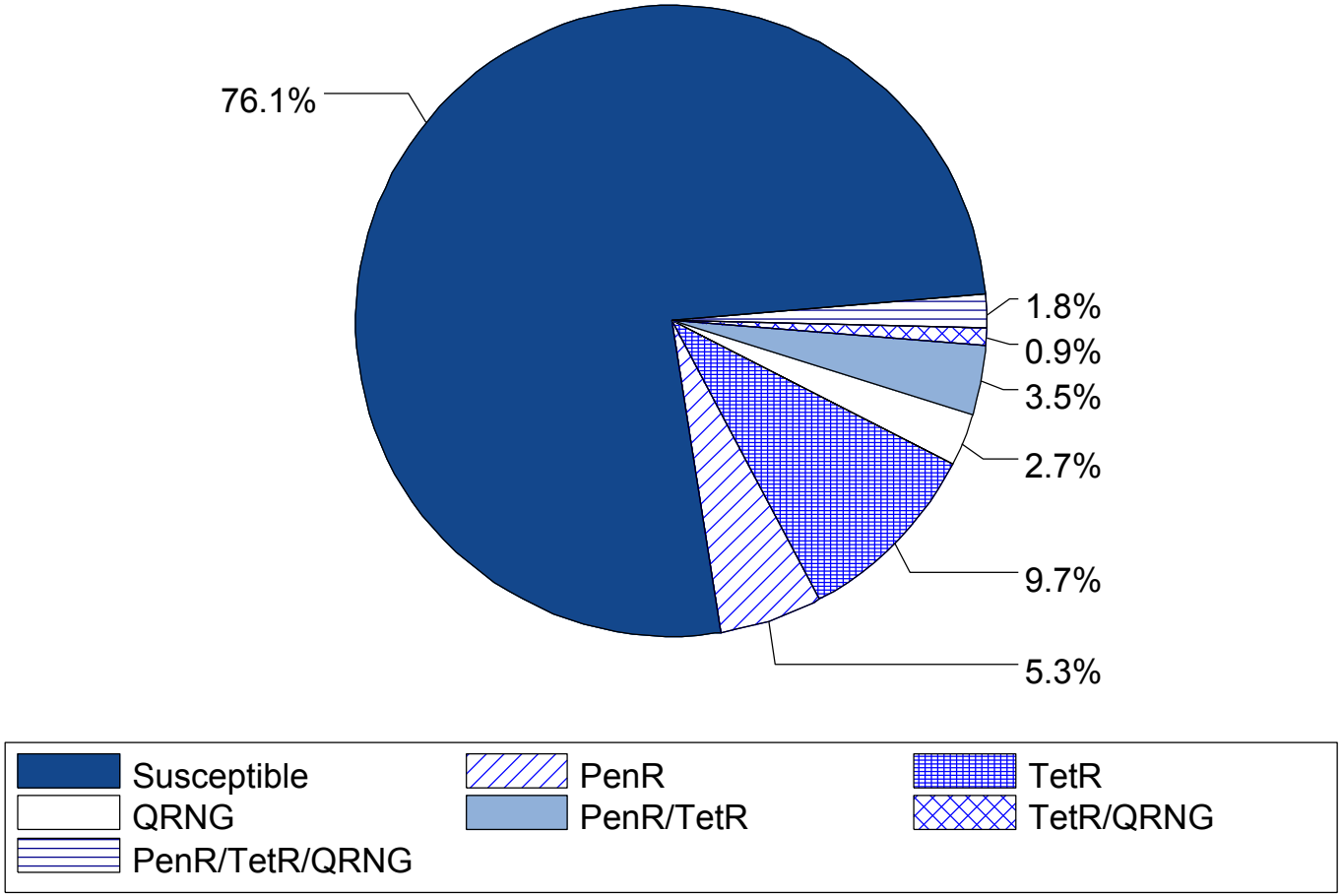
Cleveland, Ohio (N=113)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



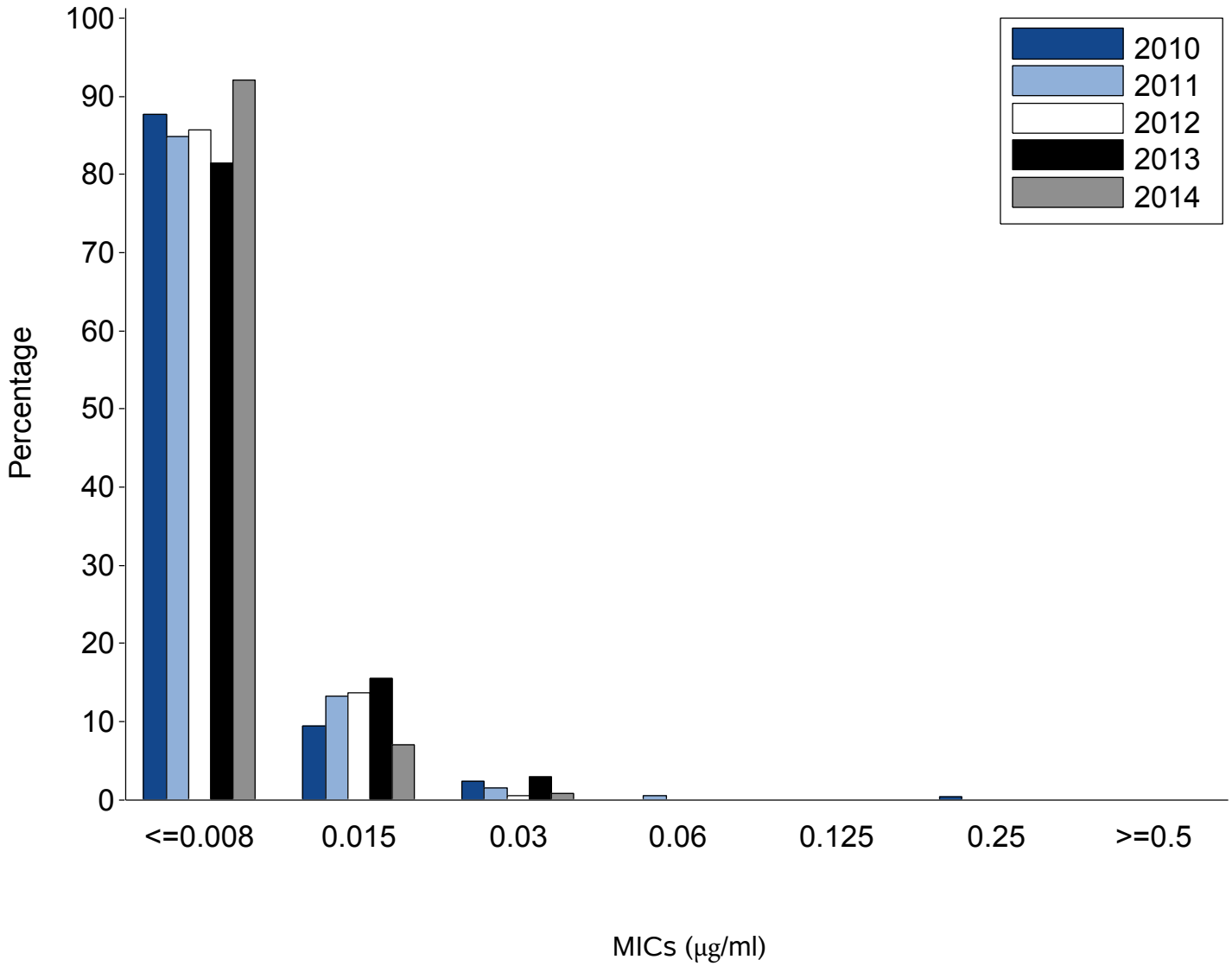
Cleveland, Ohio (N=113)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



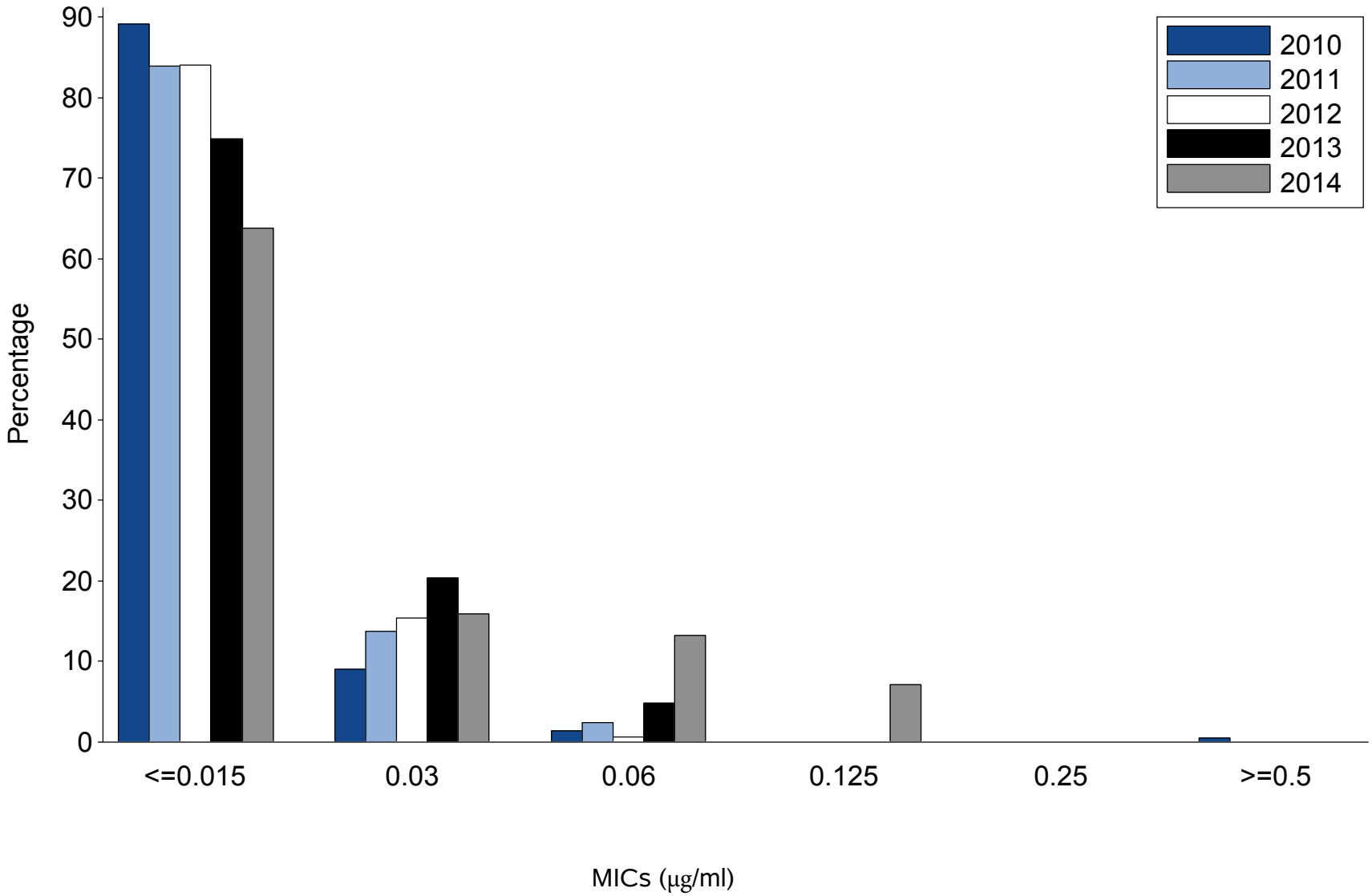
Cleveland, Ohio

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Cleveland, Ohio

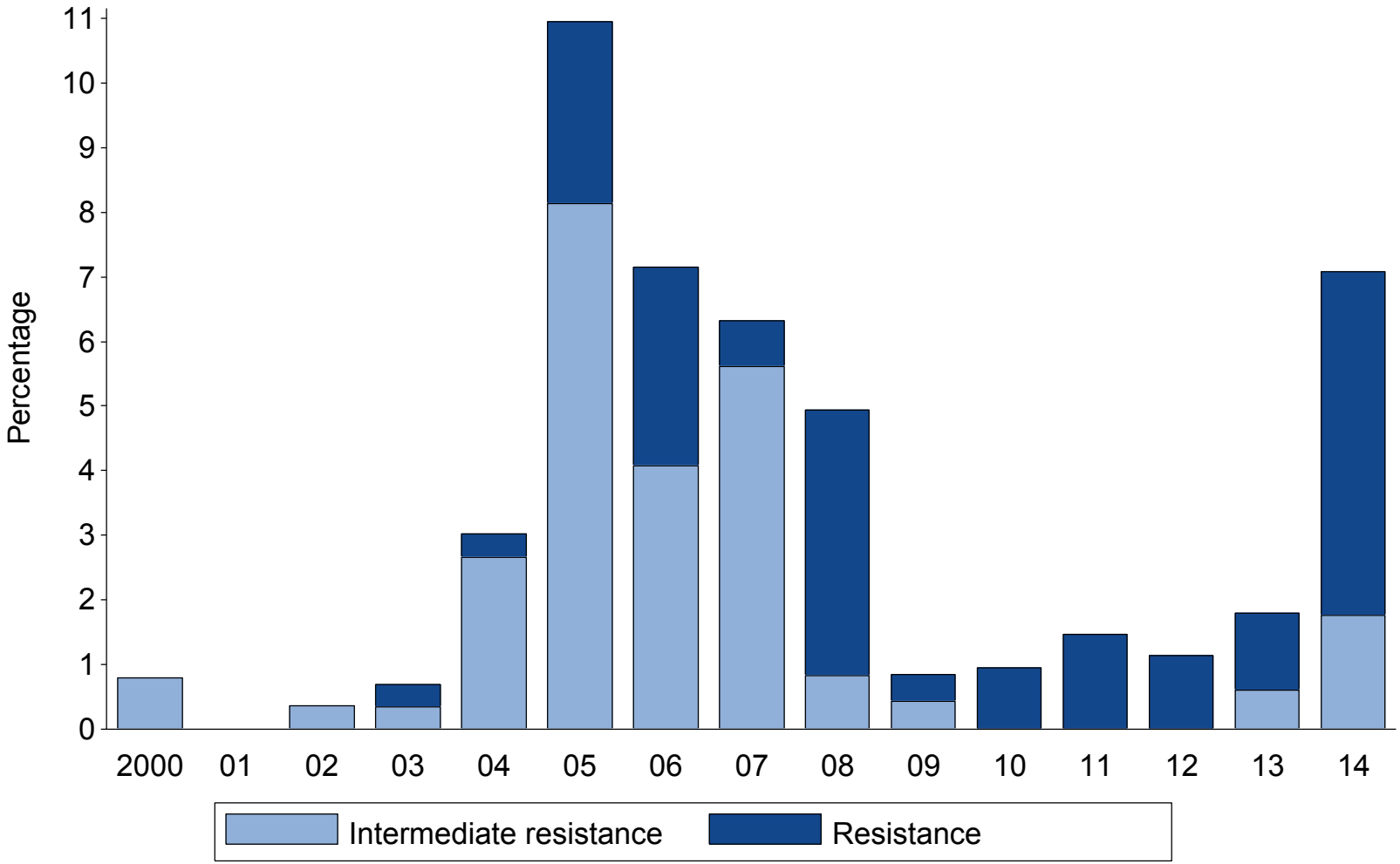
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

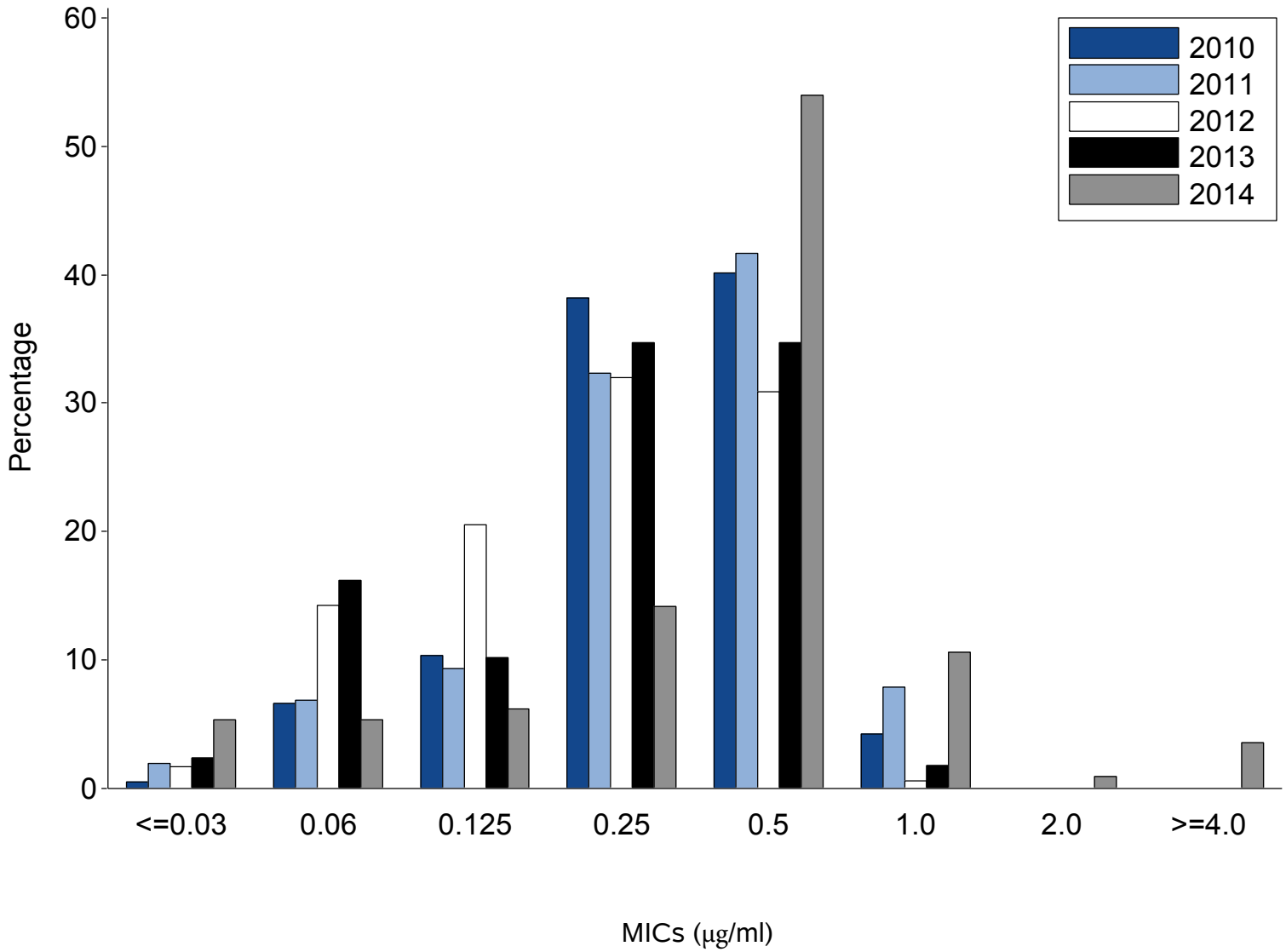
Cleveland, Ohio

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



Cleveland, Ohio

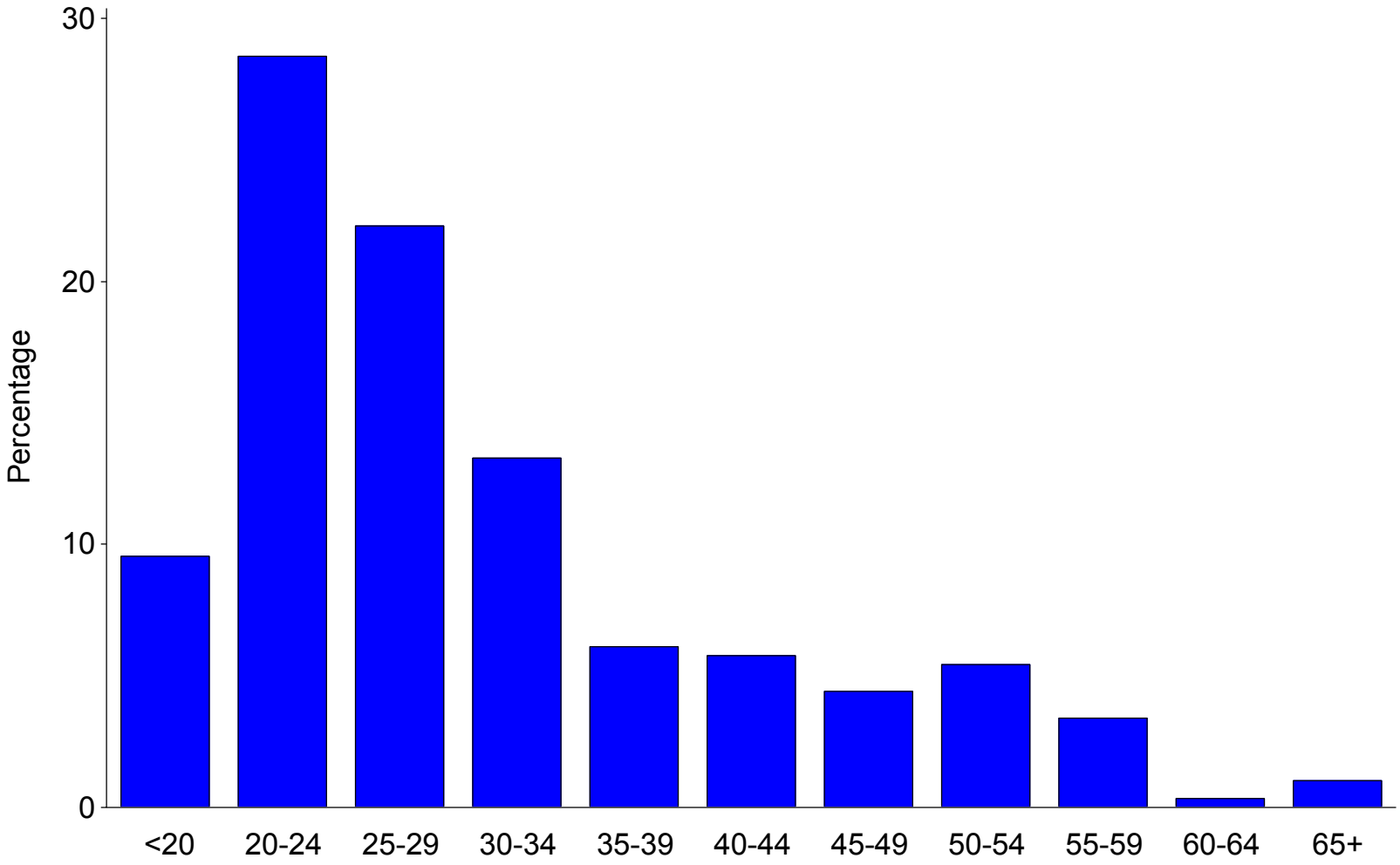
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

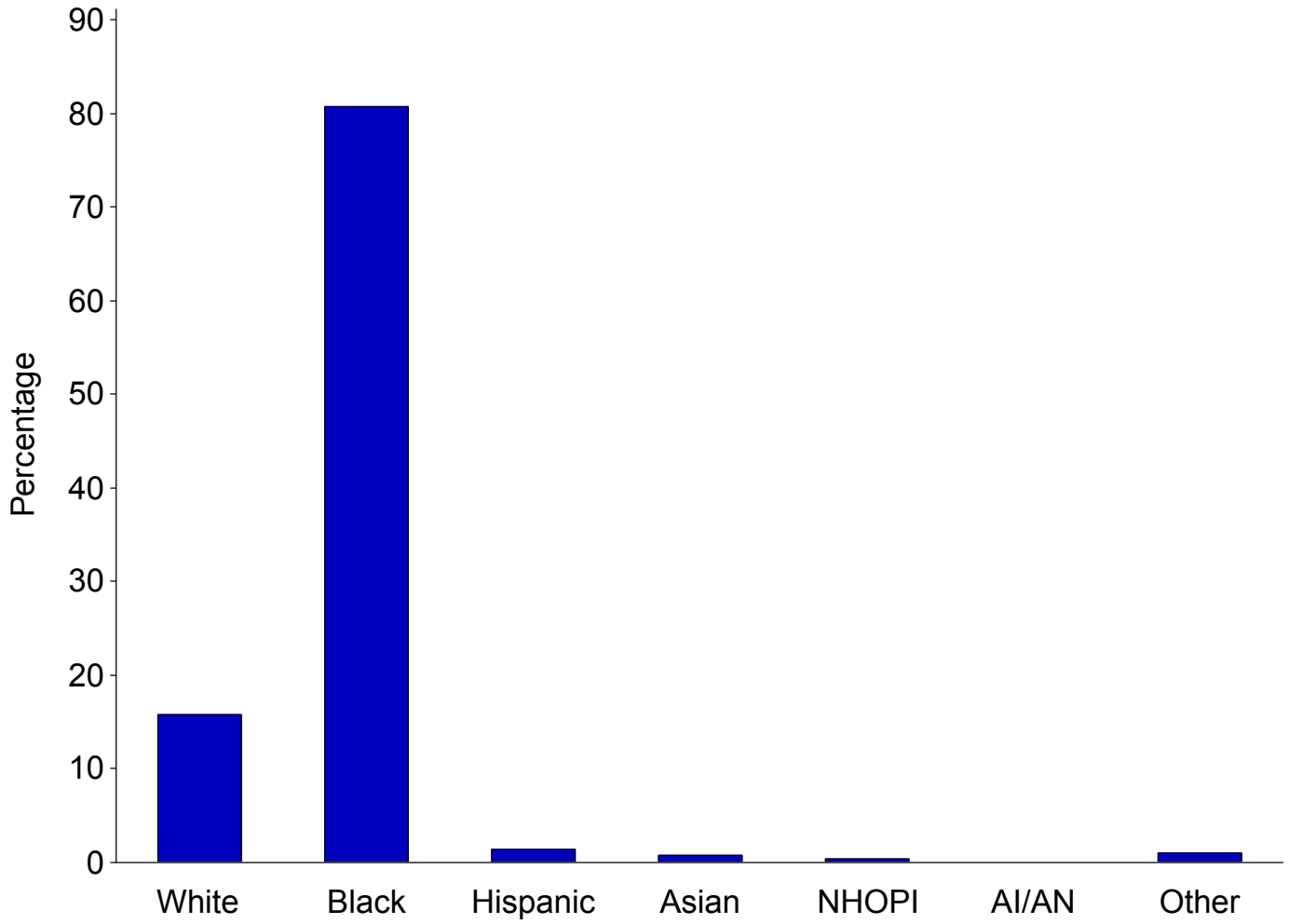
Columbus, Ohio (N=300)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



Columbus, Ohio (N=300)

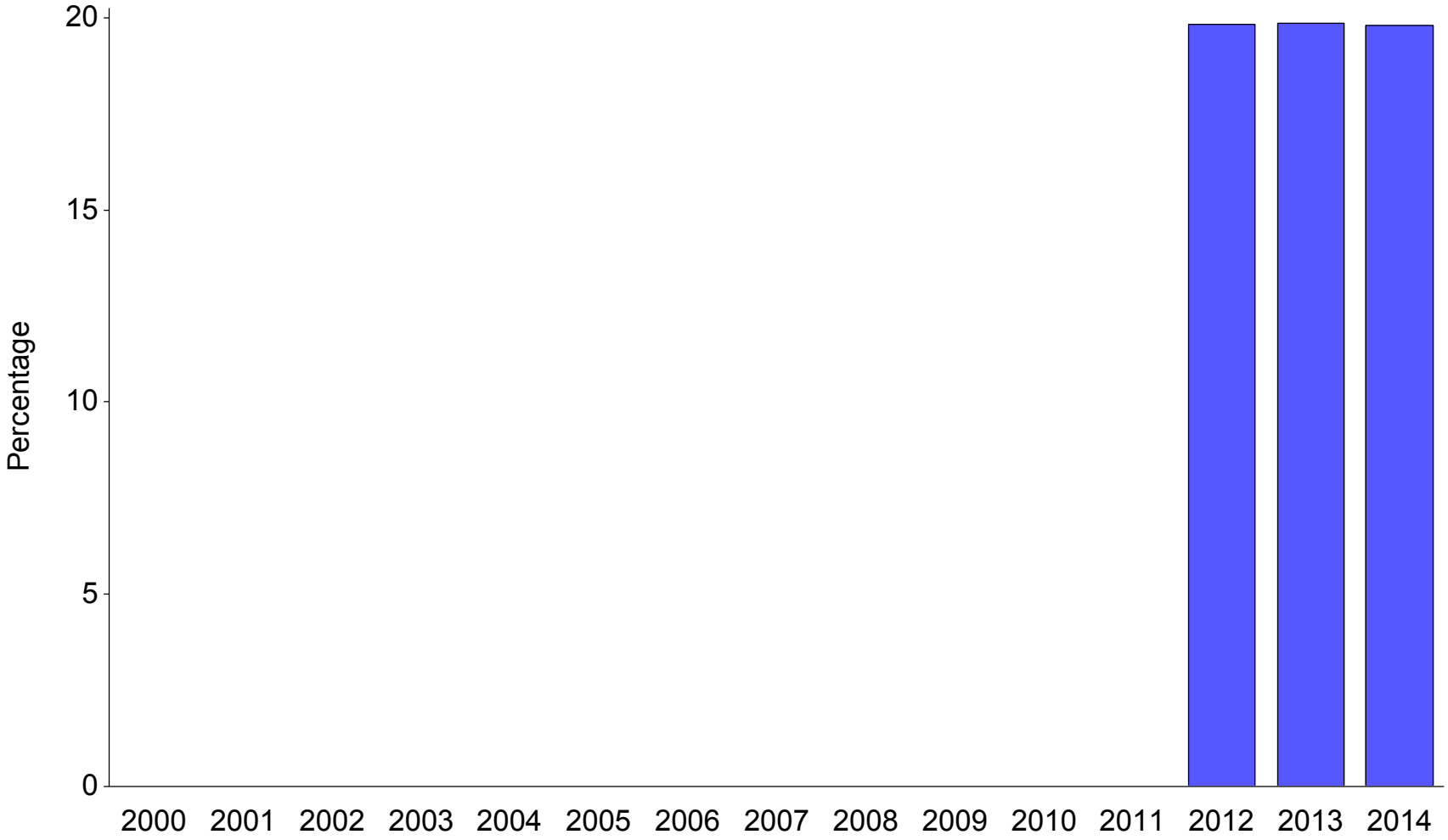
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

Columbus, Ohio

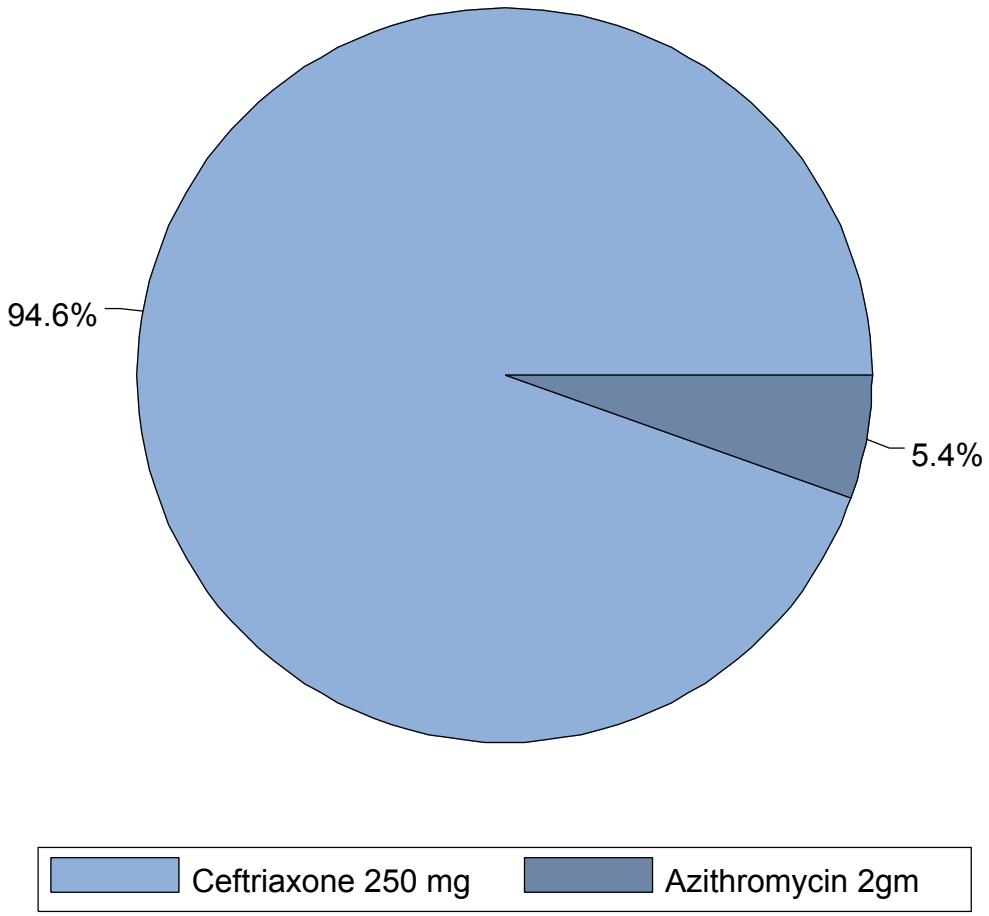
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2012-2014.

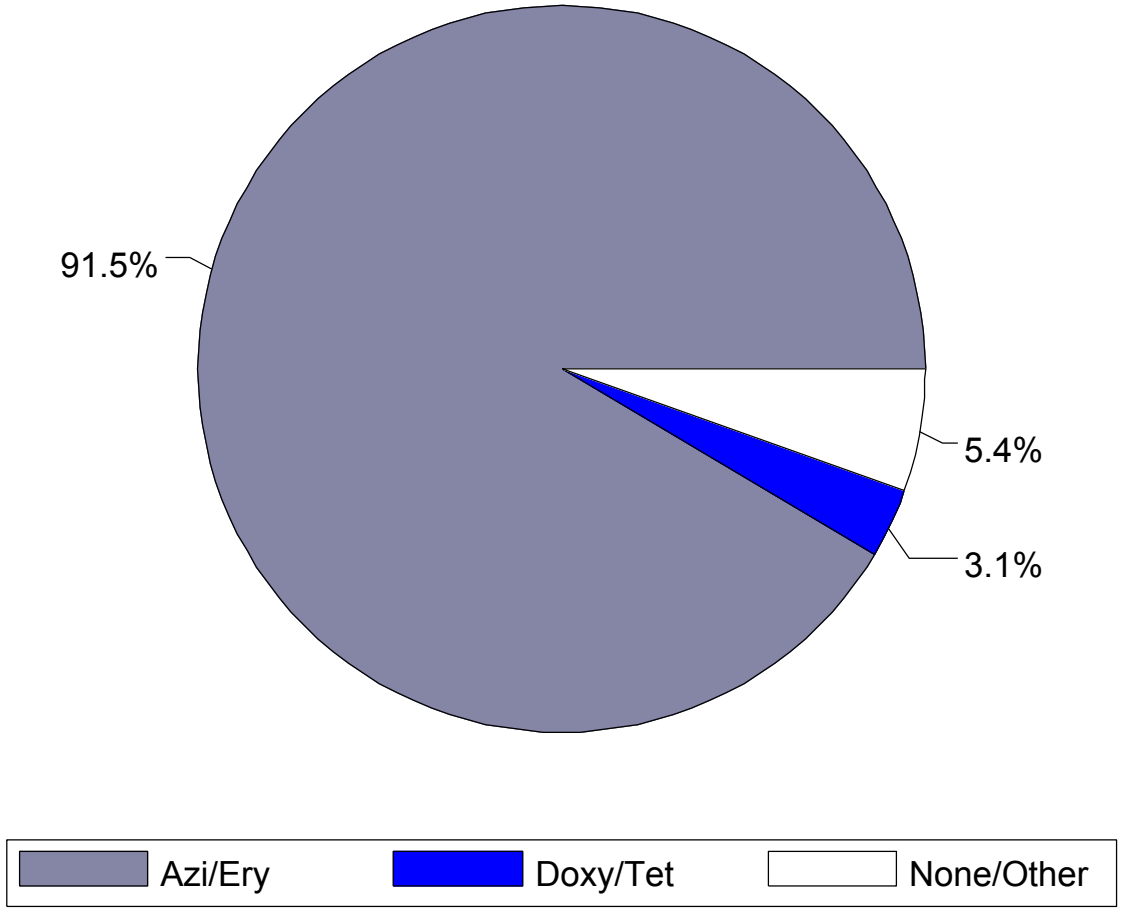
Columbus, Ohio (N=300)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



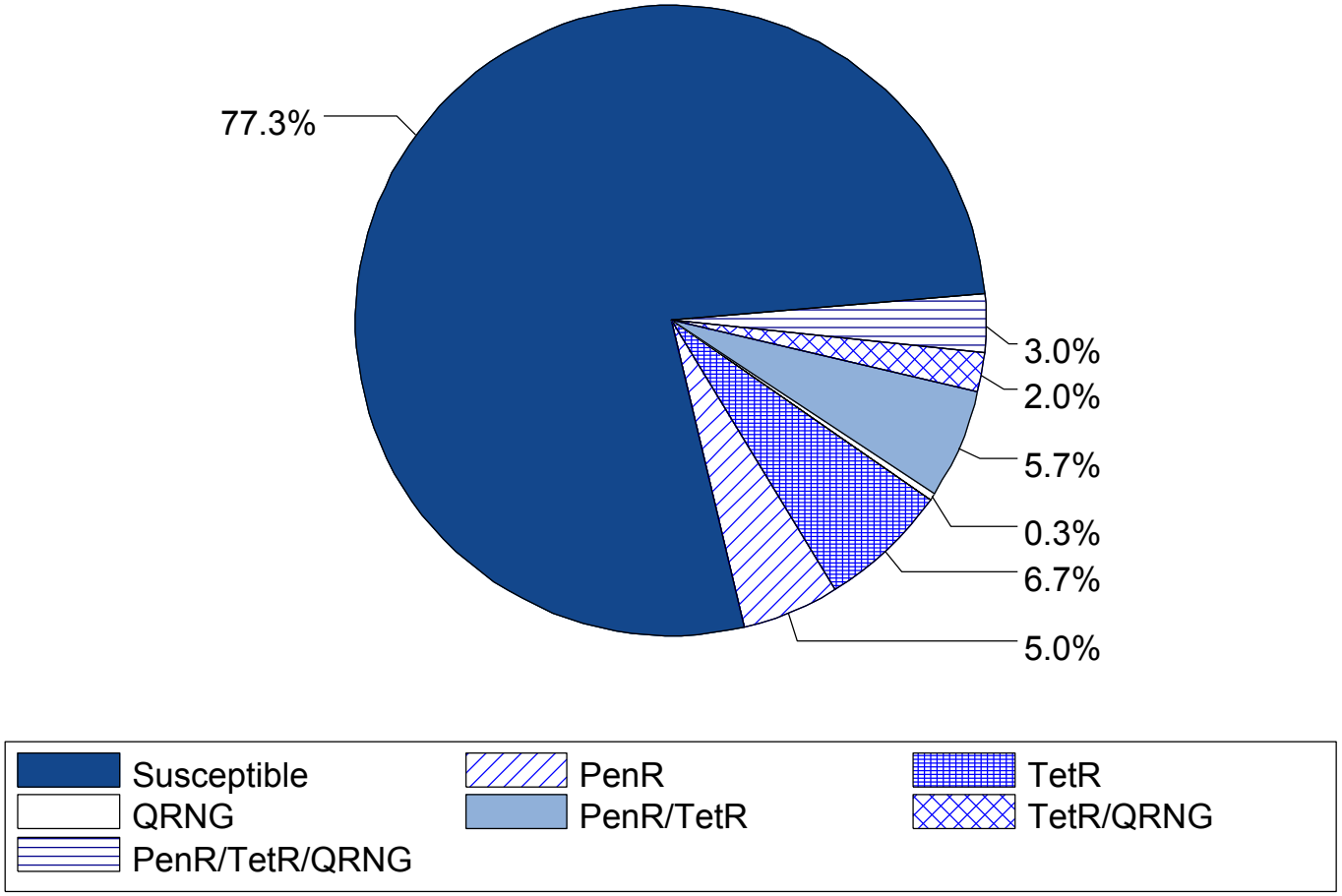
Columbus, Ohio (N=300)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



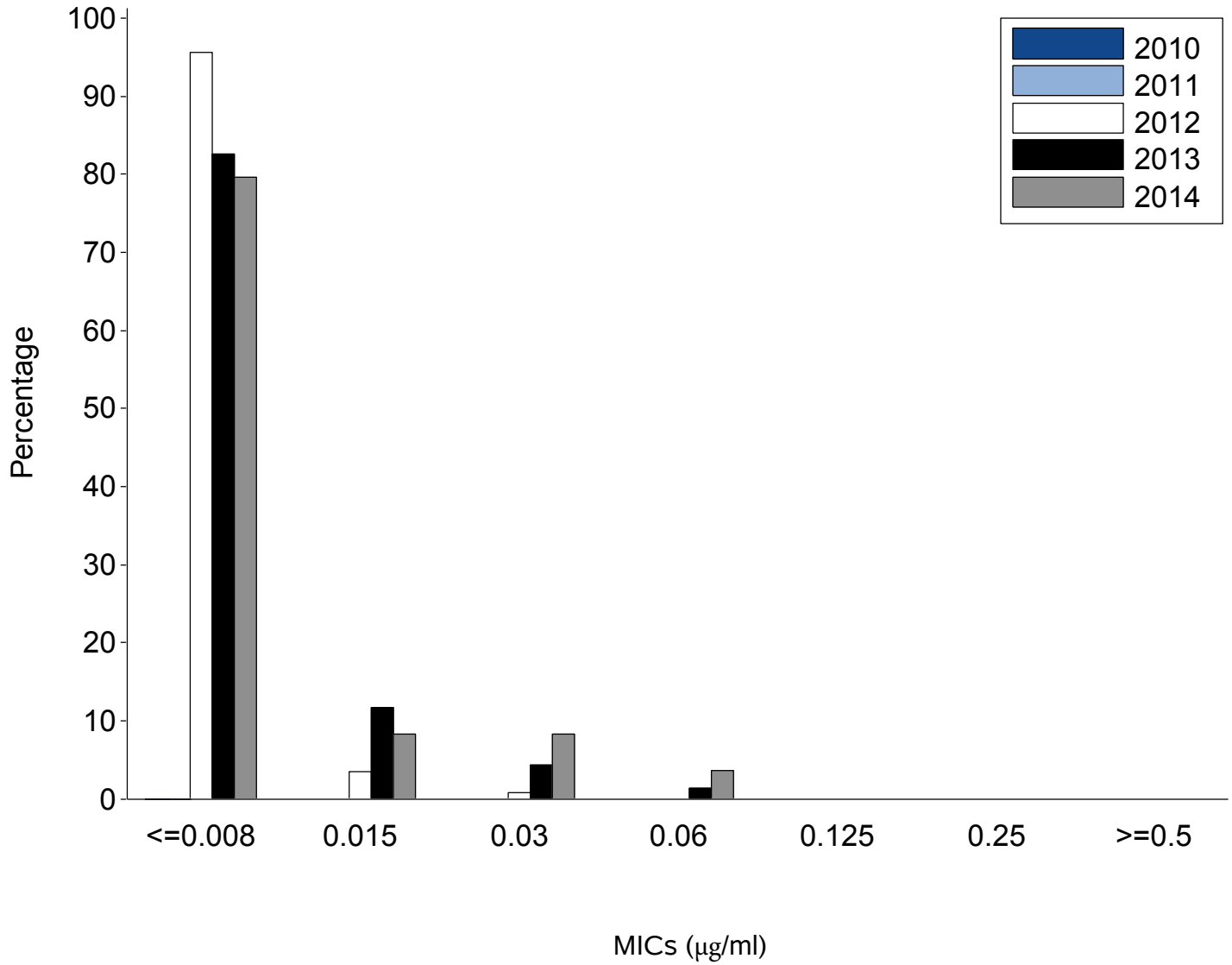
Columbus, Ohio (N=300)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



Columbus, Ohio

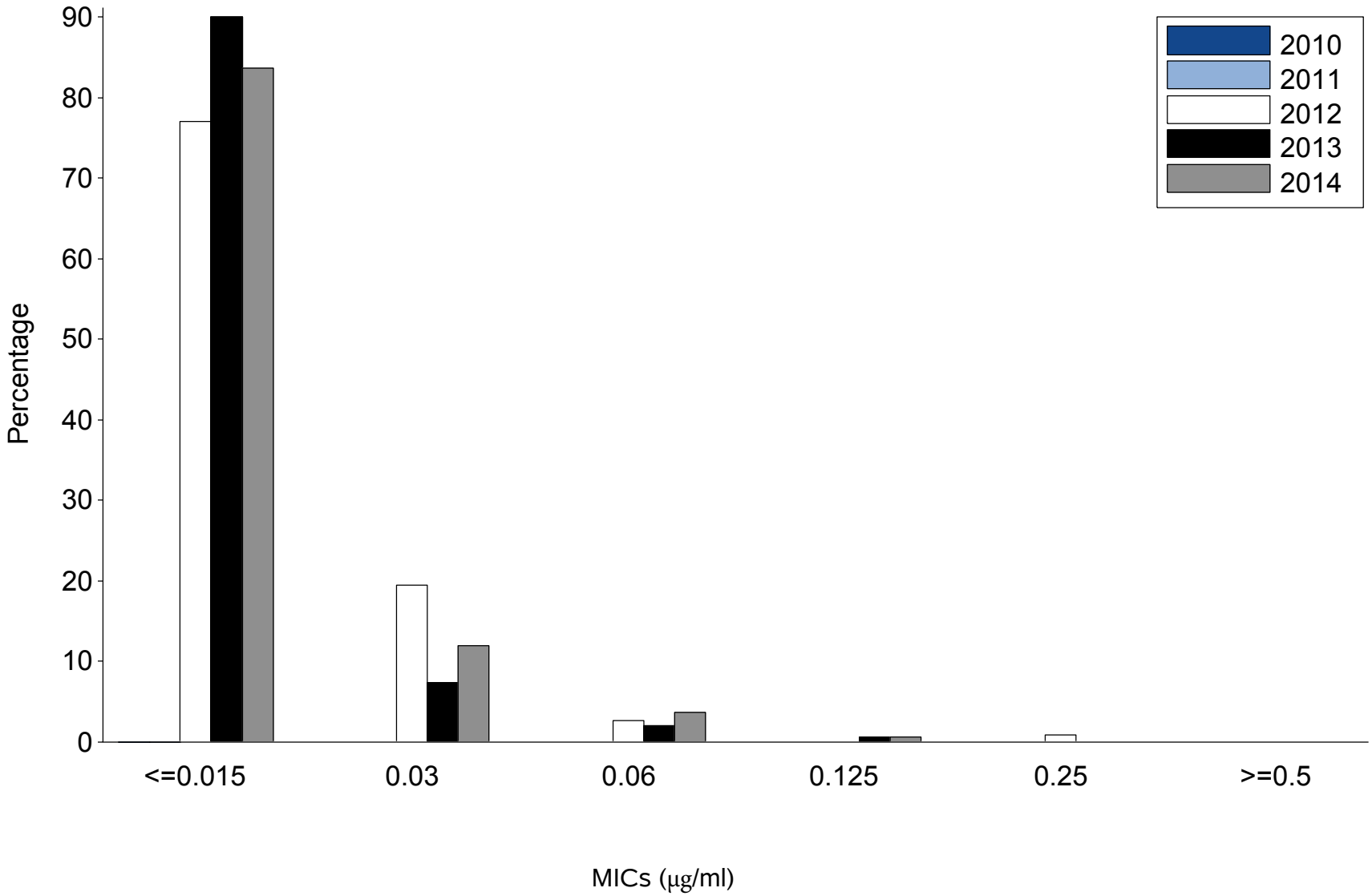
Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2012-2014.

Columbus, Ohio

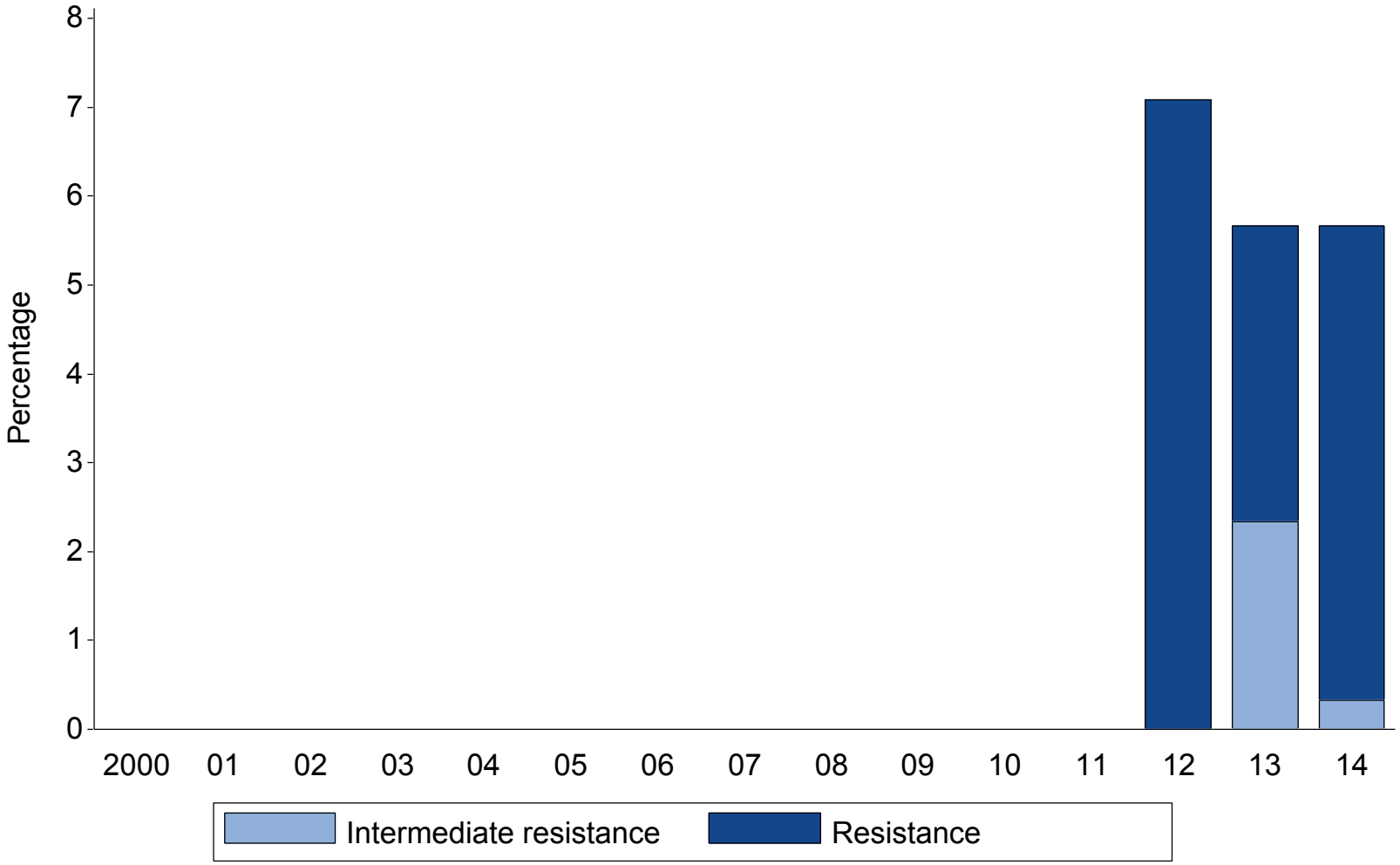
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2012-2014.

Columbus, Ohio

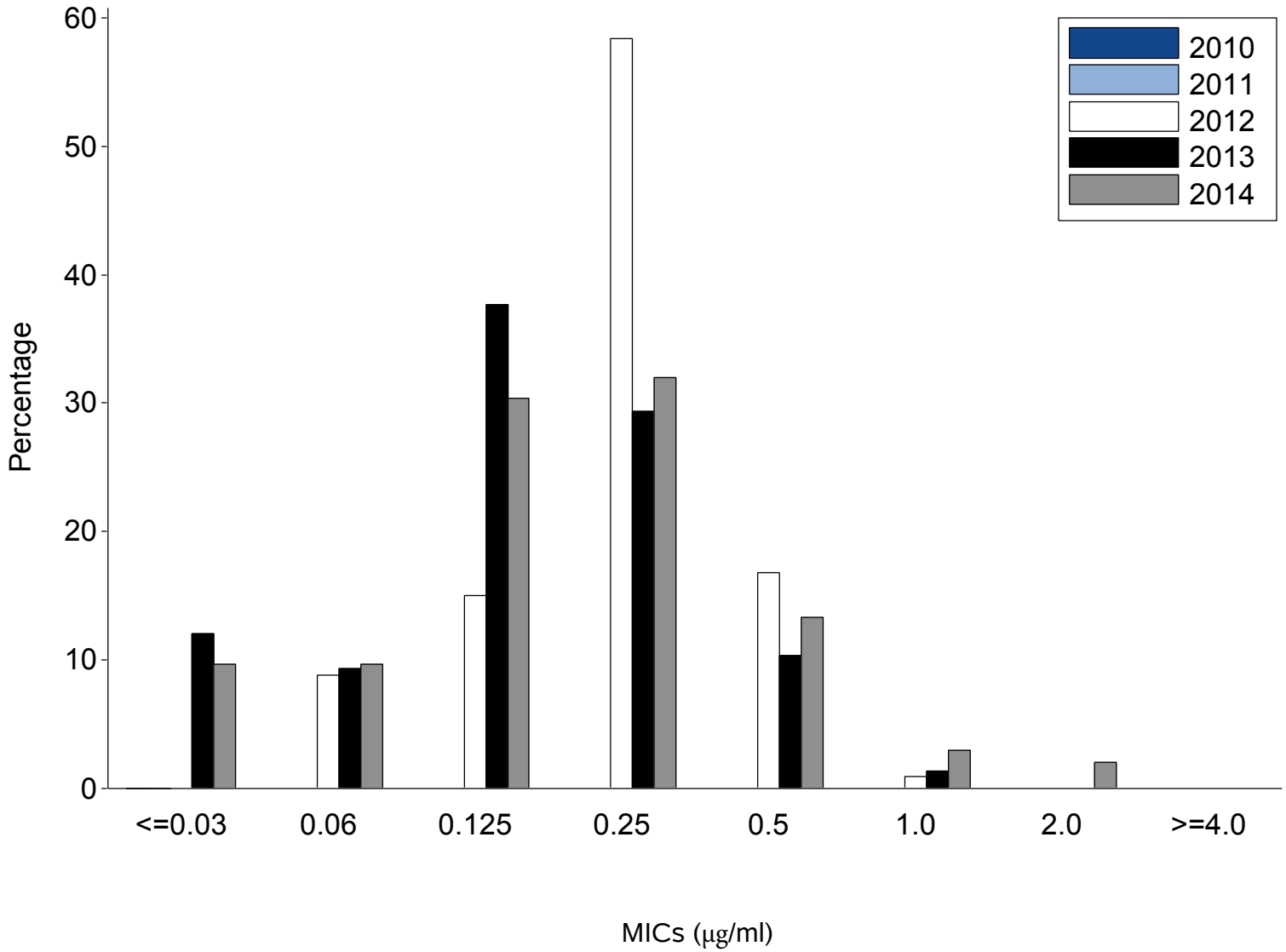
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2012-2014.

Columbus, Ohio

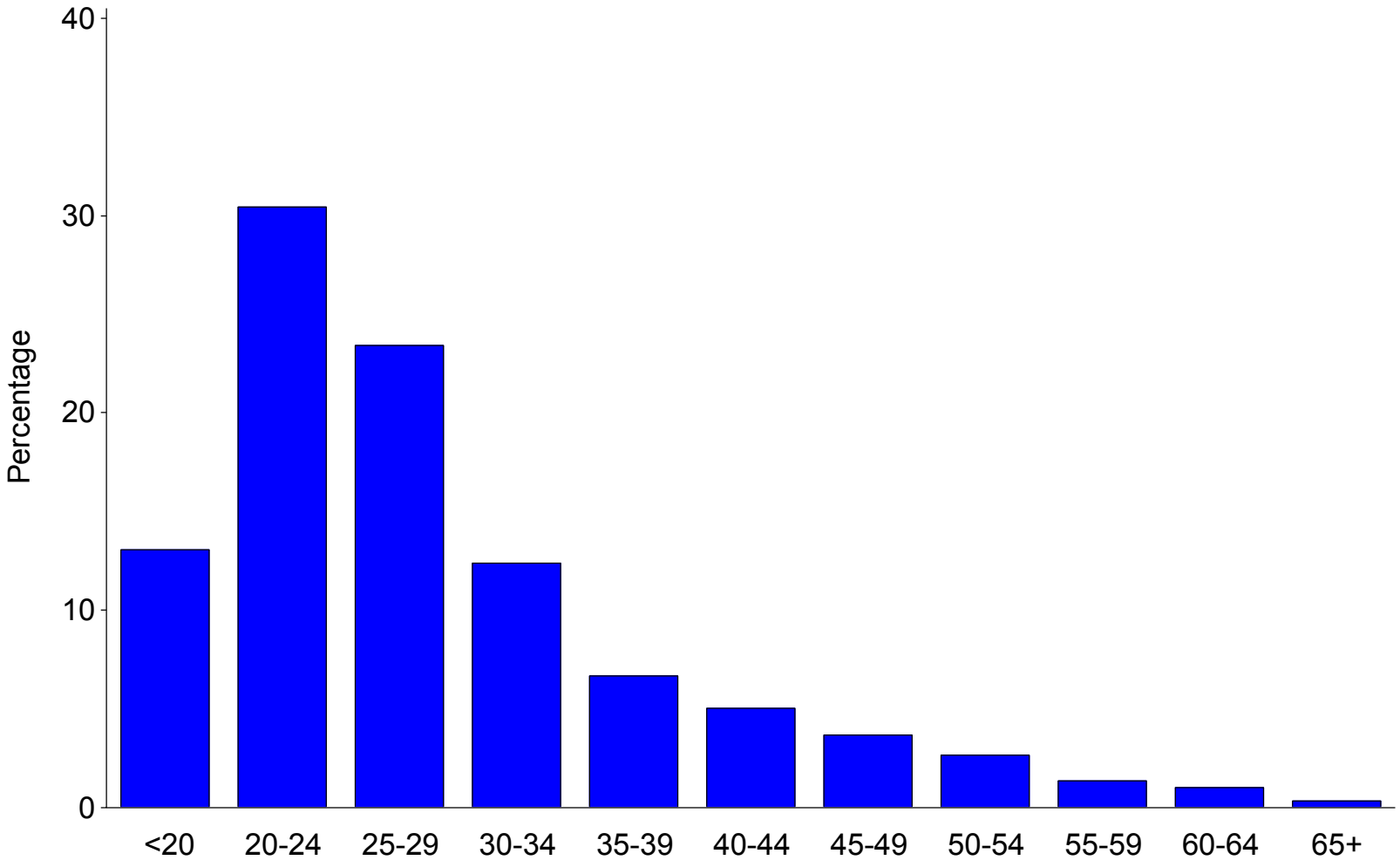
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2012-2014.

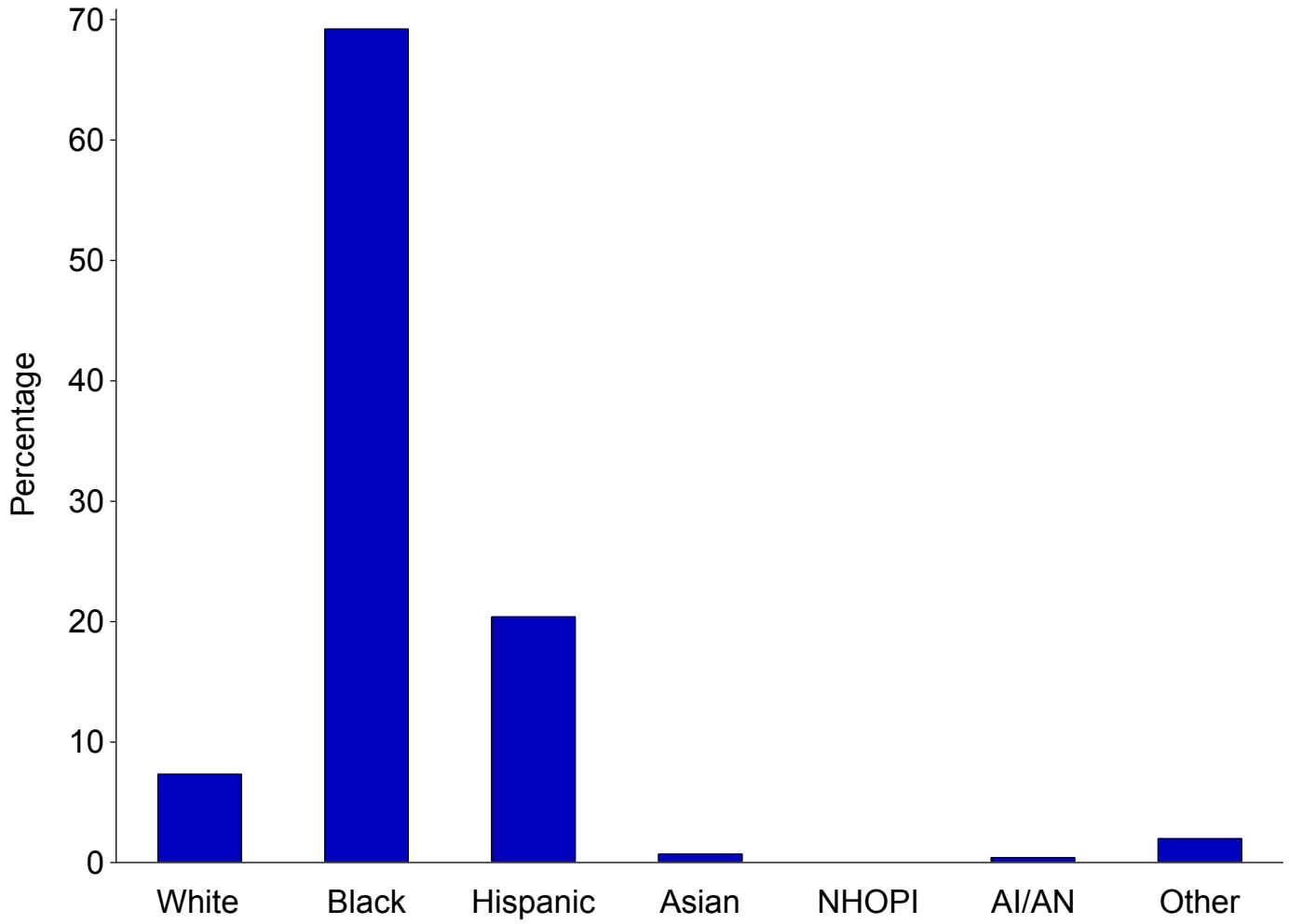
Dallas, Texas (N=300)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



Dallas, Texas (N=300)

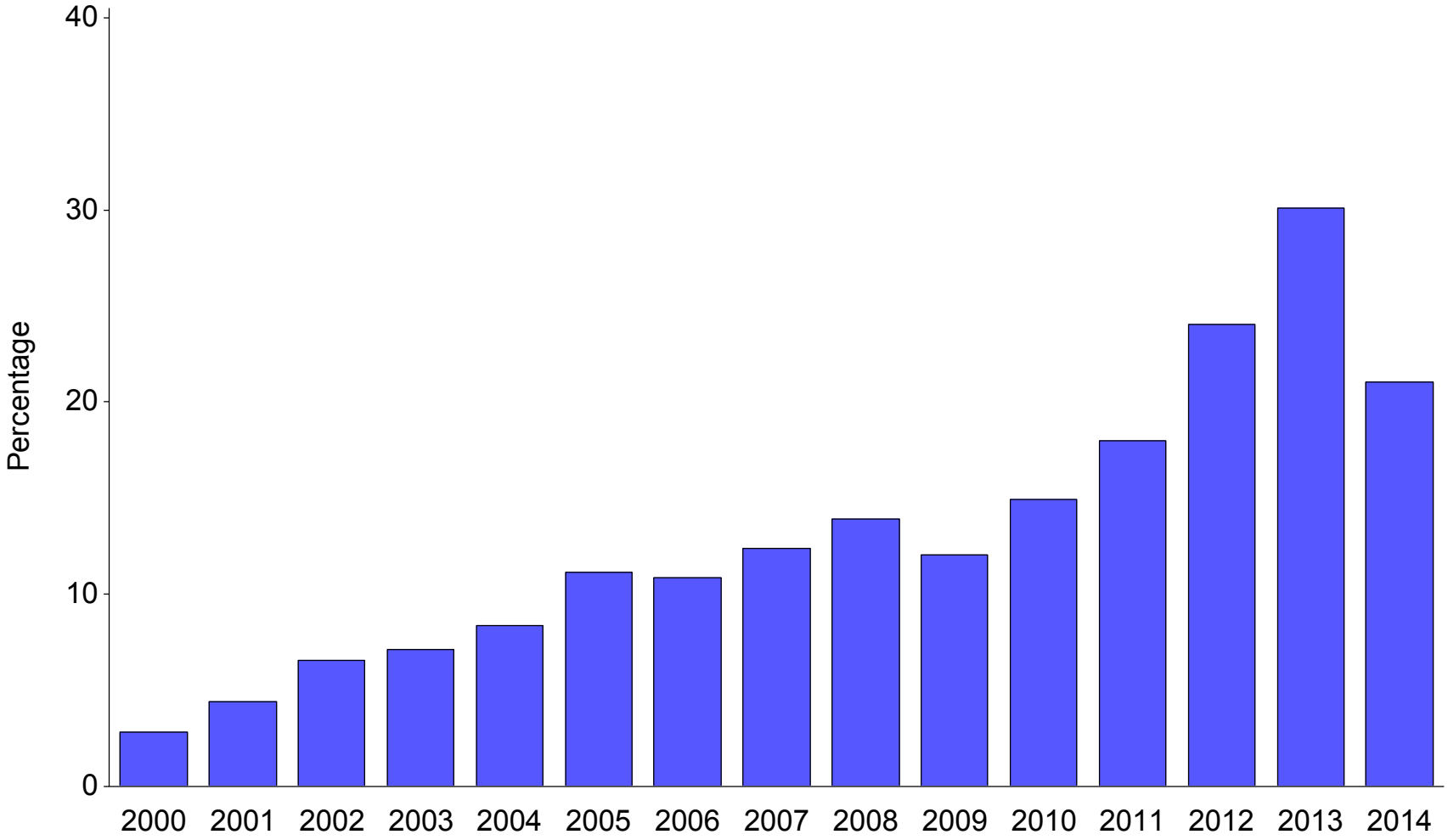
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

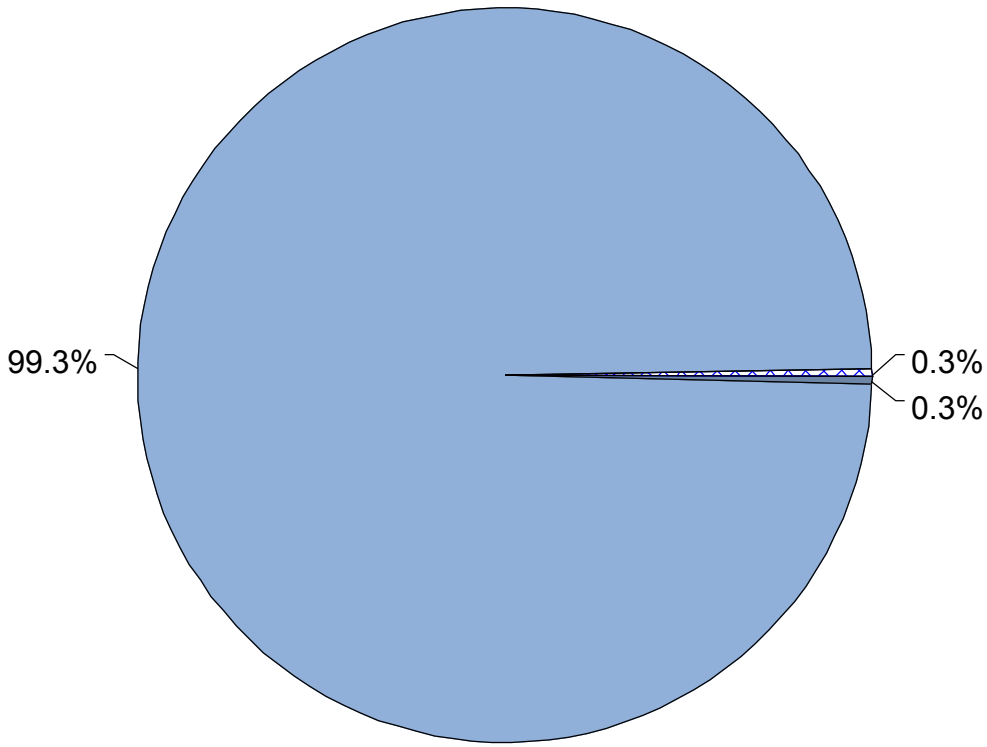
Dallas, Texas

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



Dallas, Texas (N=300)

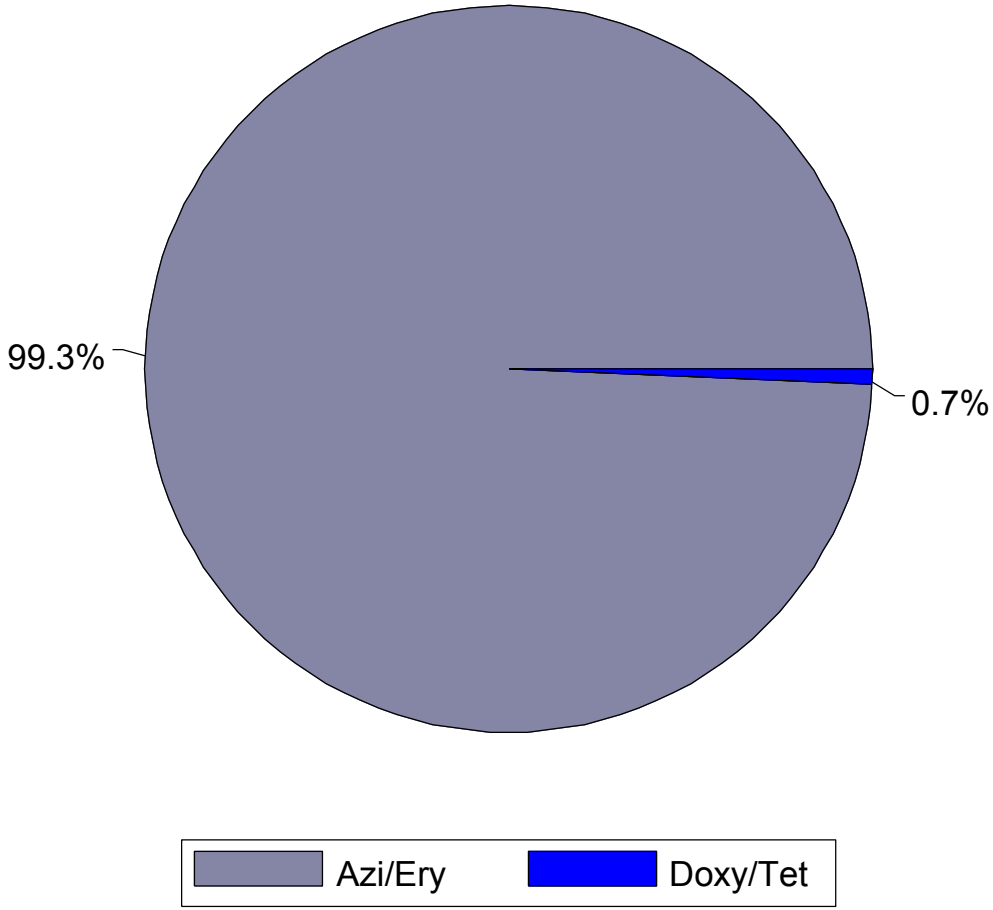
Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



Ceftriaxone 250 mg | Azithromycin 2gm | None

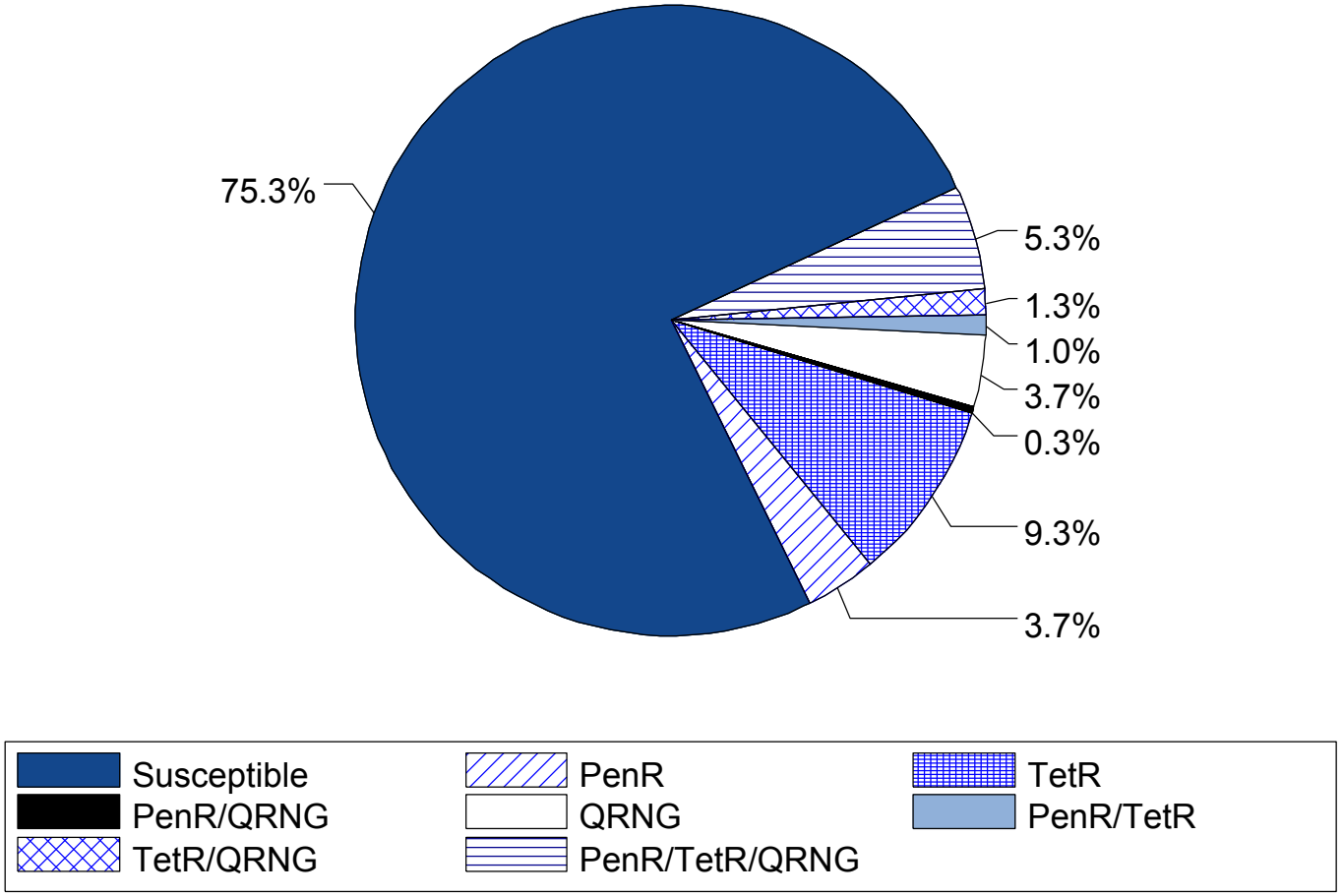
Dallas, Texas (N=300)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



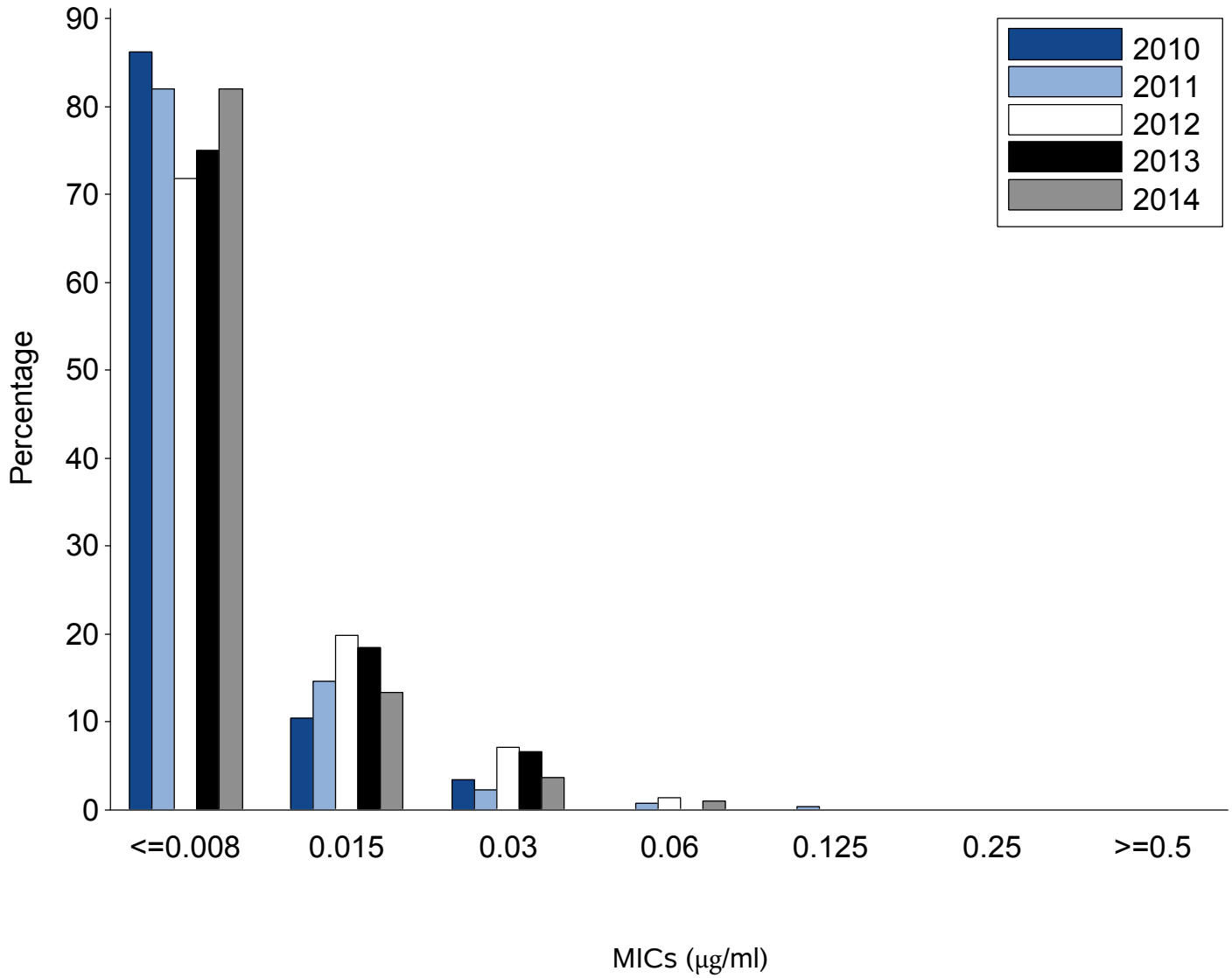
Dallas, Texas (N=300)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



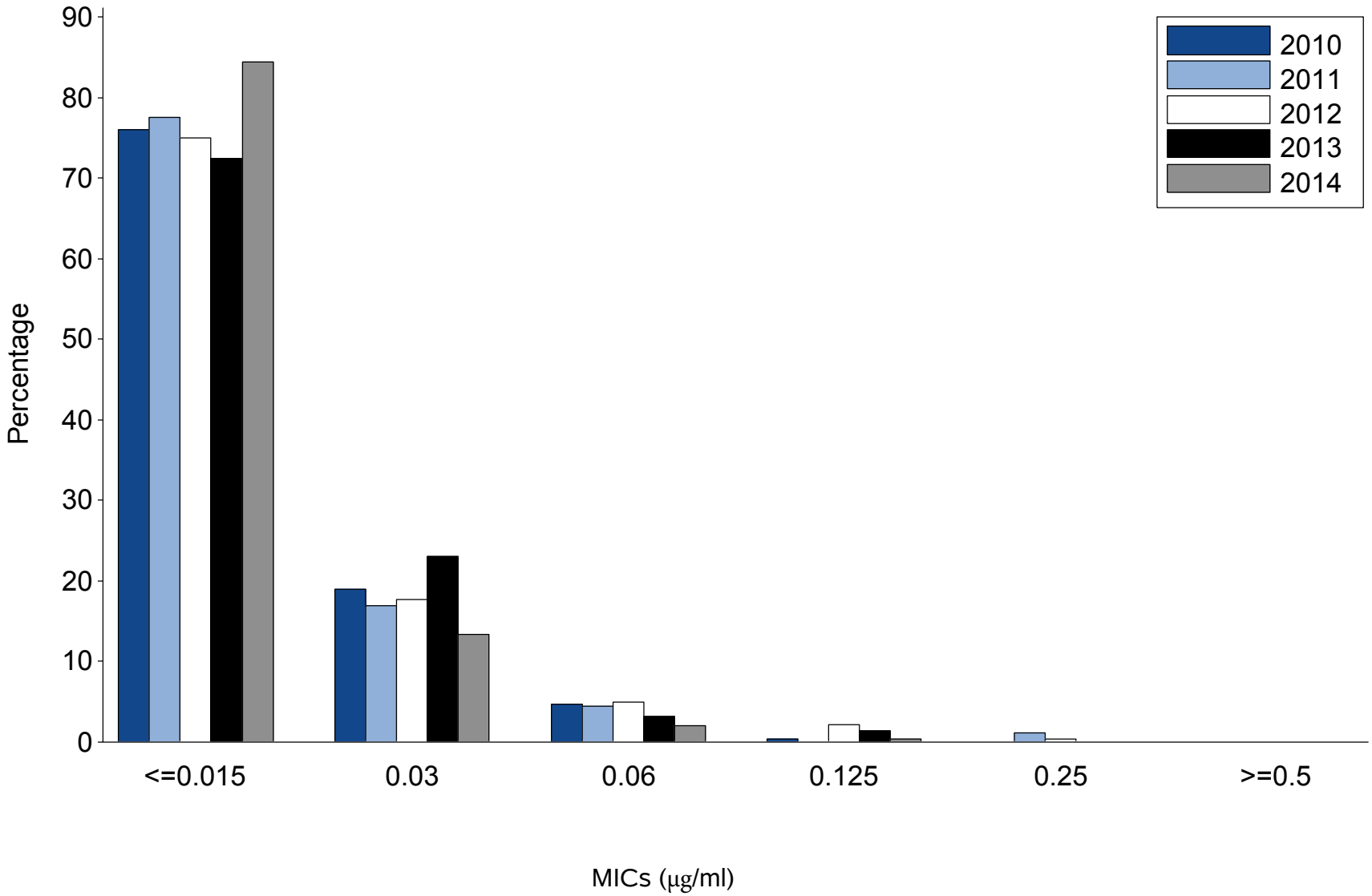
Dallas, Texas

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Dallas, Texas

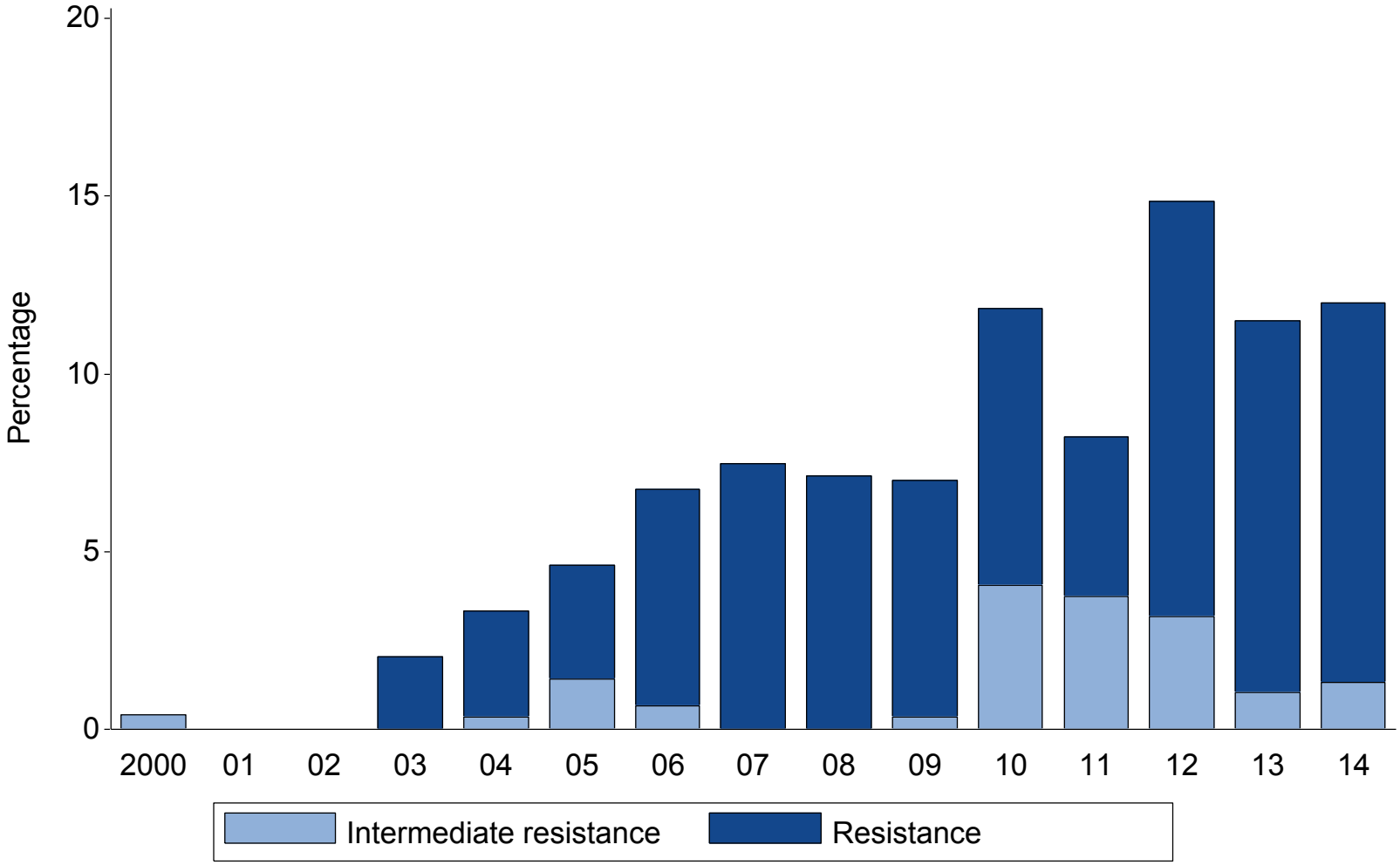
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

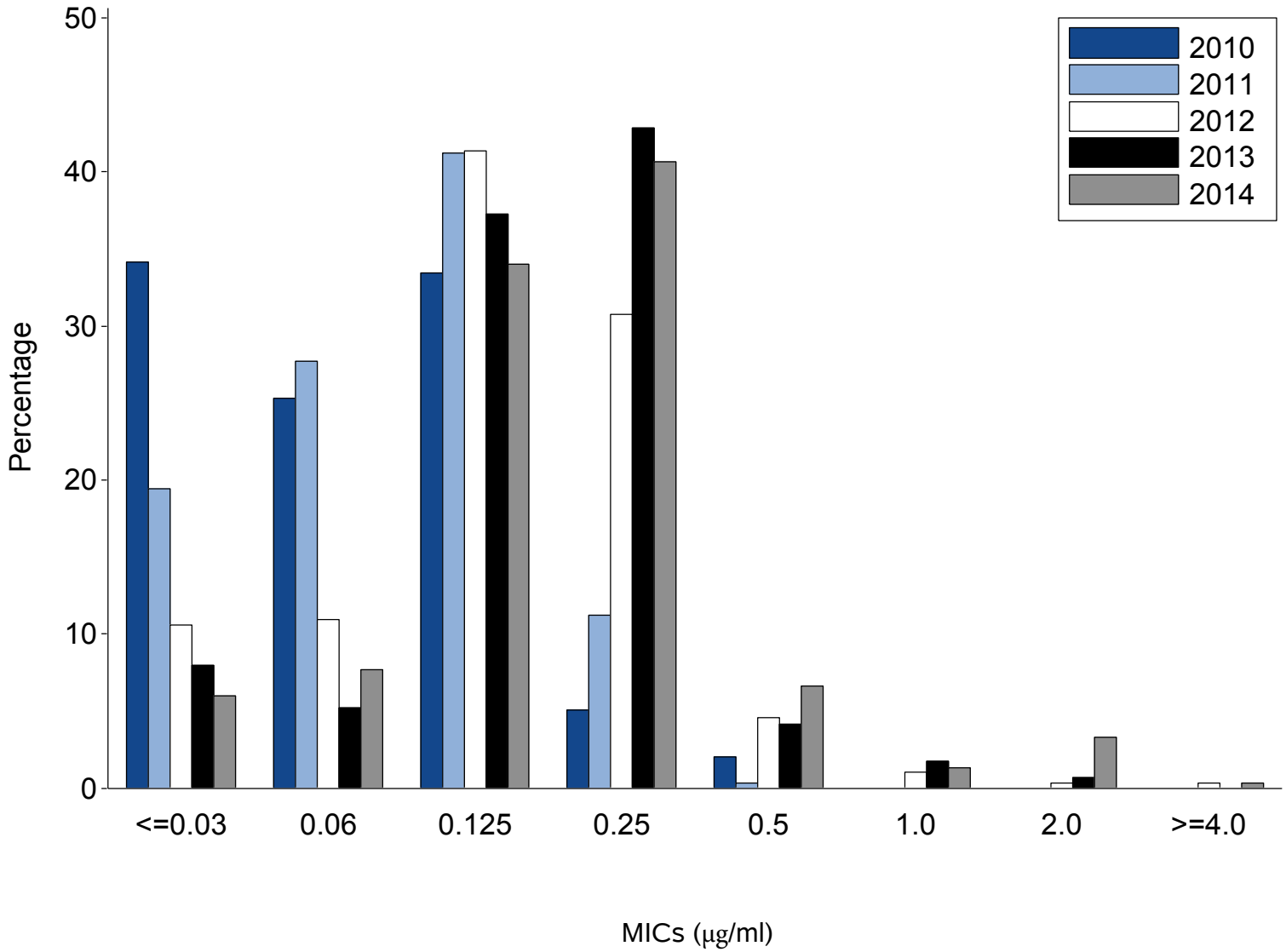
Dallas, Texas

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



Dallas, Texas

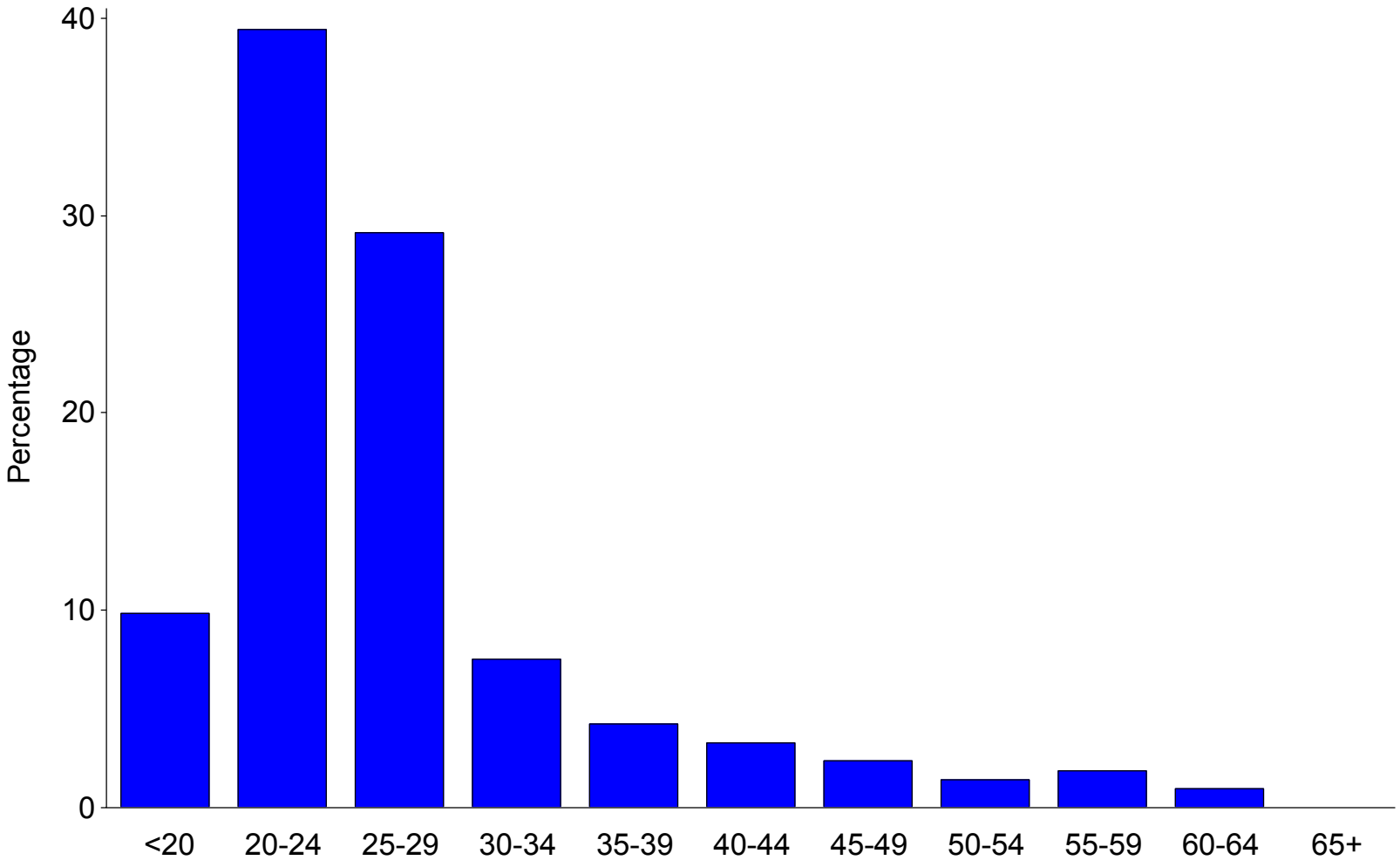
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

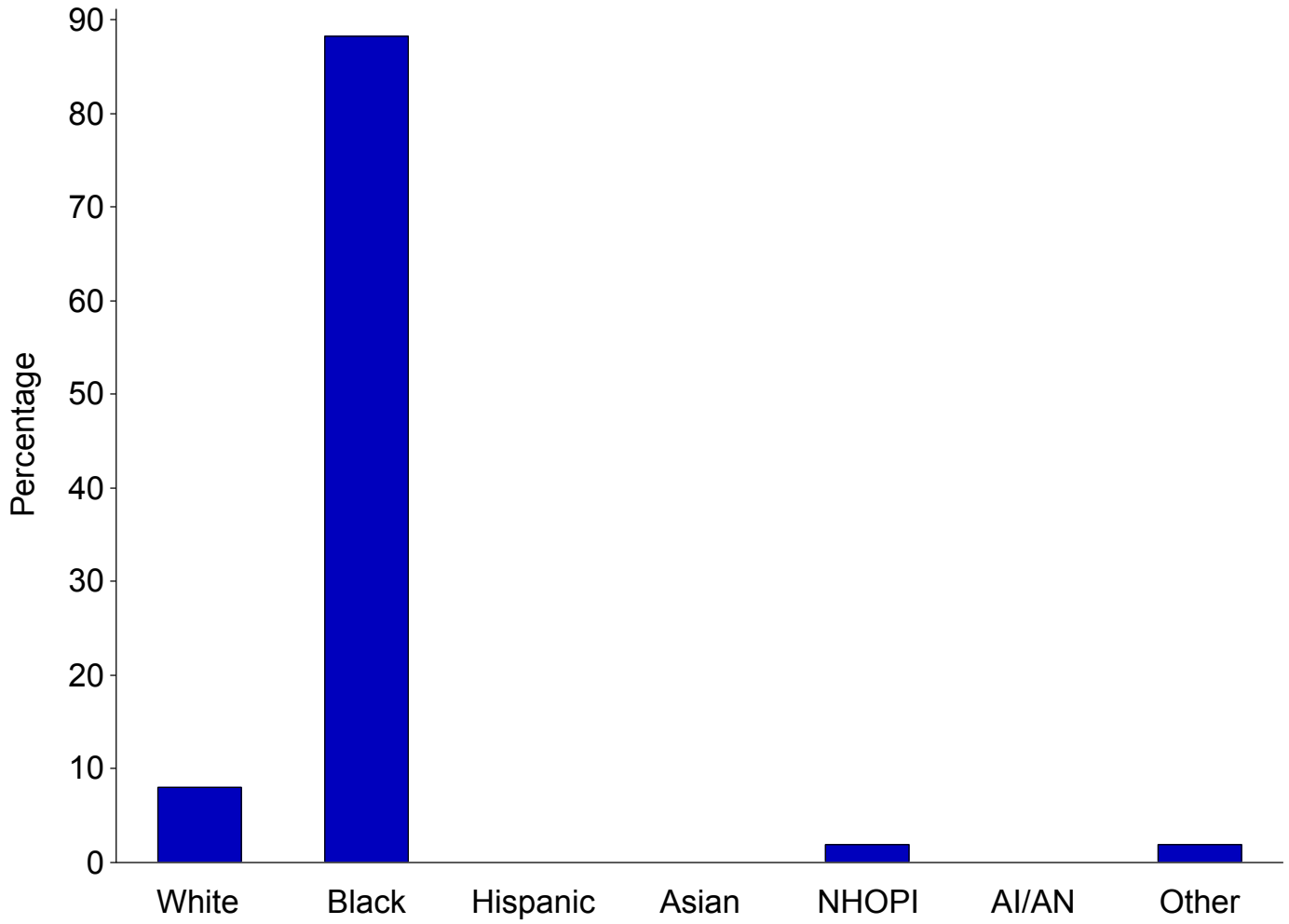
Greensboro, North Carolina (N=213)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



Greensboro, North Carolina (N=213)

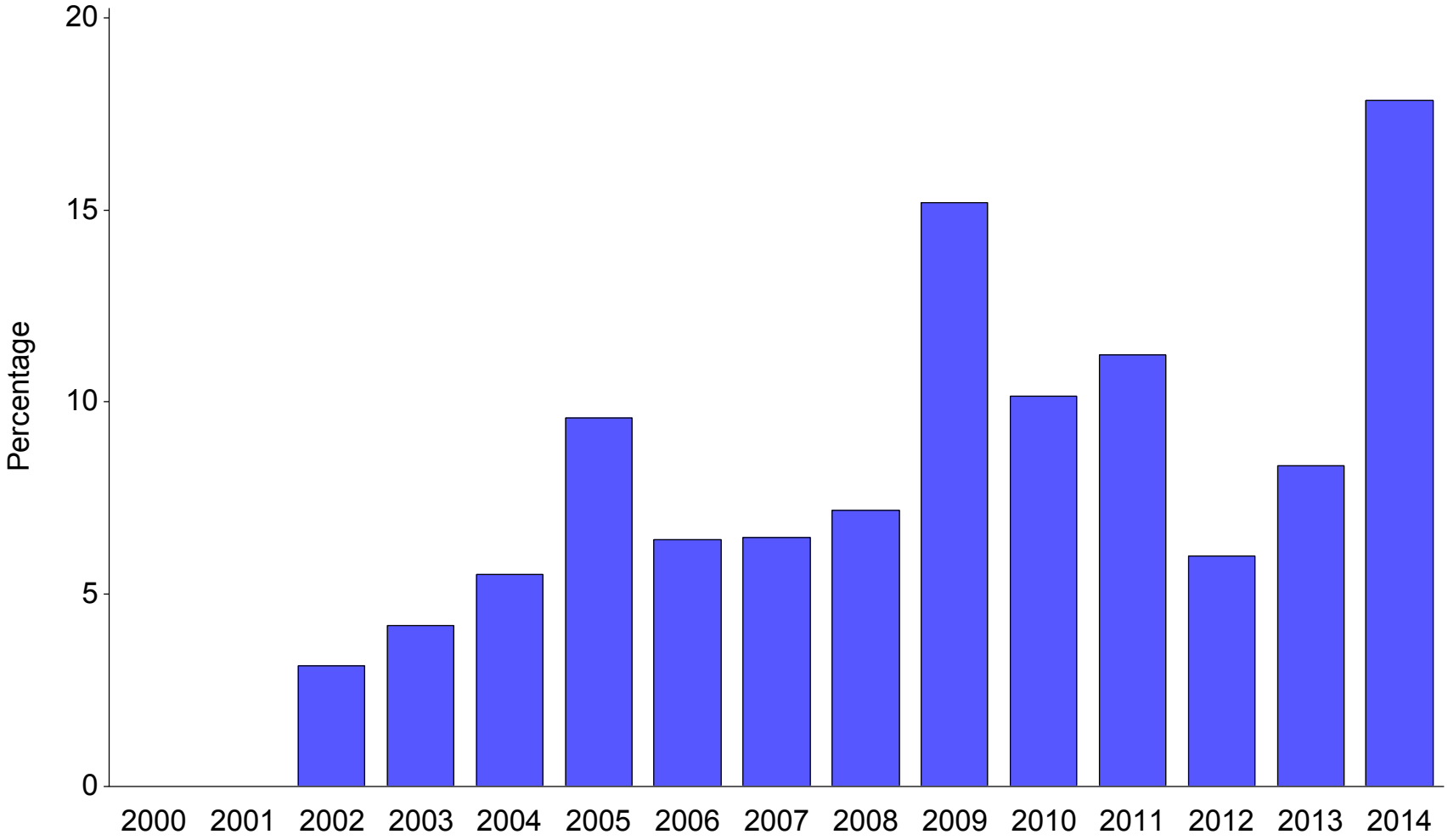
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

Greensboro, North Carolina

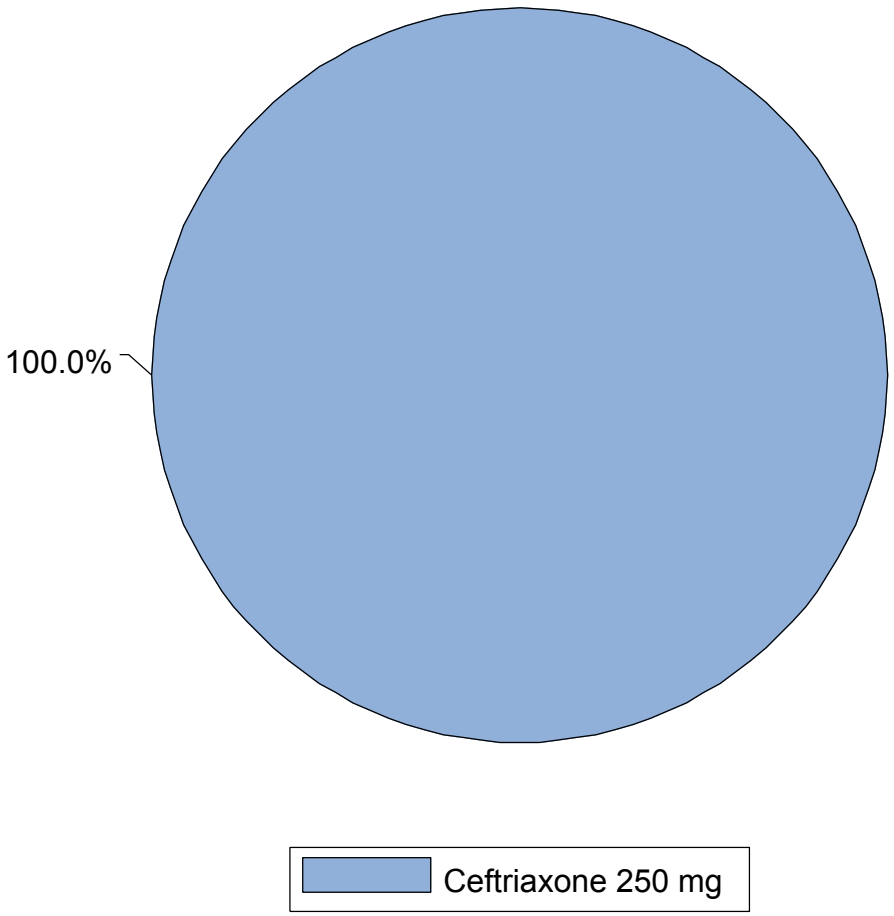
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2002-2014.

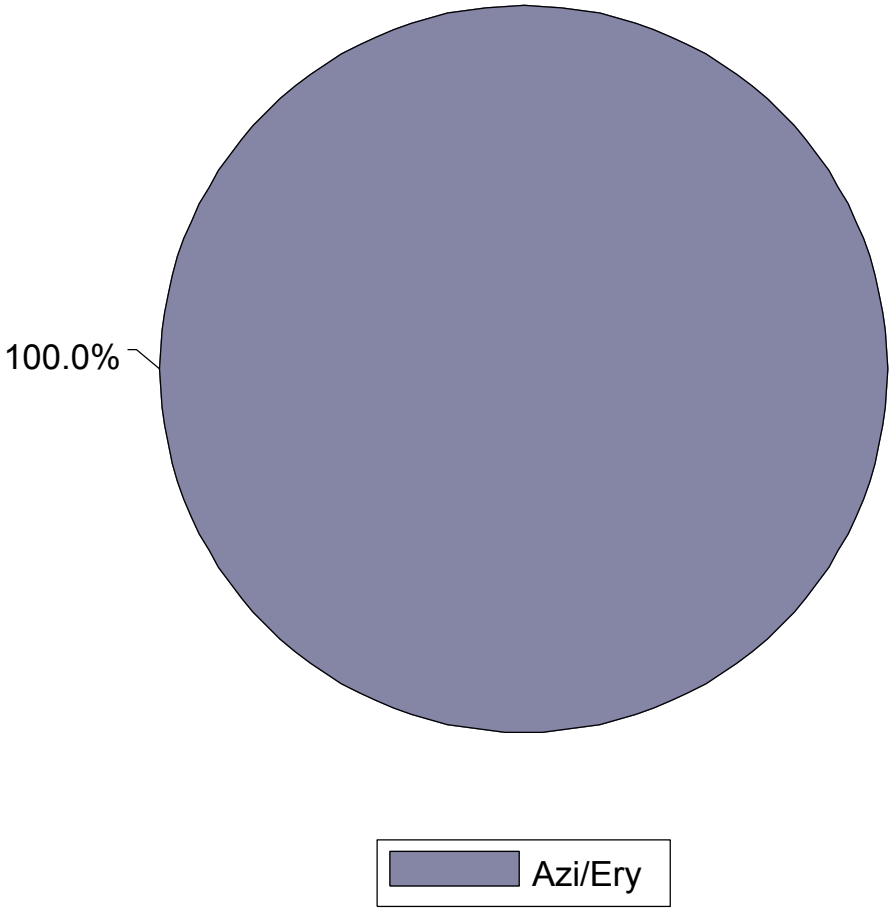
Greensboro, North Carolina (N=213)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



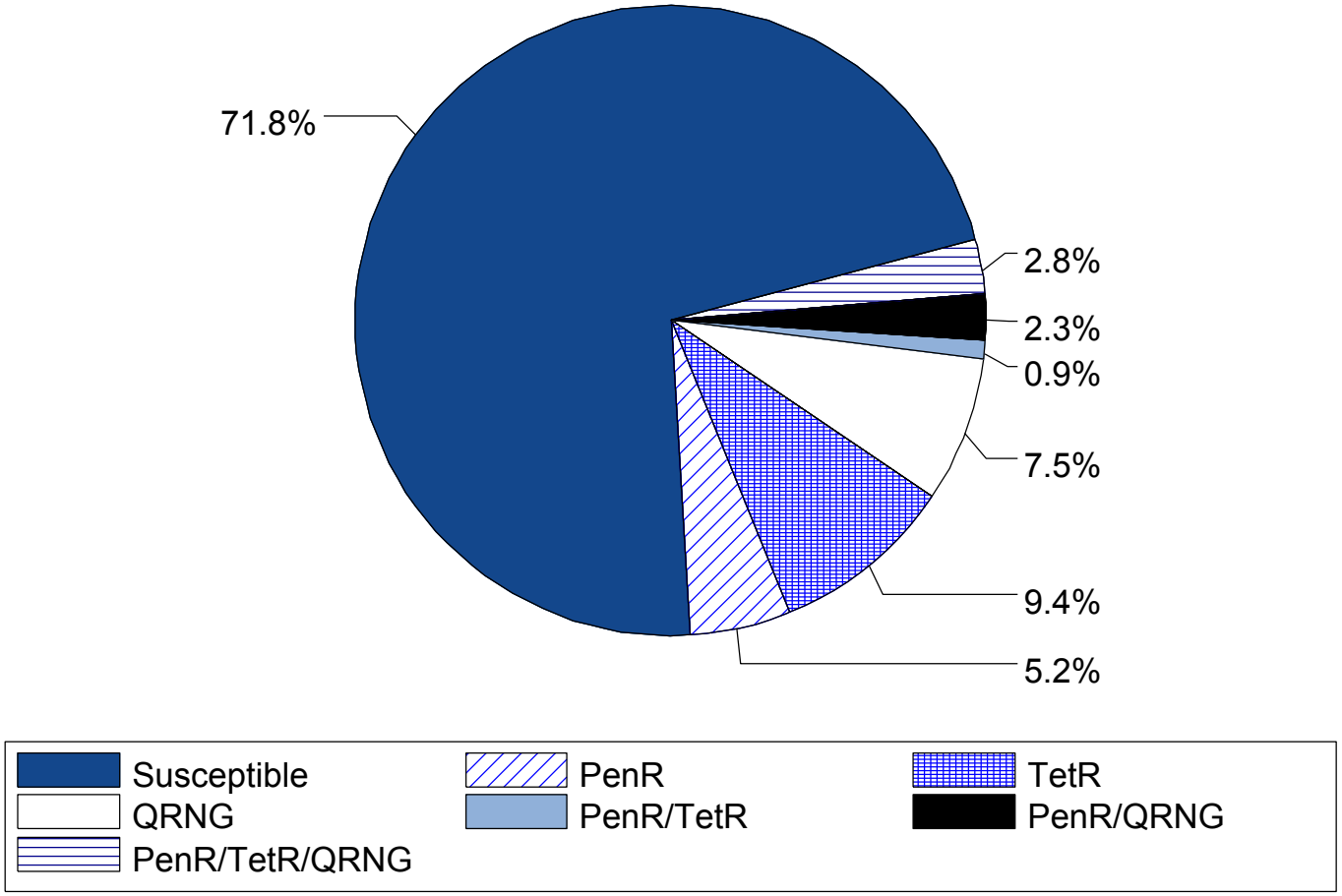
Greensboro, North Carolina (N=213)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



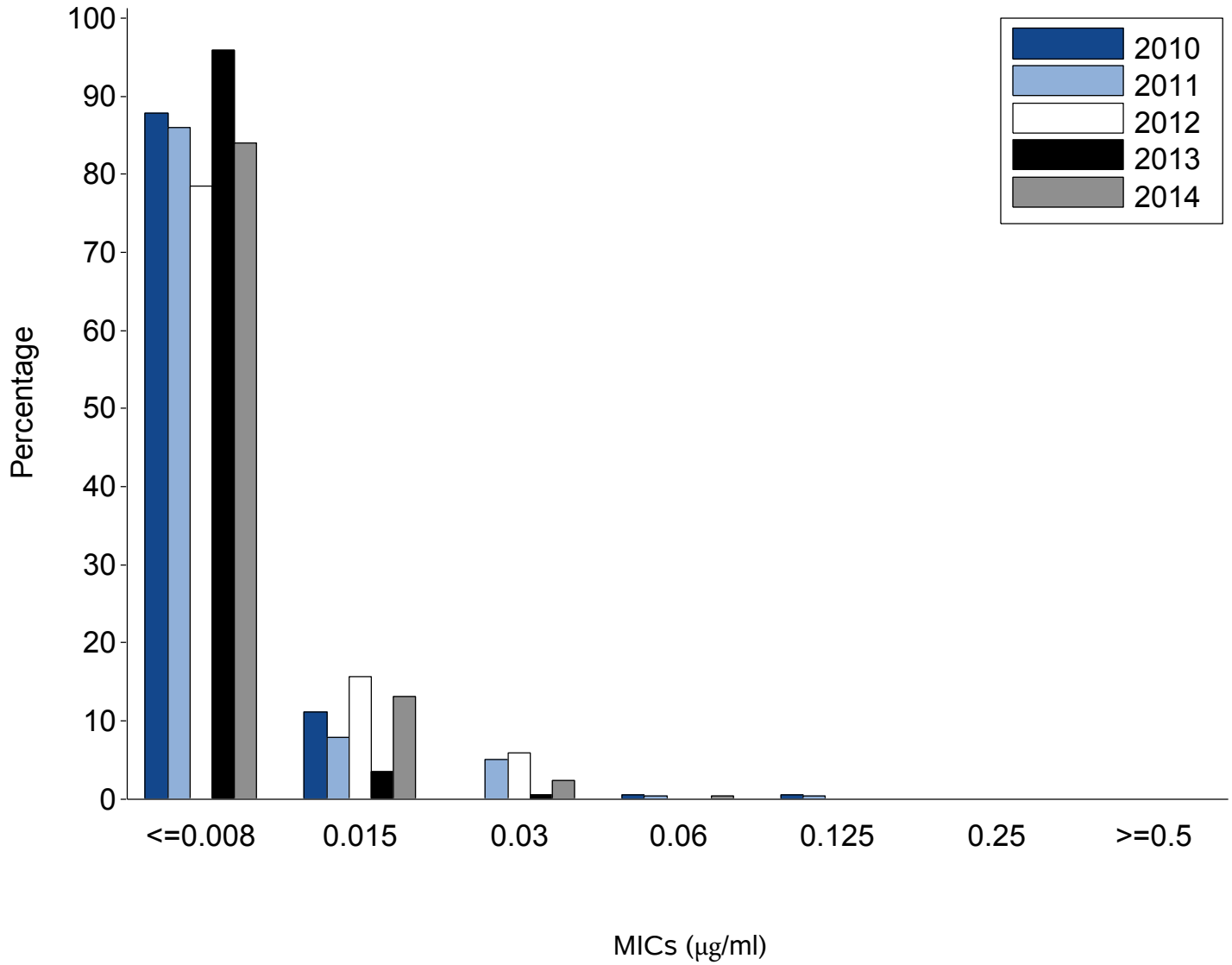
Greensboro, North Carolina (N=213)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



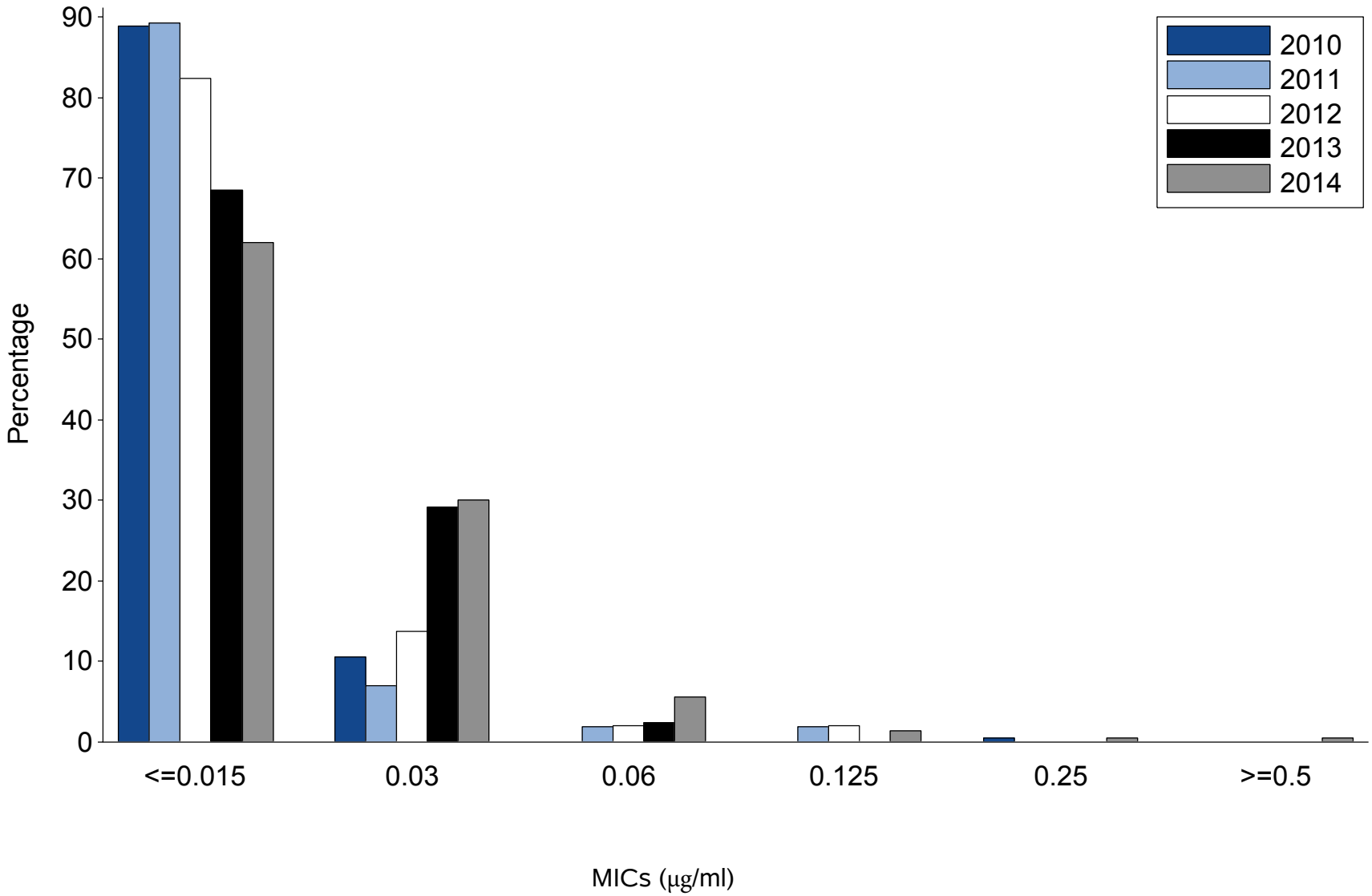
Greensboro, North Carolina

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Greensboro, North Carolina

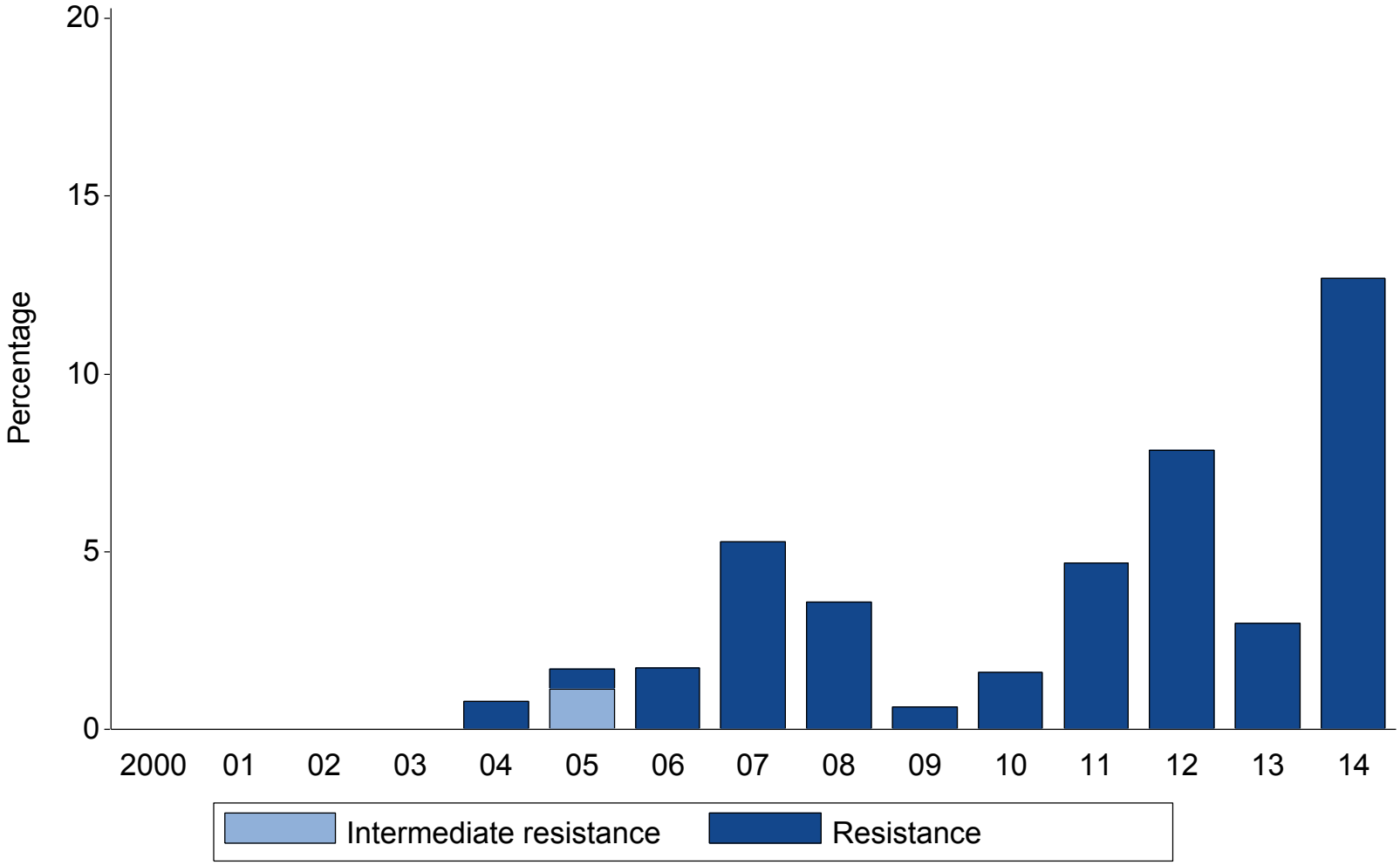
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

Greensboro, North Carolina

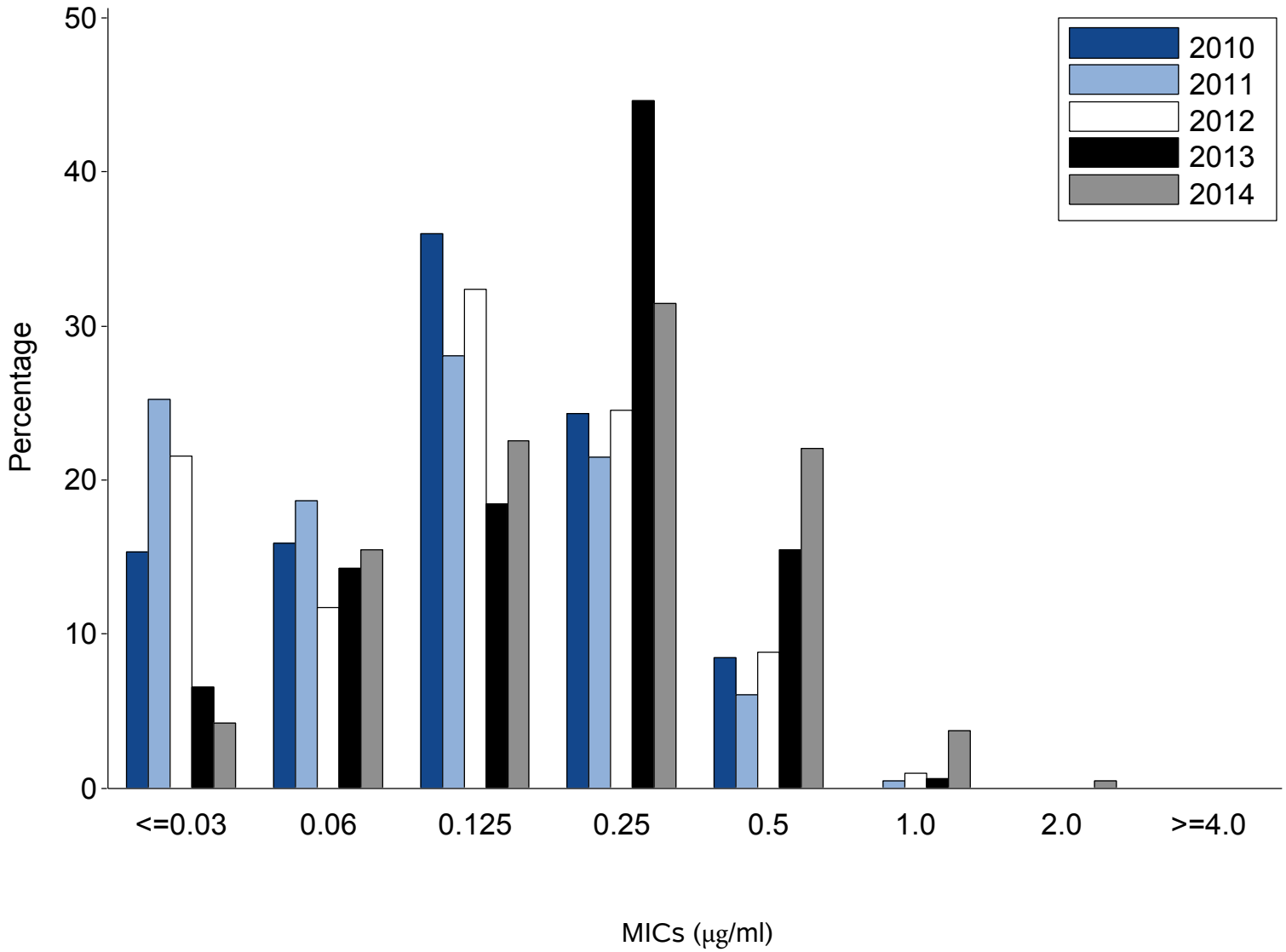
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2002-2014.

Greensboro, North Carolina

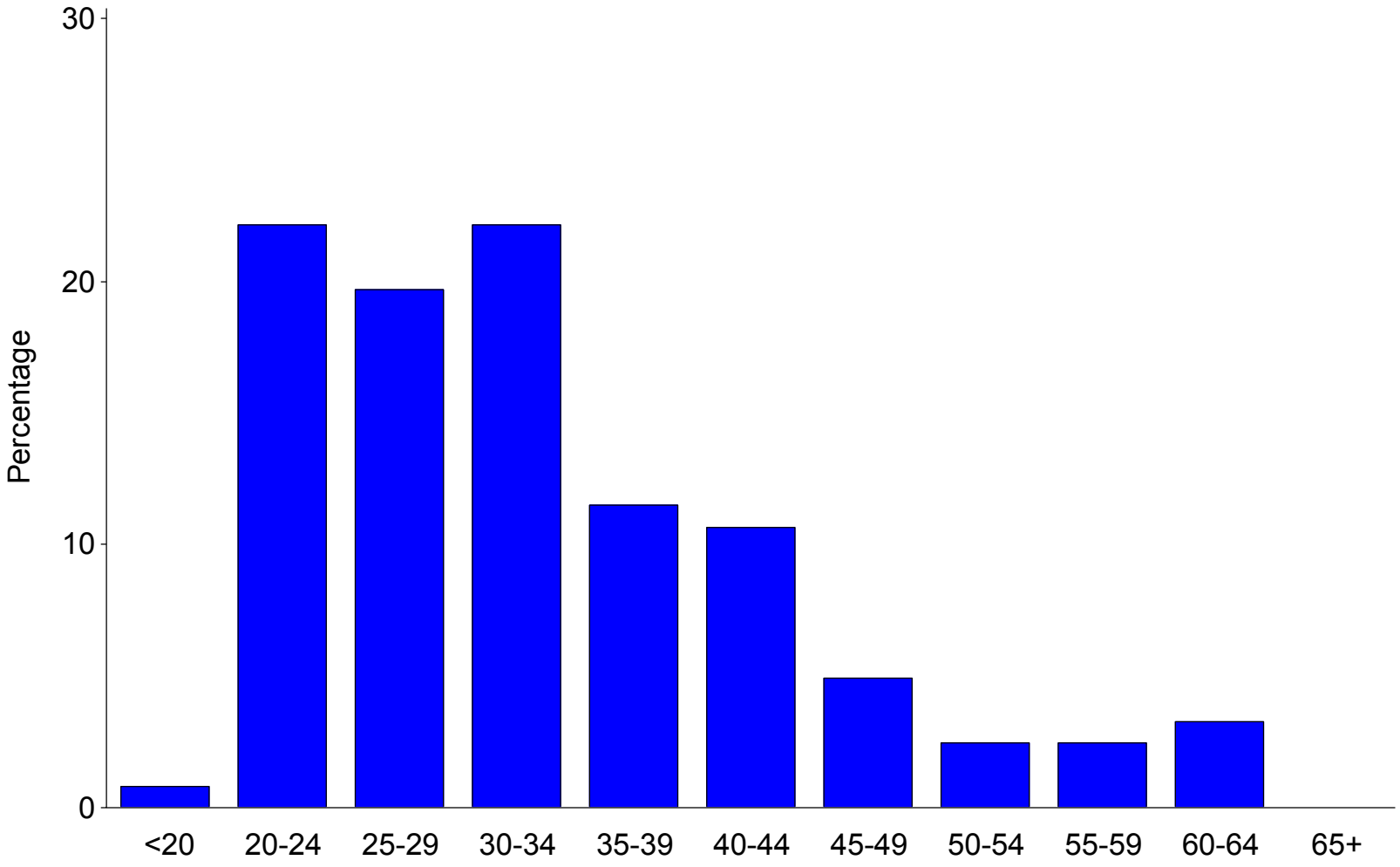
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

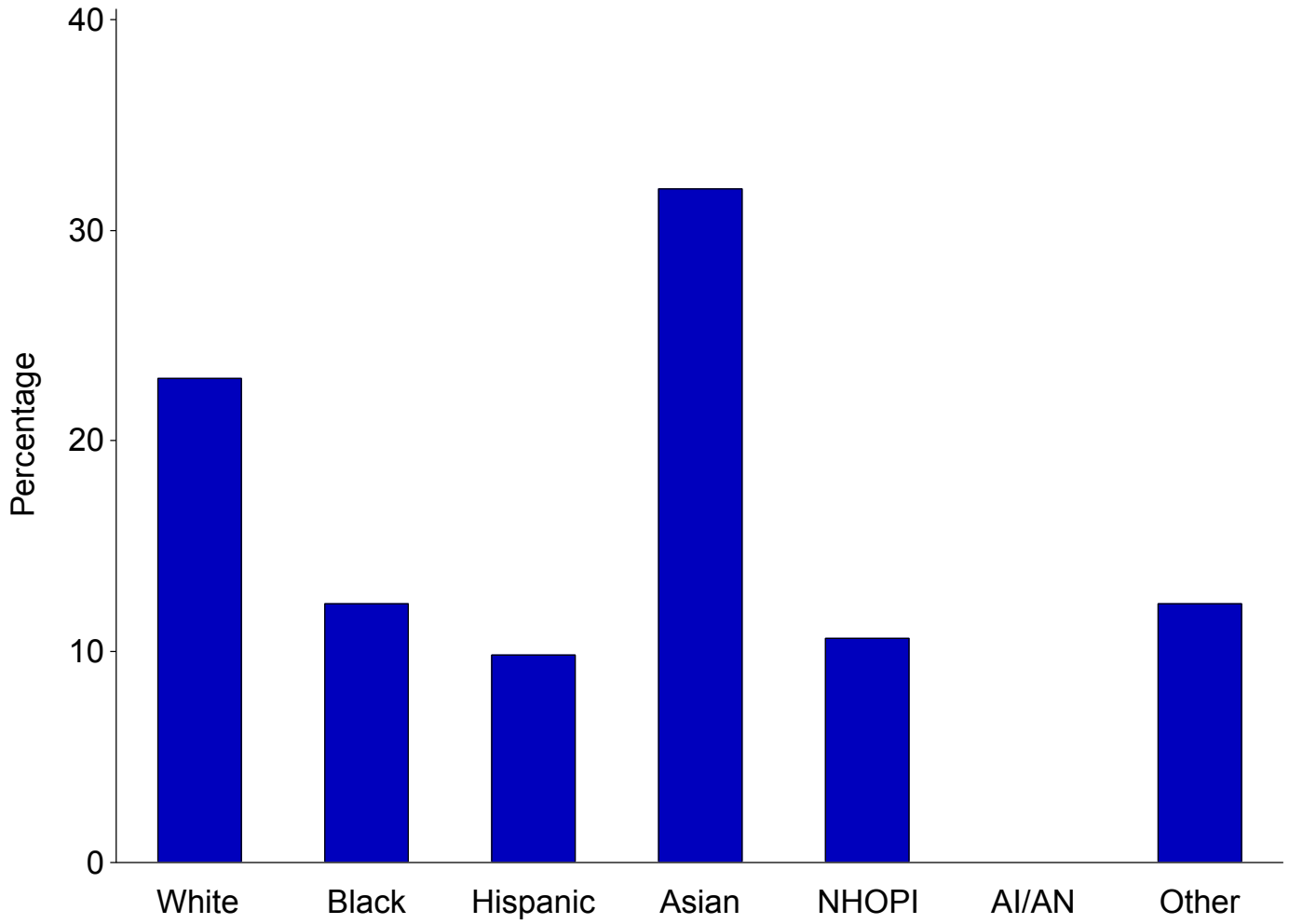
Honolulu, Hawaii (N=122)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



Honolulu, Hawaii (N=122)

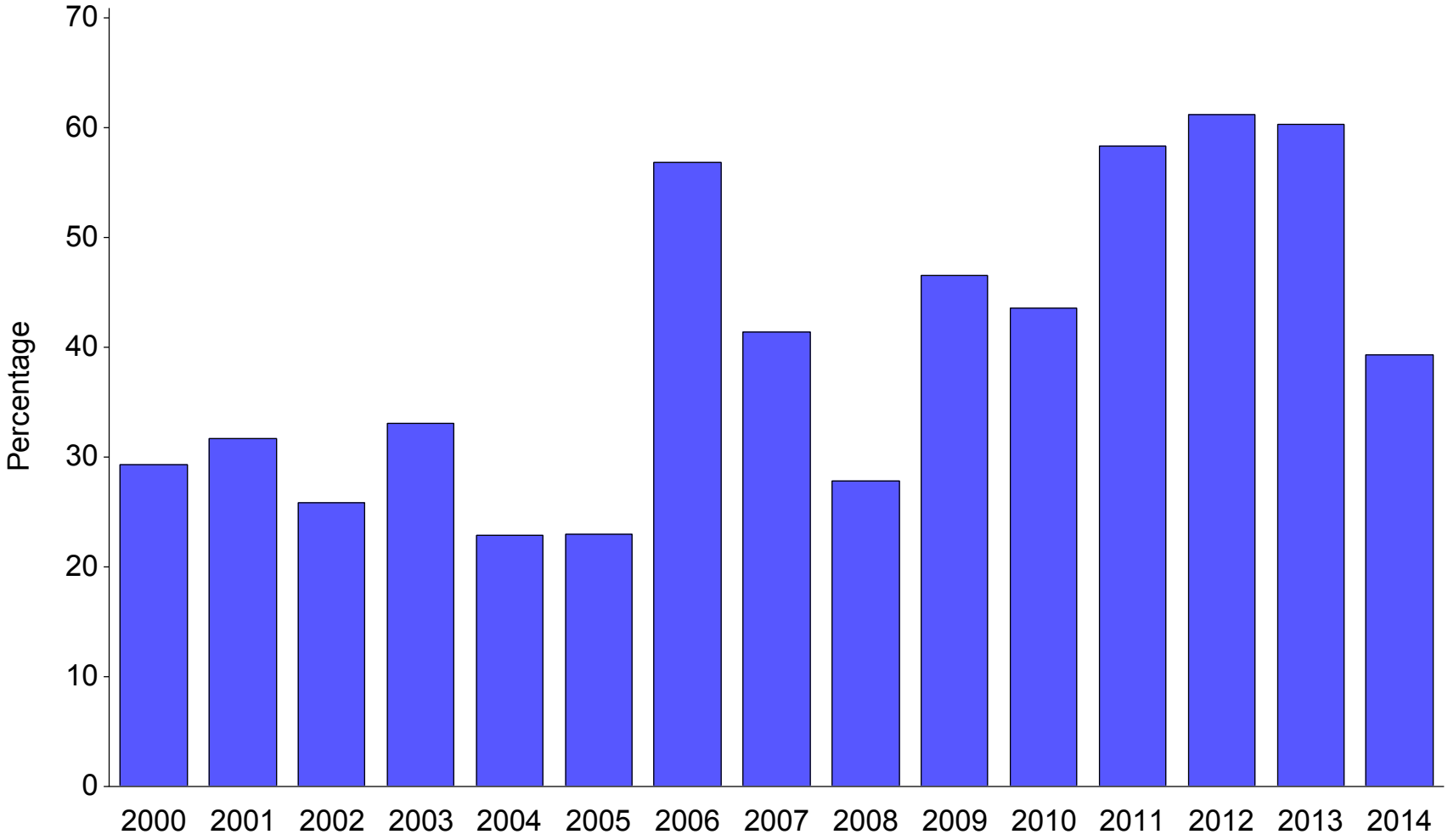
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

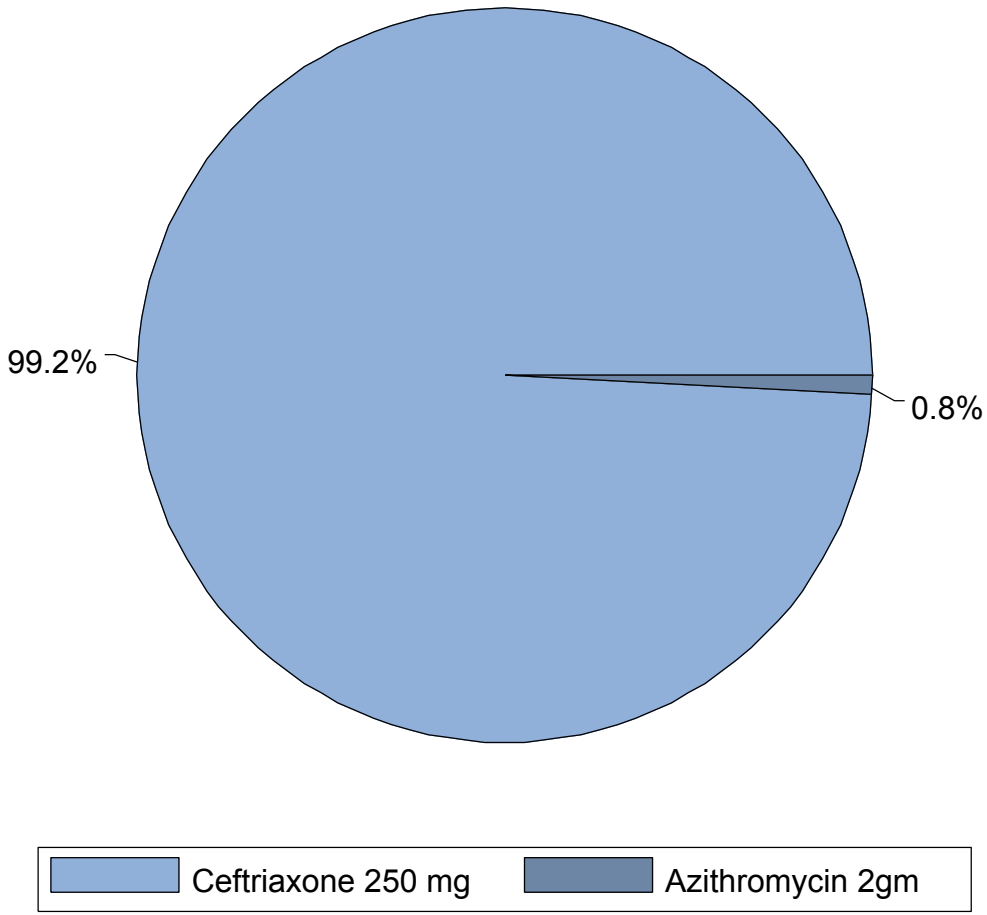
Honolulu, Hawaii

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



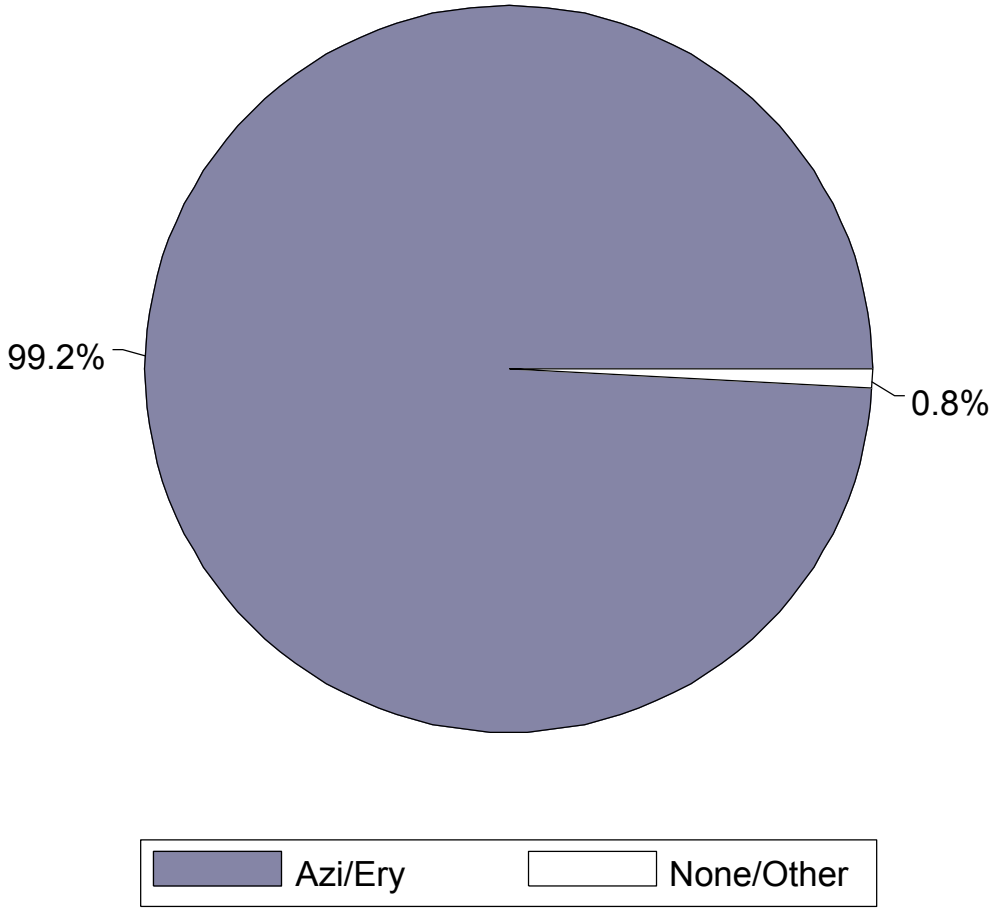
Honolulu, Hawaii (N=122)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



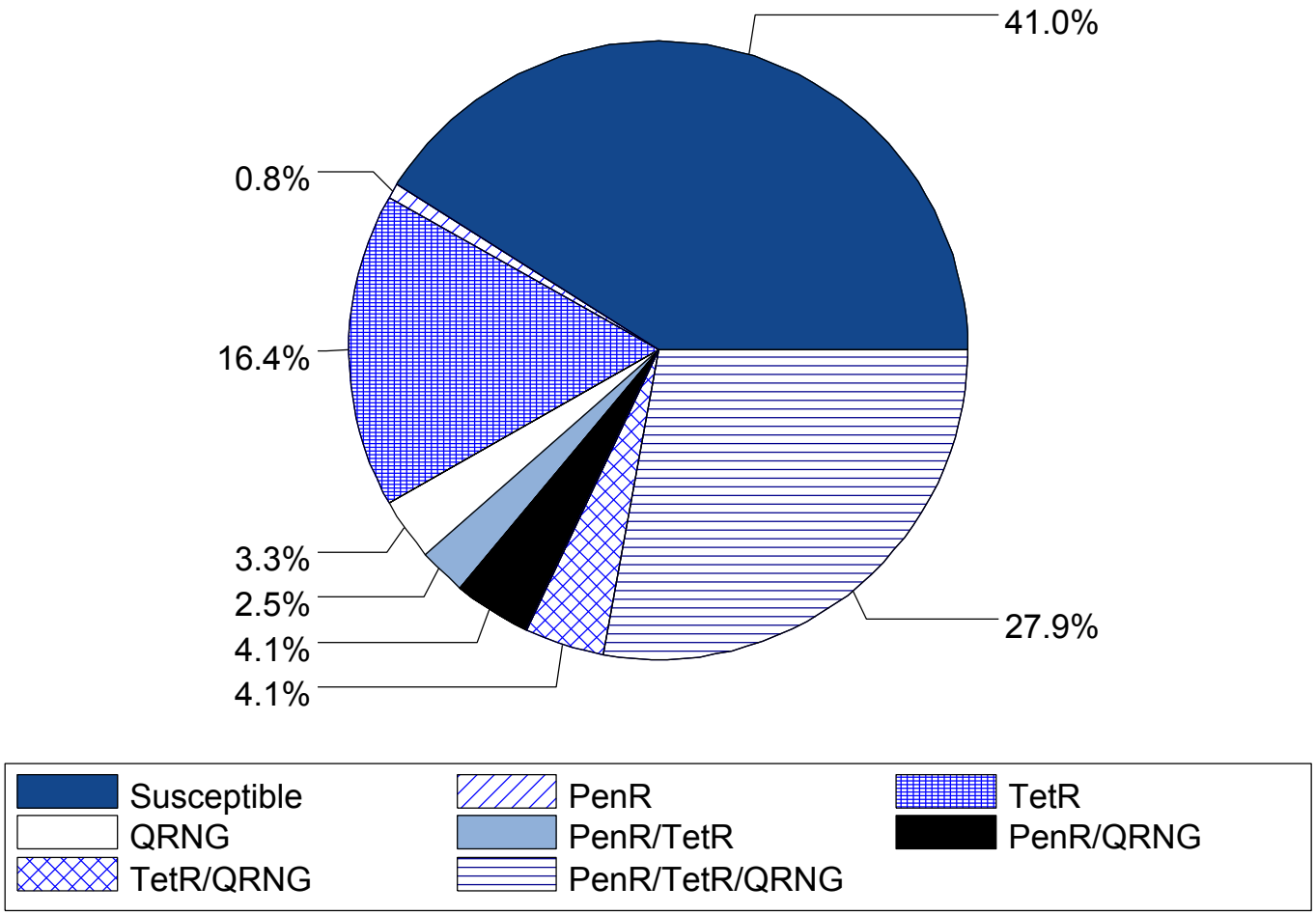
Honolulu, Hawaii (N=122)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



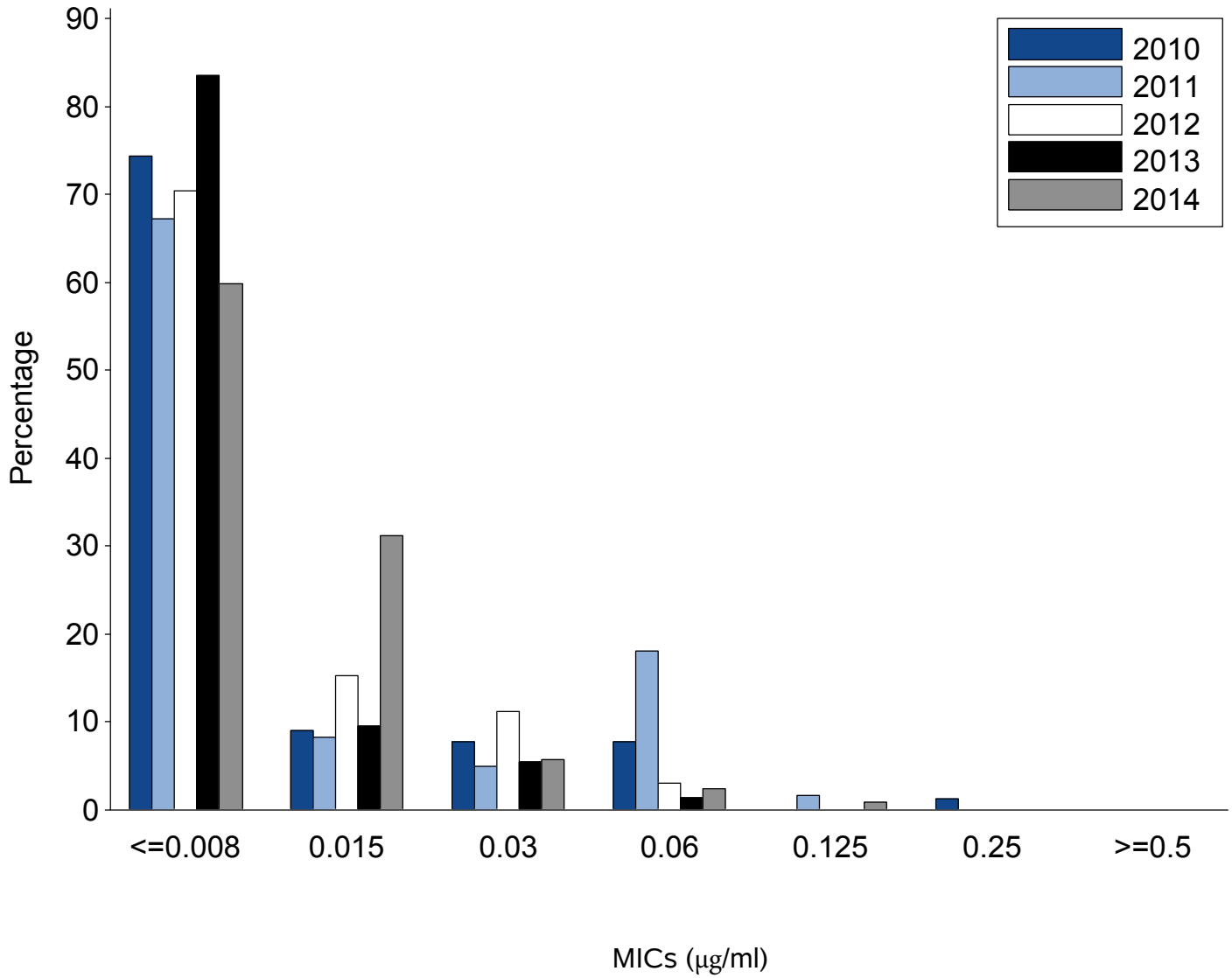
Honolulu, Hawaii (N=122)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



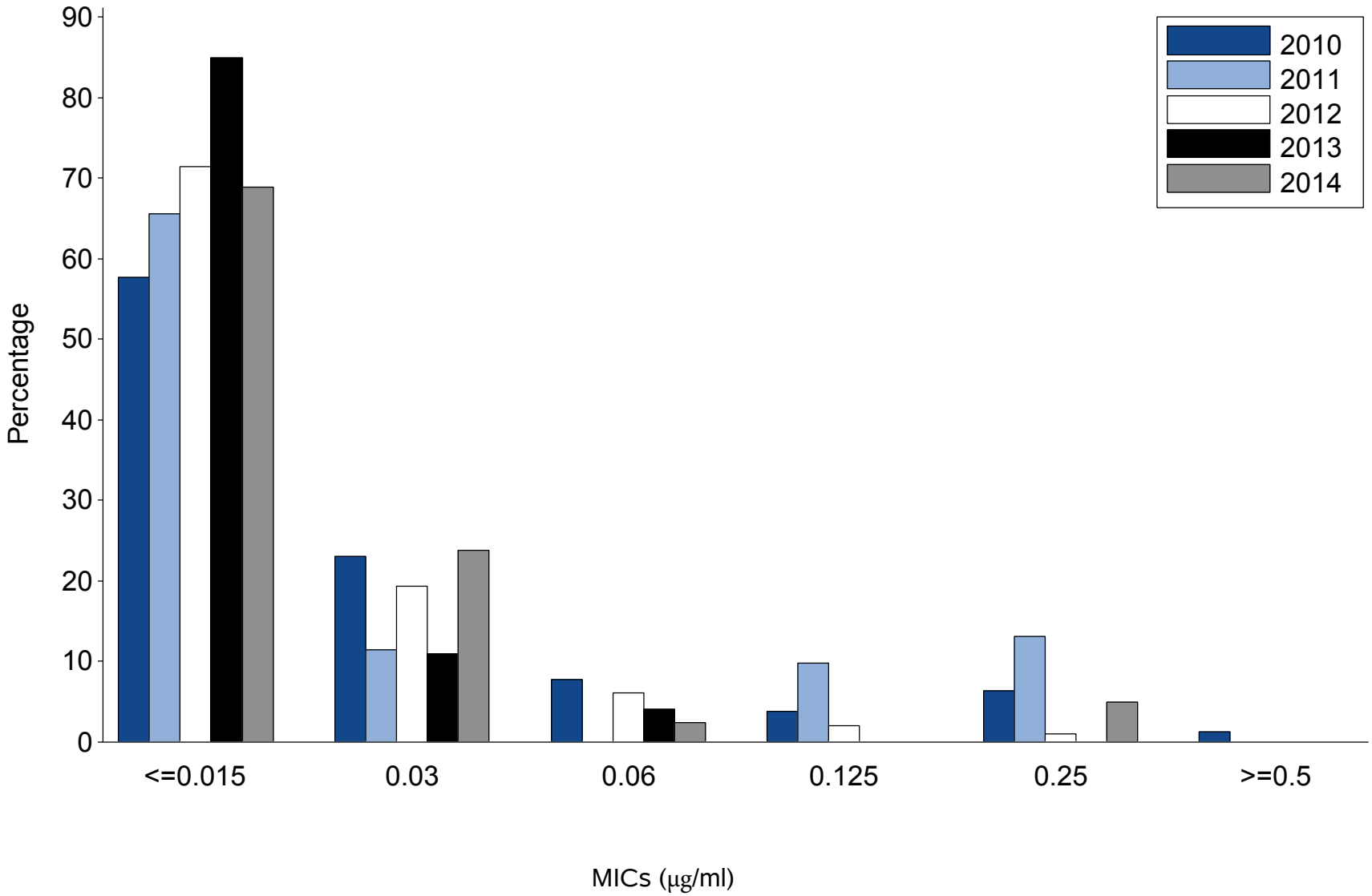
Honolulu, Hawaii

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Honolulu, Hawaii

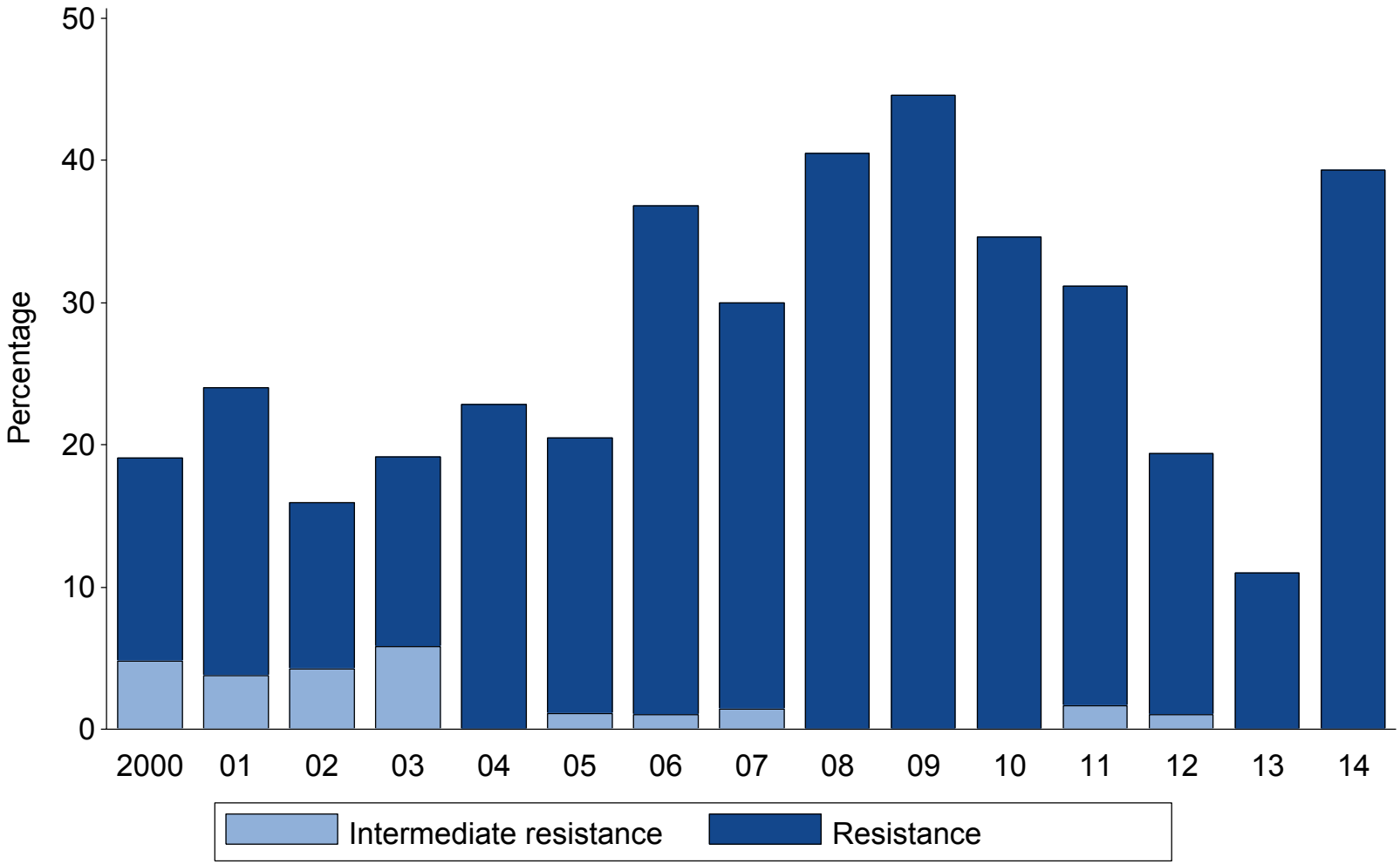
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

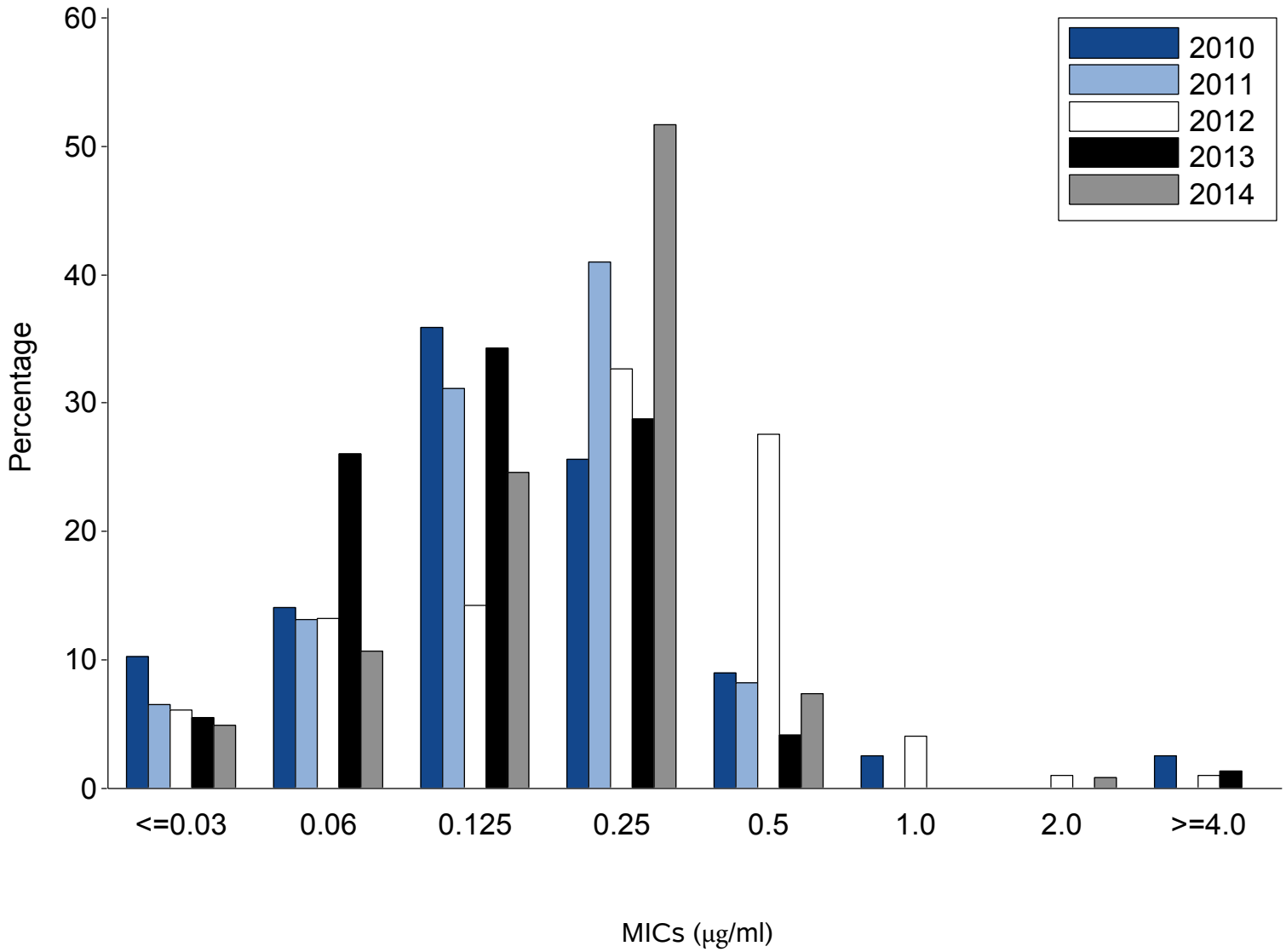
Honolulu, Hawaii

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



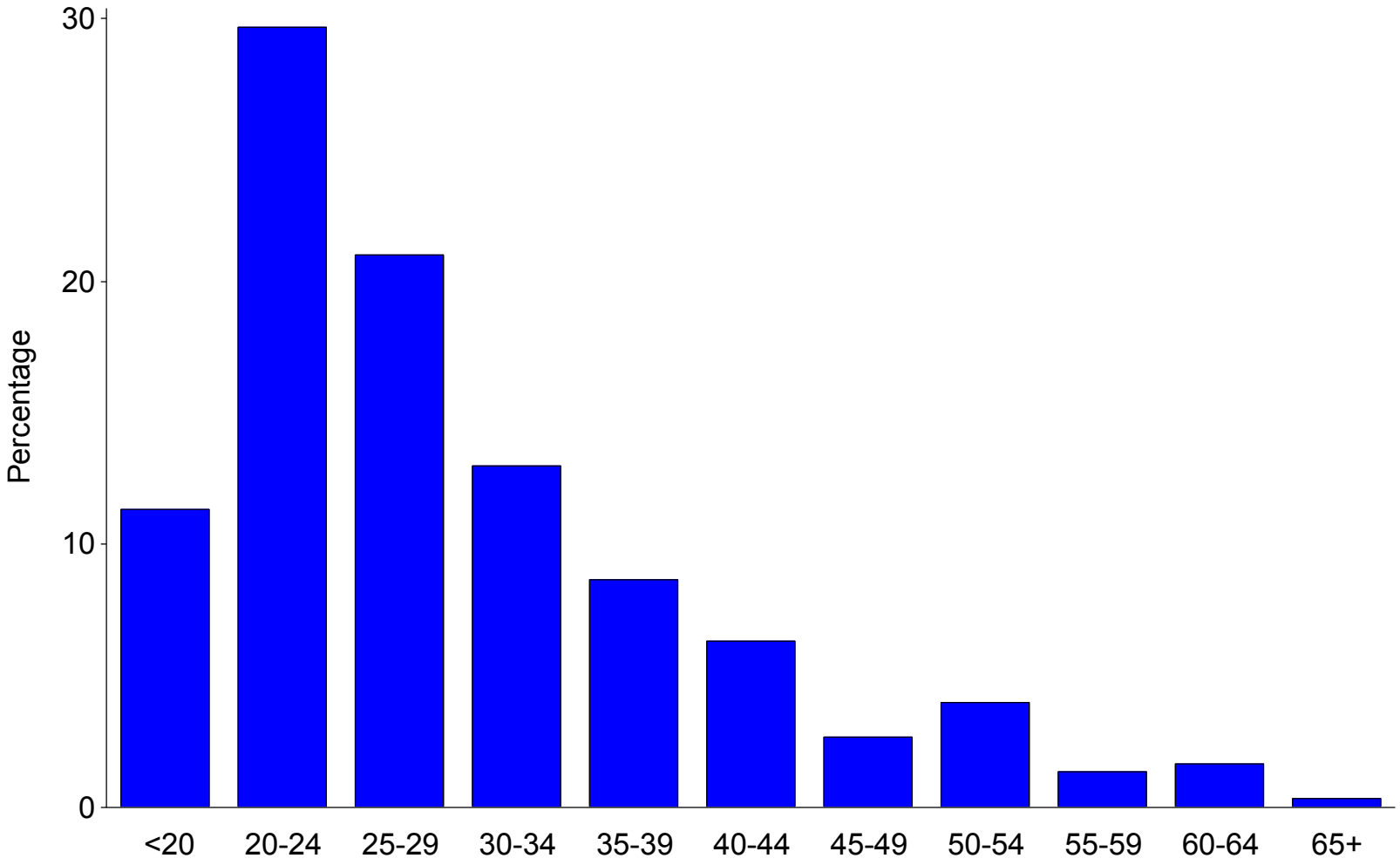
Honolulu, Hawaii

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



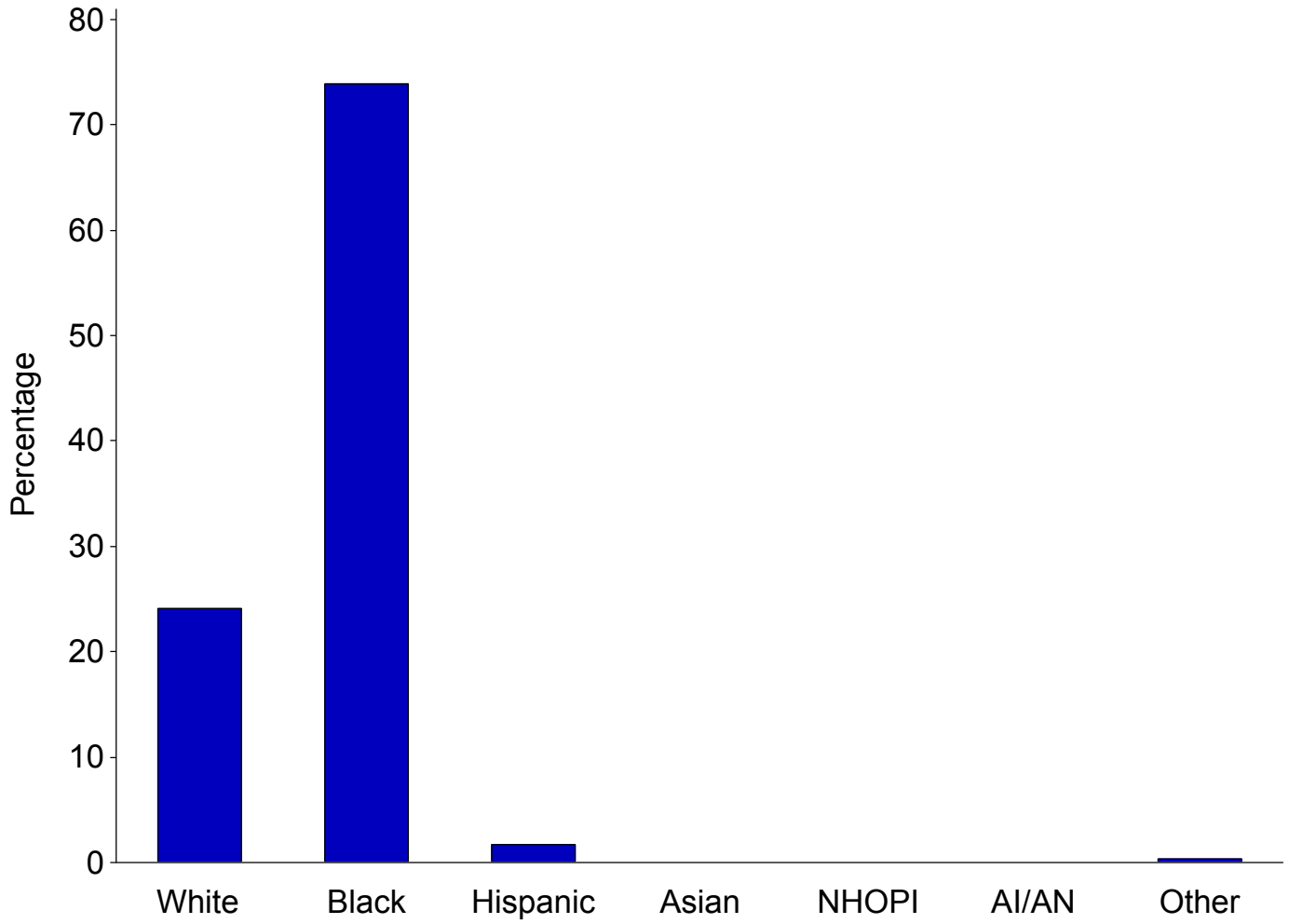
Indianapolis, Indiana (N=300)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



Indianapolis, Indiana (N=300)

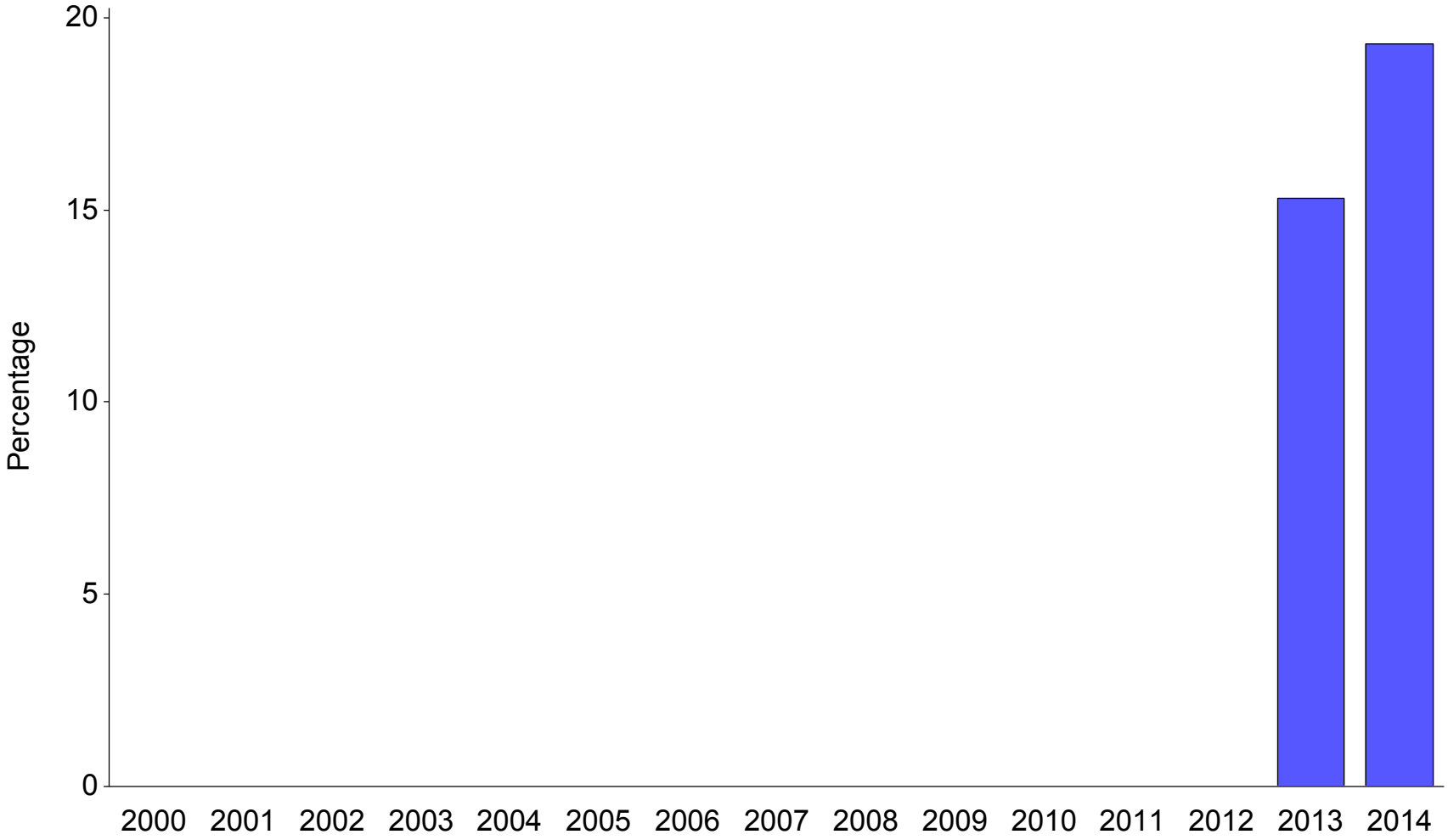
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

Indianapolis, Indiana

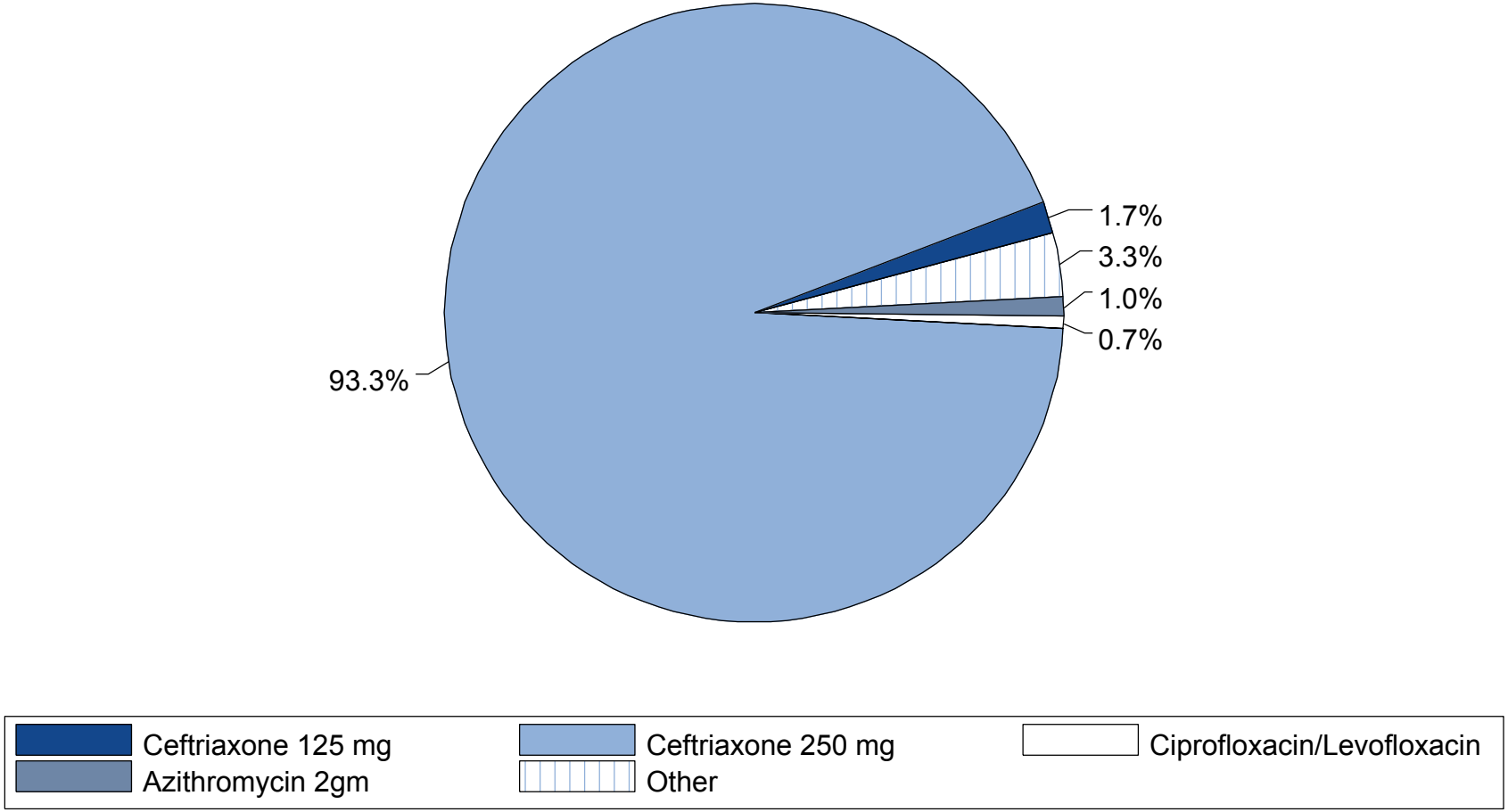
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2013-2014.

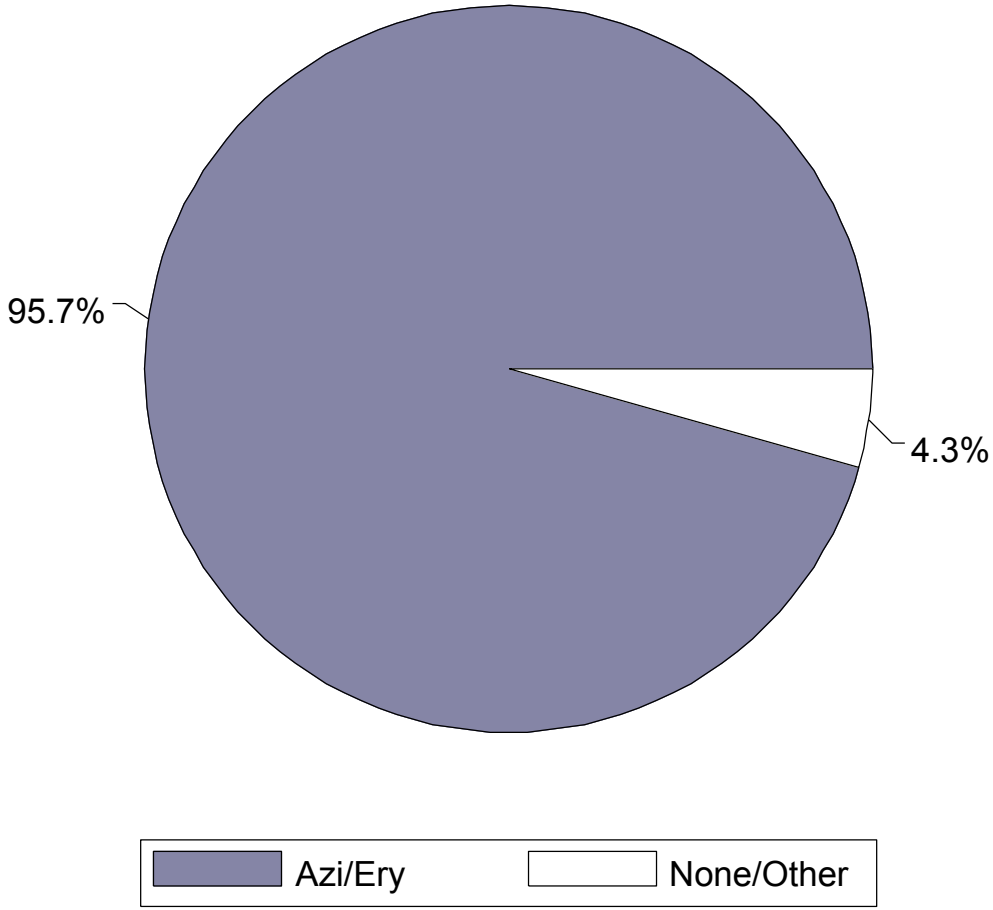
Indianapolis, Indiana (N=300)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



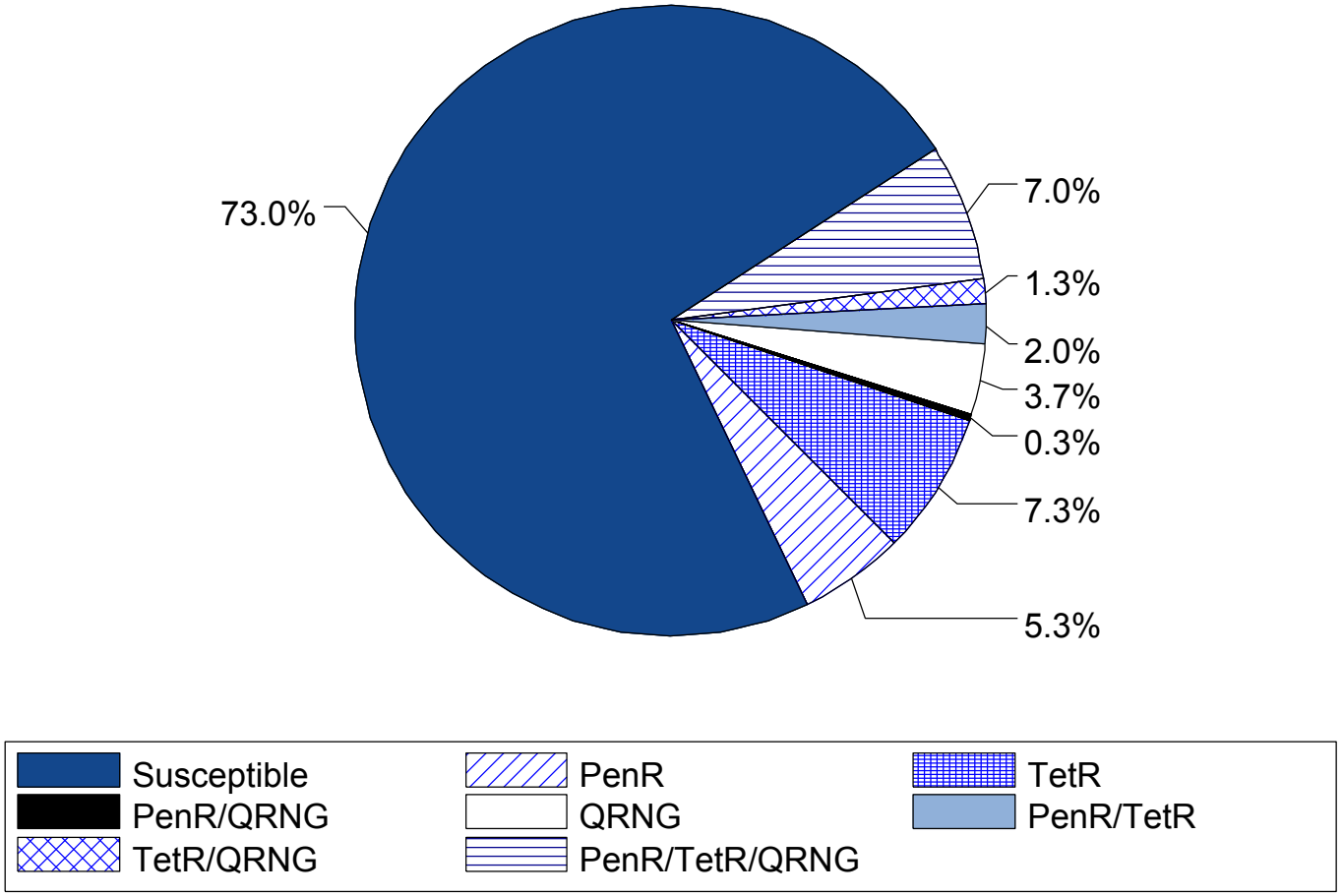
Indianapolis, Indiana (N=300)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



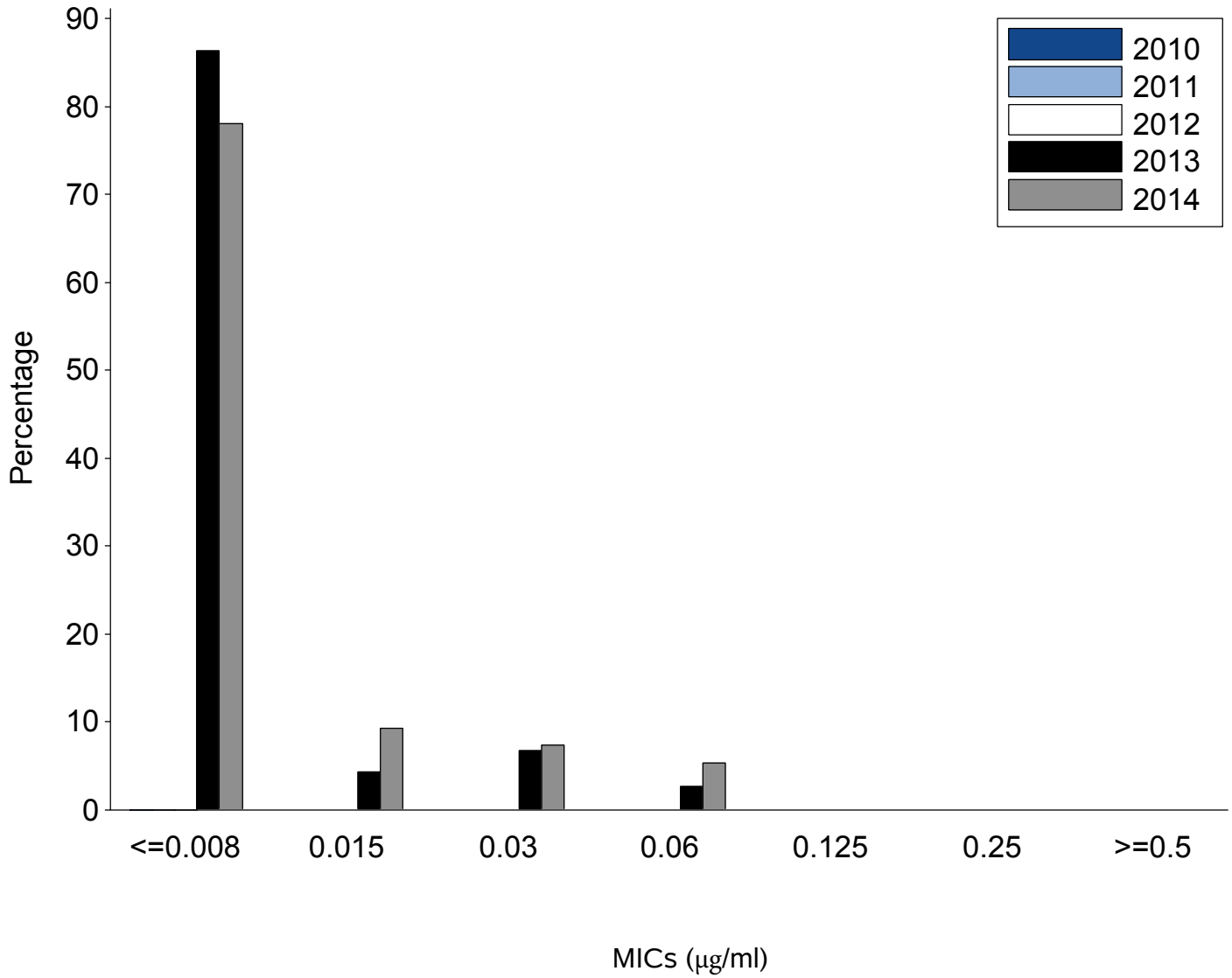
Indianapolis, Indiana (N=300)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



Indianapolis, Indiana

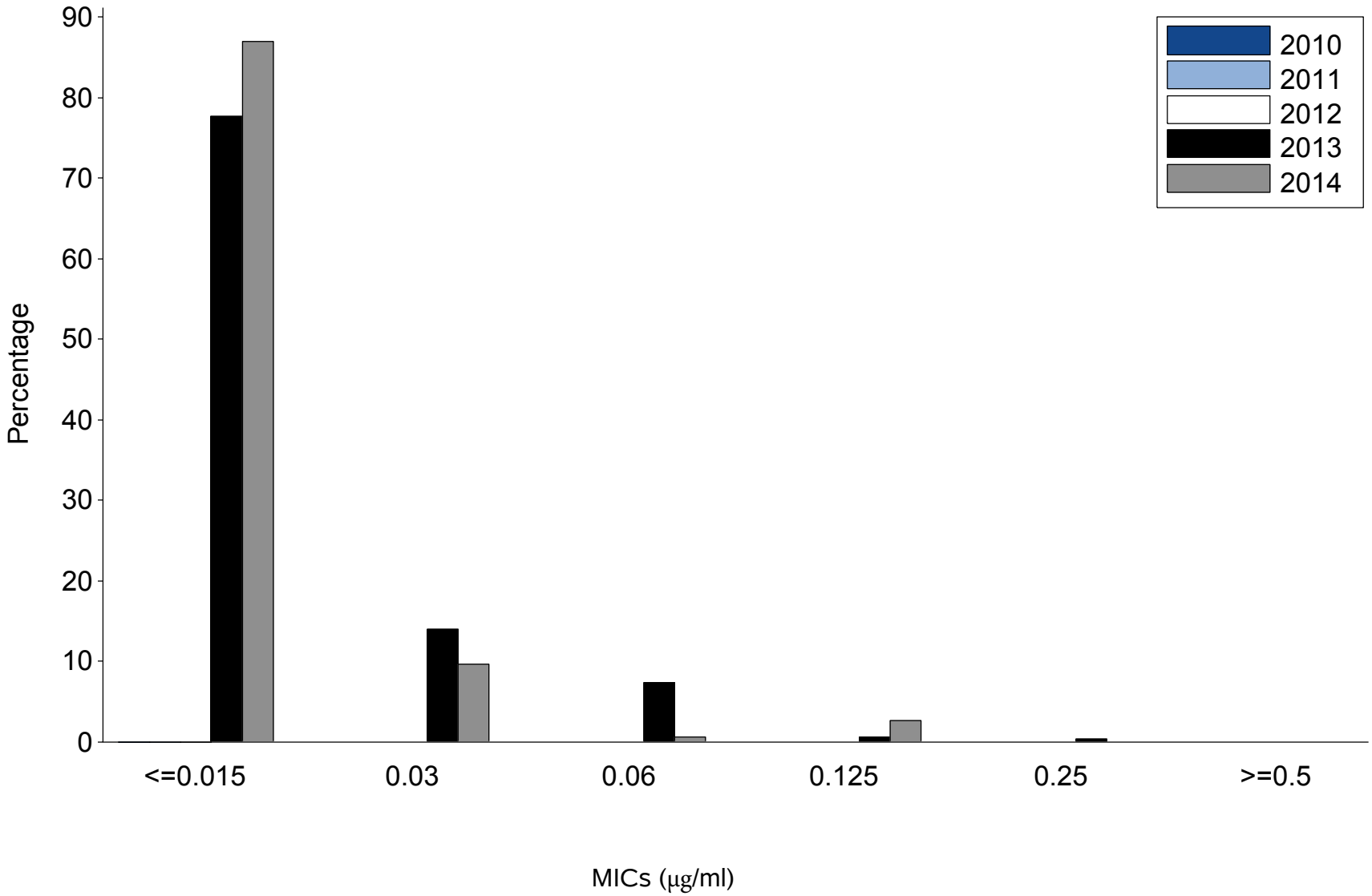
Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2013-2014.

Indianapolis, Indiana

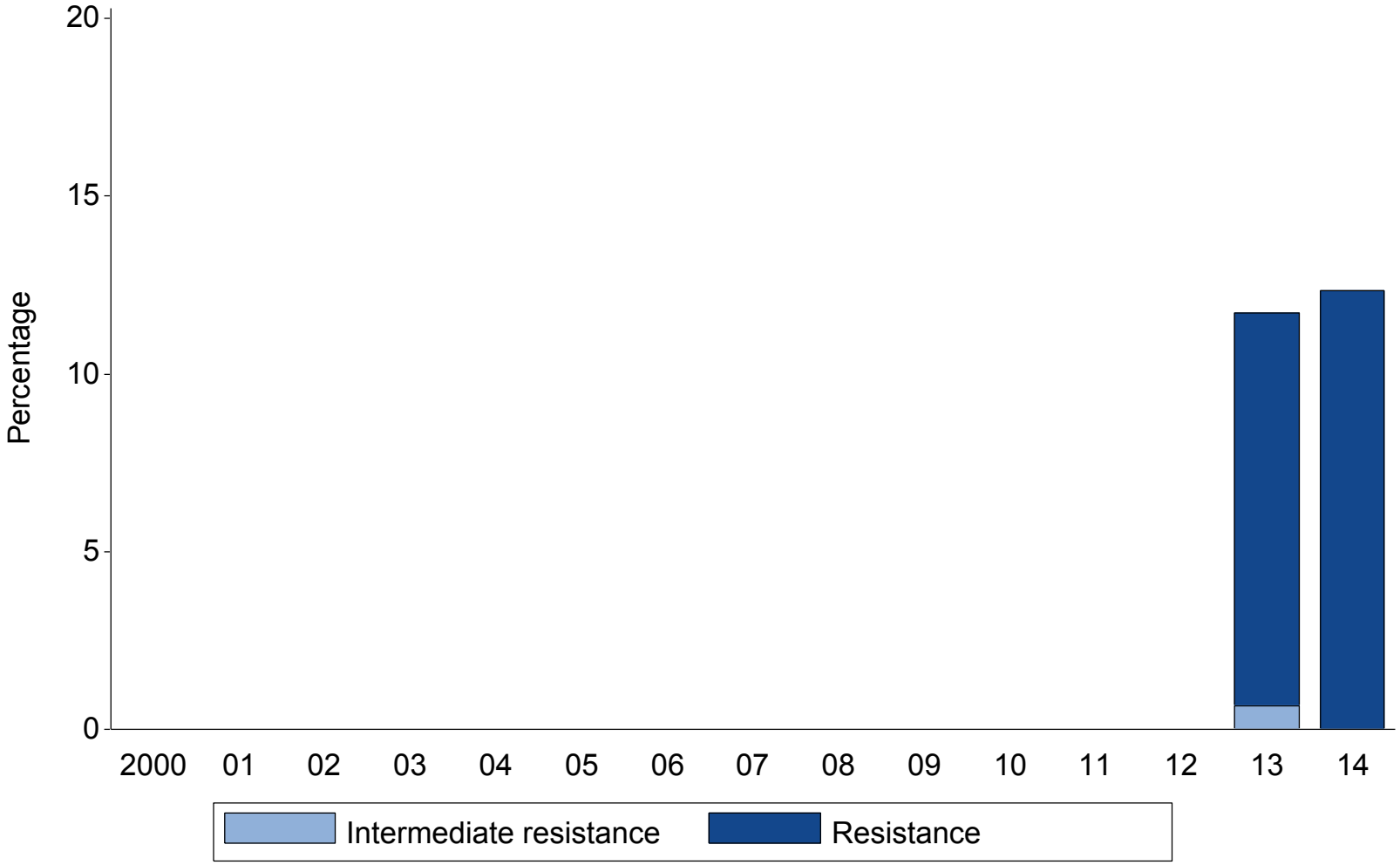
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2013-2014.

Indianapolis, Indiana

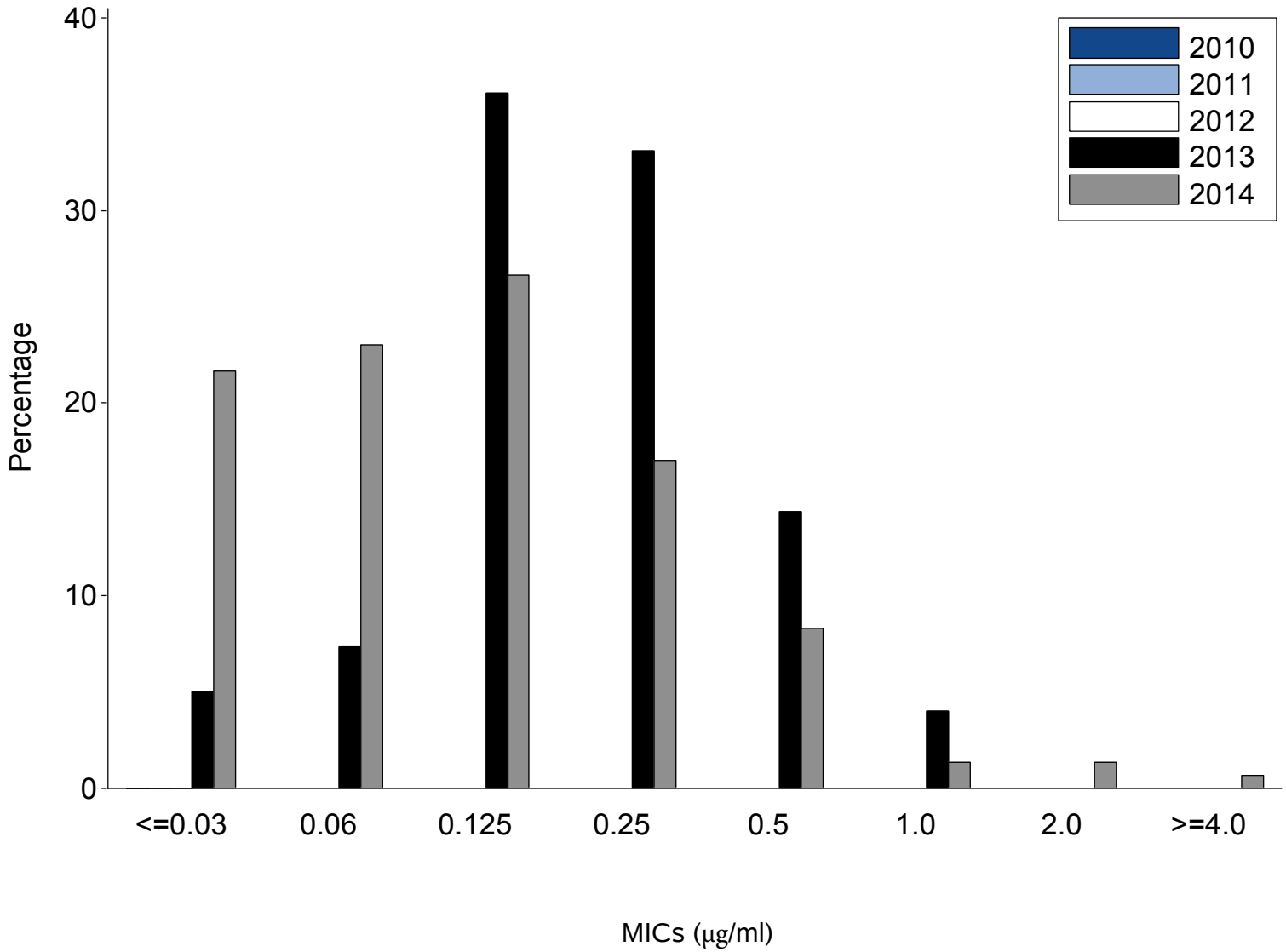
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2013-2014.

Indianapolis, Indiana

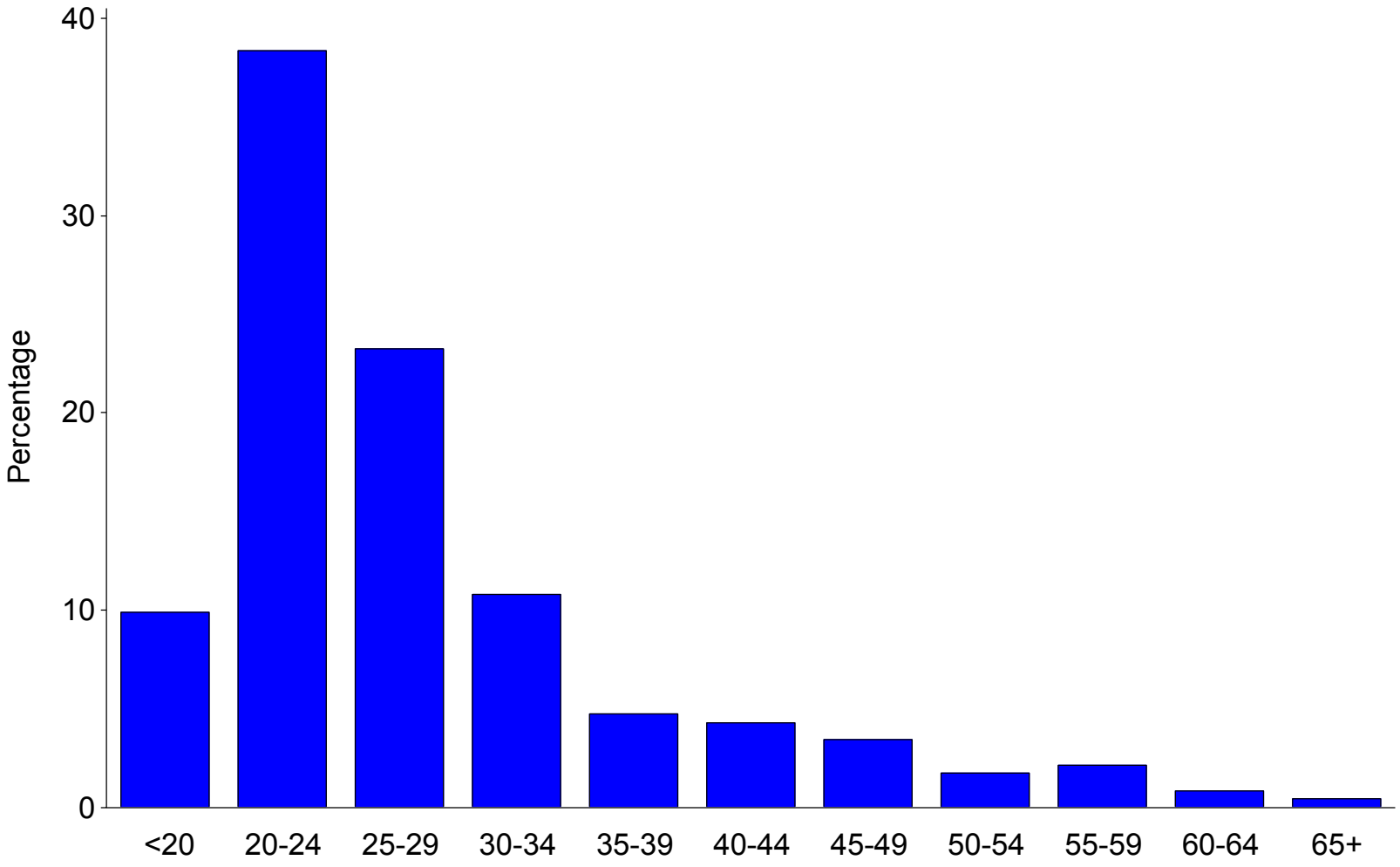
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2013-2014.

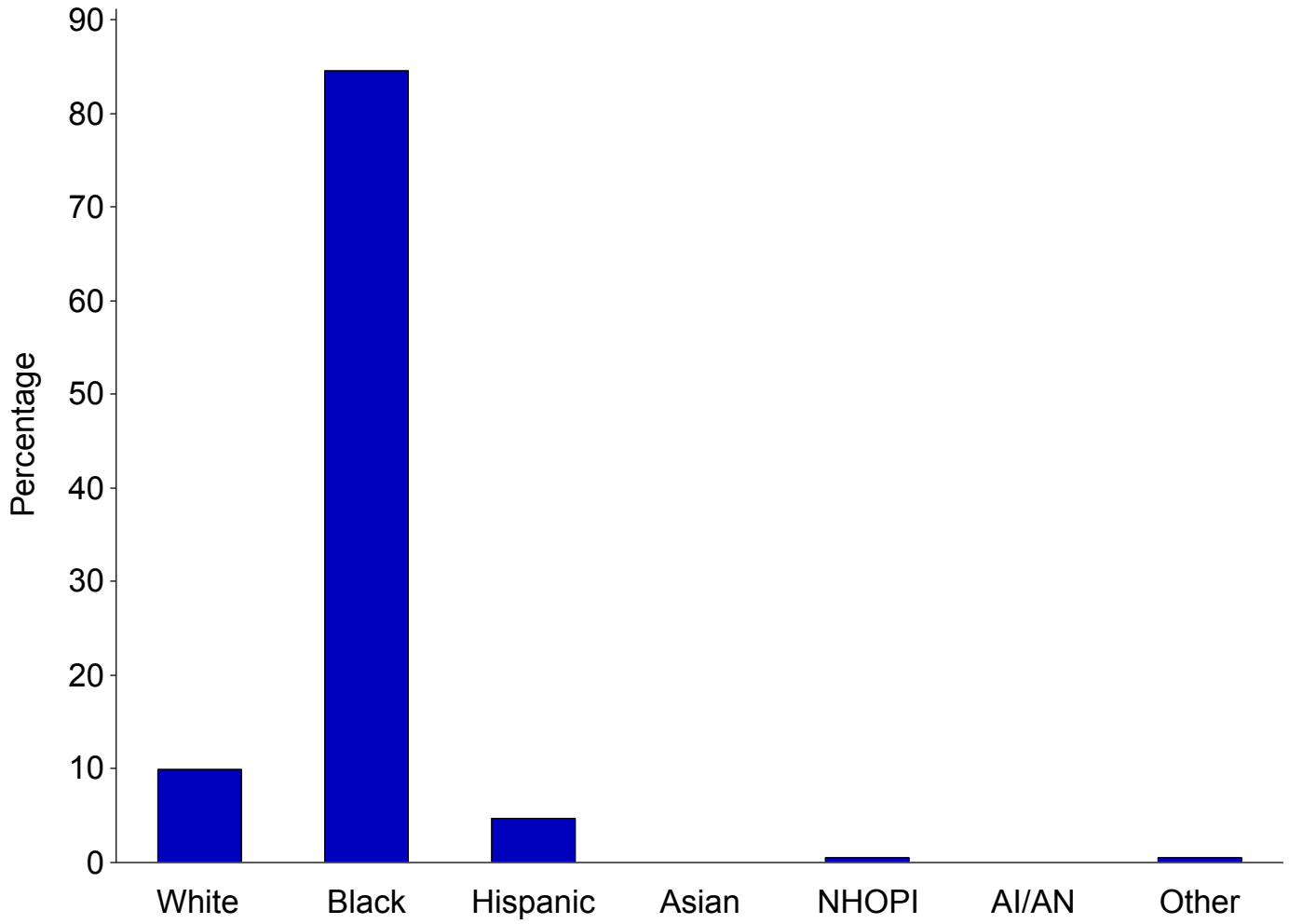
Kansas City, Missouri (N=232)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



Kansas City, Missouri (N=232)

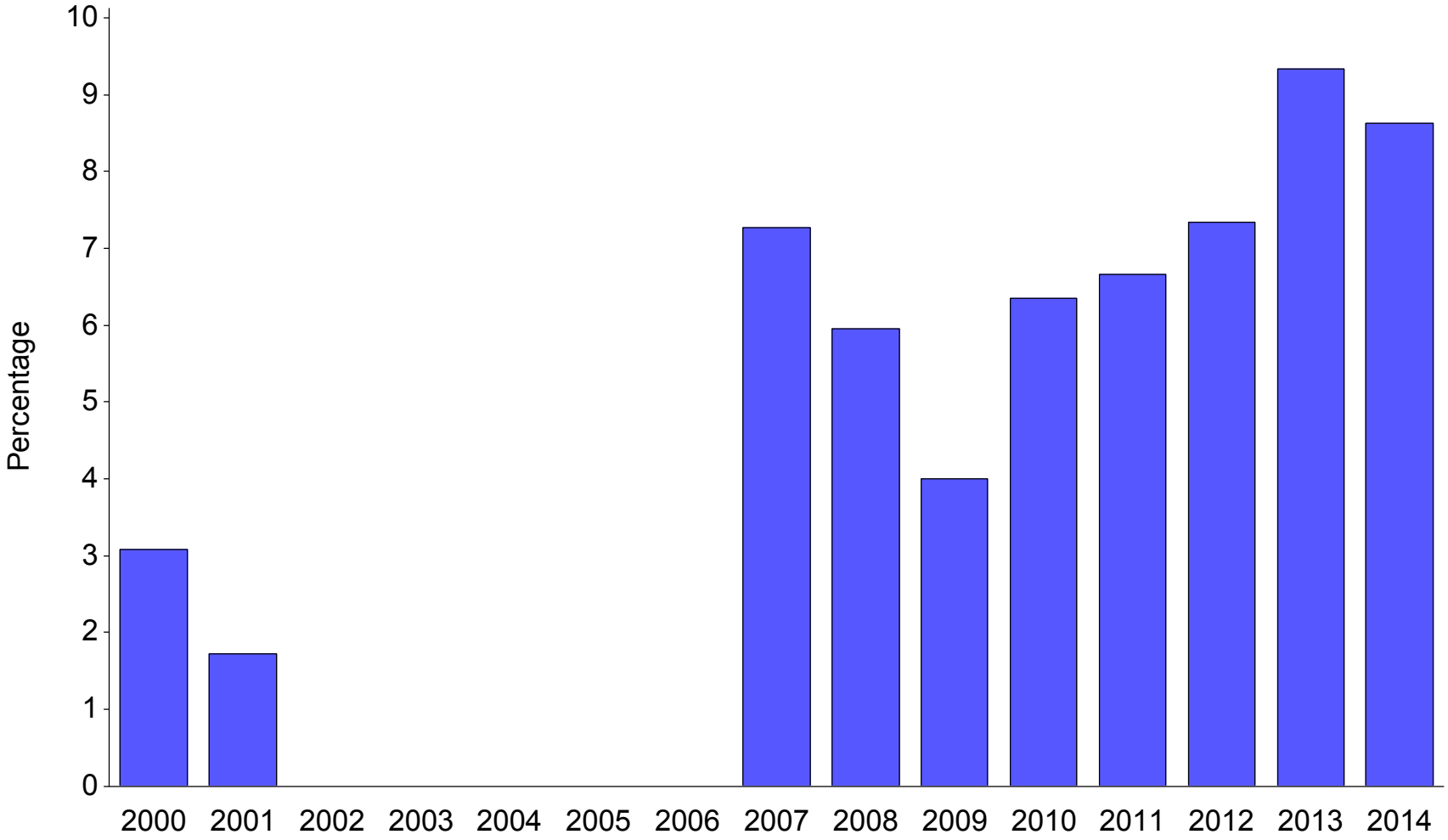
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

Kansas City, Missouri

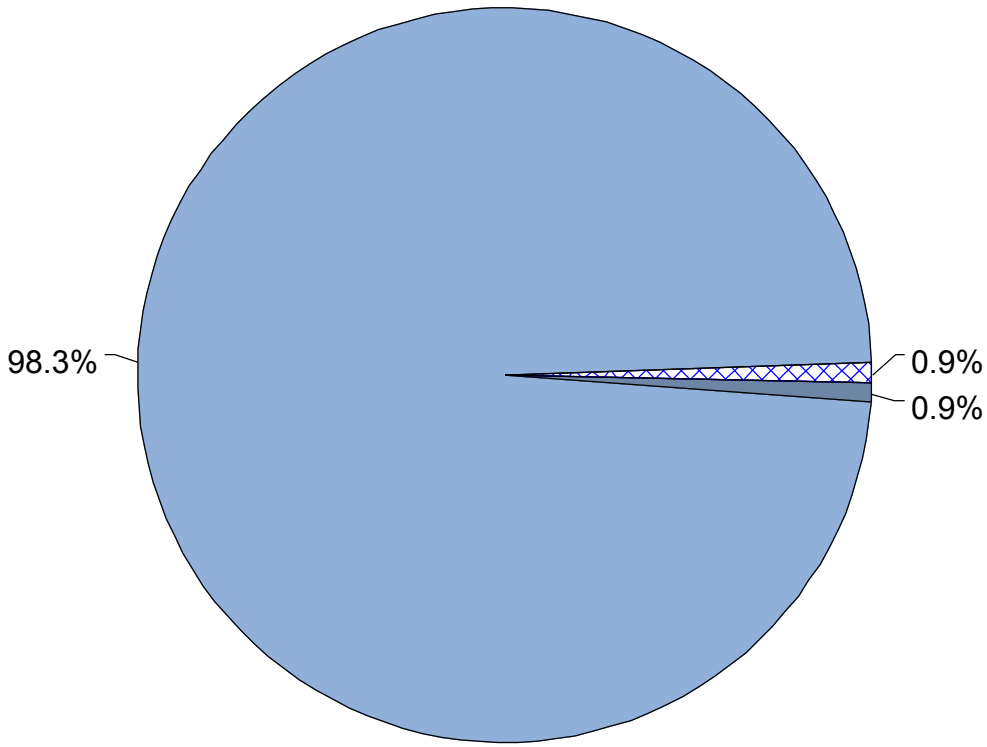
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2000-2001 and 2007-2014.

Kansas City, Missouri (N=232)

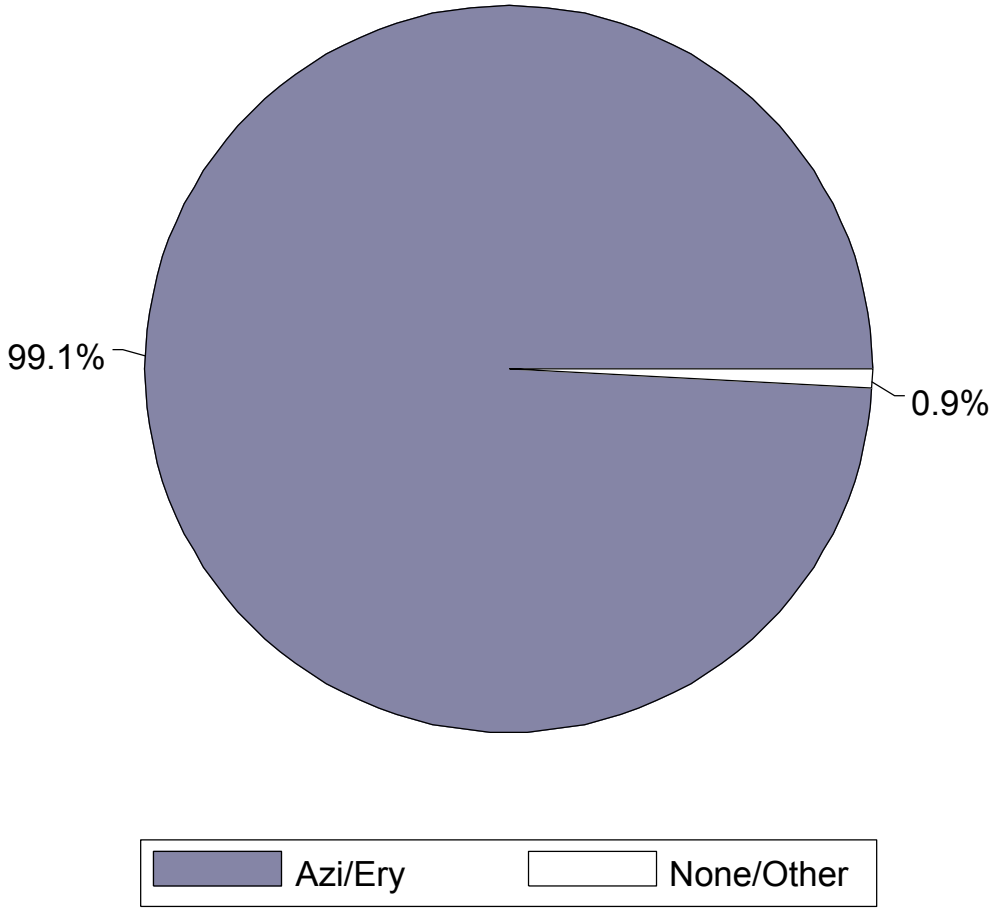
Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



Ceftriaxone 250 mg | Azithromycin 2gm | None

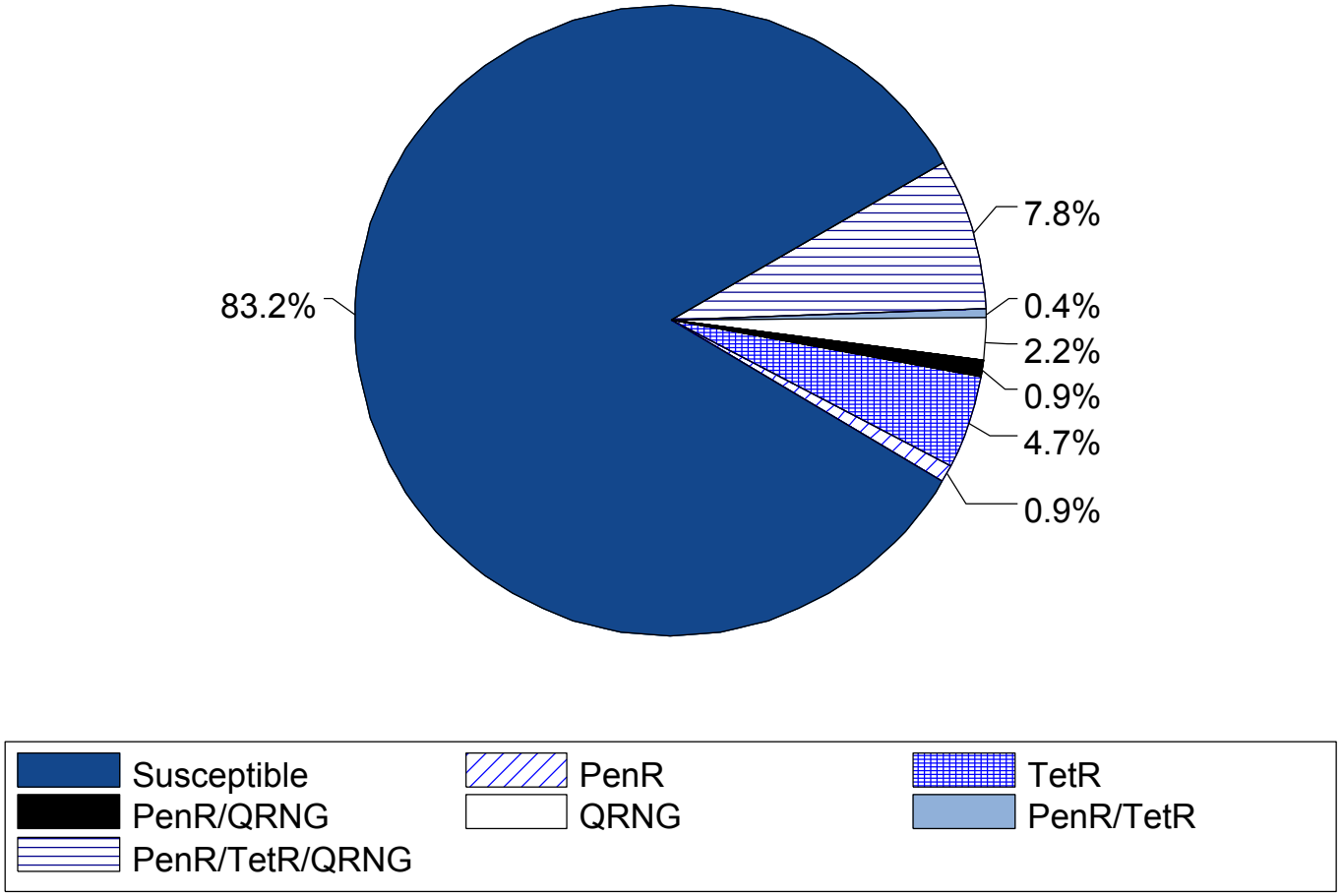
Kansas City, Missouri (N=232)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



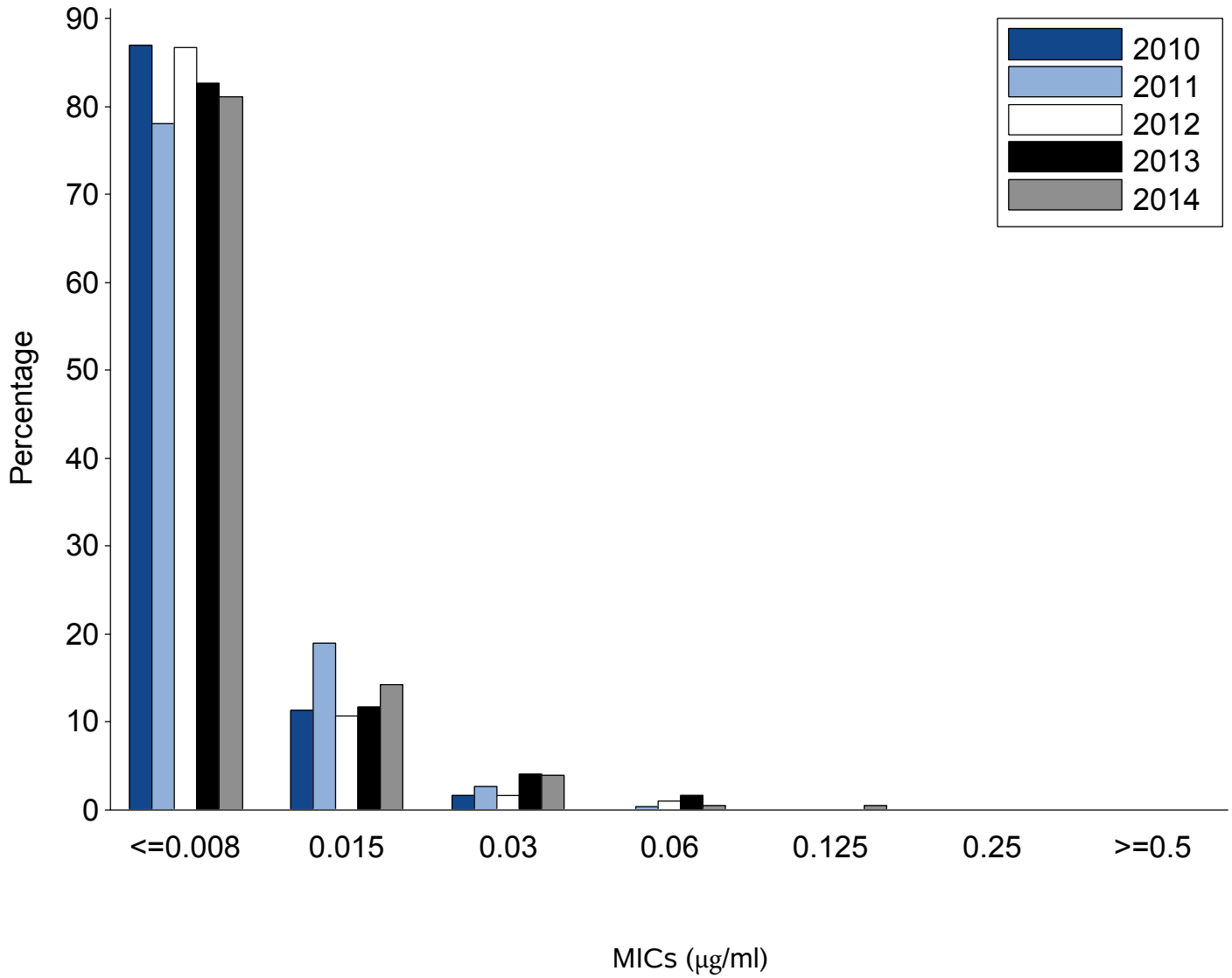
Kansas City, Missouri (N=232)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



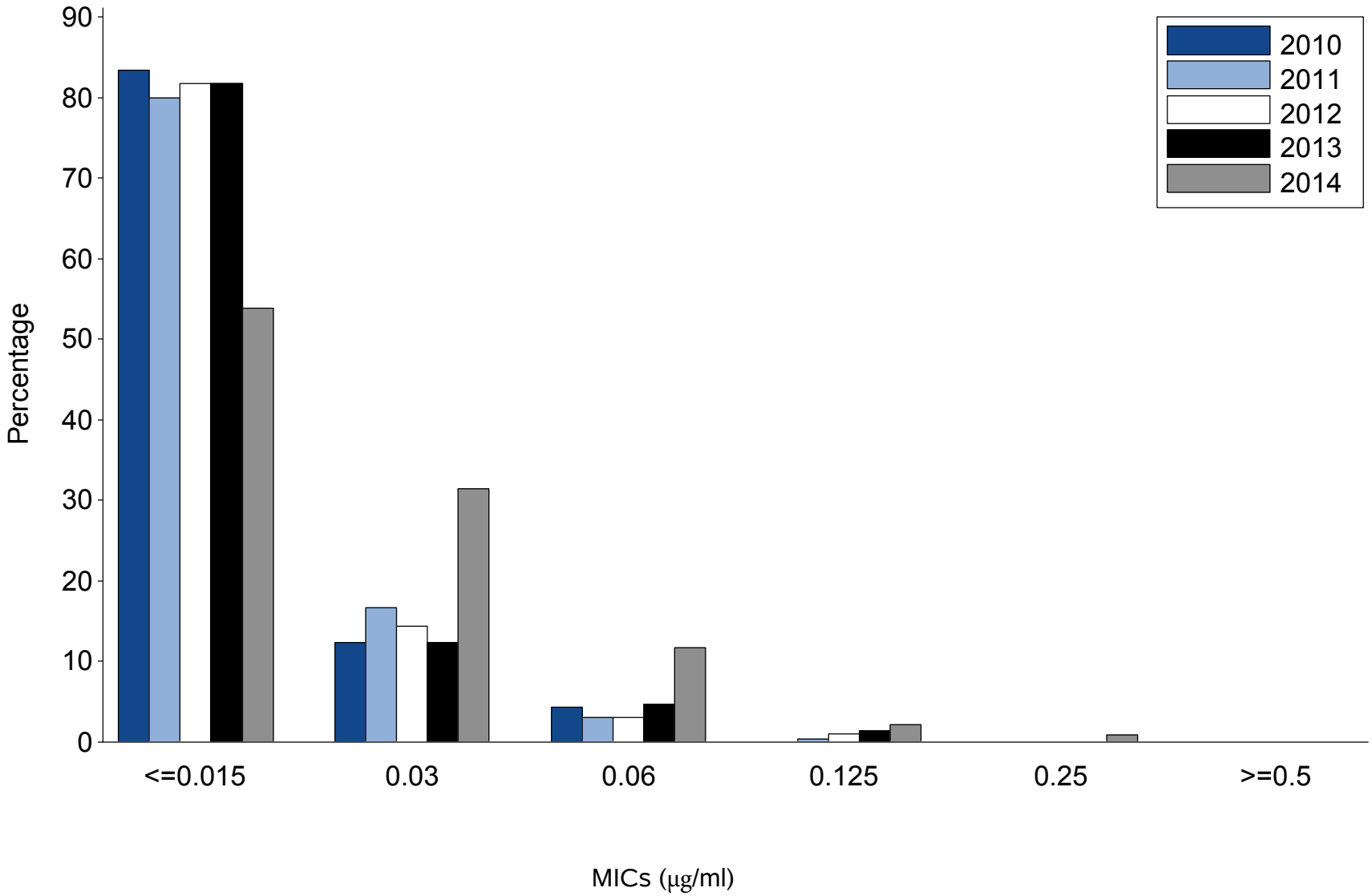
Kansas City, Missouri

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Kansas City, Missouri

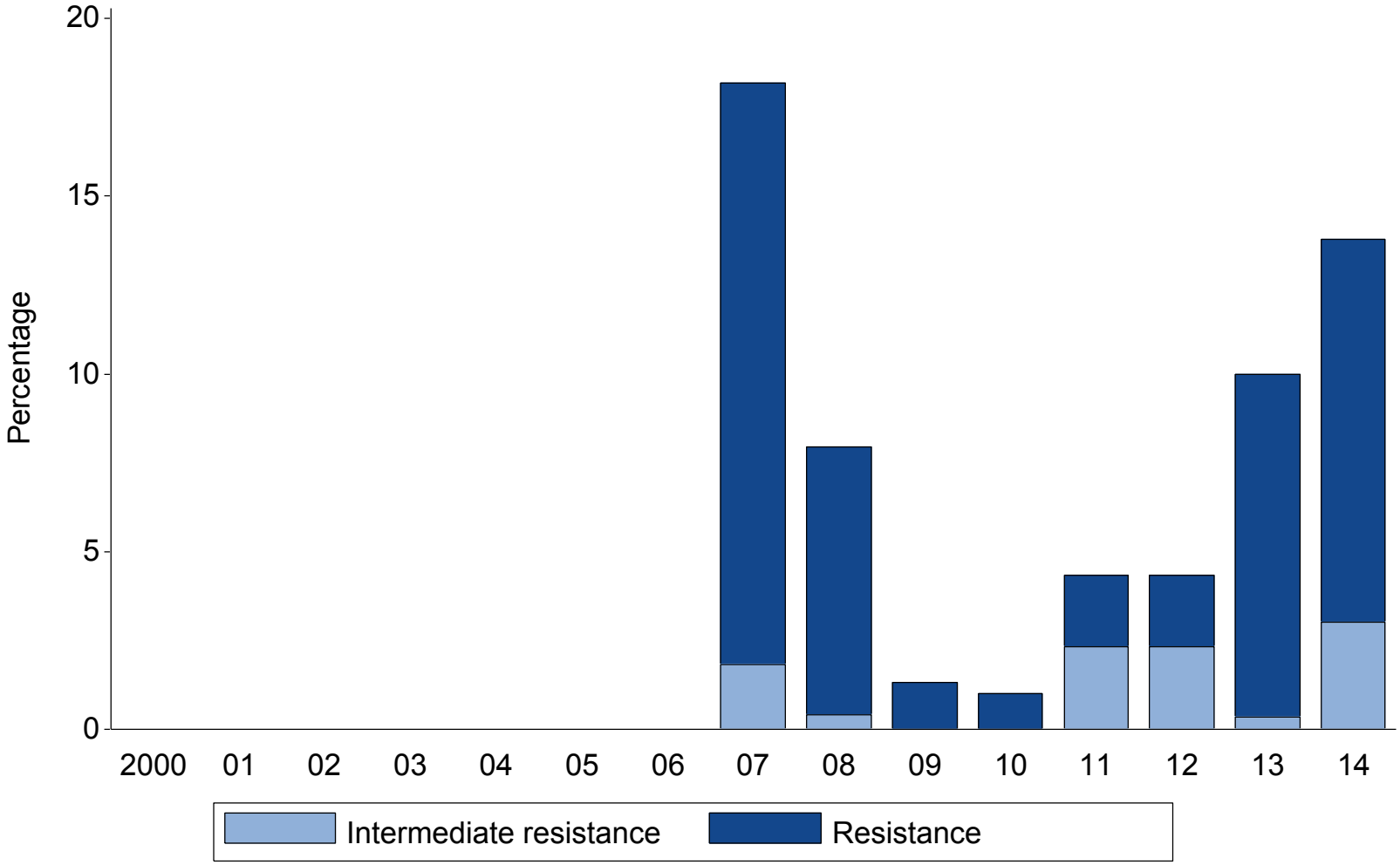
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

Kansas City, Missouri

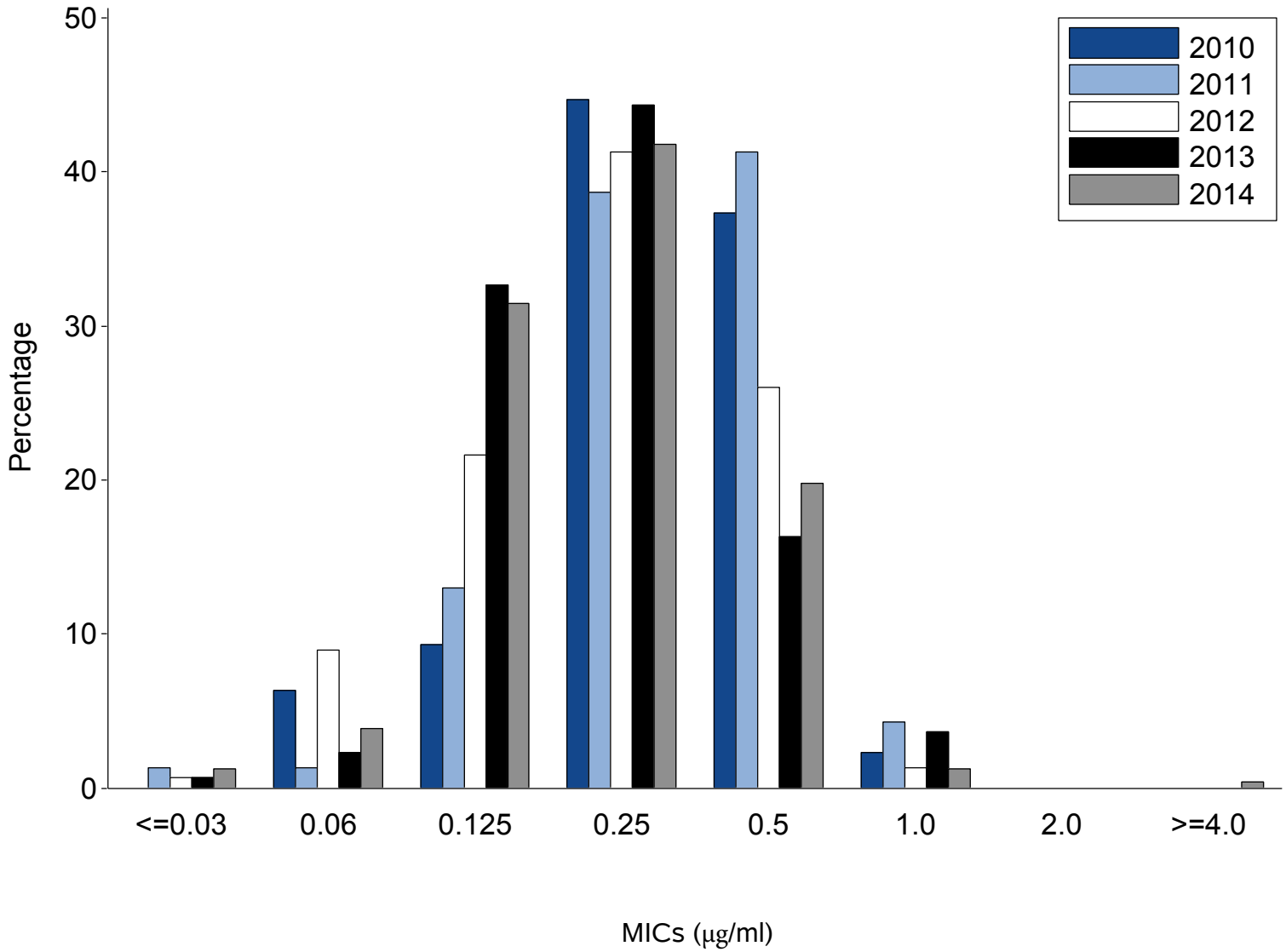
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 1991-2001 and 2007-2014.

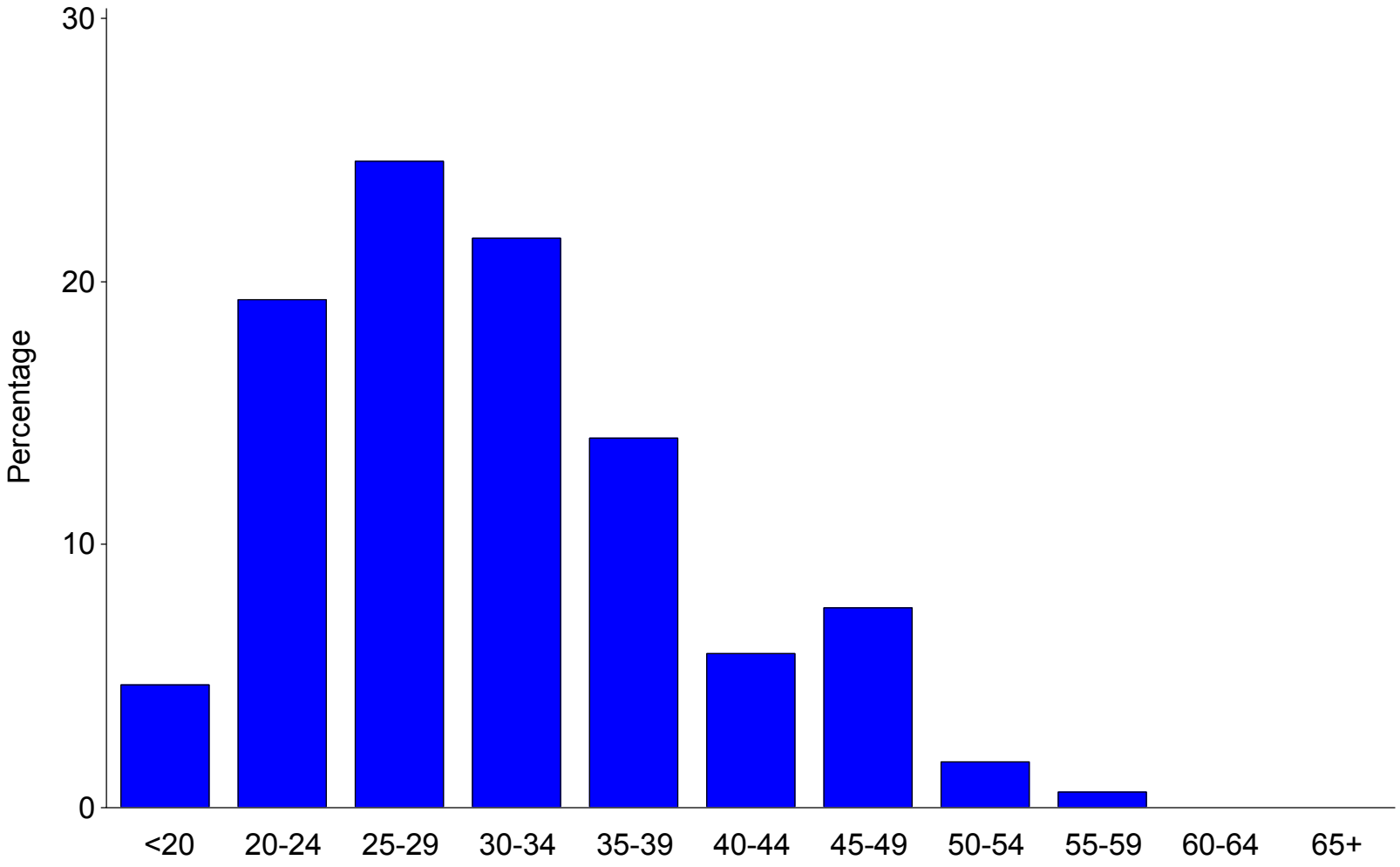
Kansas City, Missouri

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



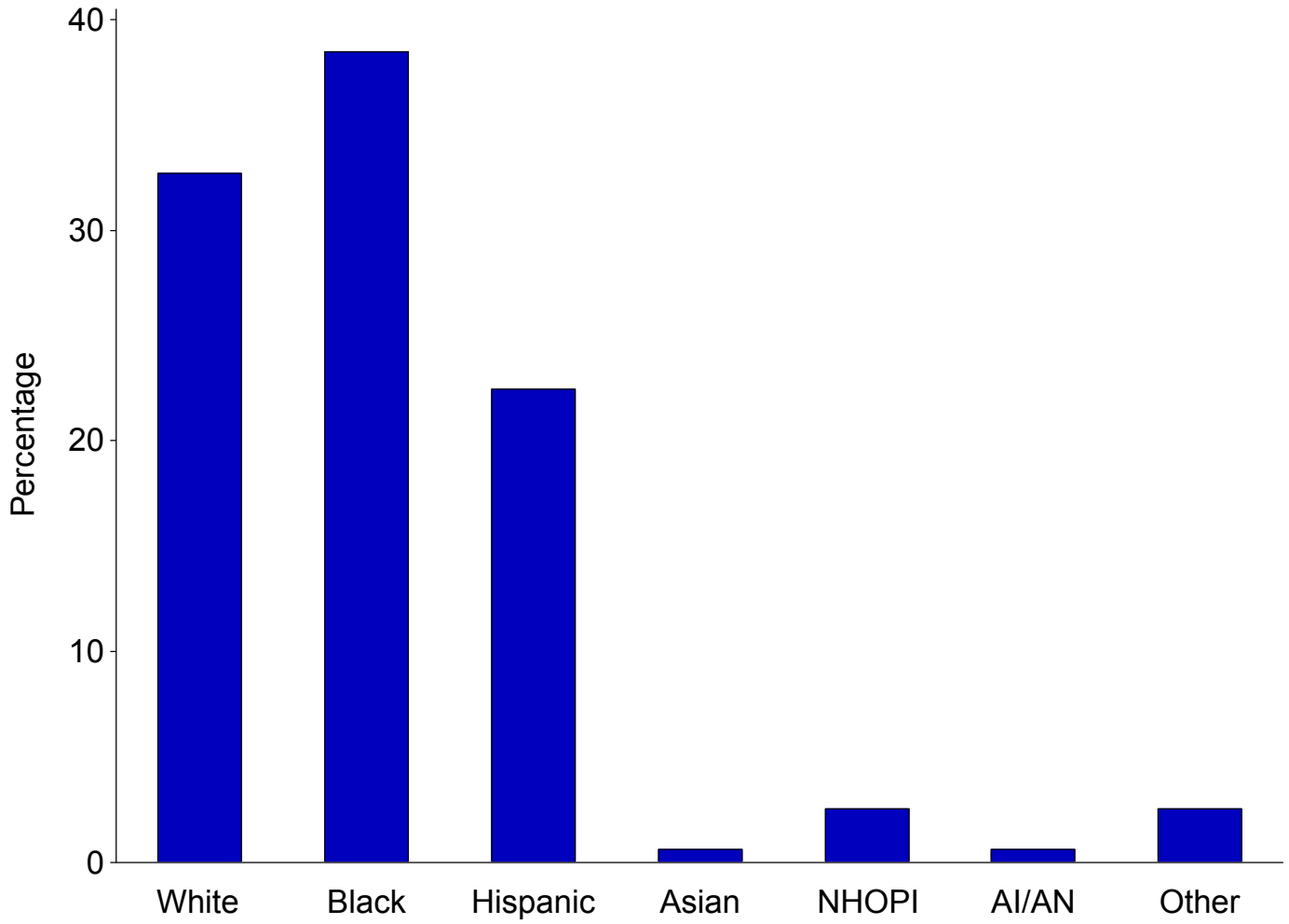
Los Angeles, California (N=171)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



Los Angeles, California (N=171)

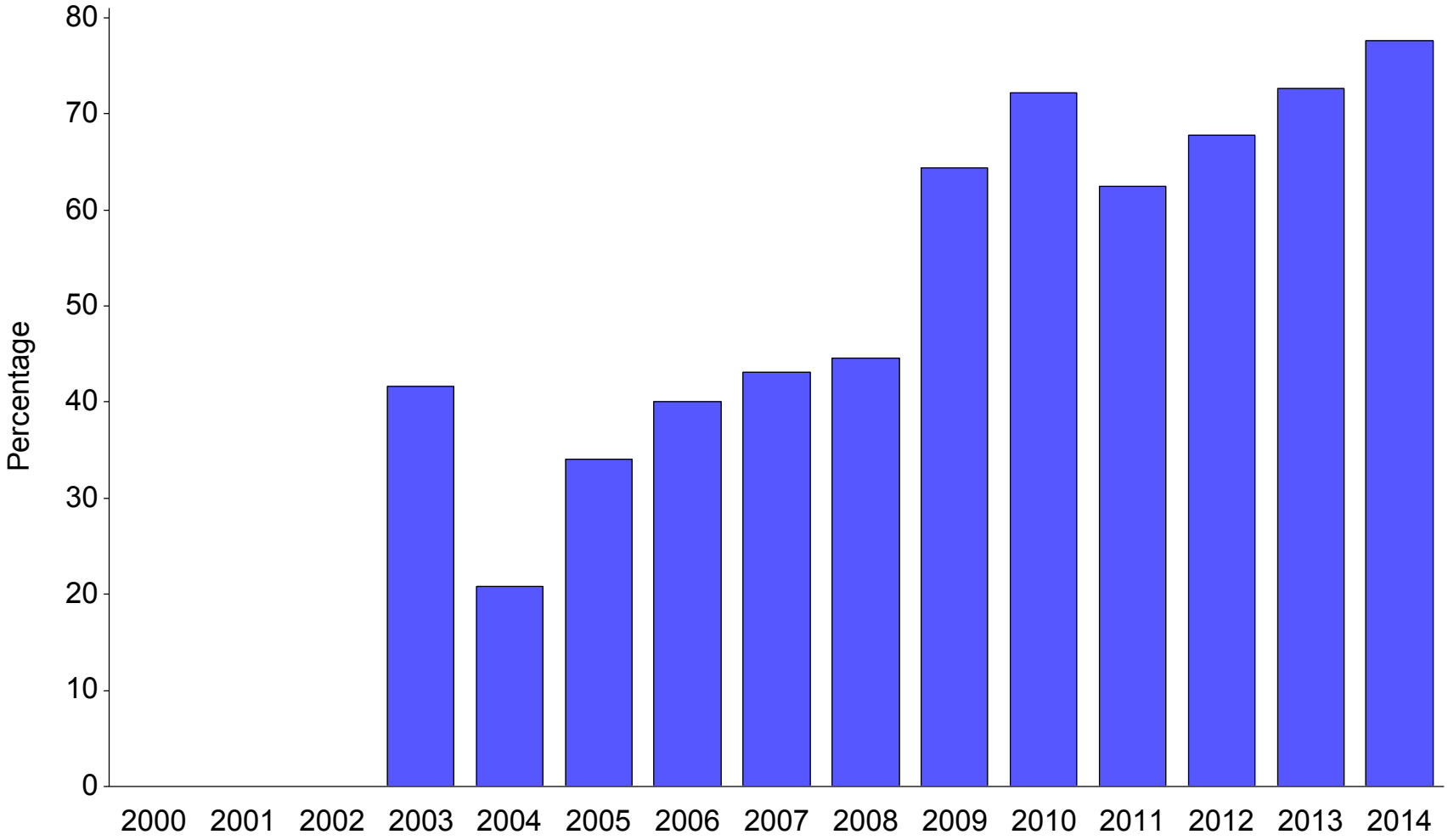
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

Los Angeles, California

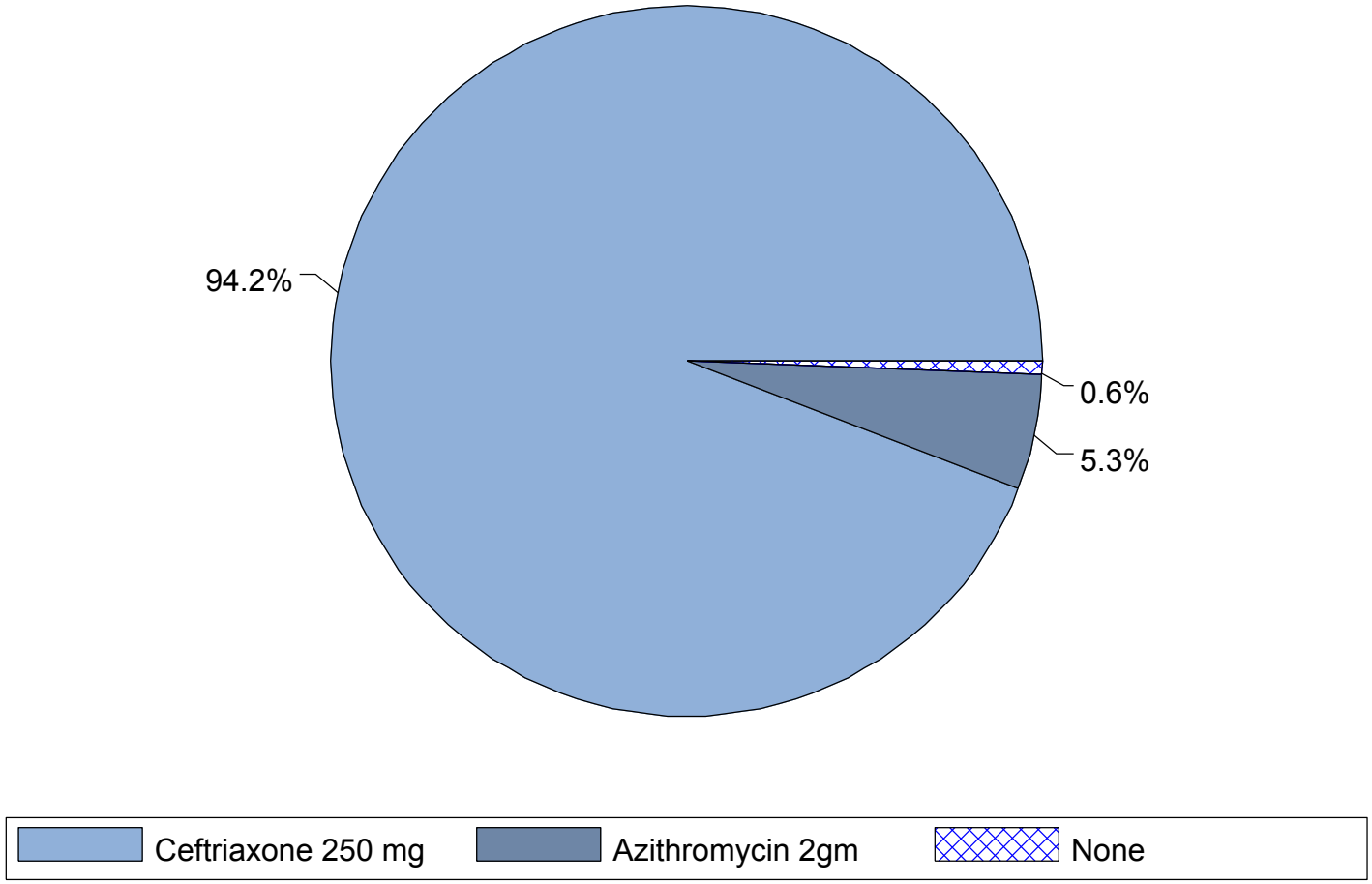
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2003-2014.

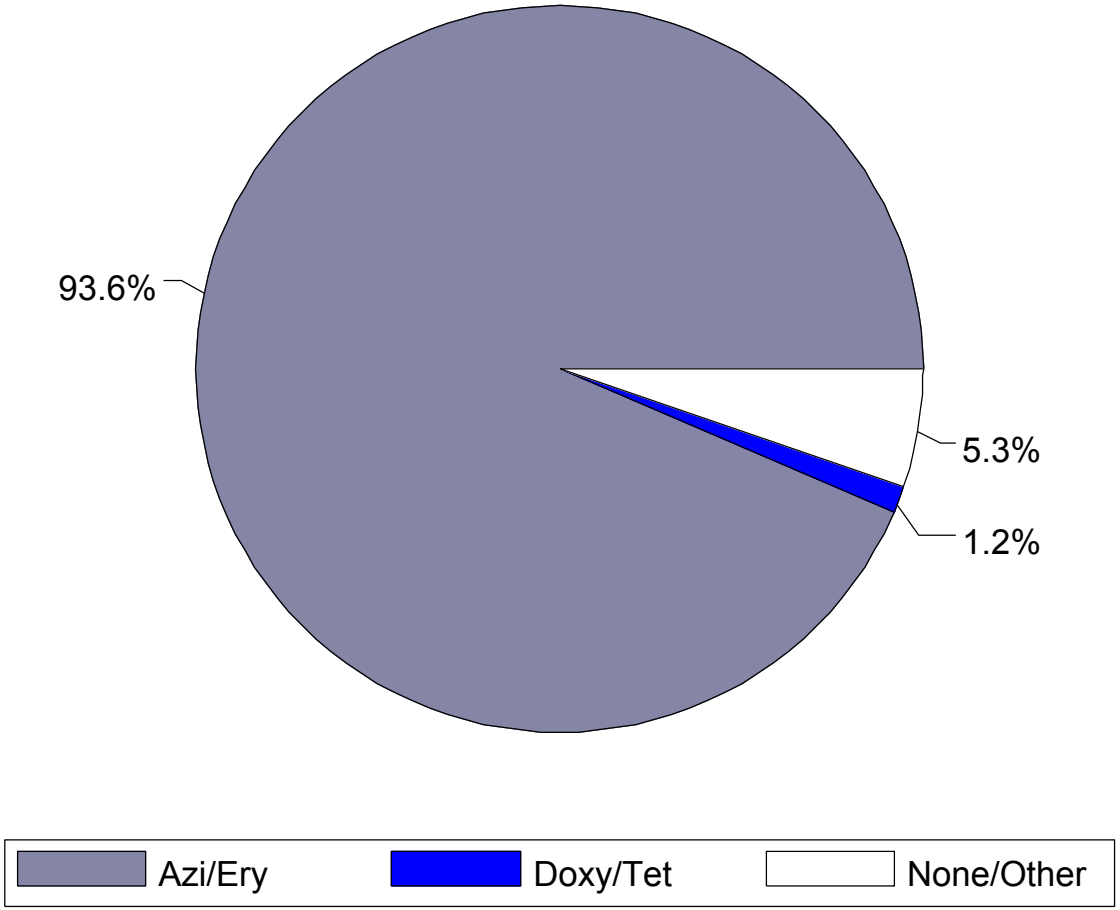
Los Angeles, California (N=171)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



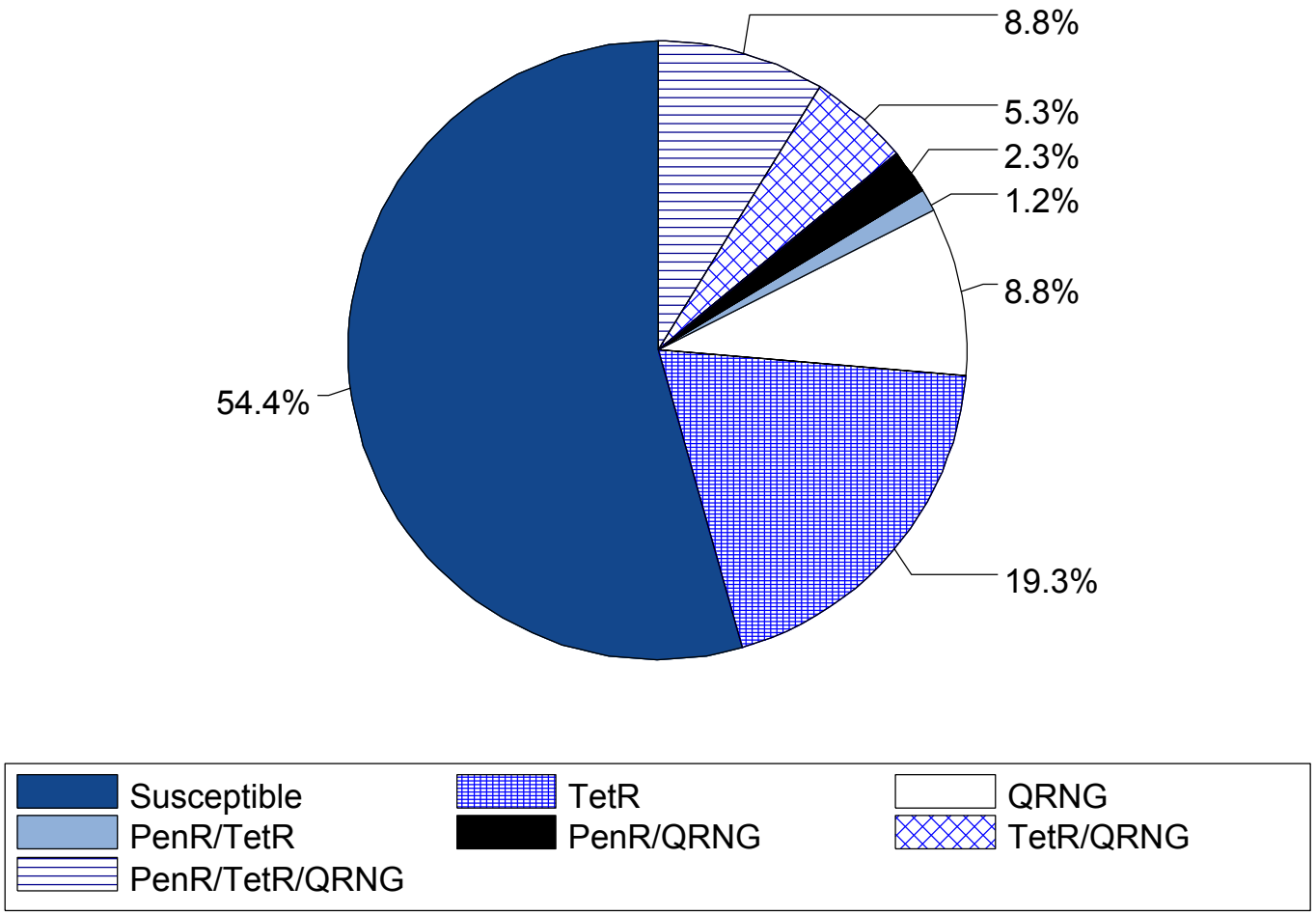
Los Angeles, California (N=171)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



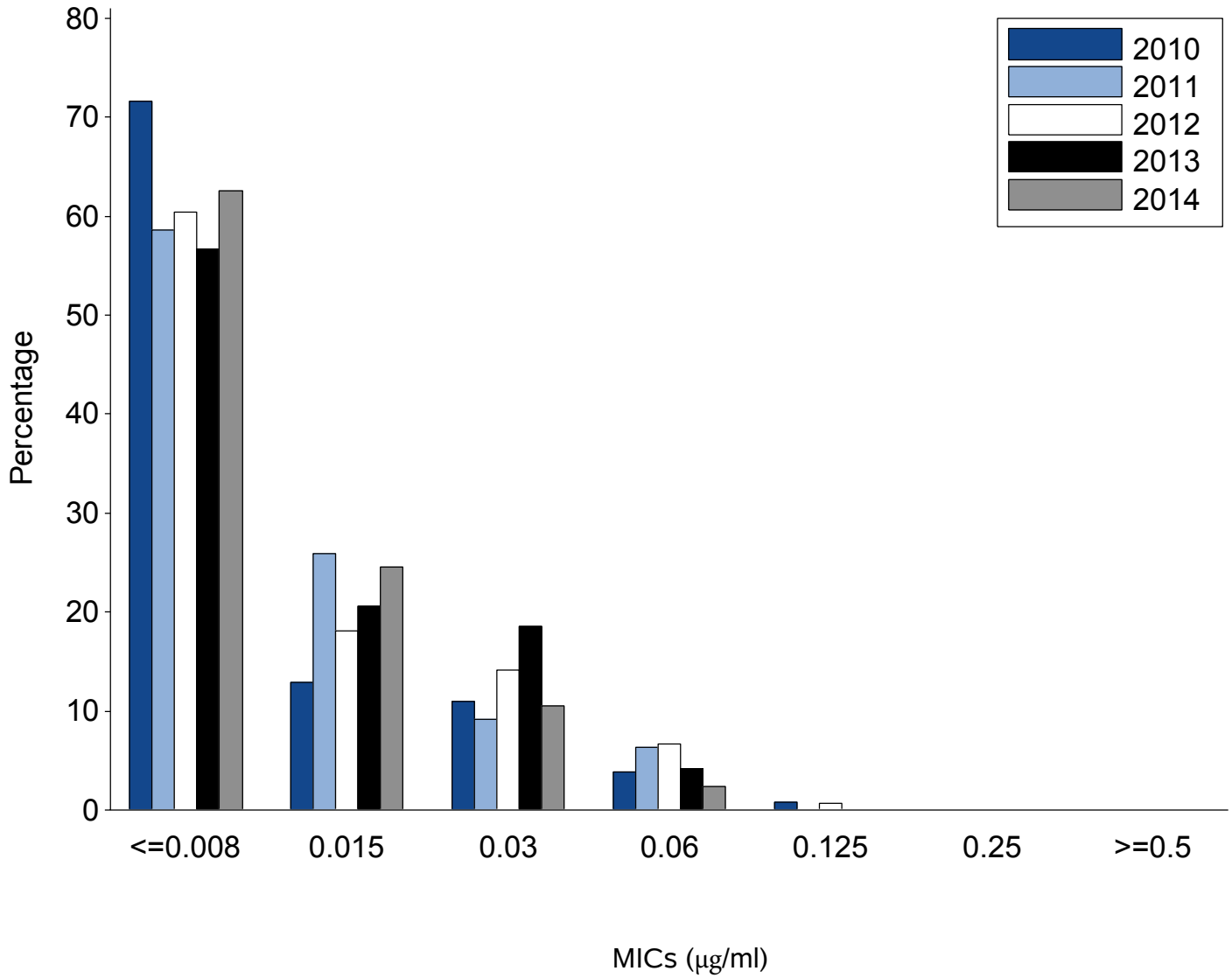
Los Angeles, California (N=171)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



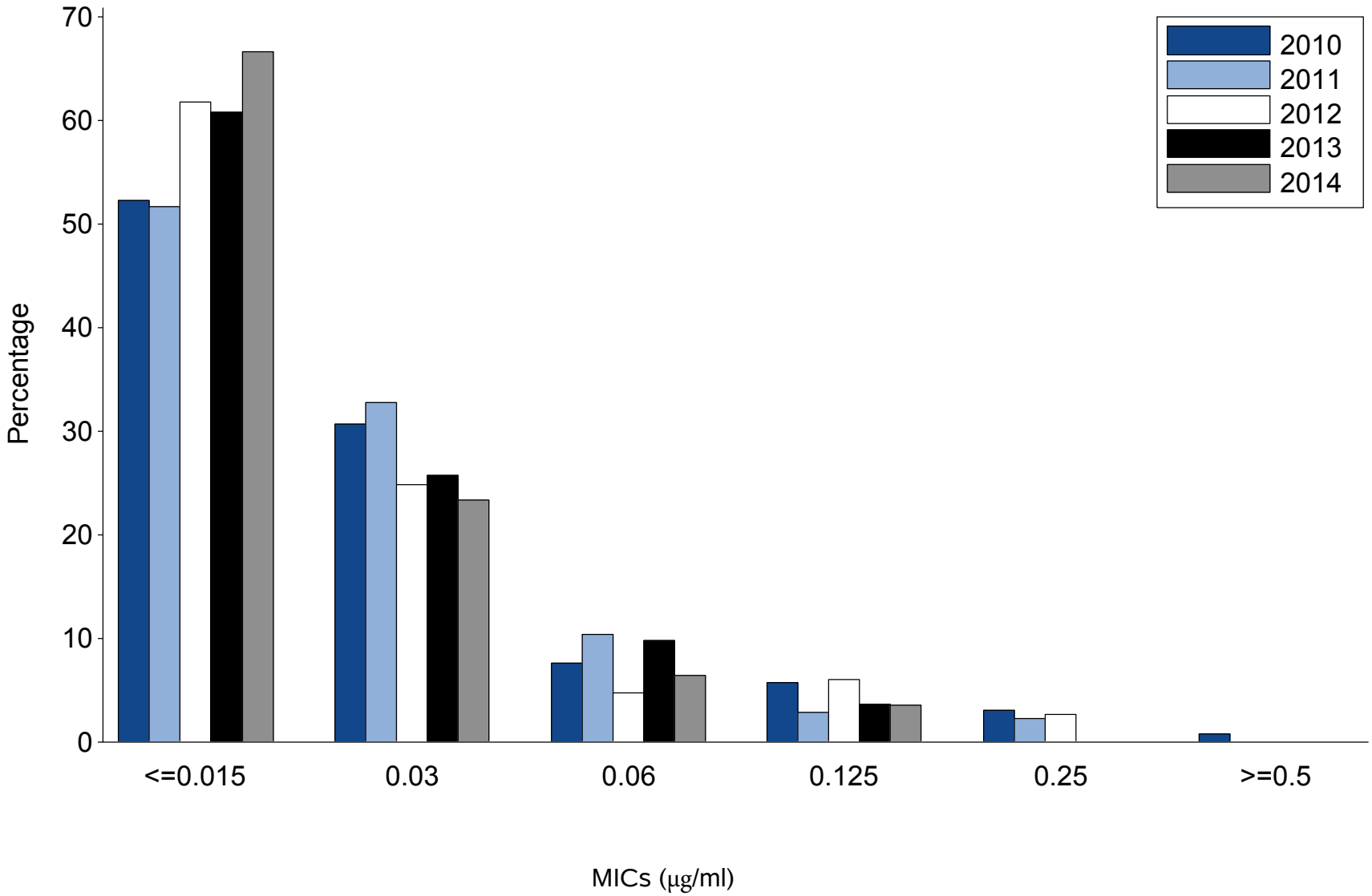
Los Angeles, California

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Los Angeles, California

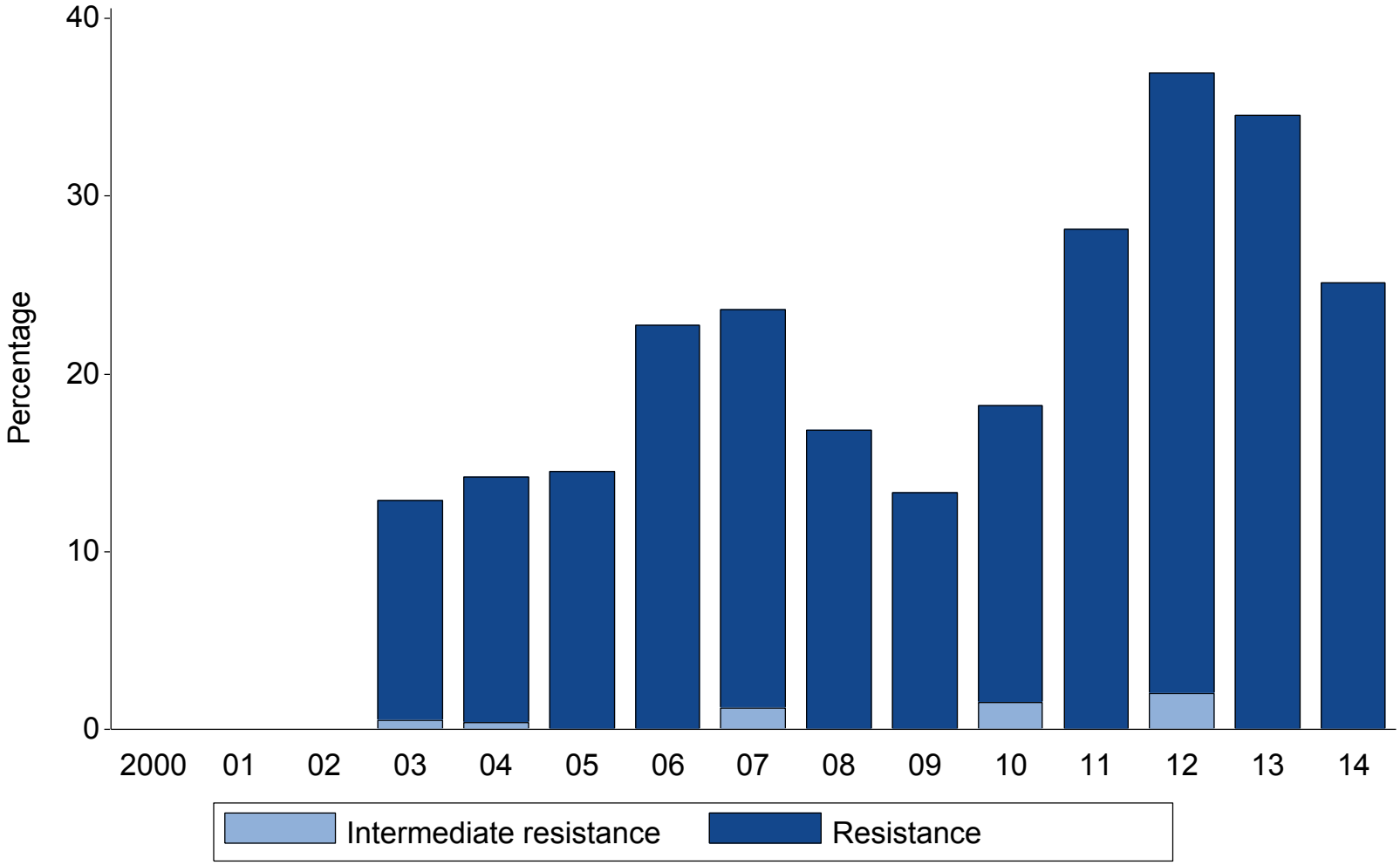
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

Los Angeles, California

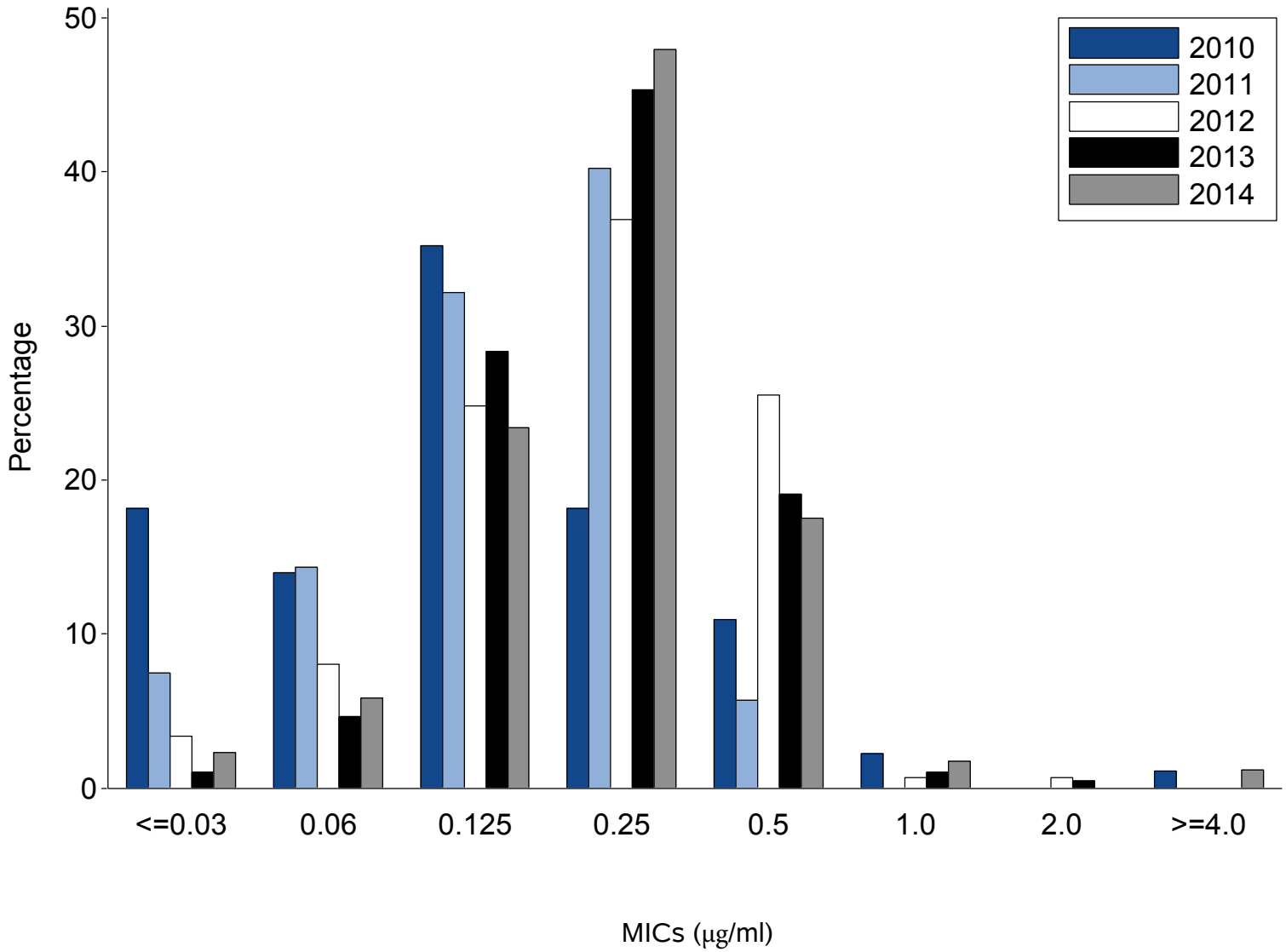
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2003-2014.

Los Angeles, California

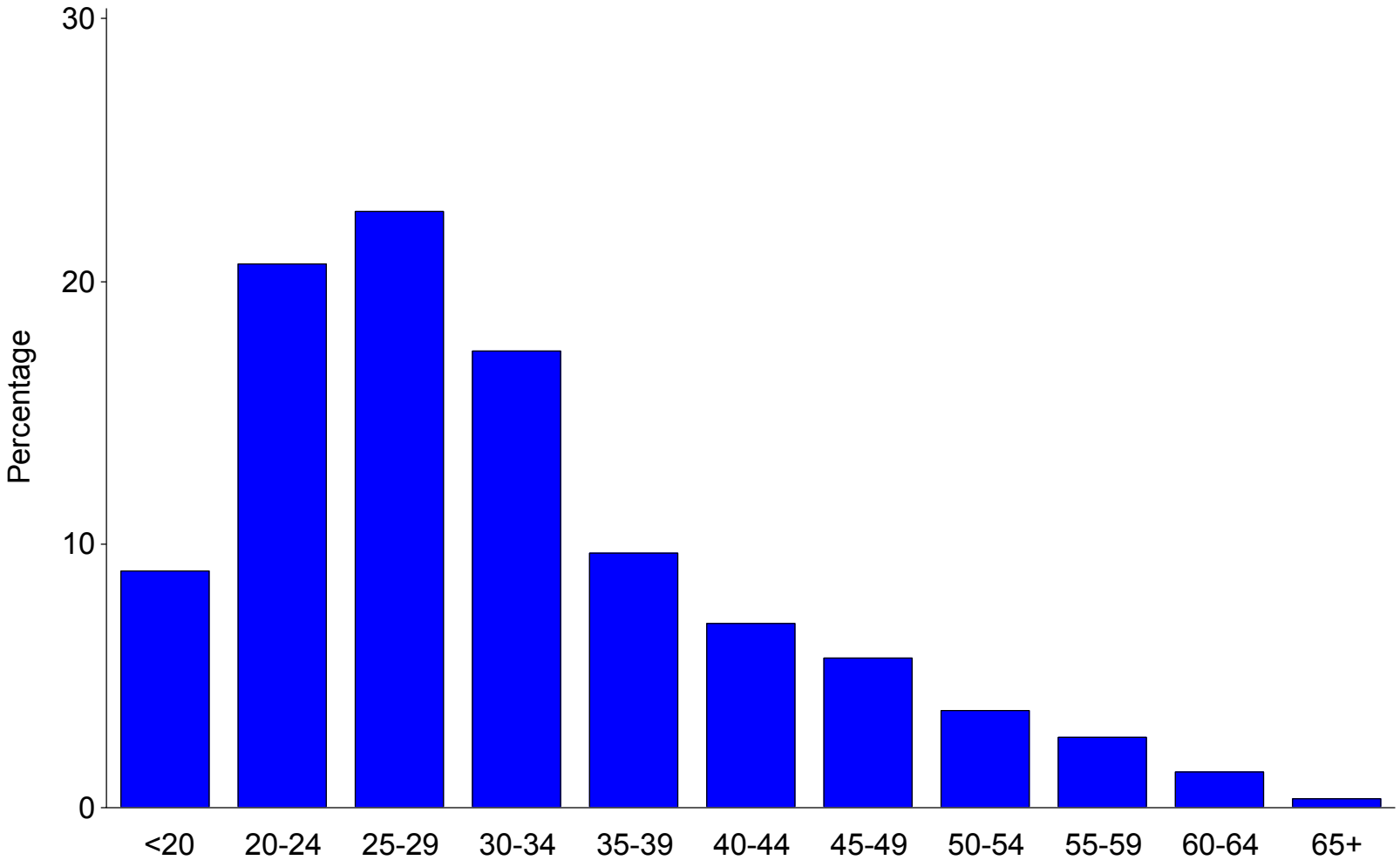
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

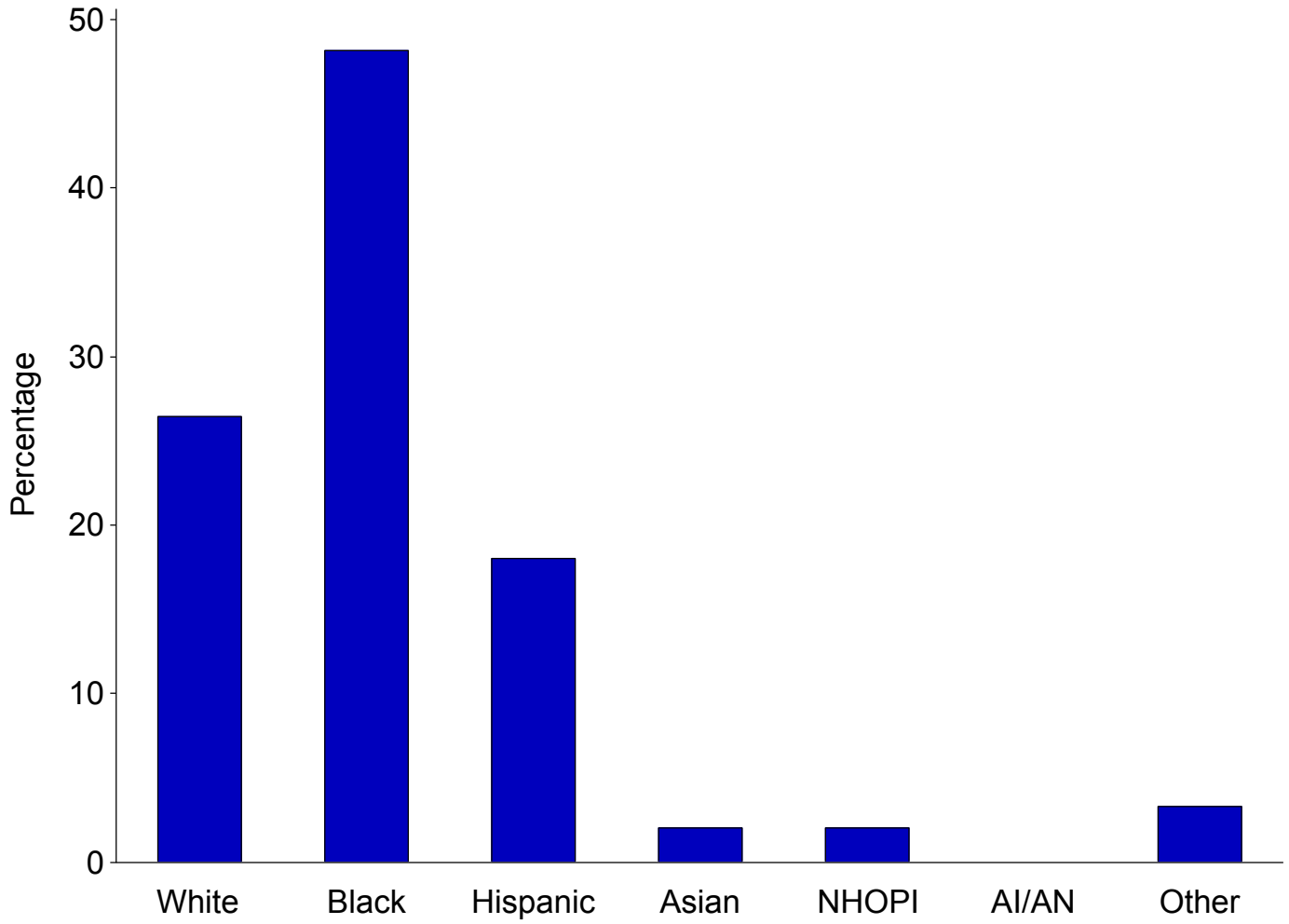
Las Vegas, Nevada (N=300)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



Las Vegas, Nevada (N=300)

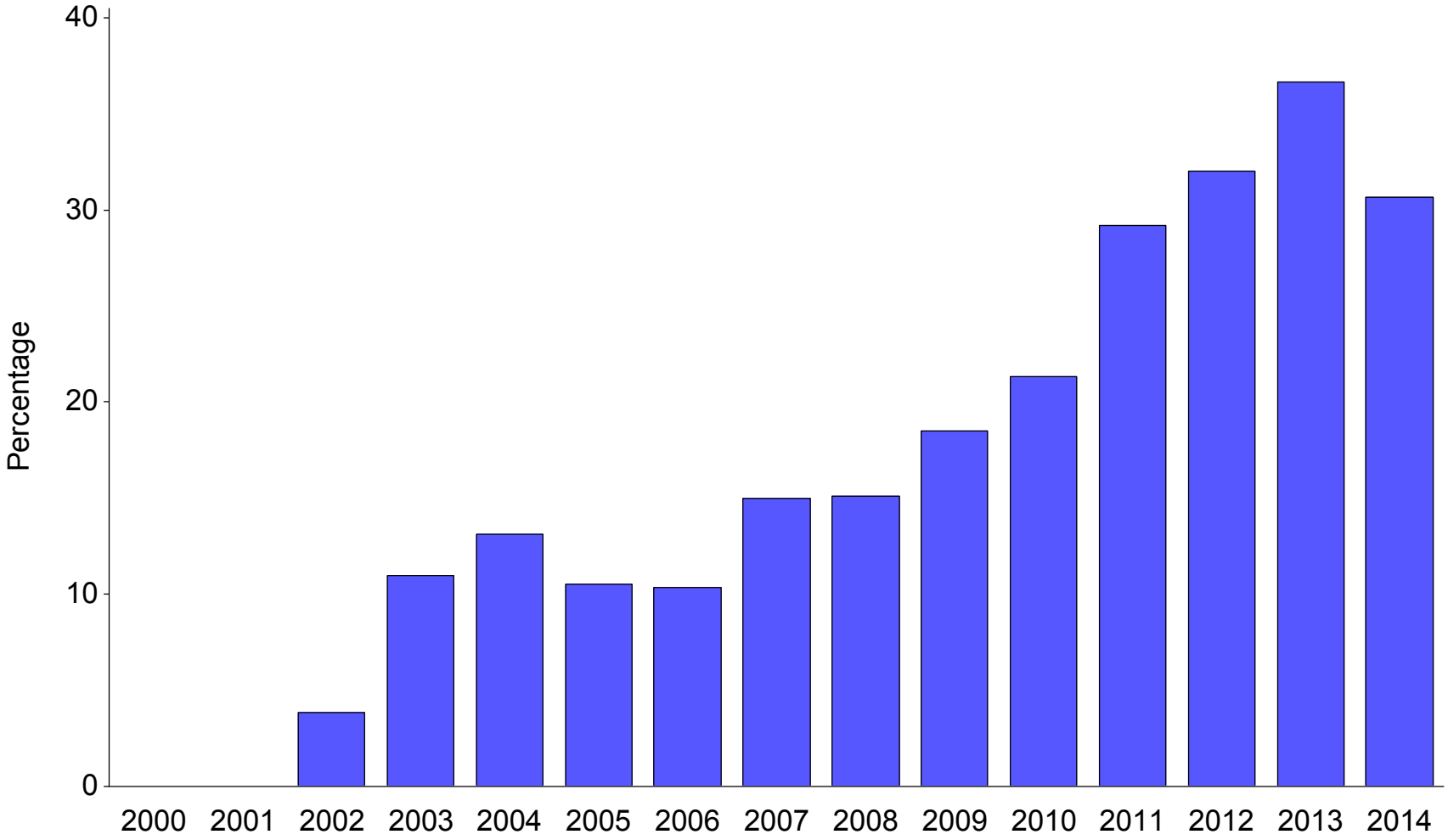
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

Las Vegas, Nevada

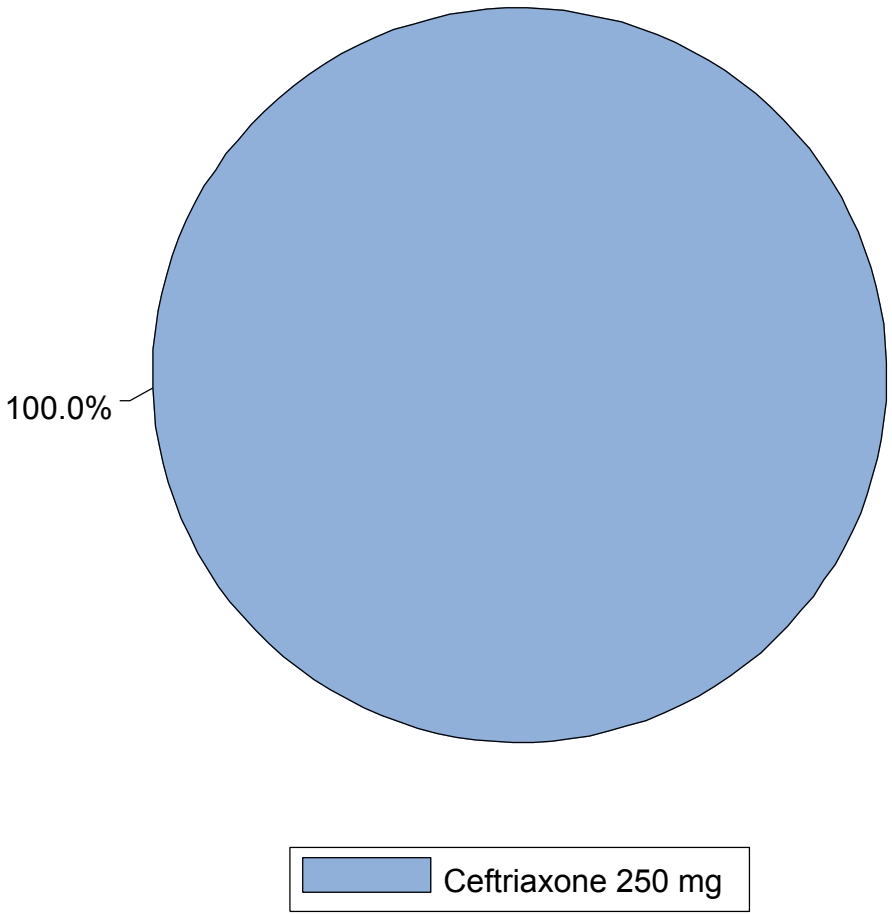
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2002-2014.

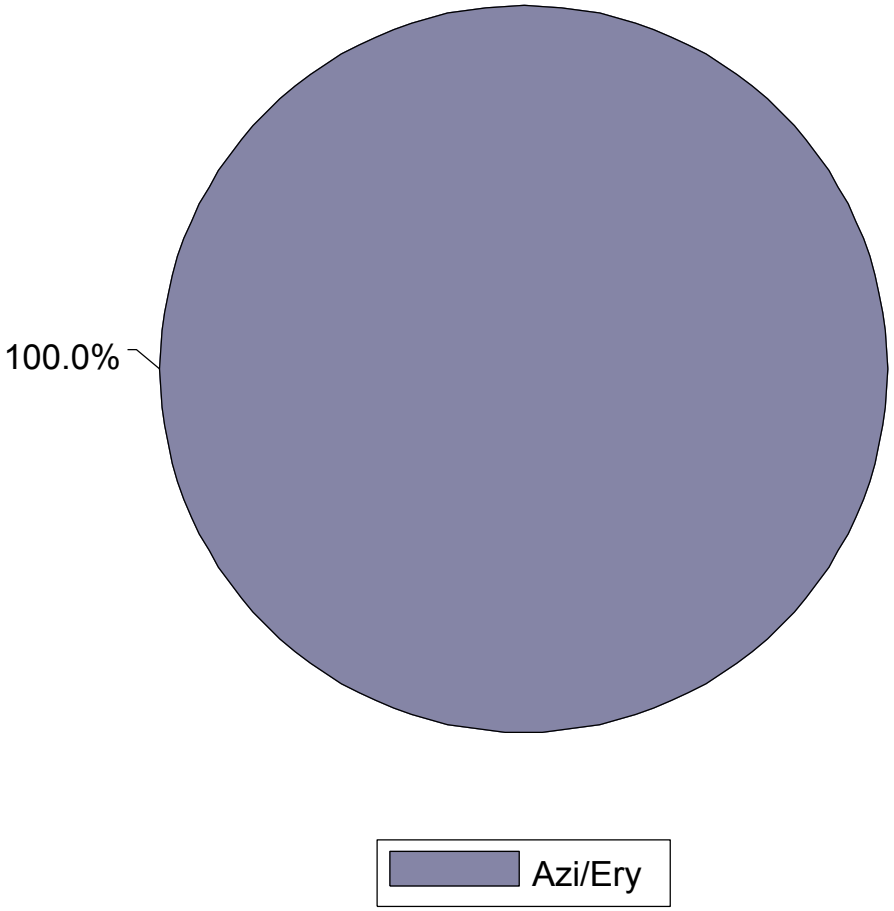
Las Vegas, Nevada (N=300)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



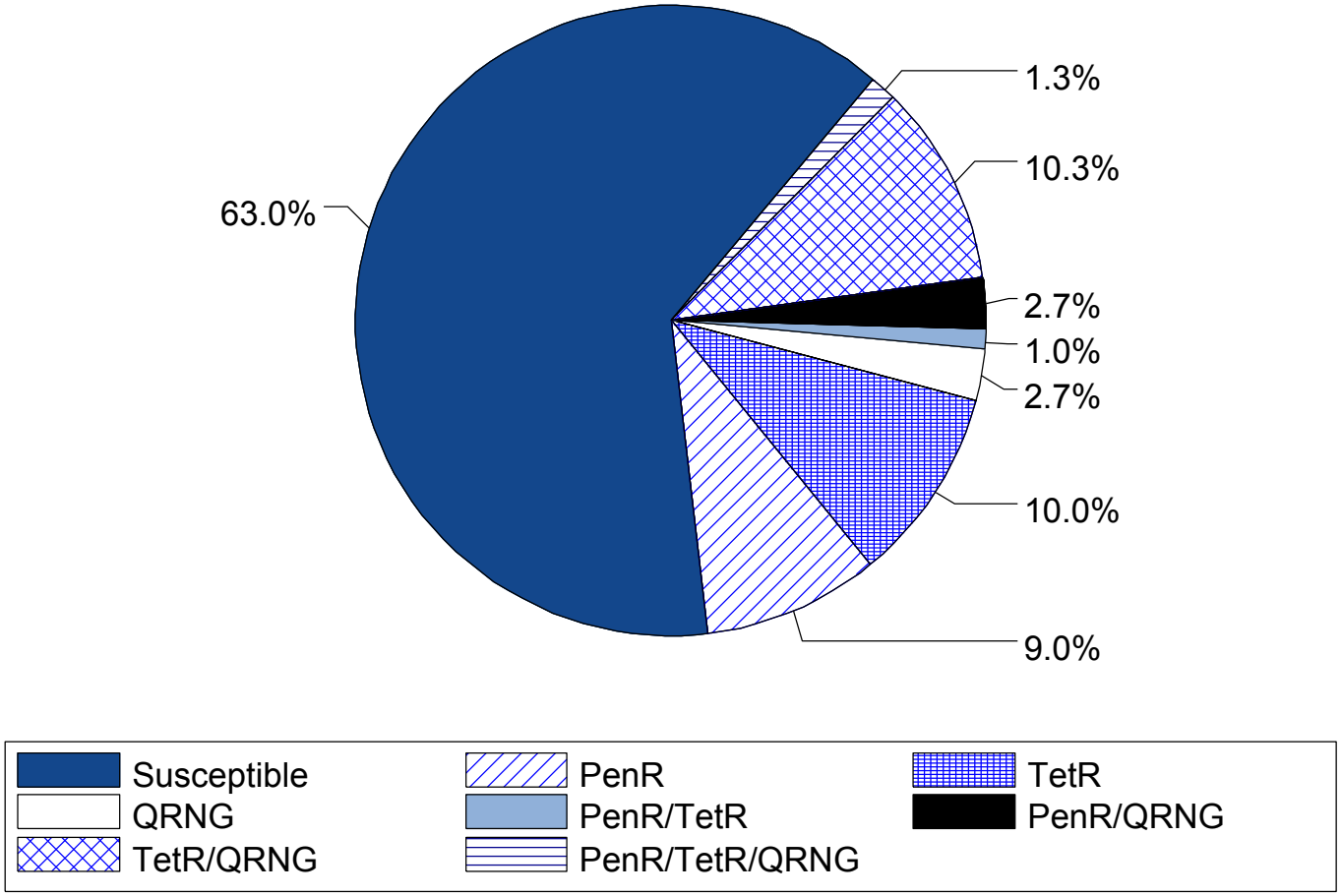
Las Vegas, Nevada (N=300)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



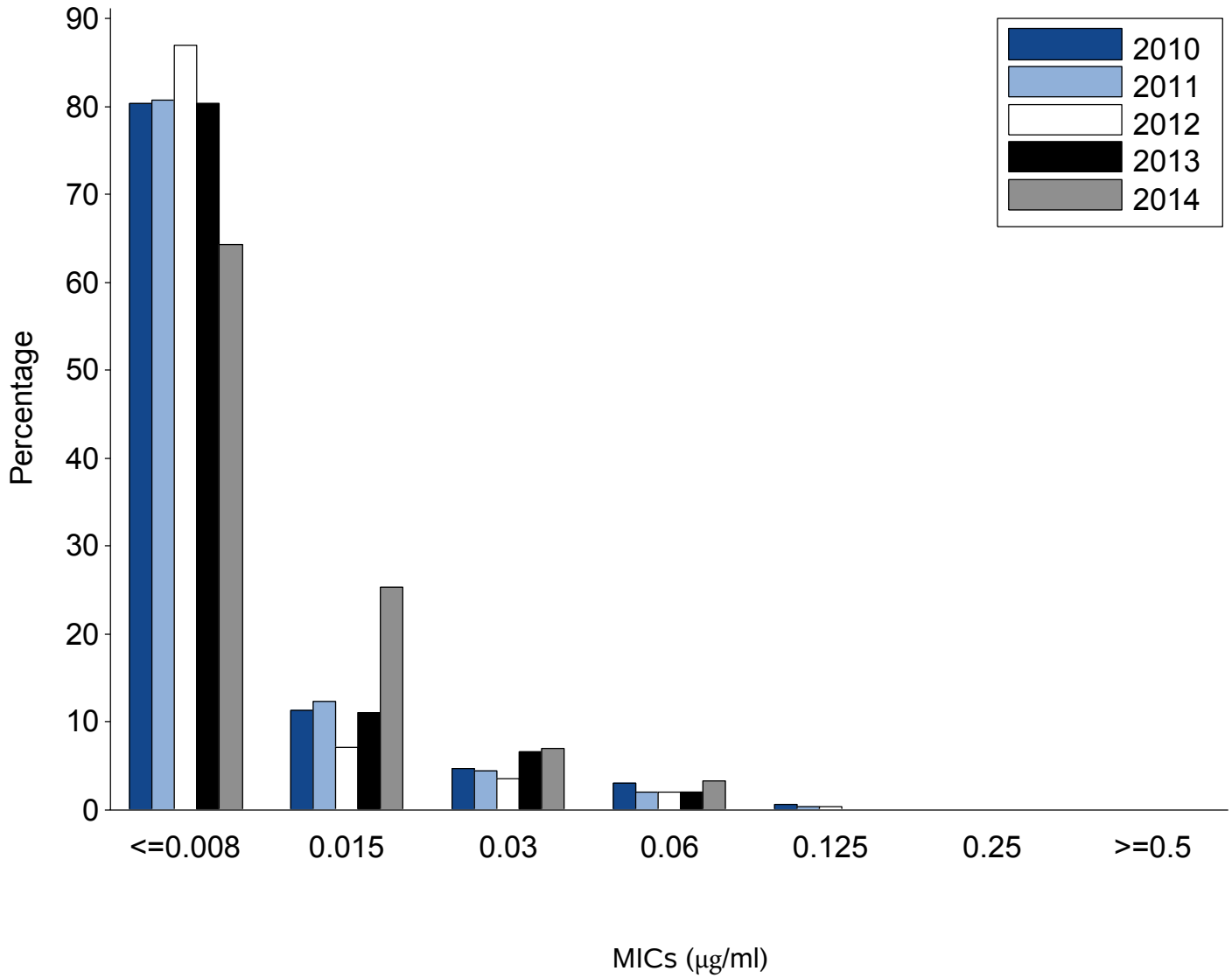
Las Vegas, Nevada (N=300)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



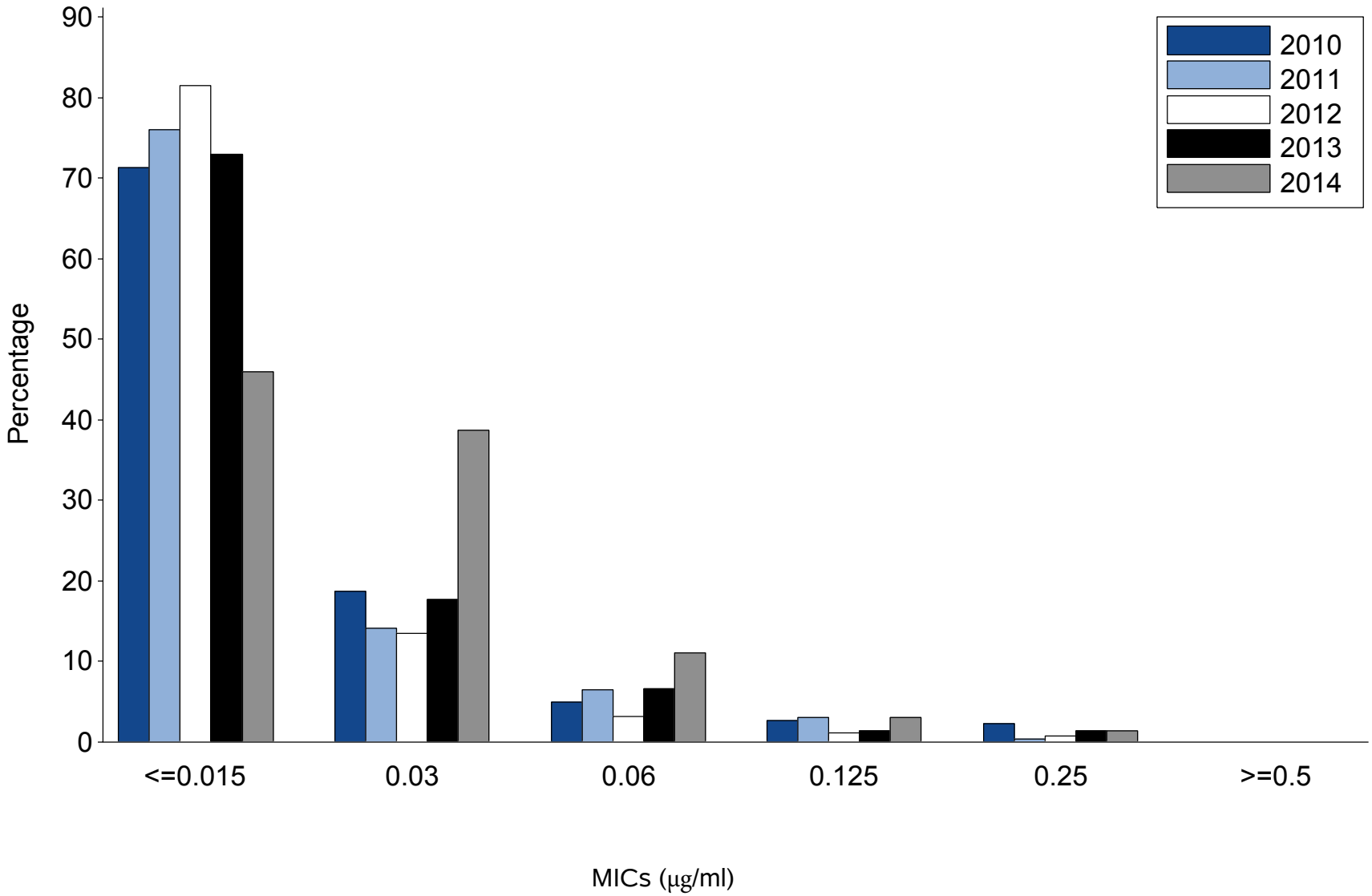
Las Vegas, Nevada

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Las Vegas, Nevada

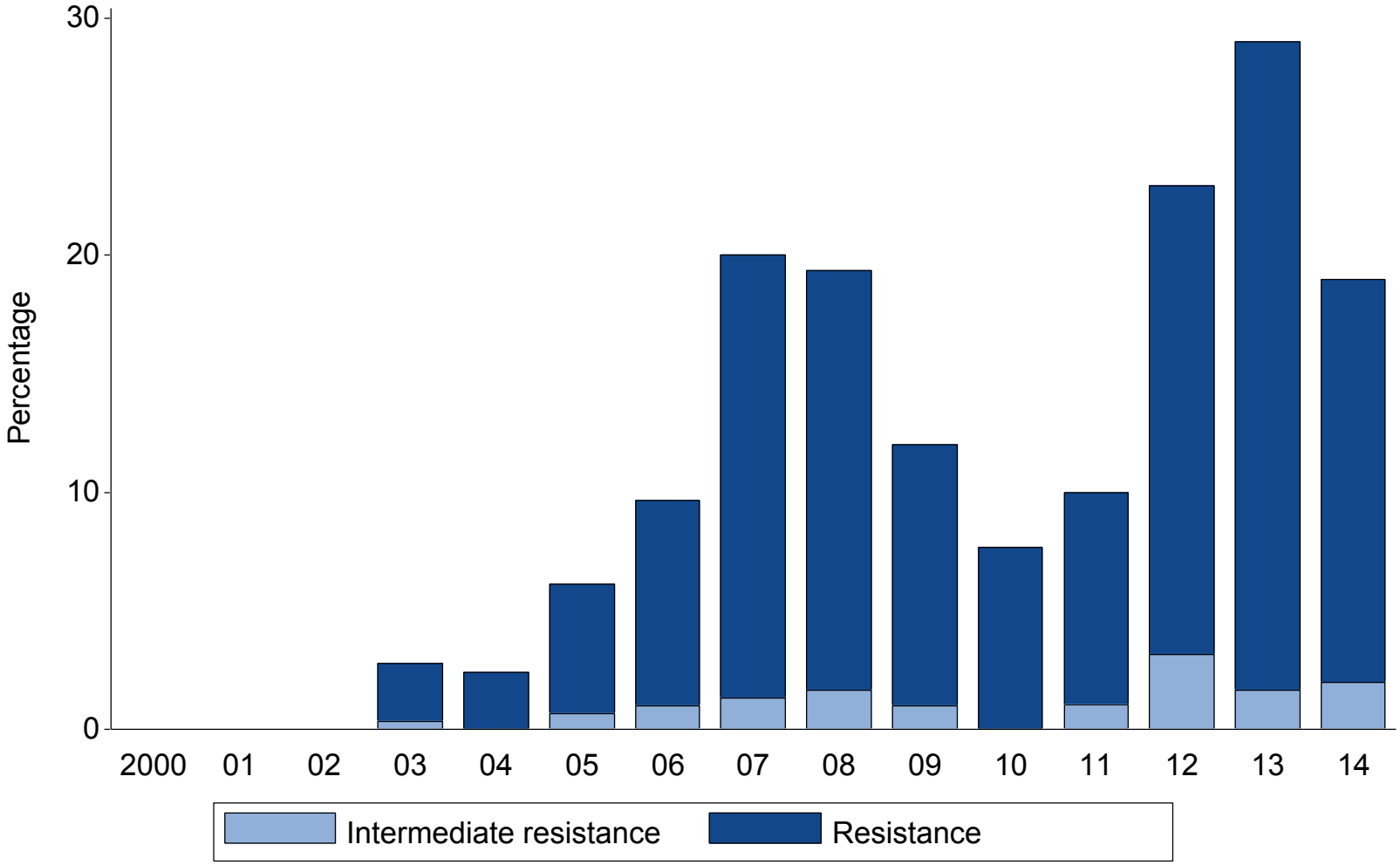
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

Las Vegas, Nevada

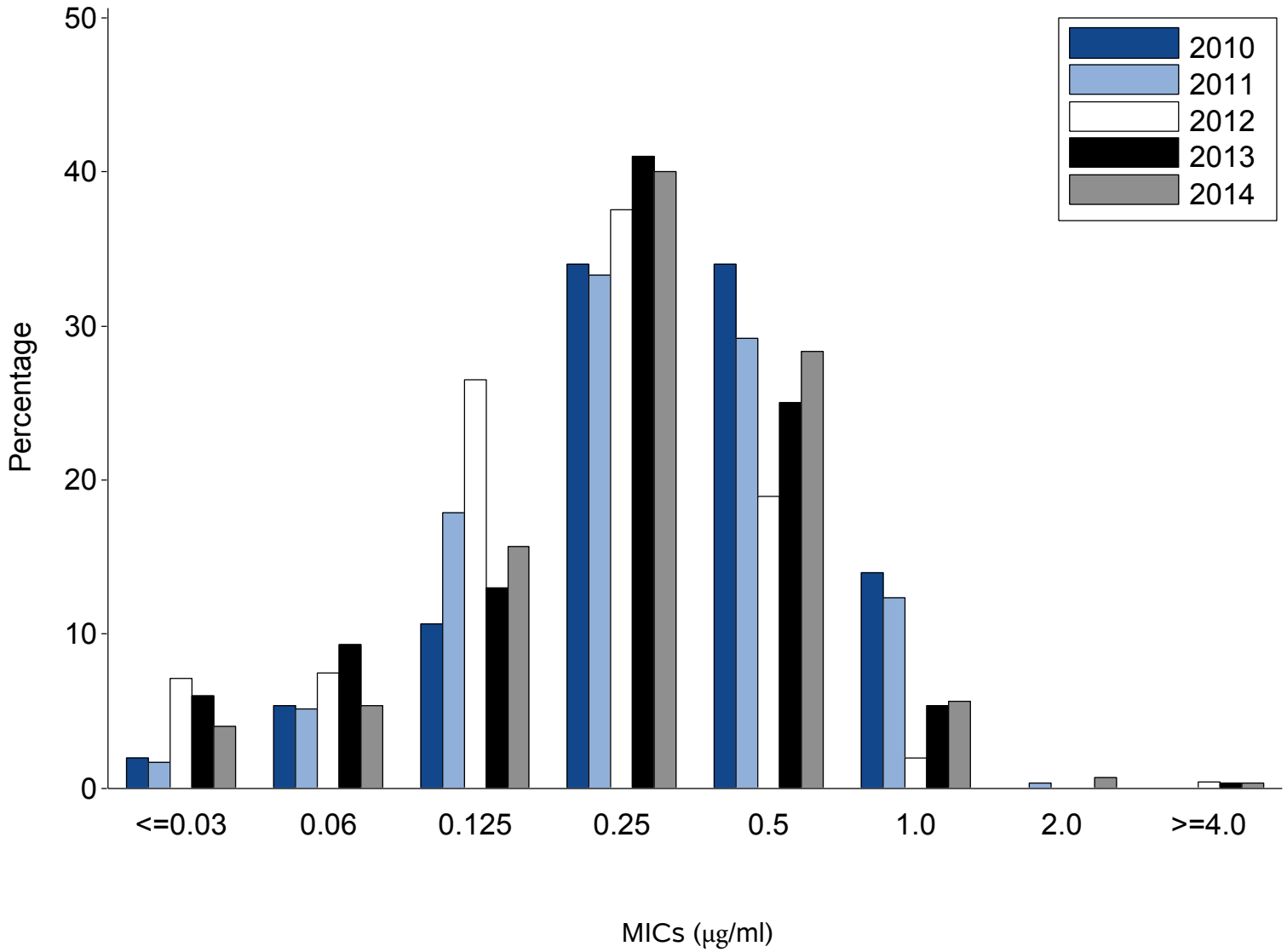
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2002-2014.

Las Vegas, Nevada

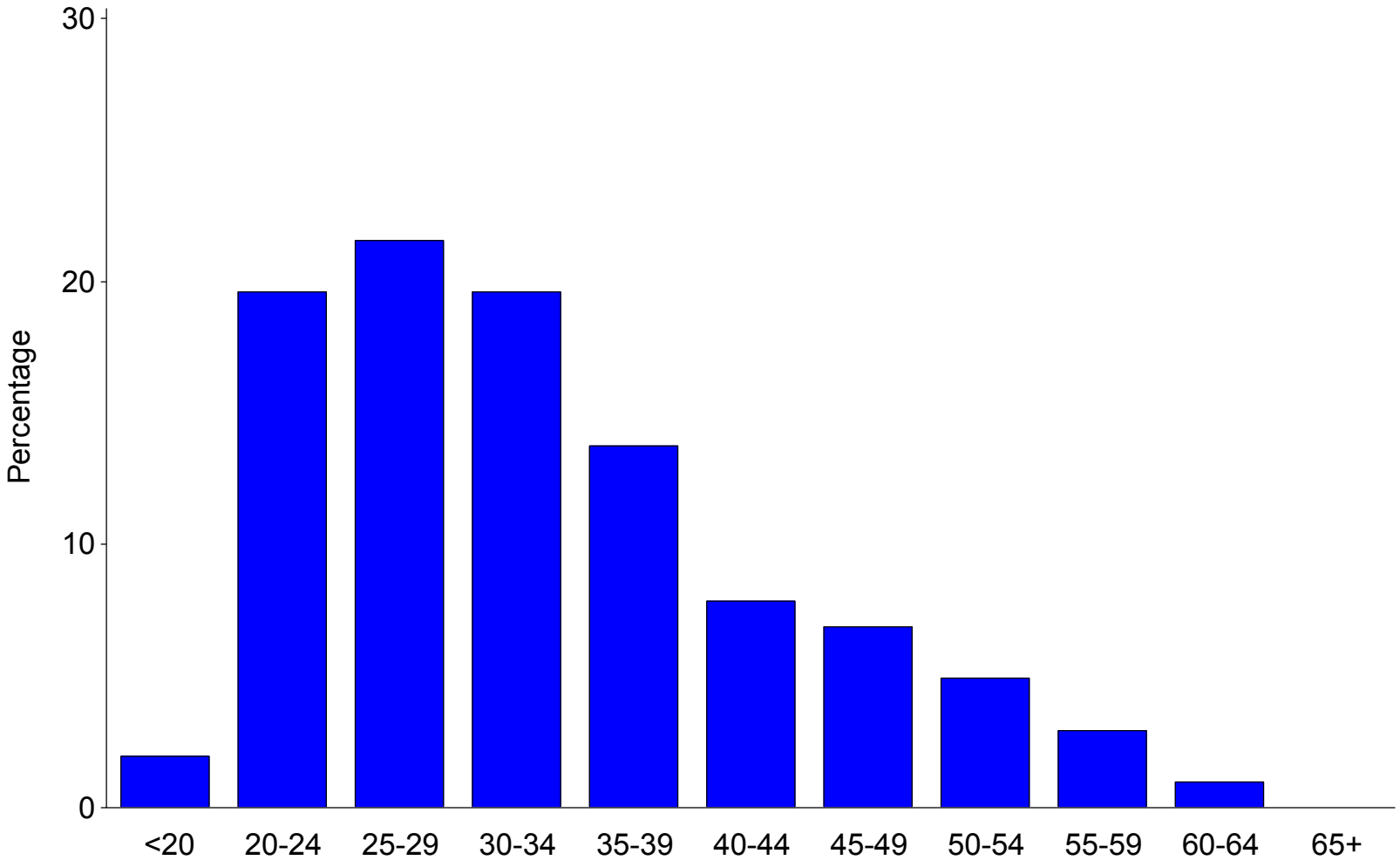
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

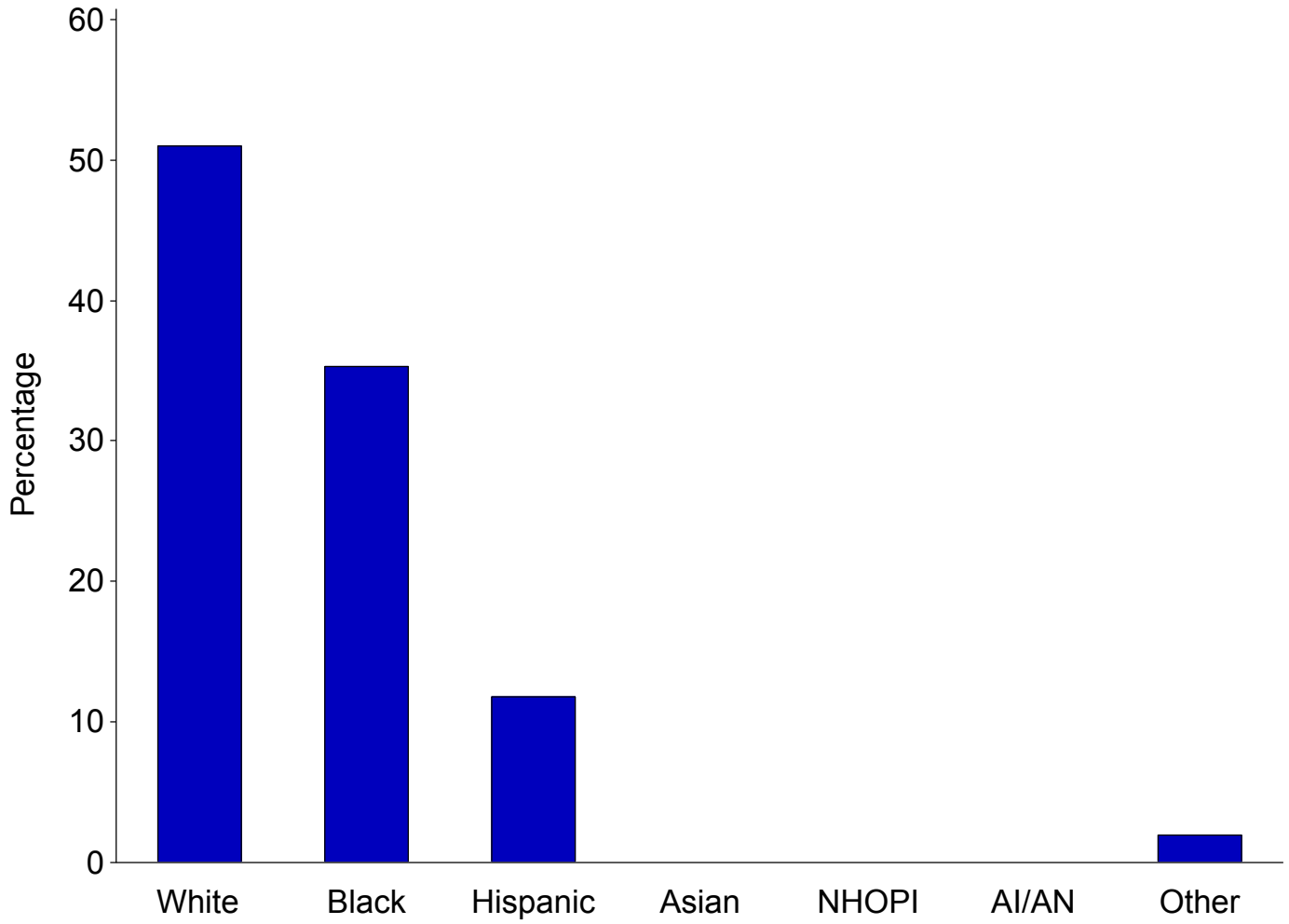
Minneapolis, Minnesota (N=103)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



Minneapolis, Minnesota (N=103)

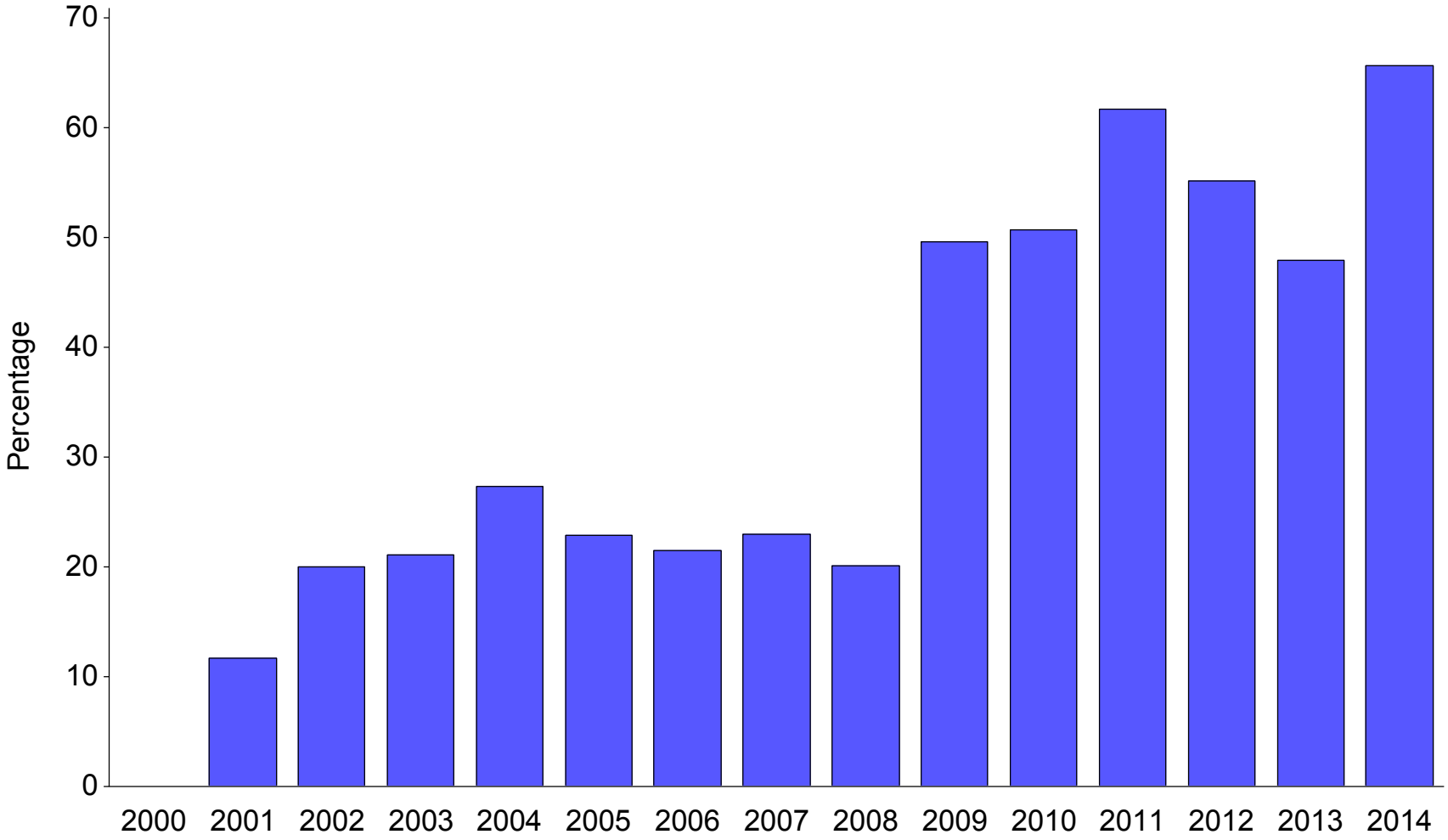
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

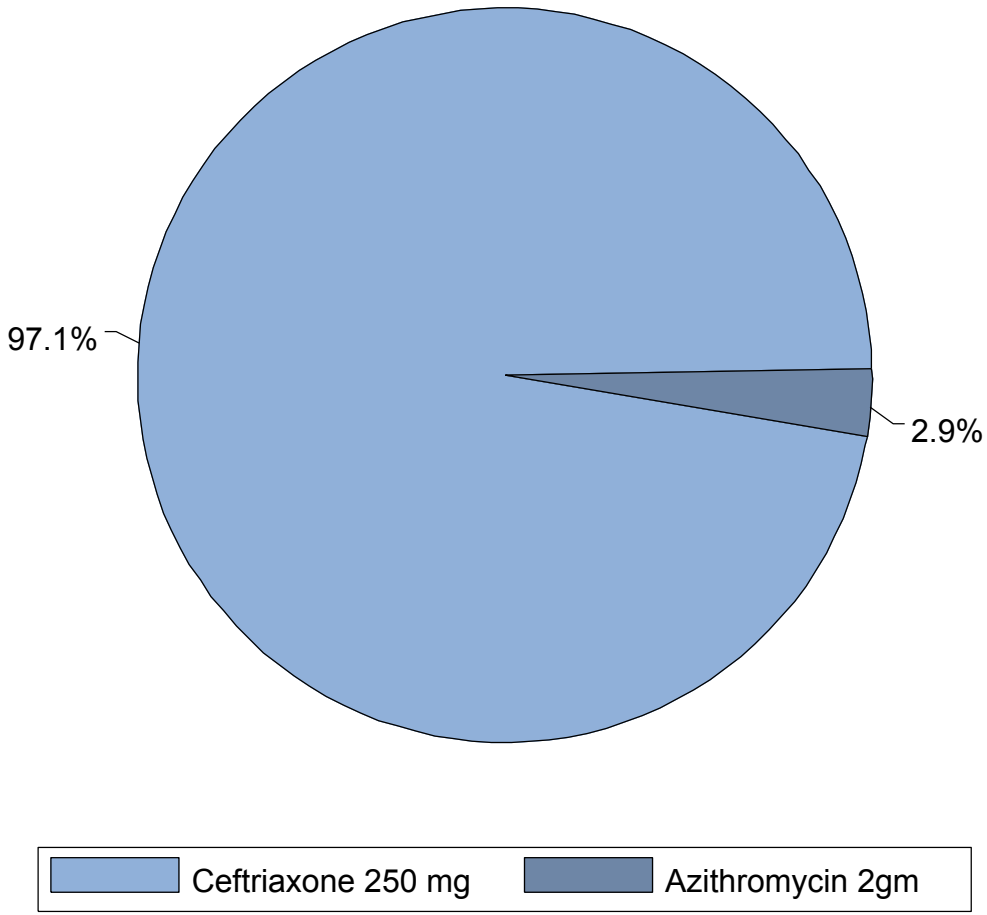
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



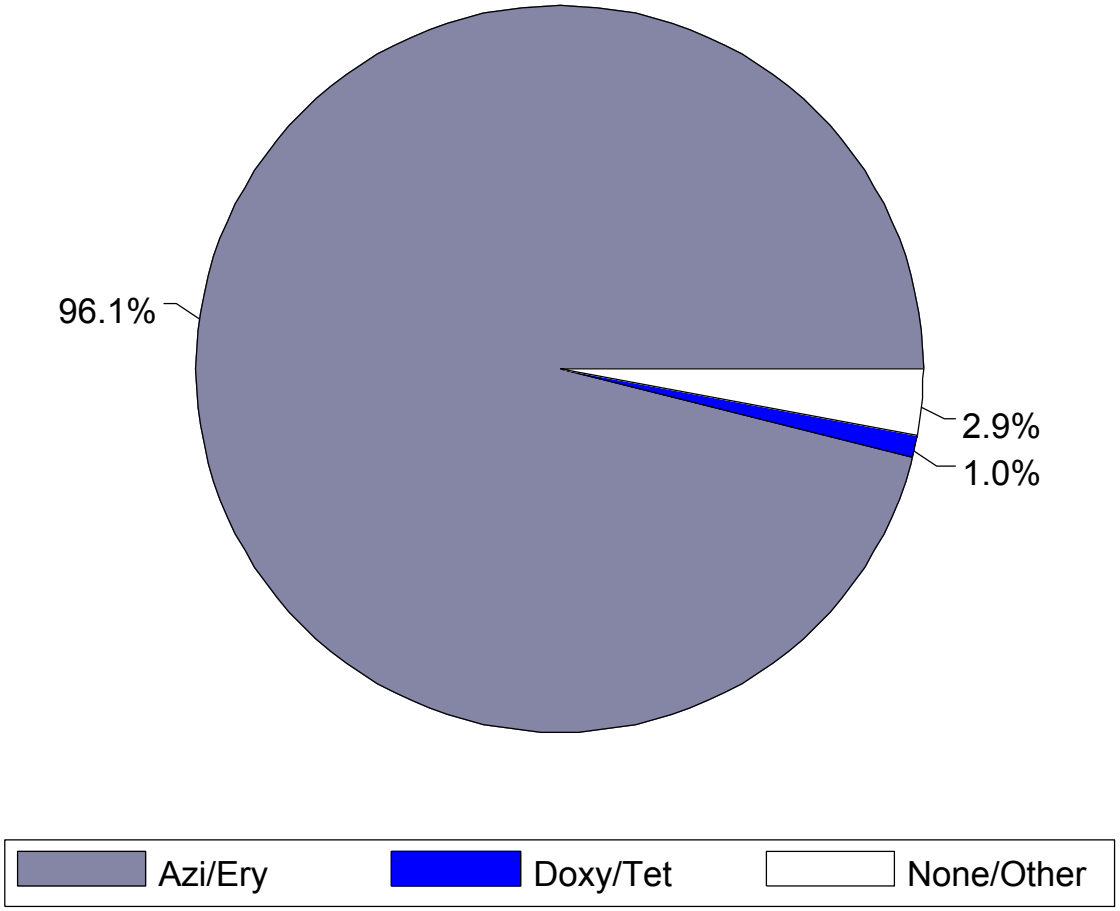
Minneapolis, Minnesota (N=103)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



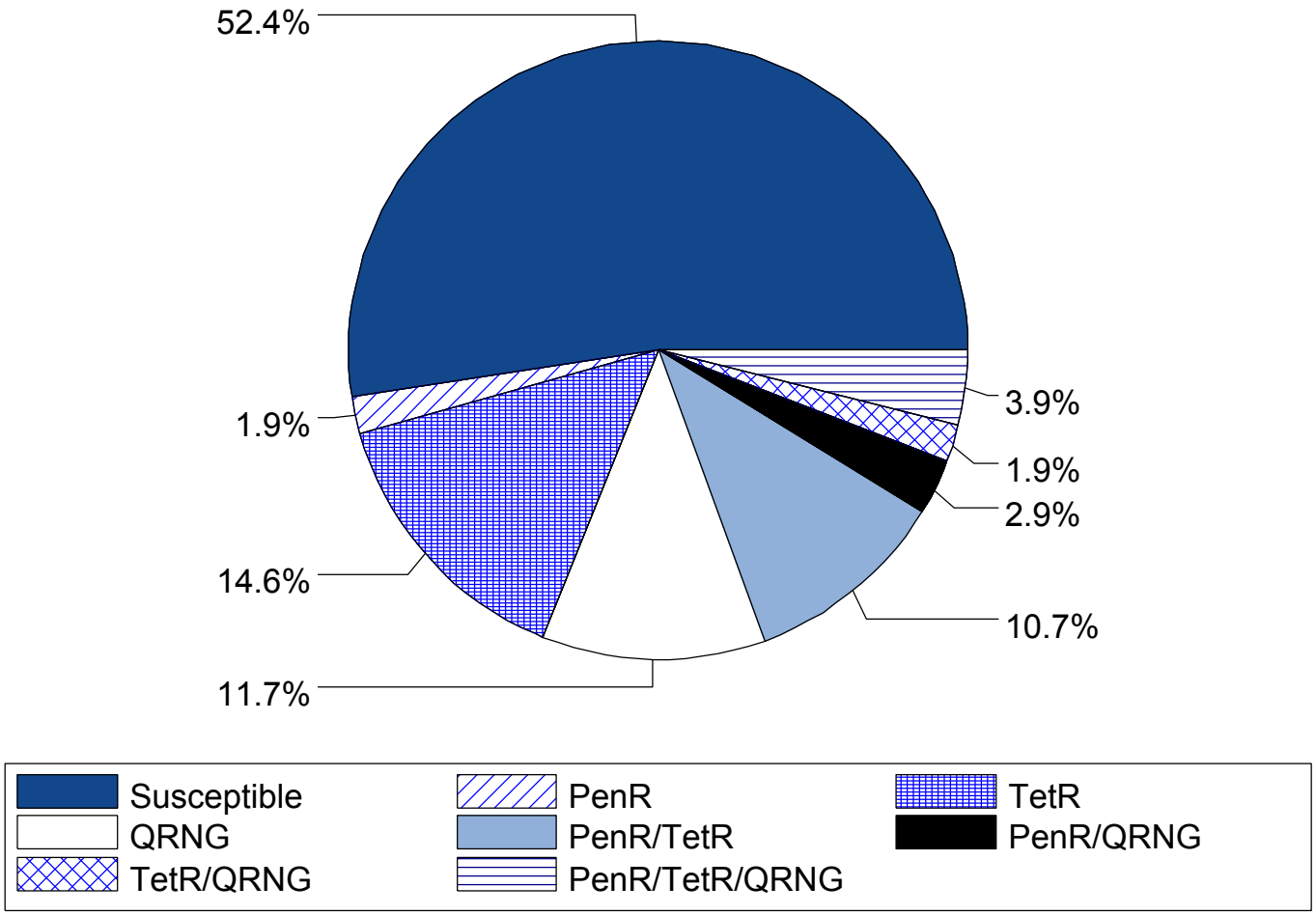
Minneapolis, Minnesota (N=103)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



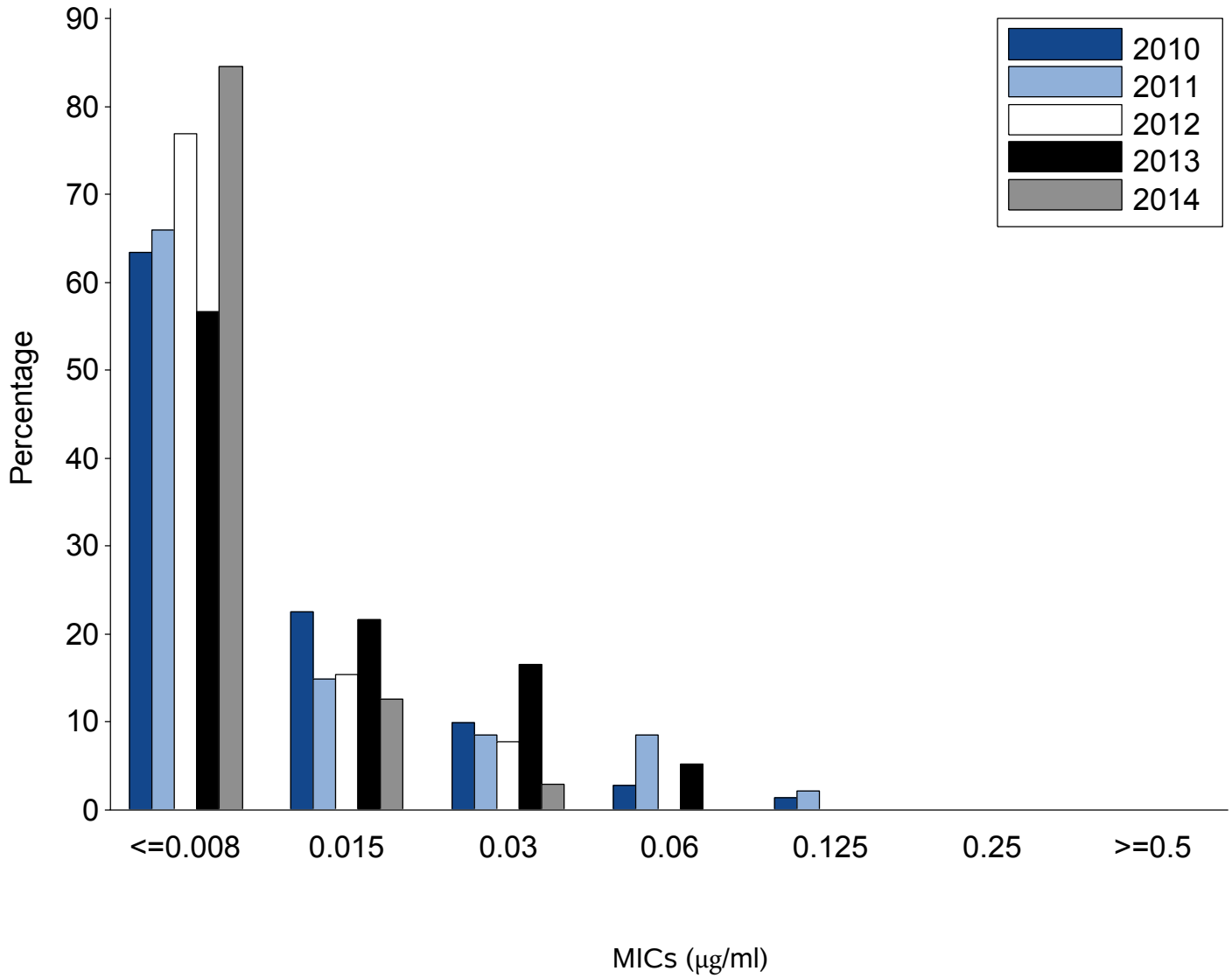
Minneapolis, Minnesota (N=103)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



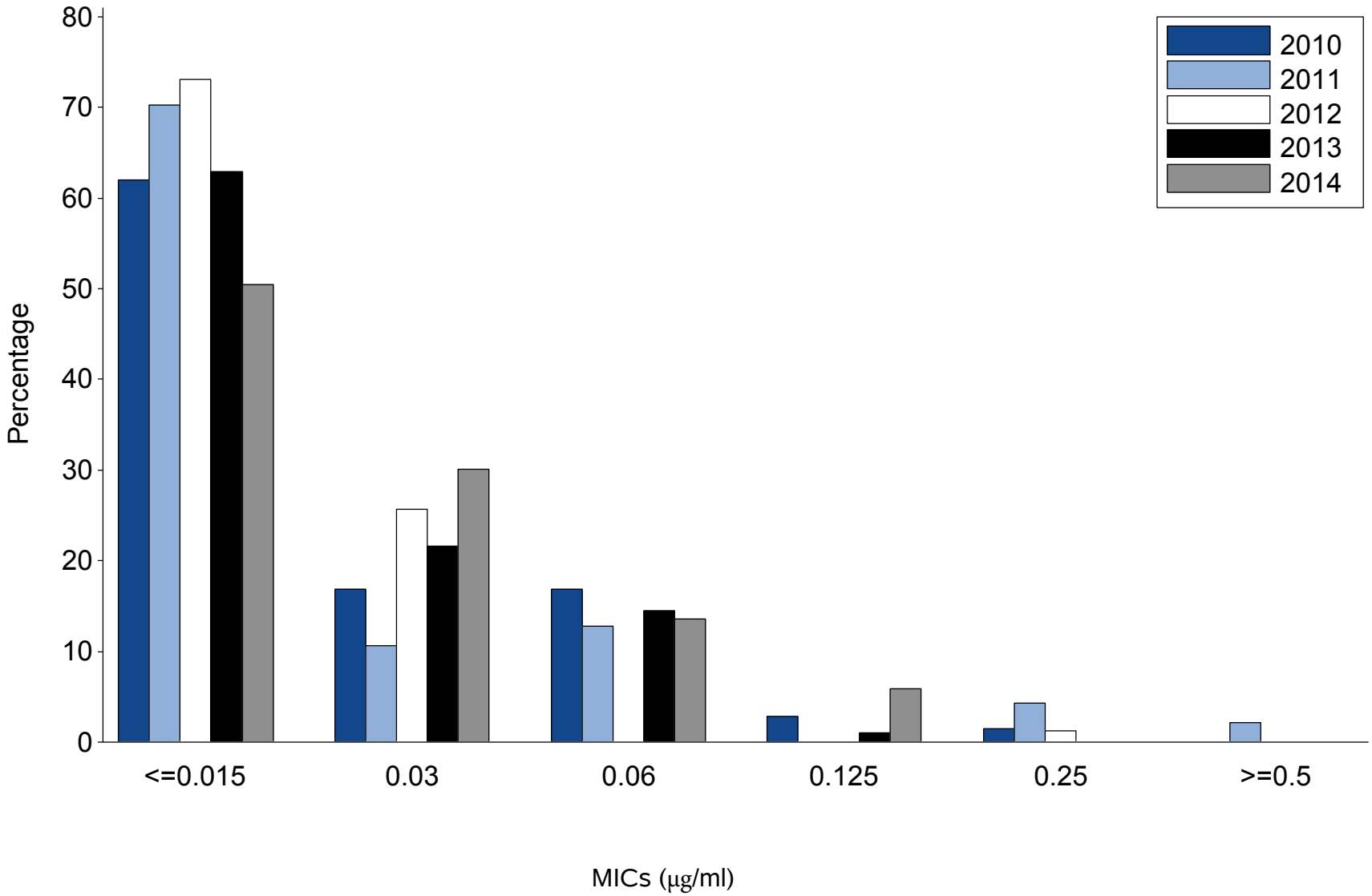
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Minneapolis, Minnesota

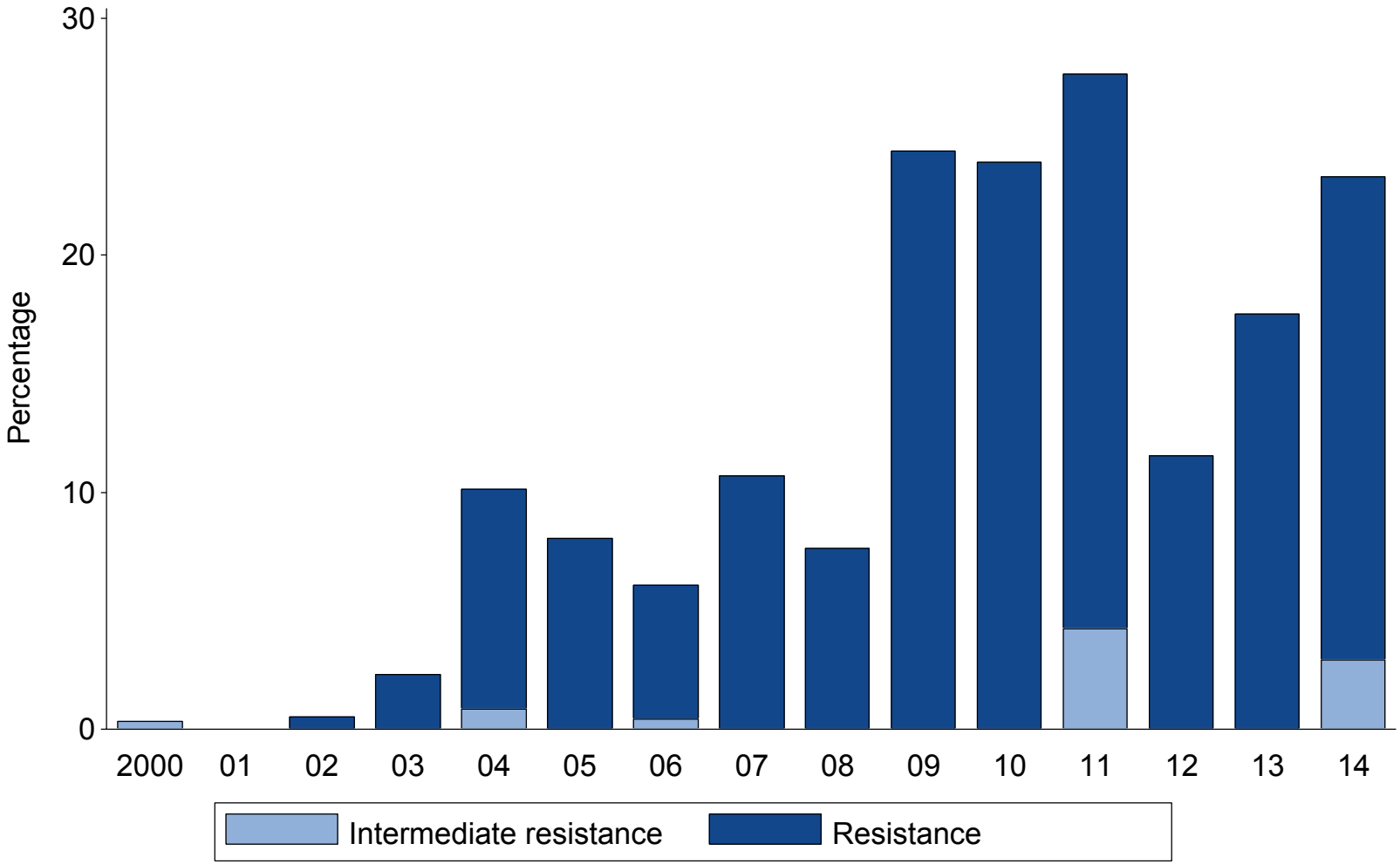
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

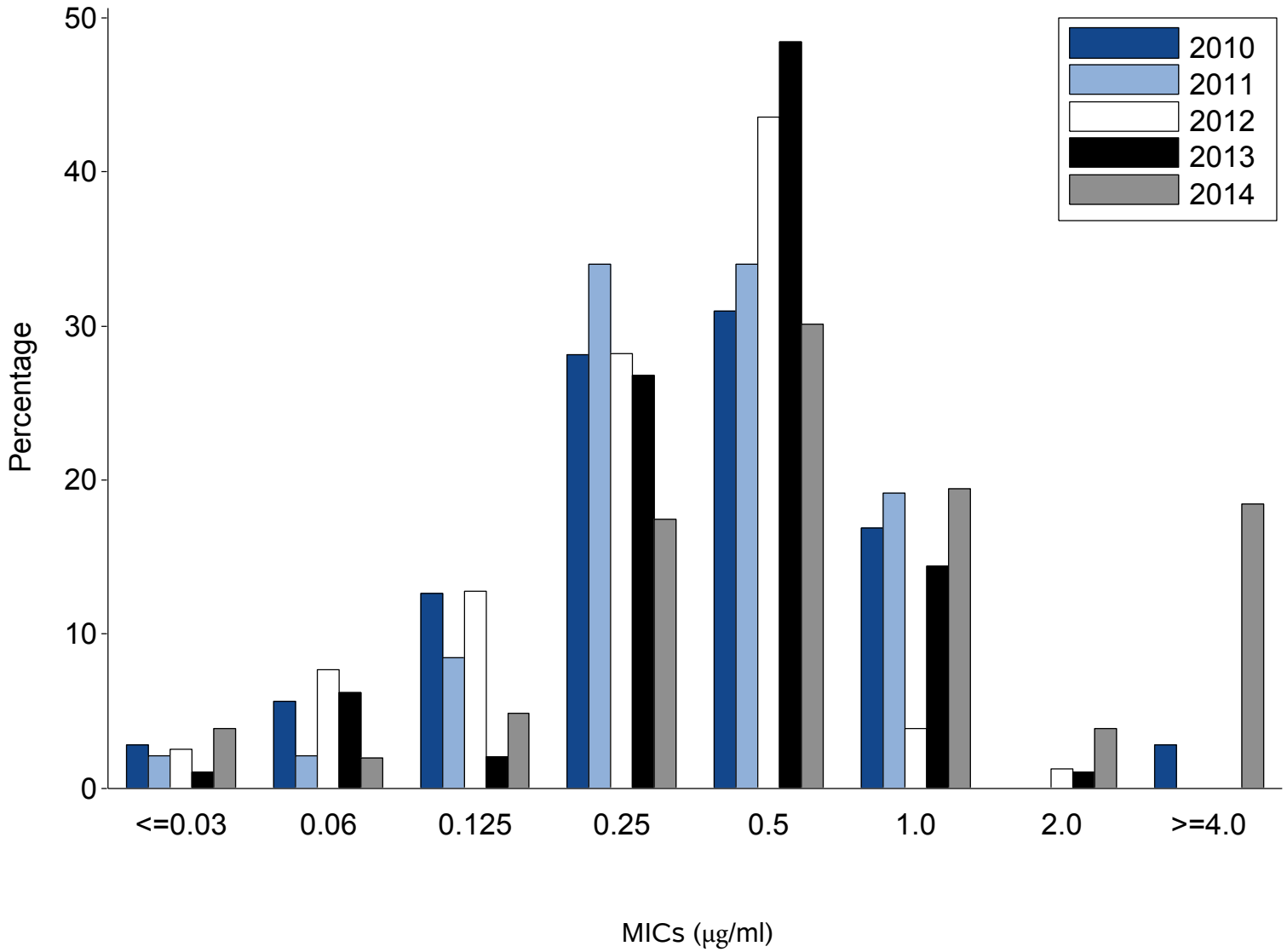
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



Minneapolis, Minnesota

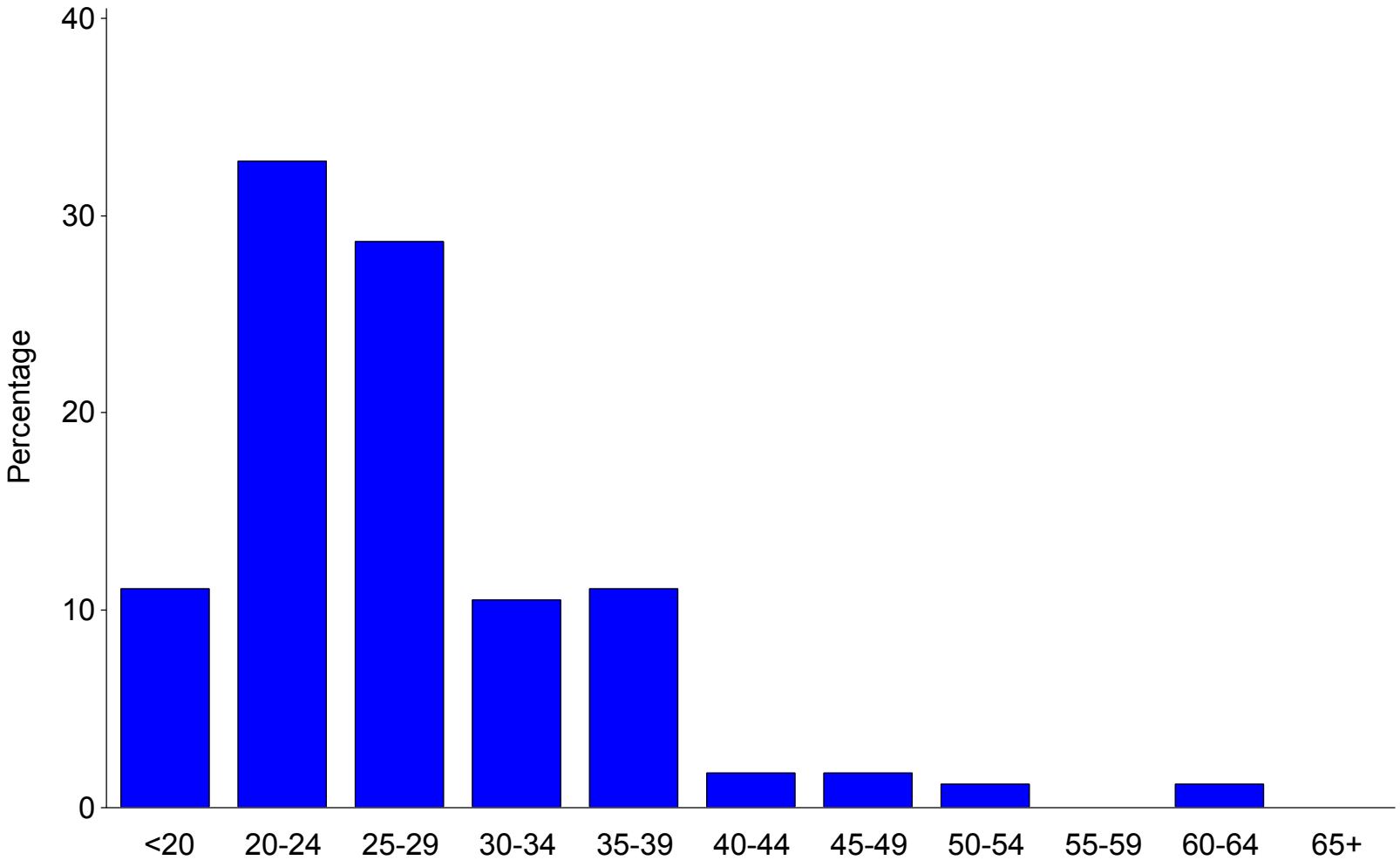
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

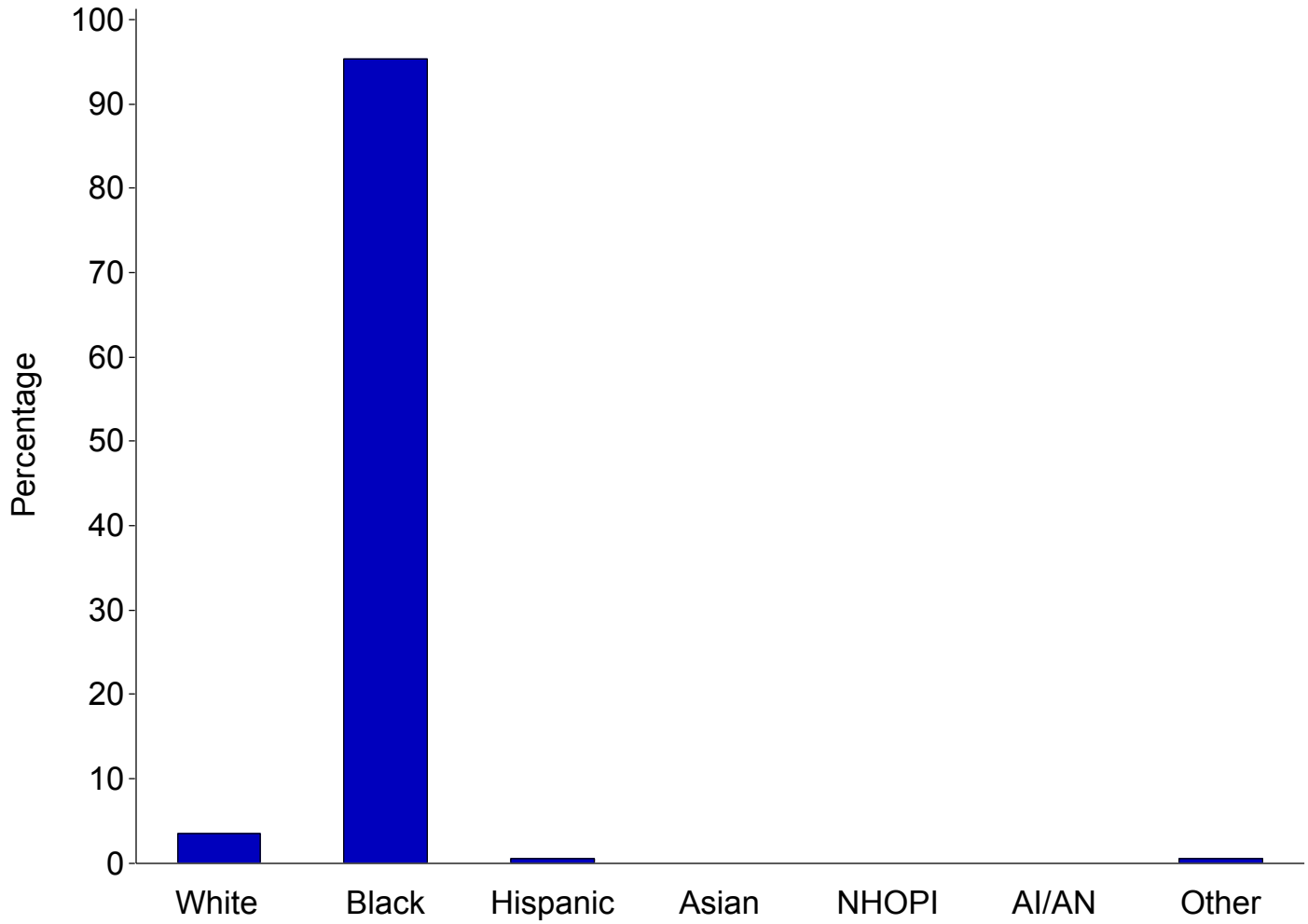
New Orleans, Louisiana (N=171)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



New Orleans, Louisiana (N=171)

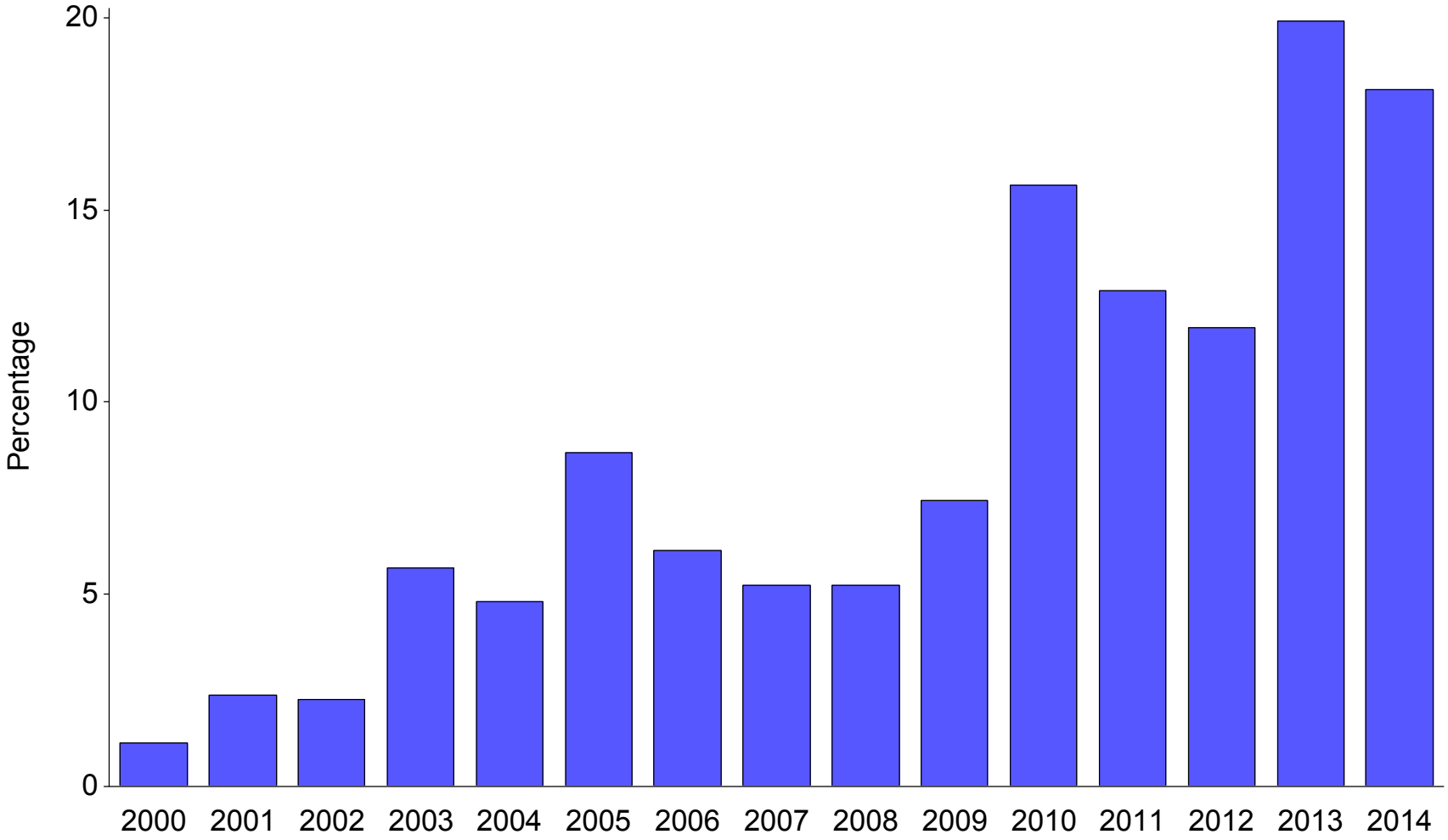
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

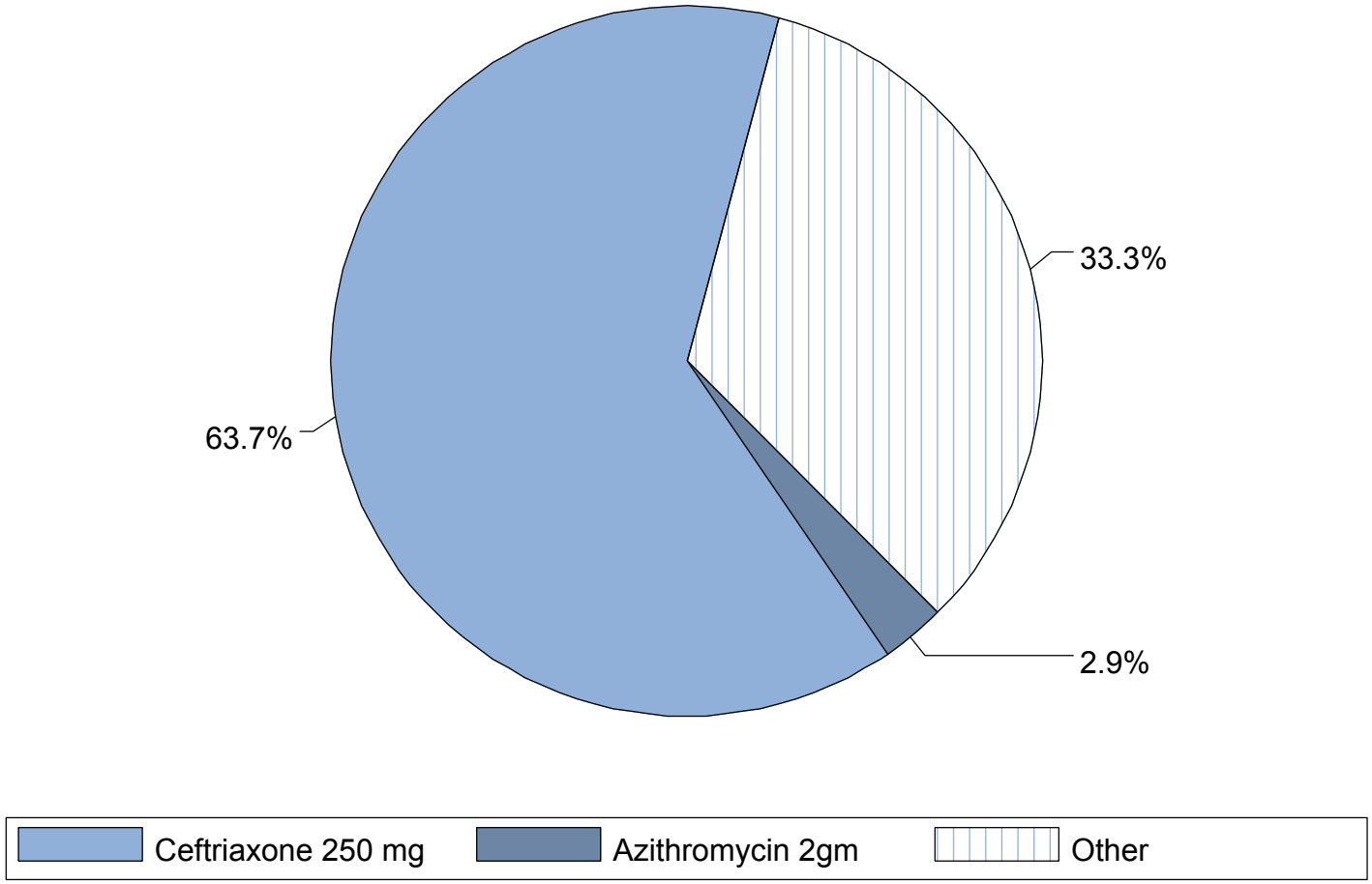
New Orleans, Louisiana

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



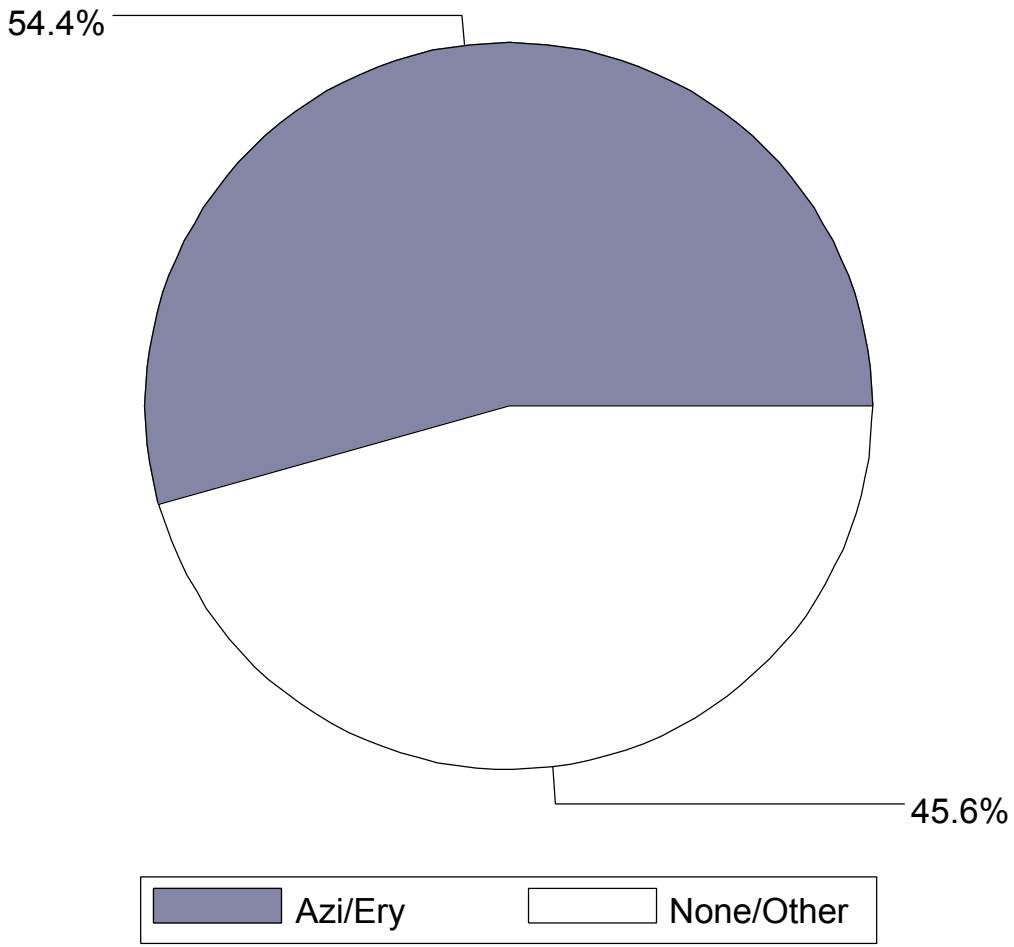
New Orleans, Louisiana (N=171)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



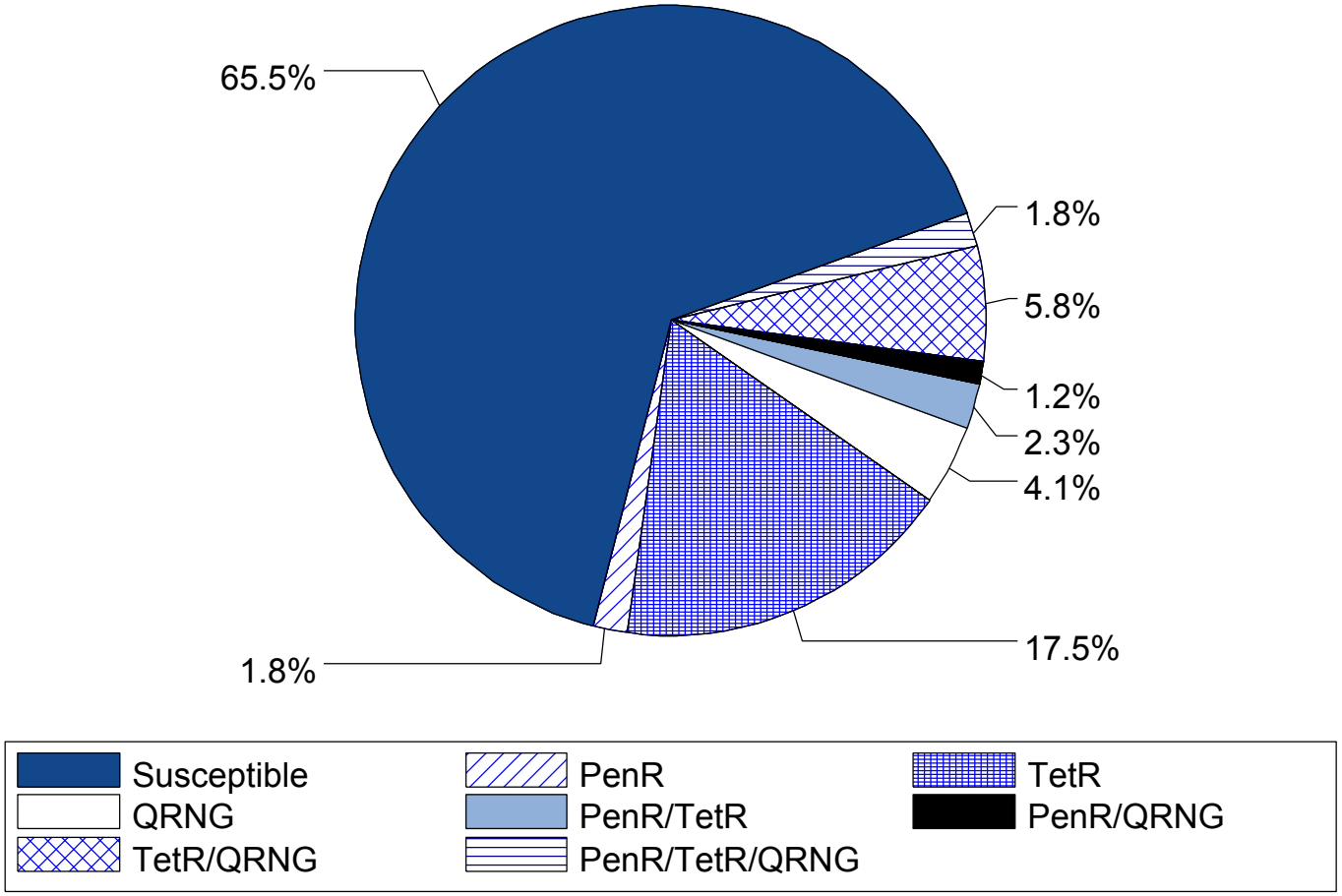
New Orleans, Louisiana (N=171)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



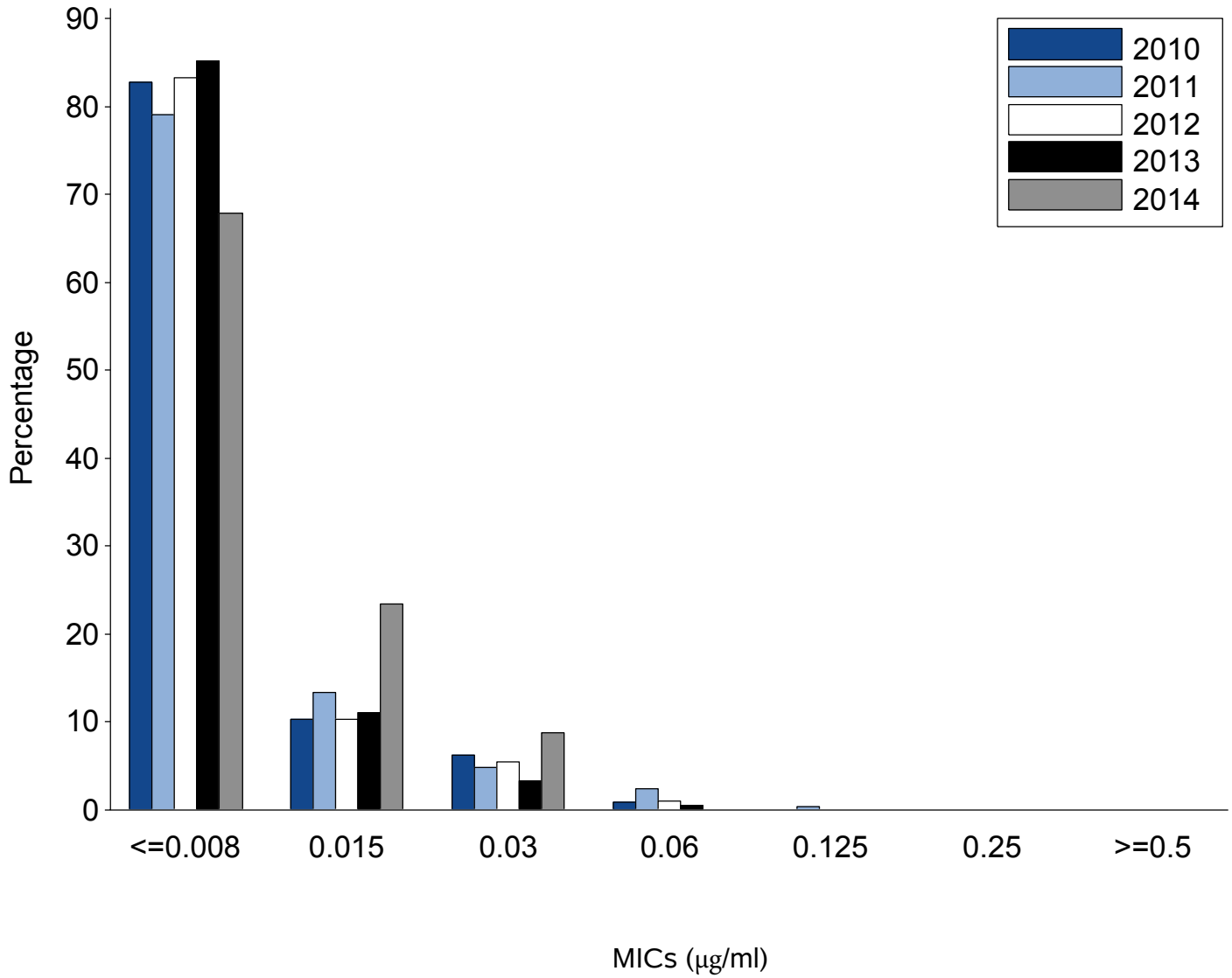
New Orleans, Louisiana (N=171)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



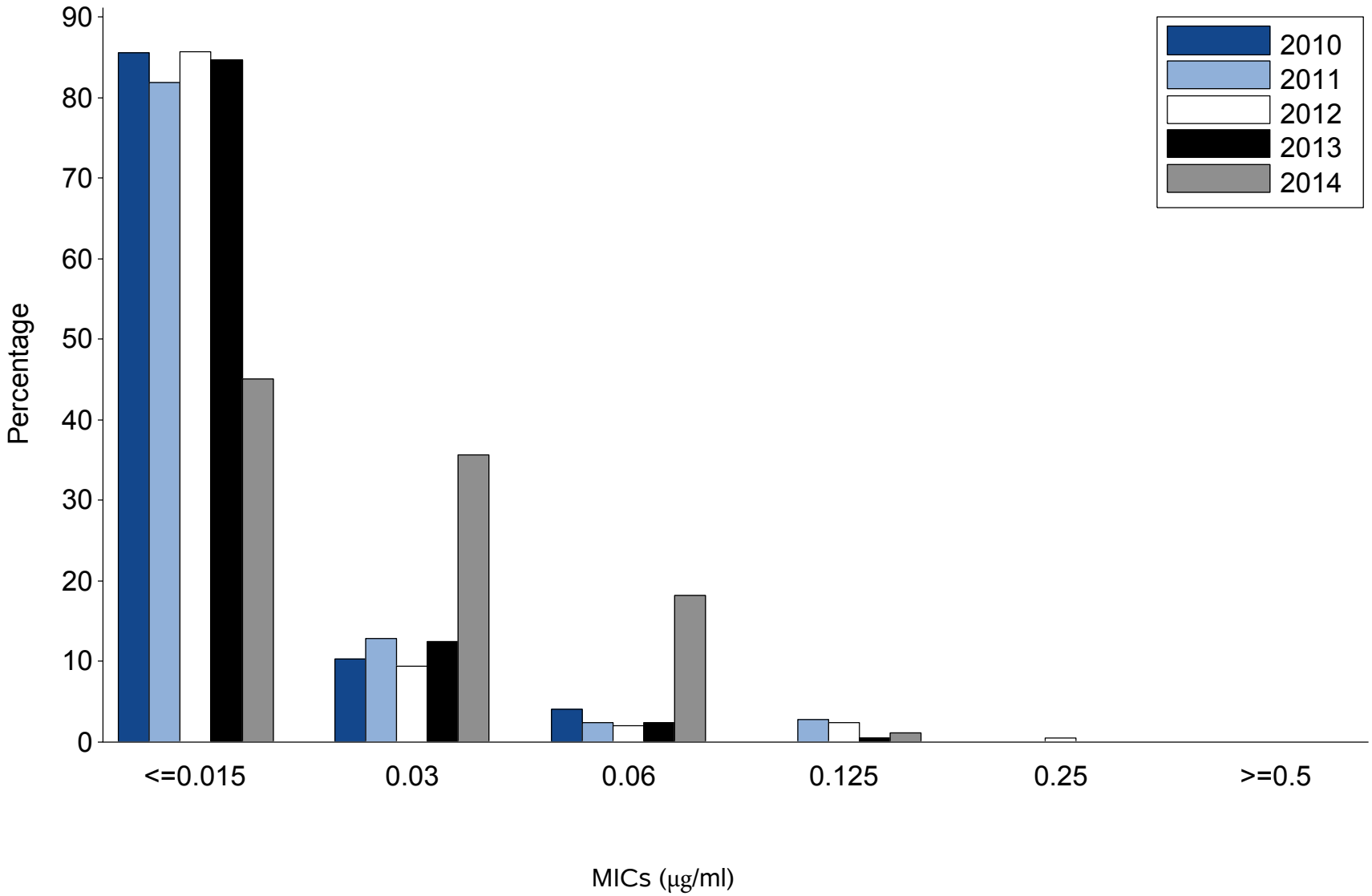
New Orleans, Louisiana

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



New Orleans, Louisiana

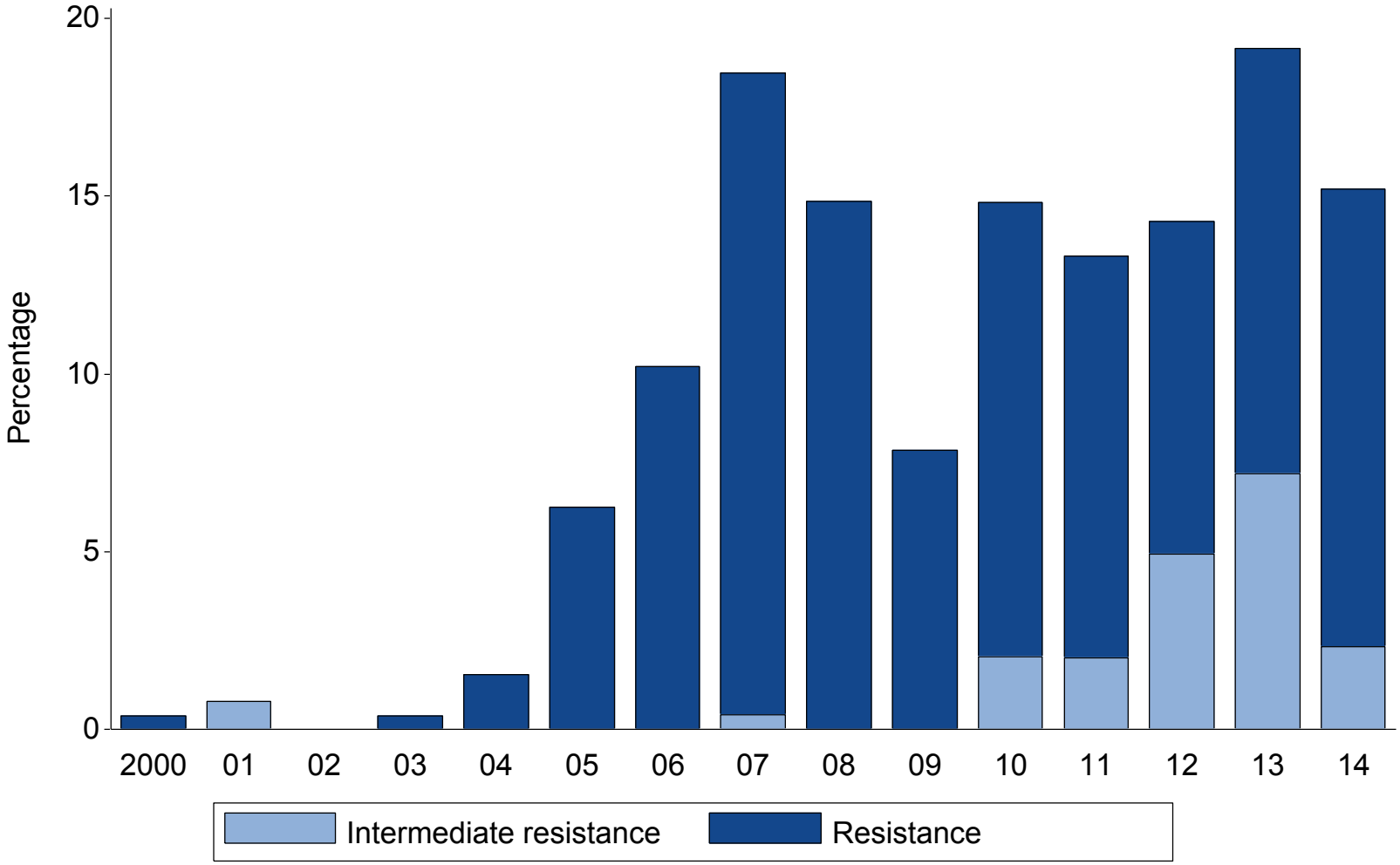
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

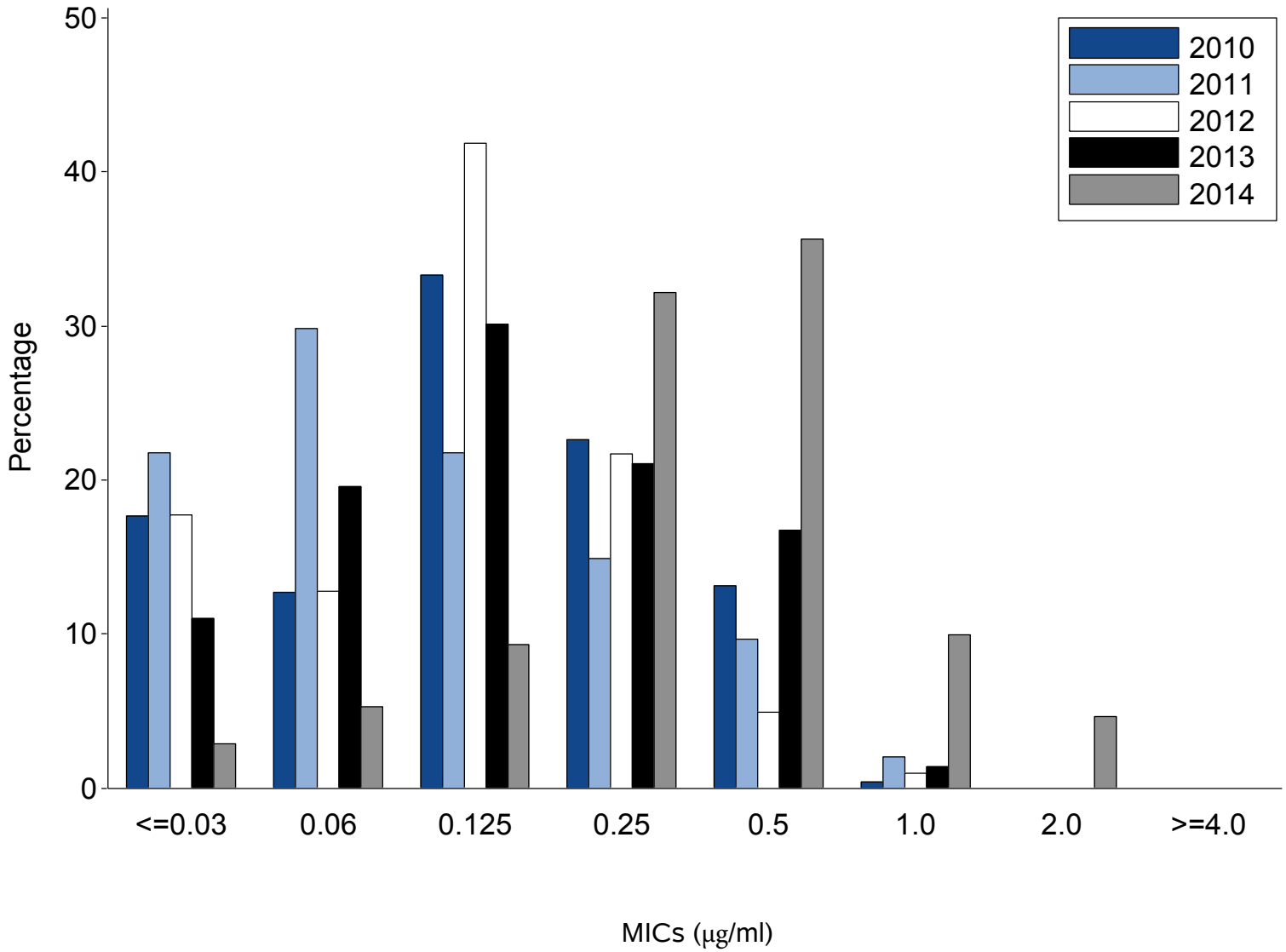
New Orleans, Louisiana

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



New Orleans, Louisiana

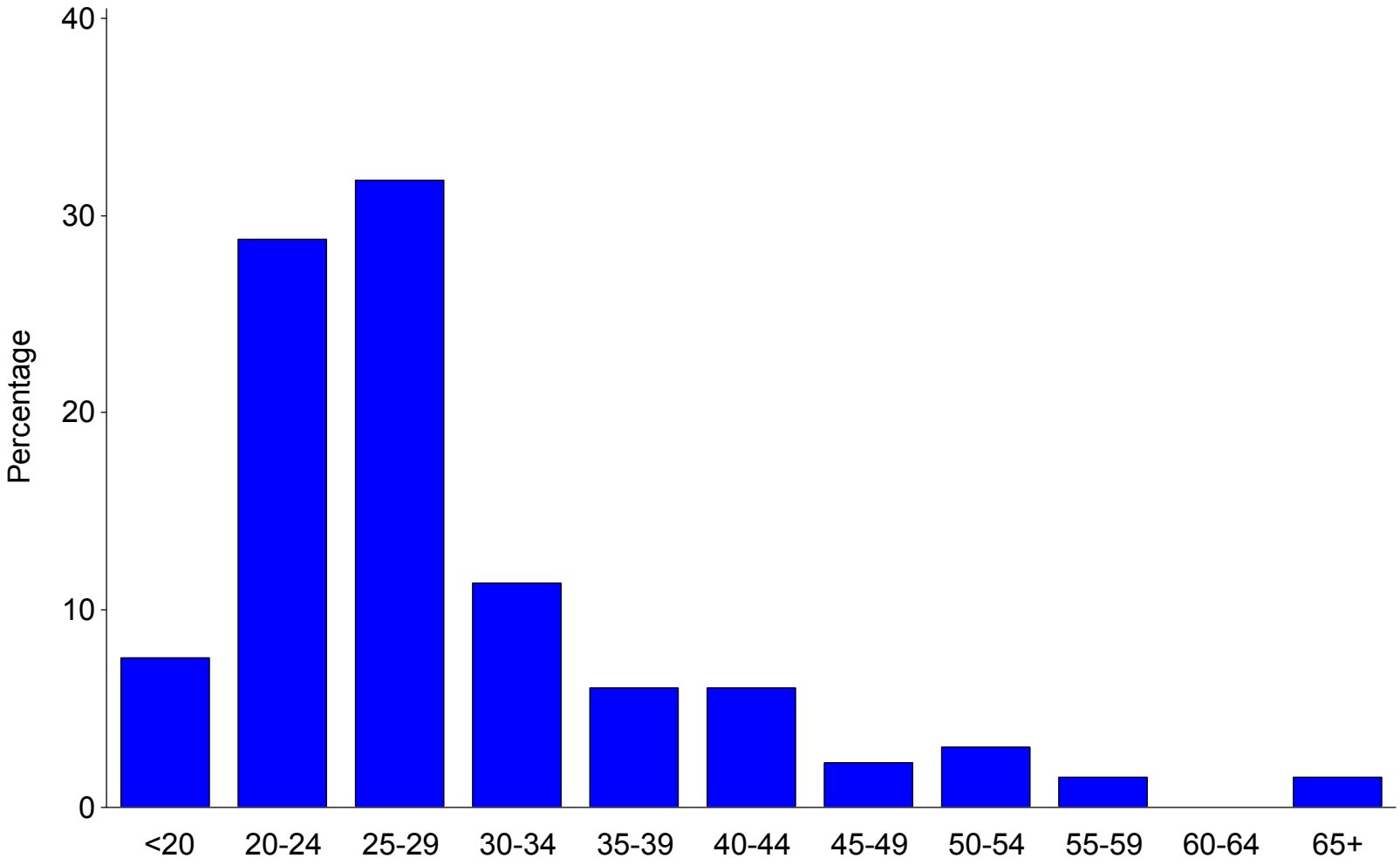
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

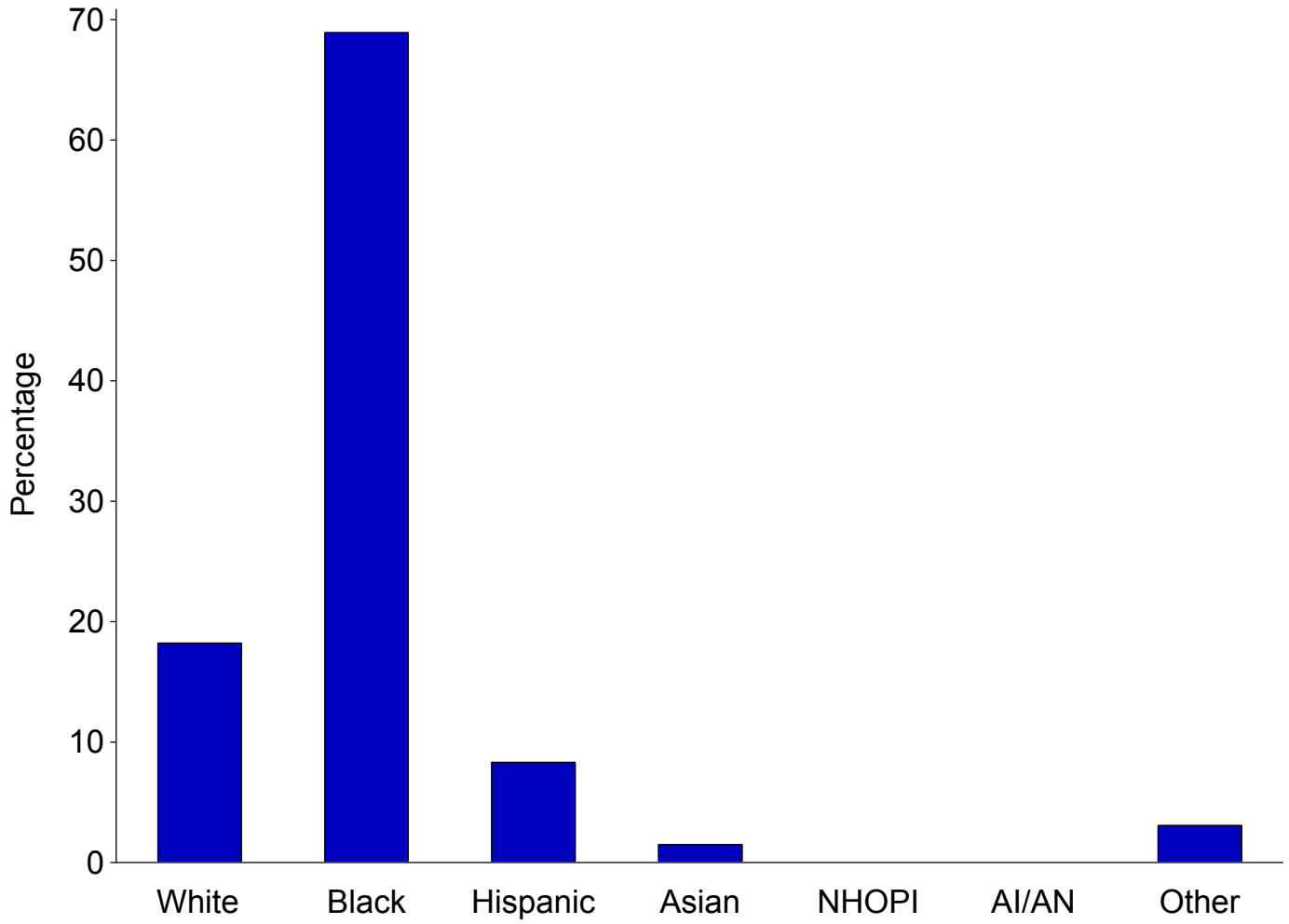
New York City, New York (N=132)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



New York City, New York (N=132)

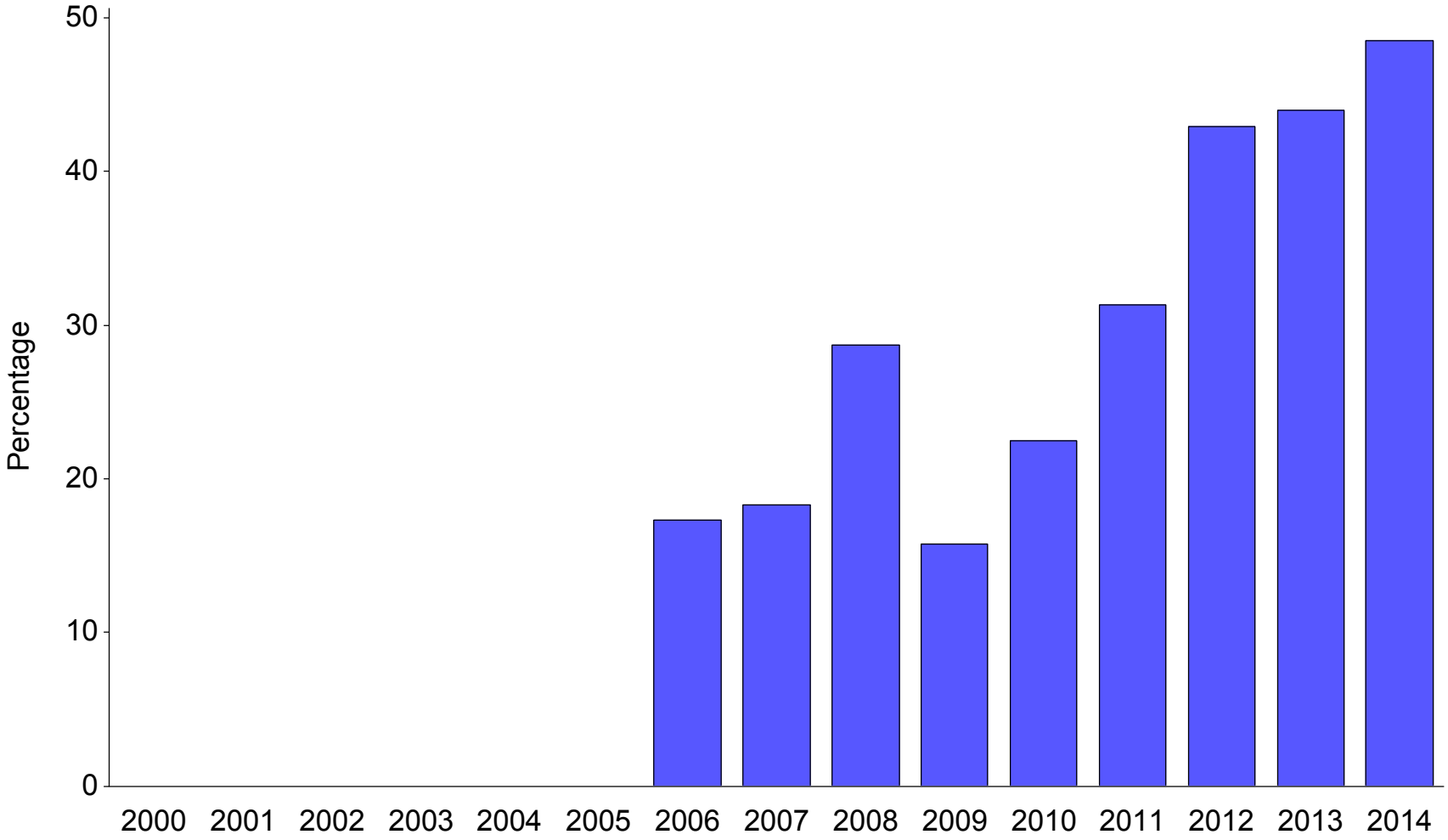
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

New York City, New York

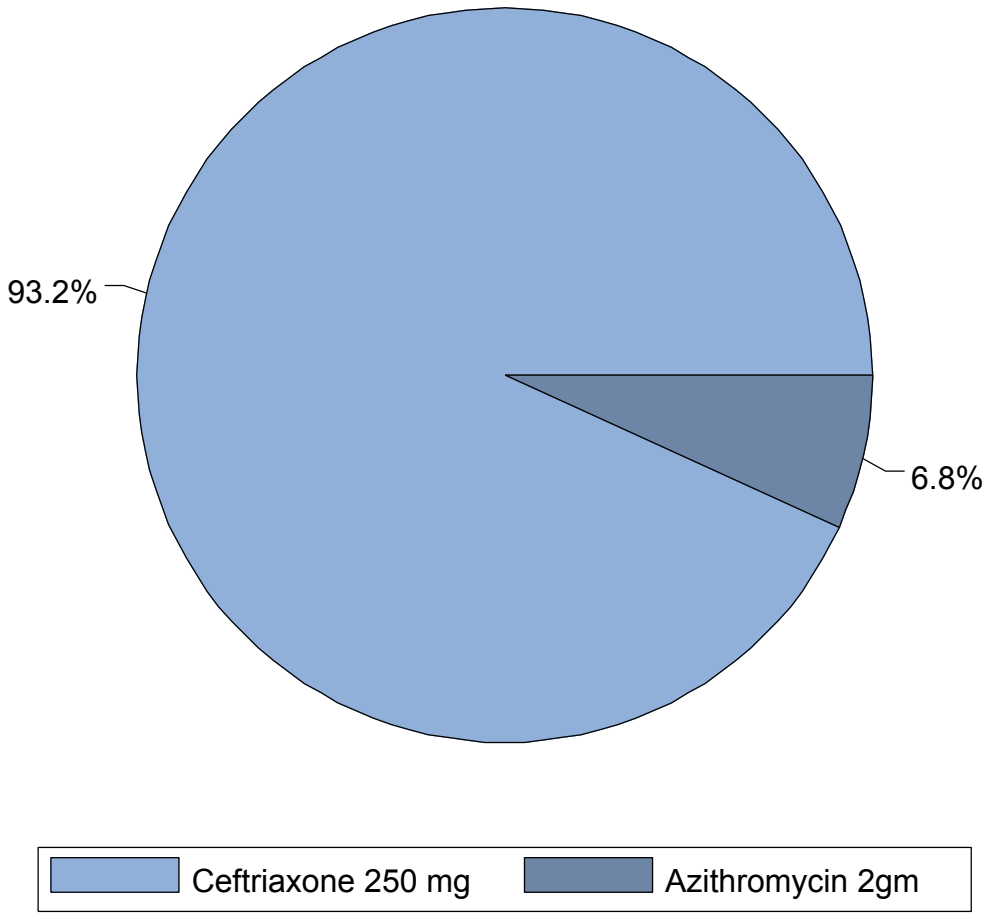
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2006-2014.

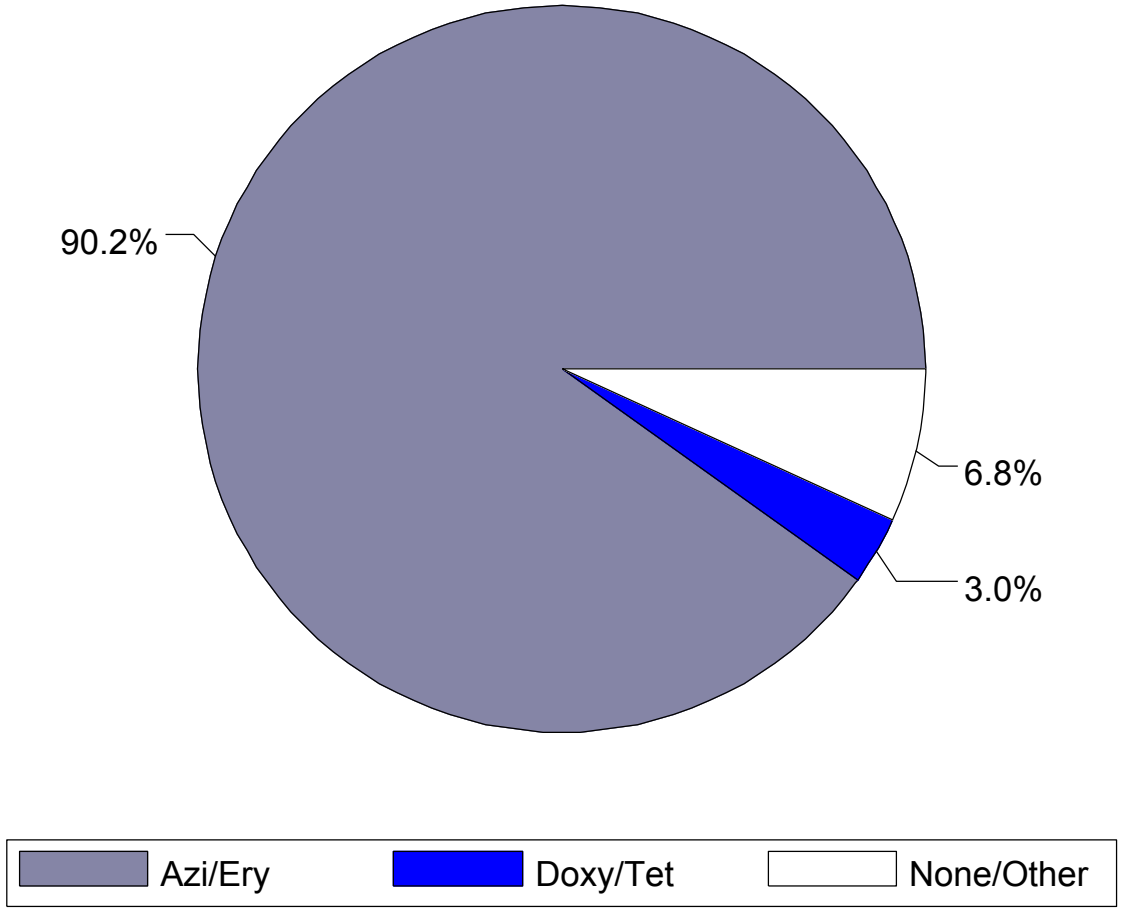
New York City, New York (N=132)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



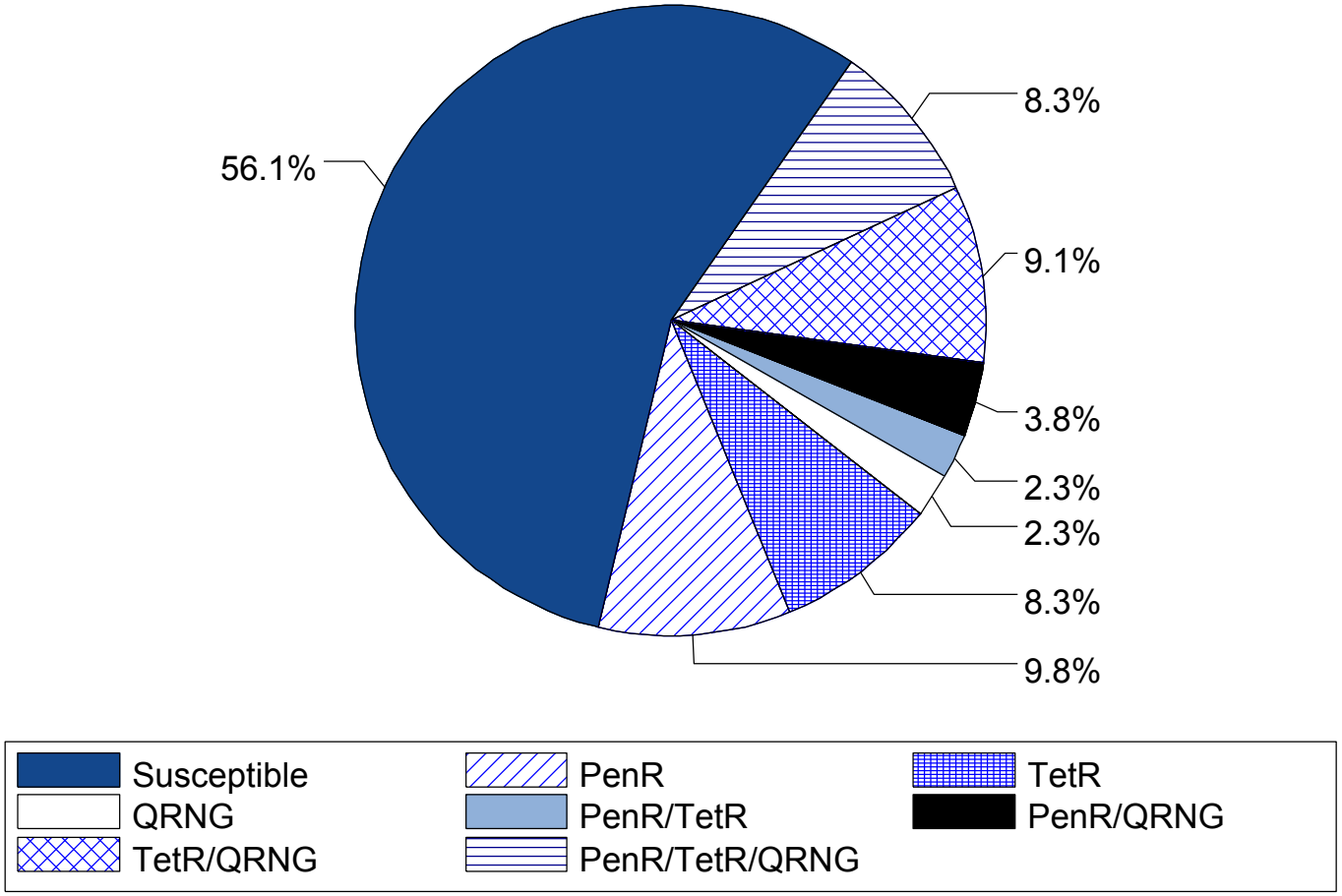
New York City, New York (N=132)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



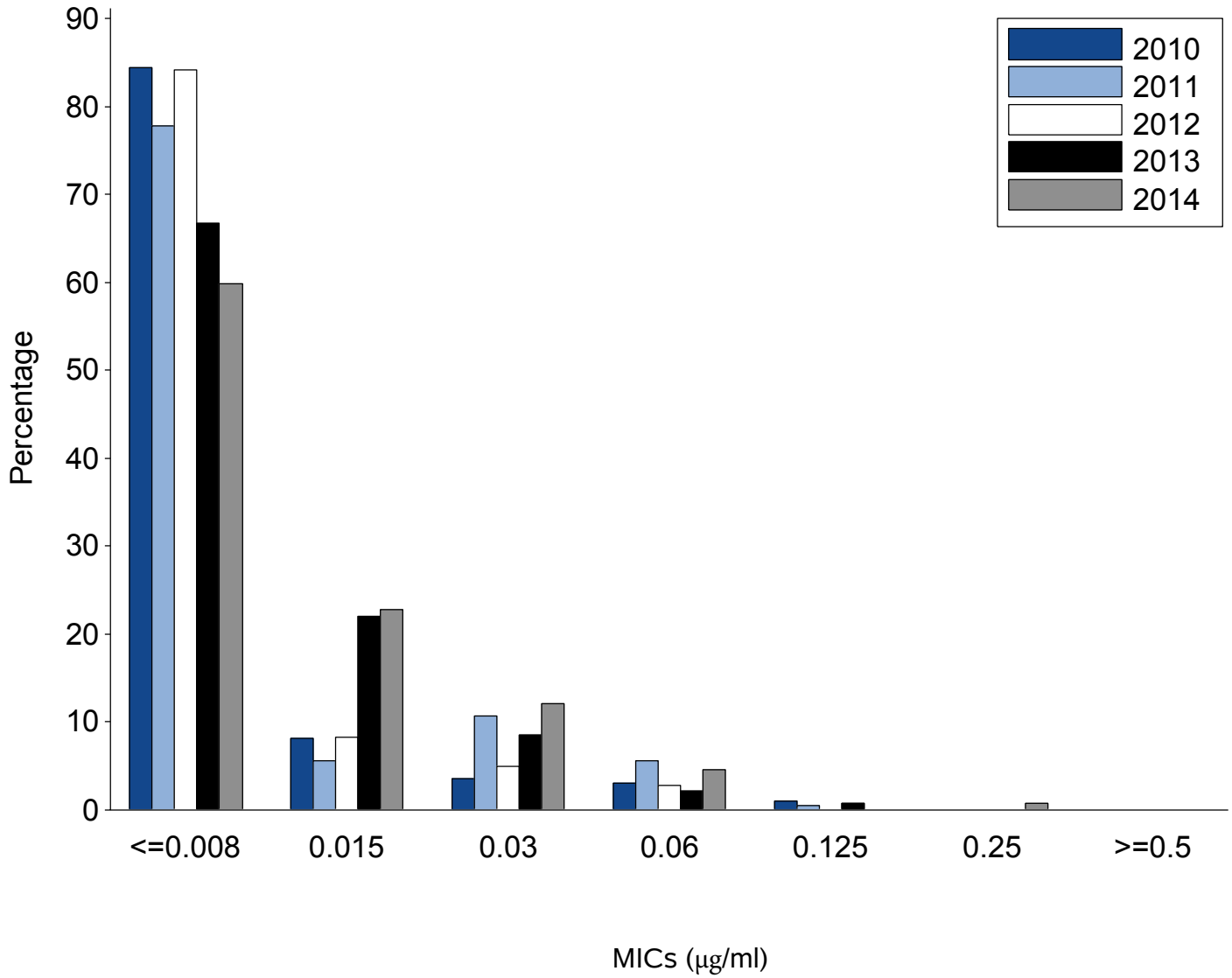
New York City, New York (N=132)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



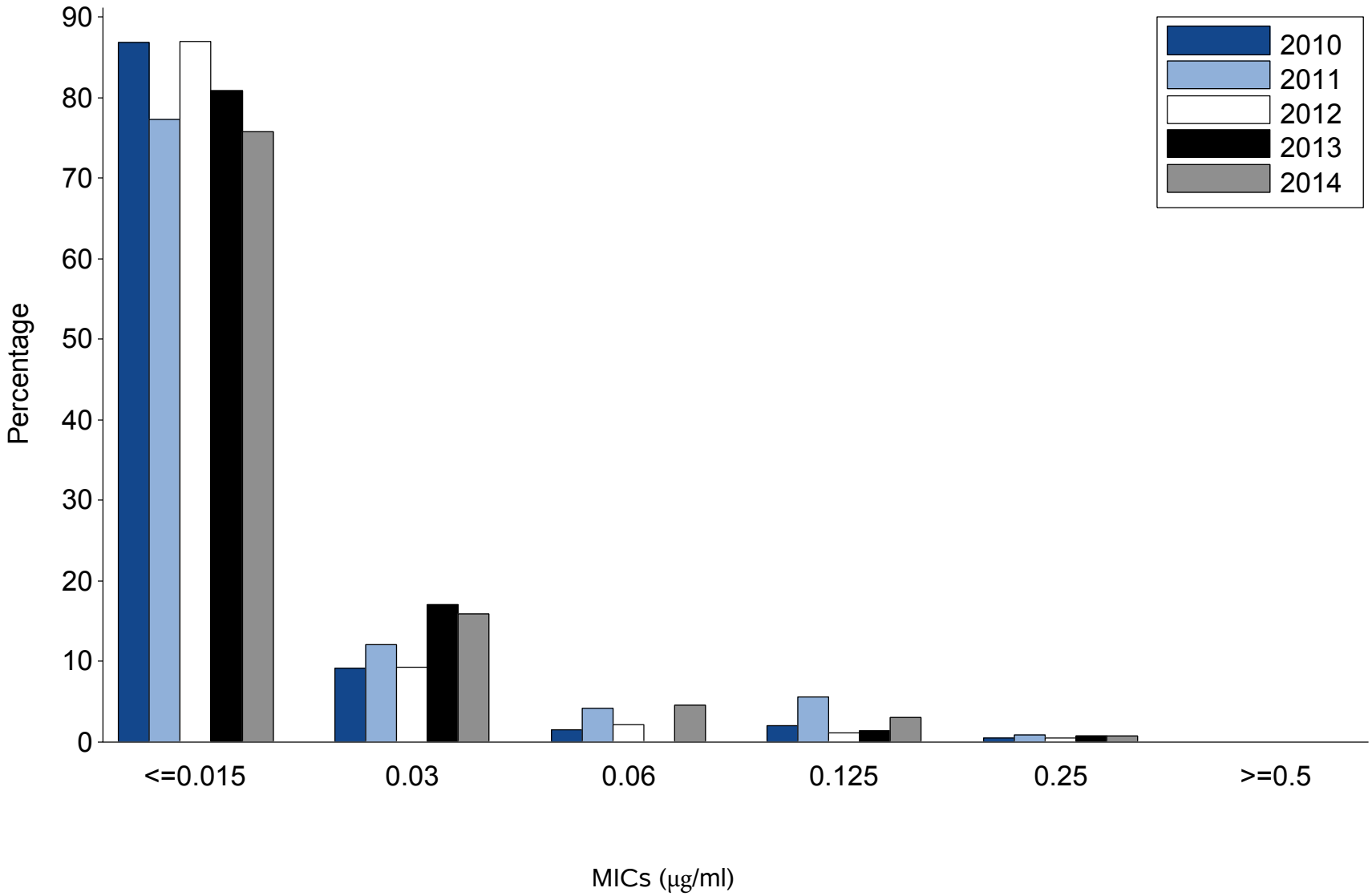
New York City, New York

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



New York City, New York

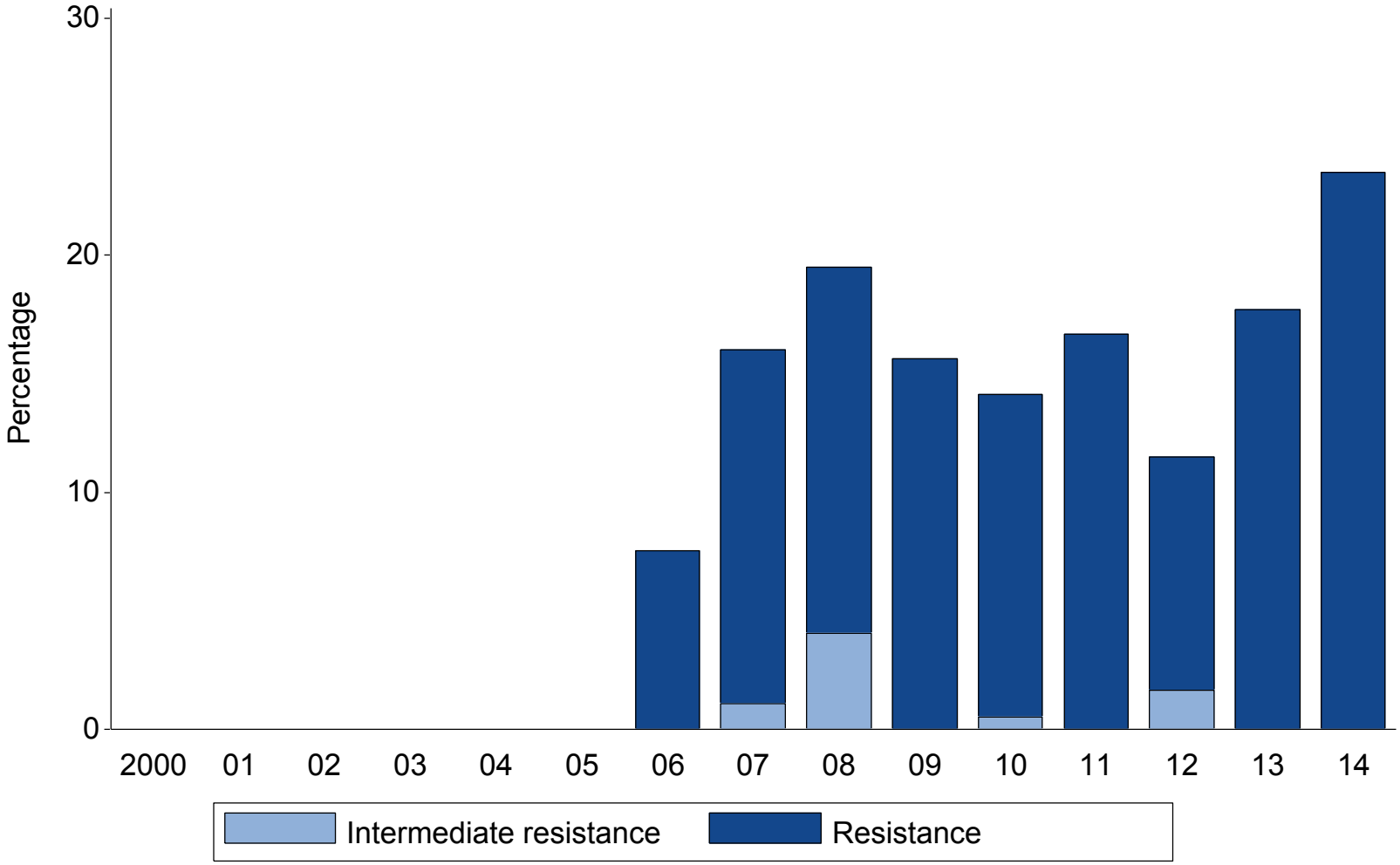
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

New York City, New York

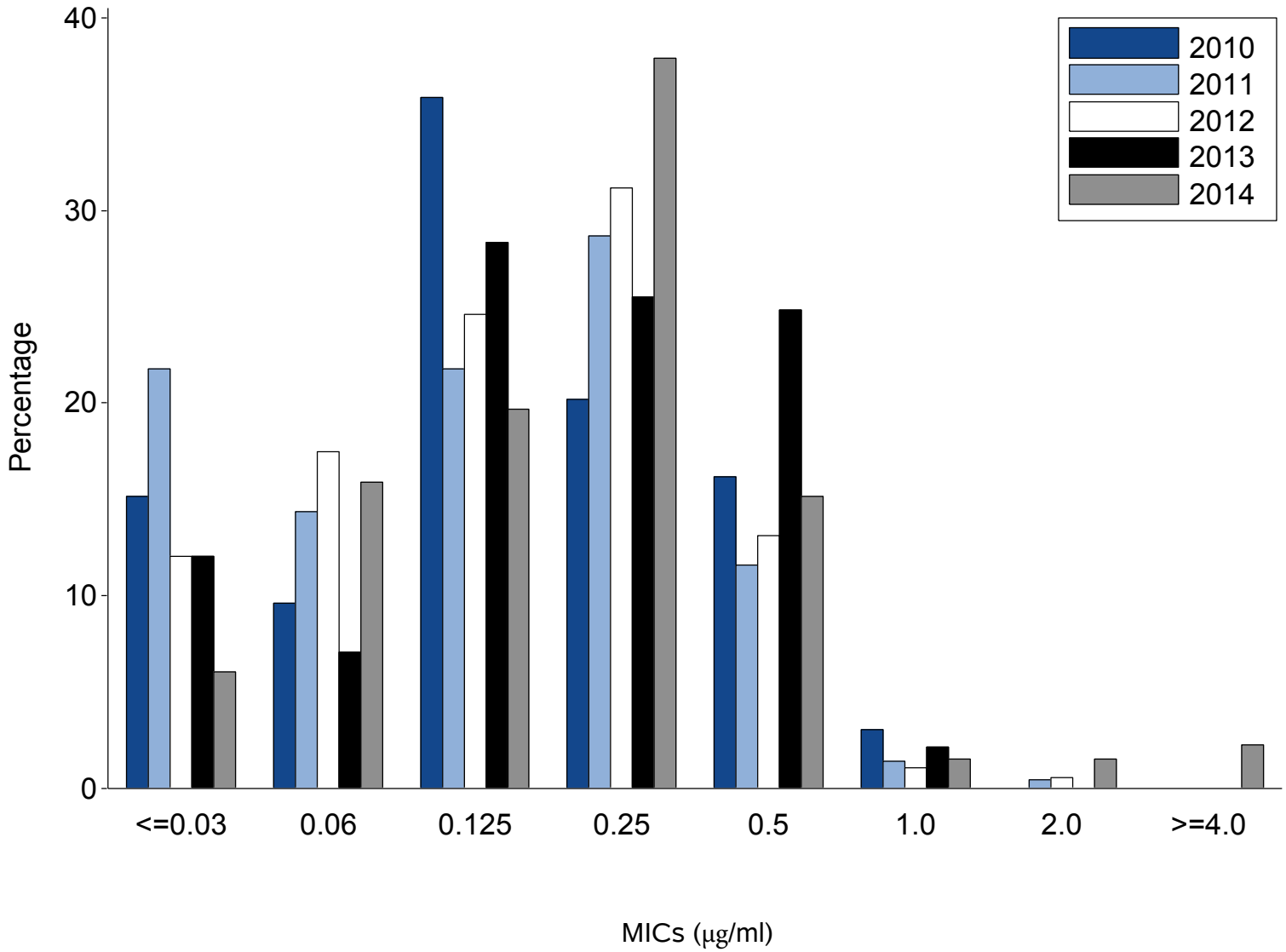
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2006-2014.

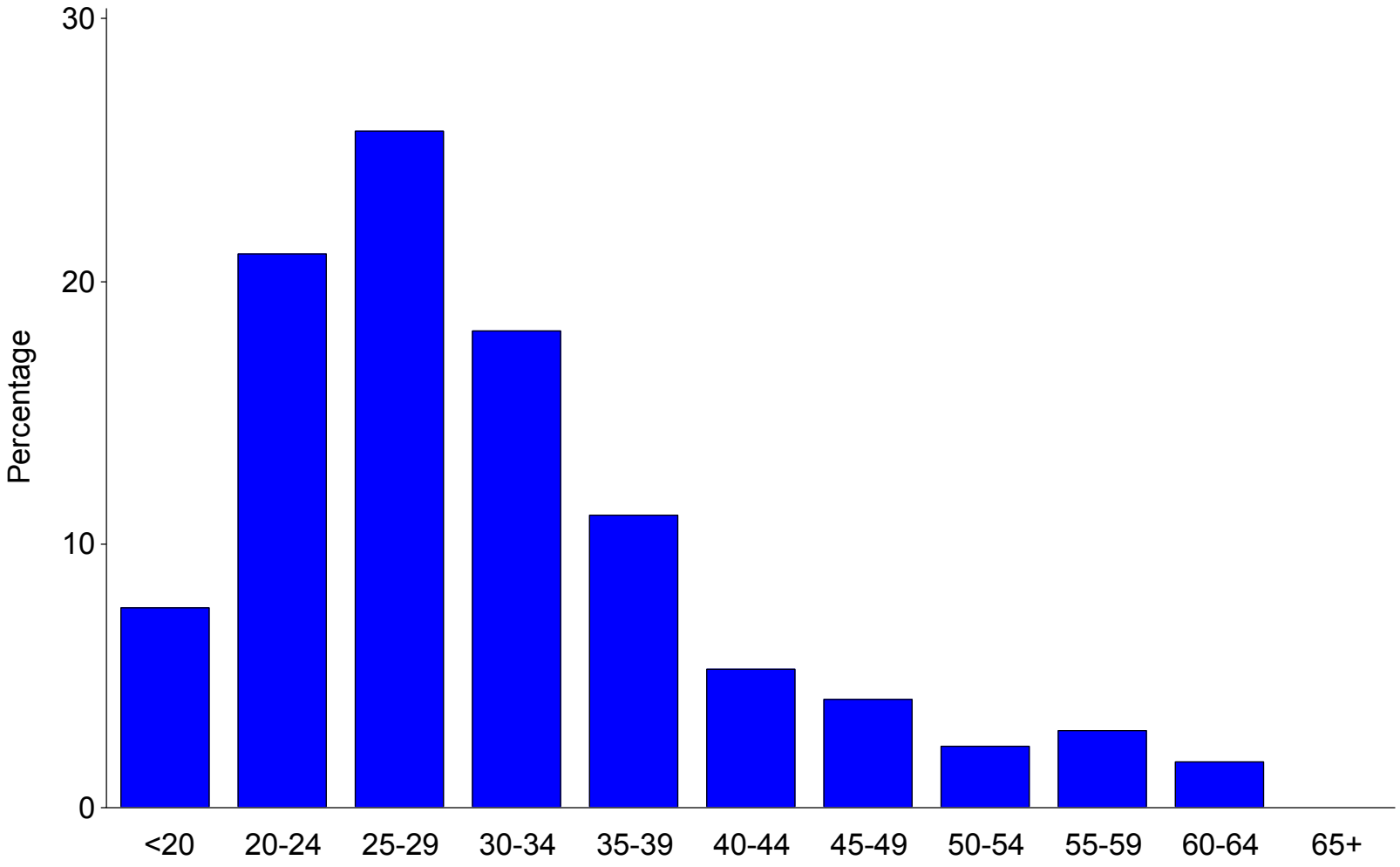
New York City, New York

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



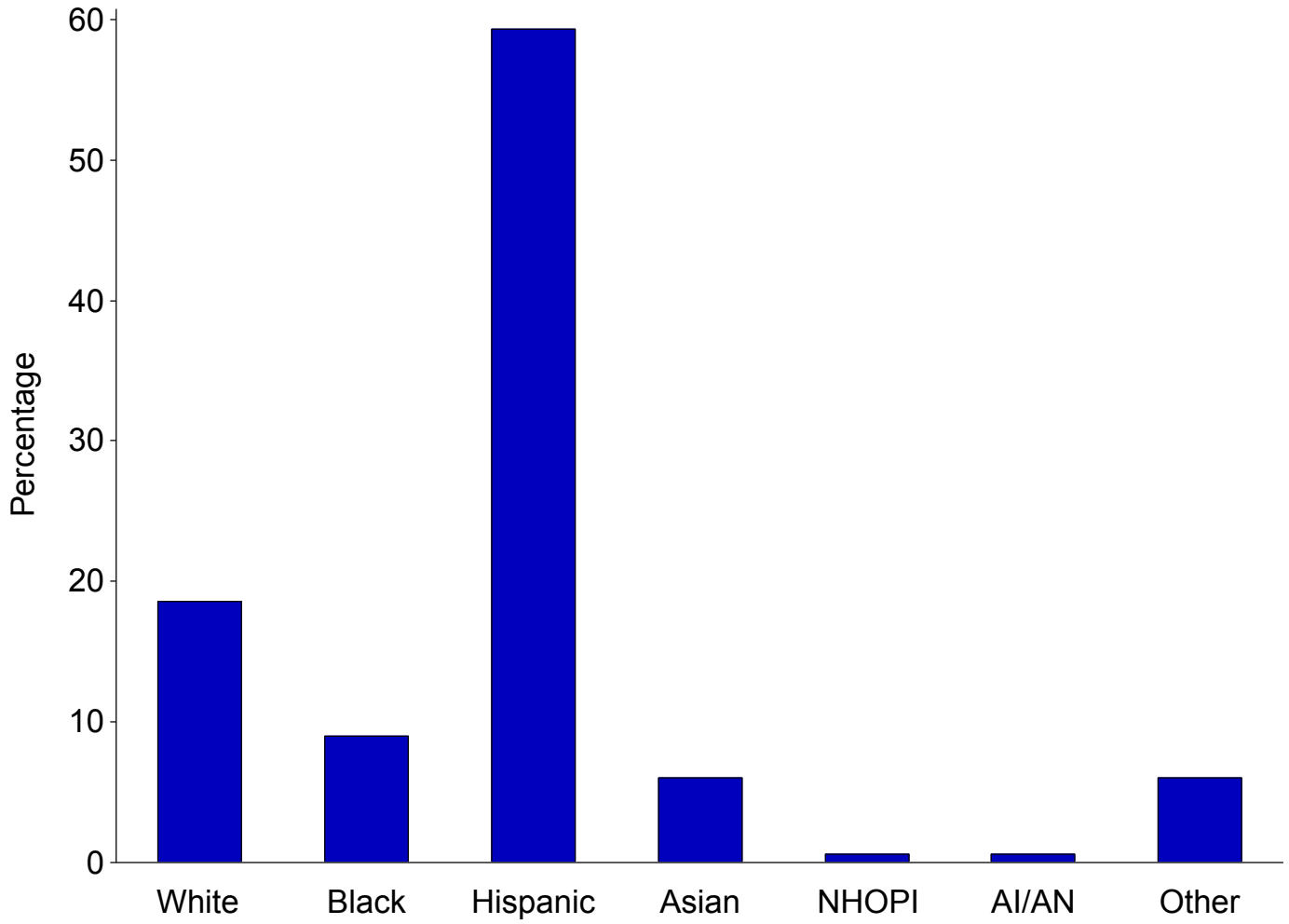
Orange County, California (N=171)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



Orange County, California (N=171)

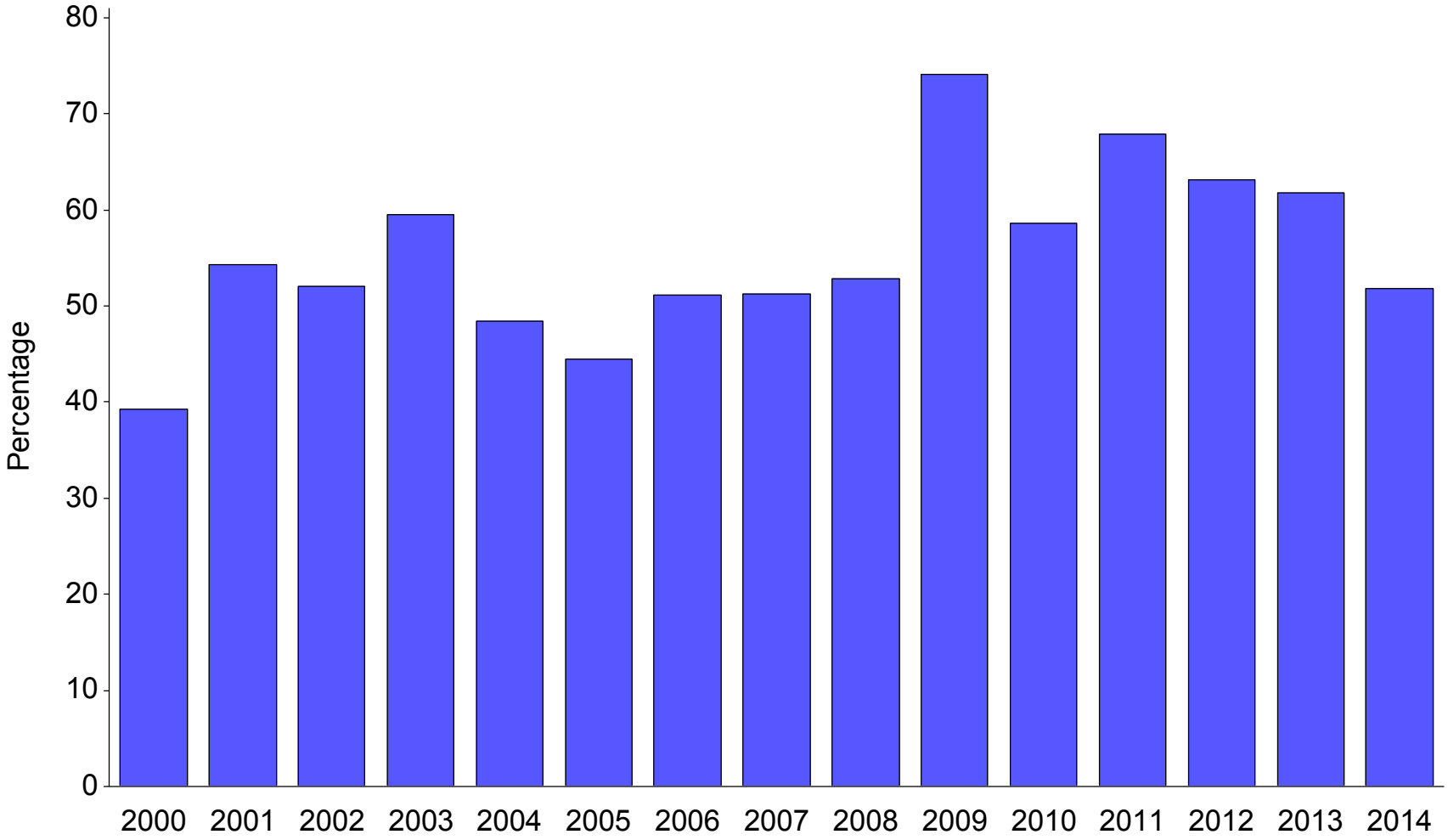
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

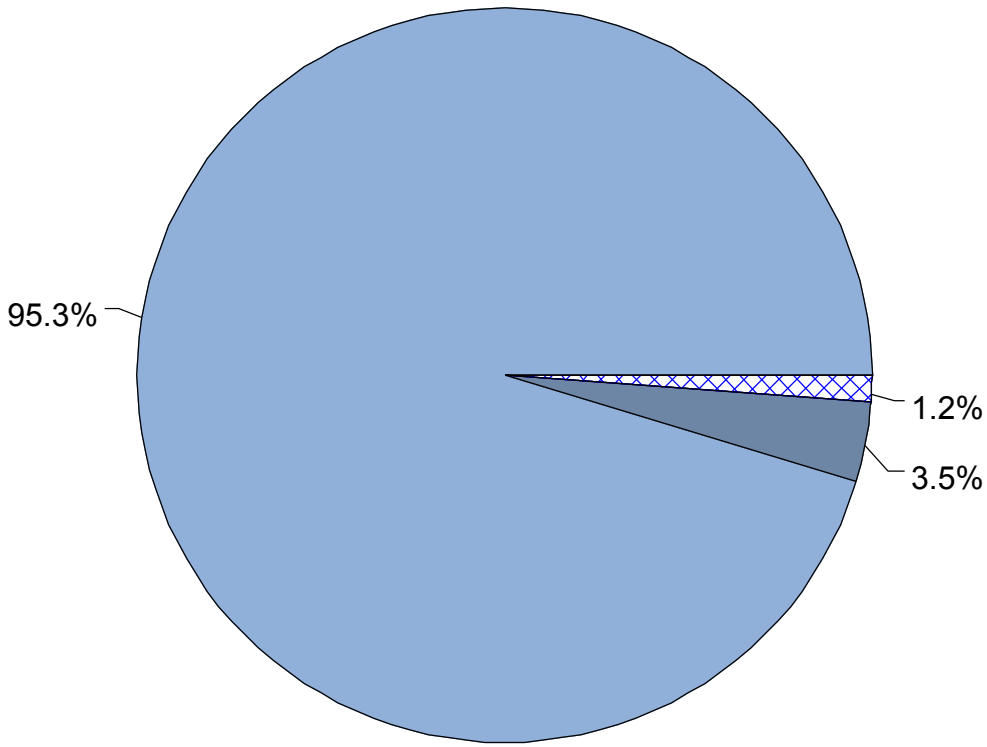
Orange County, California

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



Orange County, California (N=171)

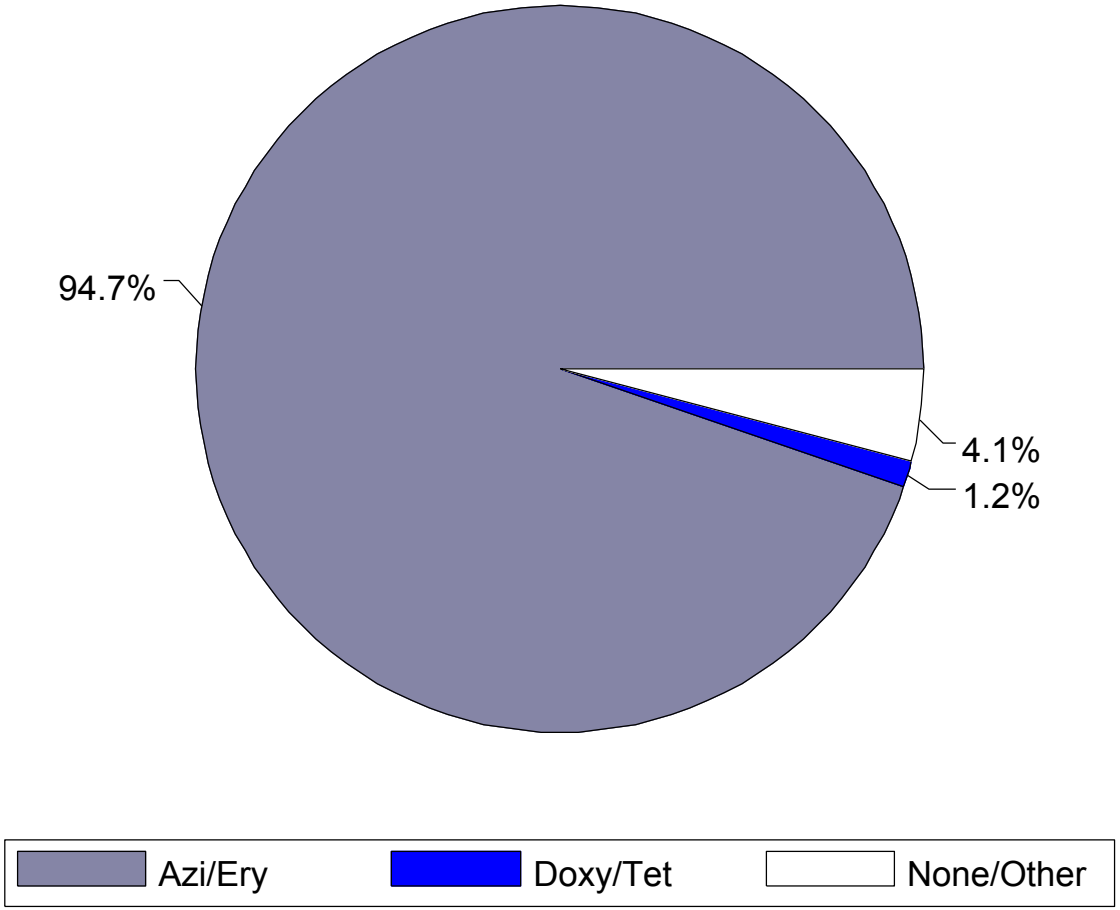
Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



Ceftriaxone 250 mg | Azithromycin 2gm | None

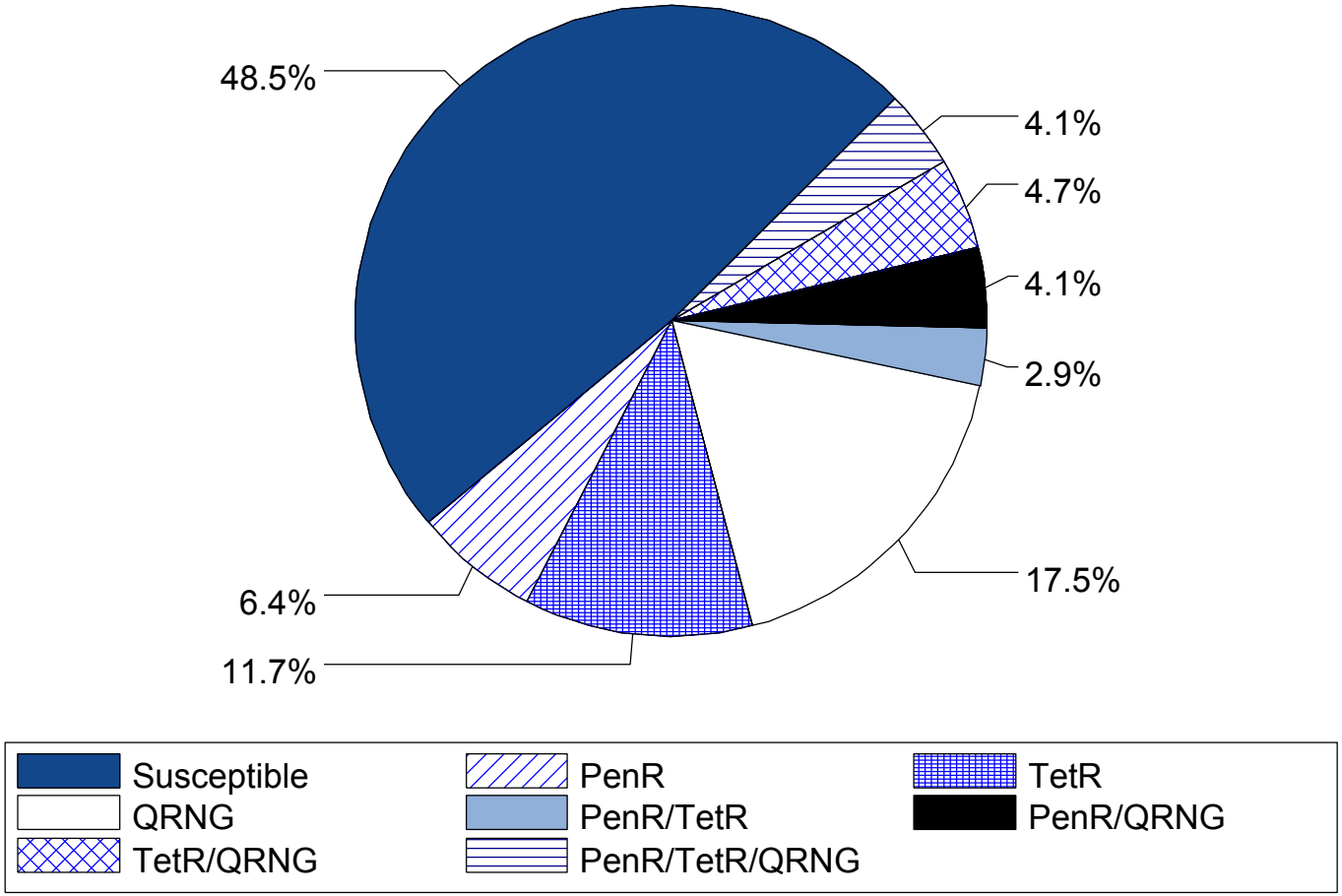
Orange County, California (N=171)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



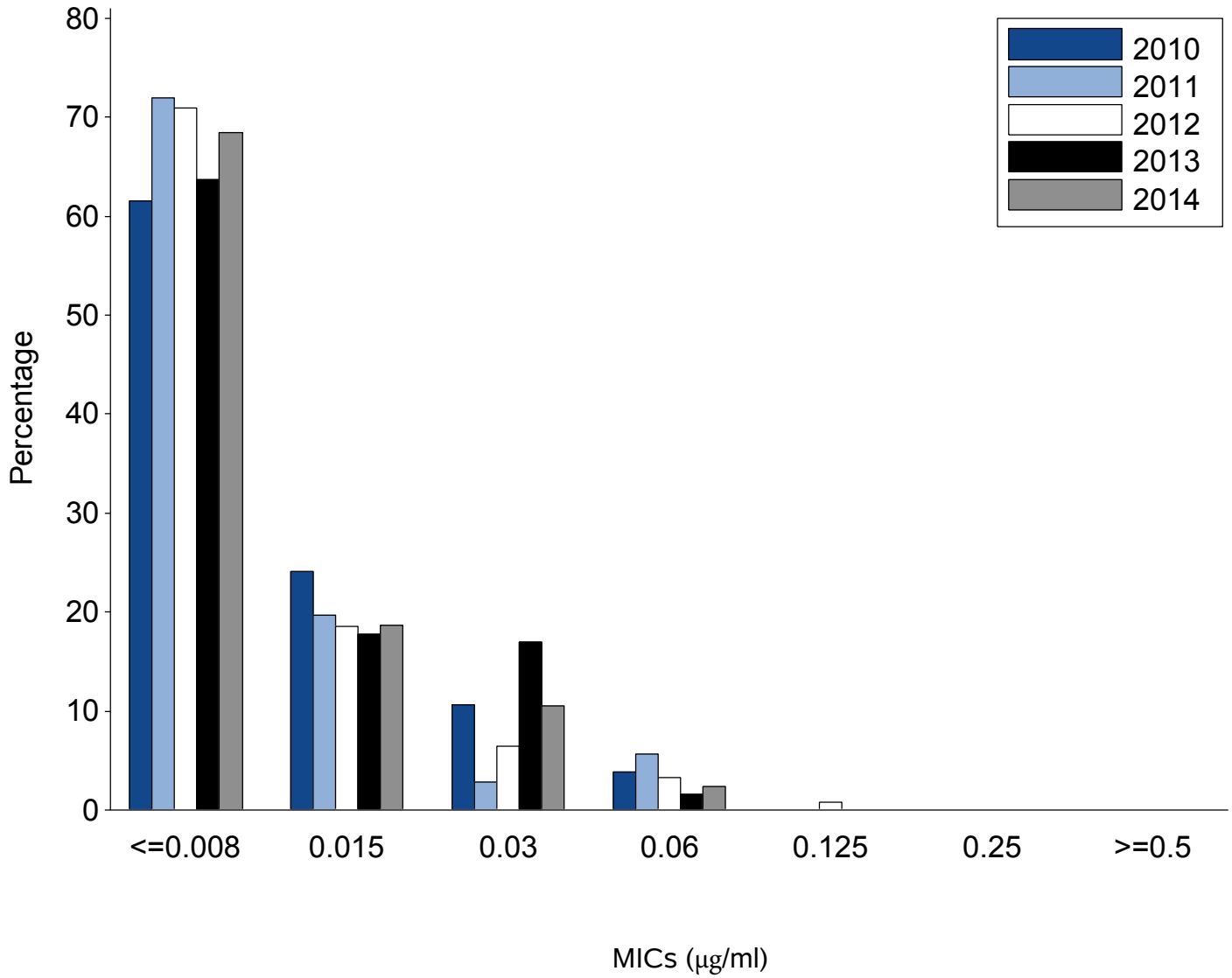
Orange County, California (N=171)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



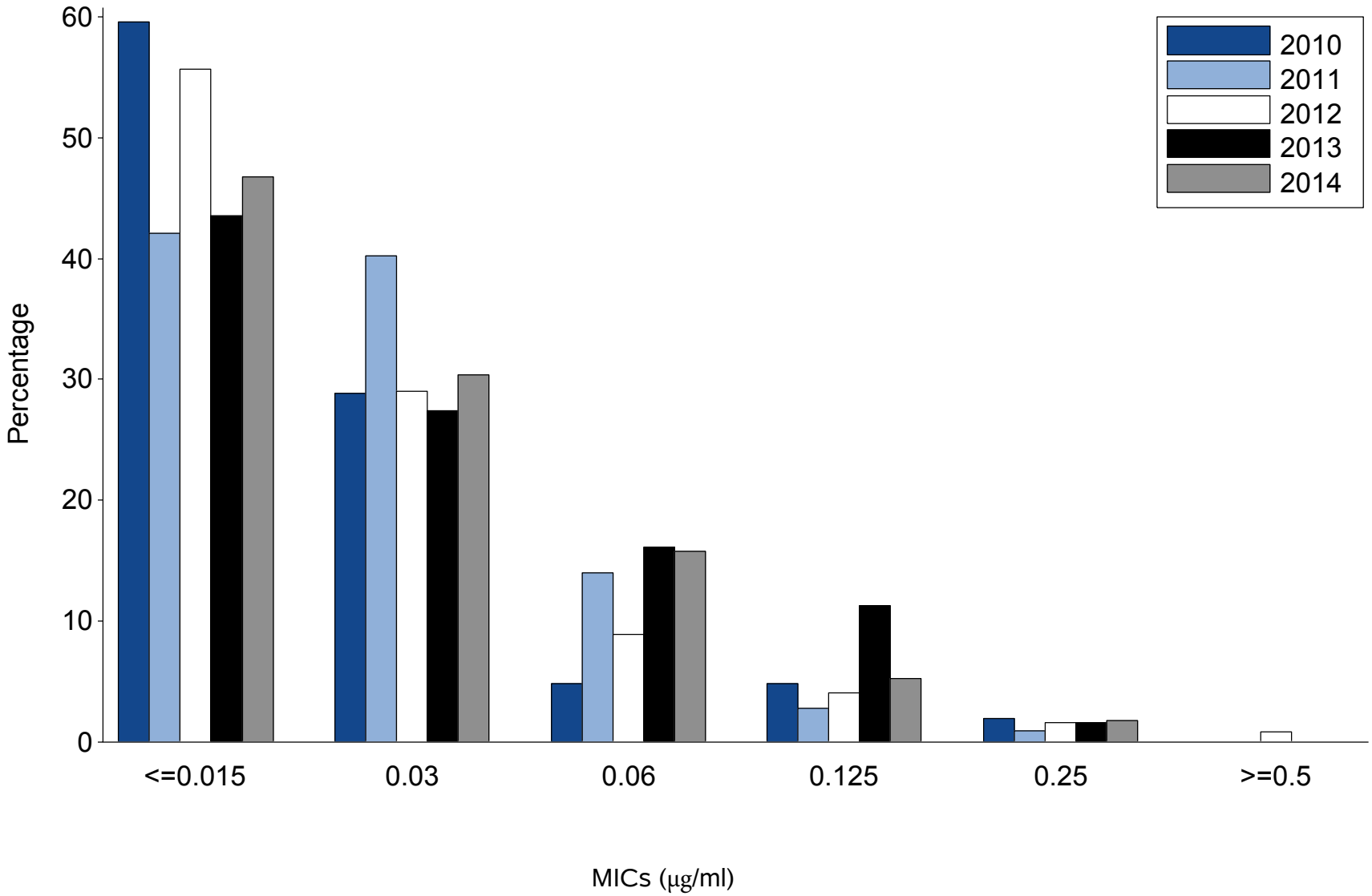
Orange County, California

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Orange County, California

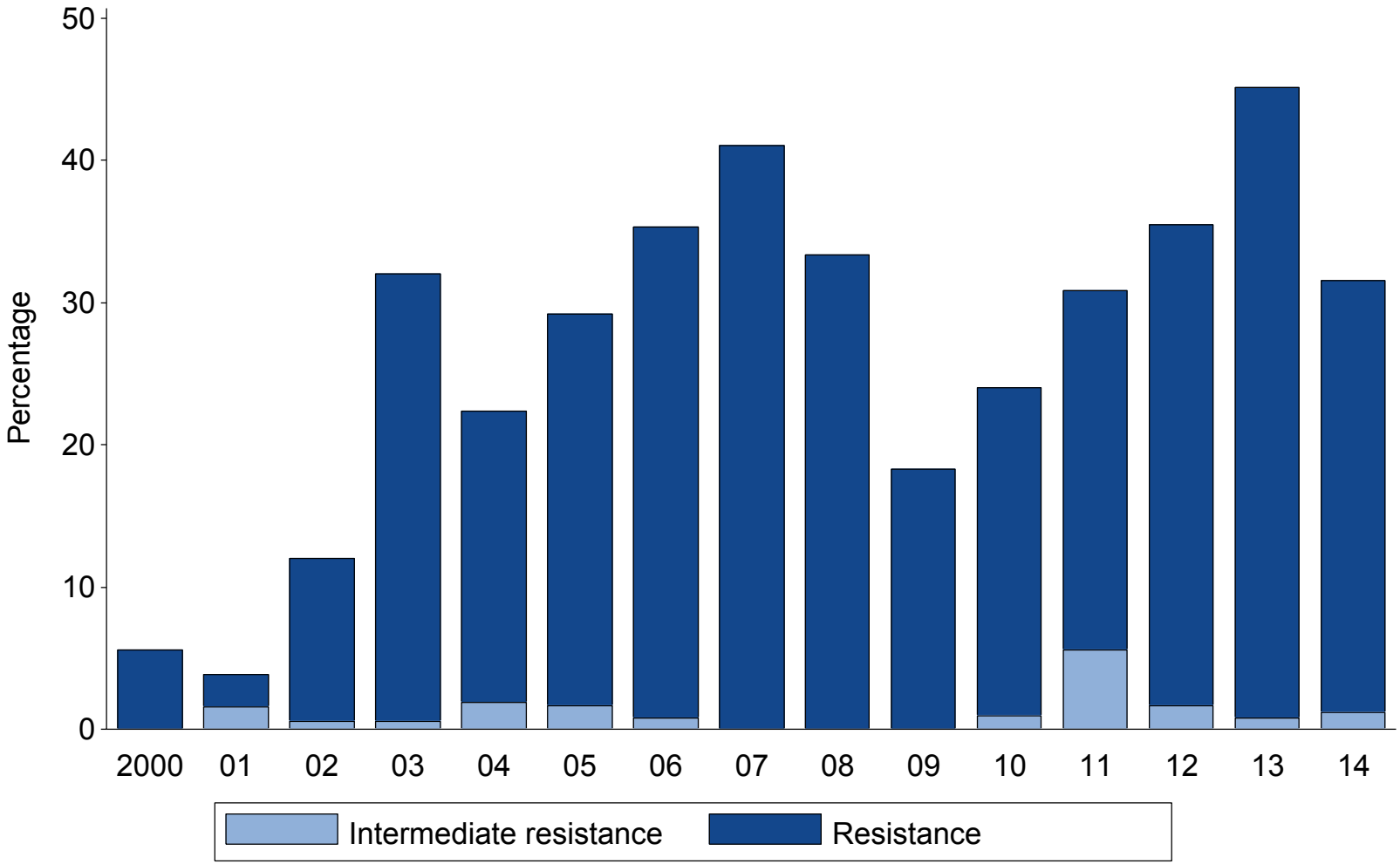
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

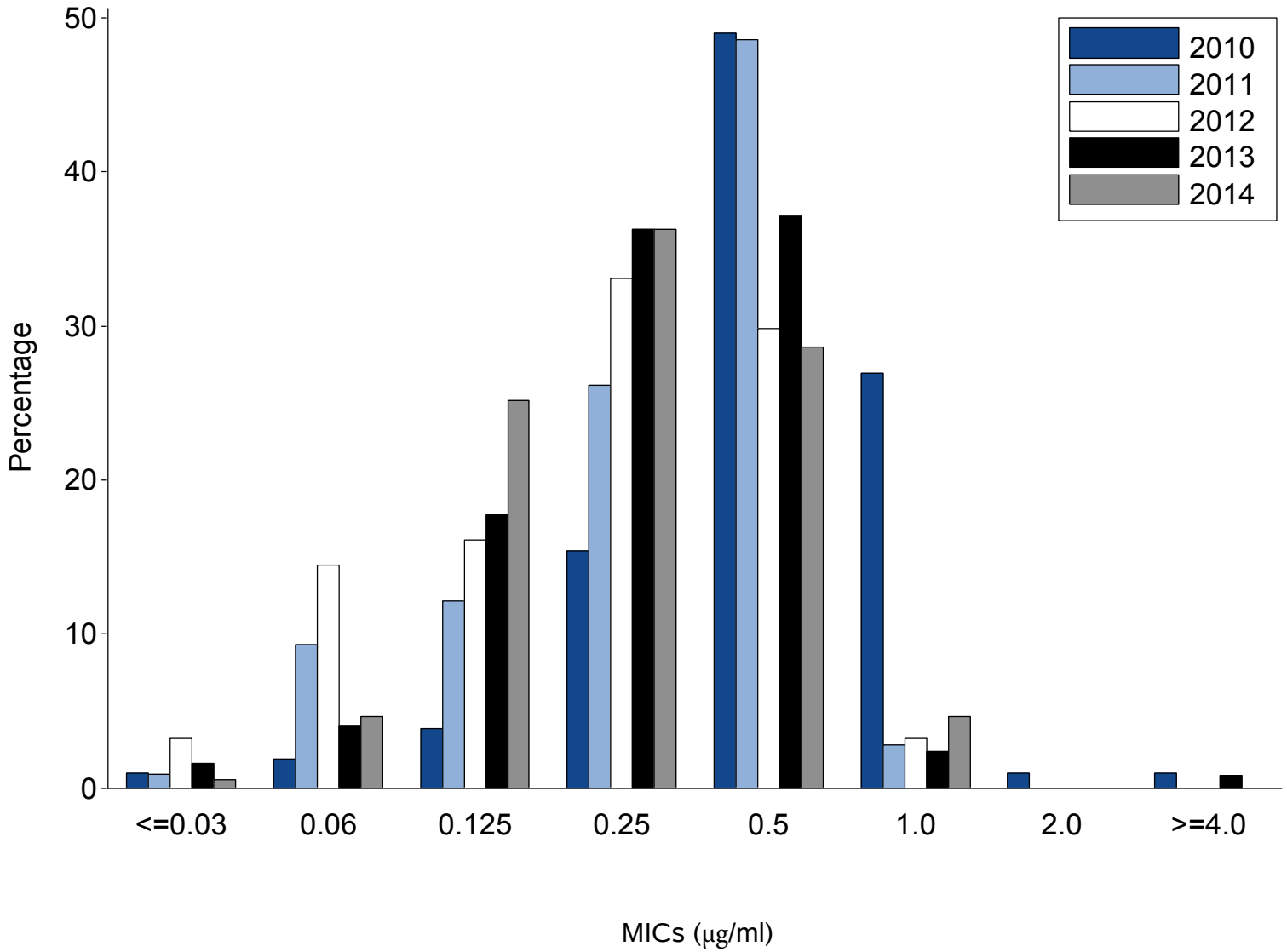
Orange County, California

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



Orange County, California

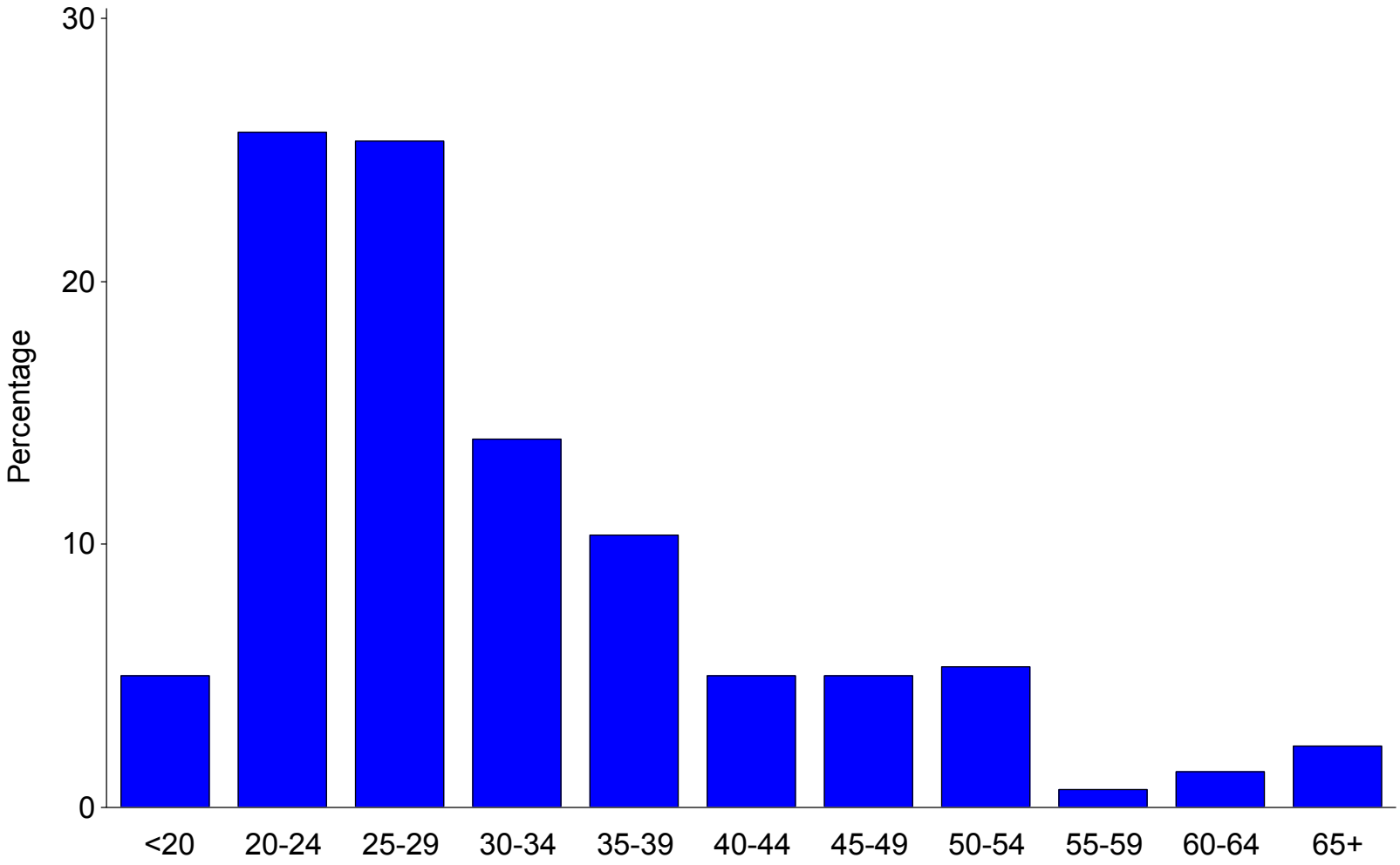
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

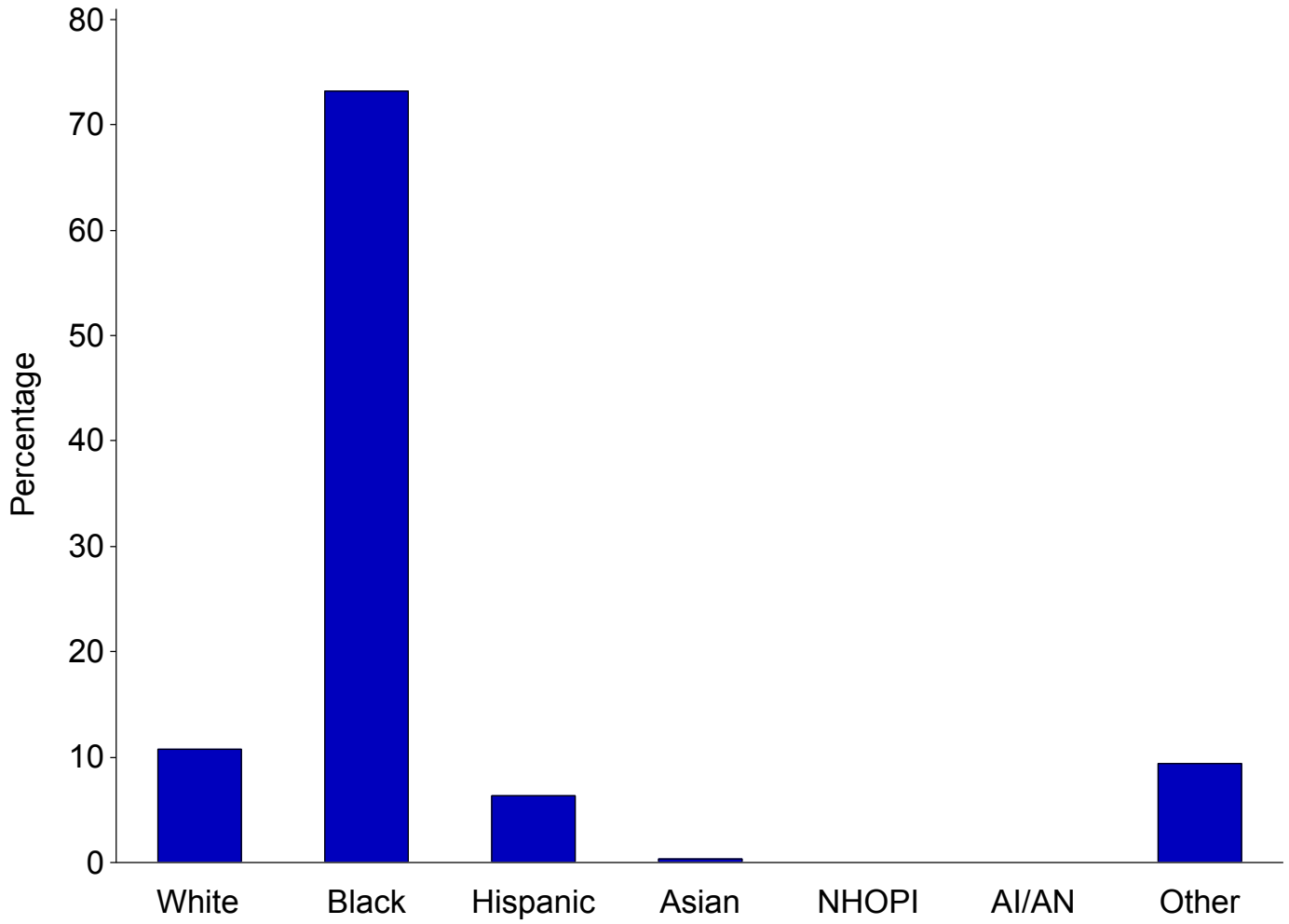
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (N=300)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (N=300)

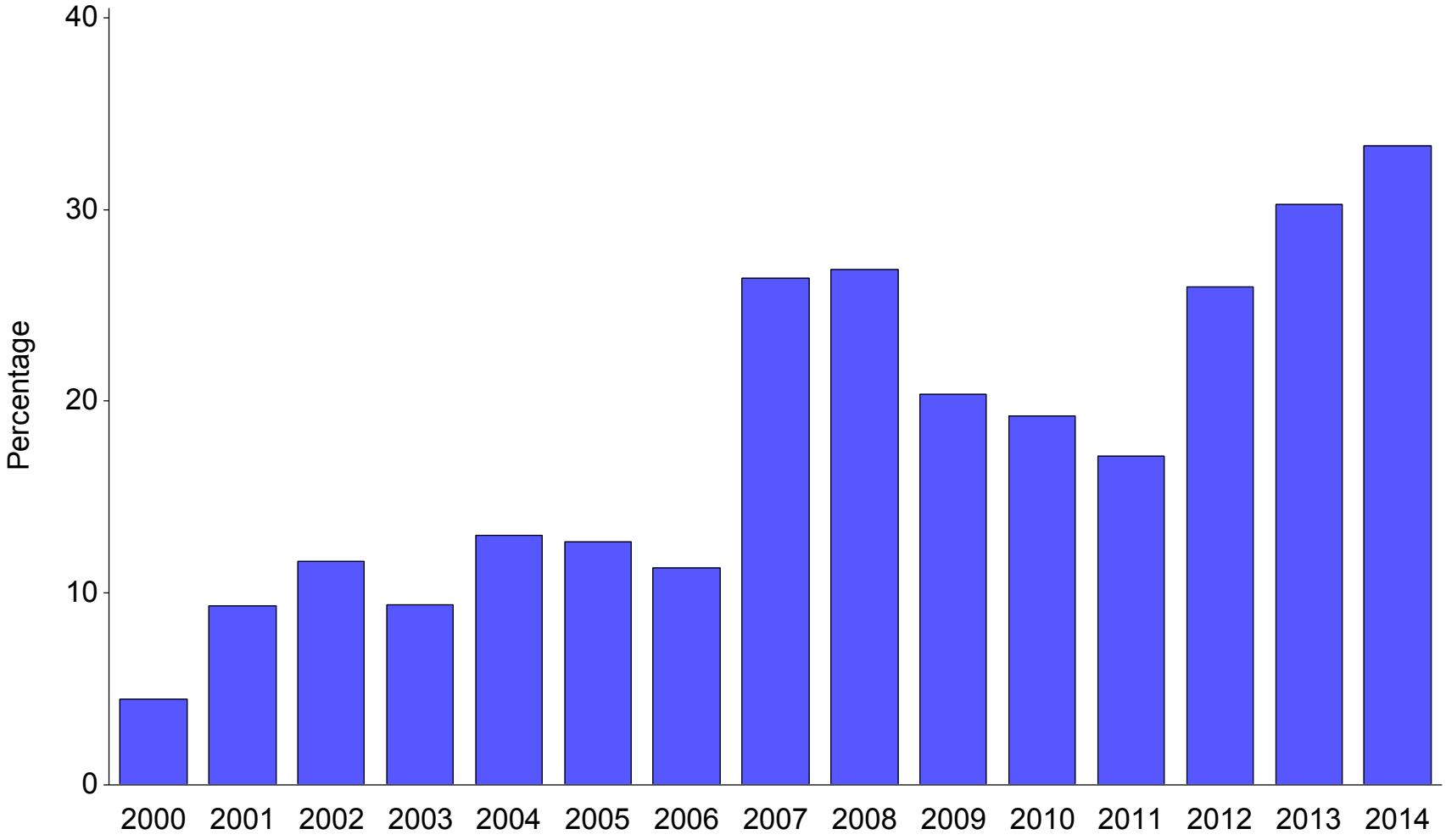
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

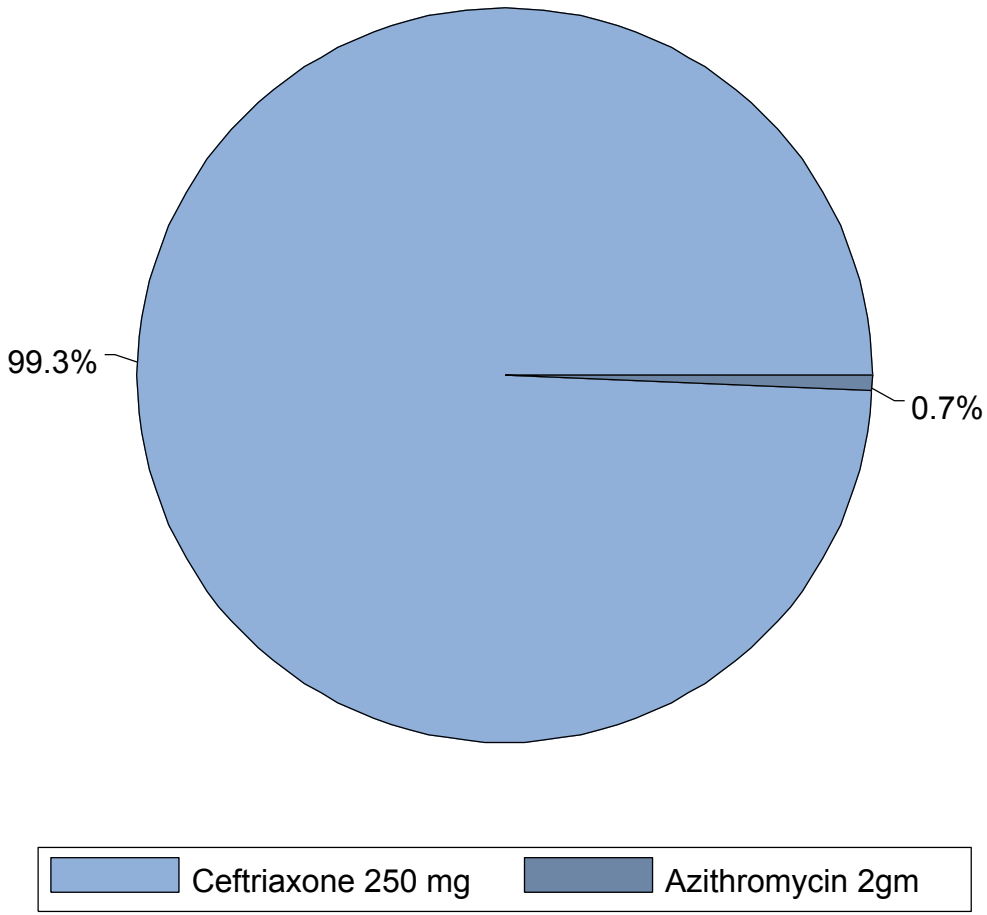
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



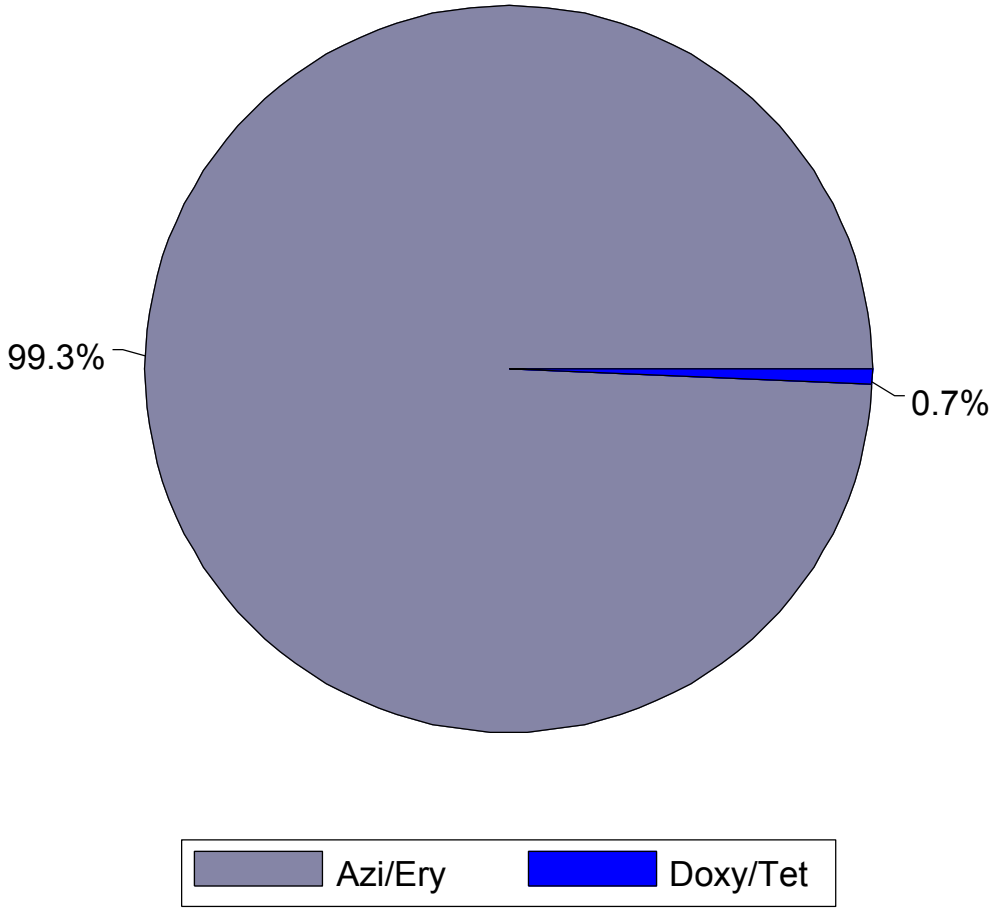
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (N=300)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



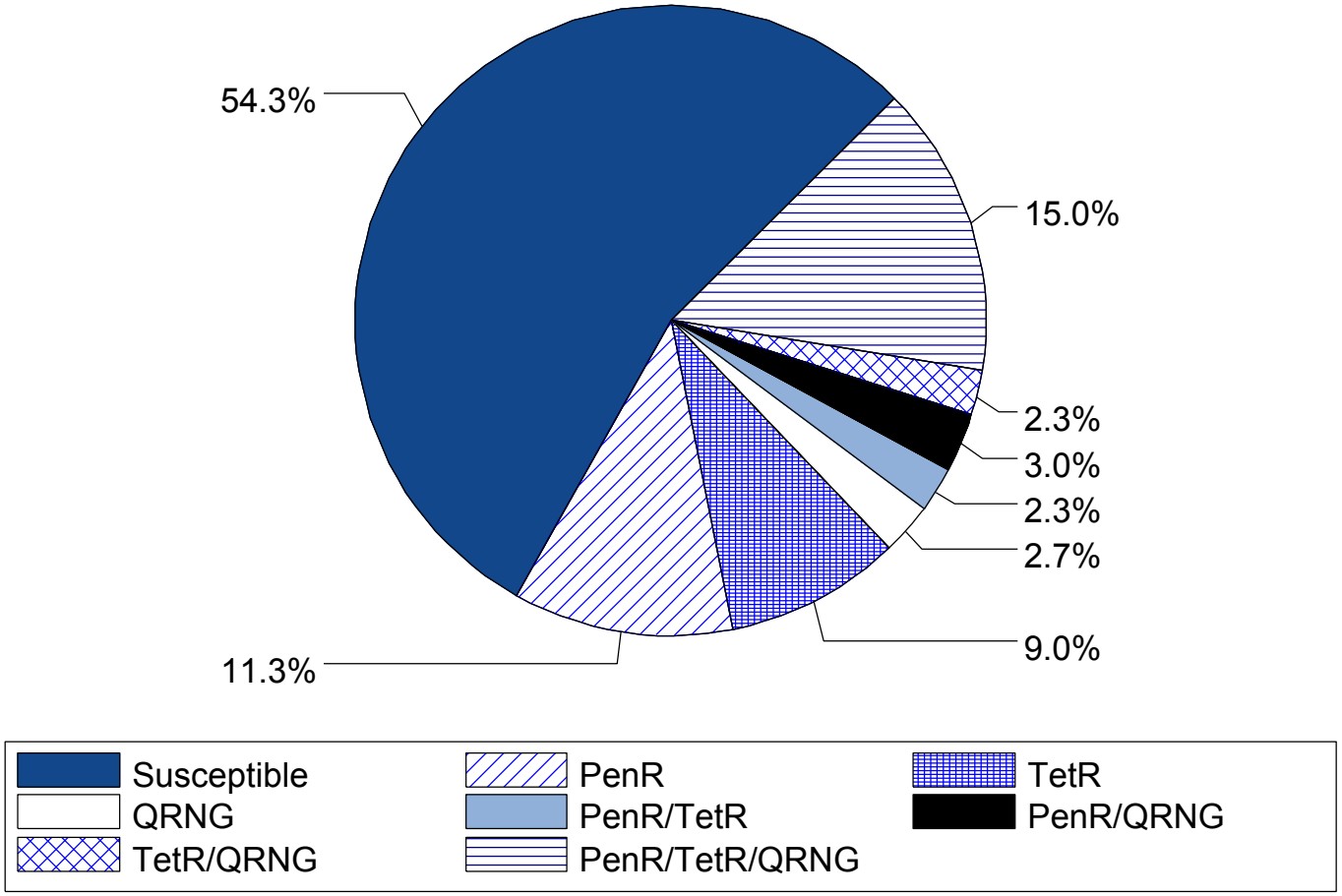
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (N=300)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



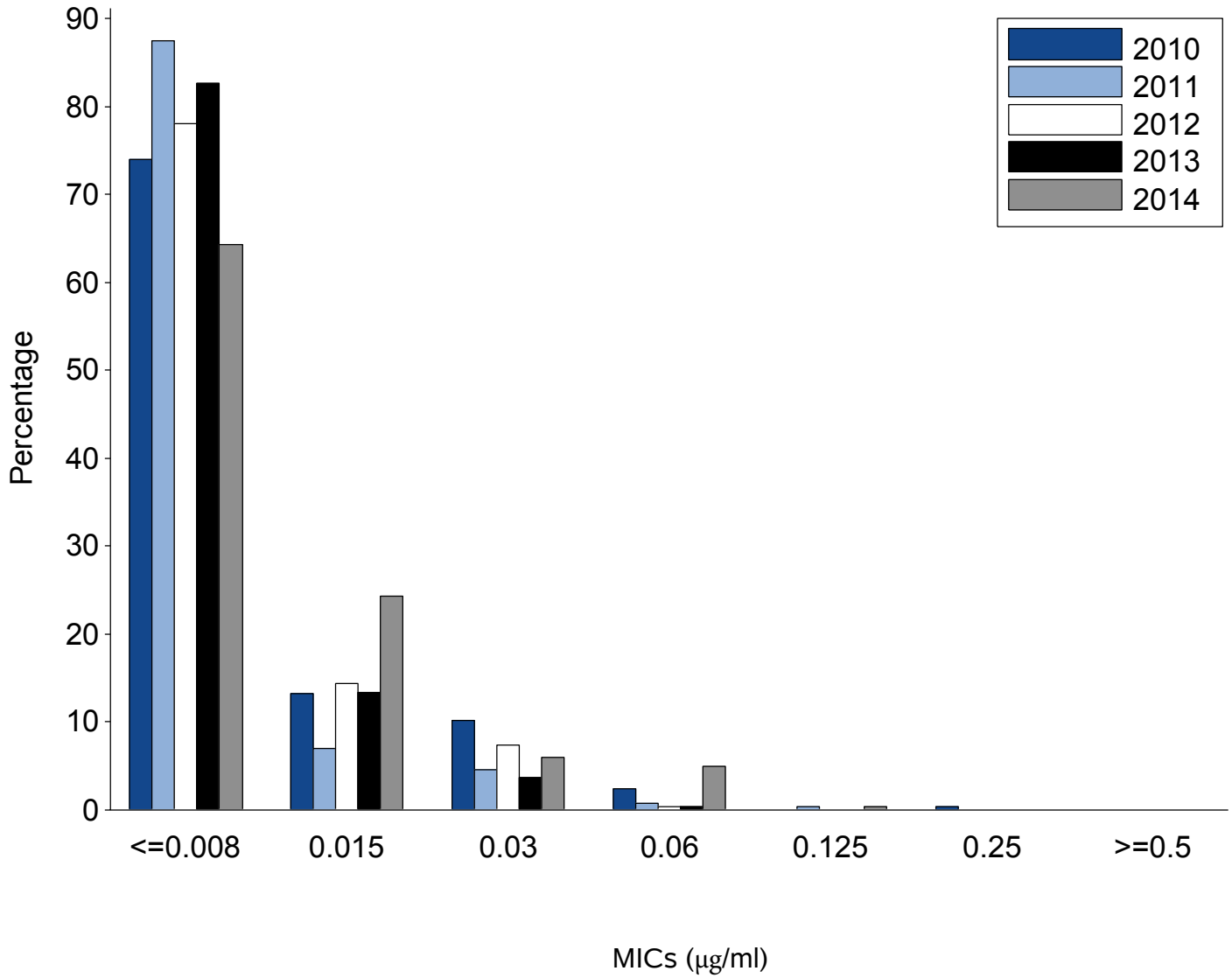
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (N=300)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



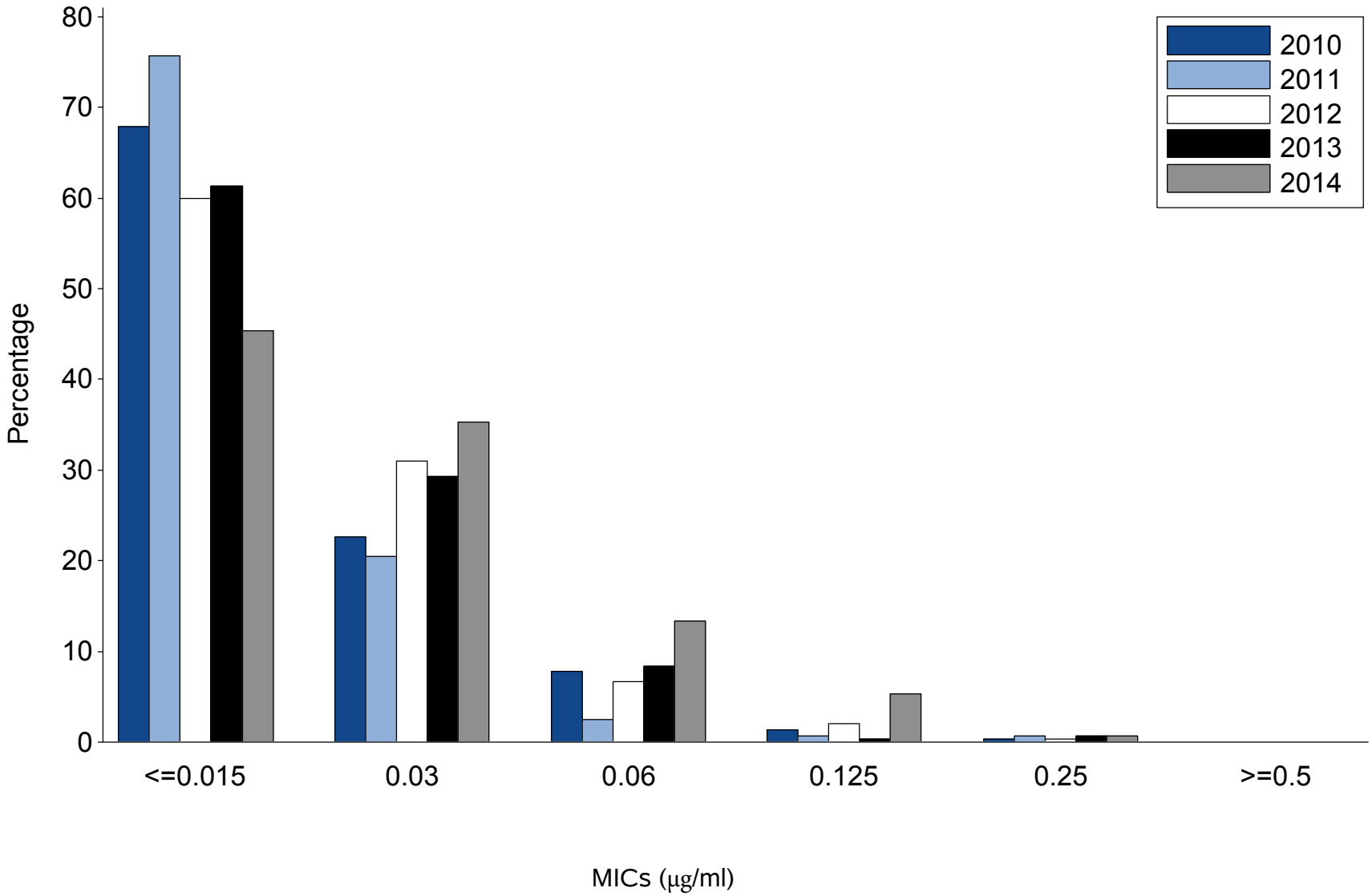
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

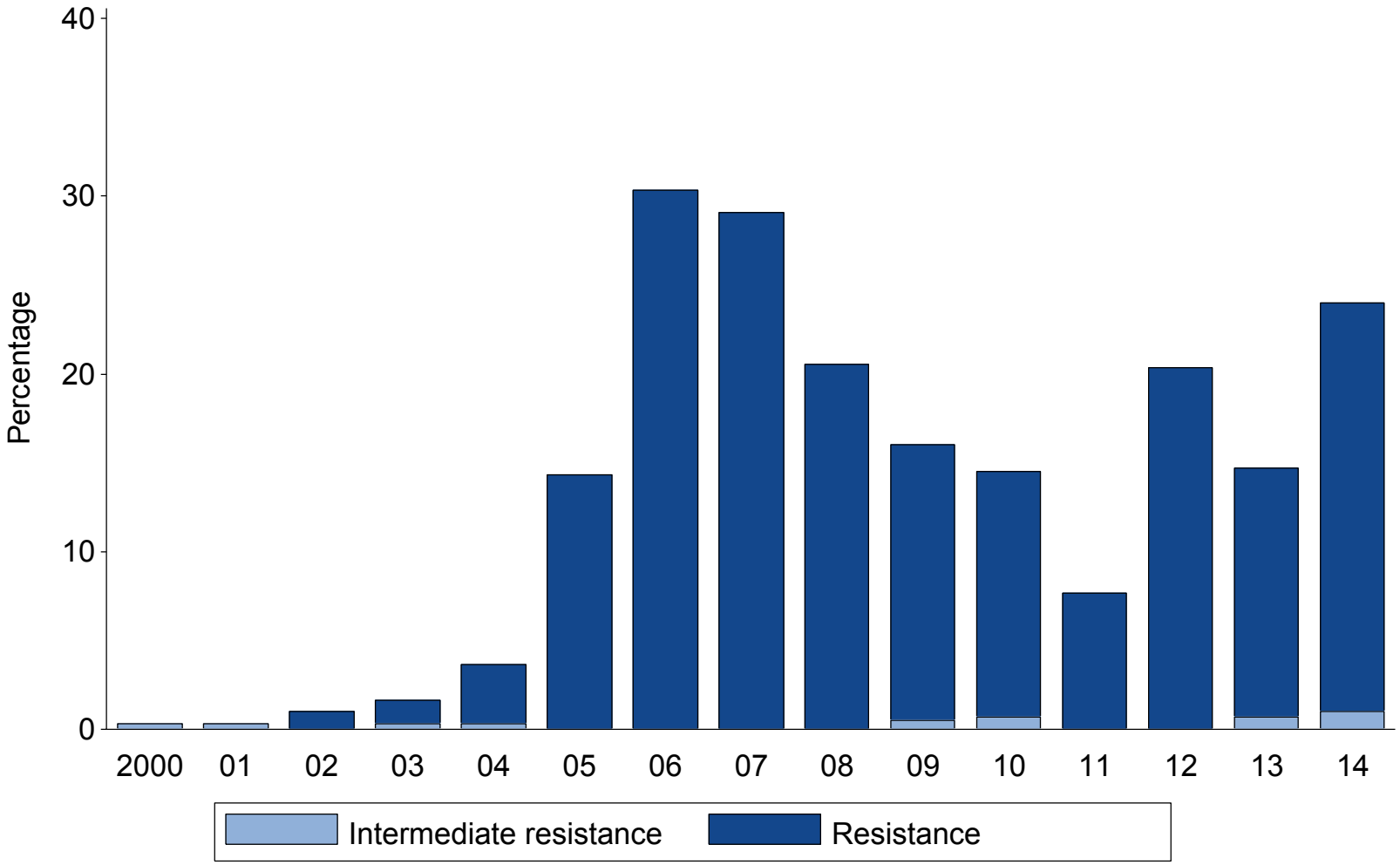
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

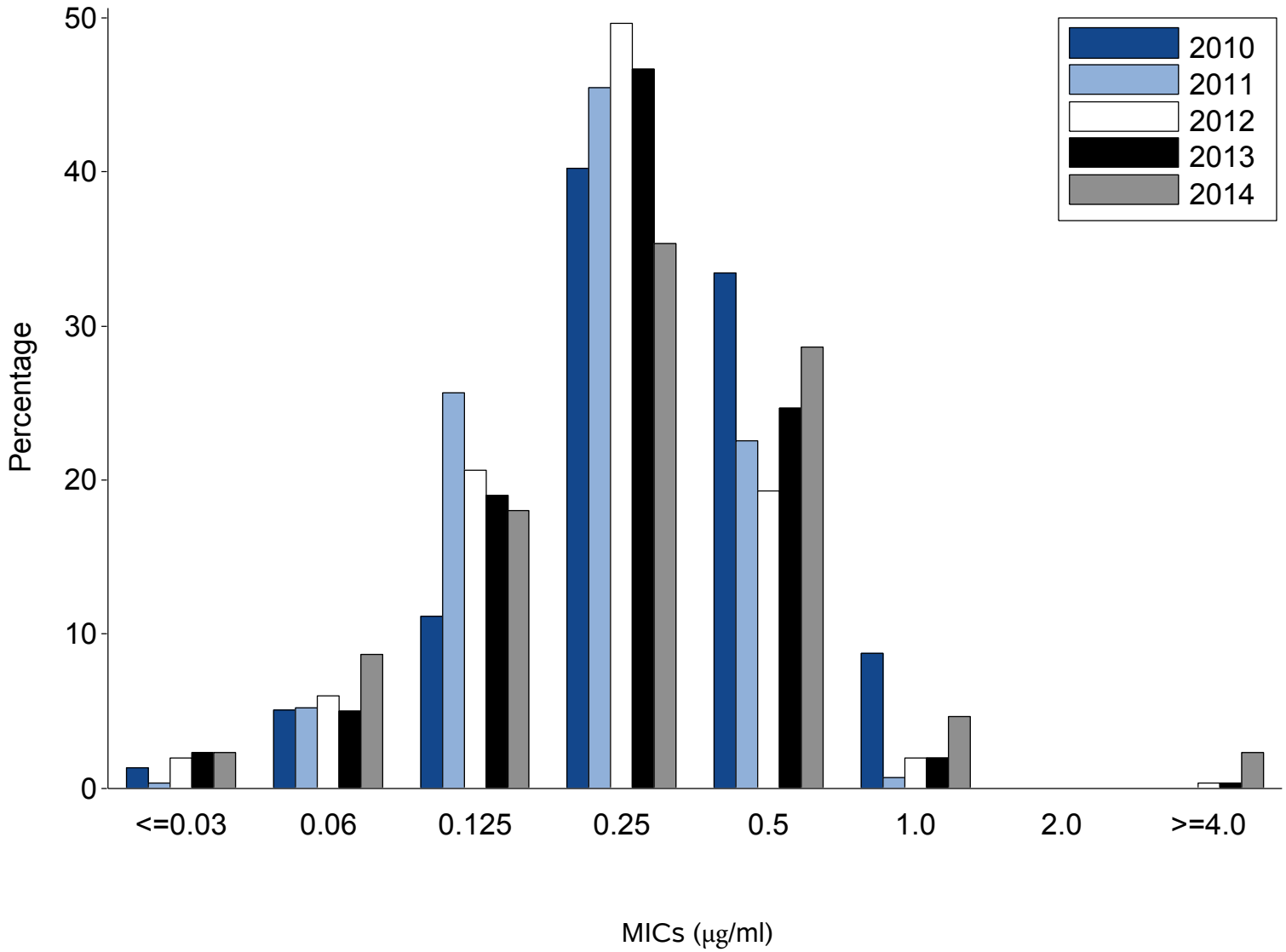
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



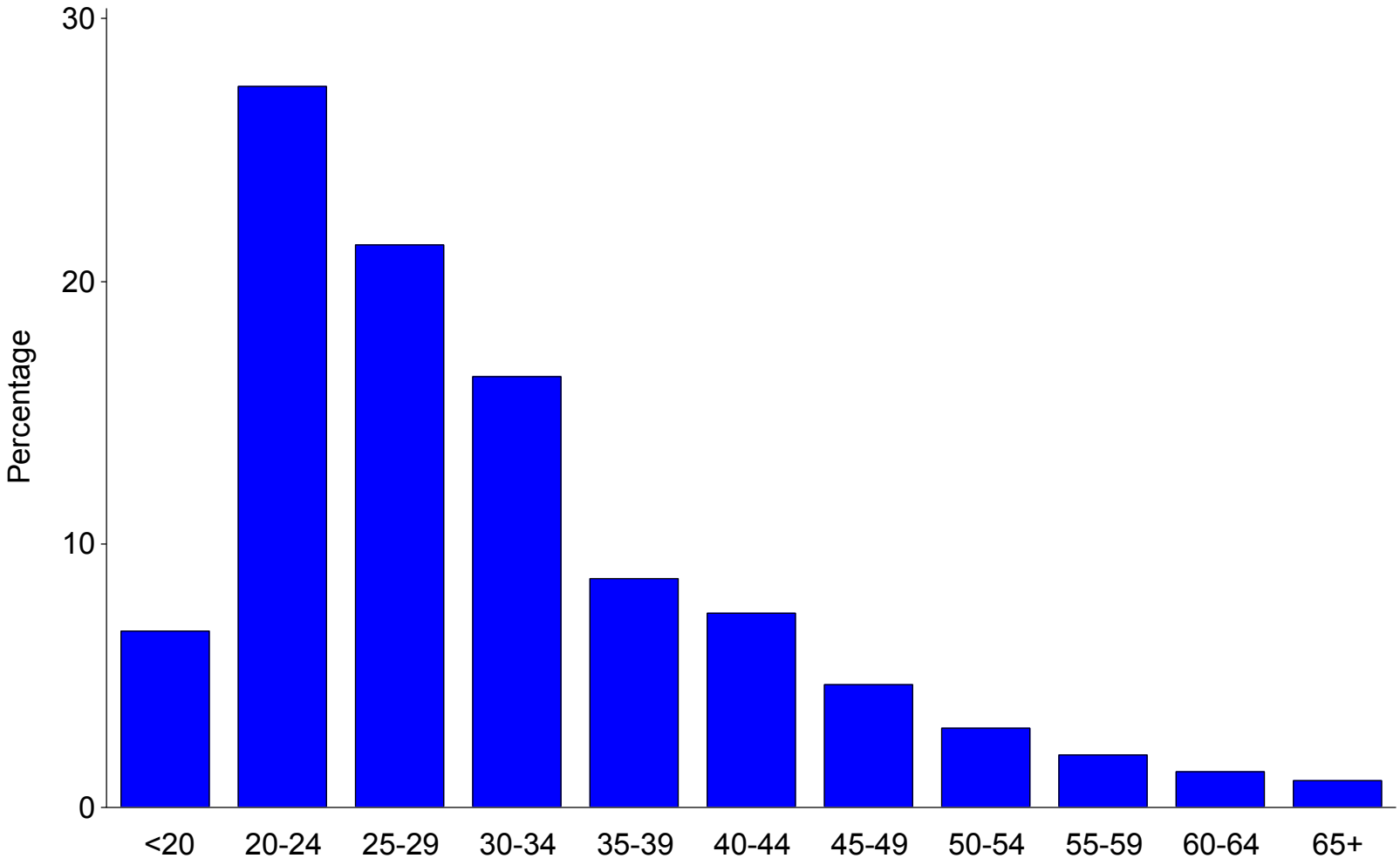
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



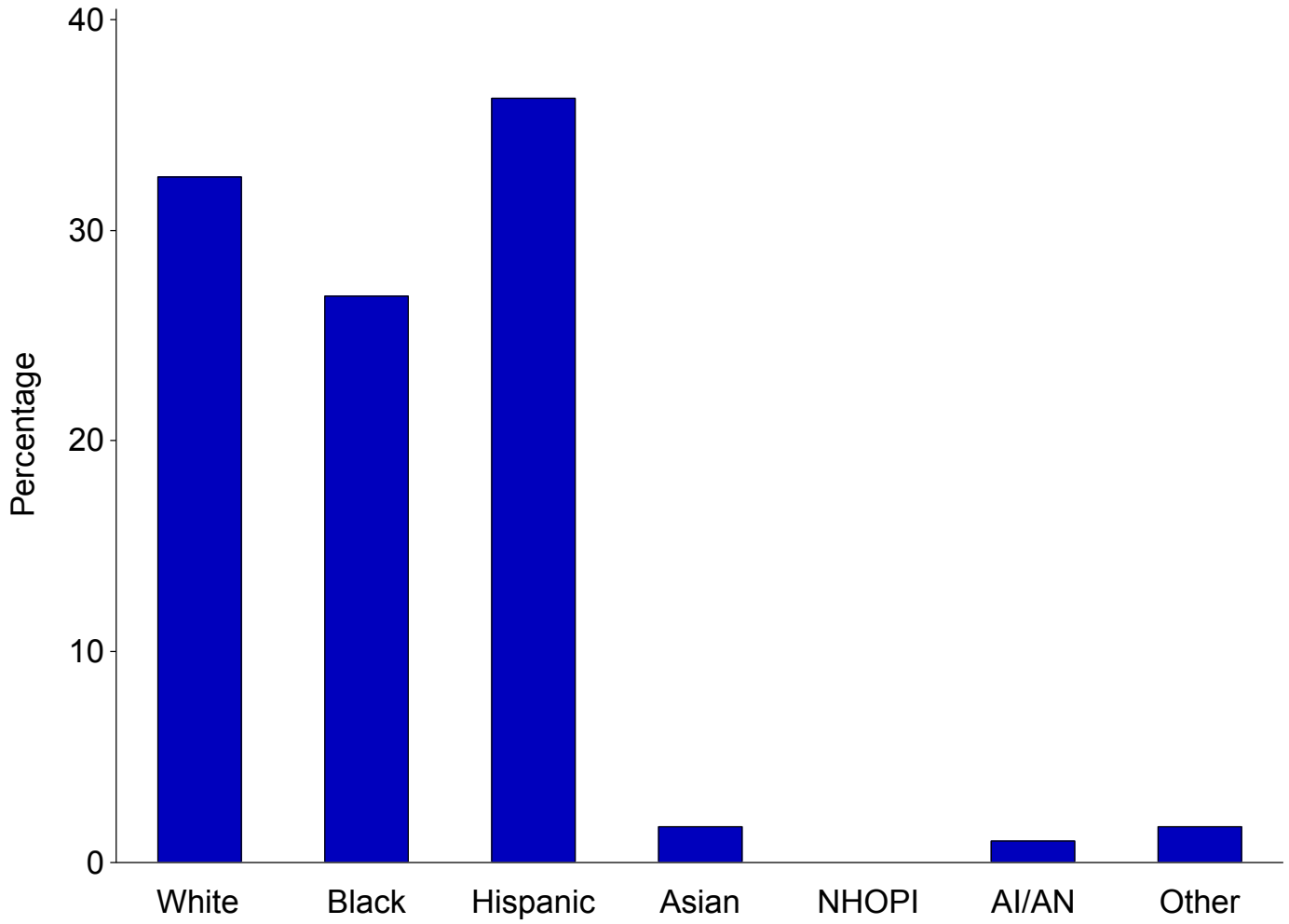
Phoenix, Arizona (N=300)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



Phoenix, Arizona (N=300)

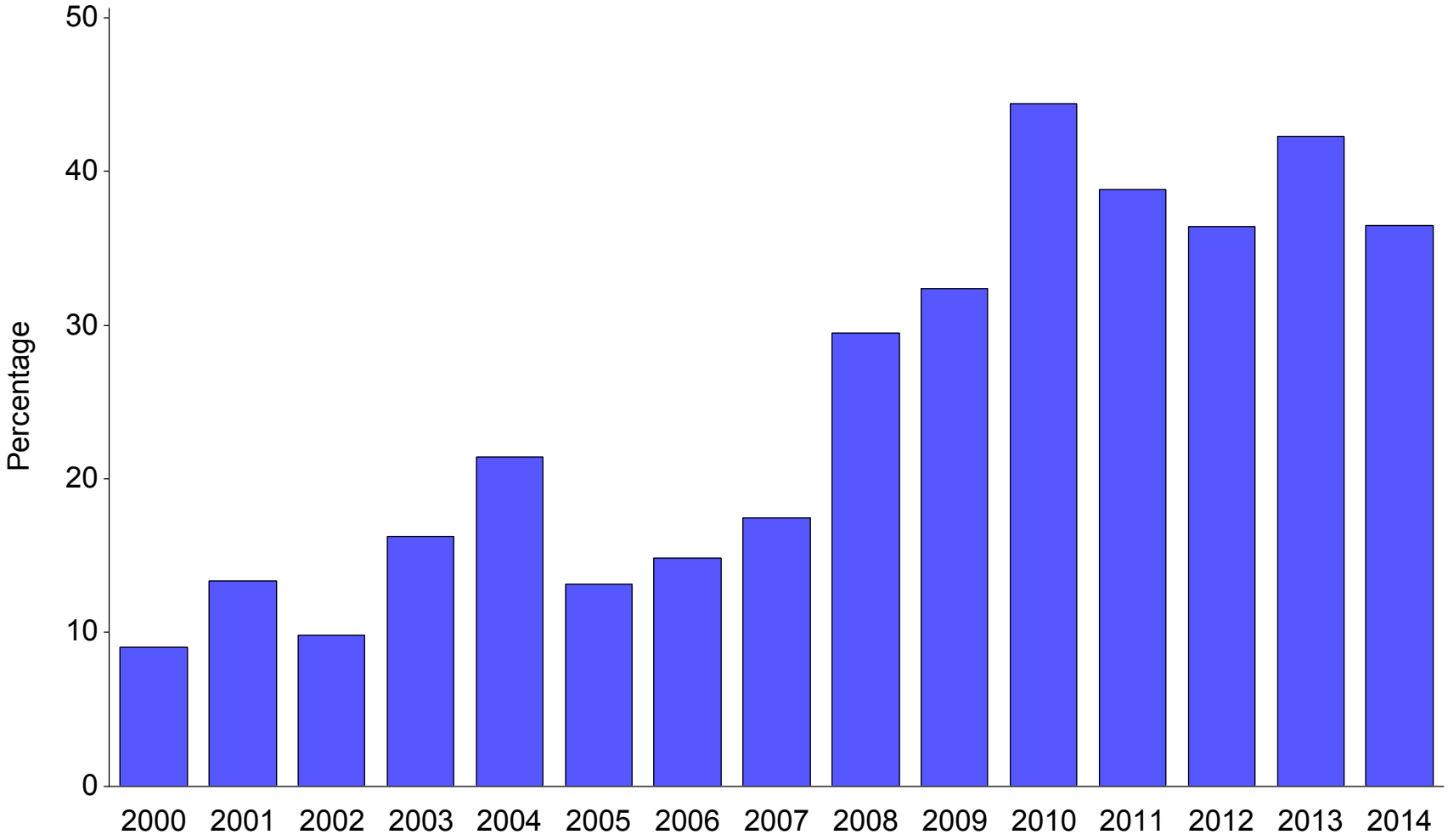
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

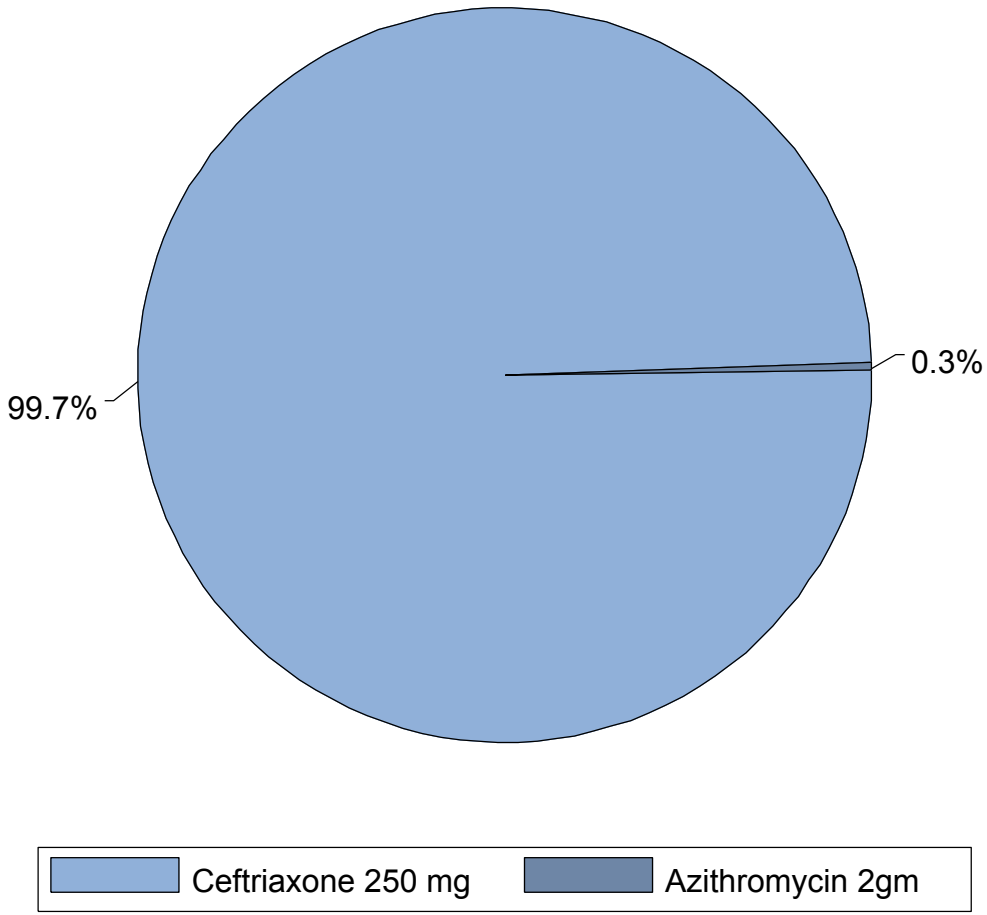
Phoenix, Arizona

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



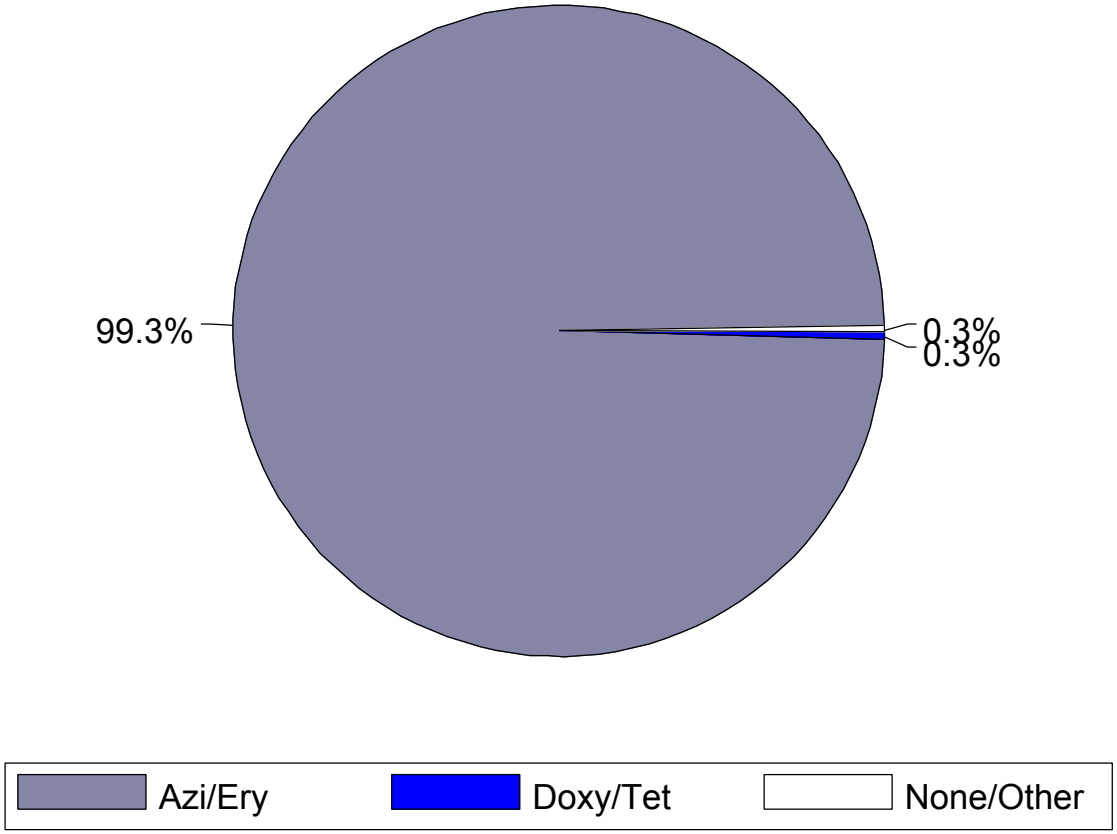
Phoenix, Arizona (N=300)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



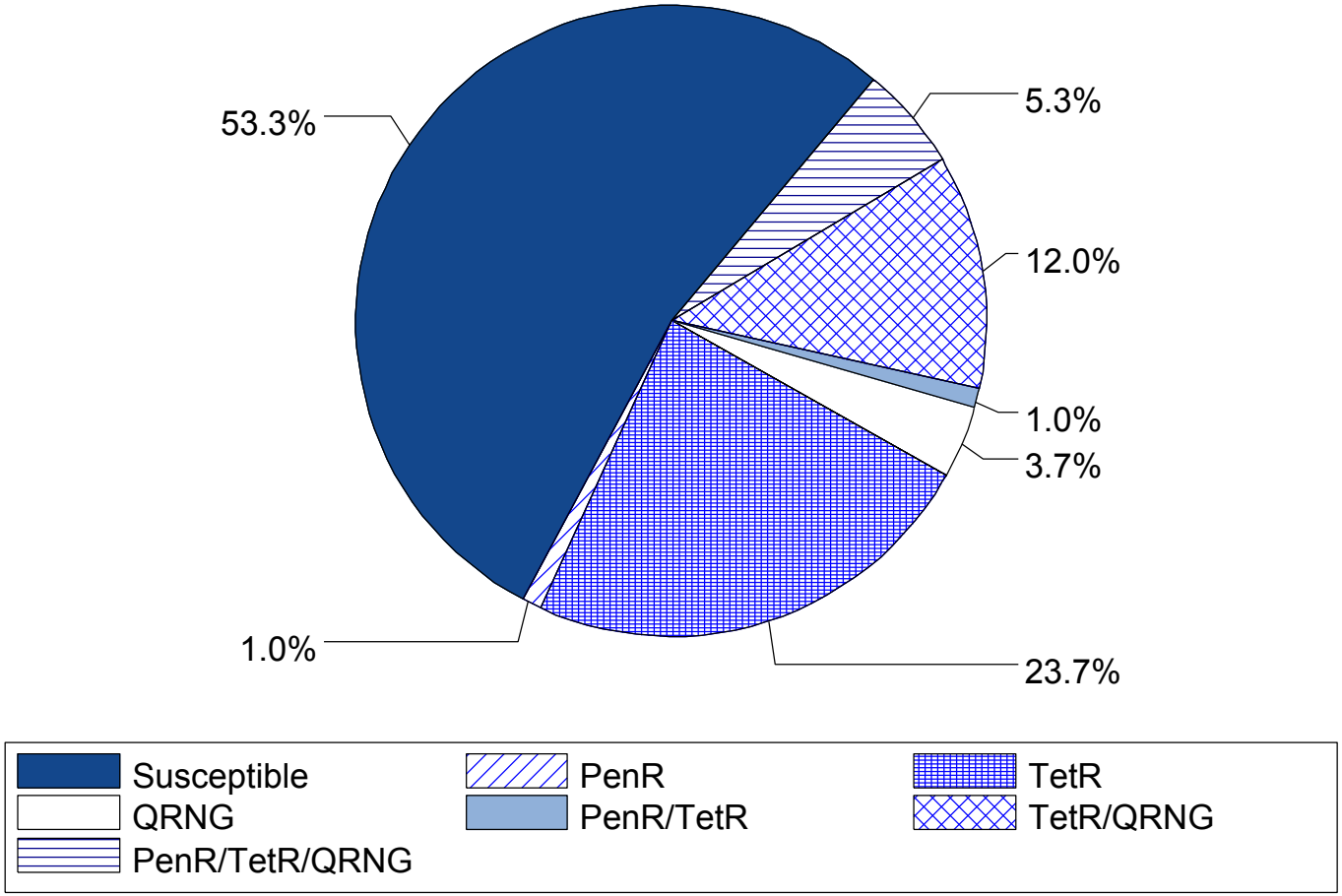
Phoenix, Arizona (N=300)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



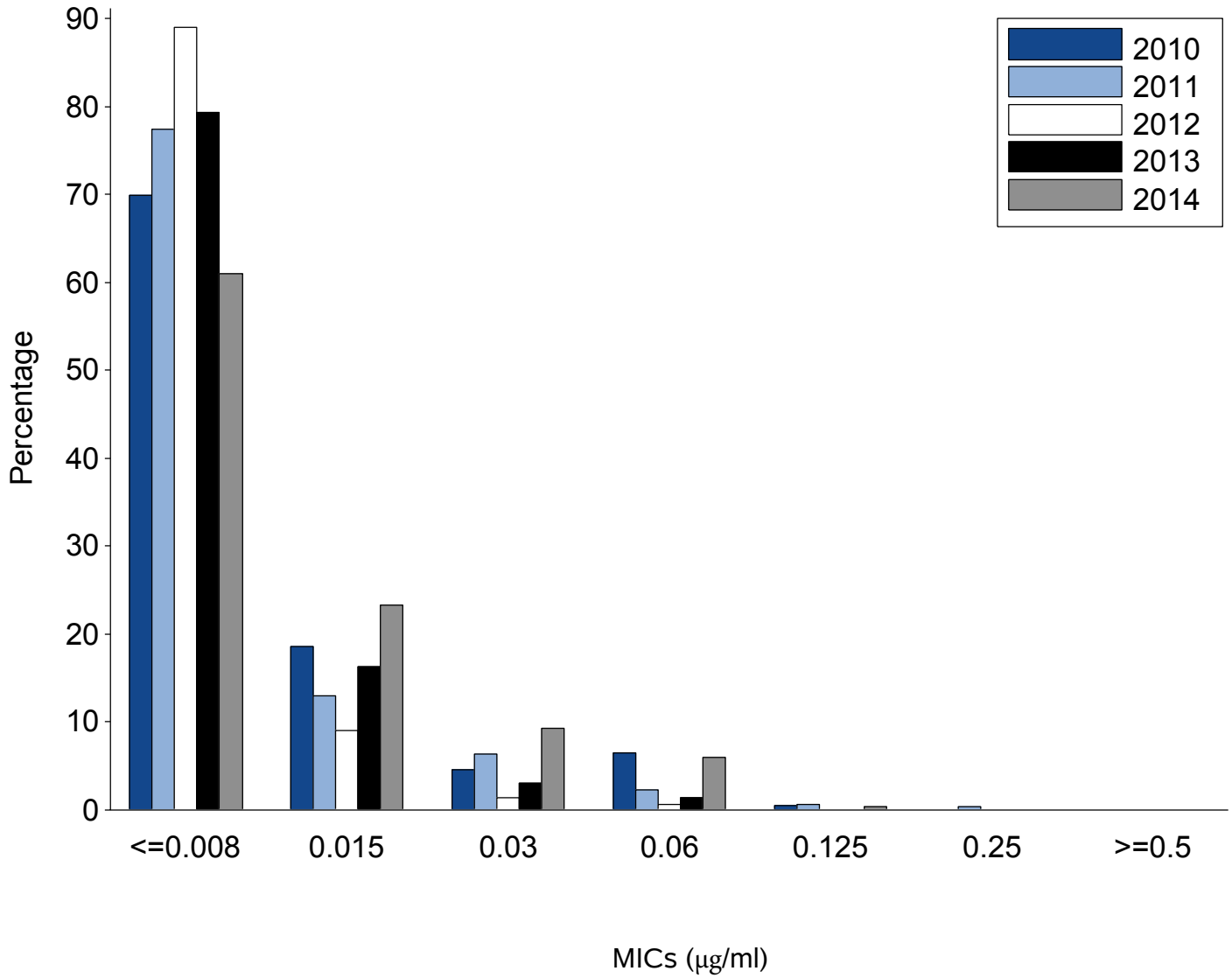
Phoenix, Arizona (N=300)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



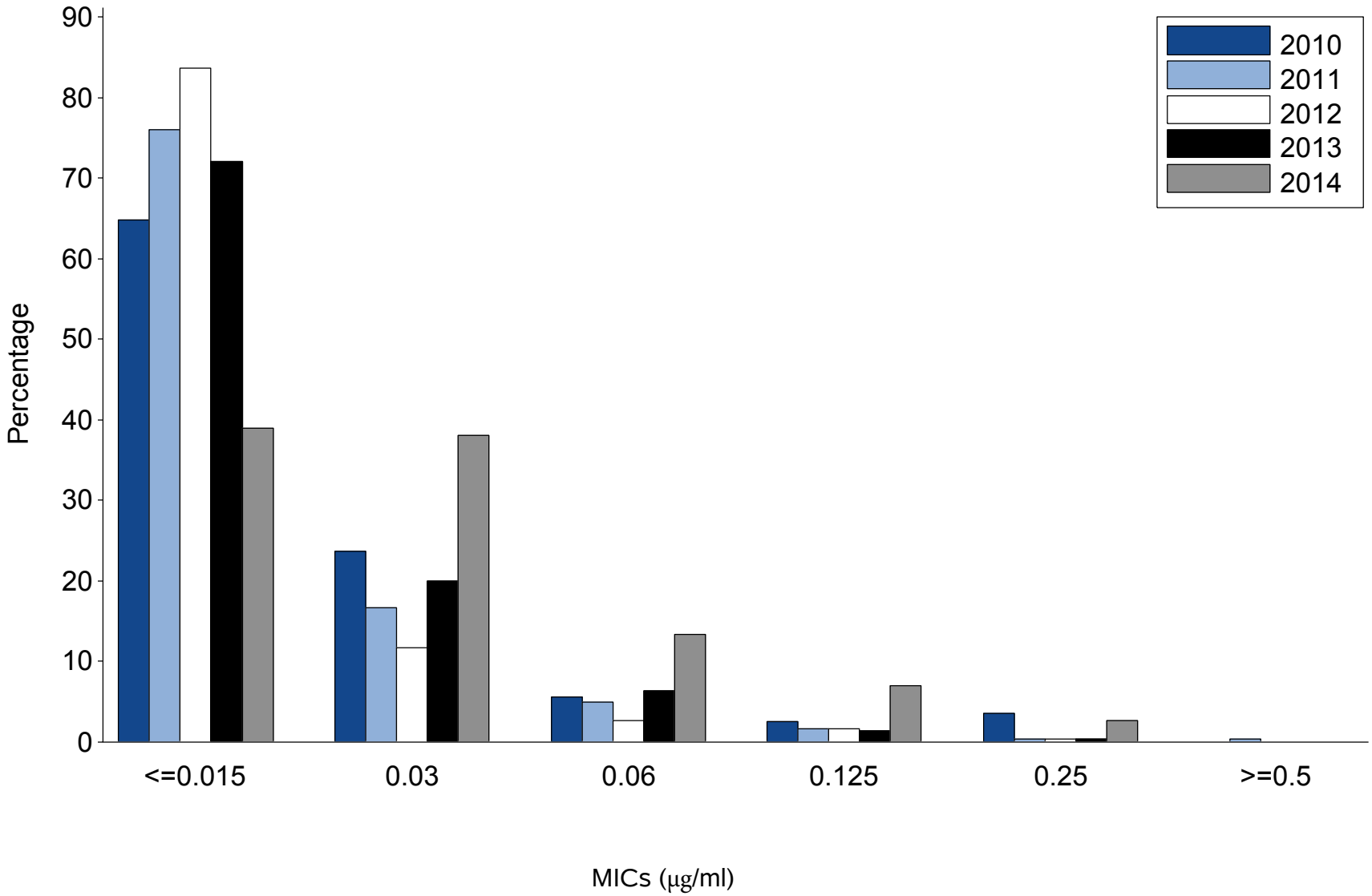
Phoenix, Arizona

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Phoenix, Arizona

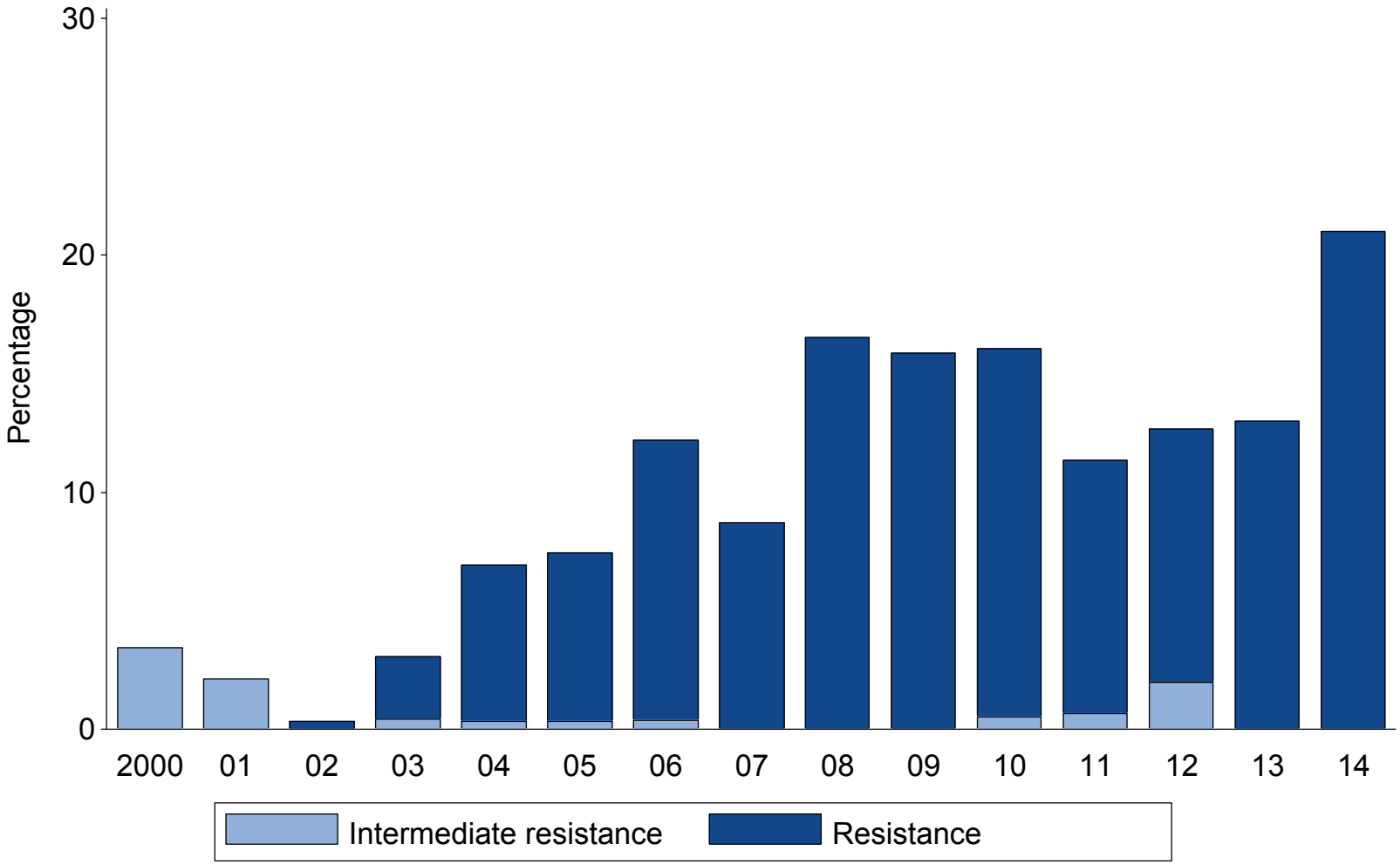
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

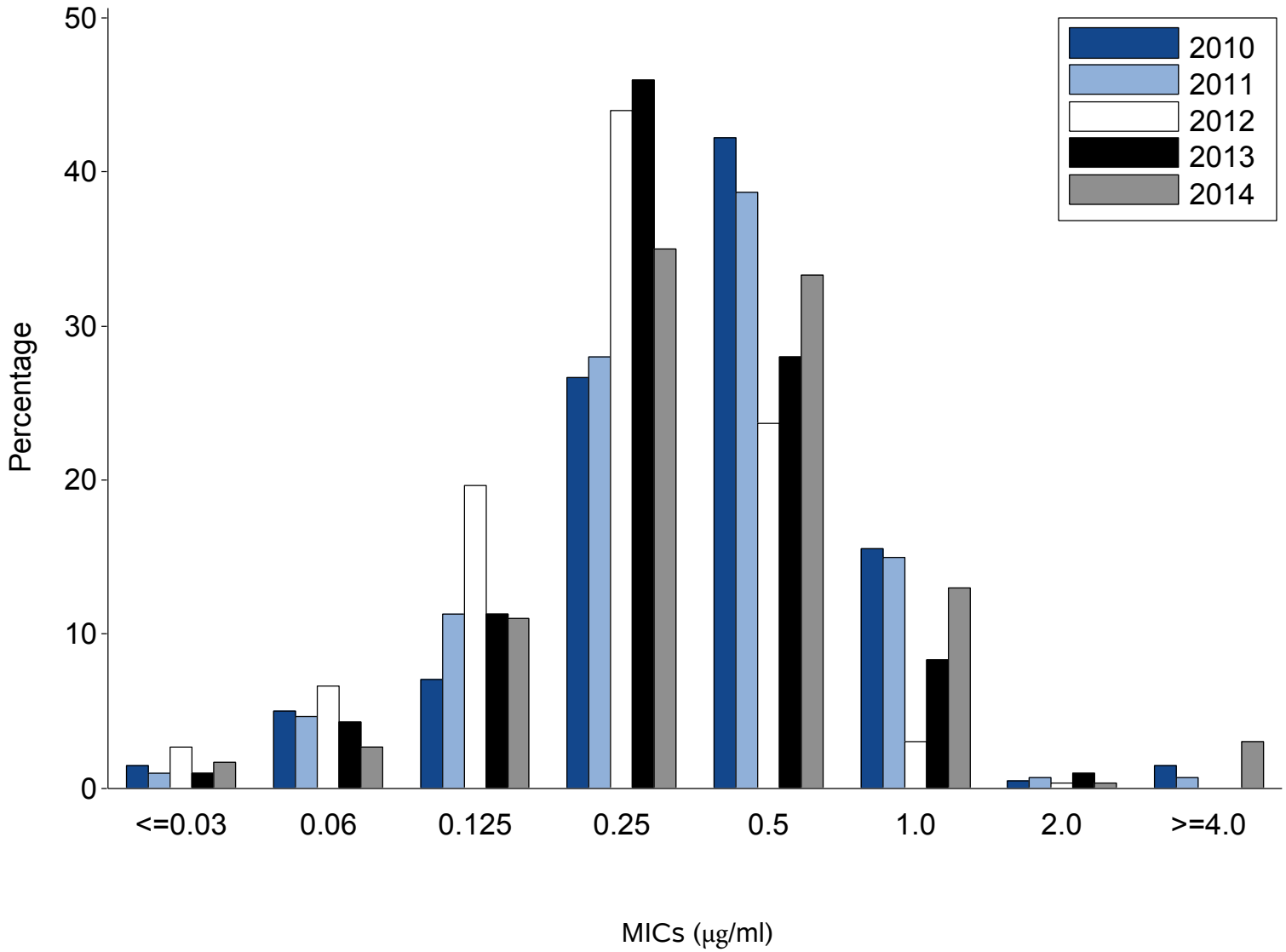
Phoenix, Arizona

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



Phoenix, Arizona

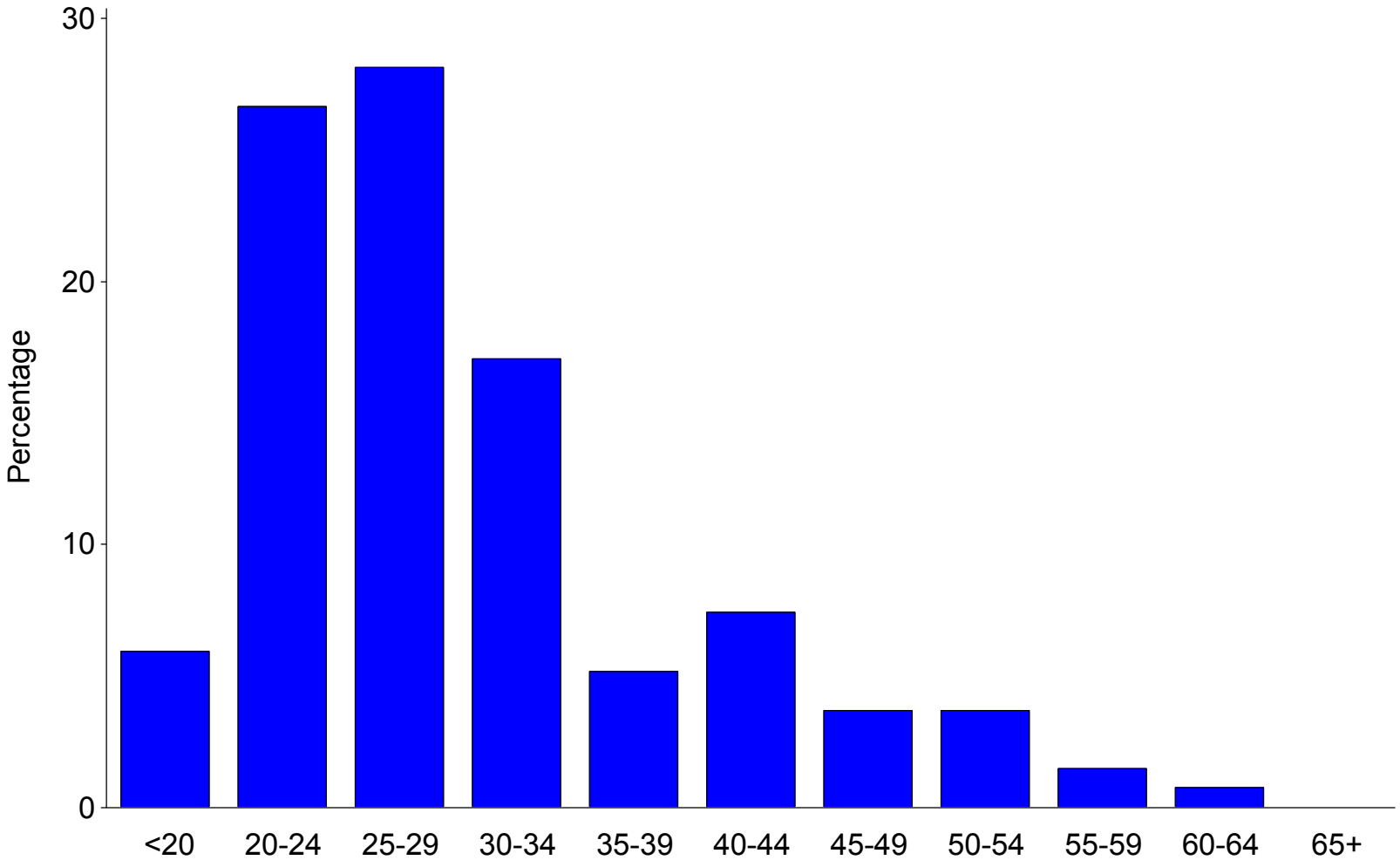
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

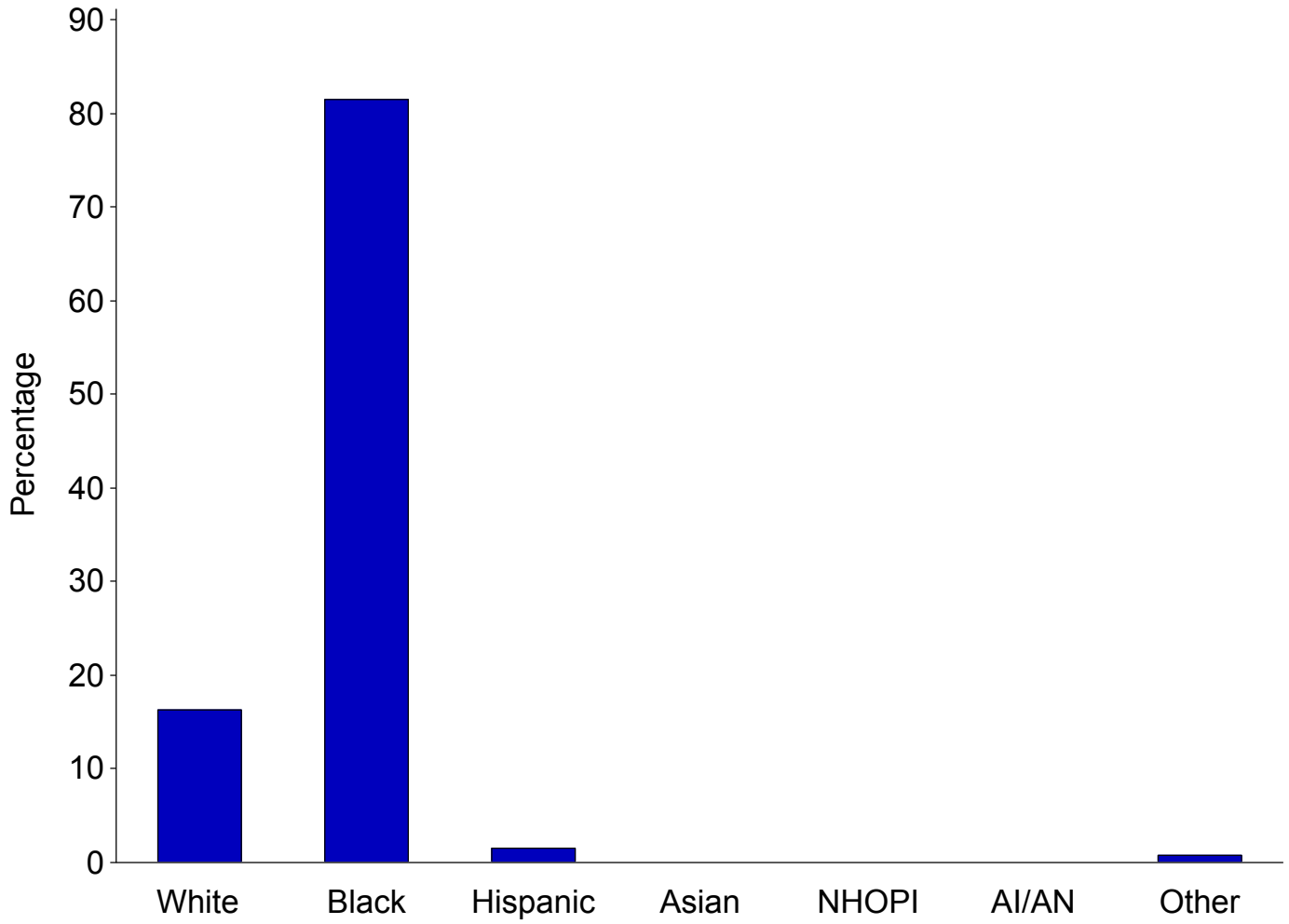
Pontiac, Michigan (N=135)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



Pontiac, Michigan (N=135)

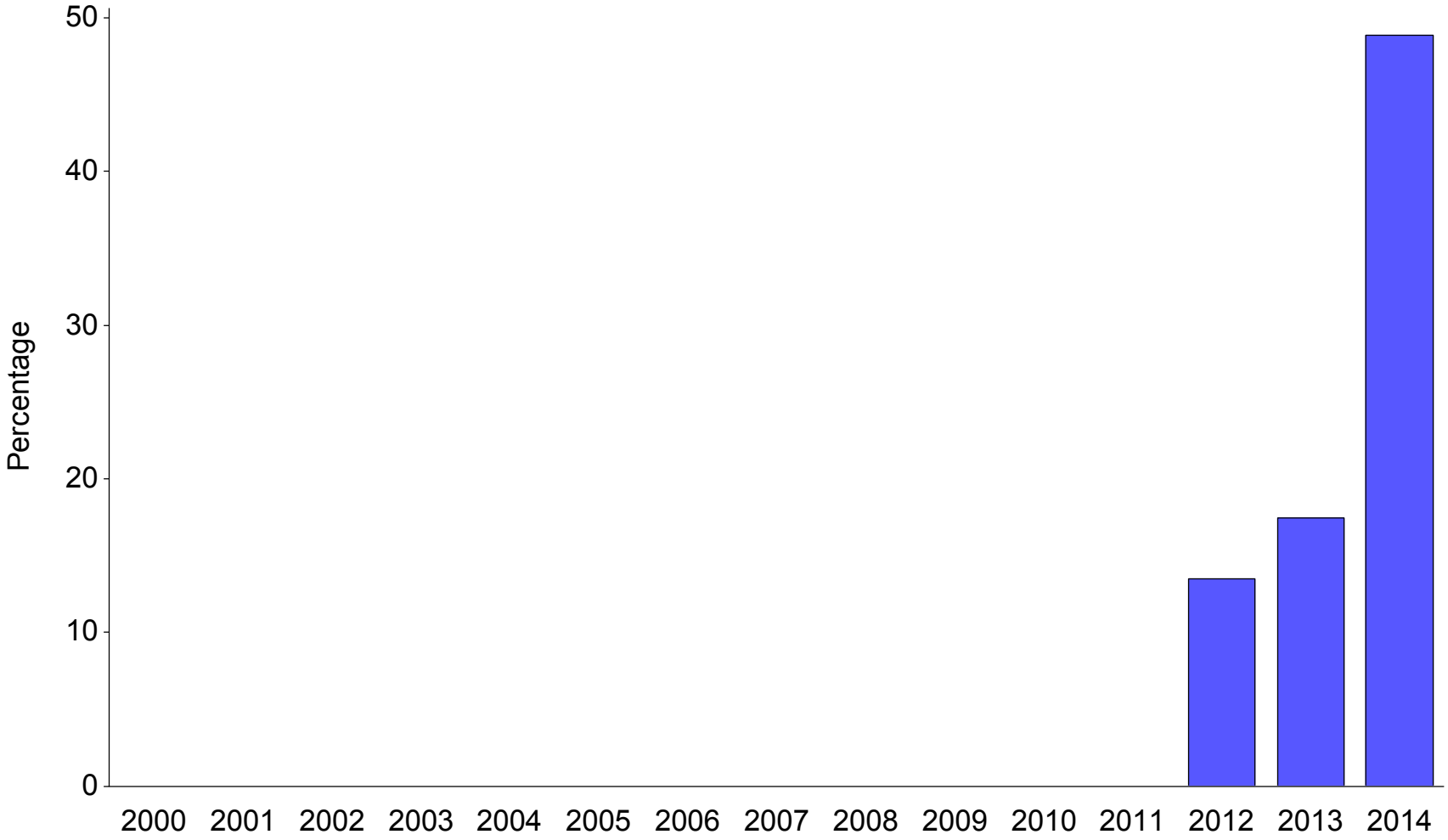
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

Pontiac, Michigan

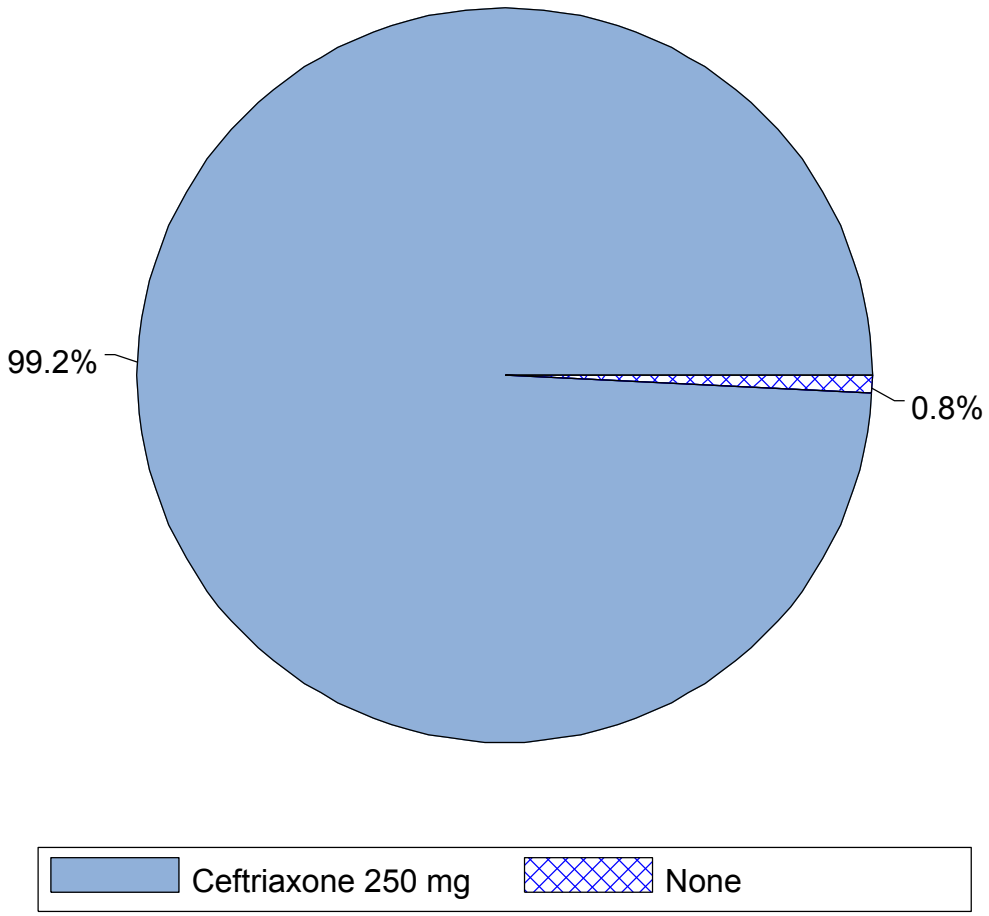
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2012-2014.

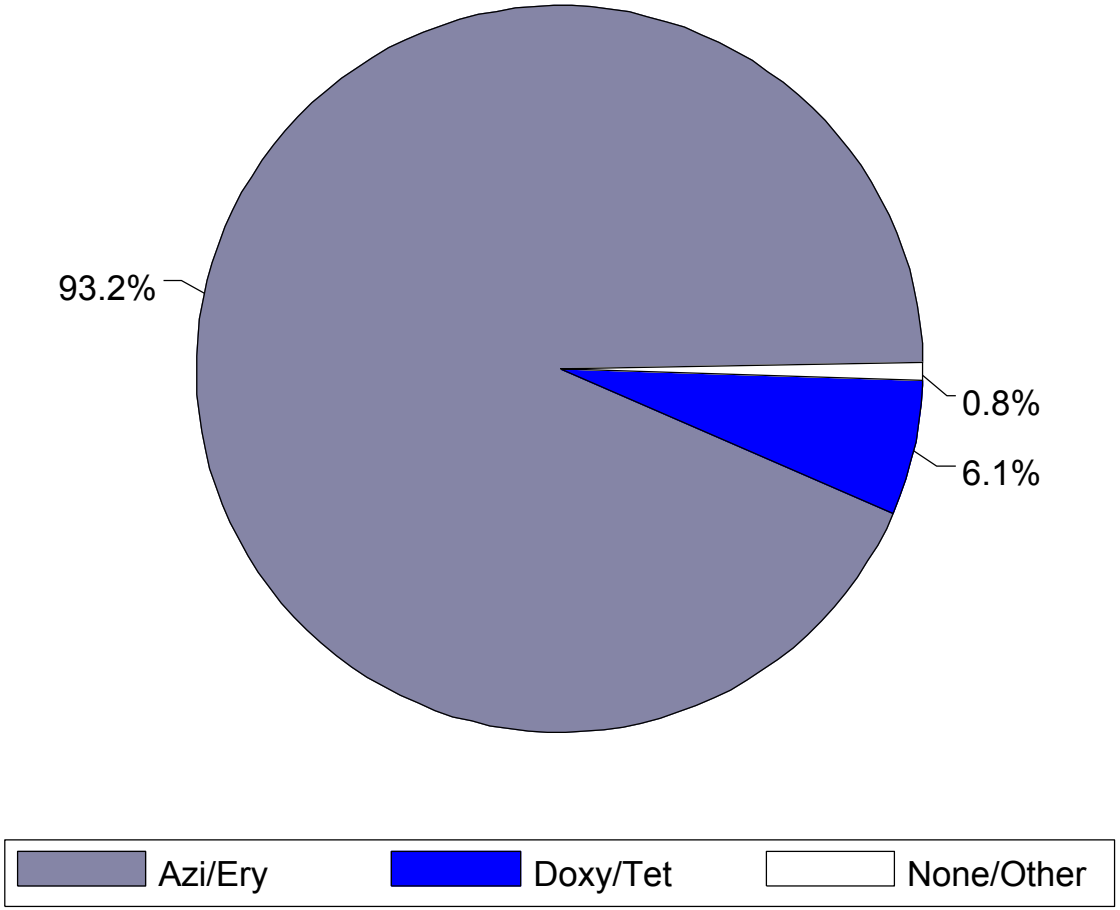
Pontiac, Michigan (N=135)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



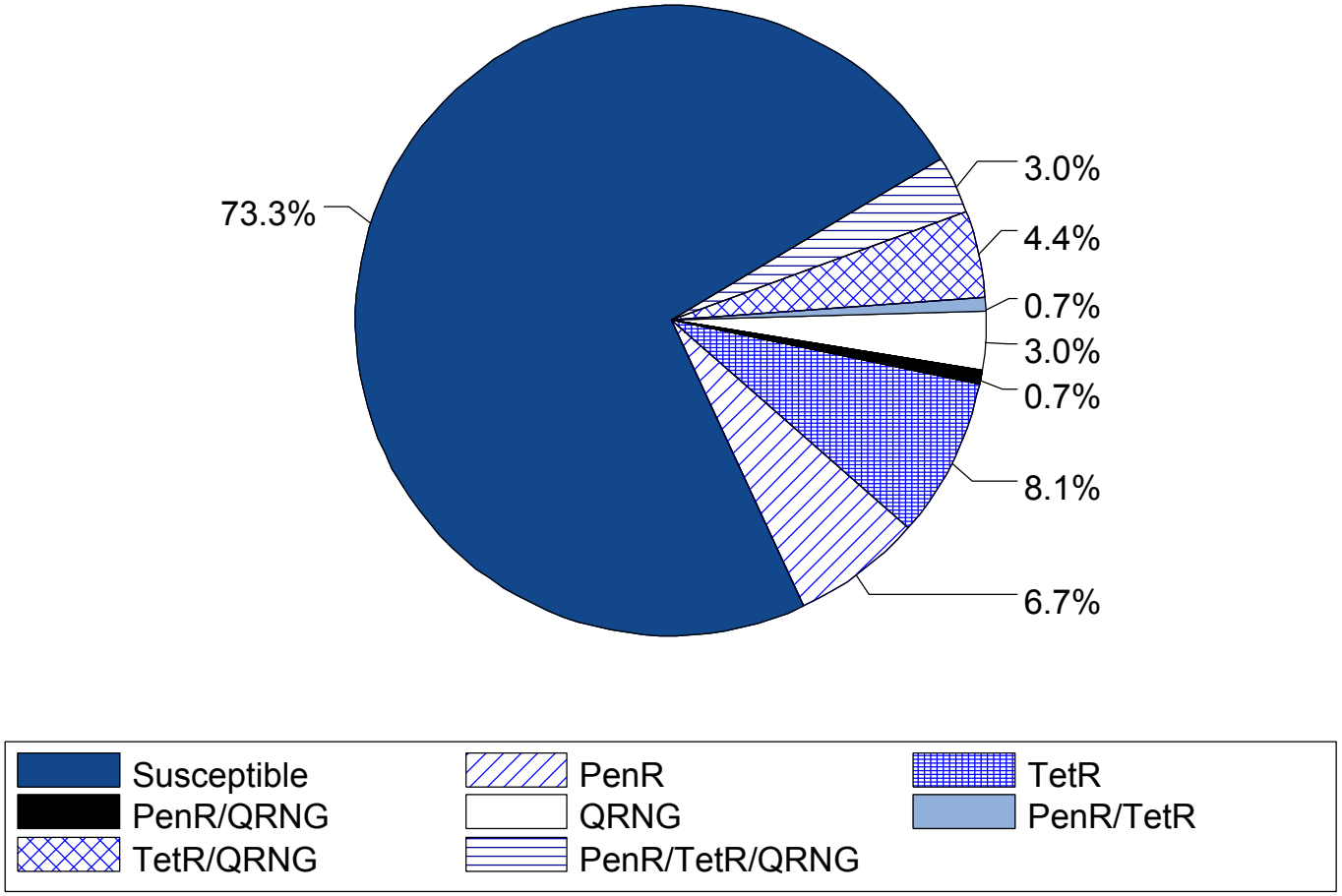
Pontiac, Michigan (N=135)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



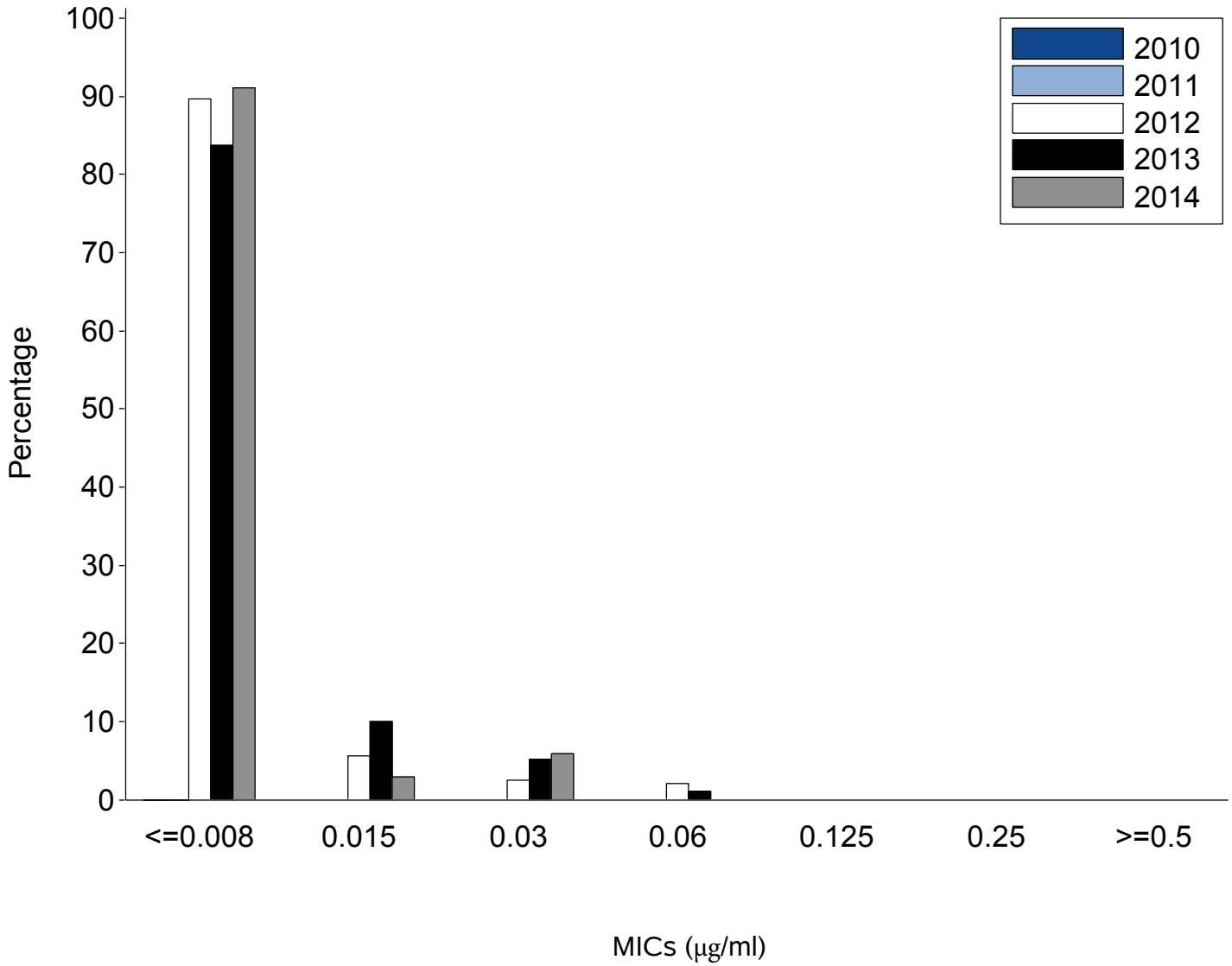
Pontiac, Michigan (N=135)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



Pontiac, Michigan

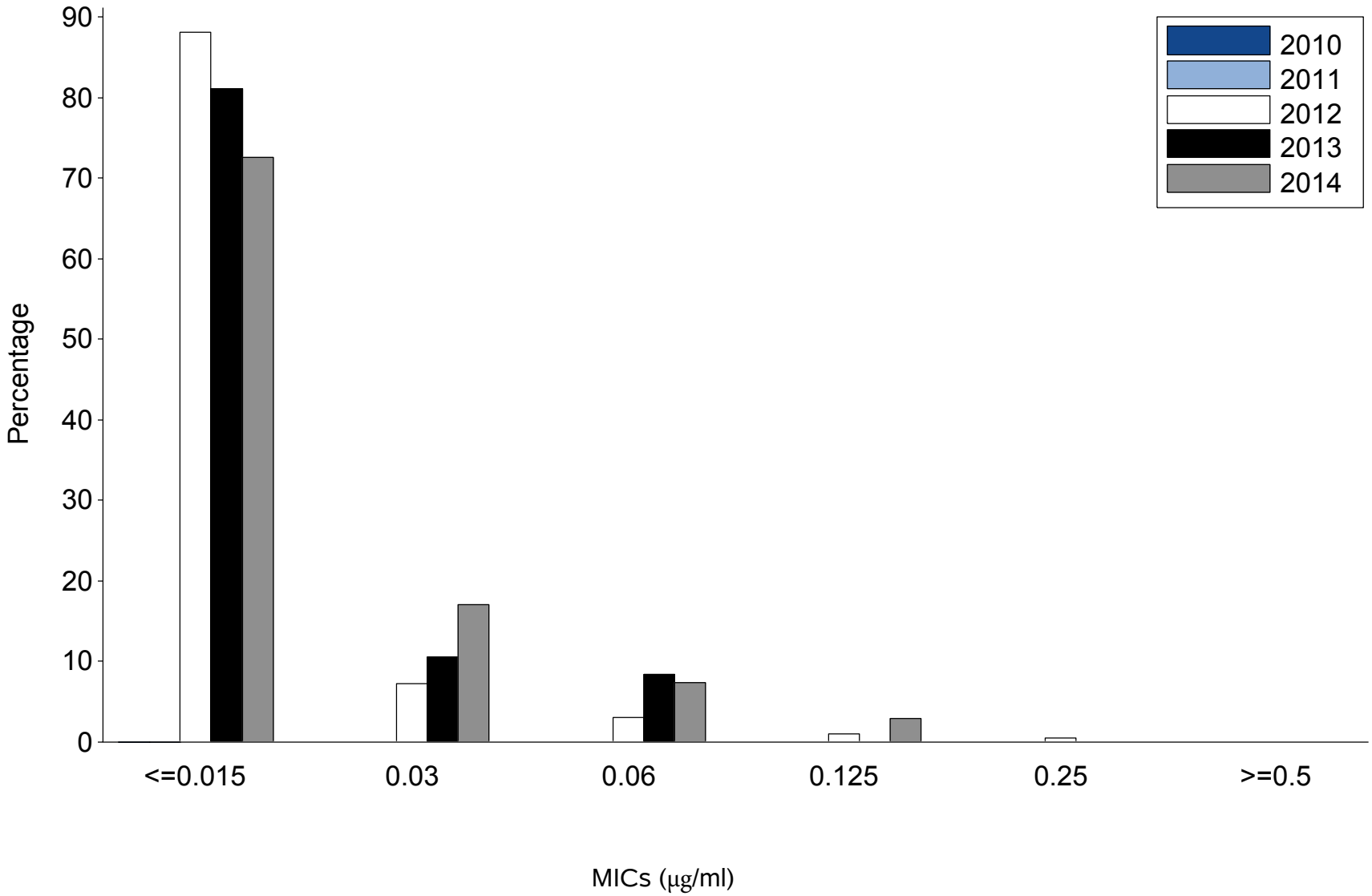
Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2012-2014.

Pontiac, Michigan

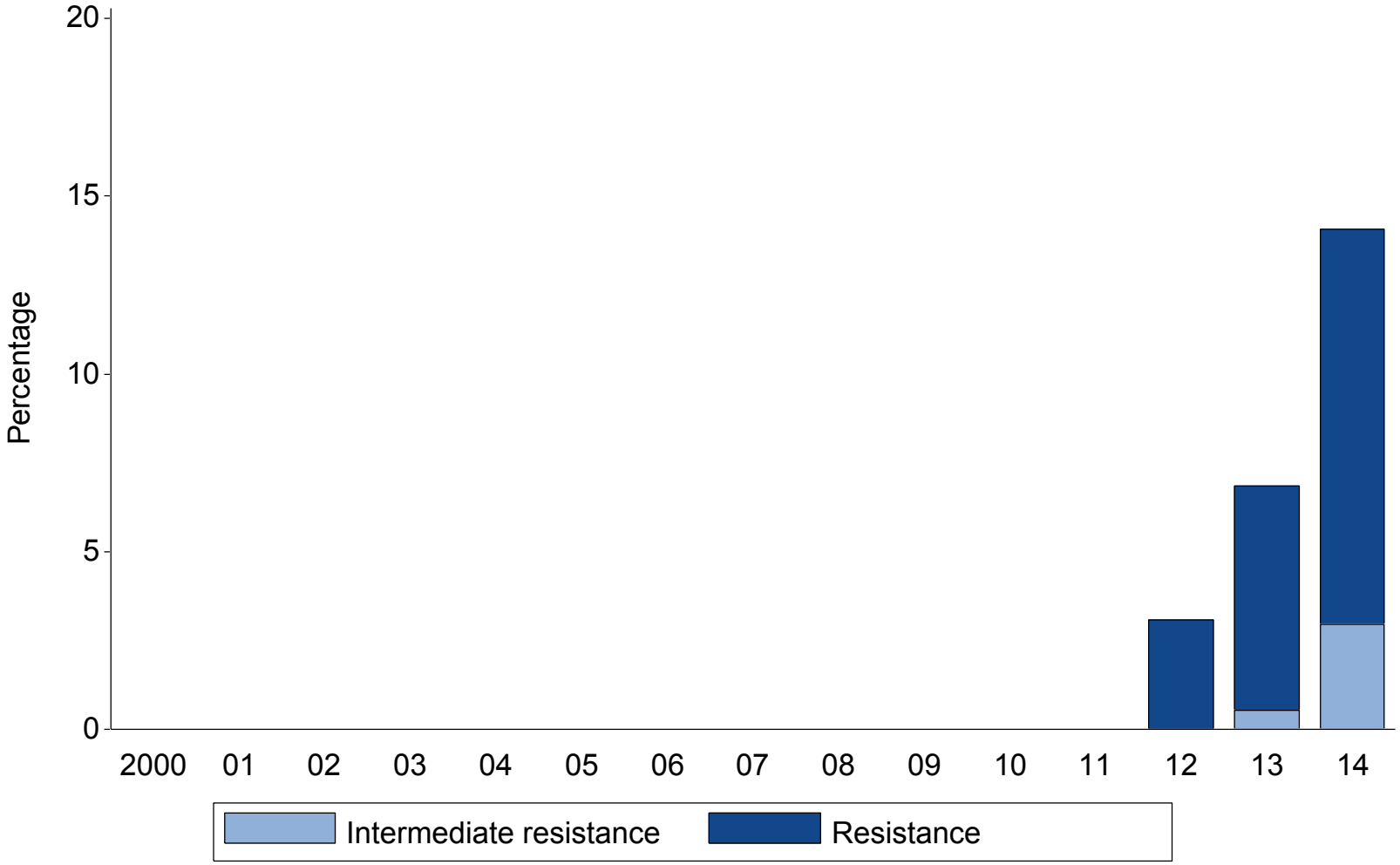
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2012-2014.

Pontiac, Michigan

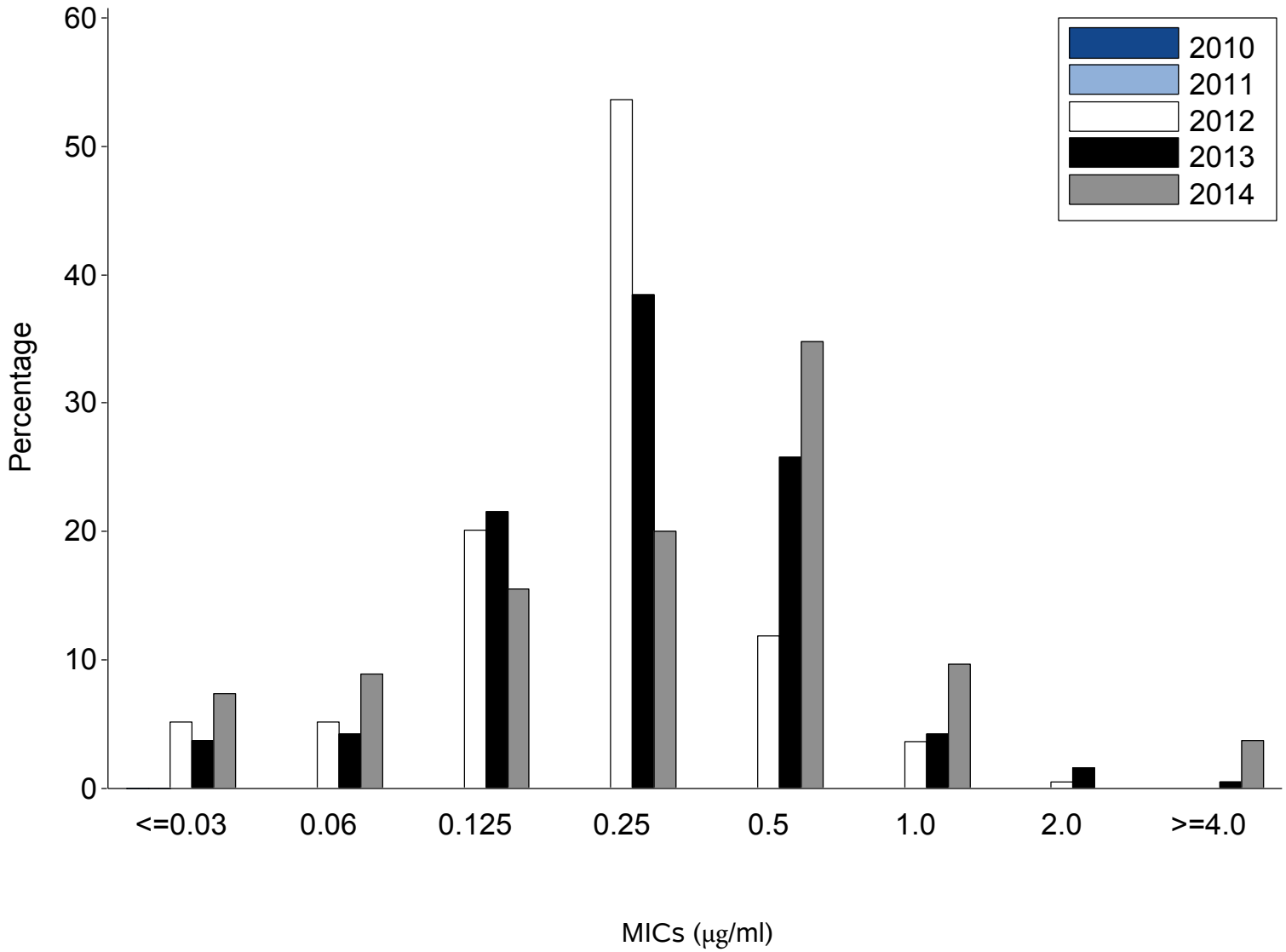
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2012-2014.

Pontiac, Michigan

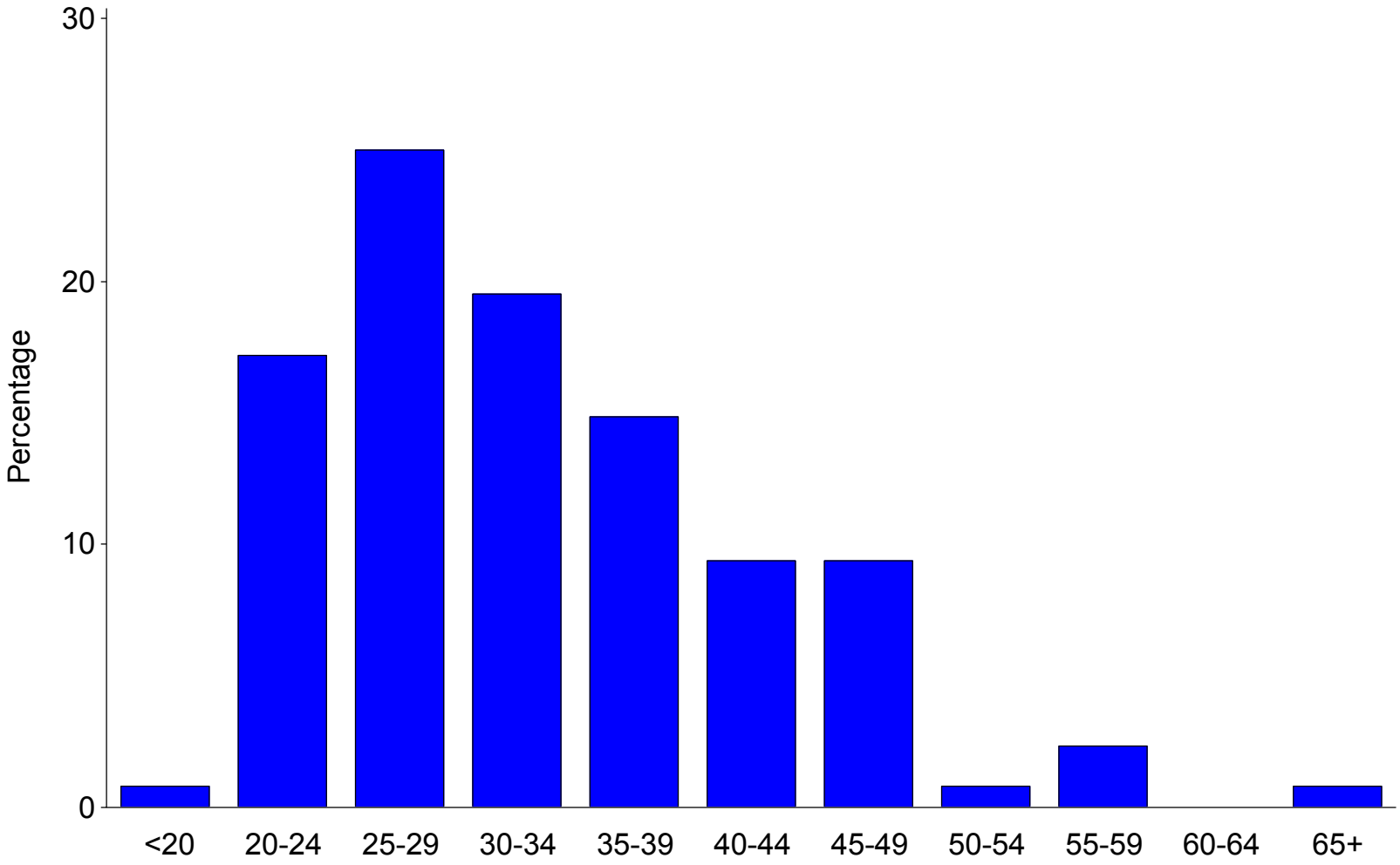
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2012-2014.

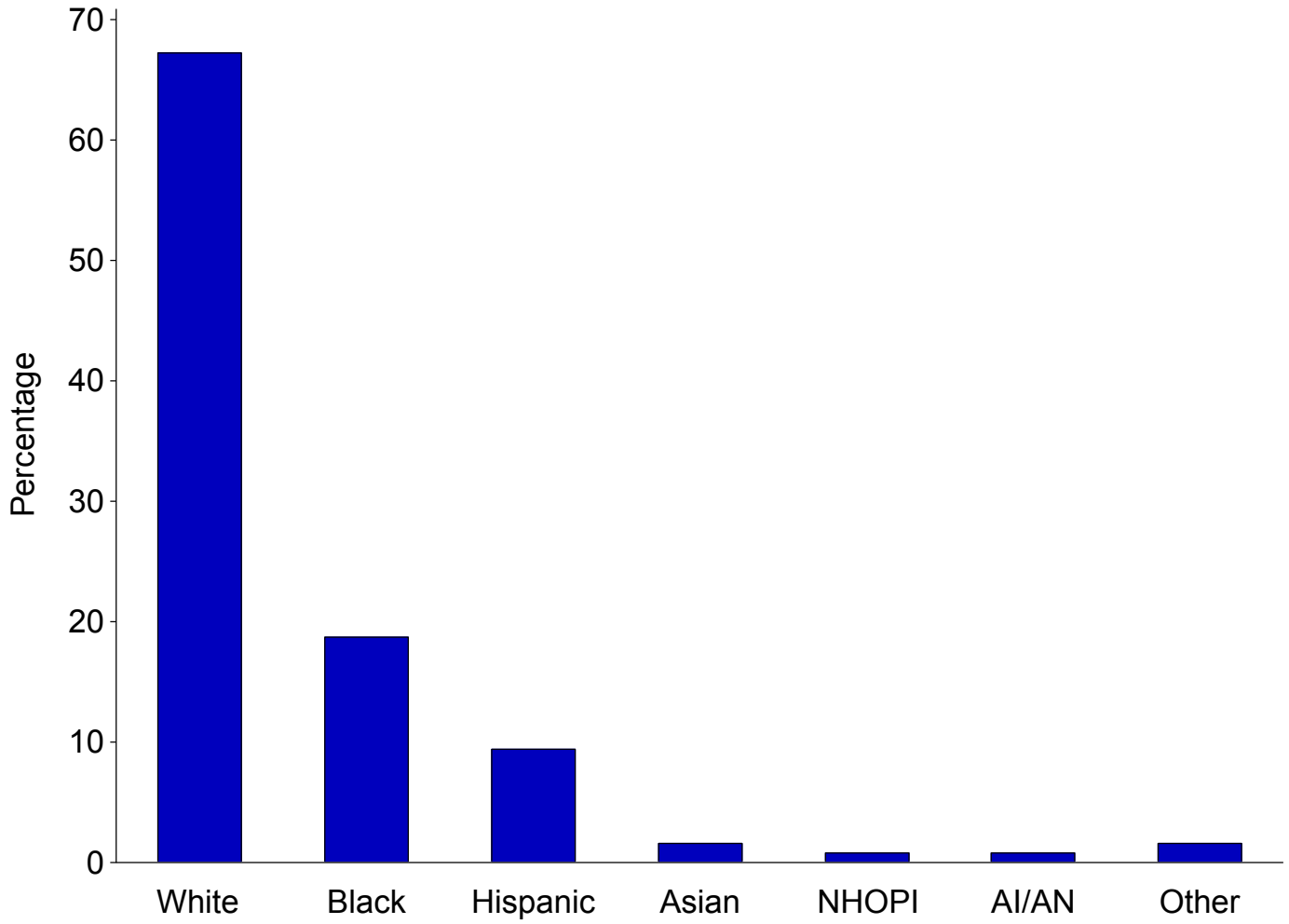
Portland, Oregon (N=128)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



Portland, Oregon (N=128)

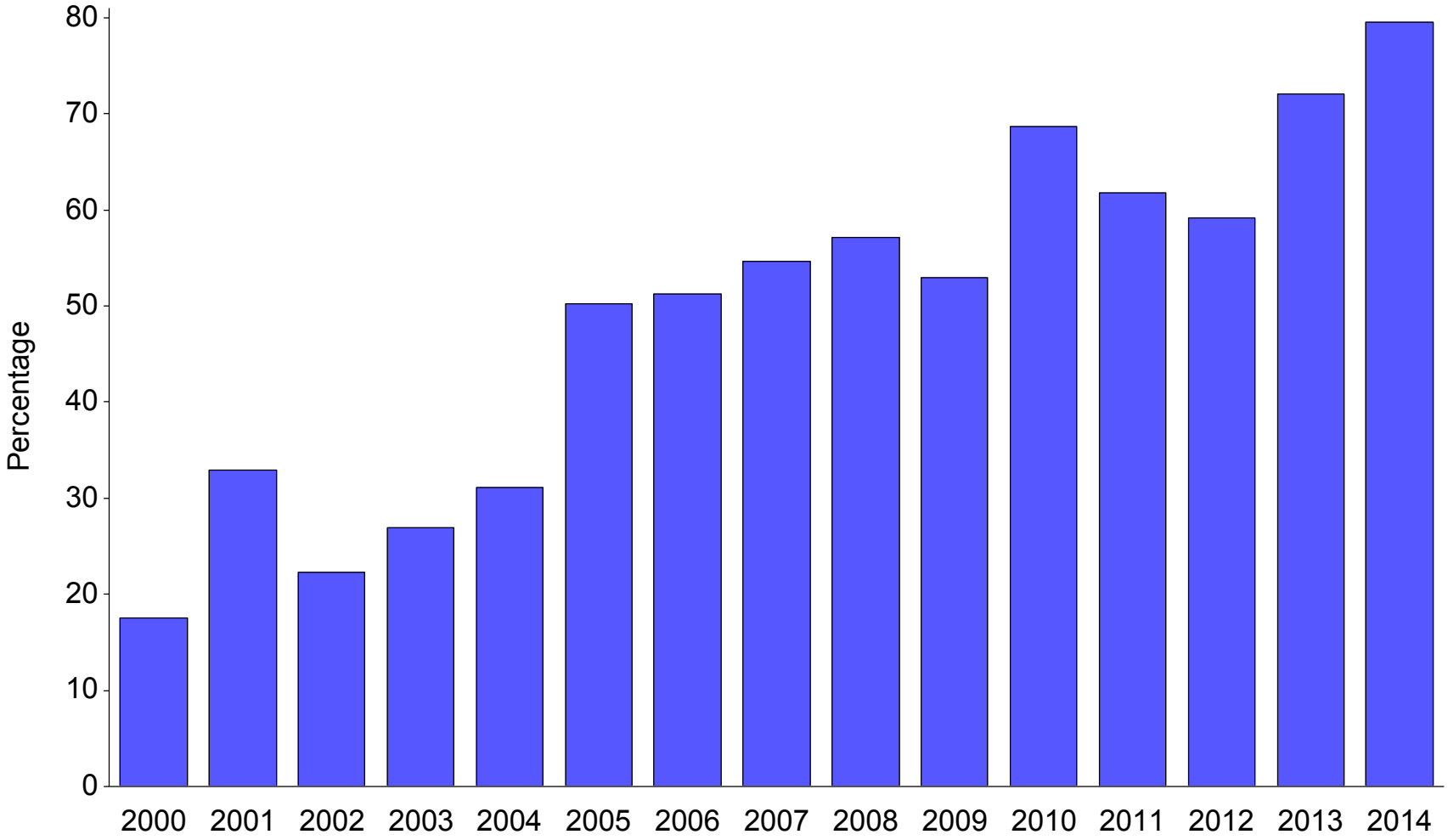
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

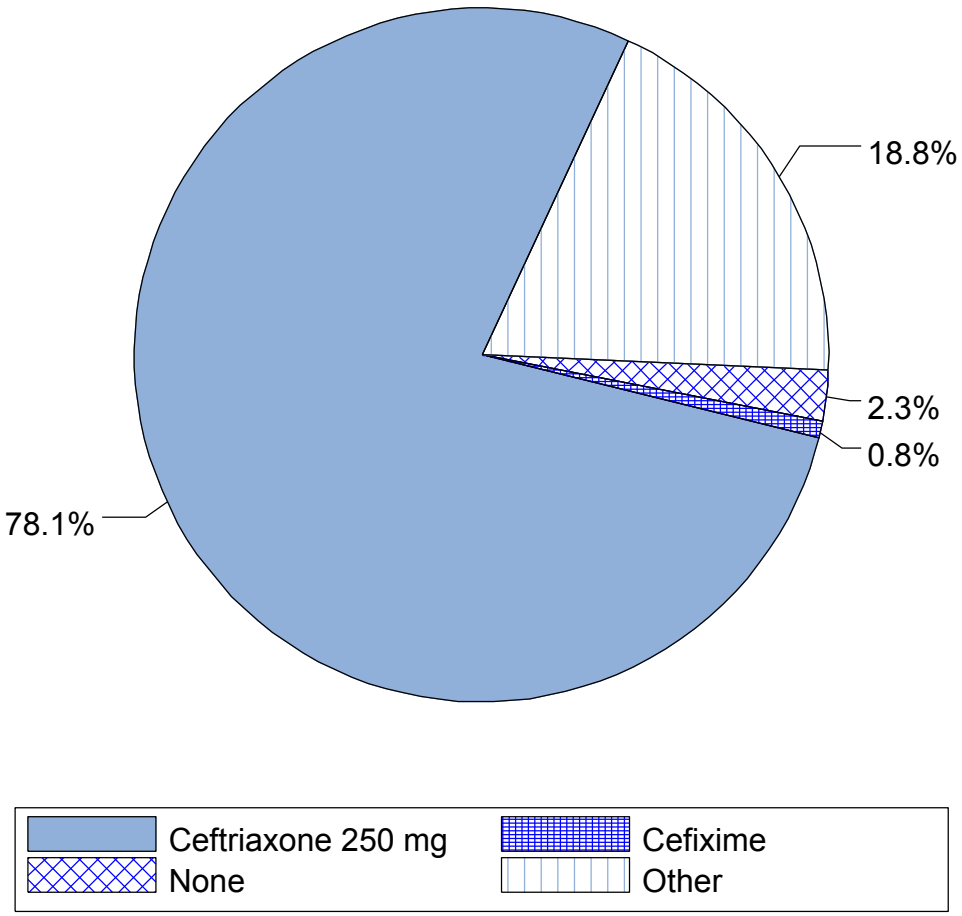
Portland, Oregon

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



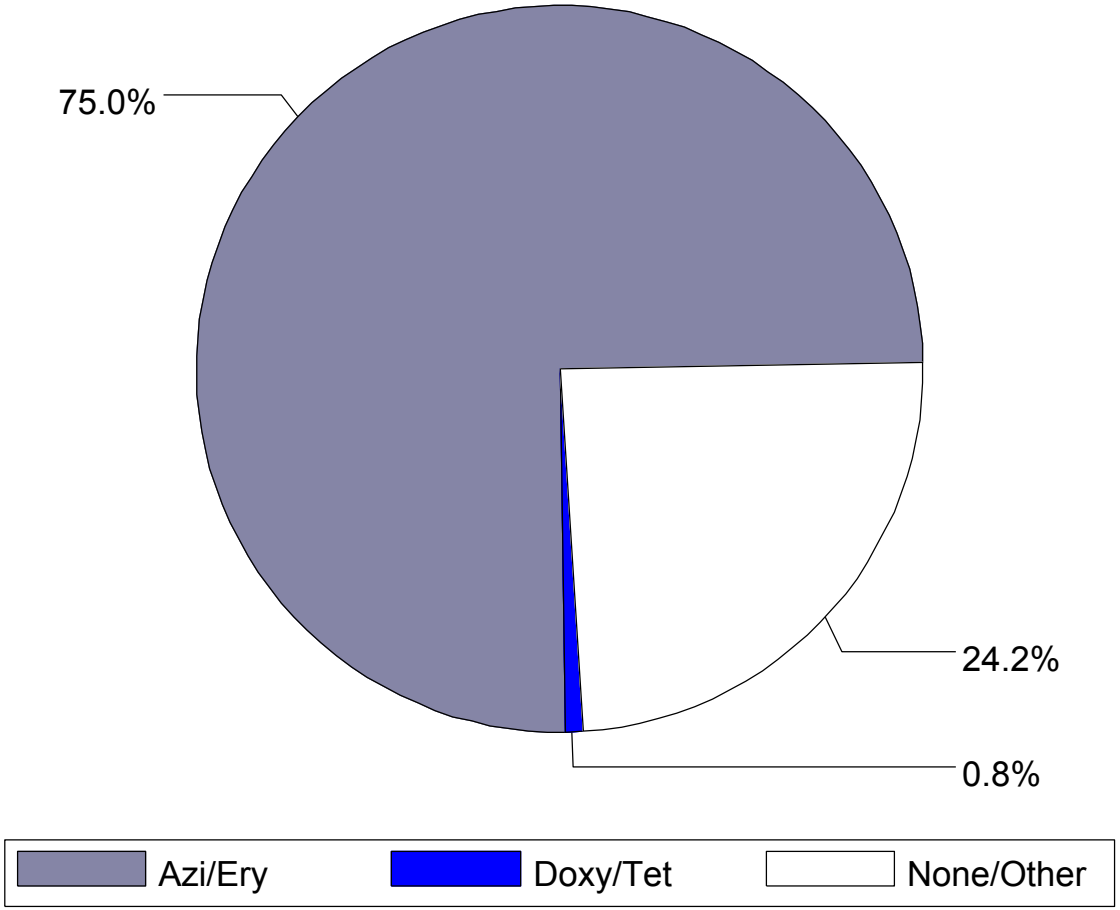
Portland, Oregon (N=128)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



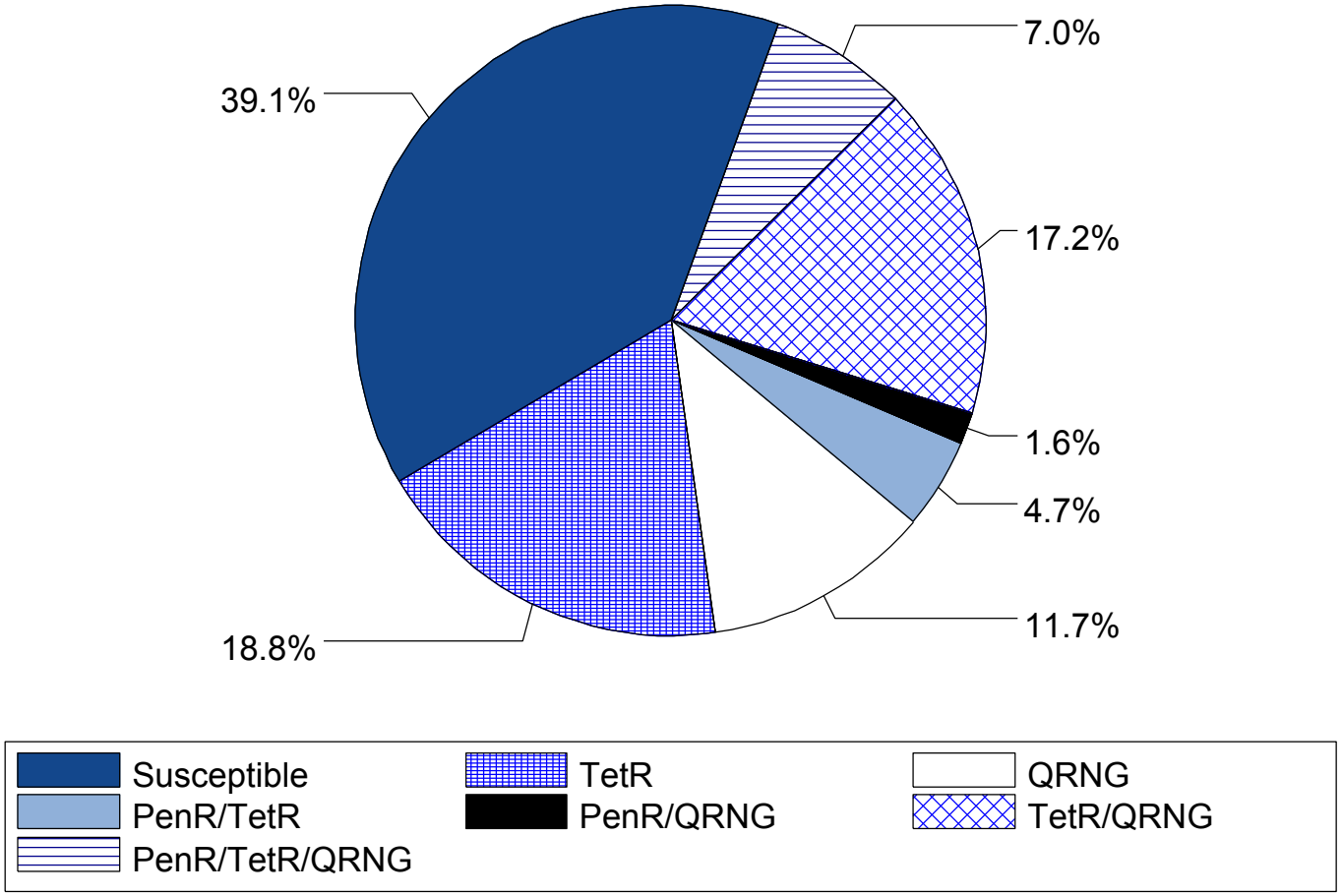
Portland, Oregon (N=128)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



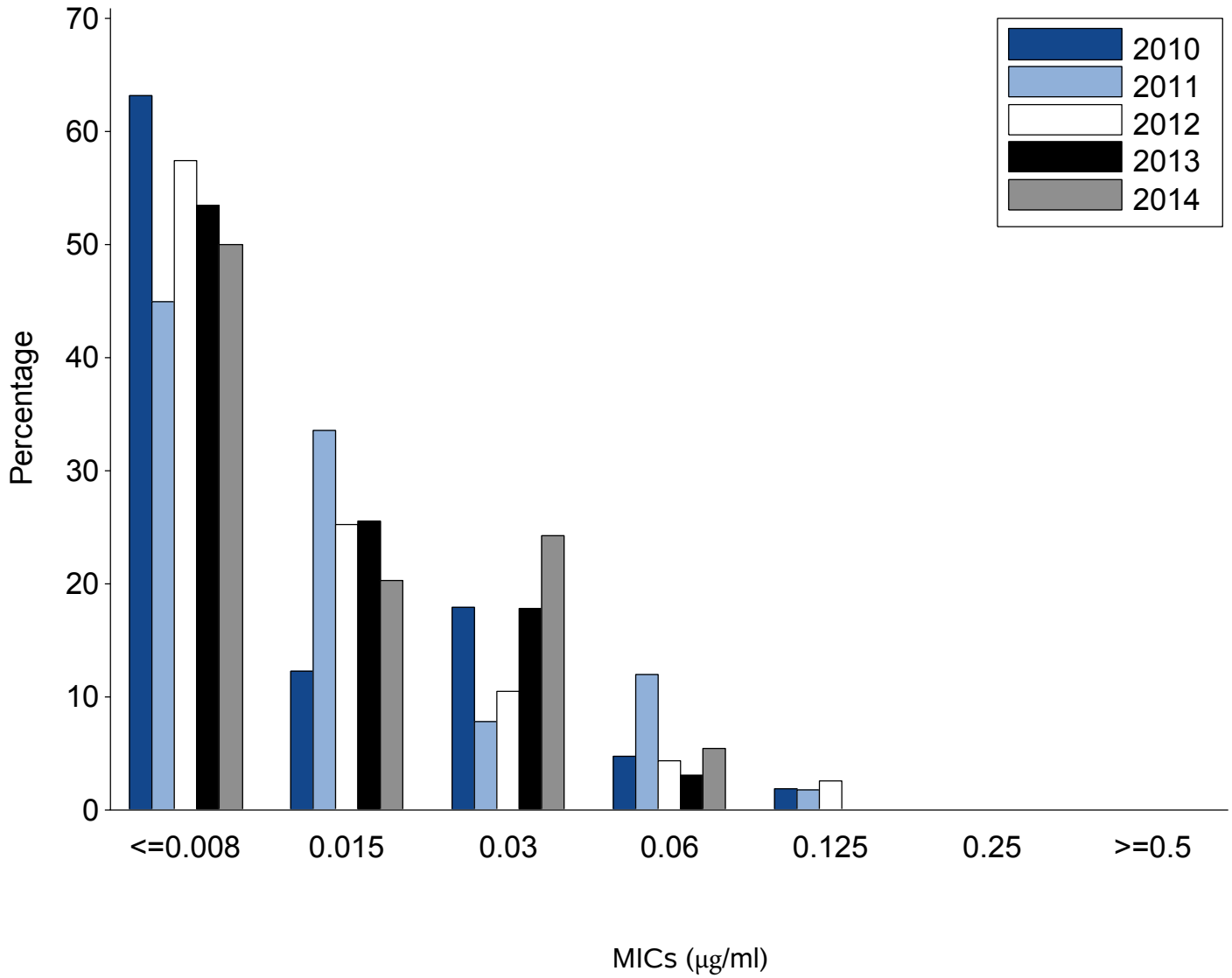
Portland, Oregon (N=128)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



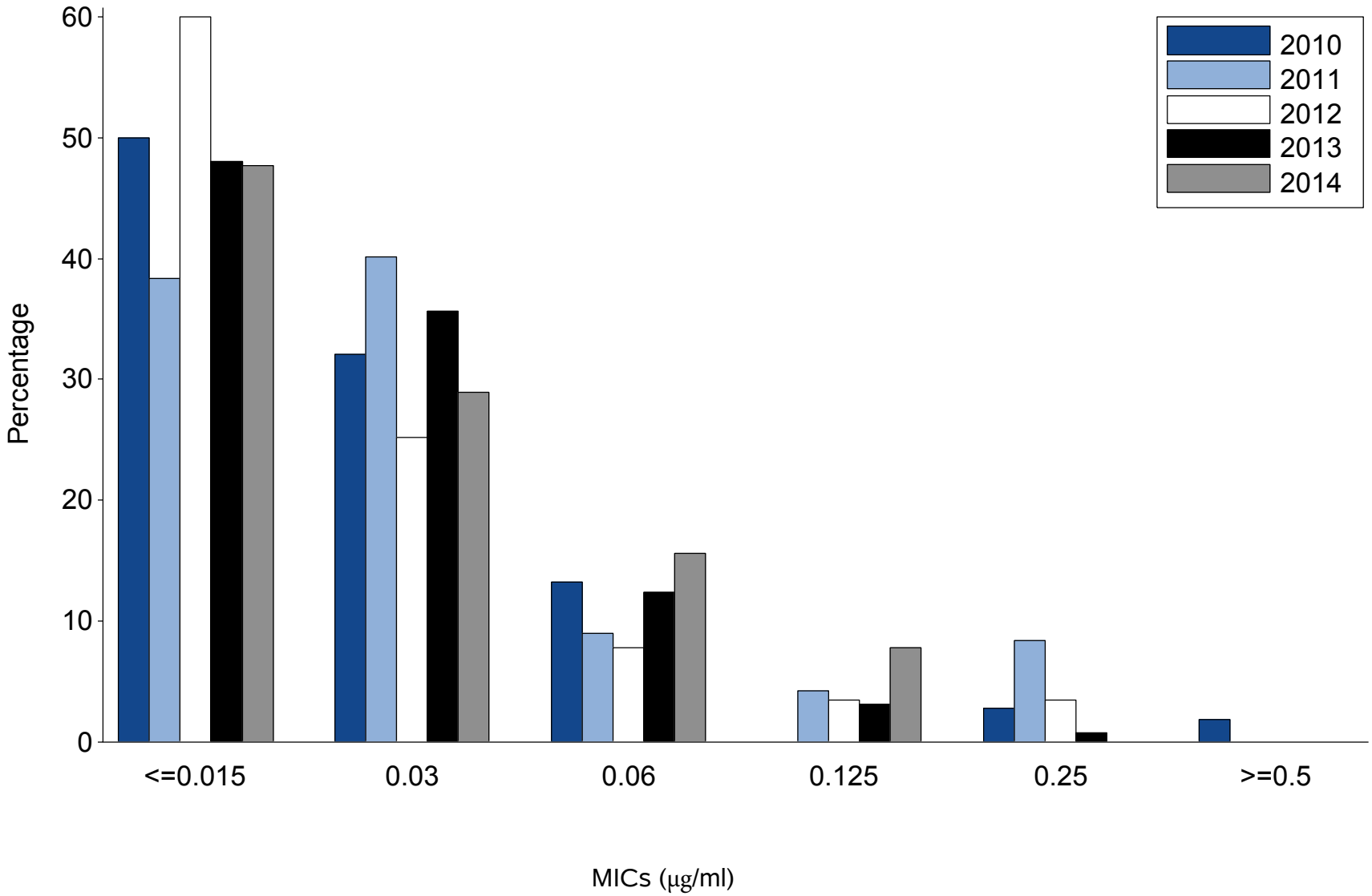
Portland, Oregon

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Portland, Oregon

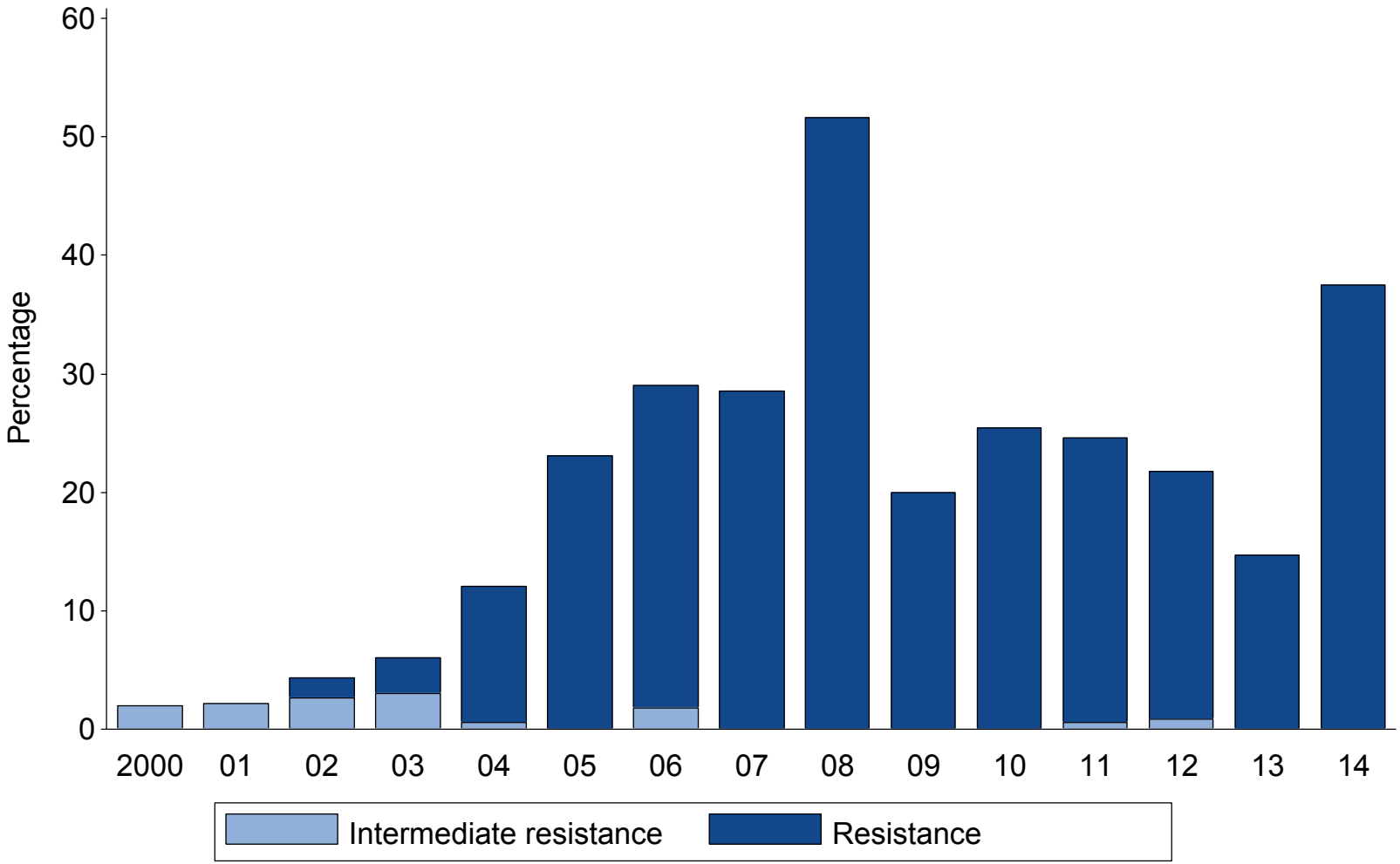
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

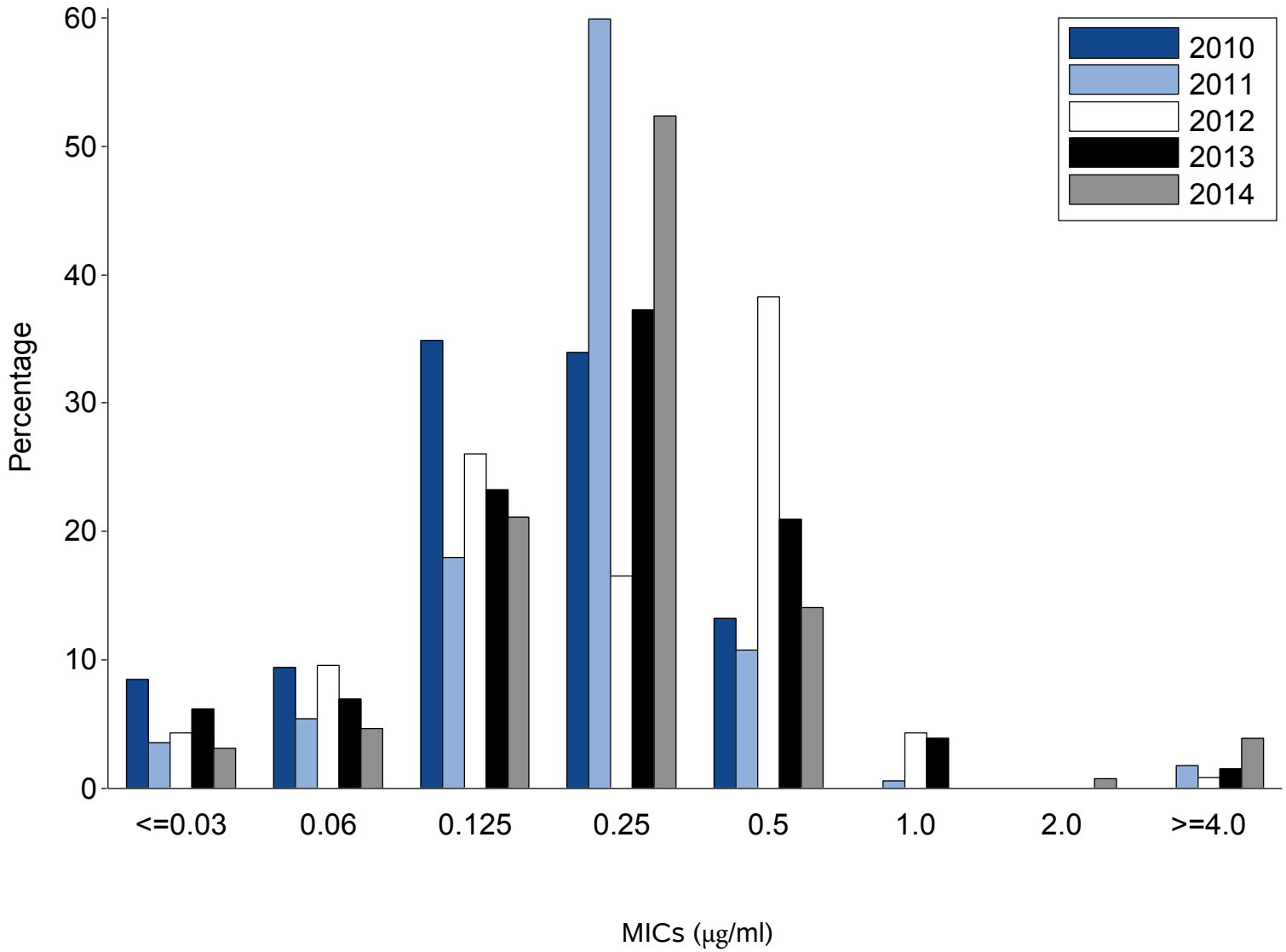
Portland, Oregon

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



Portland, Oregon

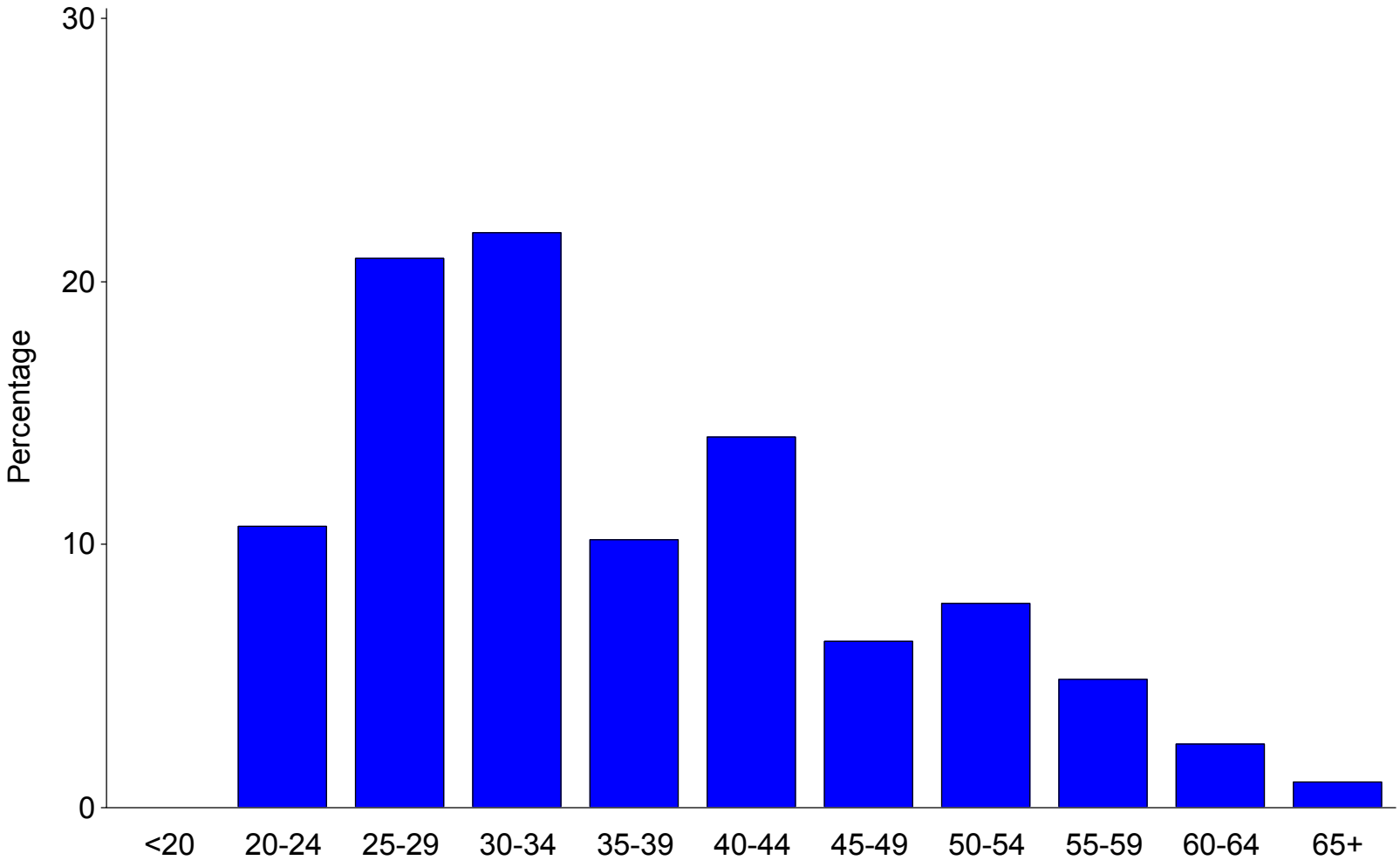
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

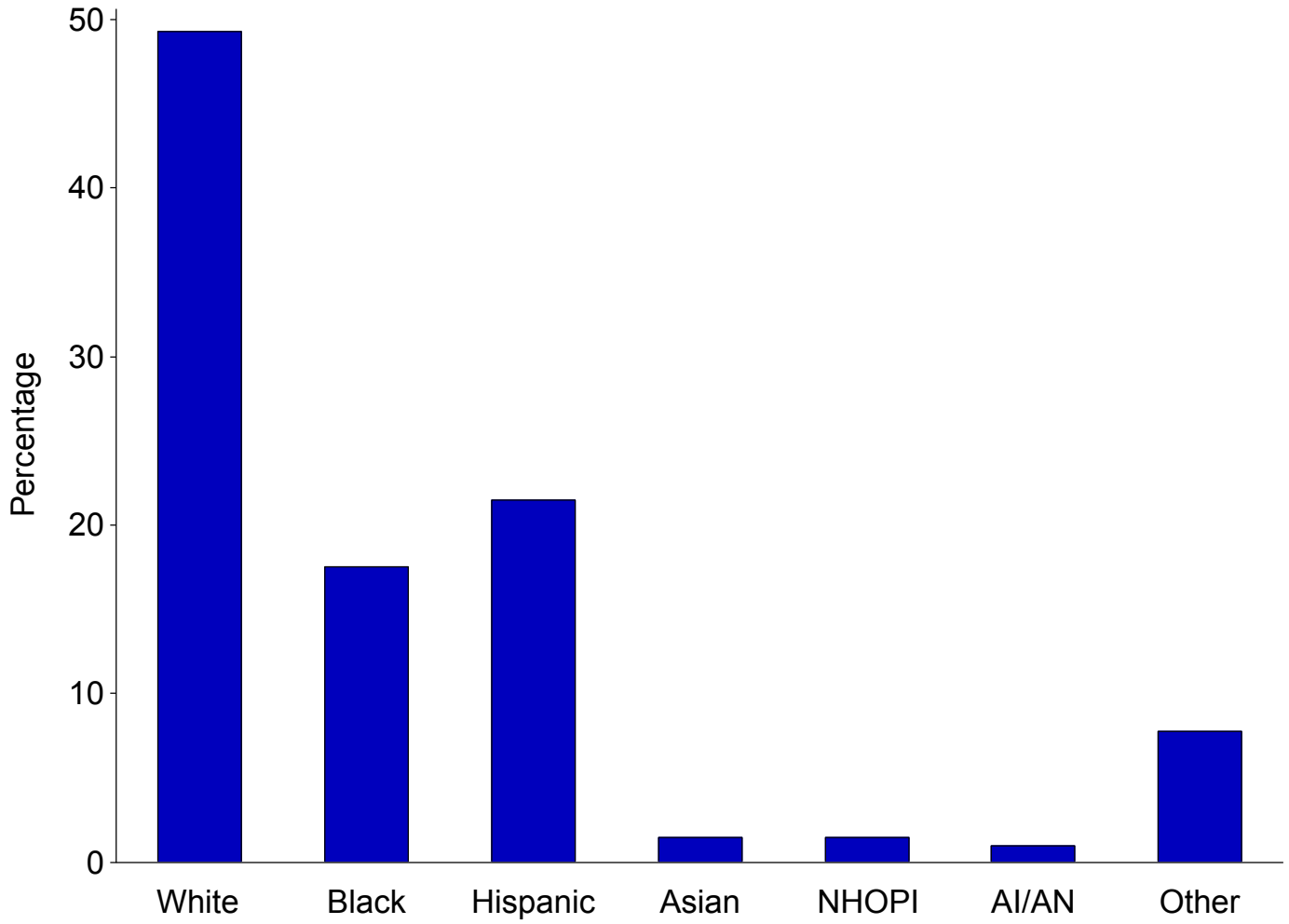
San Diego, California (N=218)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



San Diego, California (N=218)

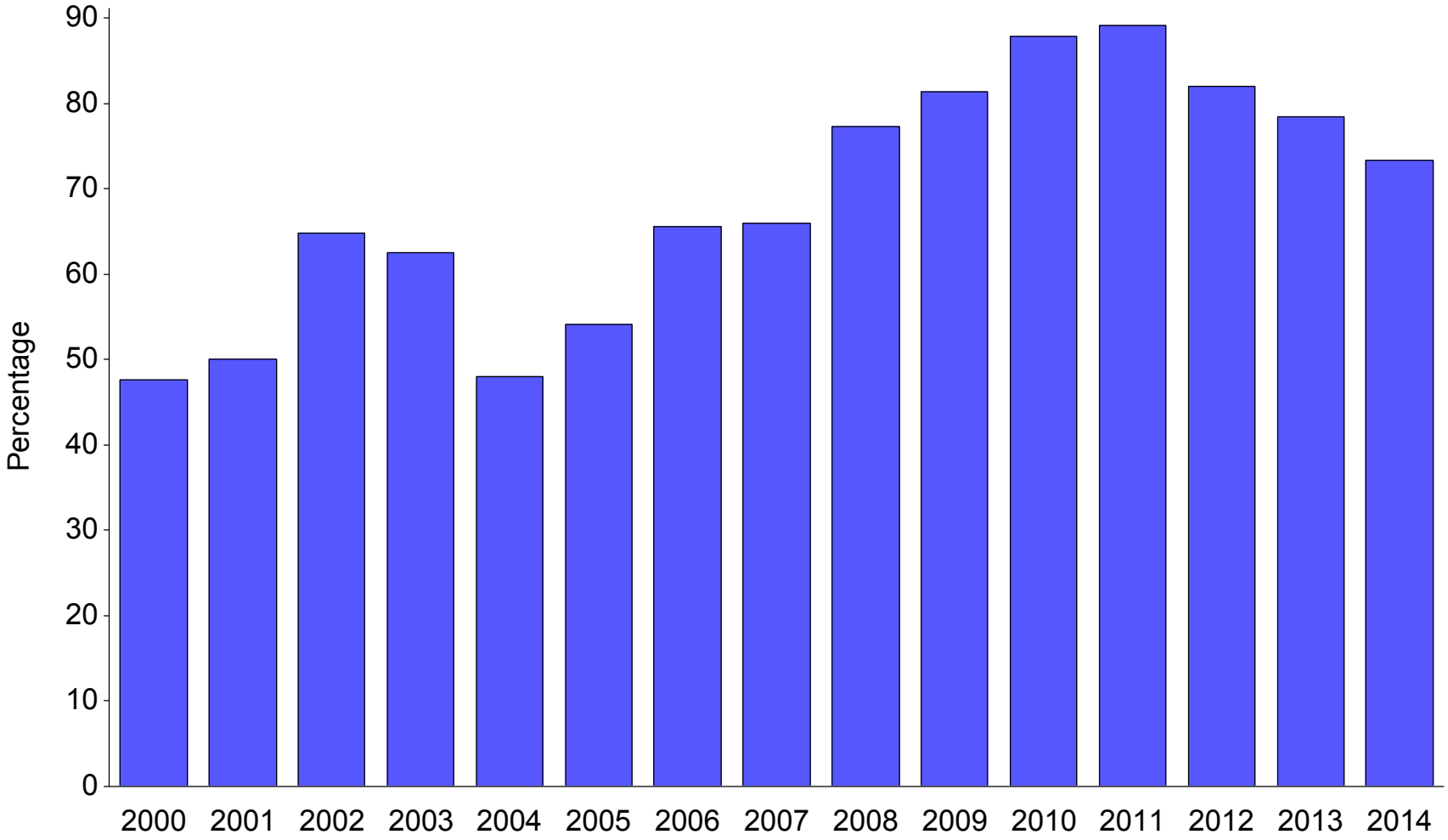
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

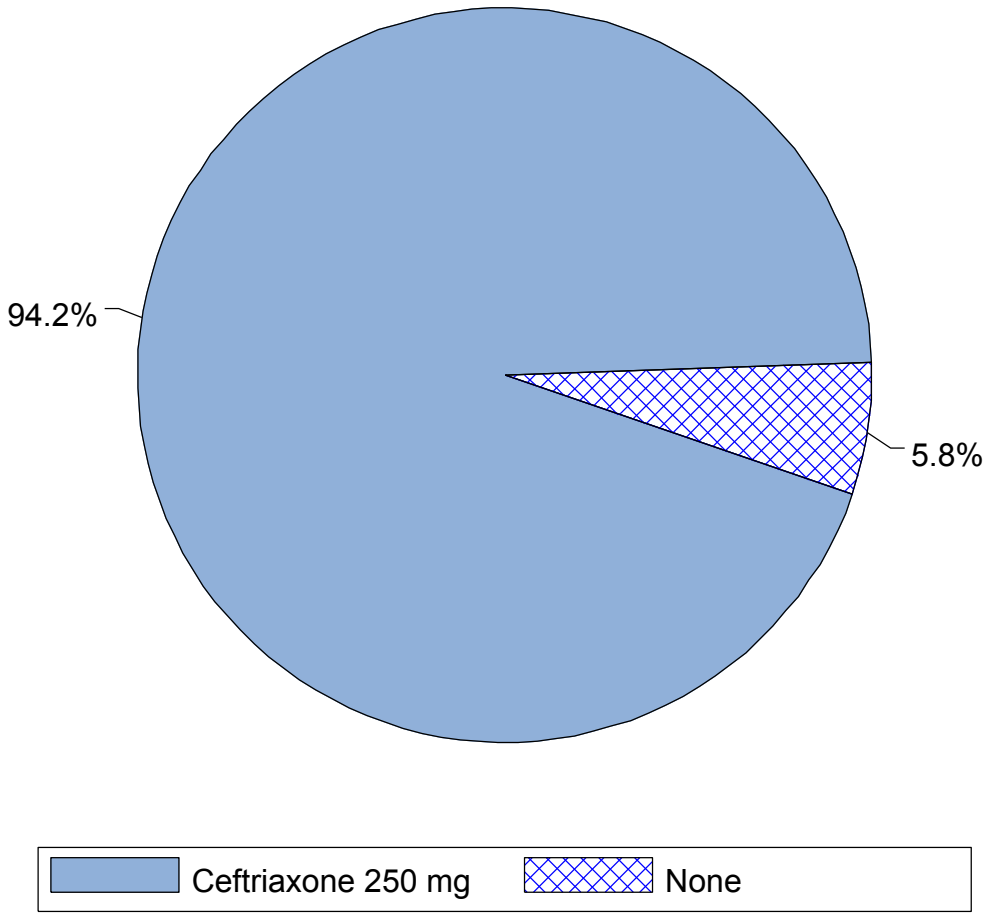
San Diego, California

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



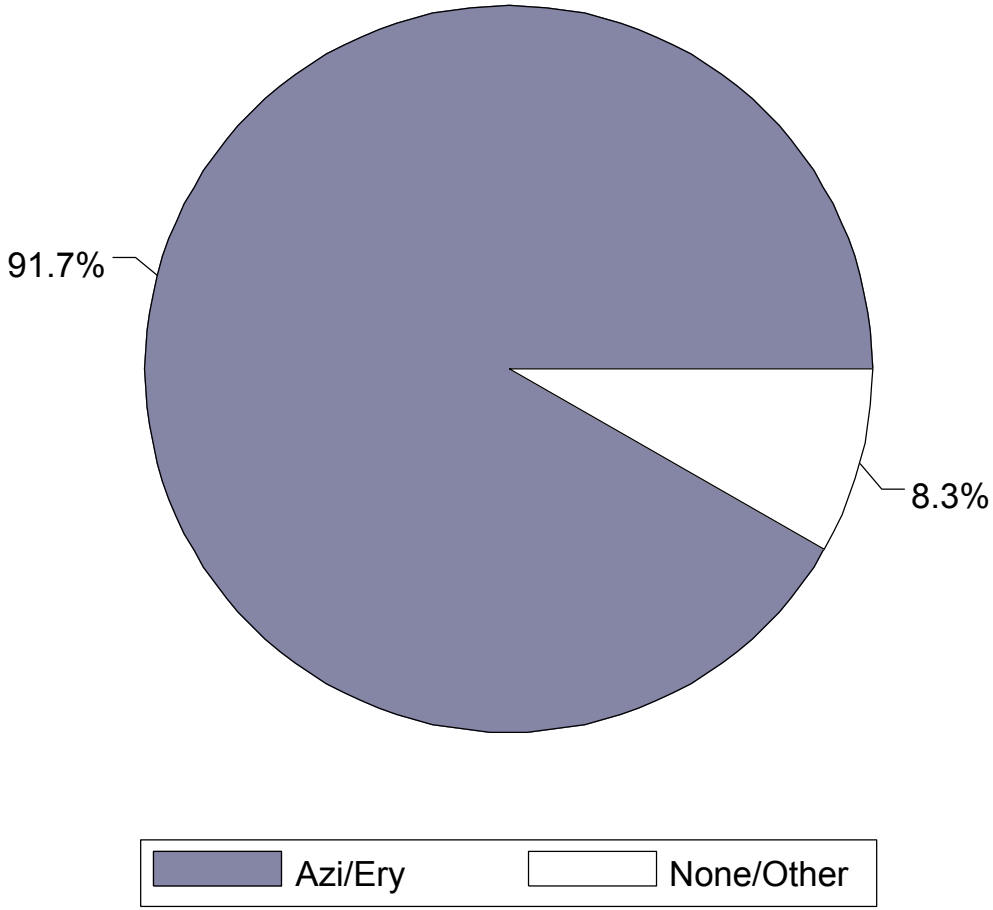
San Diego, California (N=218)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



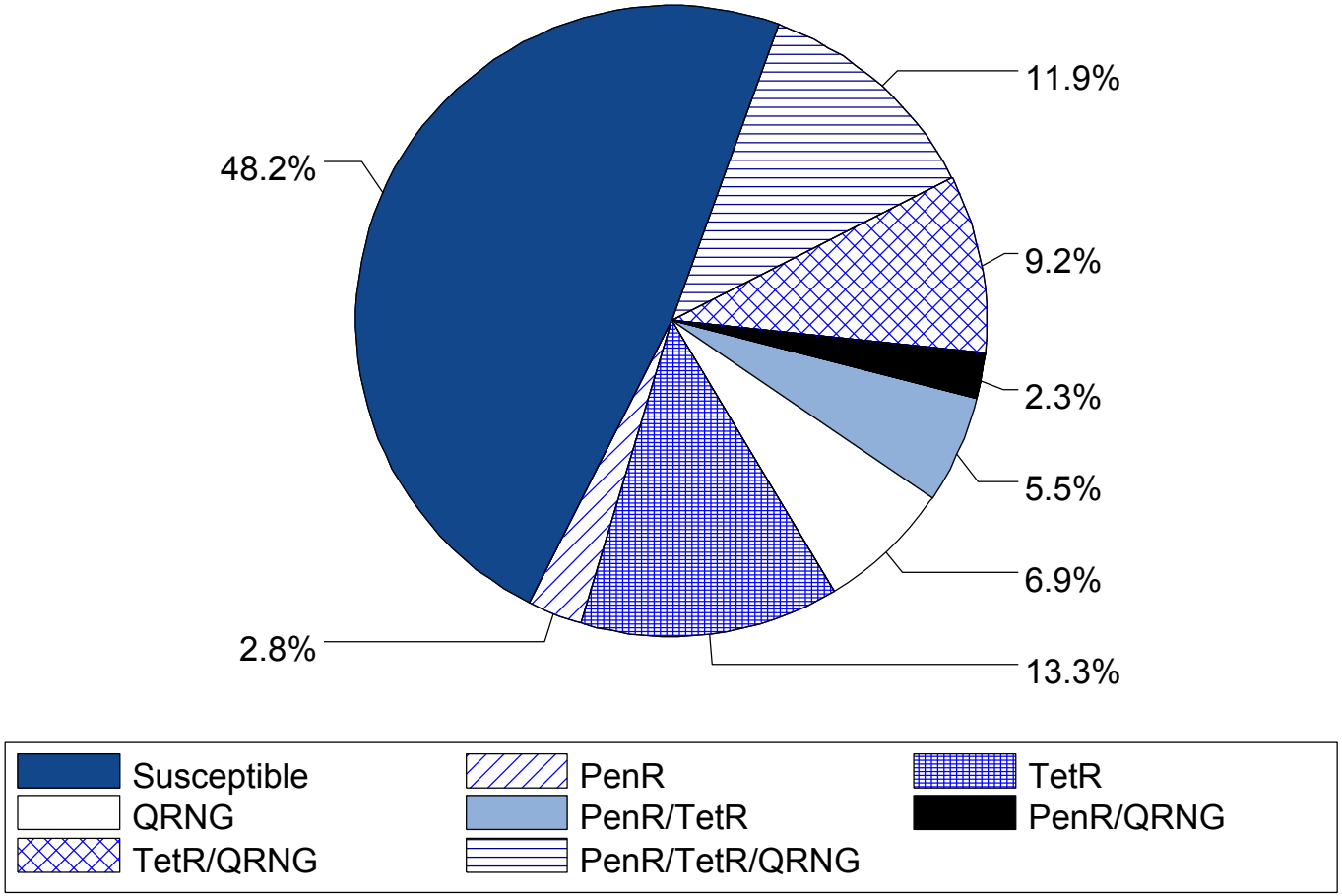
San Diego, California (N=218)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



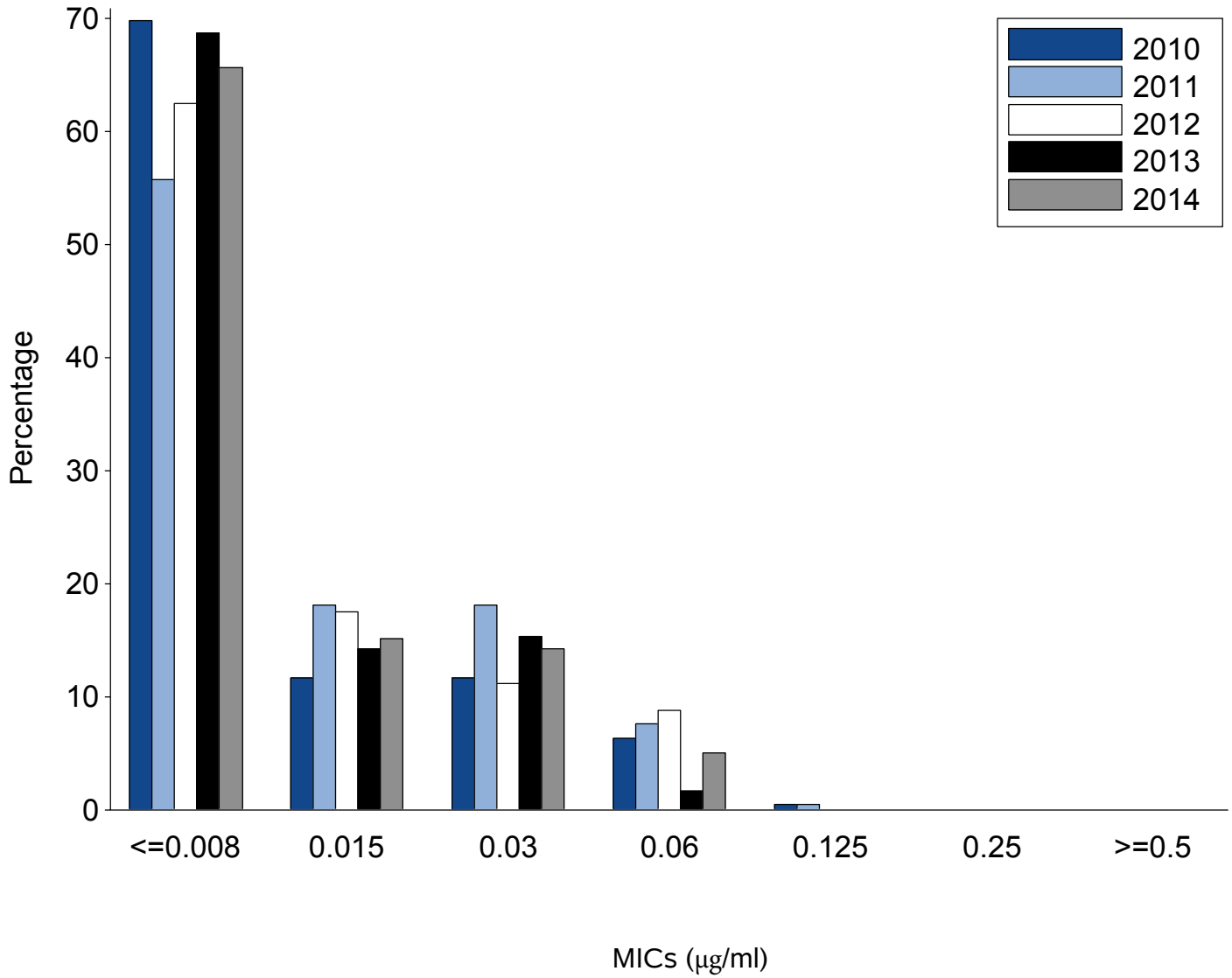
San Diego, California (N=218)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



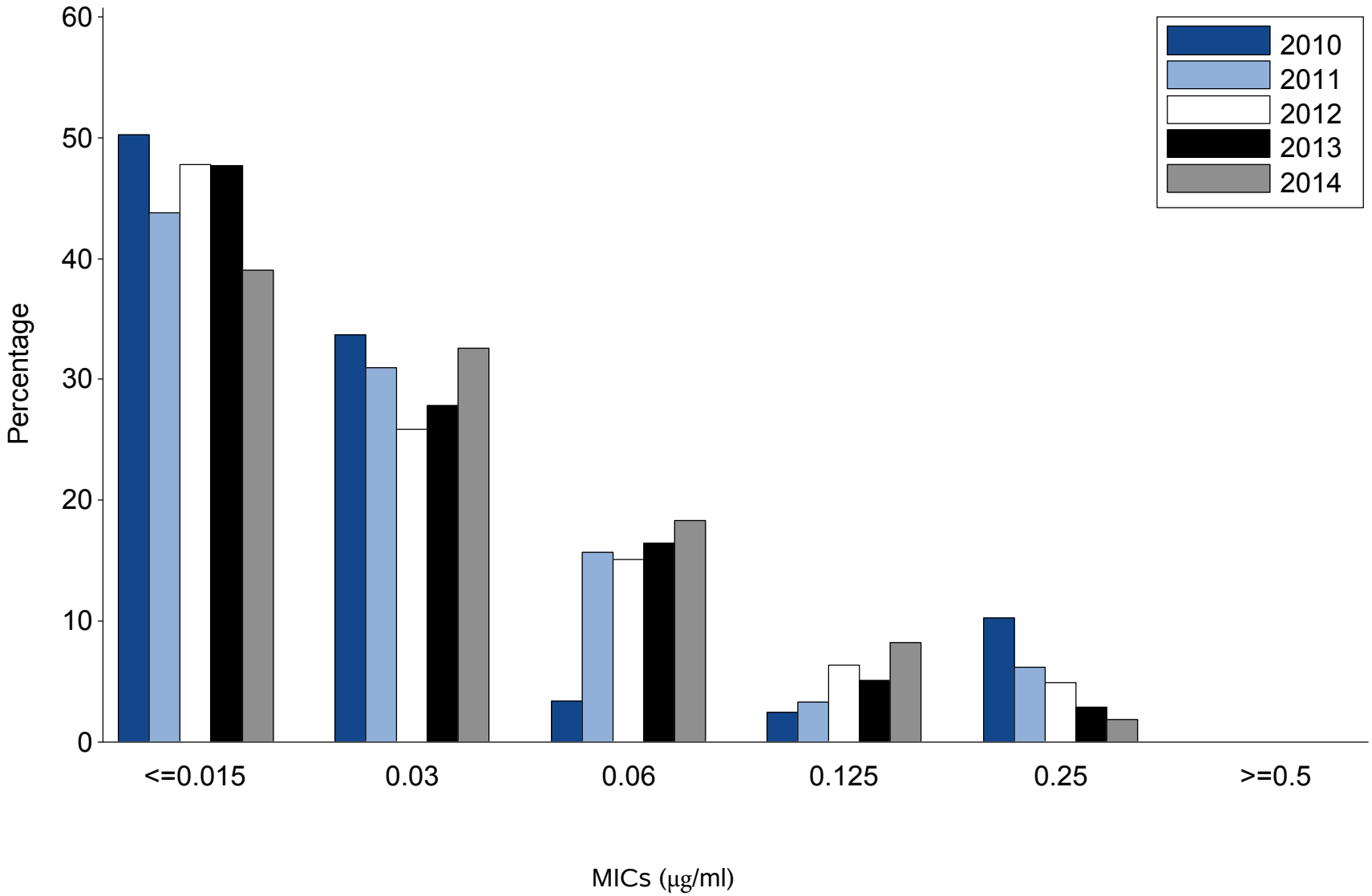
San Diego, California

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



San Diego, California

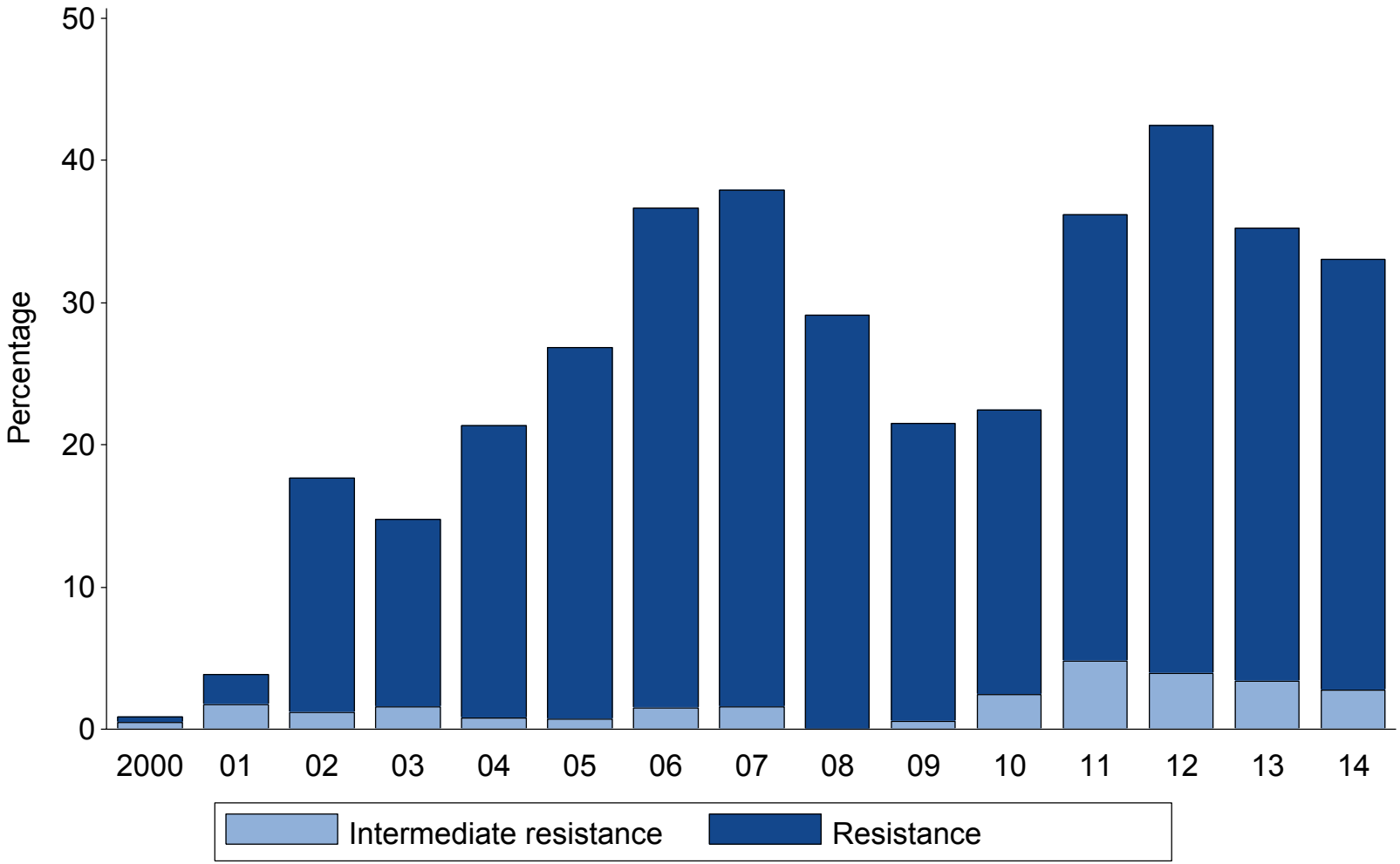
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

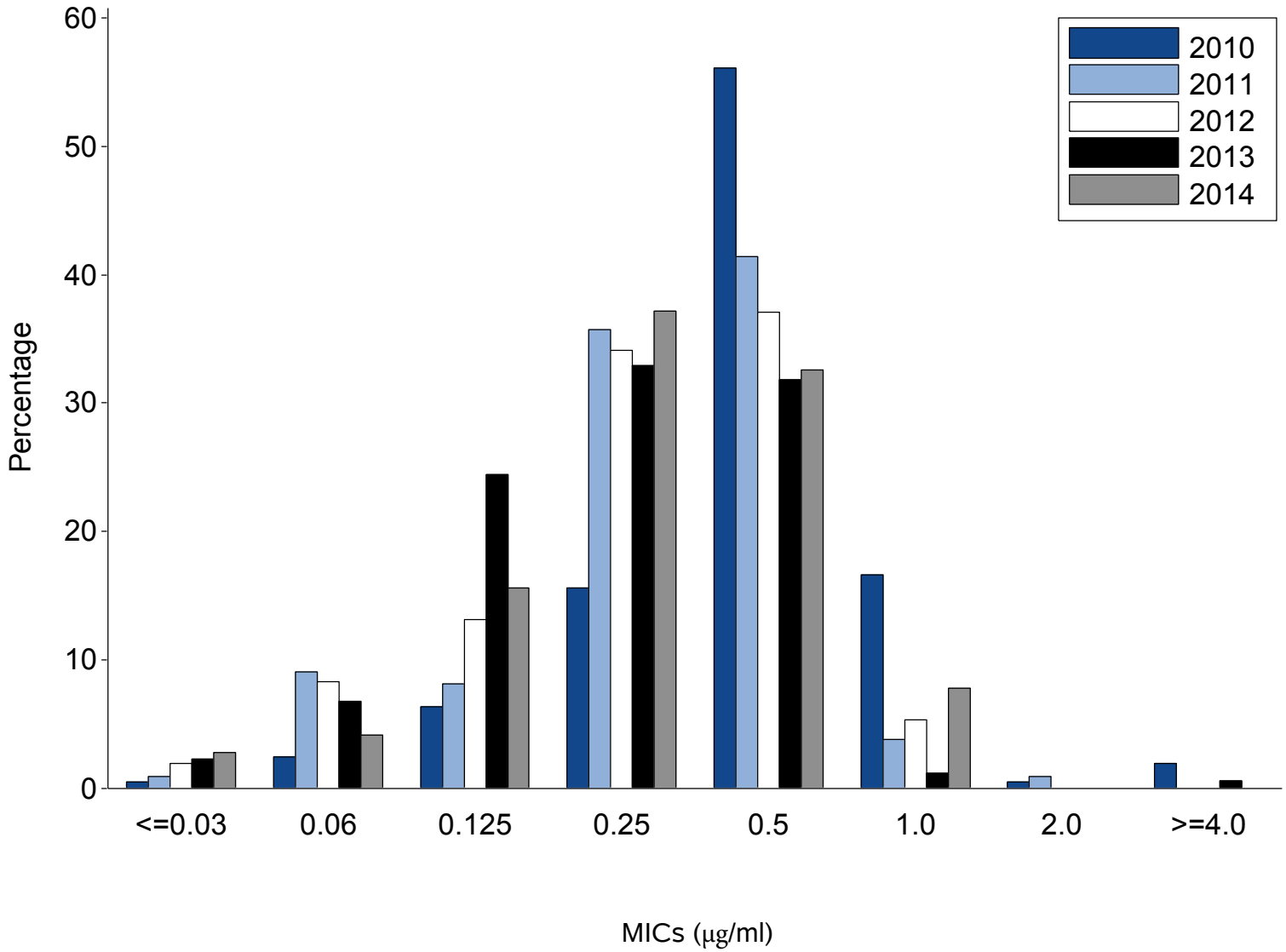
San Diego, California

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



San Diego, California

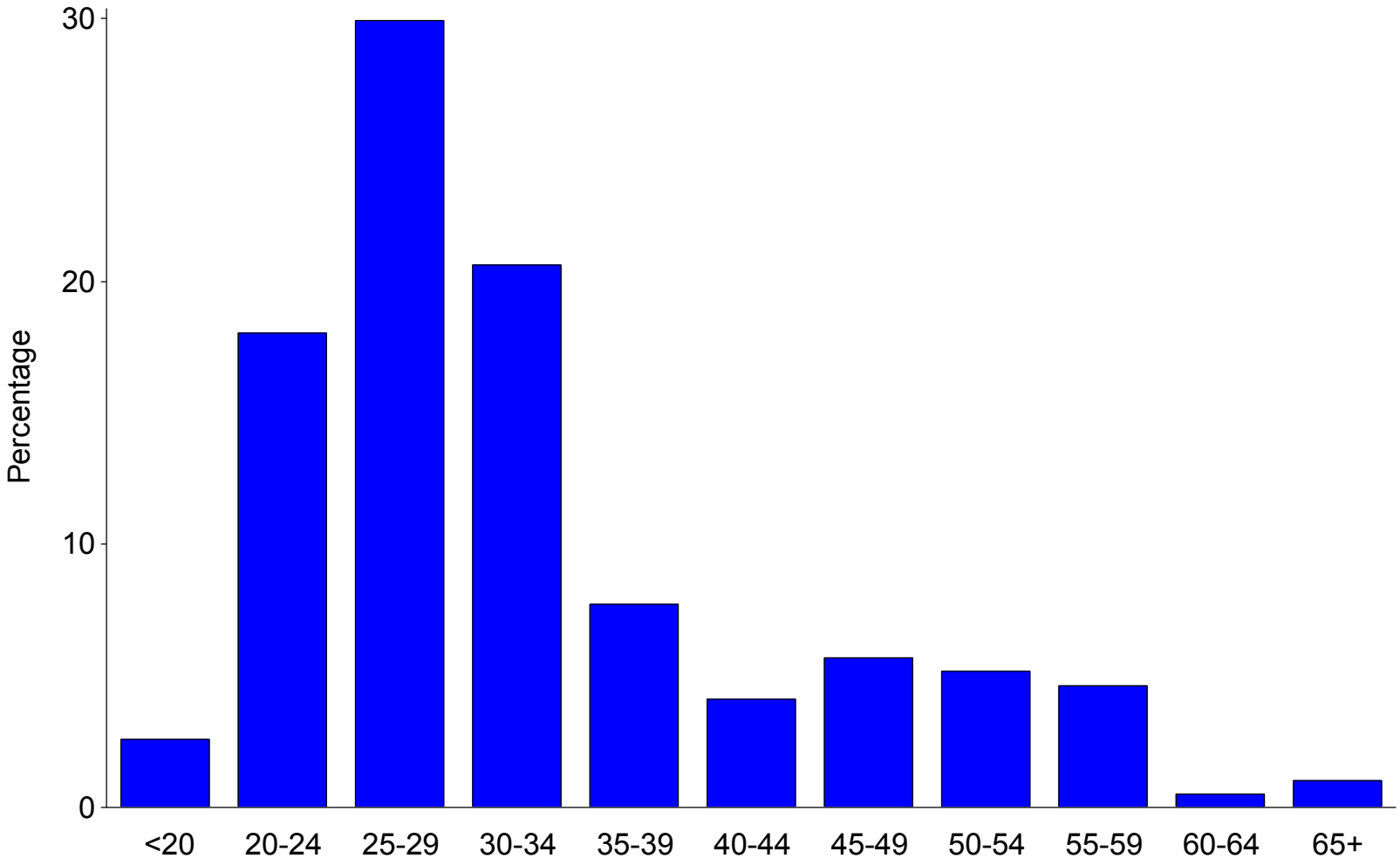
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

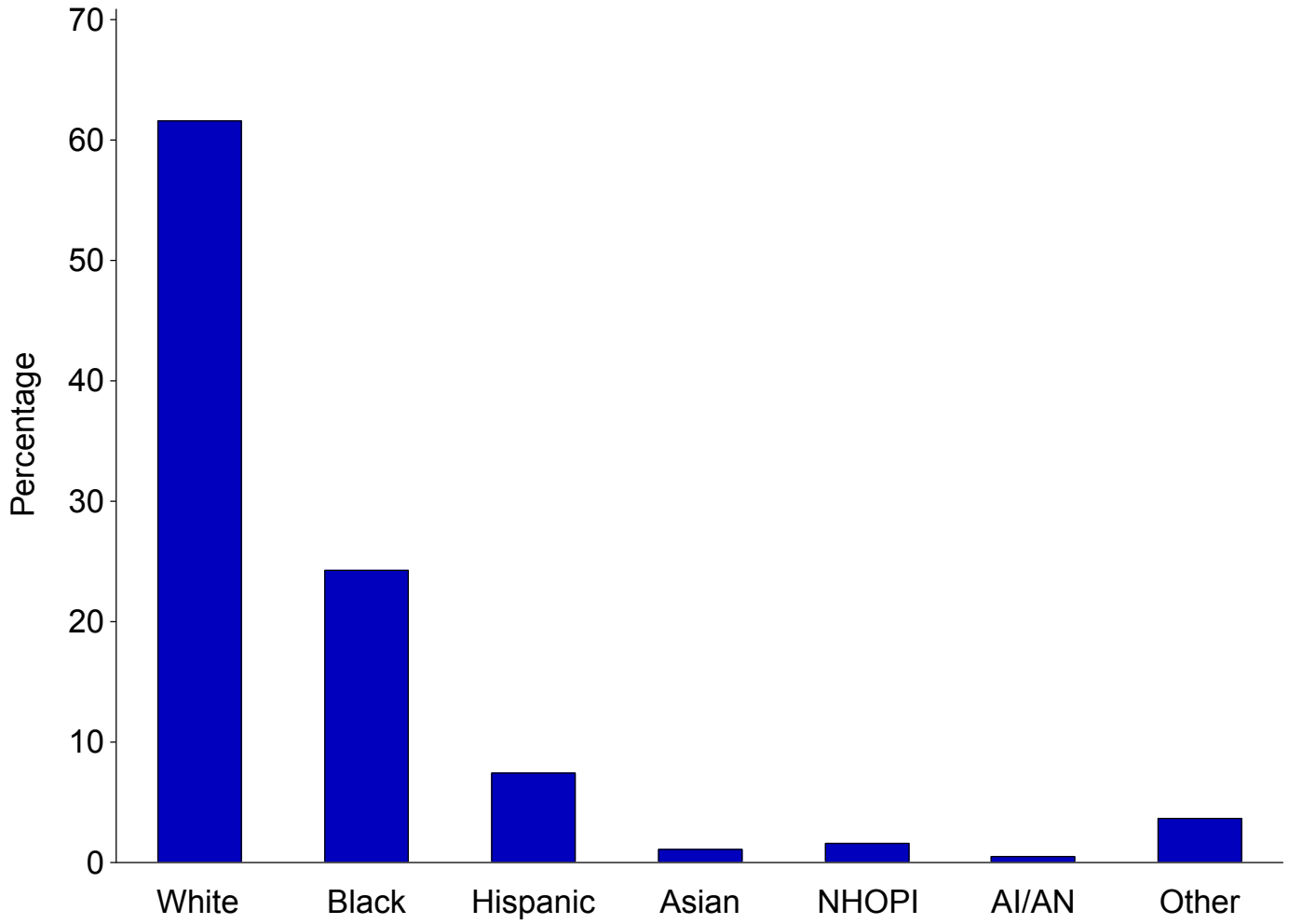
Seattle, Washington (N=194)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



Seattle, Washington (N=194)

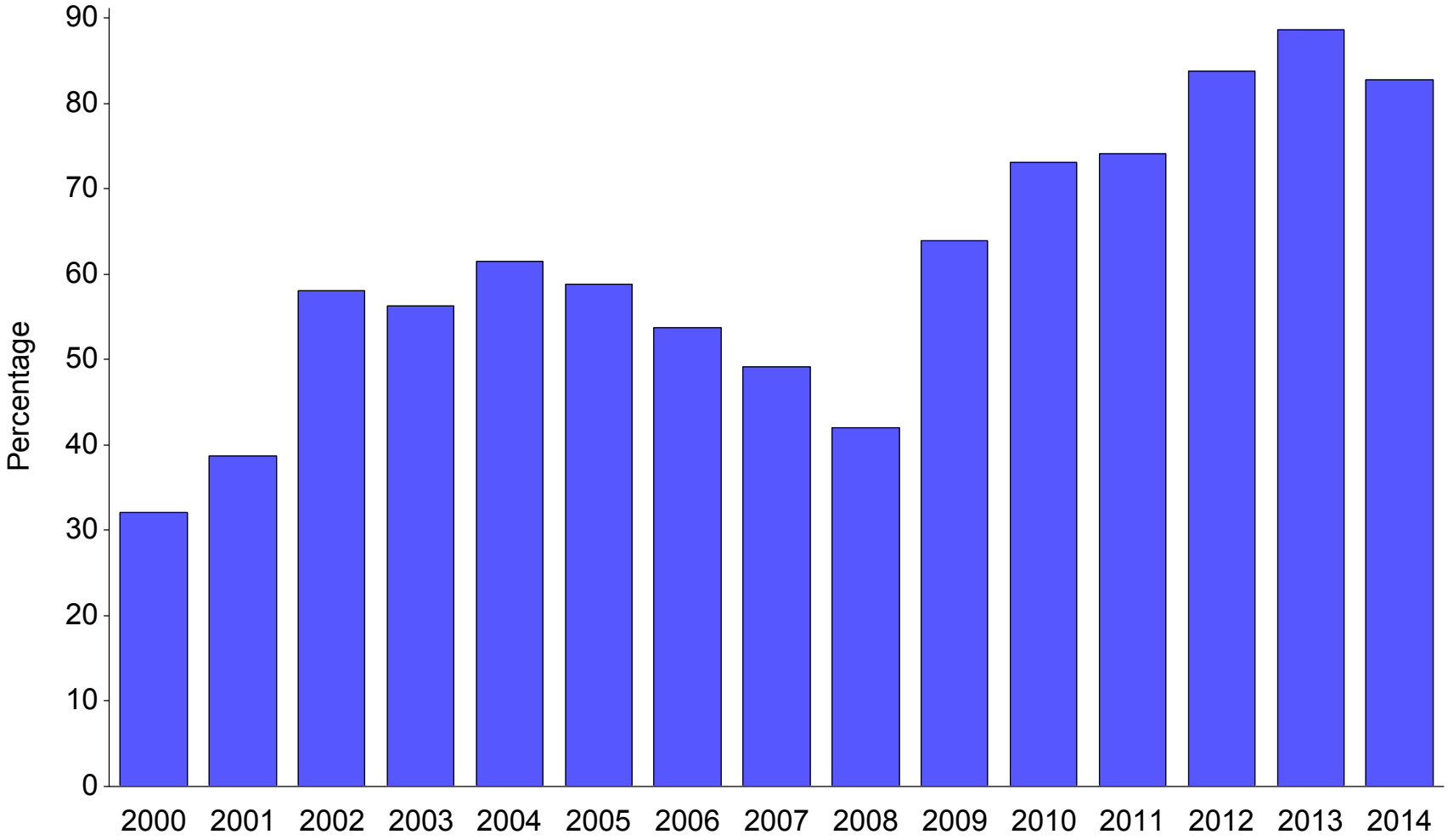
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

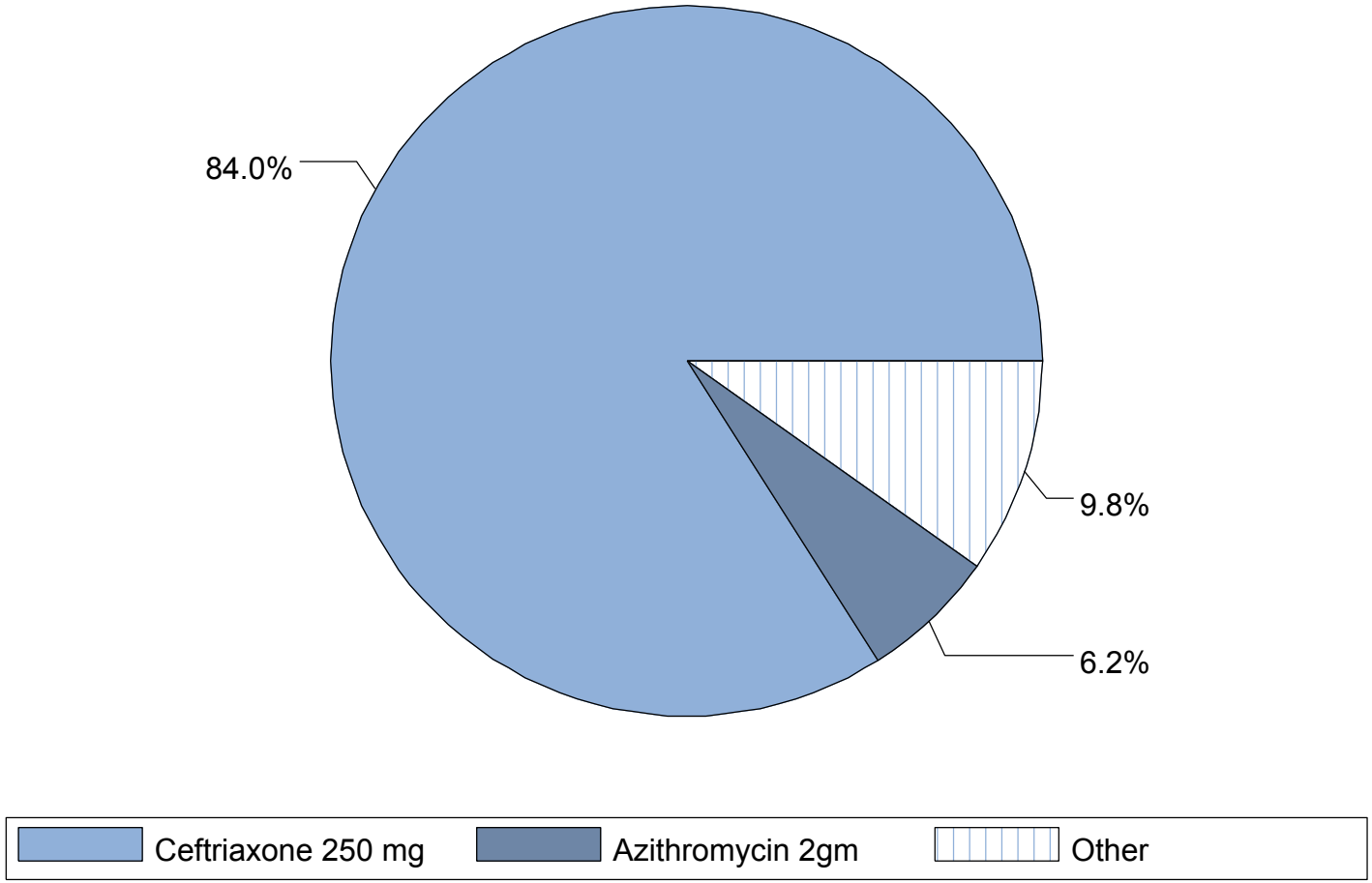
Seattle, Washington

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



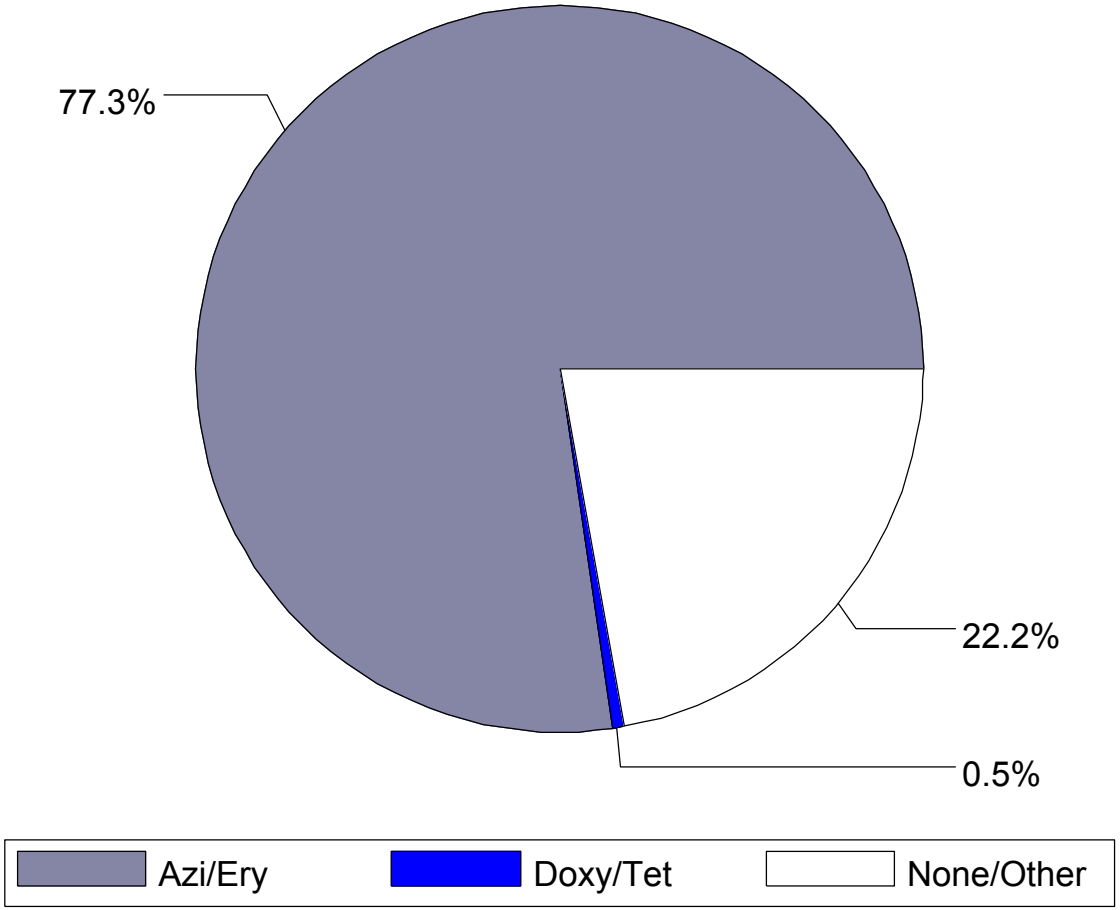
Seattle, Washington (N=194)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



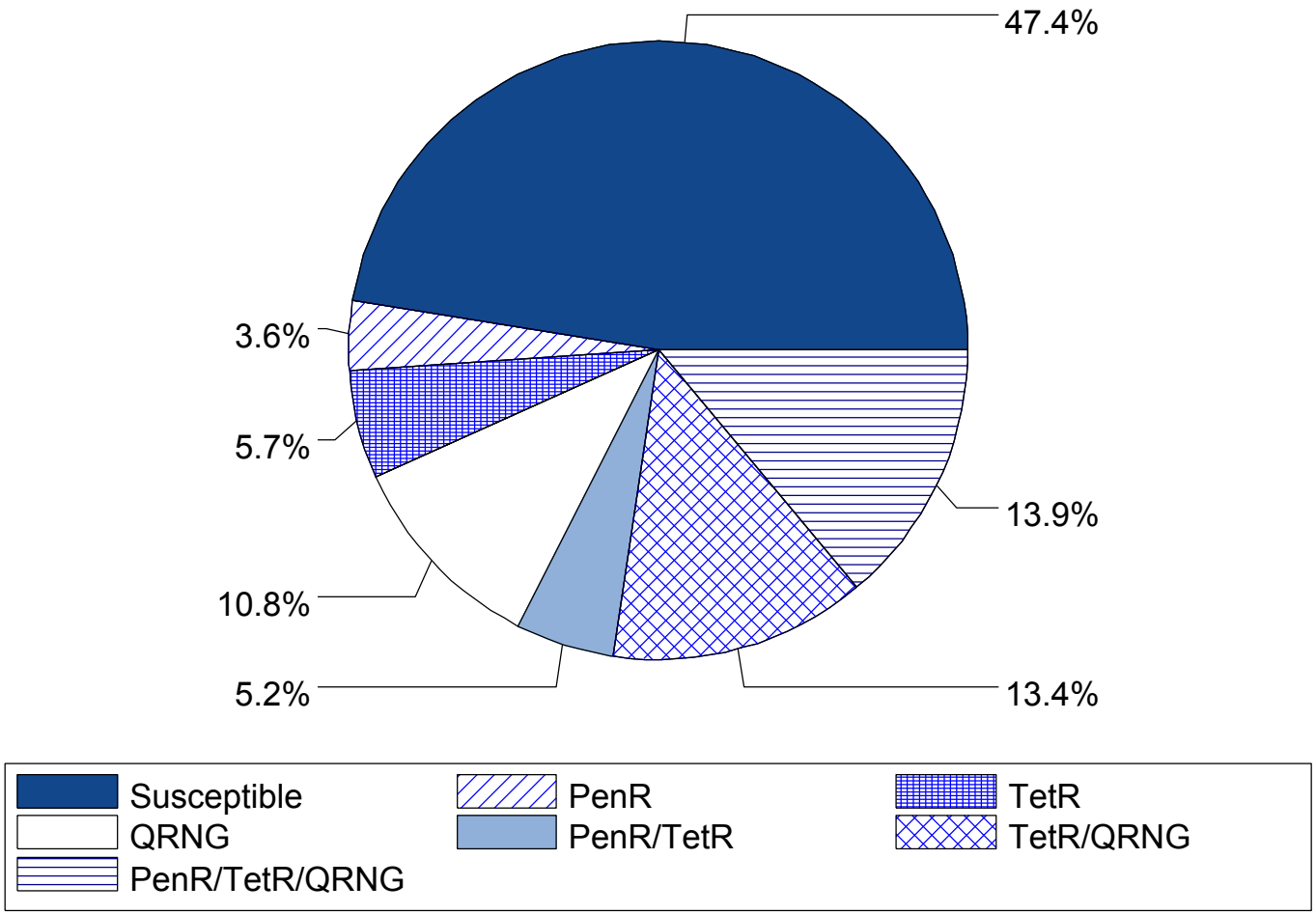
Seattle, Washington (N=194)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



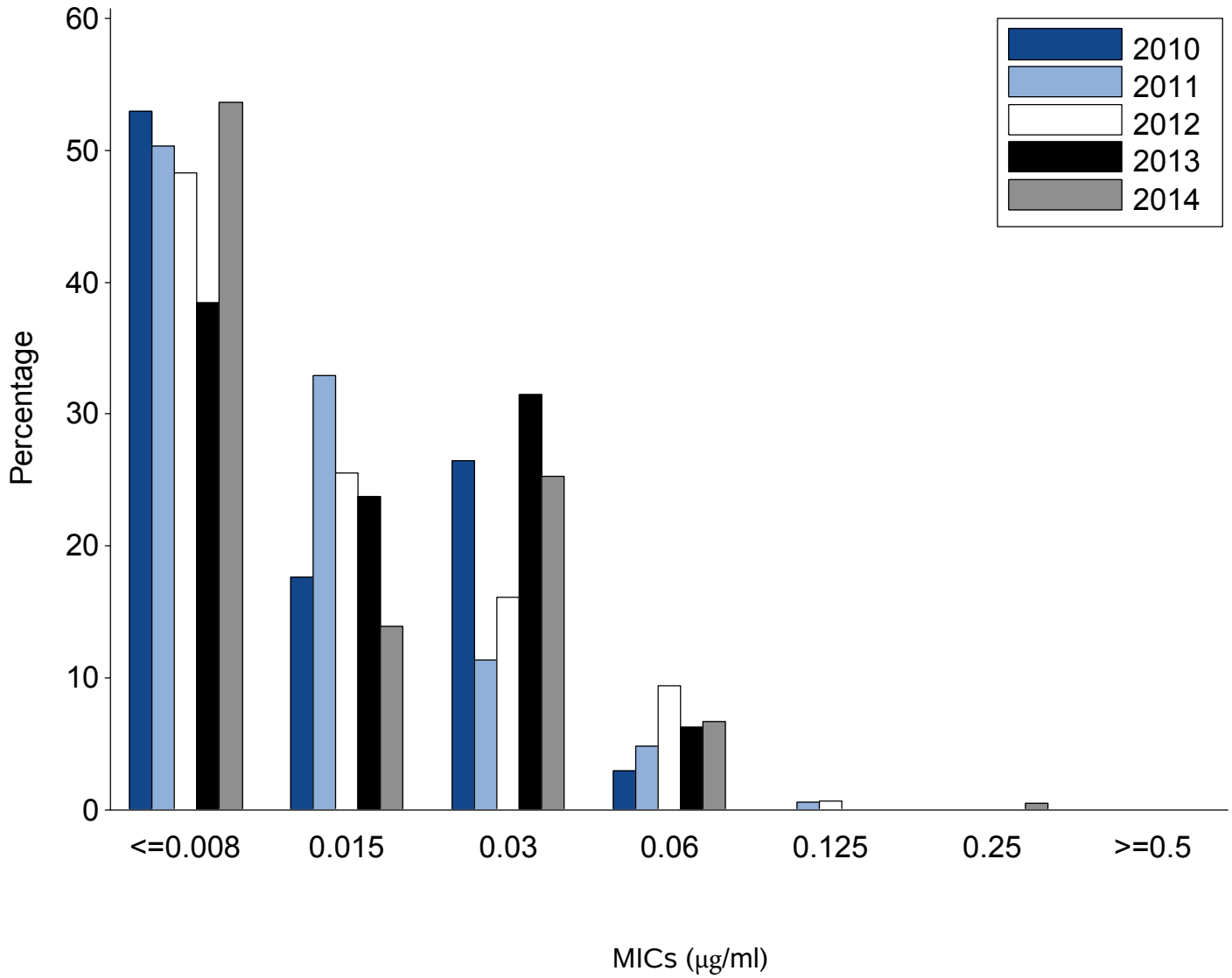
Seattle, Washington (N=194)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



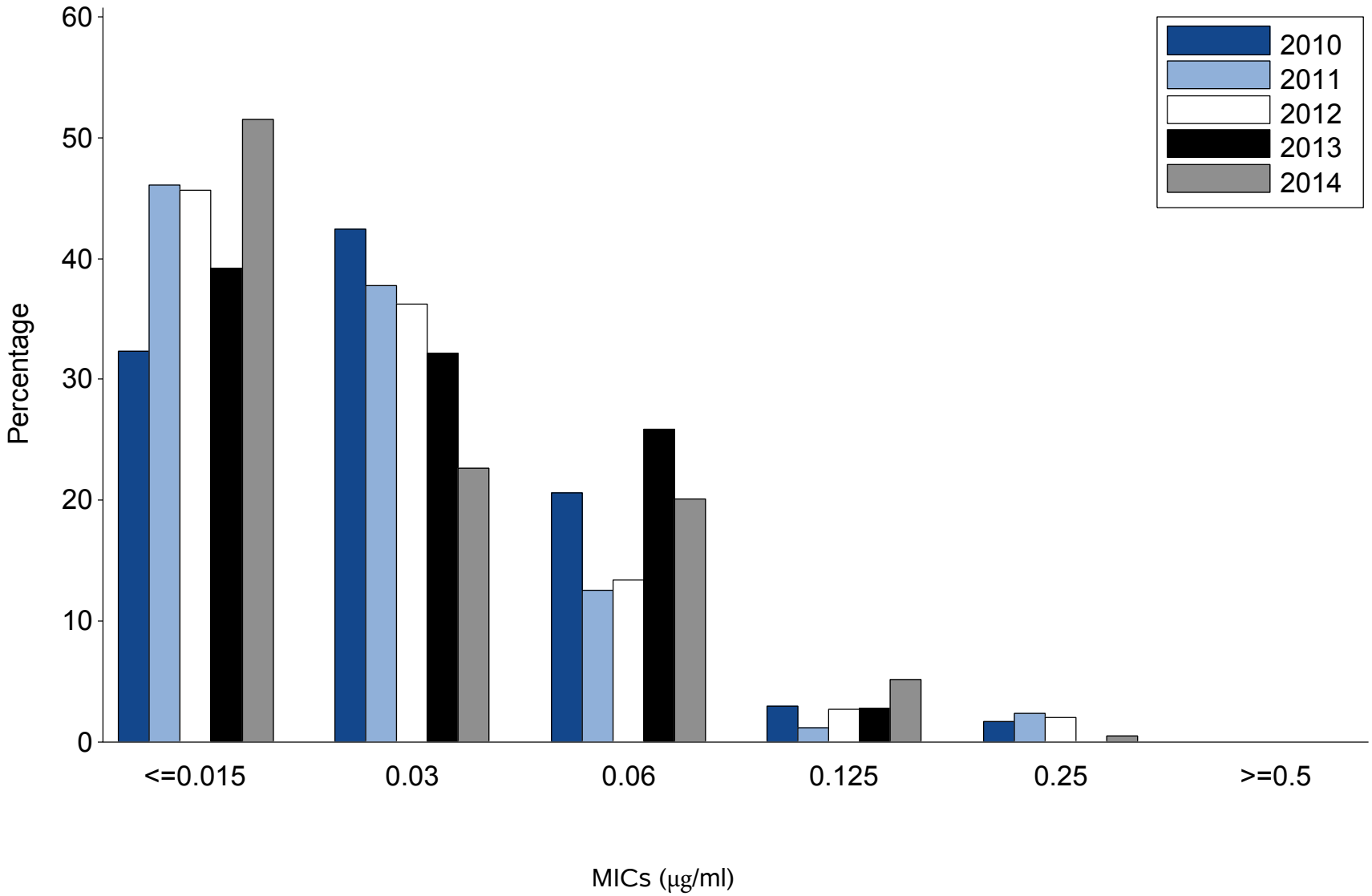
Seattle, Washington

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Seattle, Washington

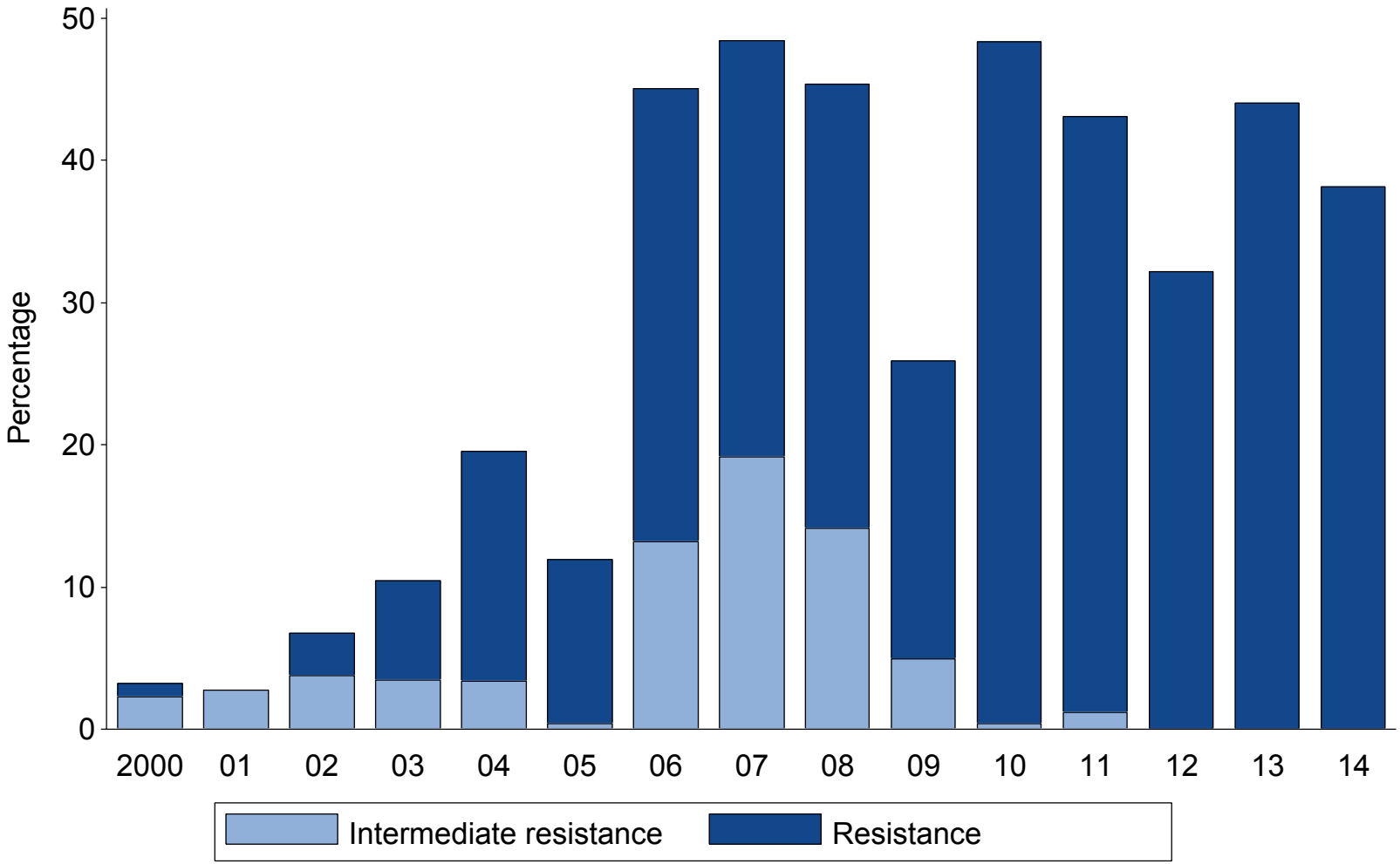
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

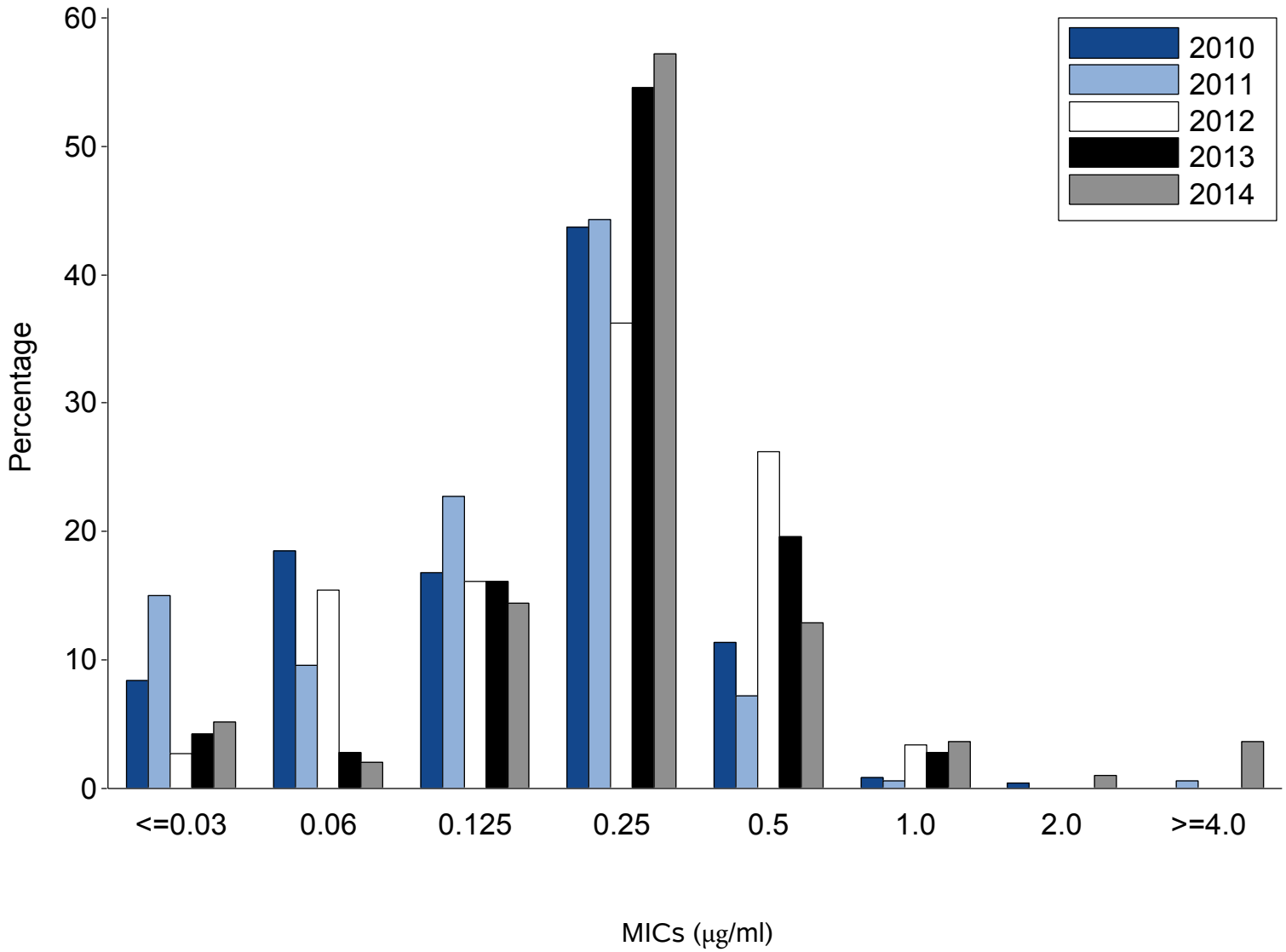
Seattle, Washington

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



Seattle, Washington

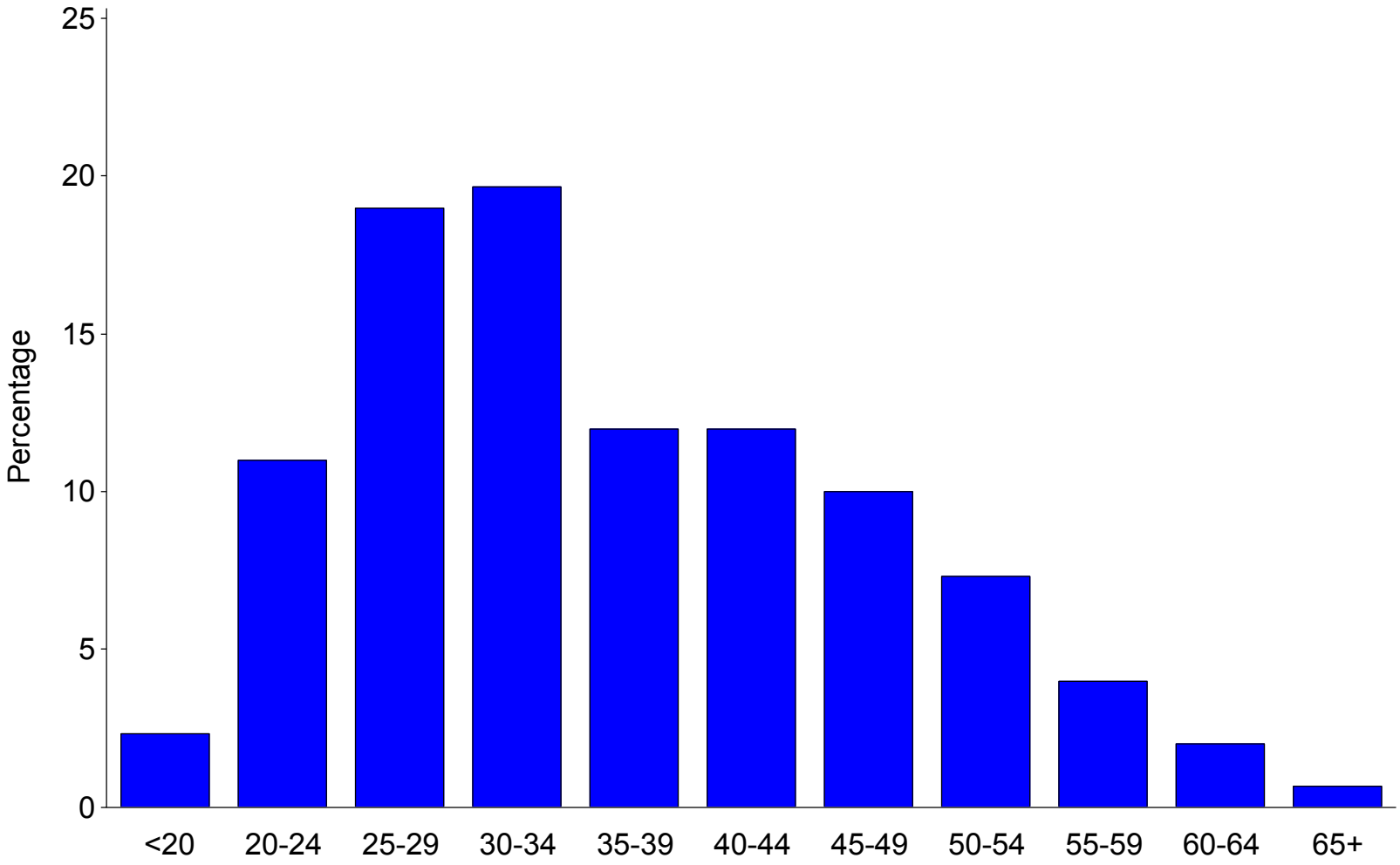
Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

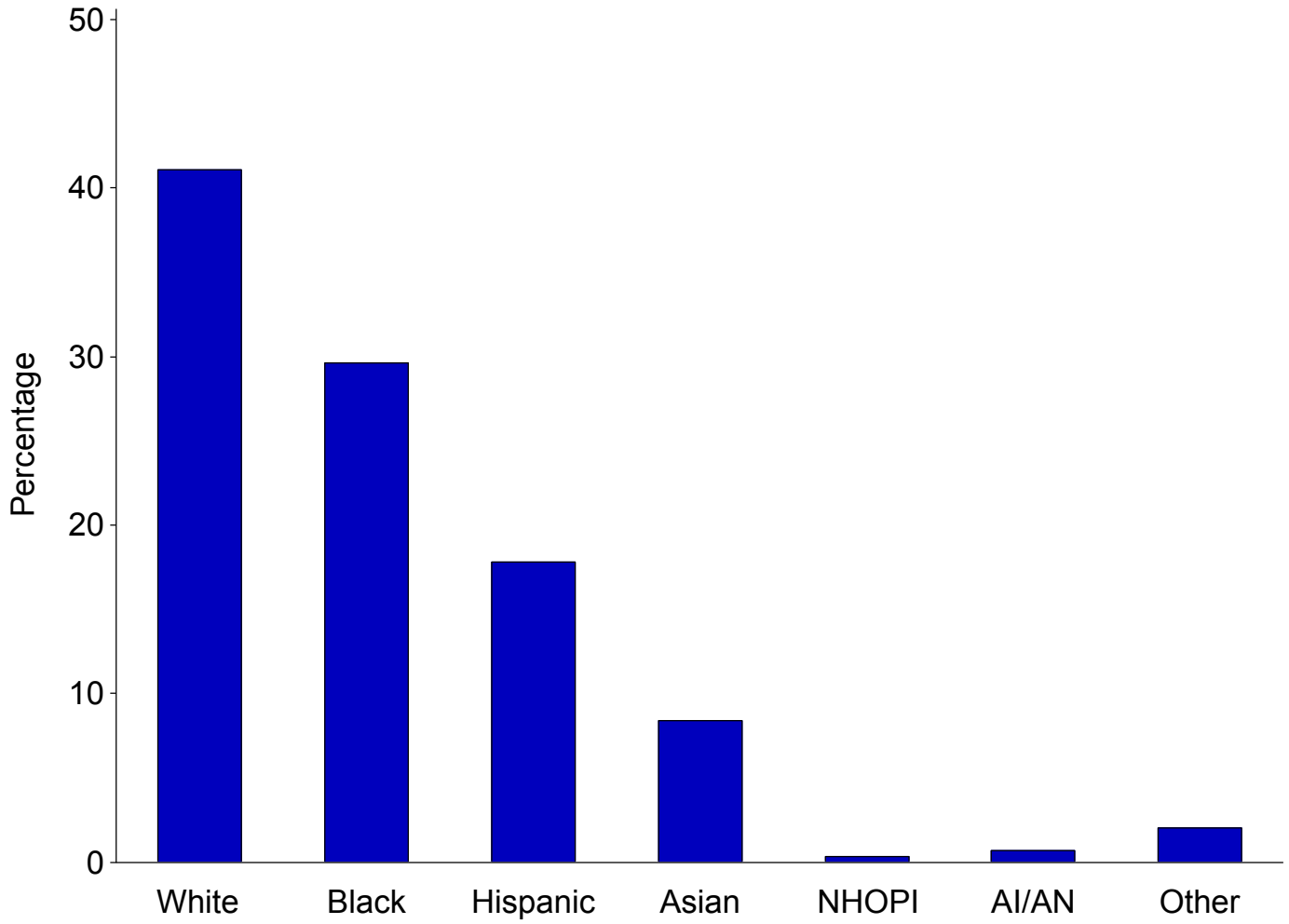
San Francisco, California (N=300)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



San Francisco, California (N=300)

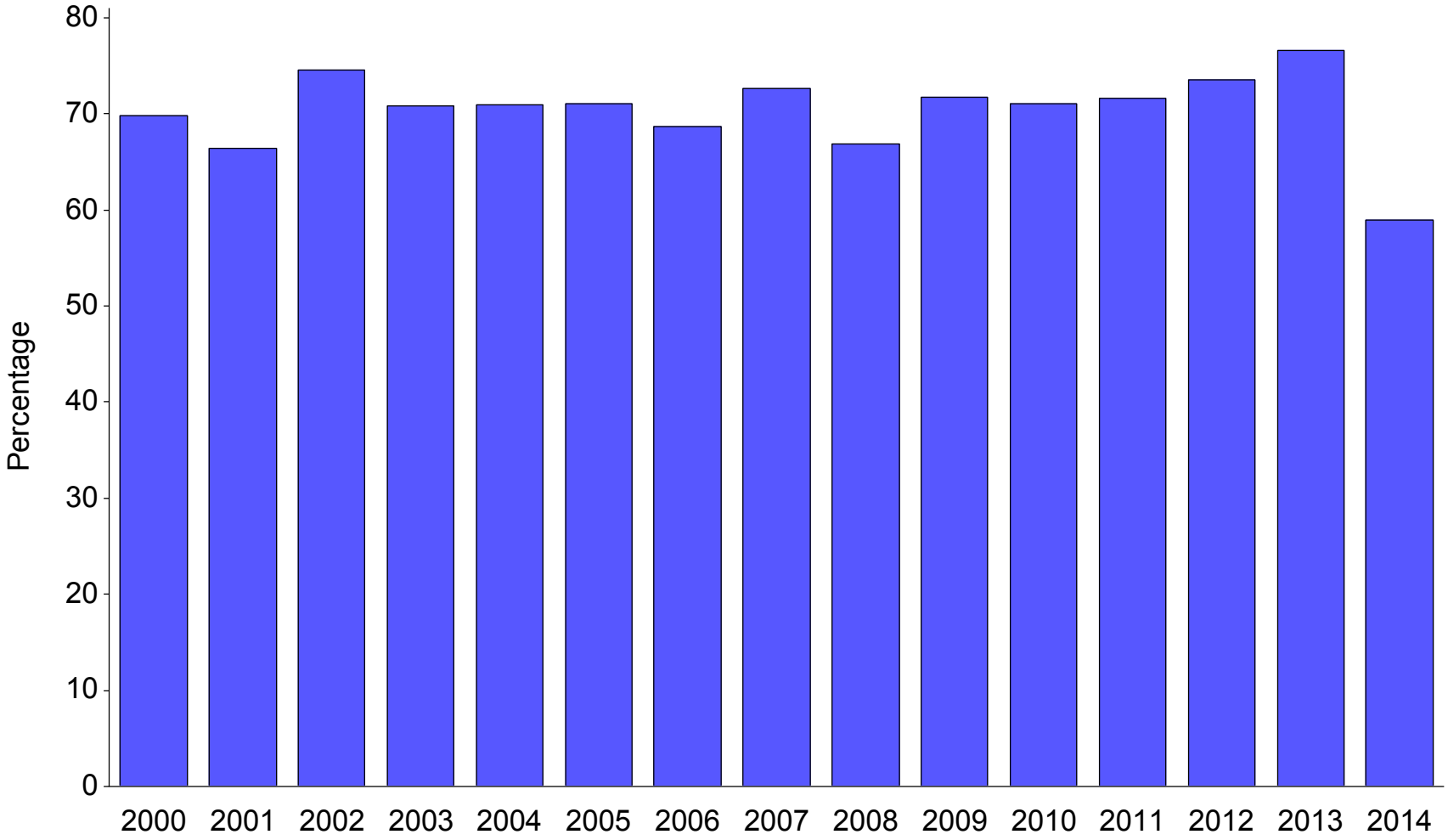
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

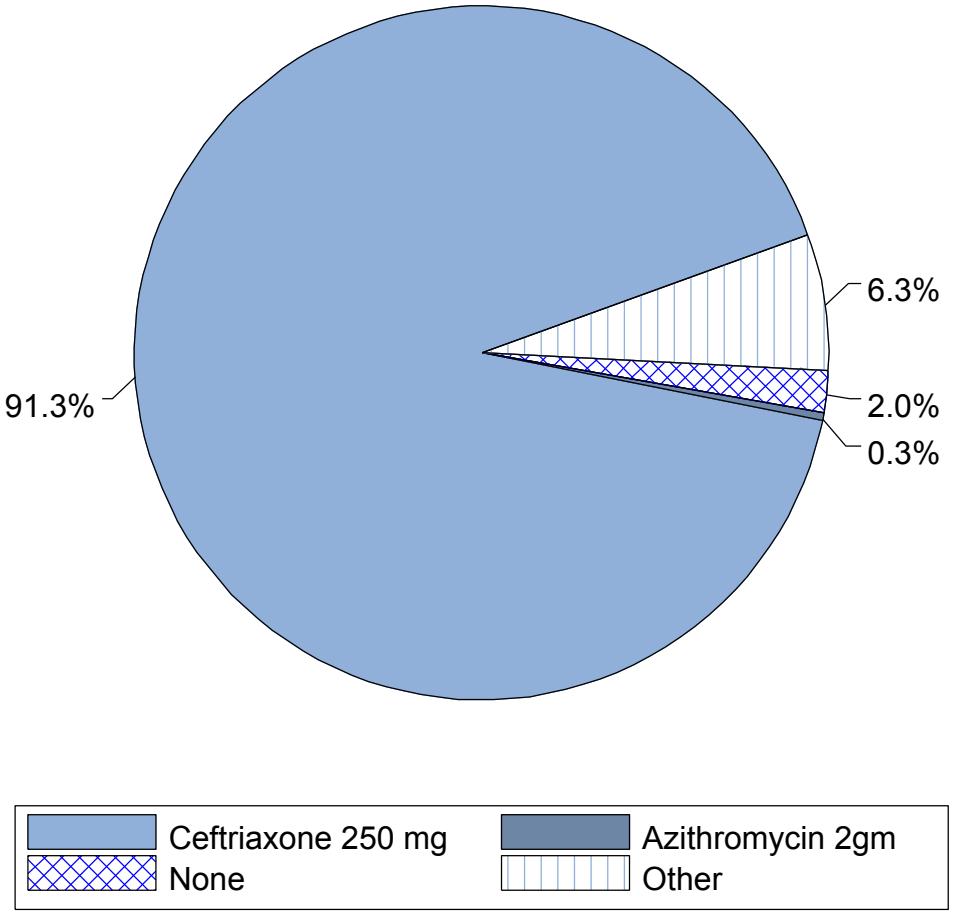
San Francisco, California

Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



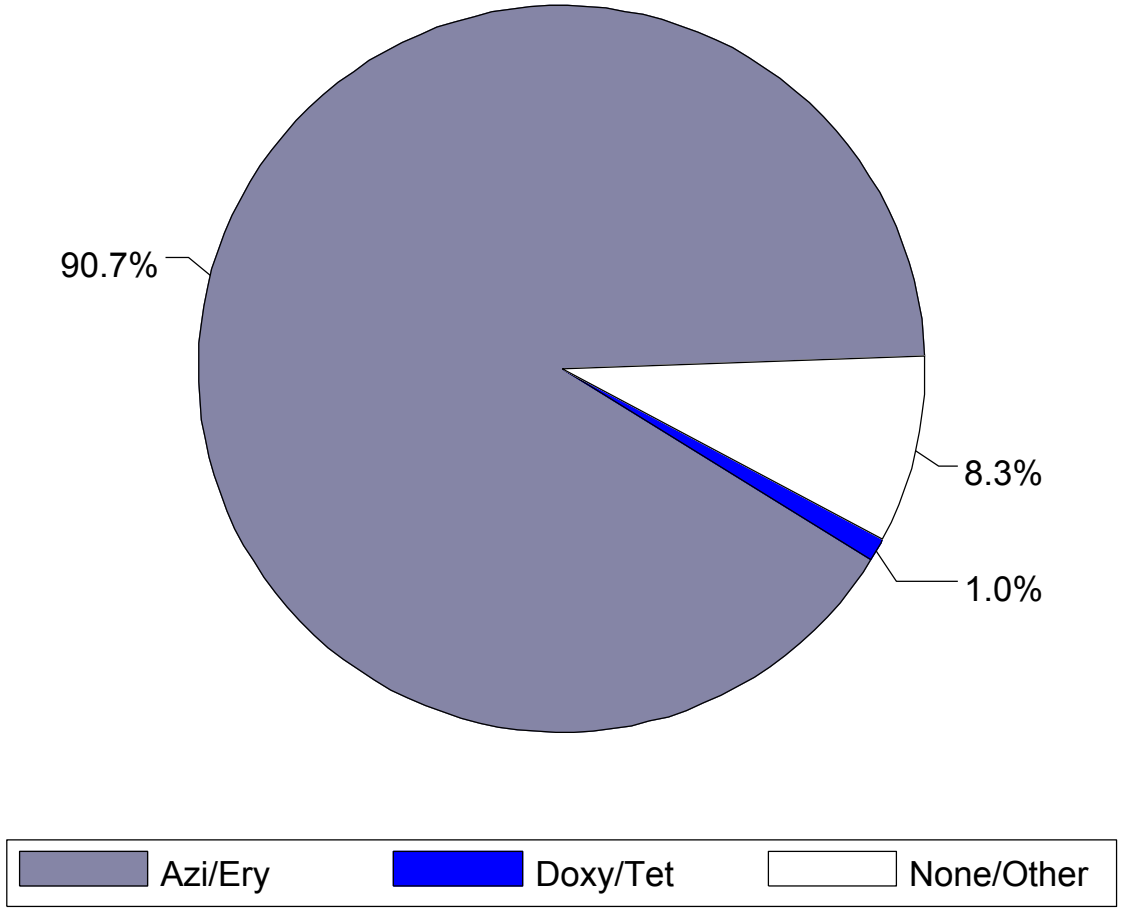
San Francisco, California (N=300)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



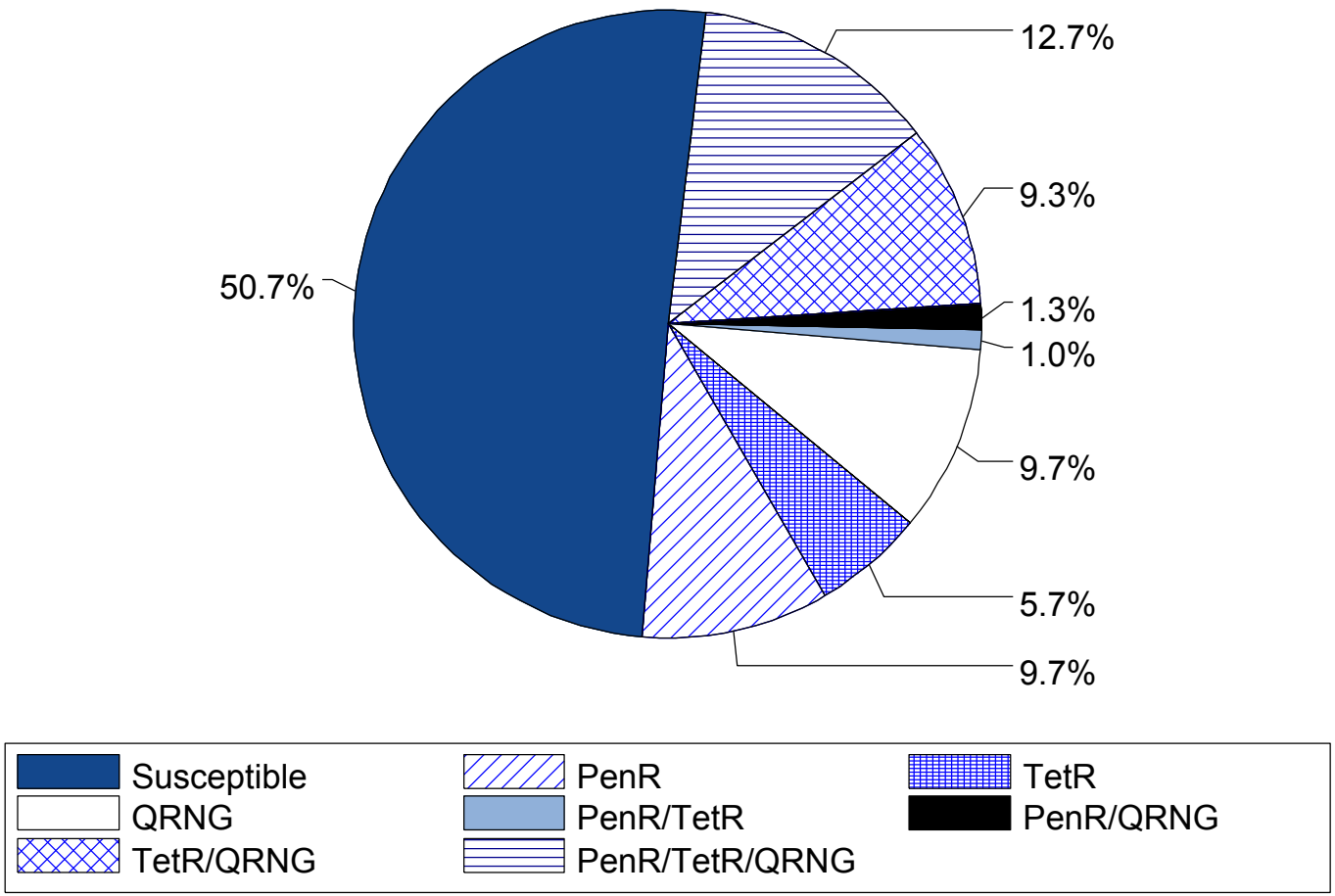
San Francisco, California (N=300)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



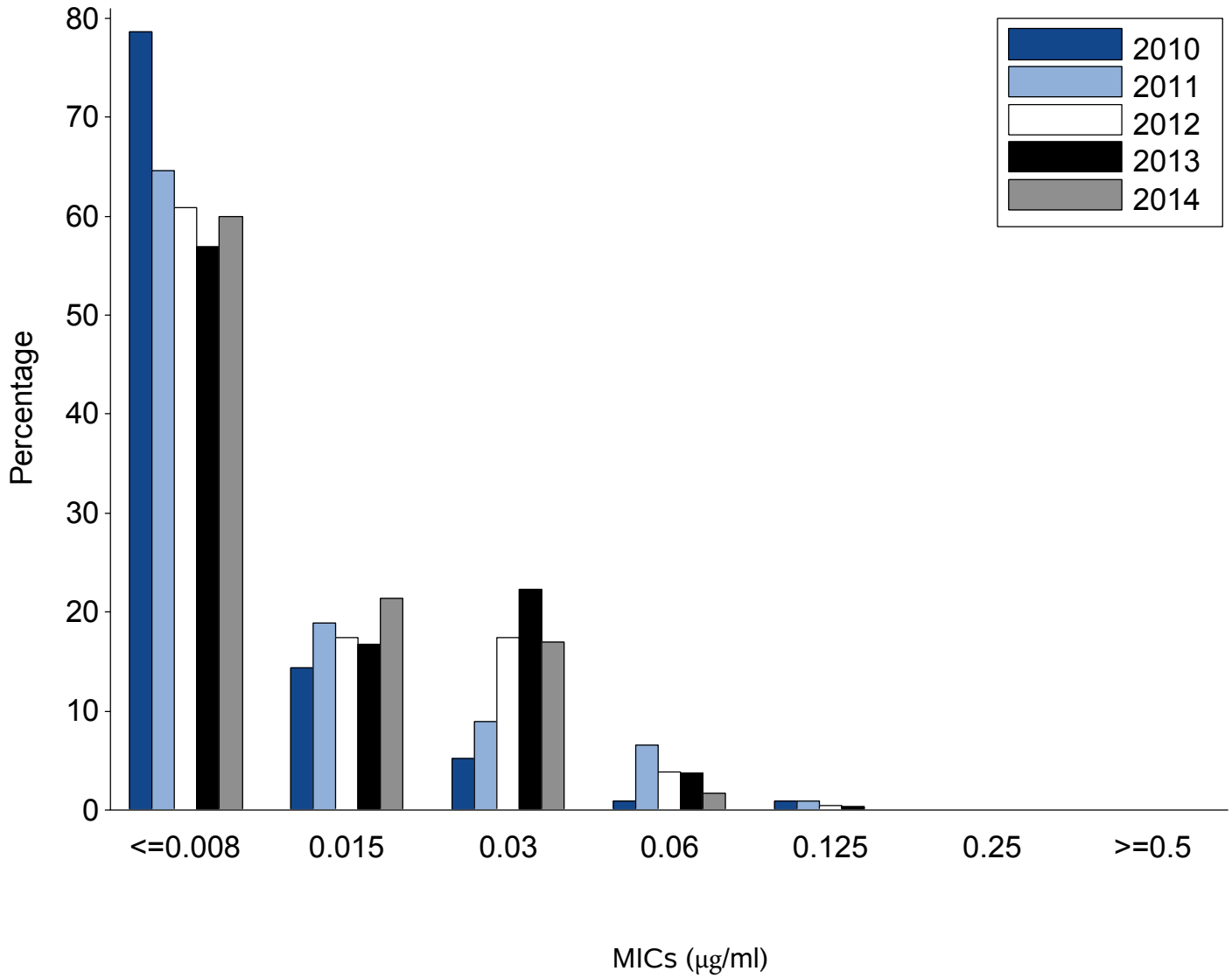
San Francisco, California (N=300)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



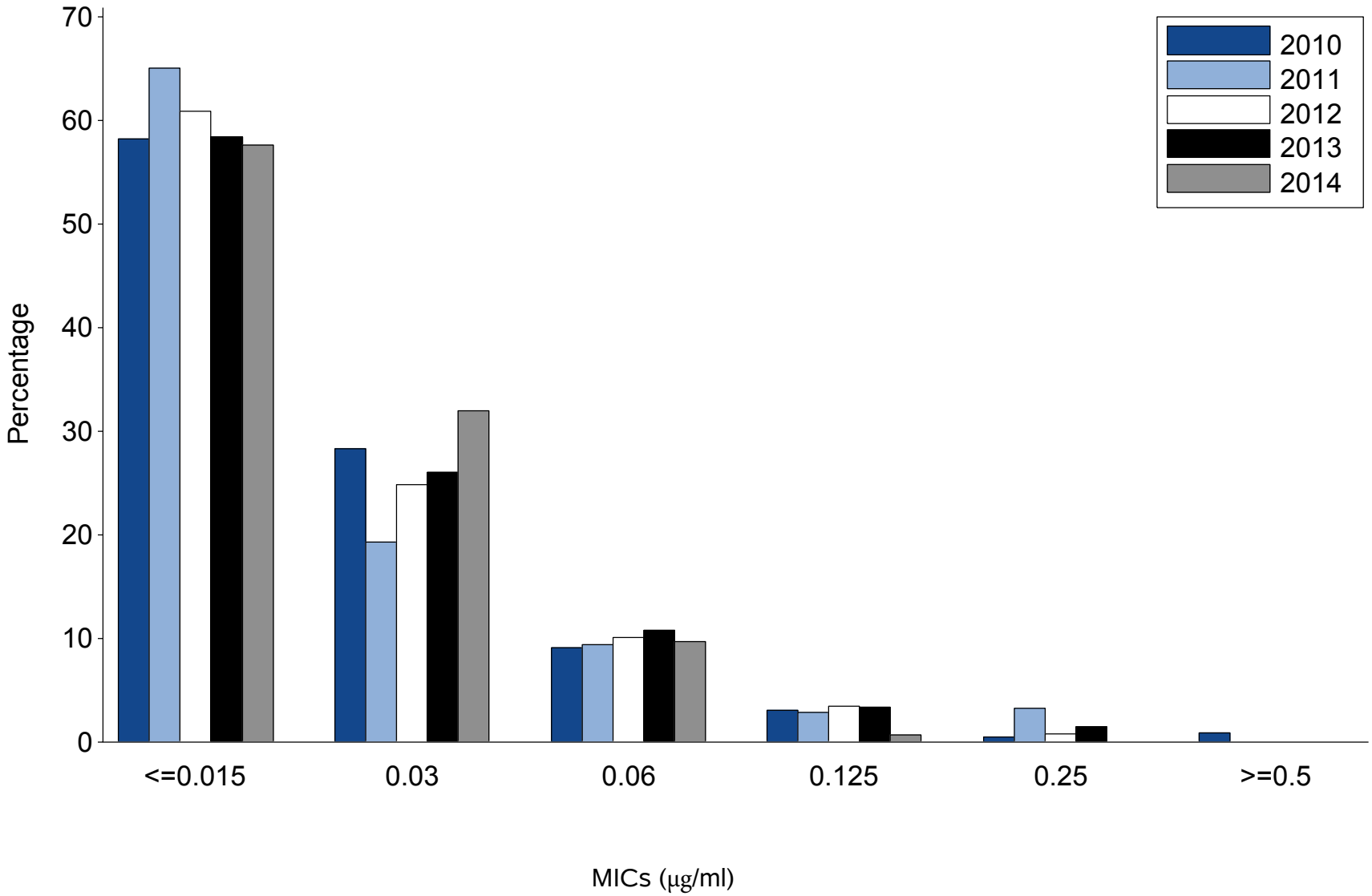
San Francisco, California

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



San Francisco, California

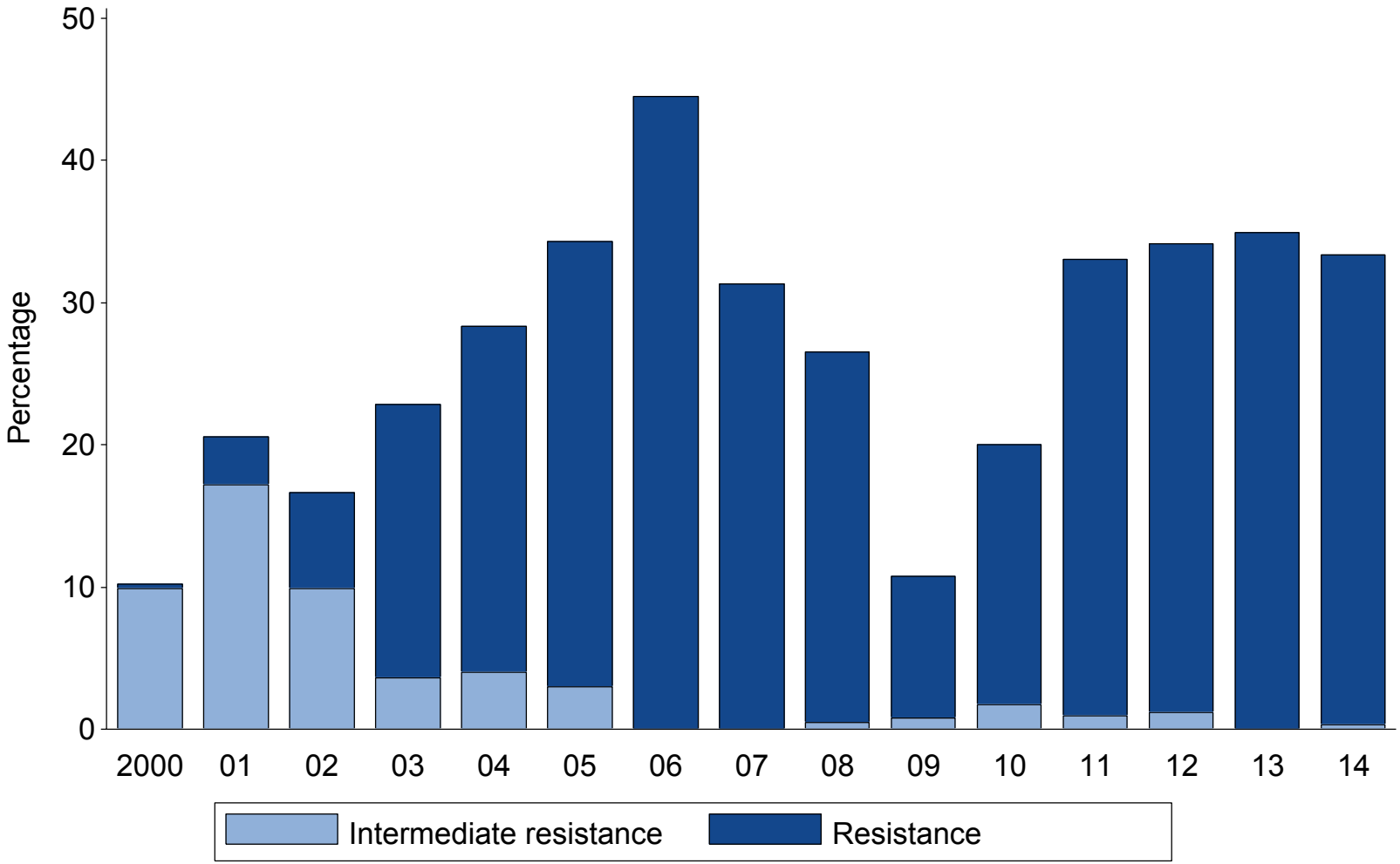
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

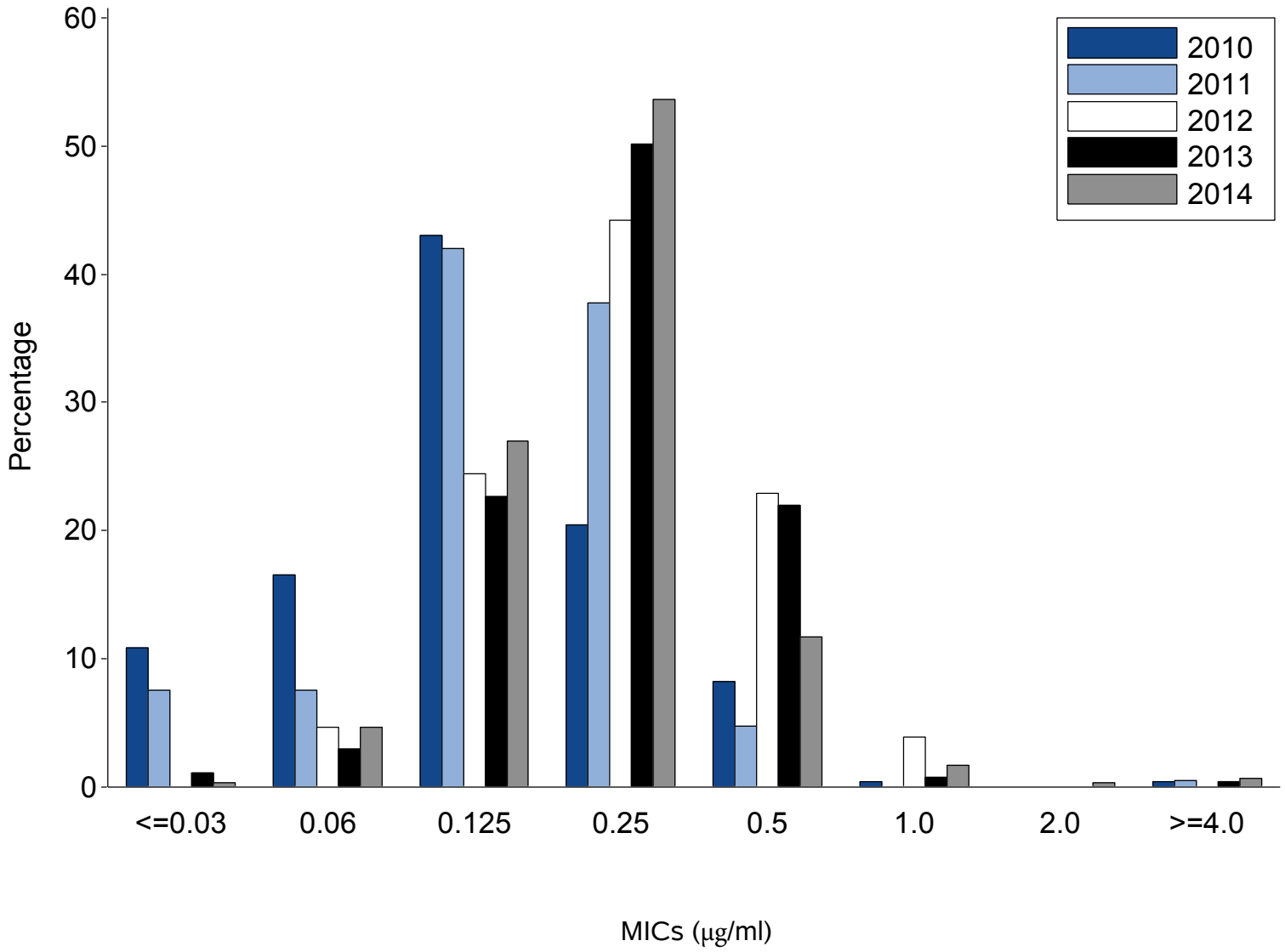
San Francisco, California

Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



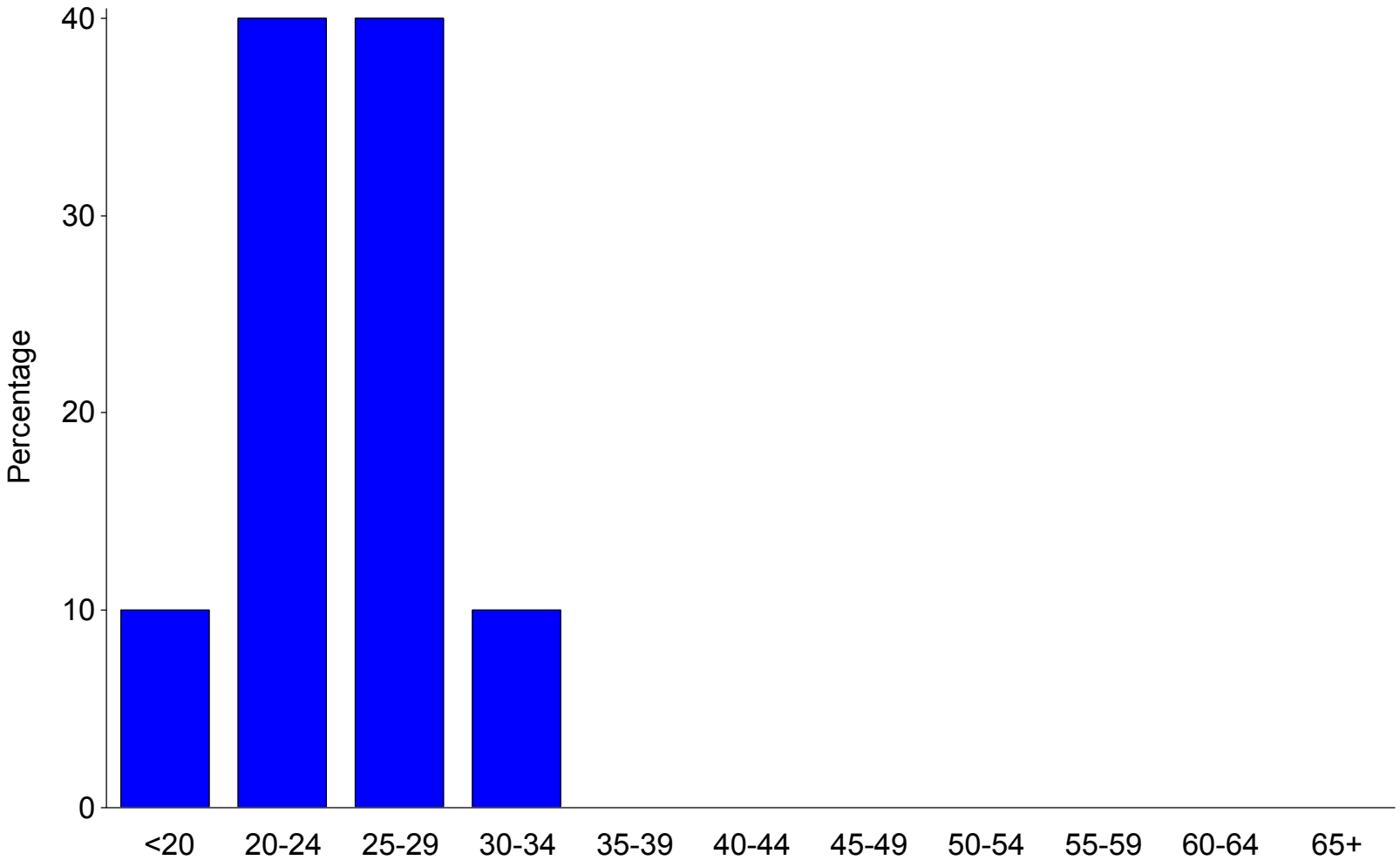
San Francisco, California

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



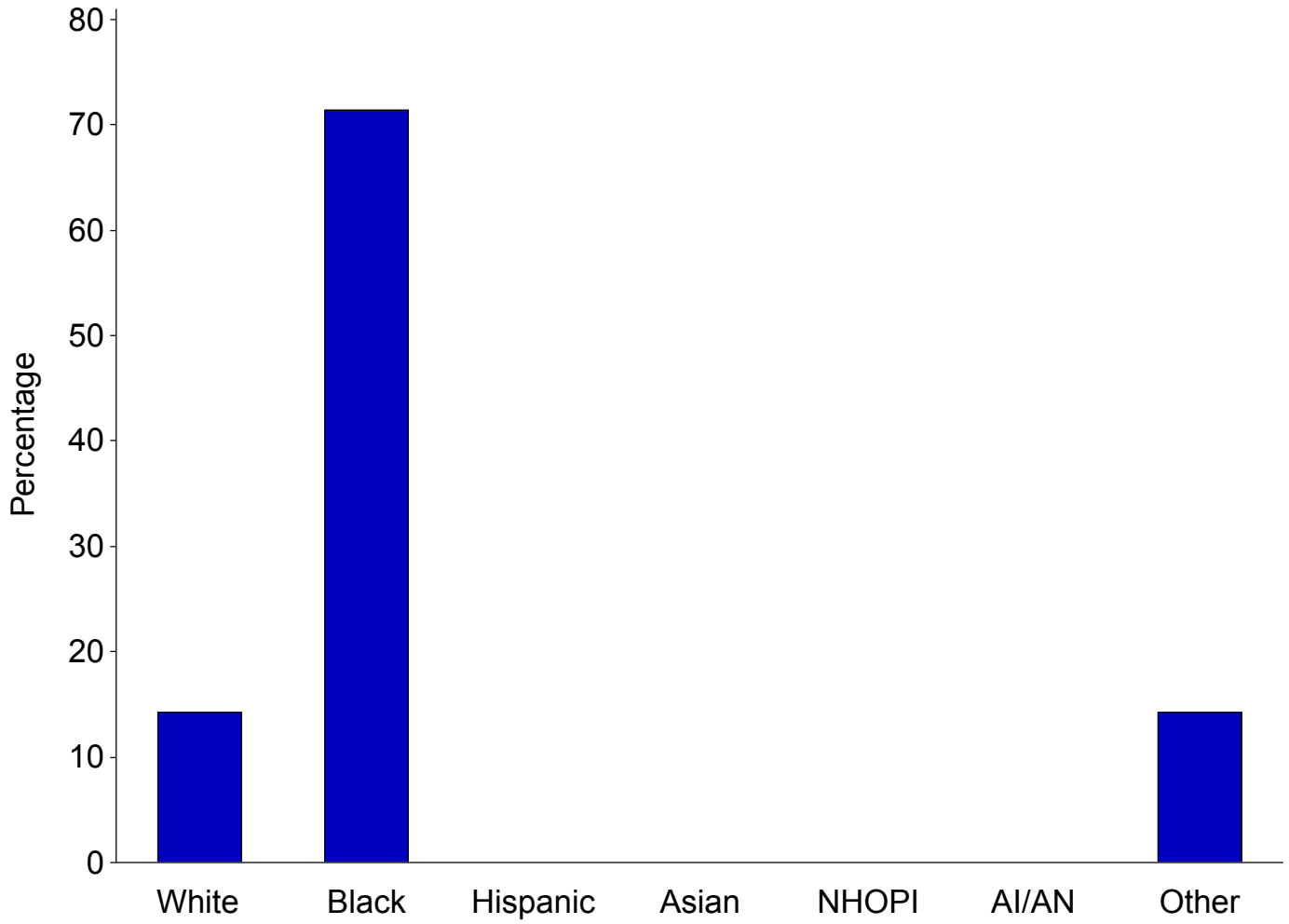
Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii (N=10)

Figure A. Age of GISP participants, in years, 2014



Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii (N=10)

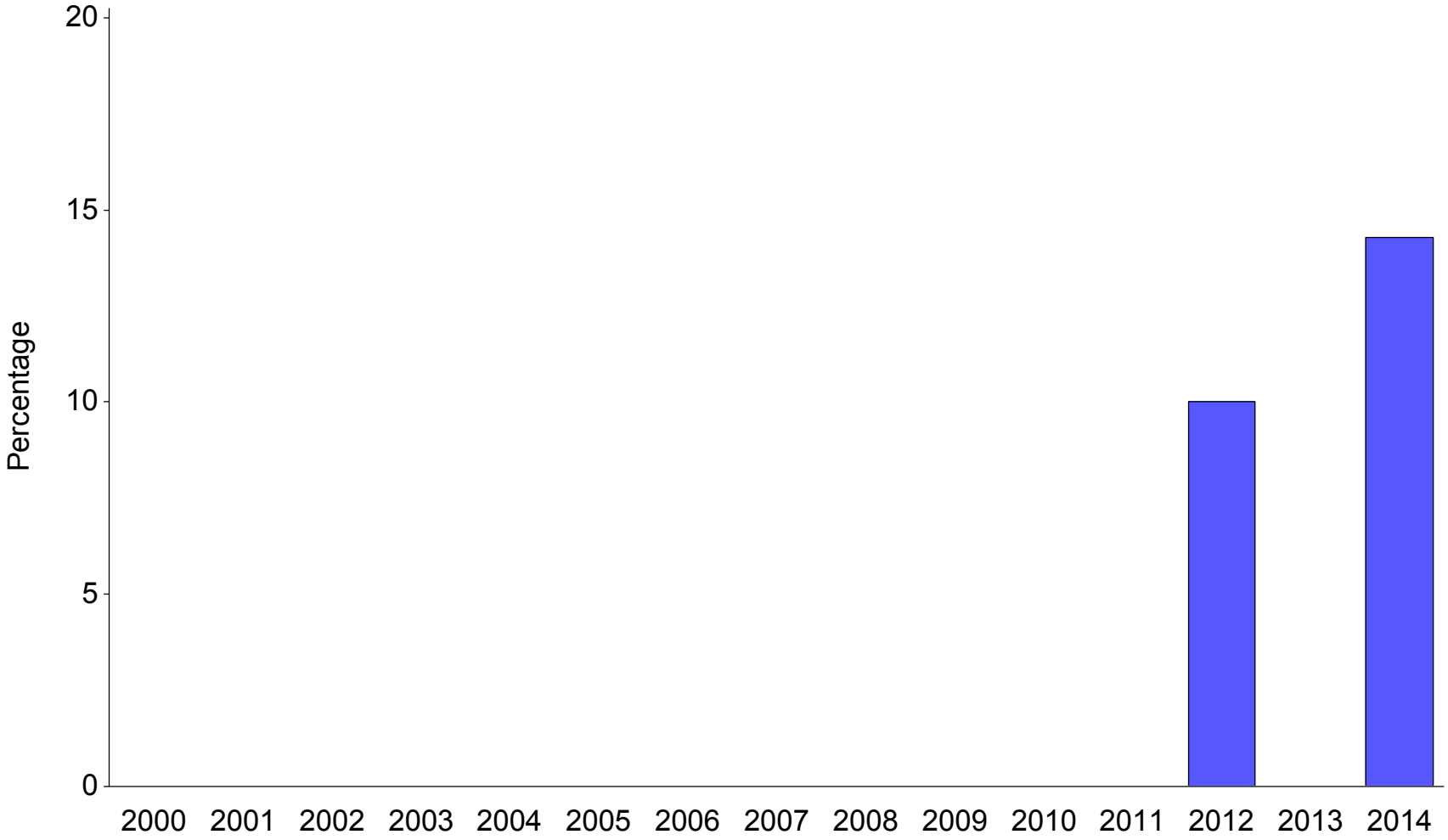
Figure B. Race/ethnicity of GISP participants, 2014



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

Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii

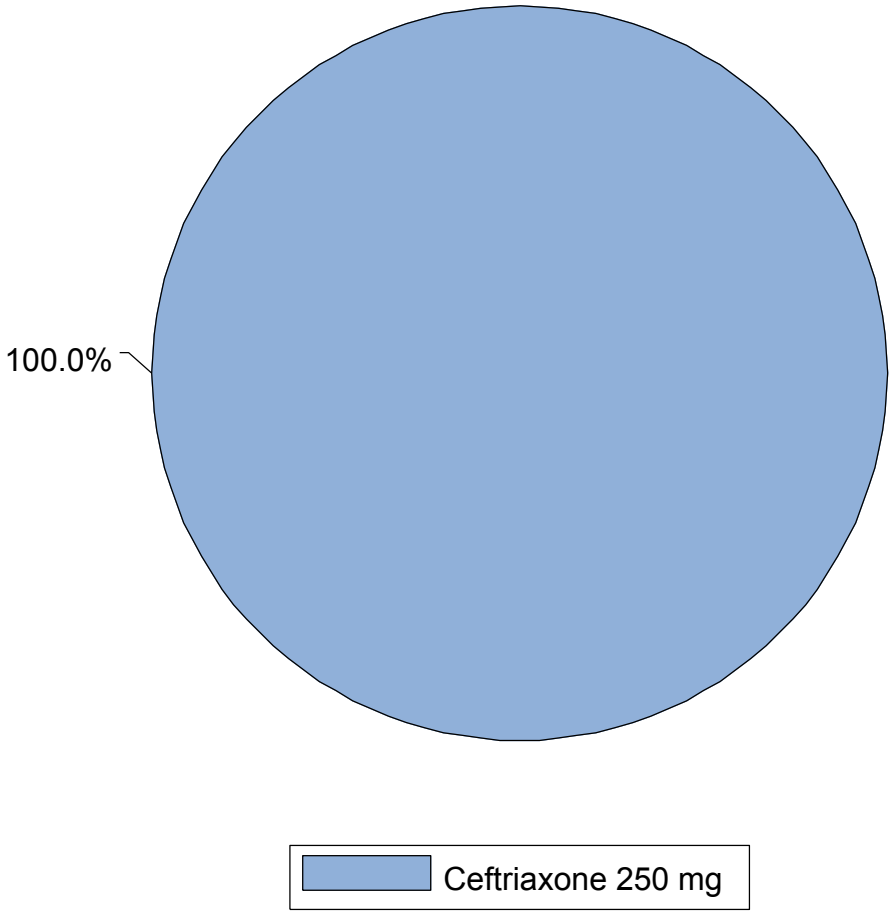
Figure C. Percentage of GISP participants identifying as men who have sex with men, 2000-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2001-2014.

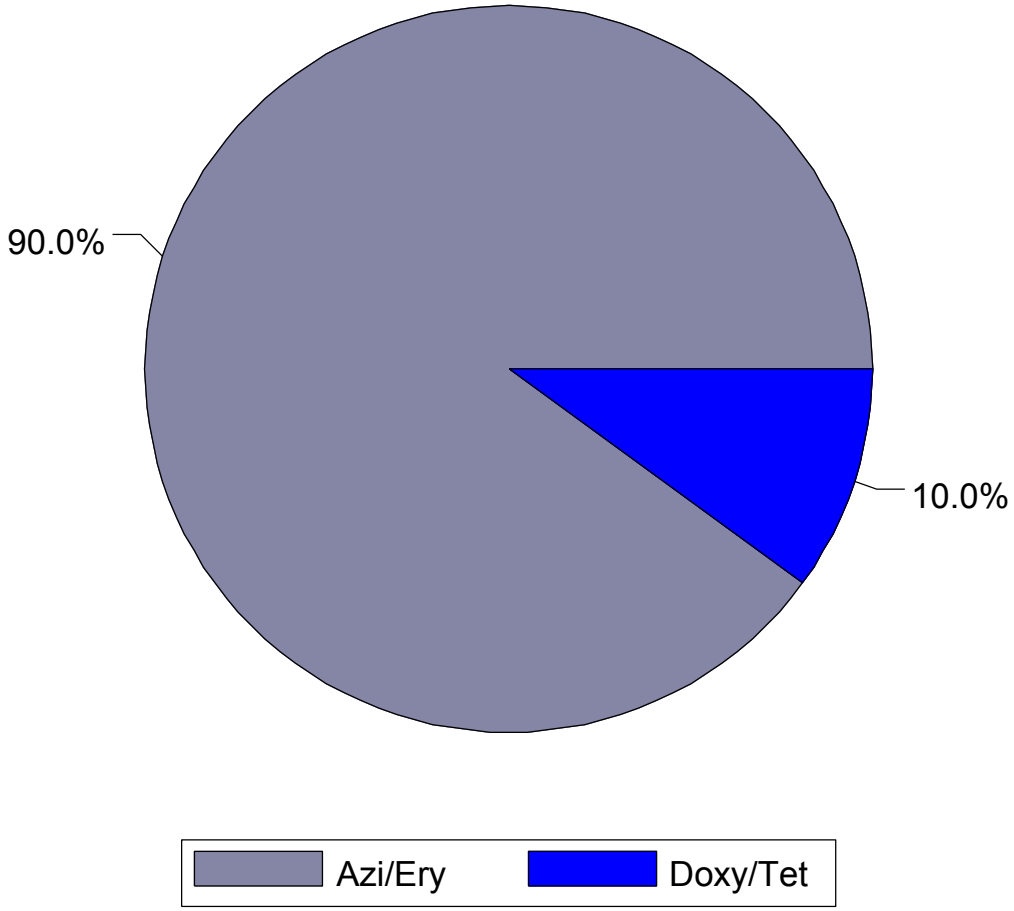
Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii (N=10)

Figure D. Primary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



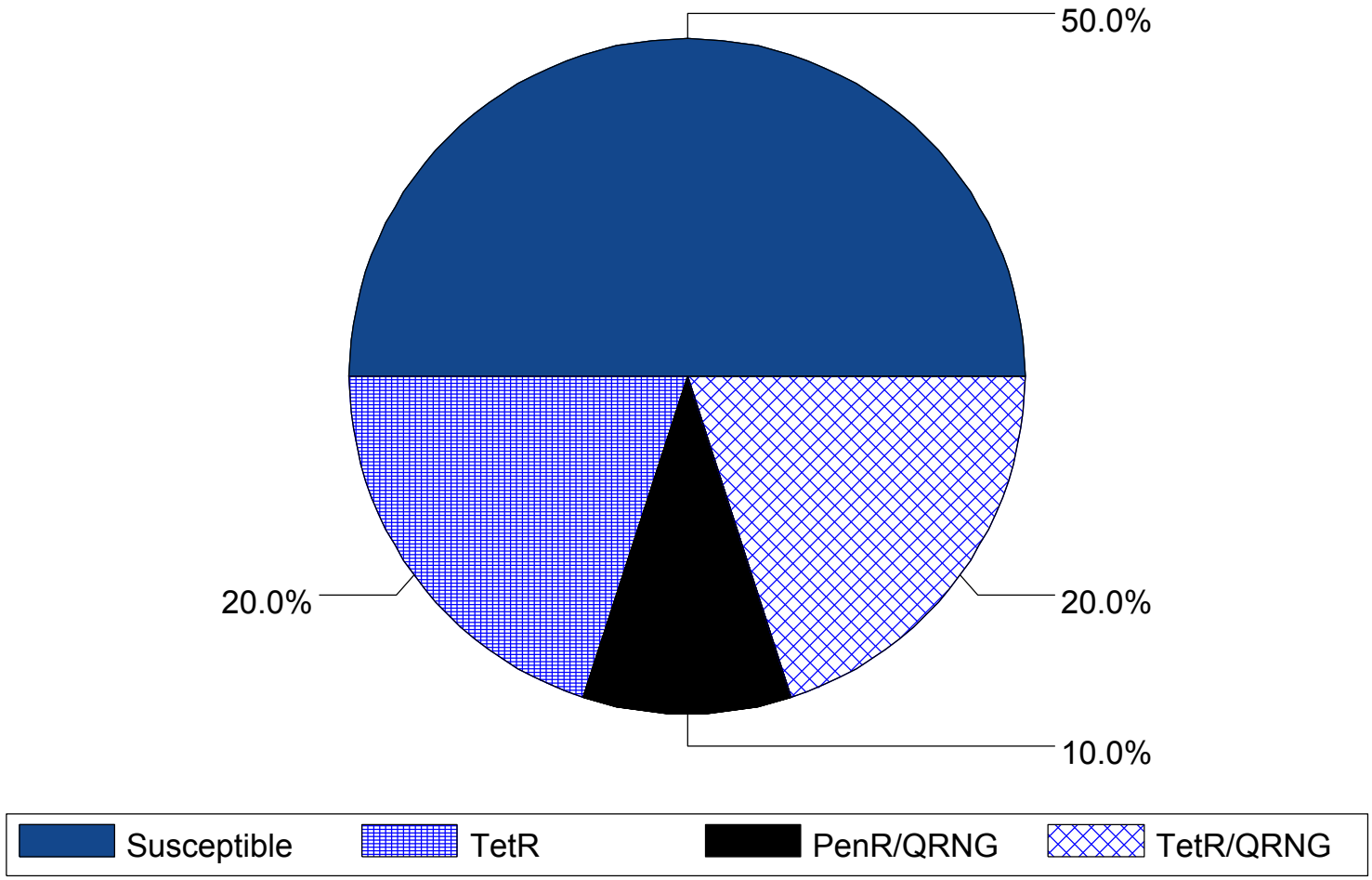
Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii (N=10)

Figure E. Secondary antimicrobial drug used to treat gonorrhea among GISP participants, 2014



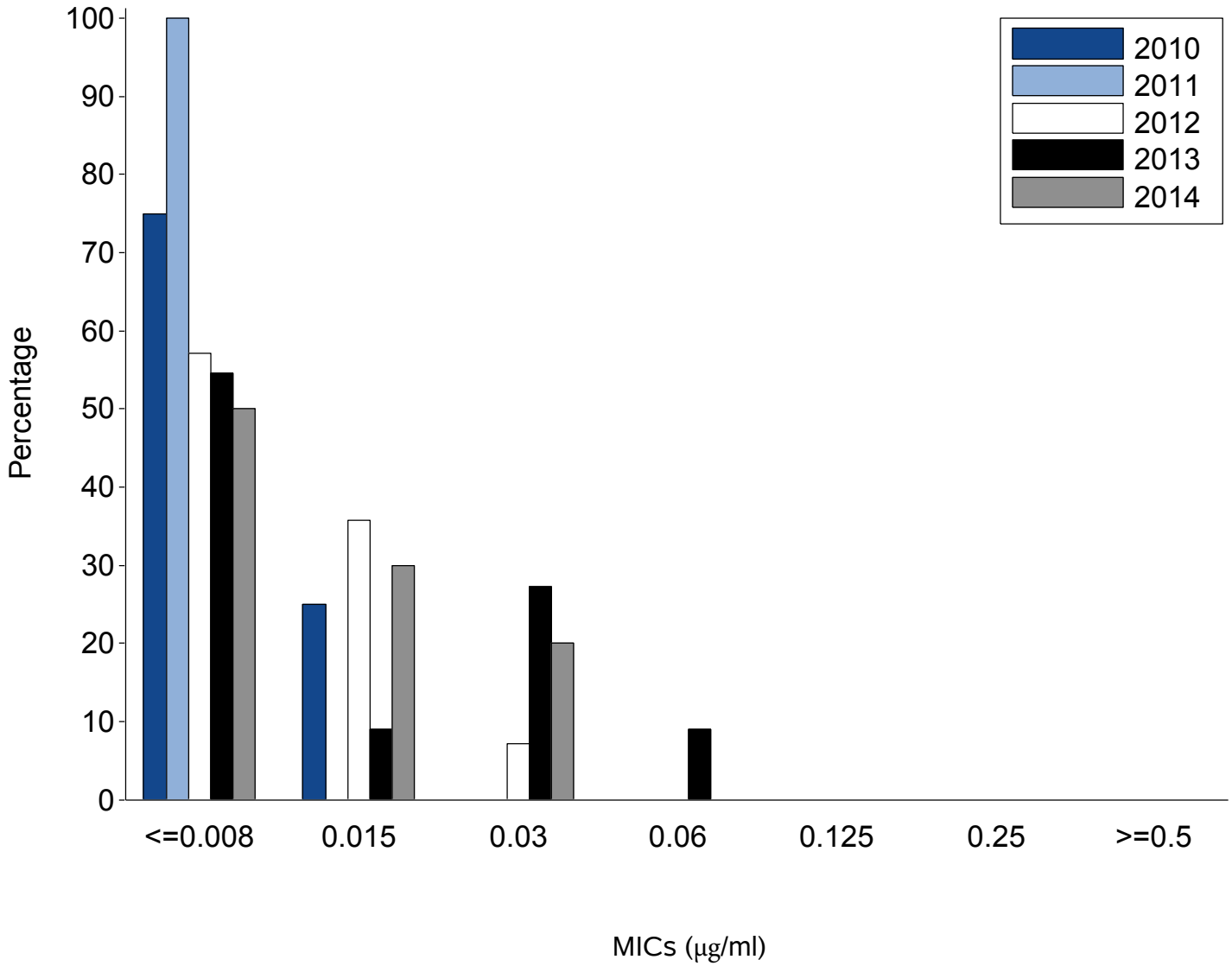
Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii (N=10)

Figure F. Percentage of isolates with penicillin, tetracycline, and/or ciprofloxacin resistance, 2014



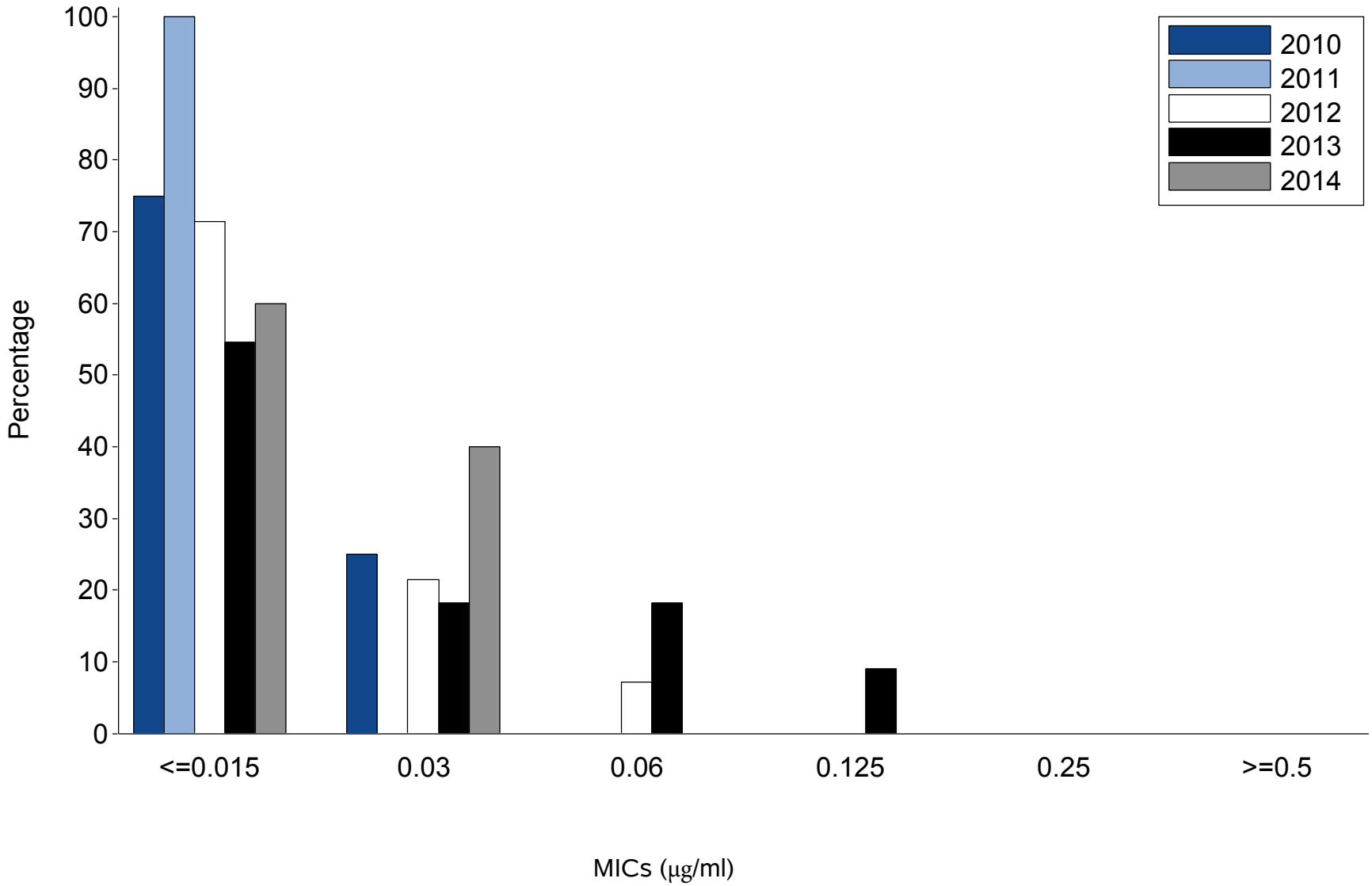
Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii

Figure G. Distribution of ceftriaxone minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii

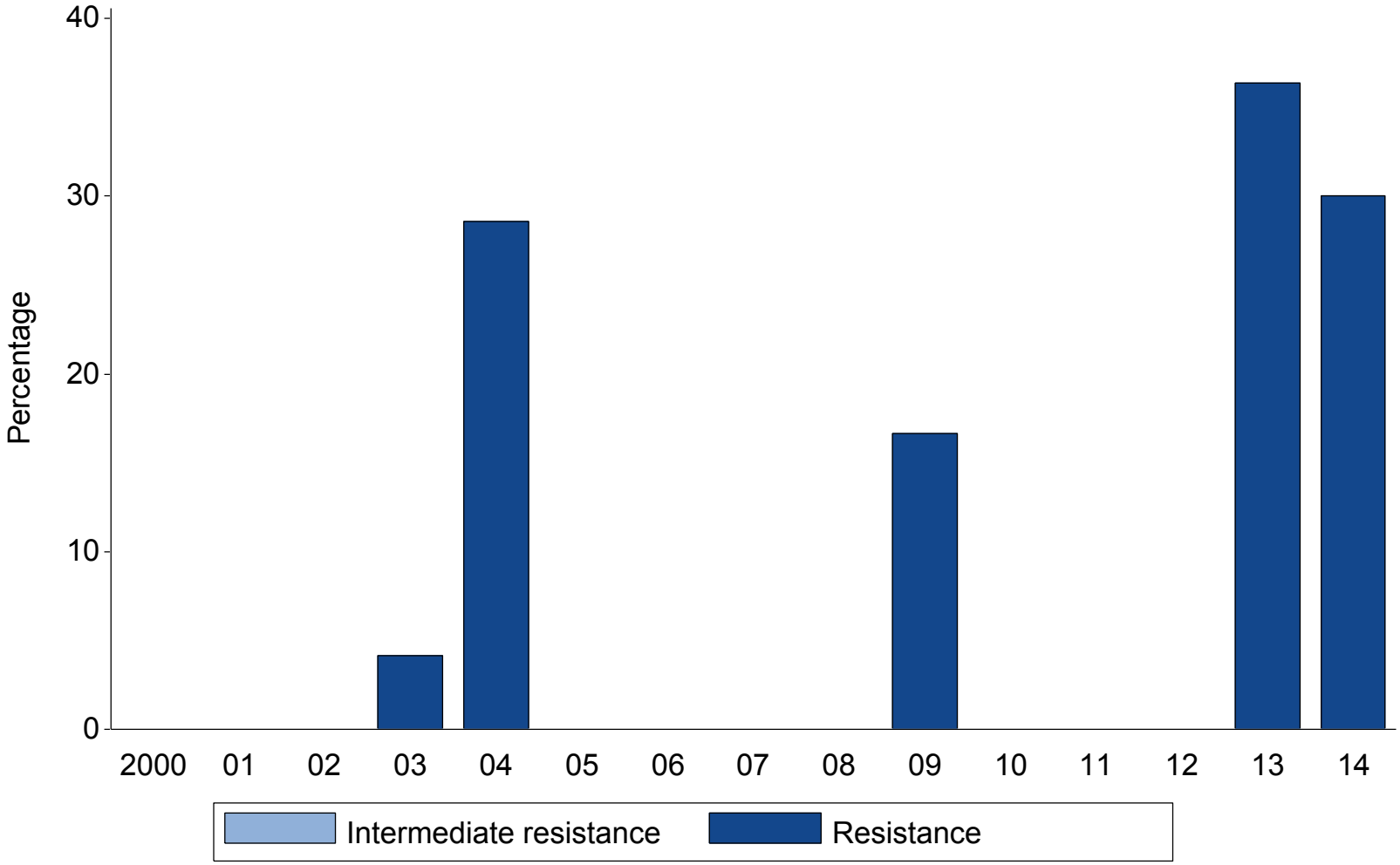
Figure H. Distribution of cefixime minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.

Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii

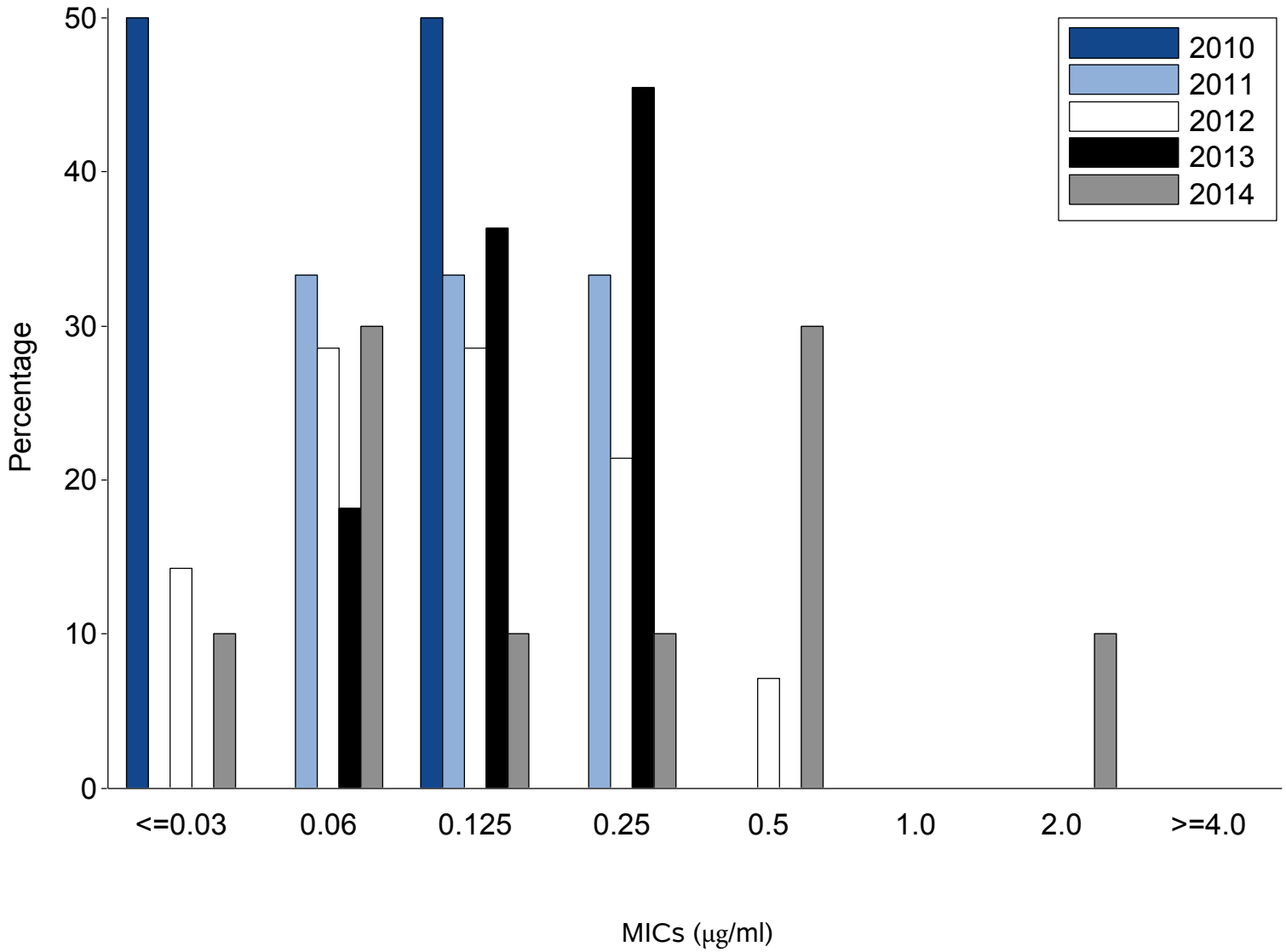
Figure I. Percentage of isolates with intermediate resistance or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 2000-2014



Note: Site participated in GISP from 2001-2014.

Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii

Figure J. Distribution of azithromycin minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) among GISP isolates, 2010-2014



.