

All Slides

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2000

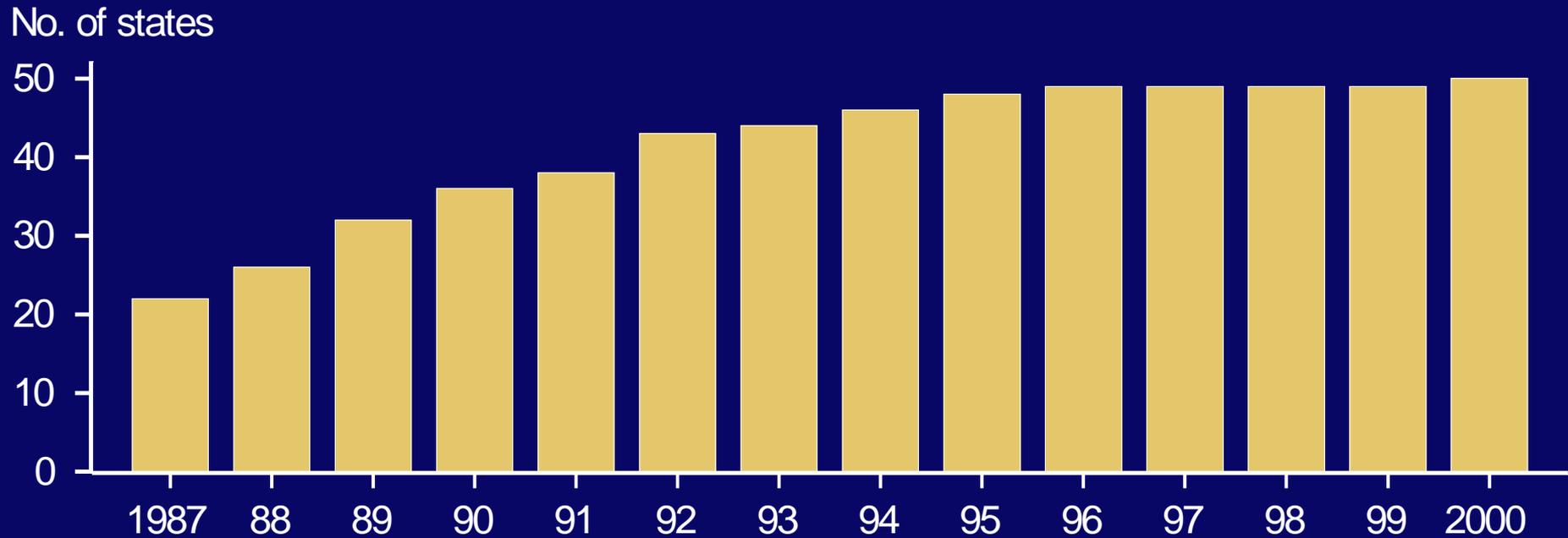
Division of STD Prevention

Chlamydia

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2000

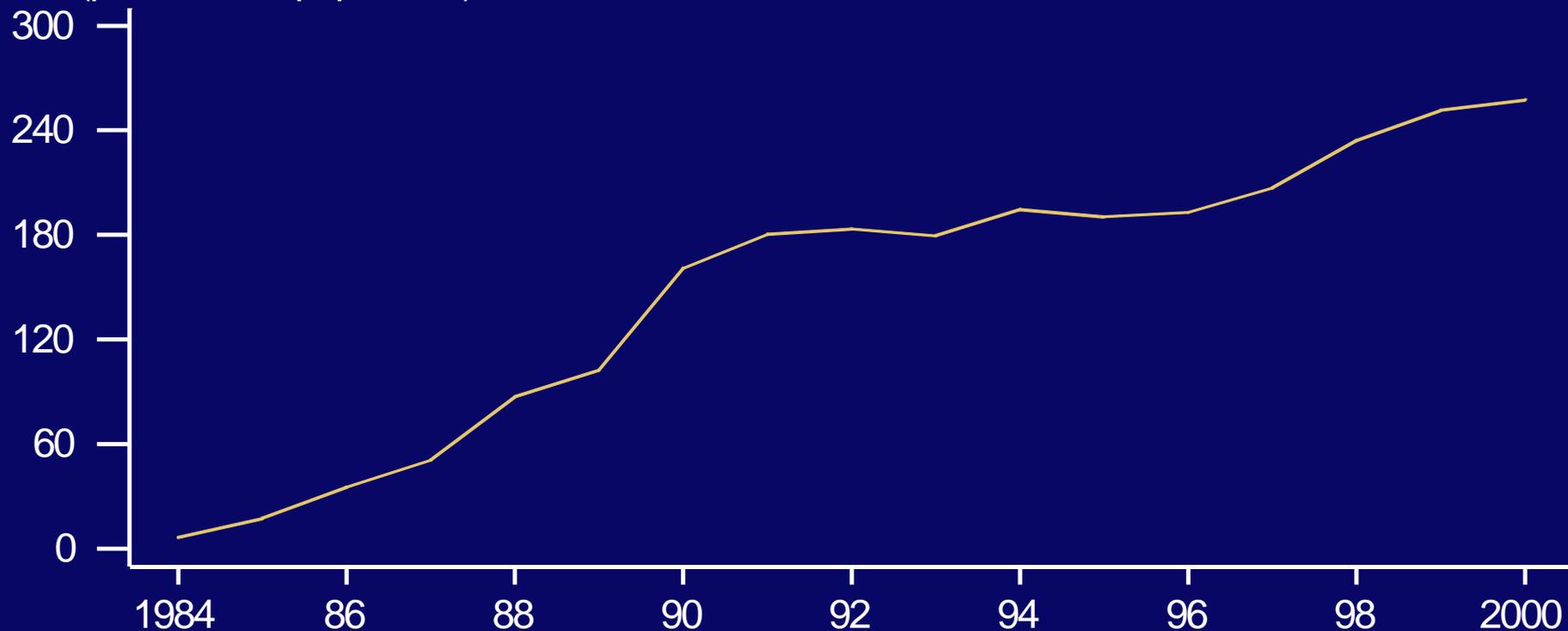
Division of STD Prevention

Chlamydia — Number of states that require reporting of *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections: United States, 1987–2000



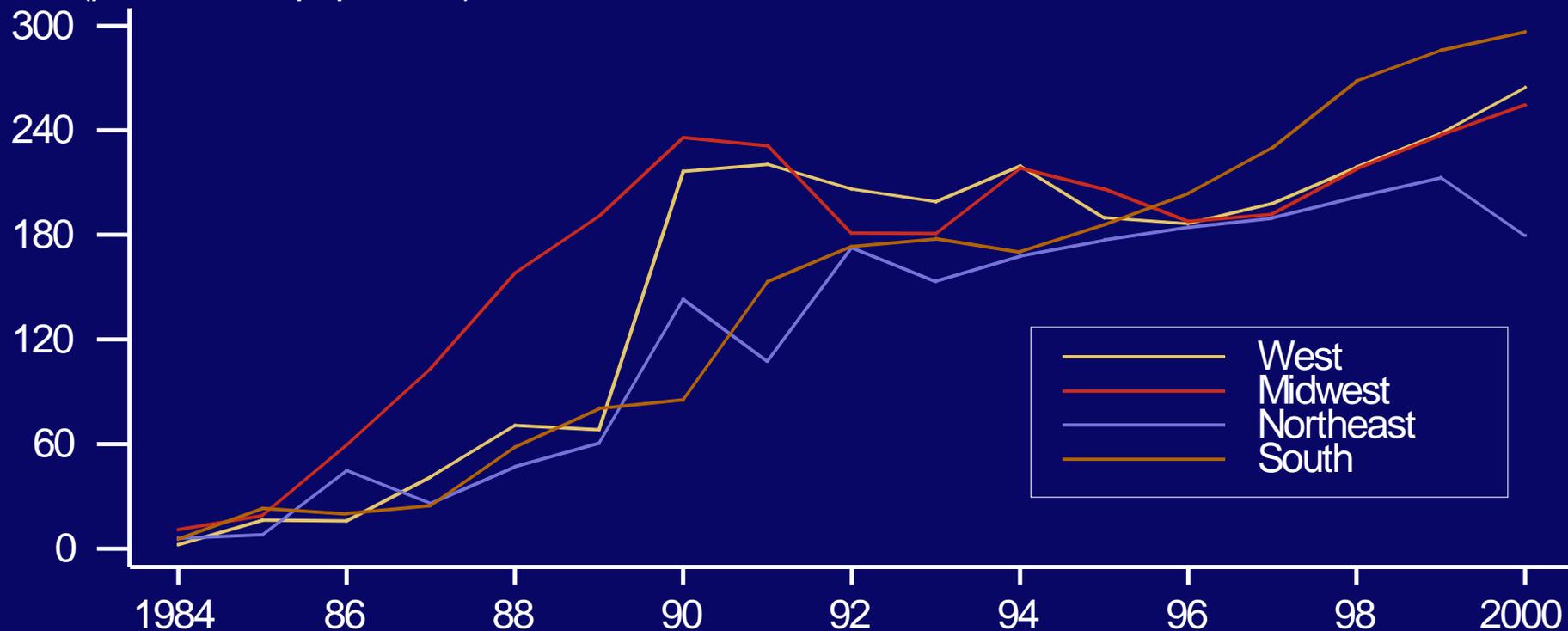
Chlamydia — Reported rates: United States, 1984–2000

Rate (per 100,000 population)



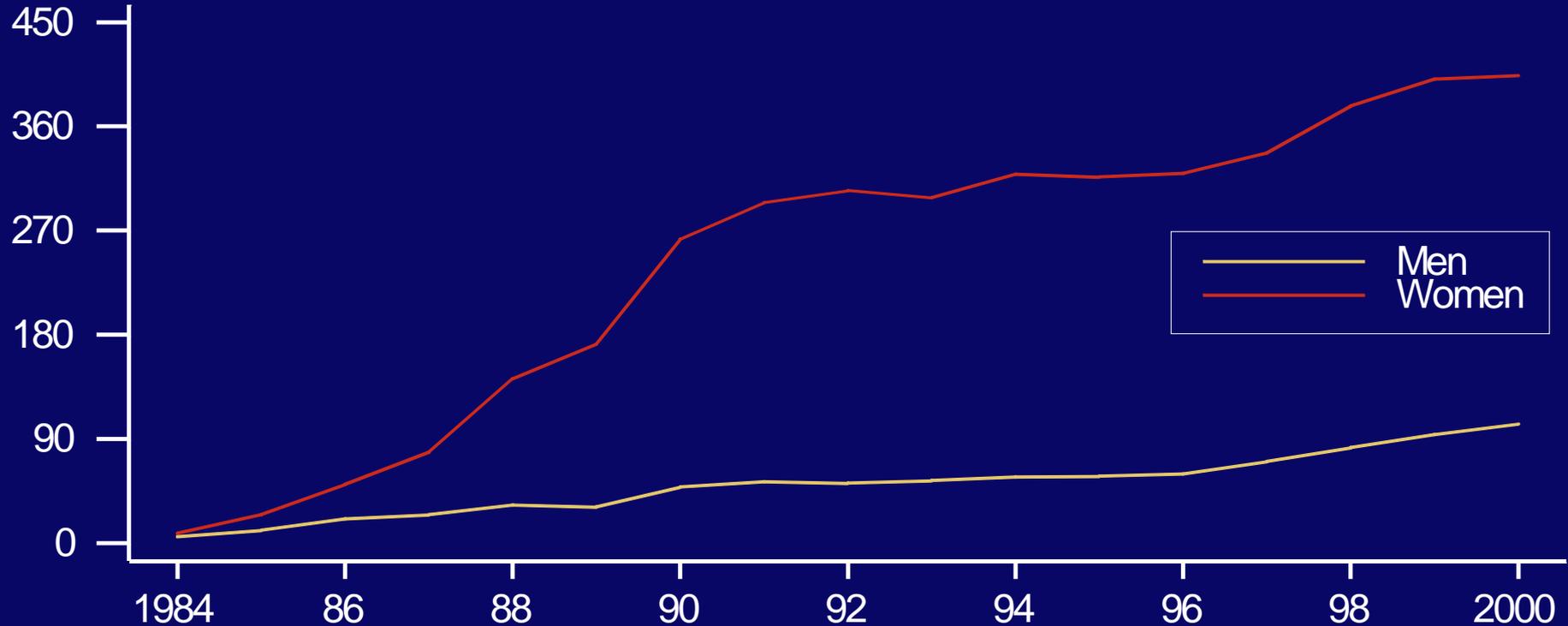
Chlamydia — Rates by region: United States, 1984–2000

Rate (per 100,000 population)



Chlamydia — Rates by gender: United States, 1984–2000

Rate (per 100,000 population)



Chlamydia — Age- and gender-specific rates: United States, 2000

Men

Rate (per 100,000 population)

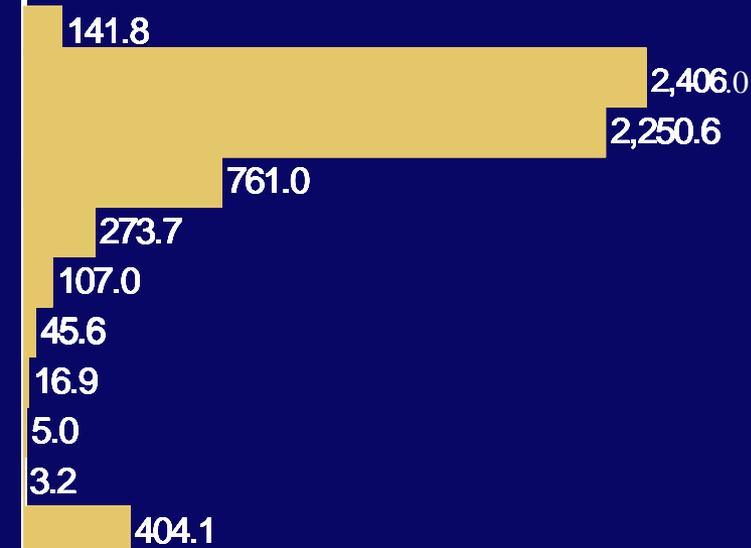
Women

2,500 2,000 1,500 1,000 500 0

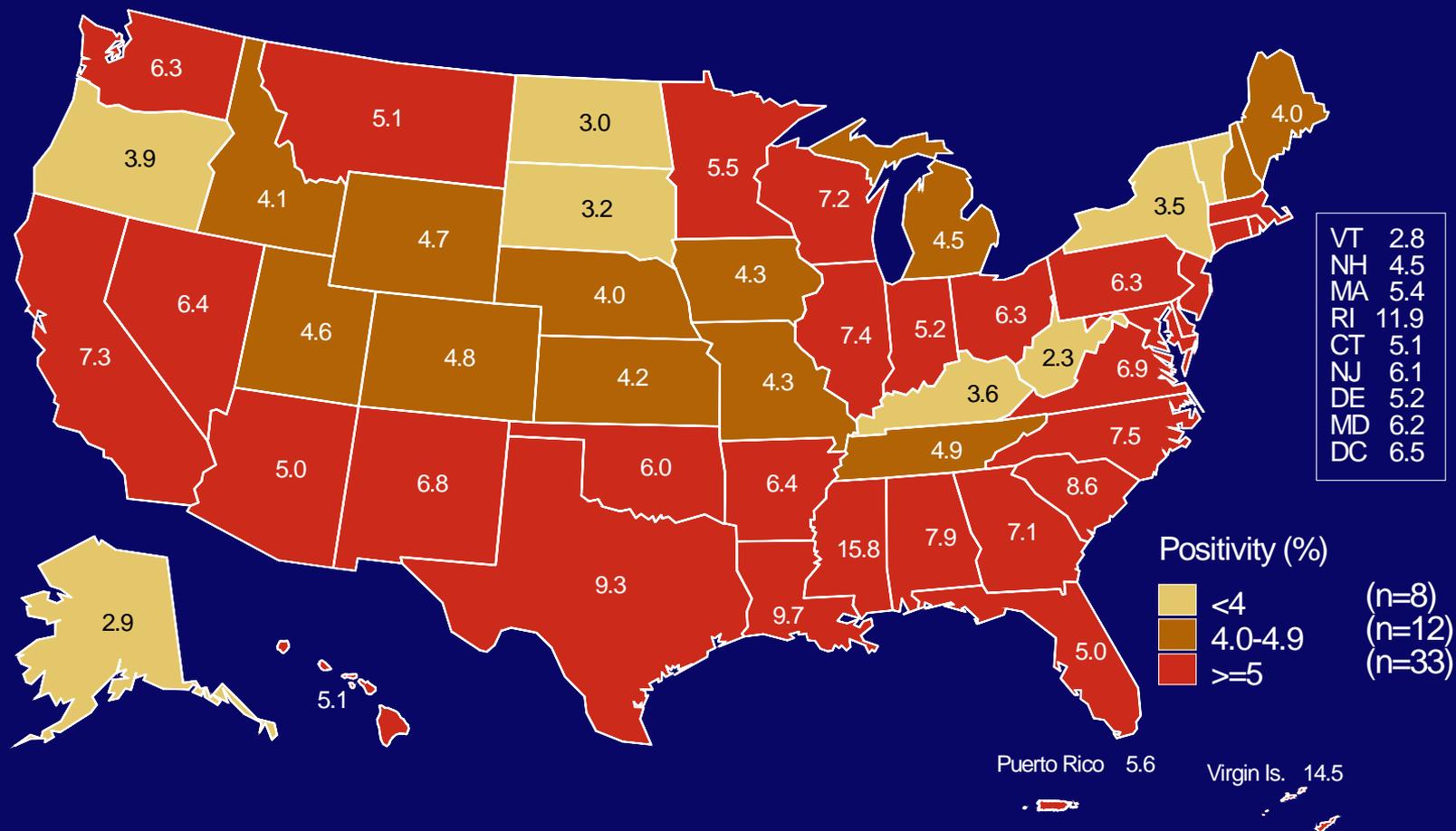
Age

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500

Age	Gender Total
10-14	73.9
15-19	1,348.5
20-24	1,381.7
25-29	516.9
30-34	200.0
35-39	83.8
40-44	37.9
45-54	15.6
55-64	4.7
65+	2.9
Total	256.9



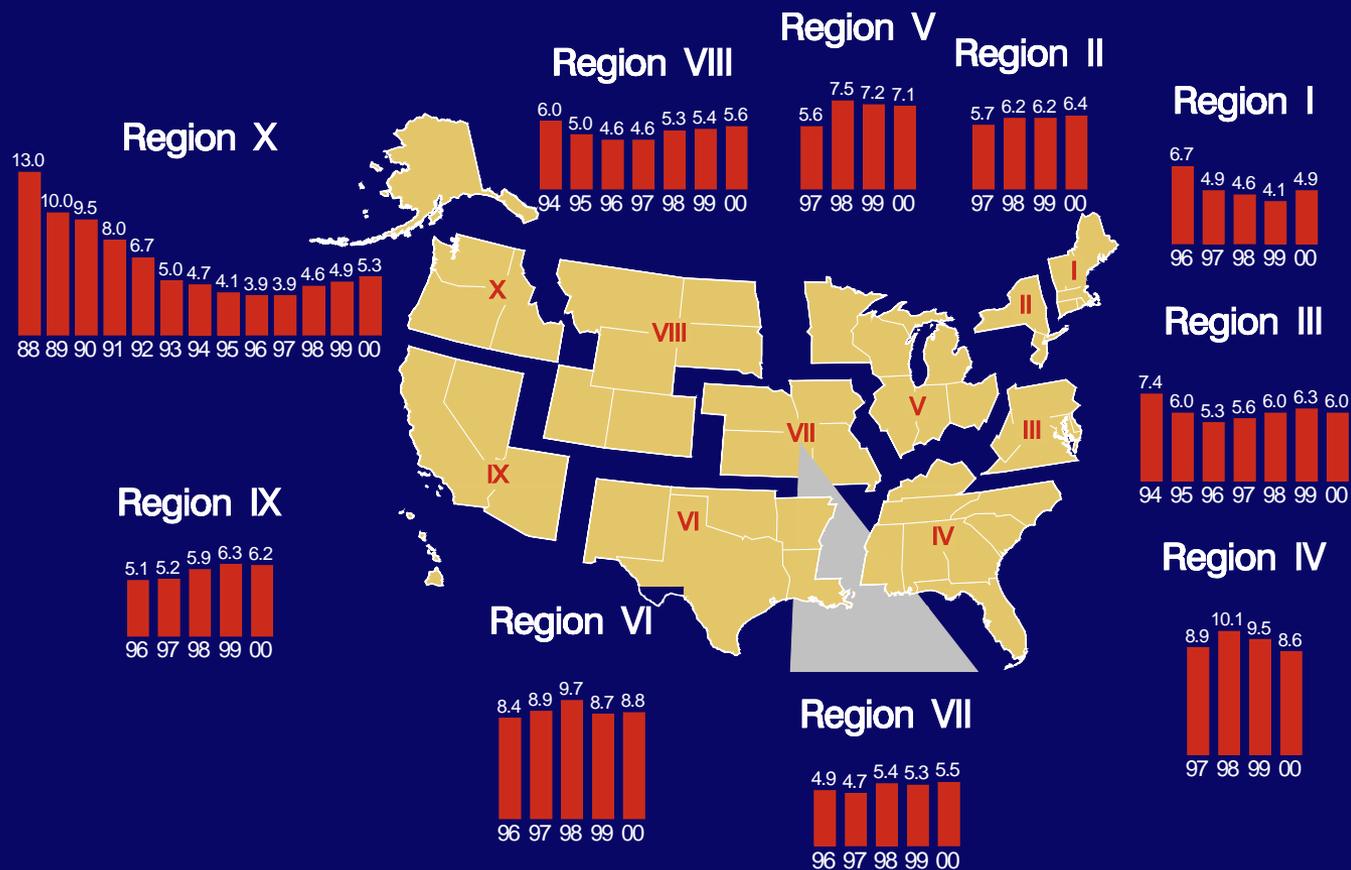
Chlamydia — Positivity among 15-24 year old women tested in family planning clinics by state, 2000



Note: States reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 500 women aged 15-24 years screened during 2000 except for Minnesota and Rhode Island.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Programs; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Chlamydia — Trends in positivity among 15-44 year old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS regions, 1988–2000



Note: Trends adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity. No data on laboratory test method available for Region VII in 1995 and Regions IV and V in 1996.

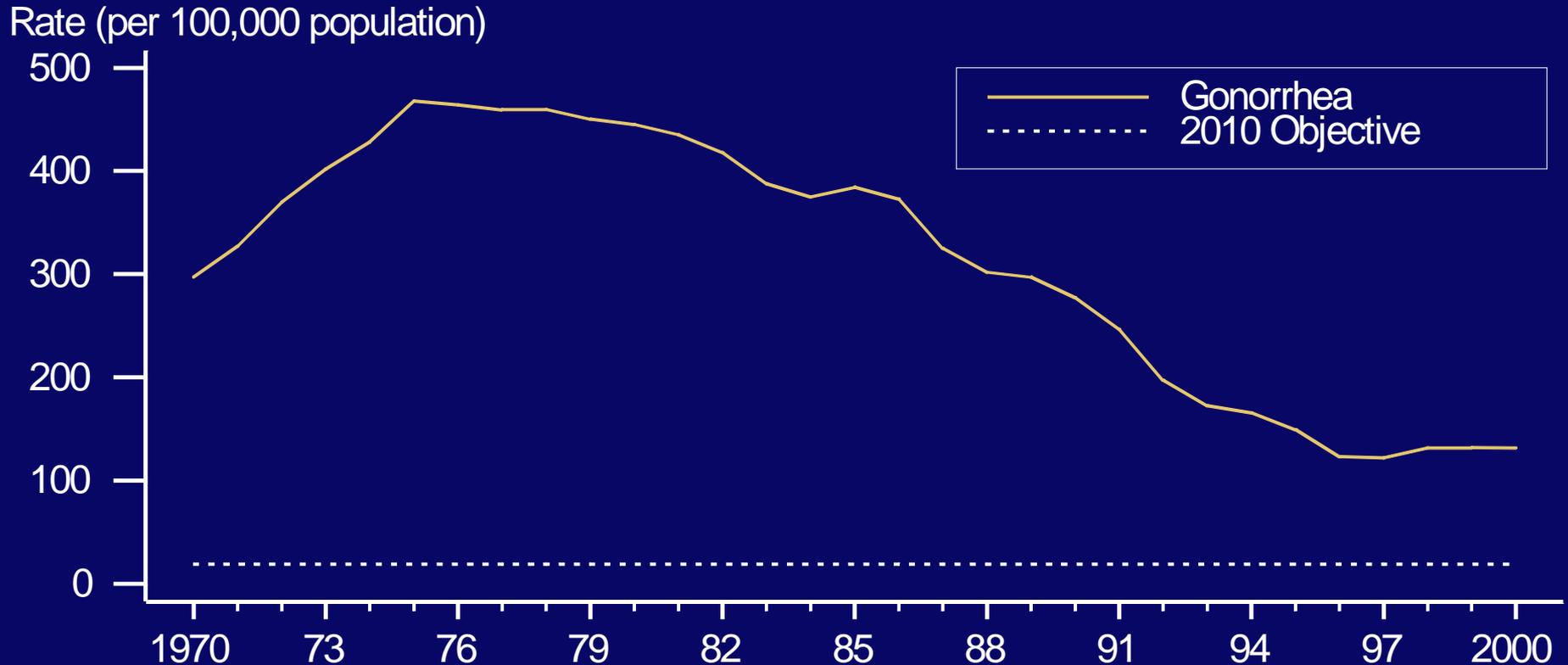
SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Programs; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Gonorrhea

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2000

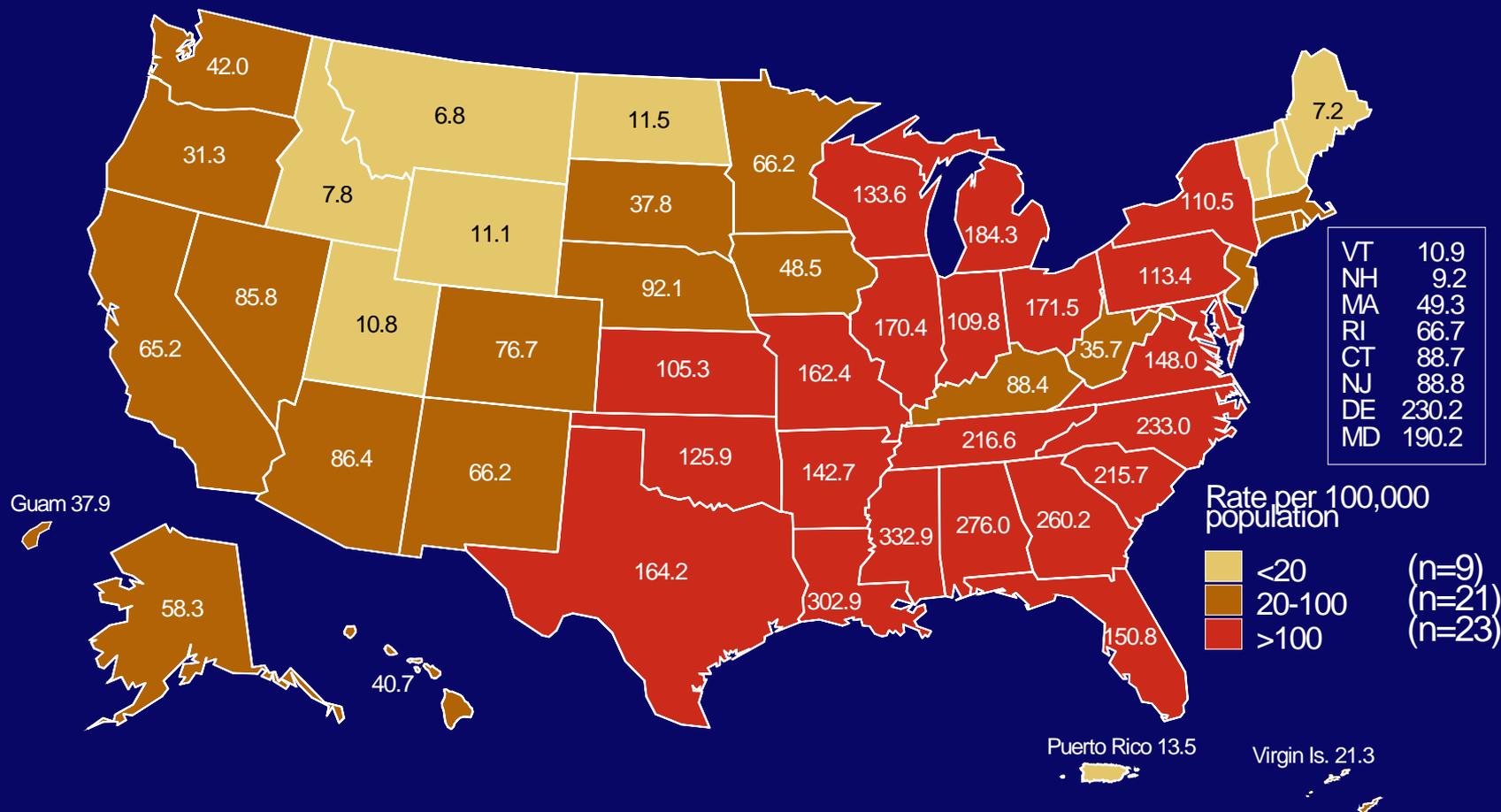
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Gonorrhea — Reported rates: United States, 1970–2000 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective



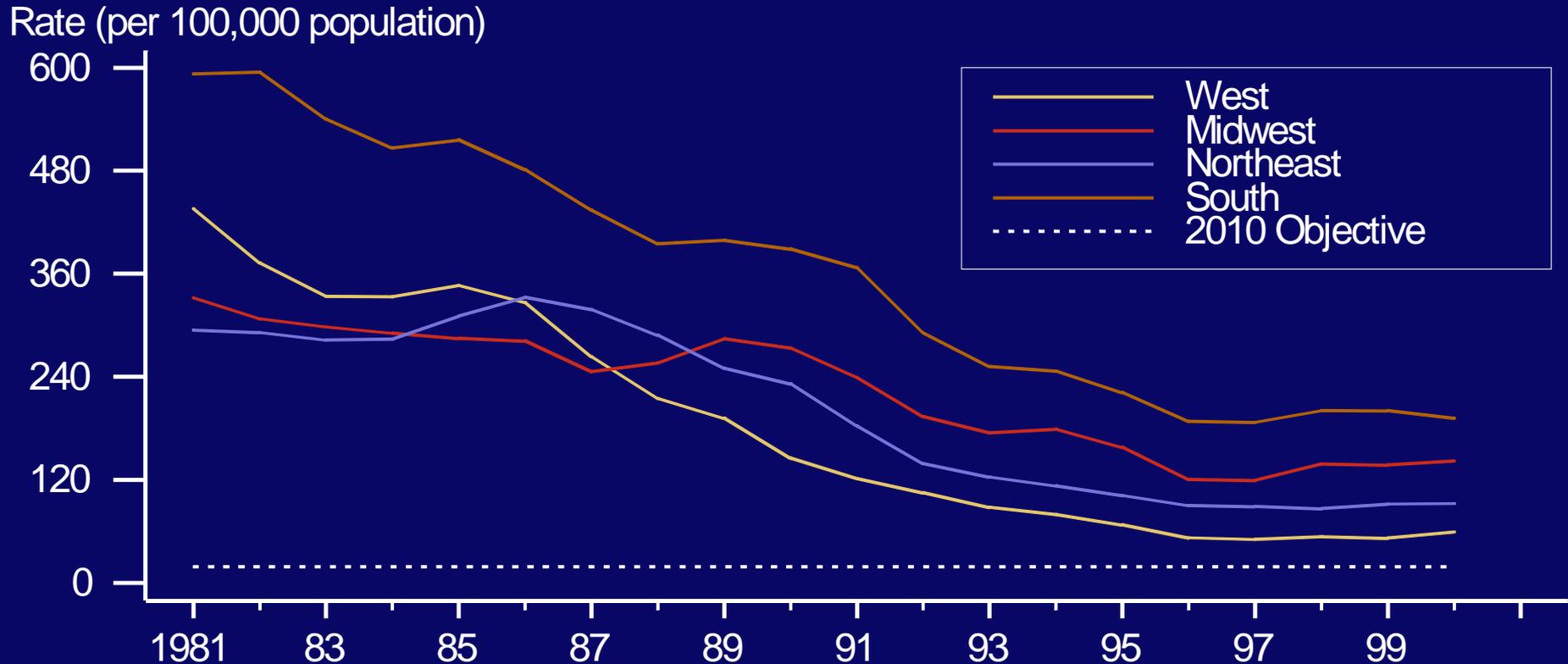
Note: The Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) objective for gonorrhea is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.

Gonorrhea — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 2000

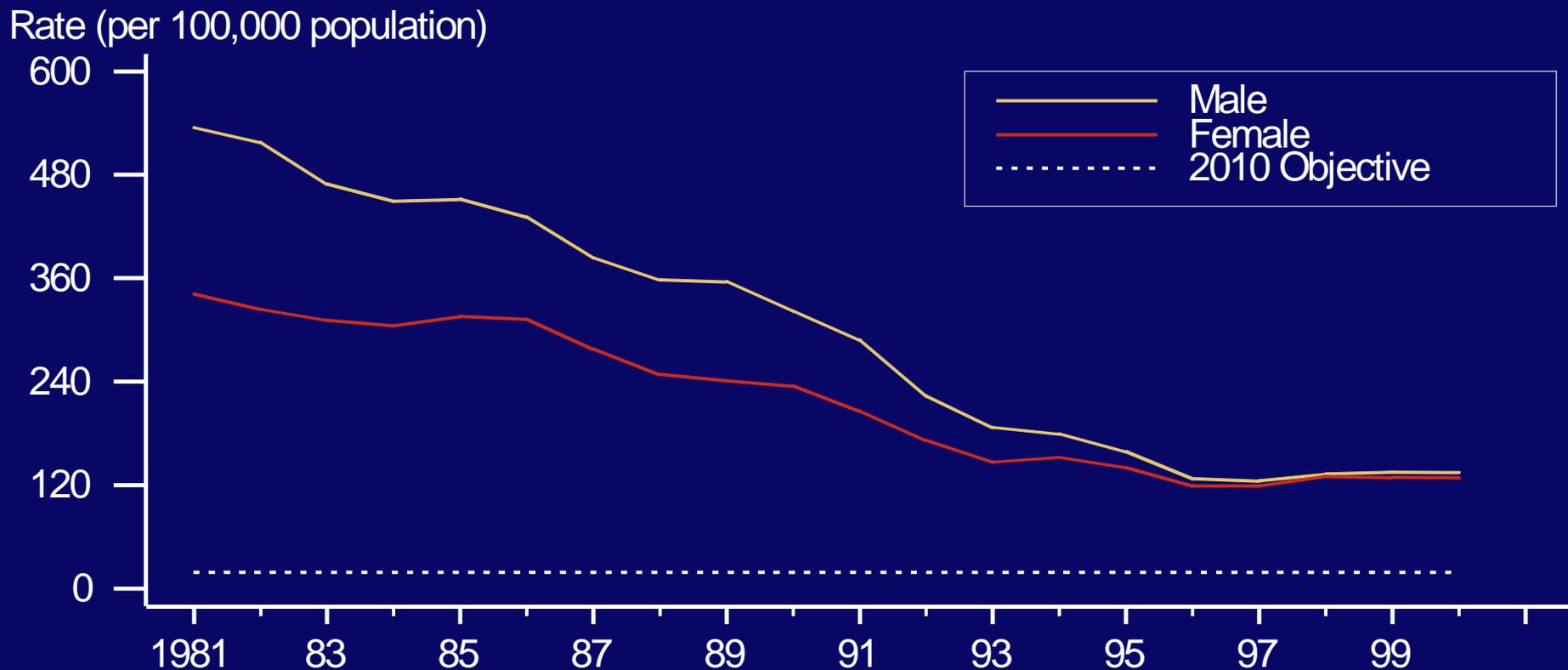


Note: The total rate of gonorrhea for the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 129.9 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People year 2010 objective is 19.0 per 100,000 population.

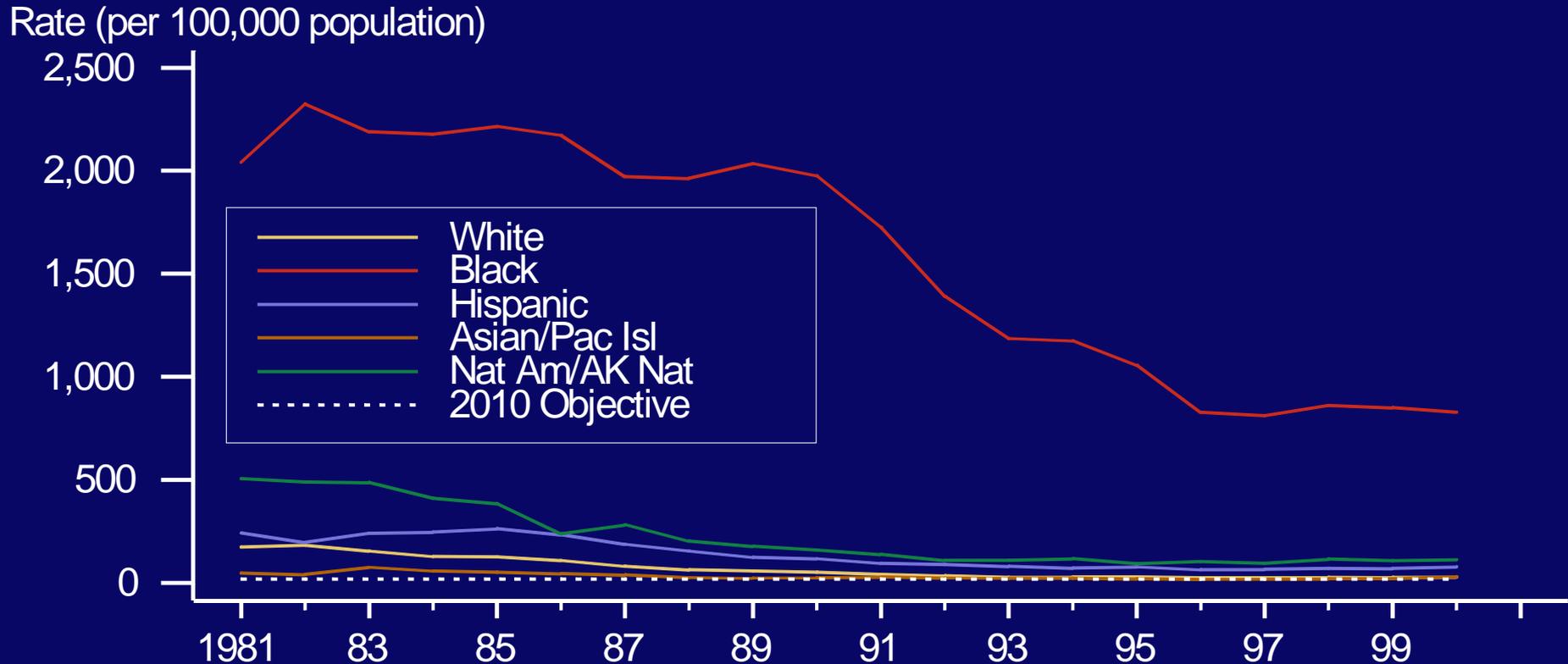
Gonorrhea — Rates by region: United States, 1981–2000 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective



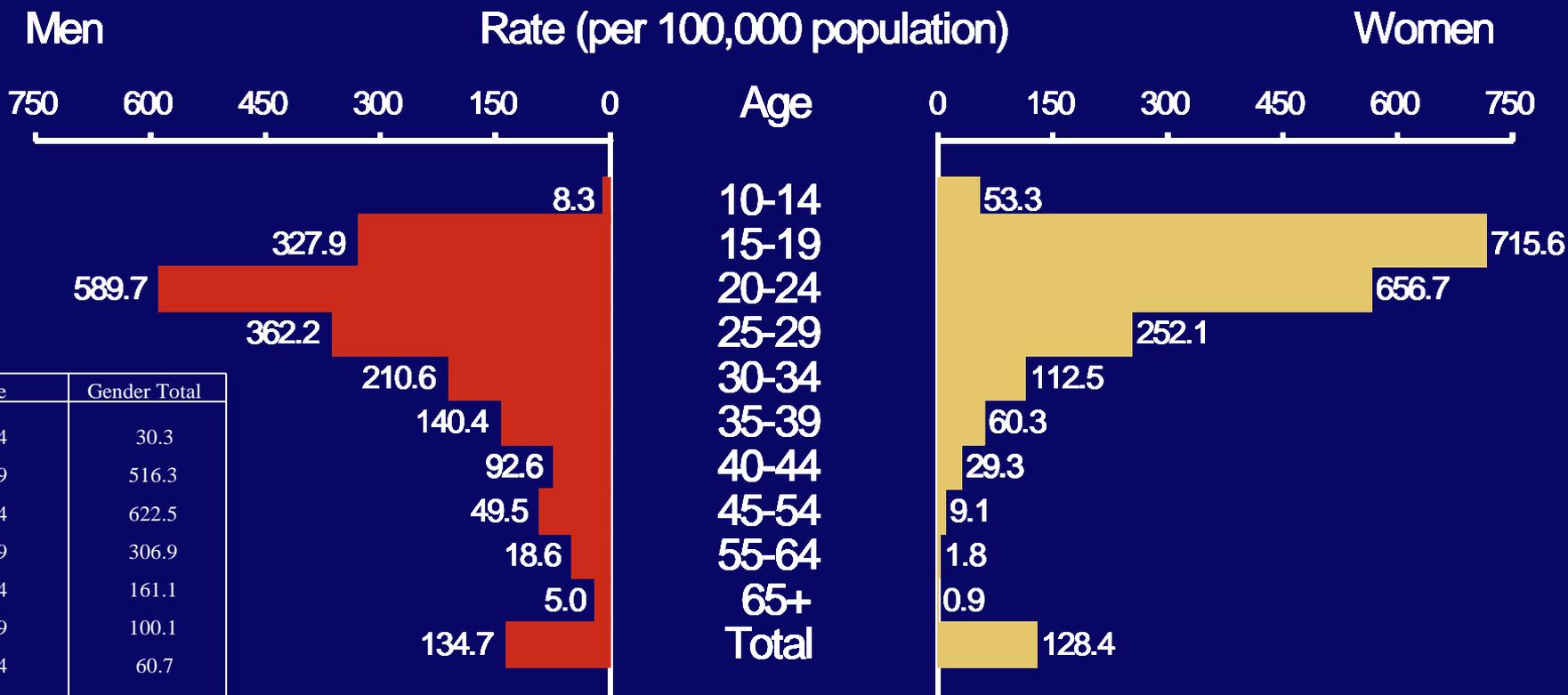
Gonorrhea — Rates by gender: United States, 1981–2000 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective



Gonorrhea — Rates by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2000 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective

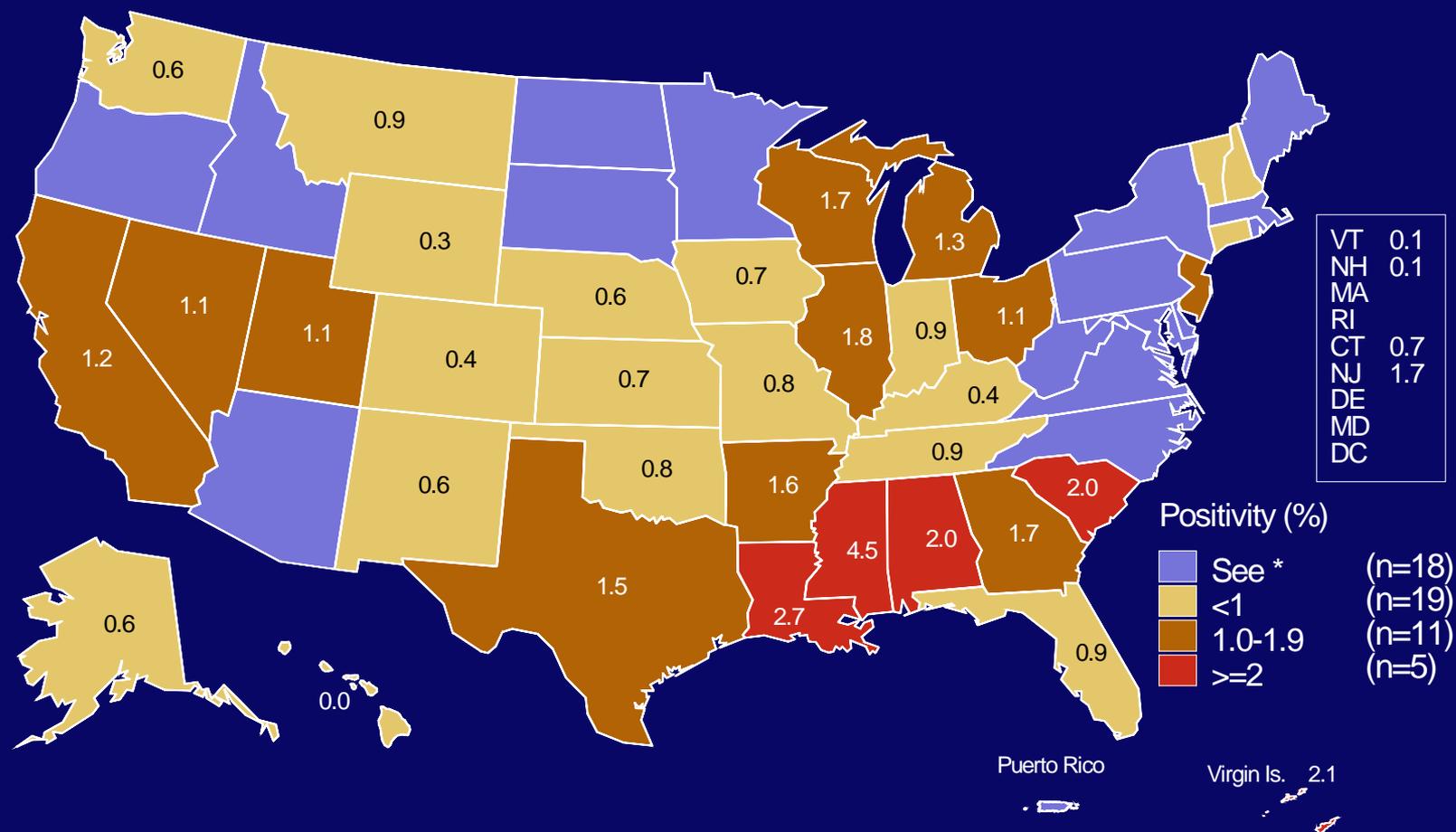


Gonorrhea — Age- and gender-specific rates: United States, 2000



Age	Gender Total
10-14	30.3
15-19	516.3
20-24	622.5
25-29	306.9
30-34	161.1
35-39	100.1
40-44	60.7
45-54	28.9
55-64	9.8
65+	2.6
Total	131.4

Gonorrhea — Positivity among 15-24 year old women tested in family planning clinics by state, 2000



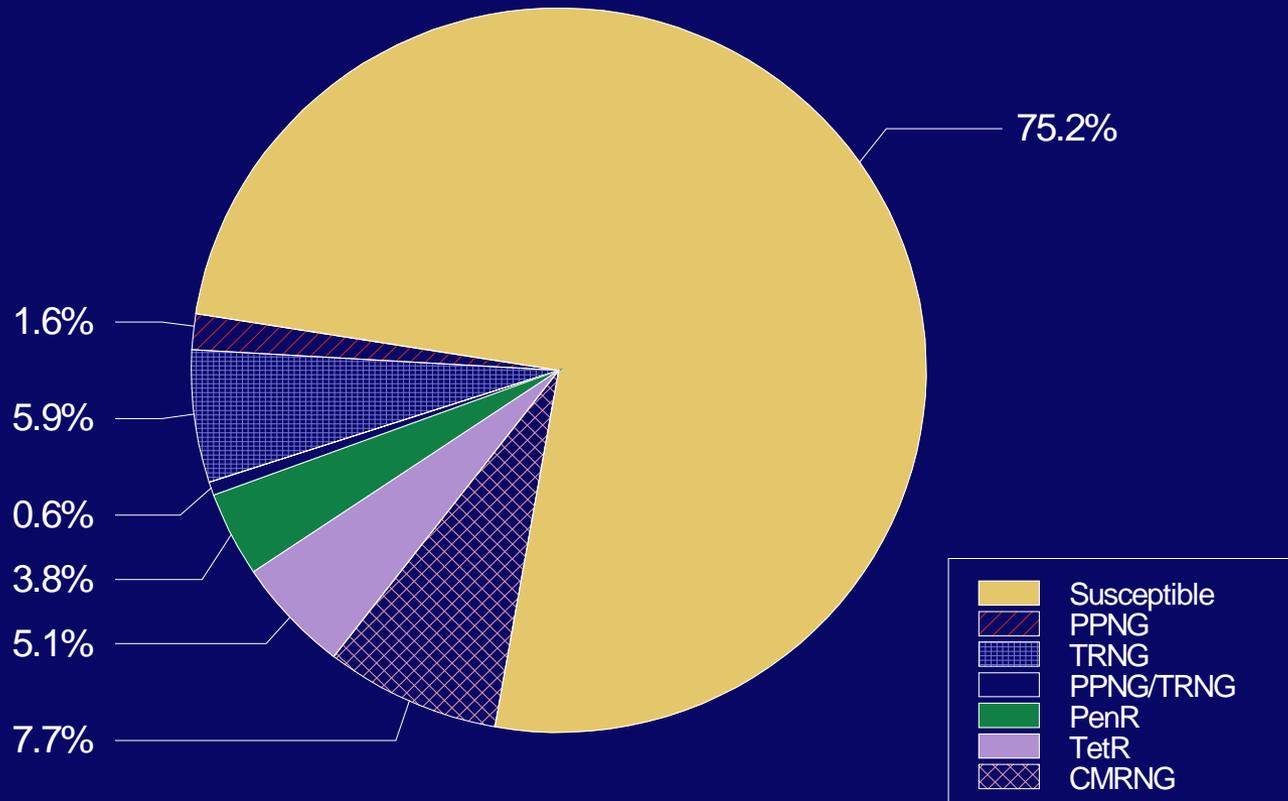
*States reported gonorrhea positivity data on less than 500 women aged 15-24 years during 2000 except for Alaska submitting data for June-December only and Ohio submitting data for August-December only.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Programs; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Location of participating clinics and regional laboratories: United States, 2000

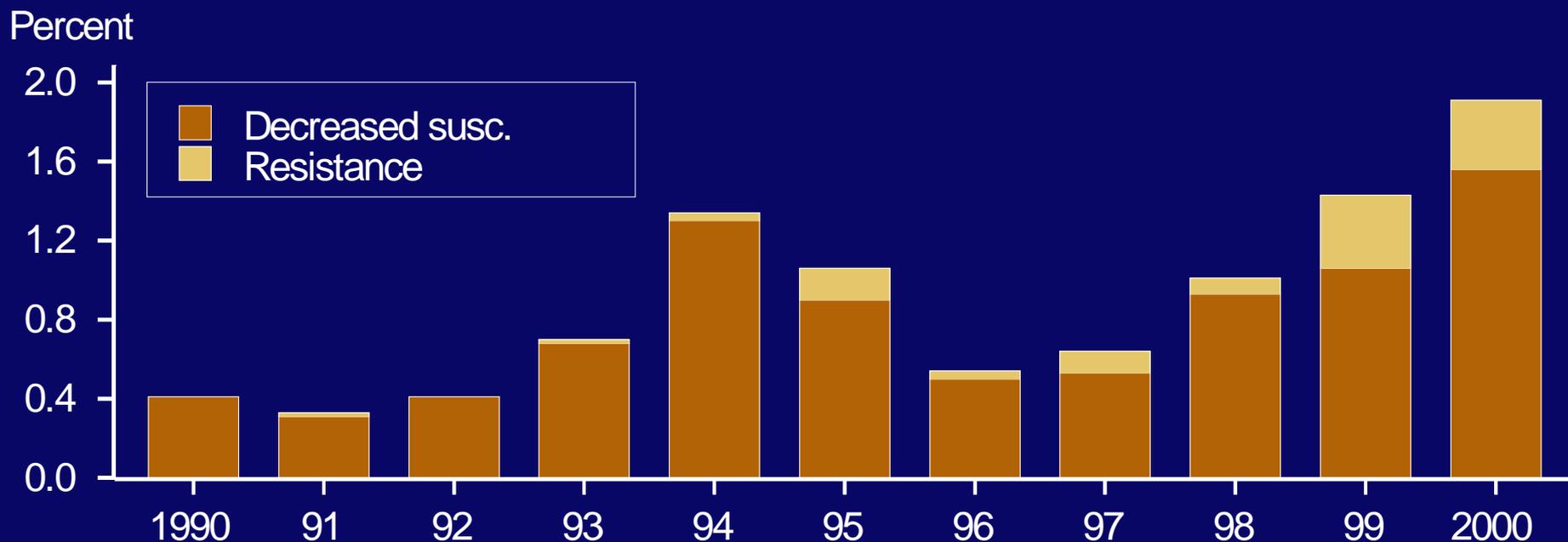


Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Penicillin and tetracycline resistance among GISP isolates, 2000



Note: PPNG=penicillinase-producing *N. gonorrhoeae*; TRNG=plasmid-mediated tetracycline resistant *N. gonorrhoeae*; PPNG-TRNG=plasmid-mediated penicillin and tetracycline resistant *N. gonorrhoeae*; PenR=chromosomally mediated penicillin resistant *N. gonorrhoeae*; TetR=chromosomally mediated tetracycline resistant *N. gonorrhoeae*; CMRNG=chromosomally mediated penicillin and tetracycline resistant *N. gonorrhoeae*.

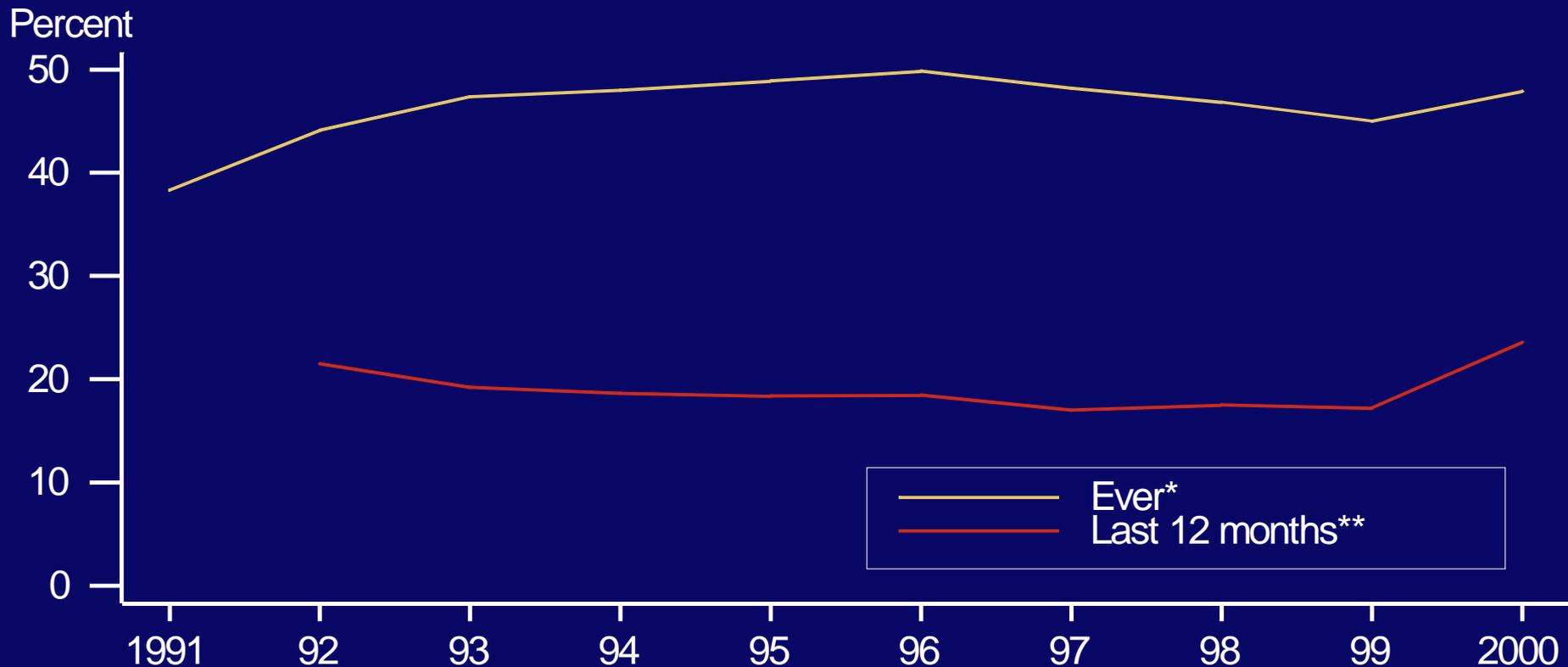
Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates with decreased susceptibility or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 1990–2000



Note: Resistant isolates have ciprofloxacin MICs ≥ 1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. Isolates with decreased susceptibility have ciprofloxacin MICs of 0.125 - 0.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. There were sixty-one (61) resistant isolates: one in 1991, one in 1993, two in 1994, eight in 1995, two in 1996, five in 1997, four in 1998, nineteen in 1999, and nineteen in 2000.

Susceptibility to ciprofloxacin was first measured in GISP in 1990.

Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of men with gonorrhea who had a previous gonorrhea infection, 1991–2000



*Data first collected in 1991.

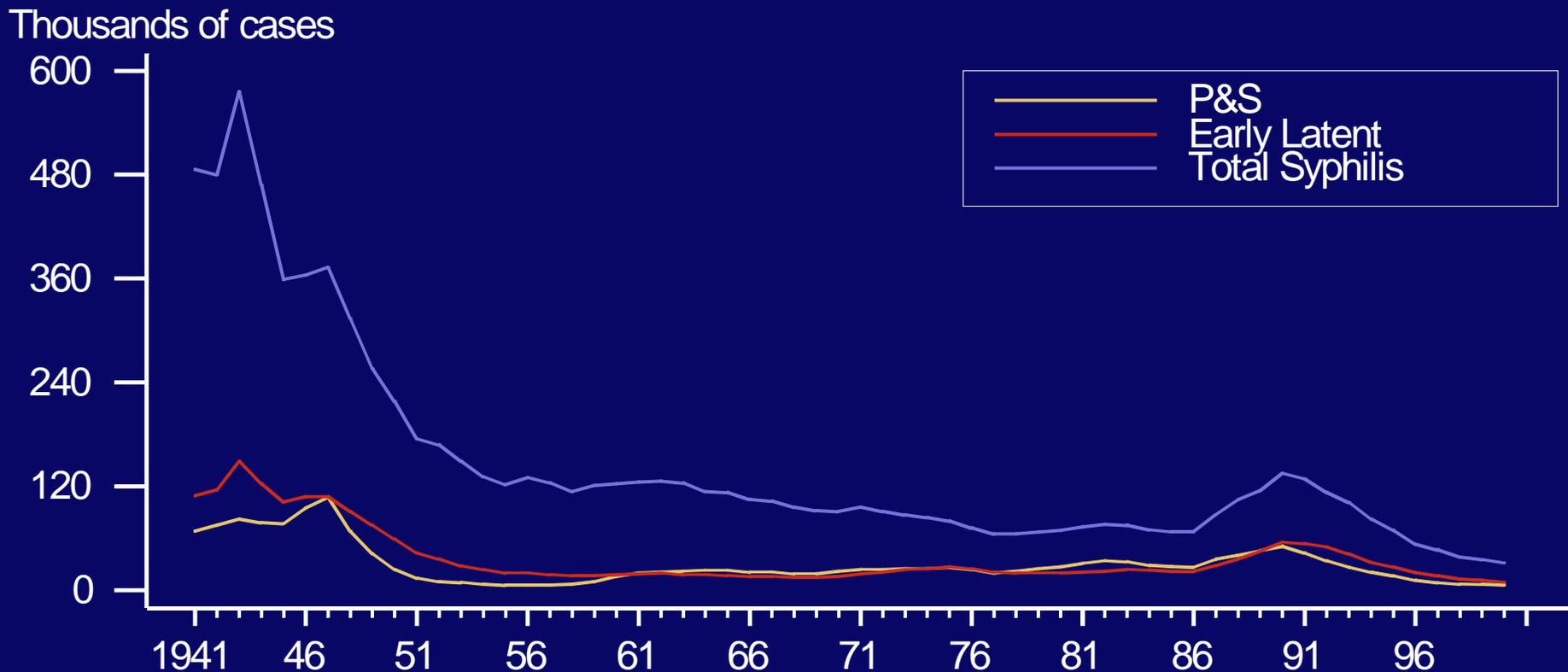
**Data first collected in 1992.

Syphilis

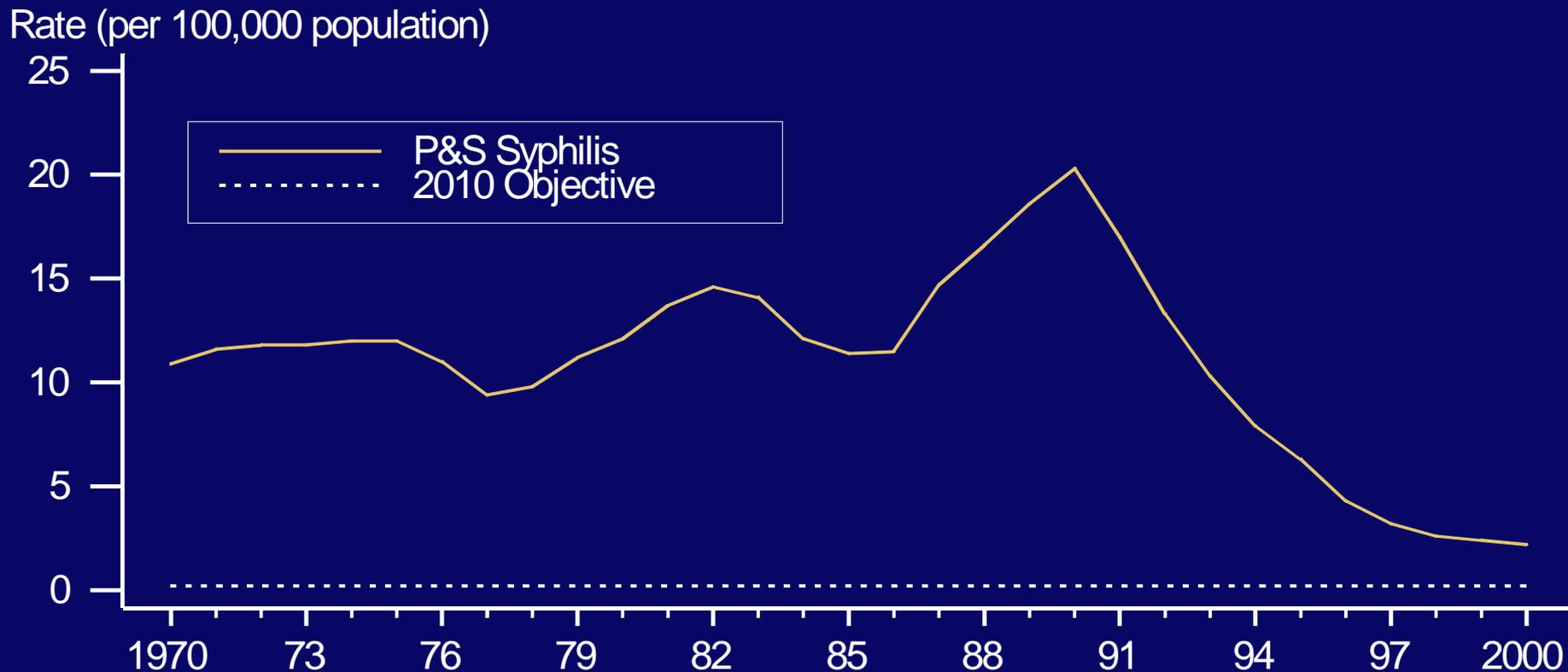
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Syphilis — Reported cases by stage of illness: United States, 1941–2000

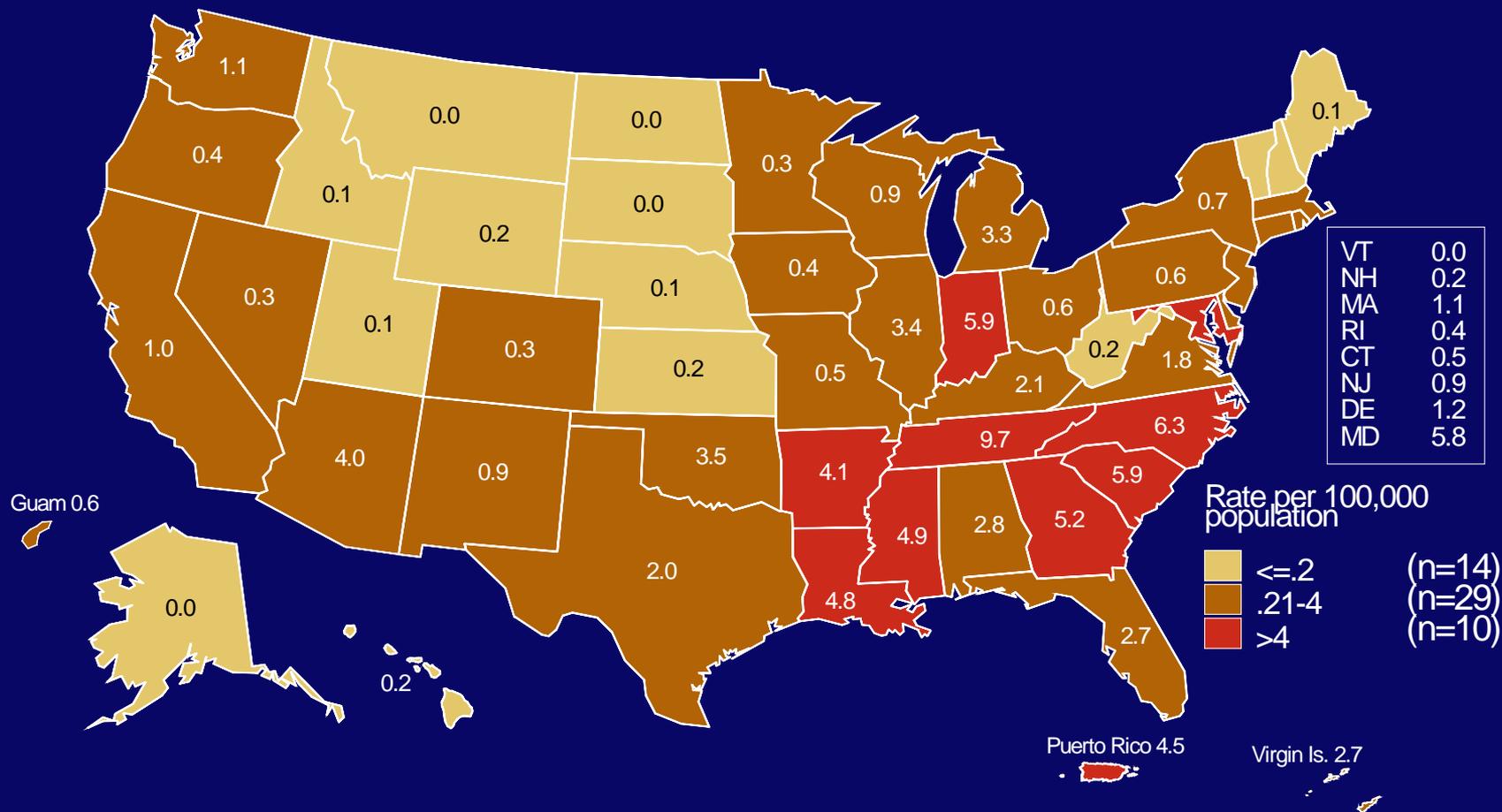


Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported rates: United States, 1970–2000 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective



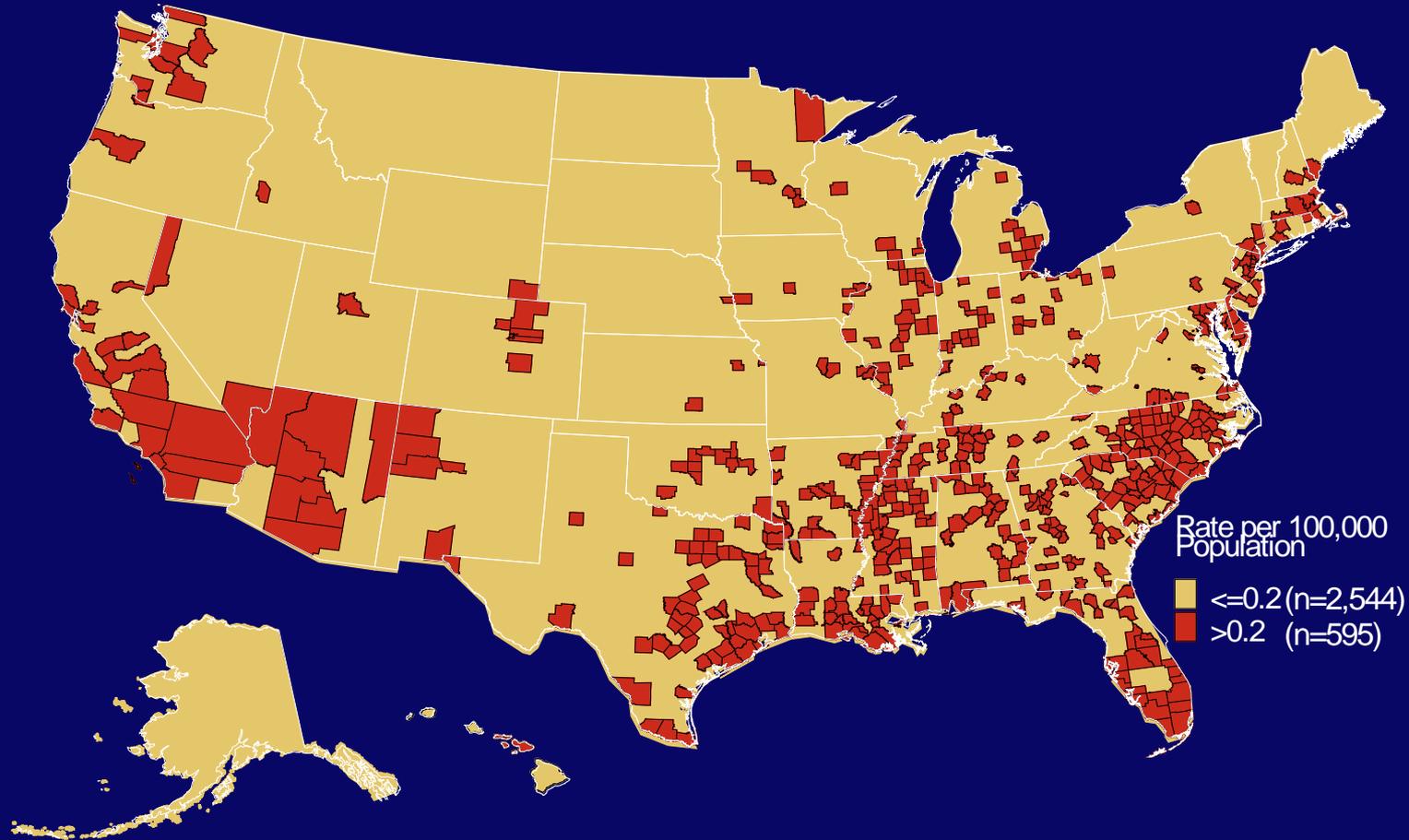
Note: The Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) objective for primary and secondary syphilis is 0.2 case per 100,000 population.

Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 2000



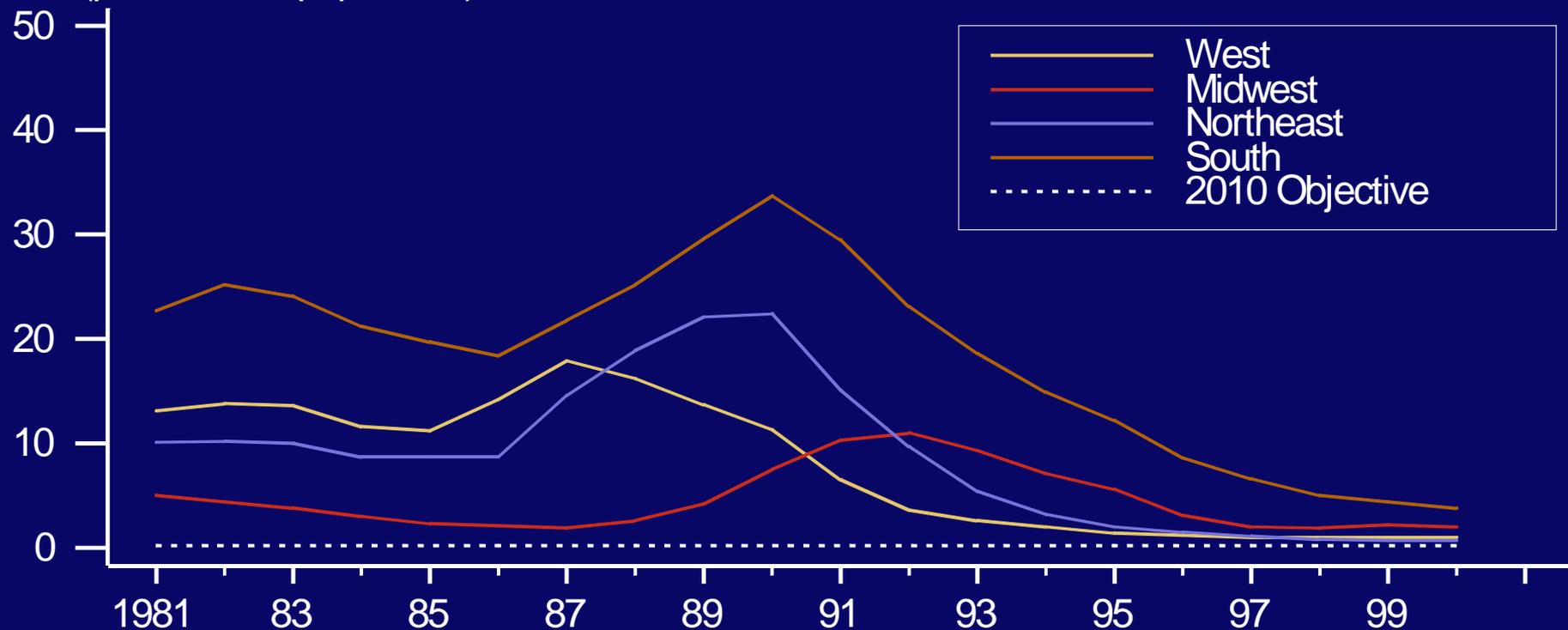
Note: The total rate of primary and secondary syphilis for the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 2.2 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People year 2010 objective is 0.2 per 100,000 population.

Primary and secondary syphilis — Counties with rates above and counties with rates below the Healthy People year 2010 objective: United States, 2000



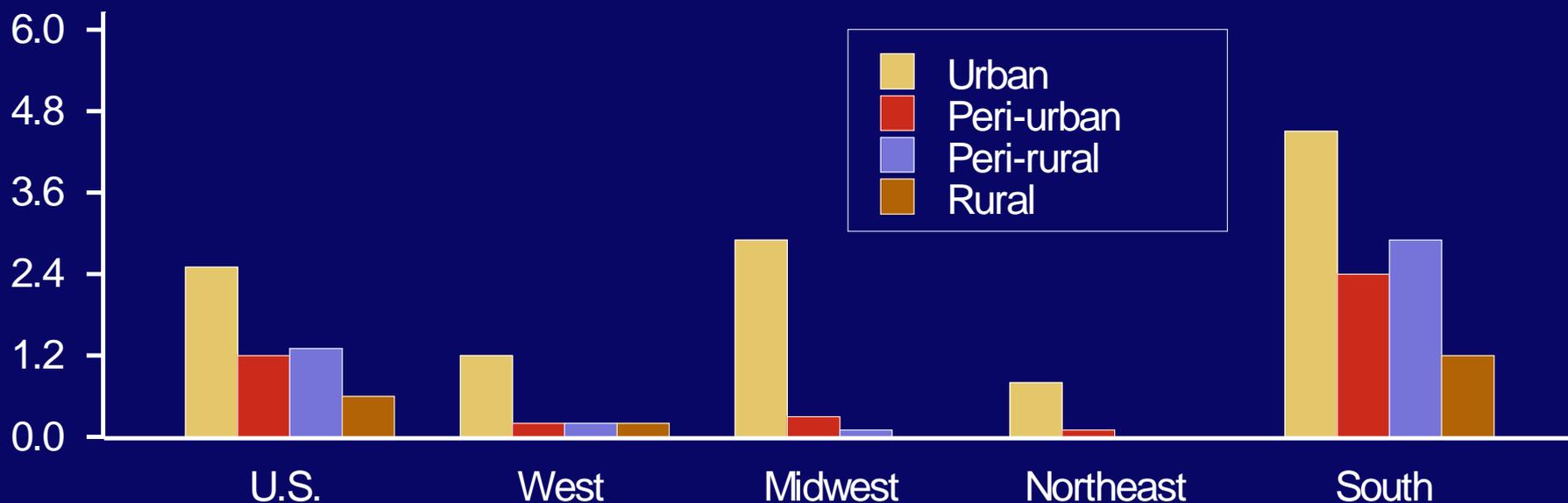
Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by region: United States, 1981–2000 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective

Rate (per 100,000 population)

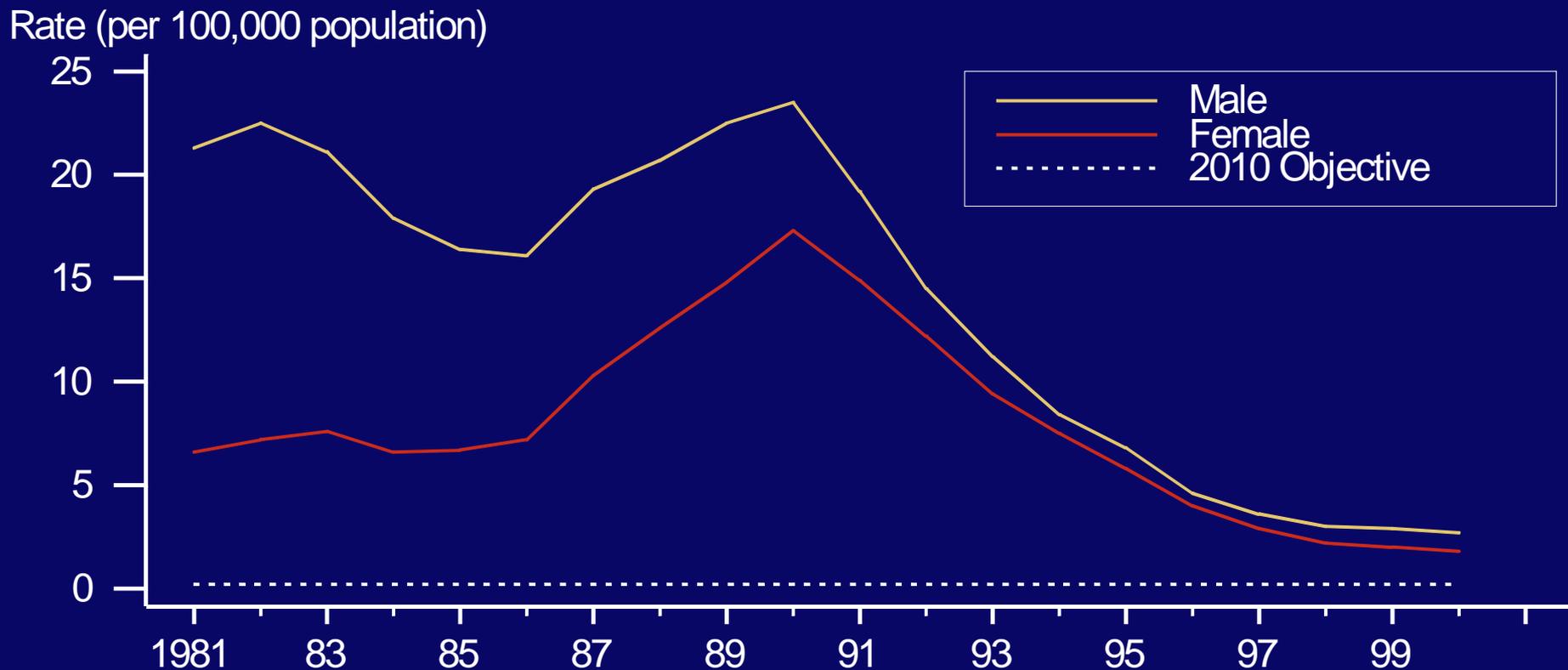


Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by urban-rural category and geographic region, 2000

Rate (per 100,000 population)

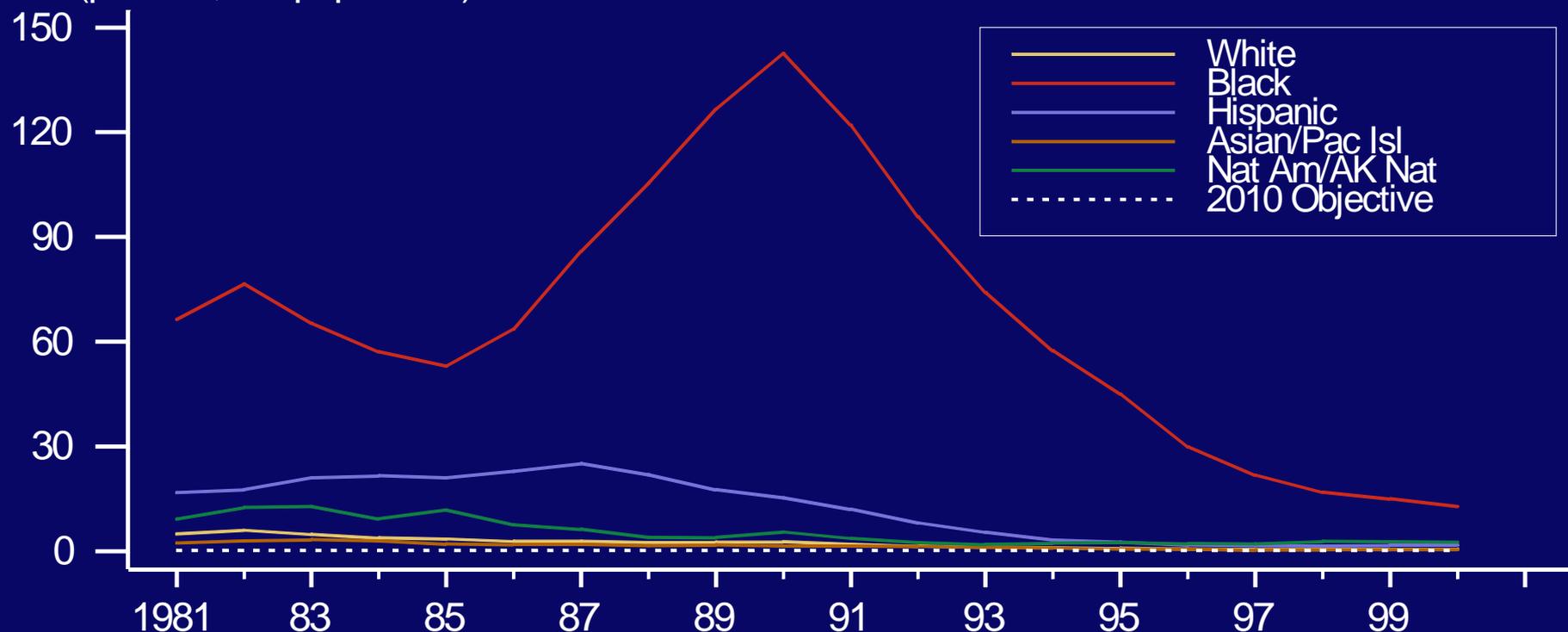


Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by gender: United States, 1981–2000 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective

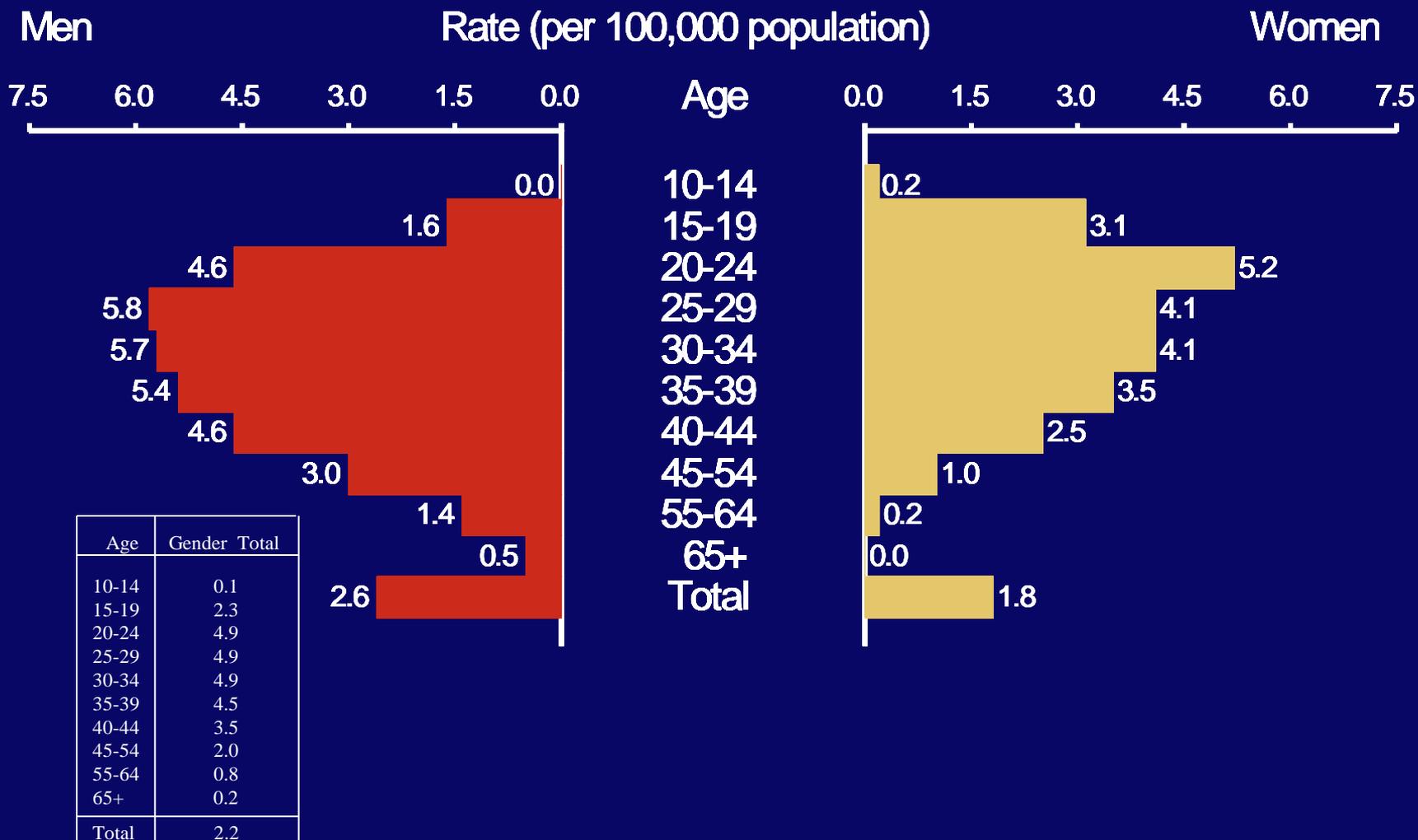


Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2000 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective

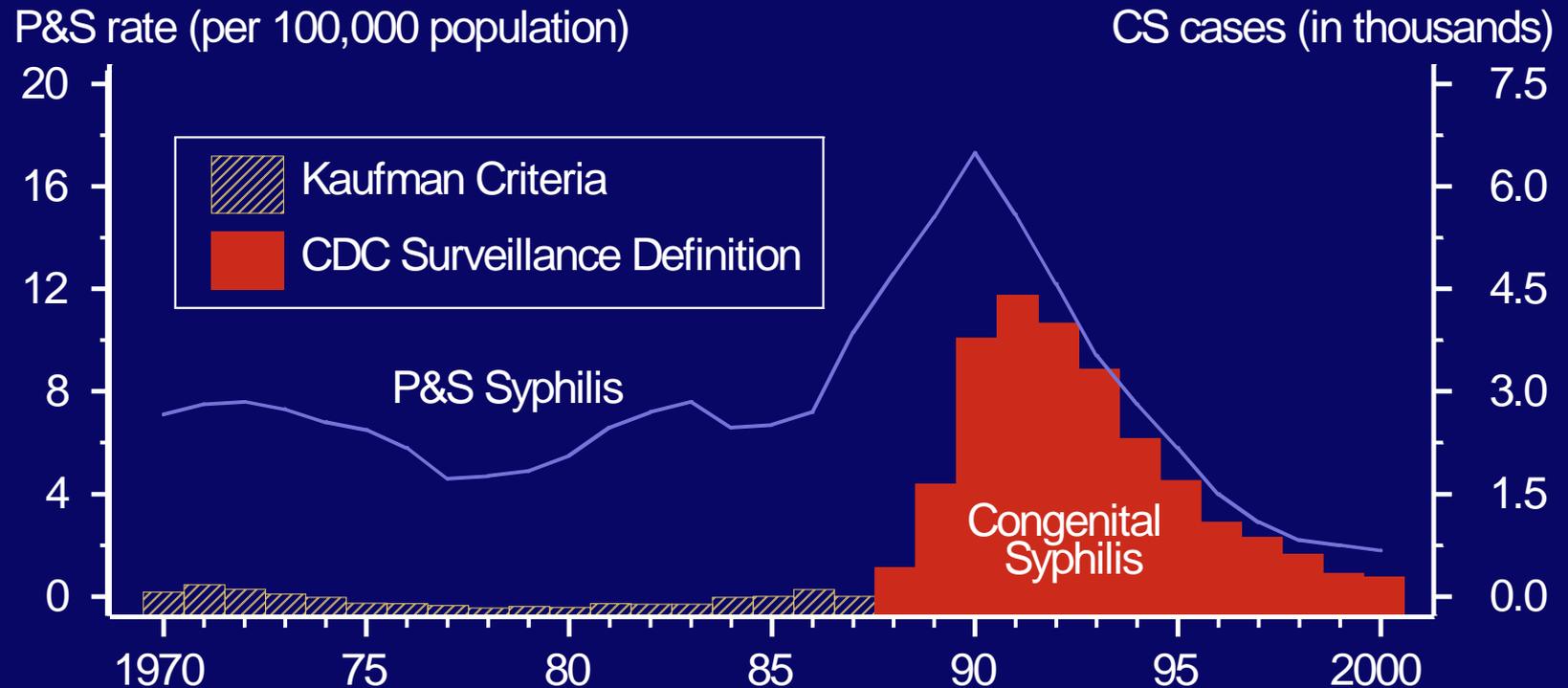
Rate (per 100,000 population)



Primary and secondary syphilis — Age- and gender-specific rates: United States, 2000

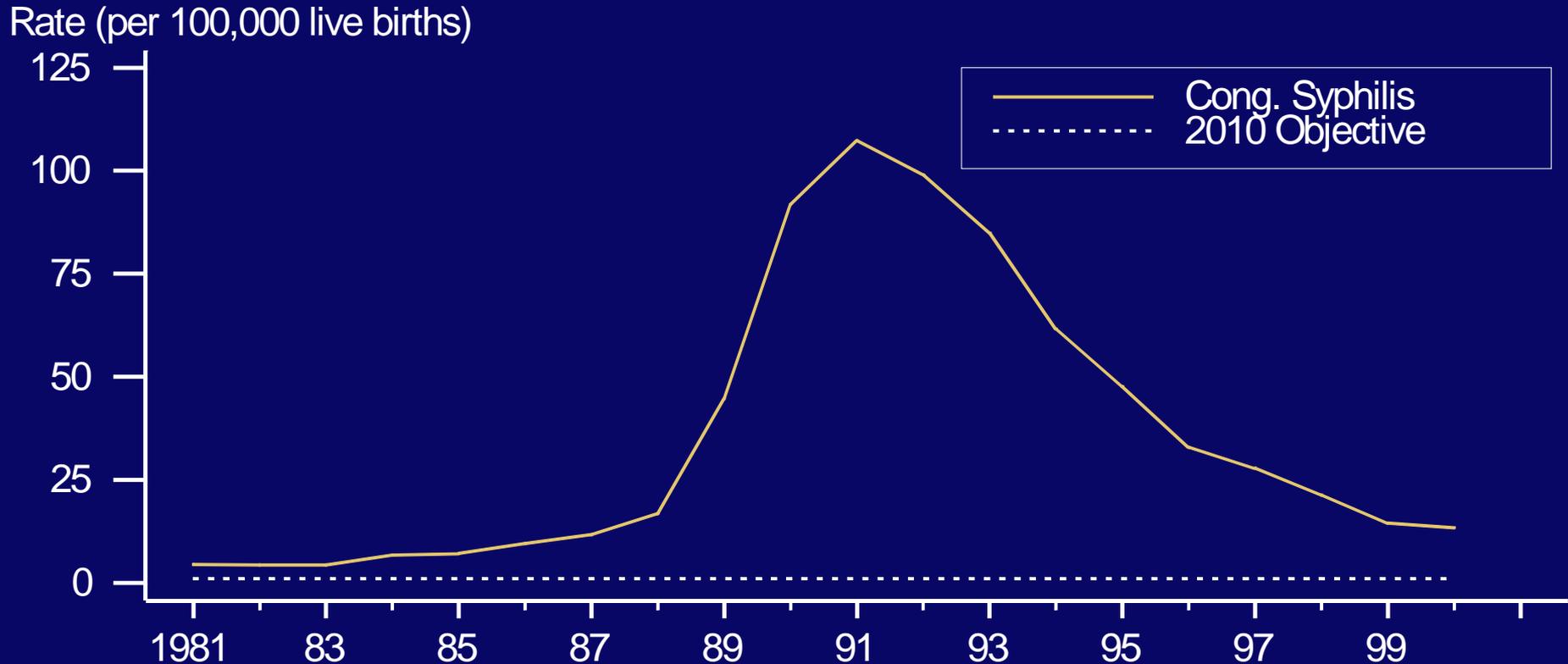


Congenital syphilis — Reported cases for infants <1 year of age and rates of primary and secondary syphilis among women: United States, 1970–2000



Note: The surveillance case definition for congenital syphilis changed in 1988.

Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age: United States, 1981–2000 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective



Note: The Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) objective for primary and secondary syphilis is 0.2 case per 100,000 population. The surveillance case definition for congenital syphilis changed in 1988.

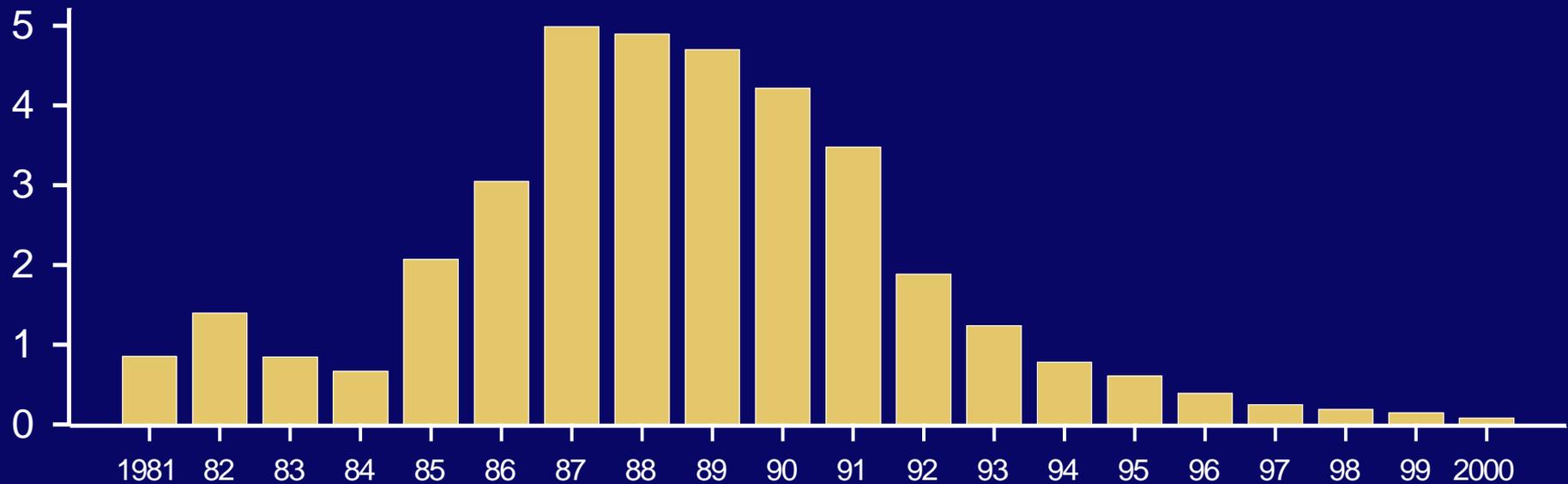
Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2000

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Chancroid — Reported cases: United States, 1981–2000

Cases (in thousands)

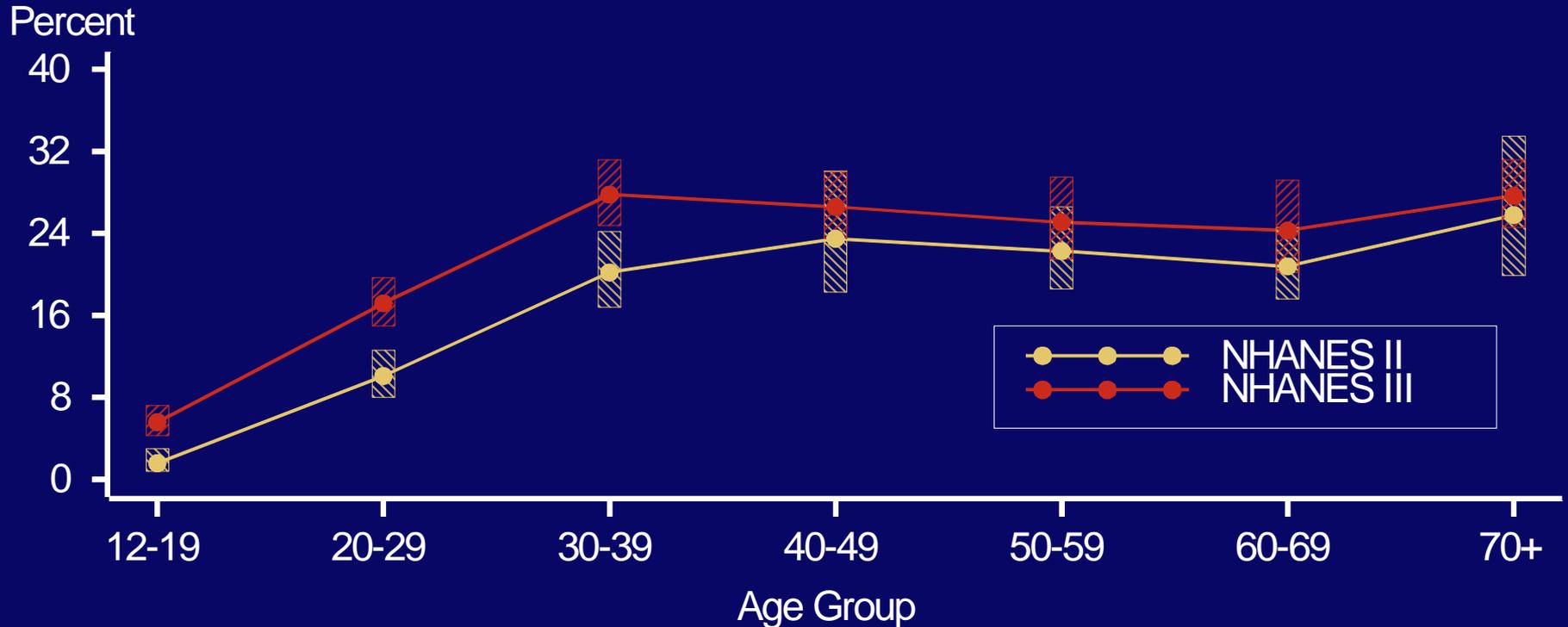


Genital herpes — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2000



SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS America, Ltd.)

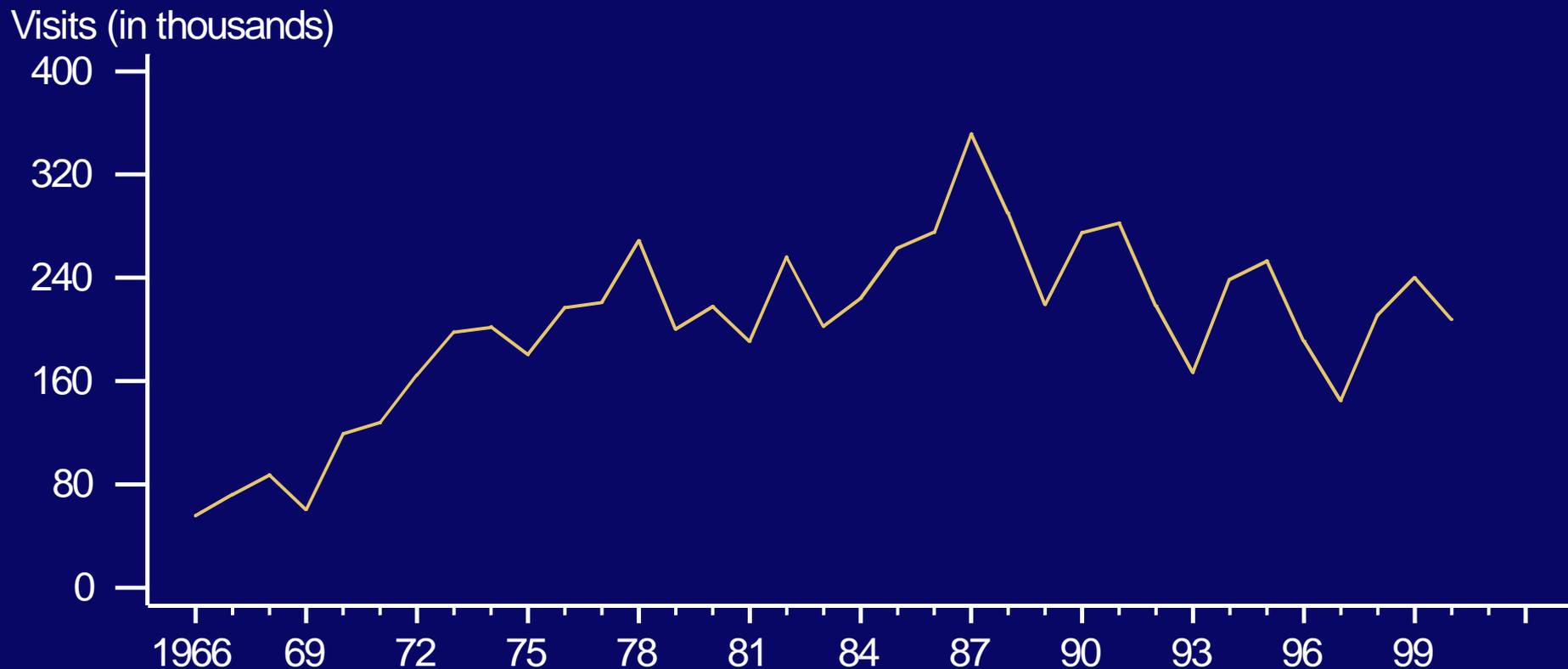
Genital herpes simplex virus type 2 infections — Percent seroprevalence according to age in NHANES II (1976–1980) and NHANES III (1988–1994)



Note: Bars indicate 95% confidence intervals.

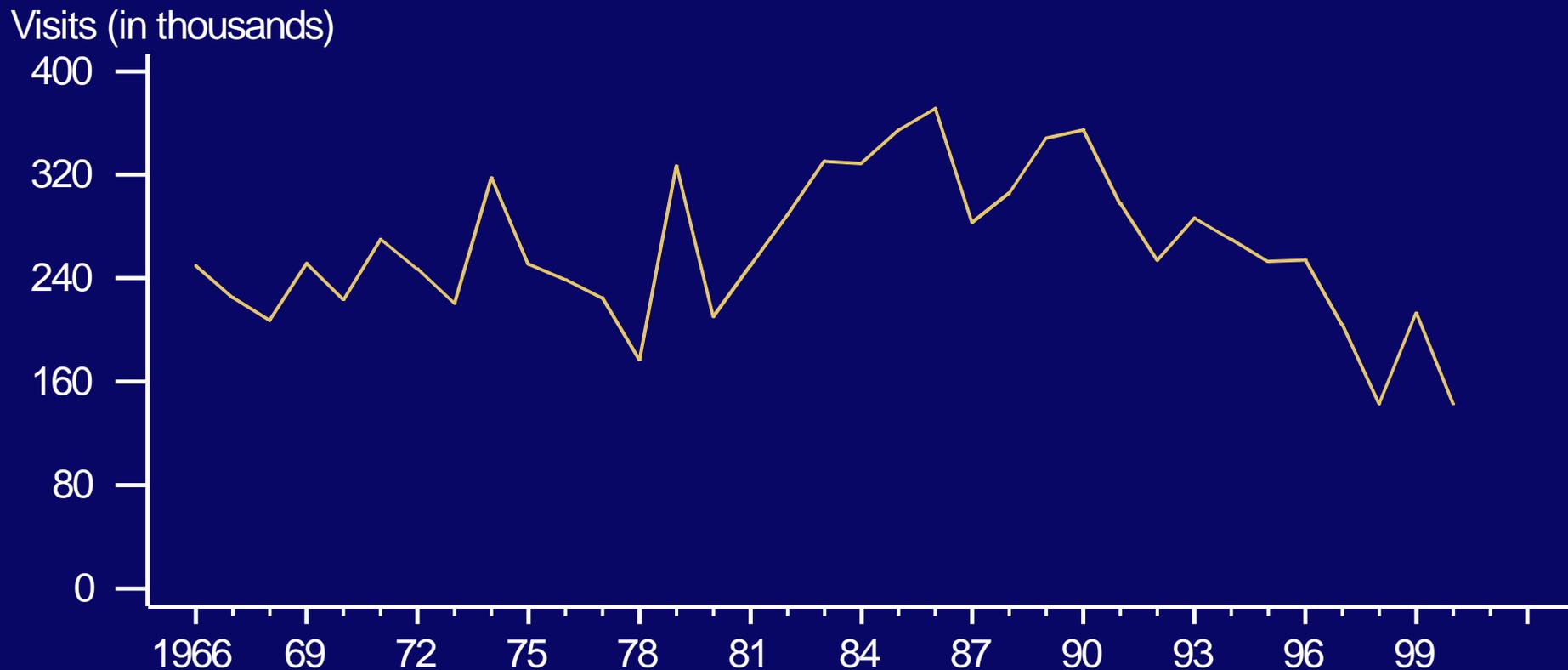
*National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

Genital warts — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2000



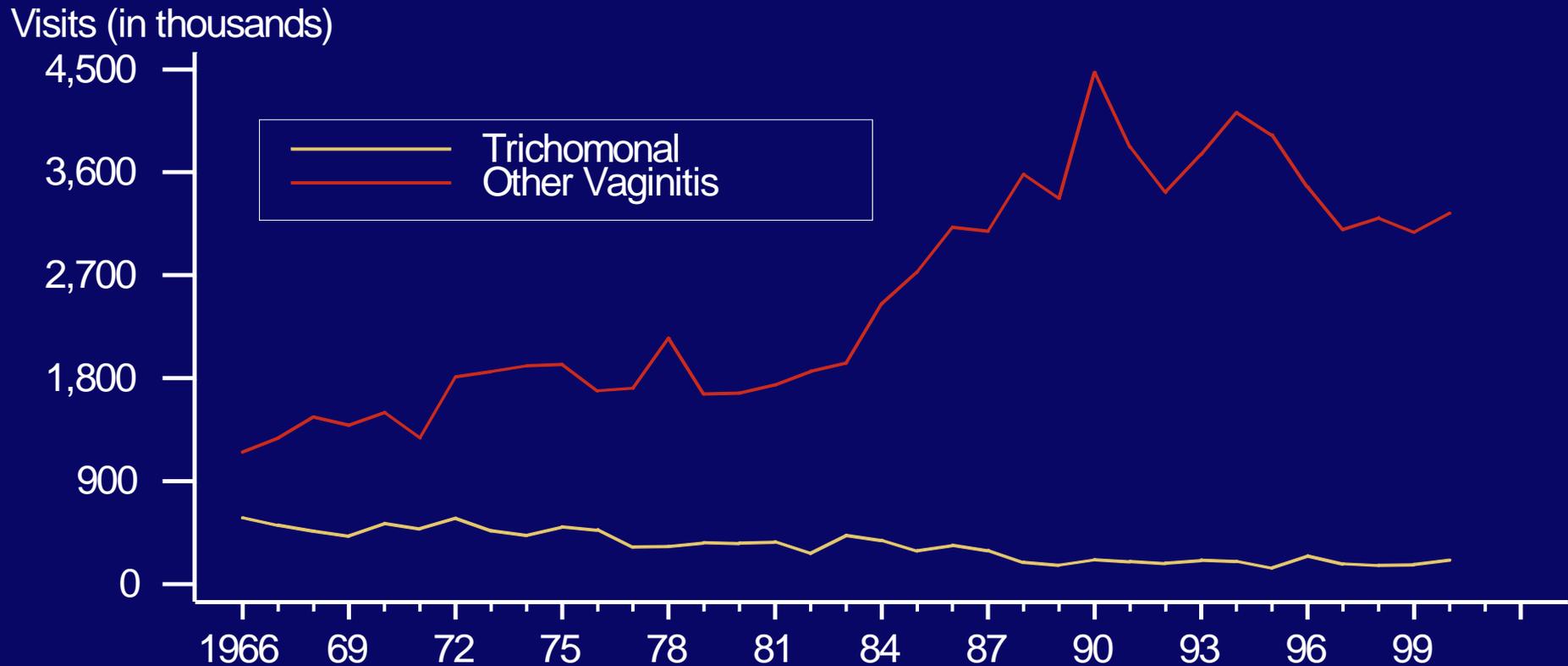
SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS America, Ltd.)

Nonspecific urethritis — Initial visits to physicians' offices by men: United States, 1966–2000



SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS America, Ltd.)

Trichomonal and other vaginal infections — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2000



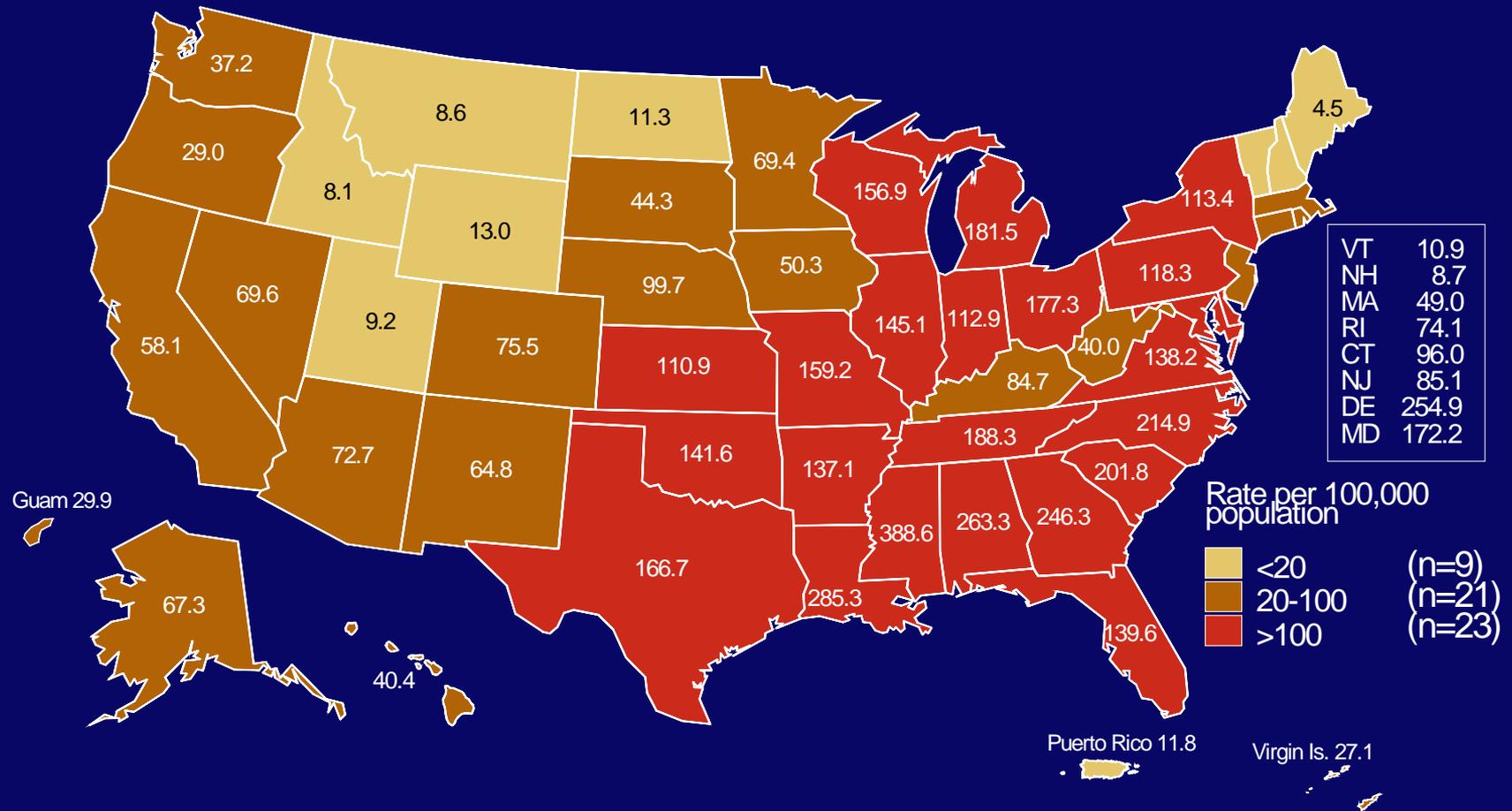
SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS America, Ltd.)

STDs in Women and Infants

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2000

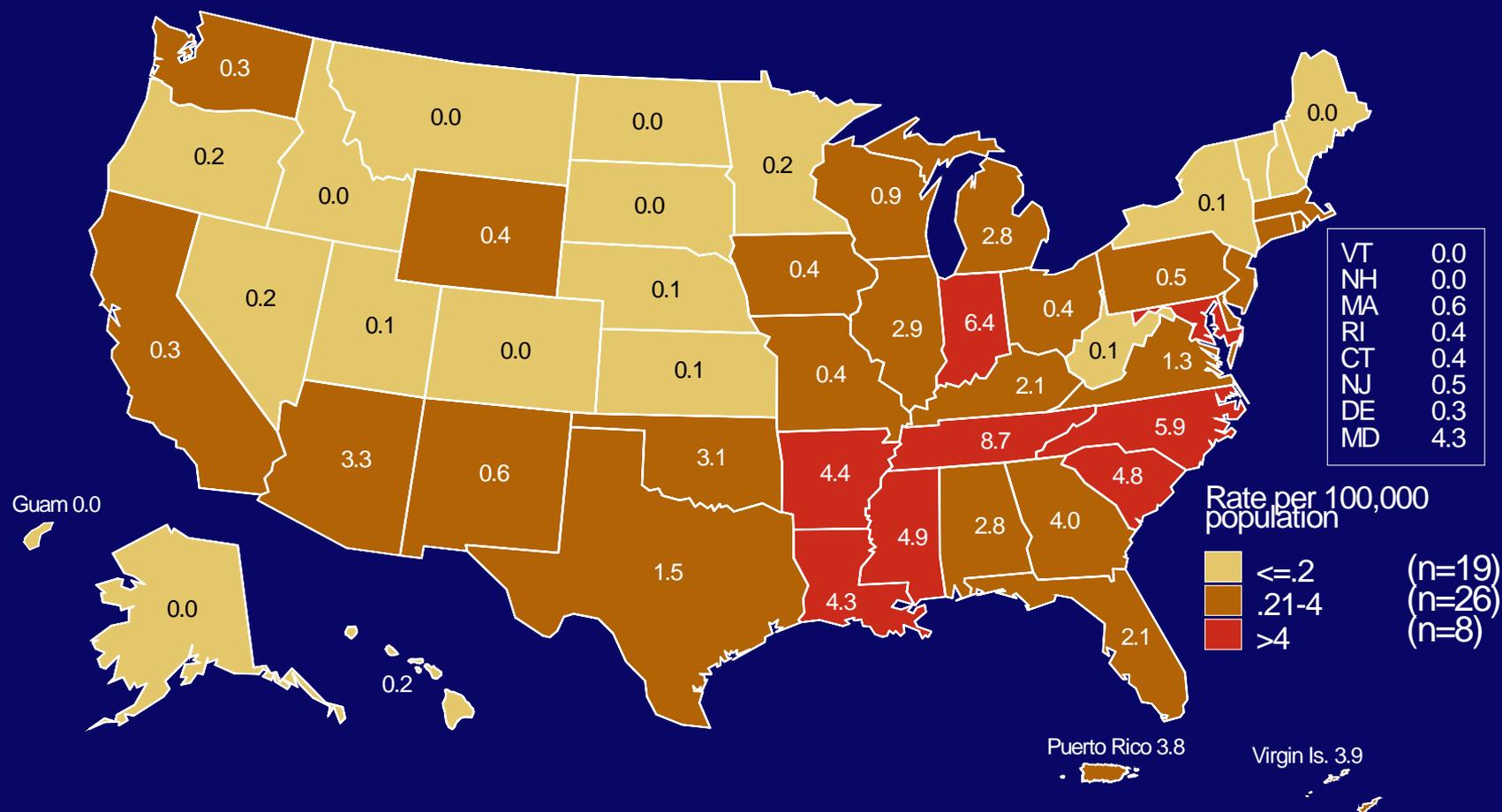
Division of STD Prevention

Gonorrhea — Rates for women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2000



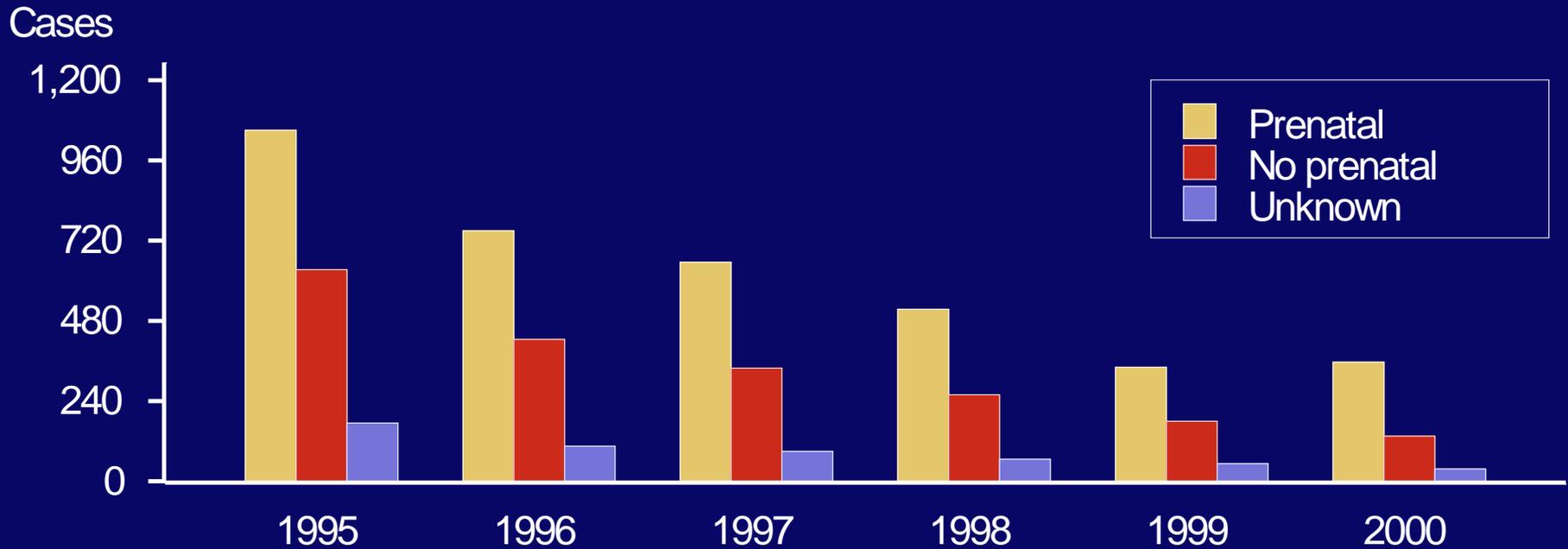
Note: The total rate of gonorrhea for women in the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 126.5 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People year 2010 objective is 19.0 per 100,000 population for women.

Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates for women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2000

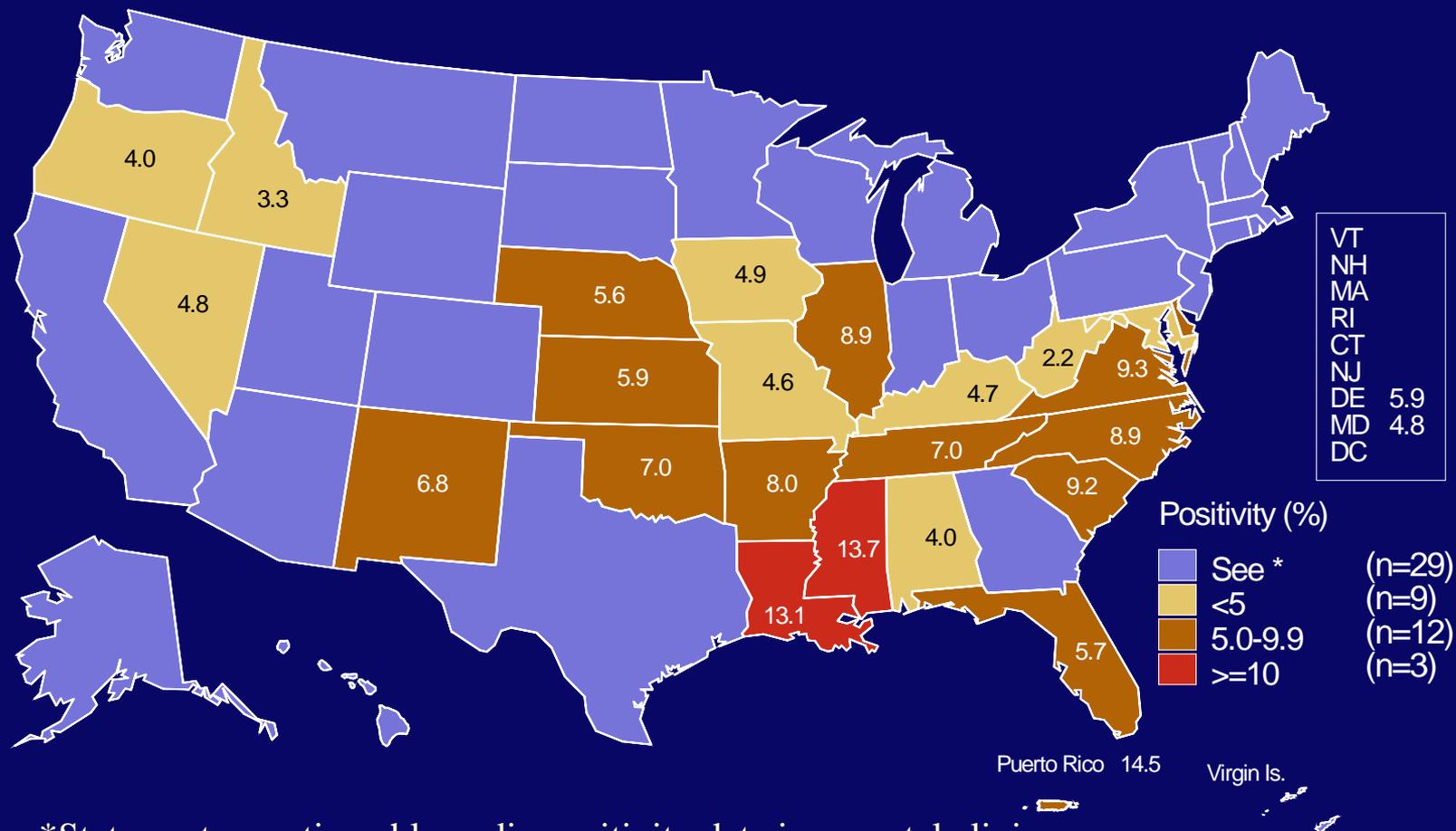


Note: The total rate of primary and secondary syphilis for women in the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 1.8 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People year 2010 objective is 0.2 per 100,000 population.

Congenital syphilis — Cases by prenatal care utilization: United States, 1995-2000



Chlamydia — Positivity among 15-24 year old women tested in prenatal clinics by state, 2000

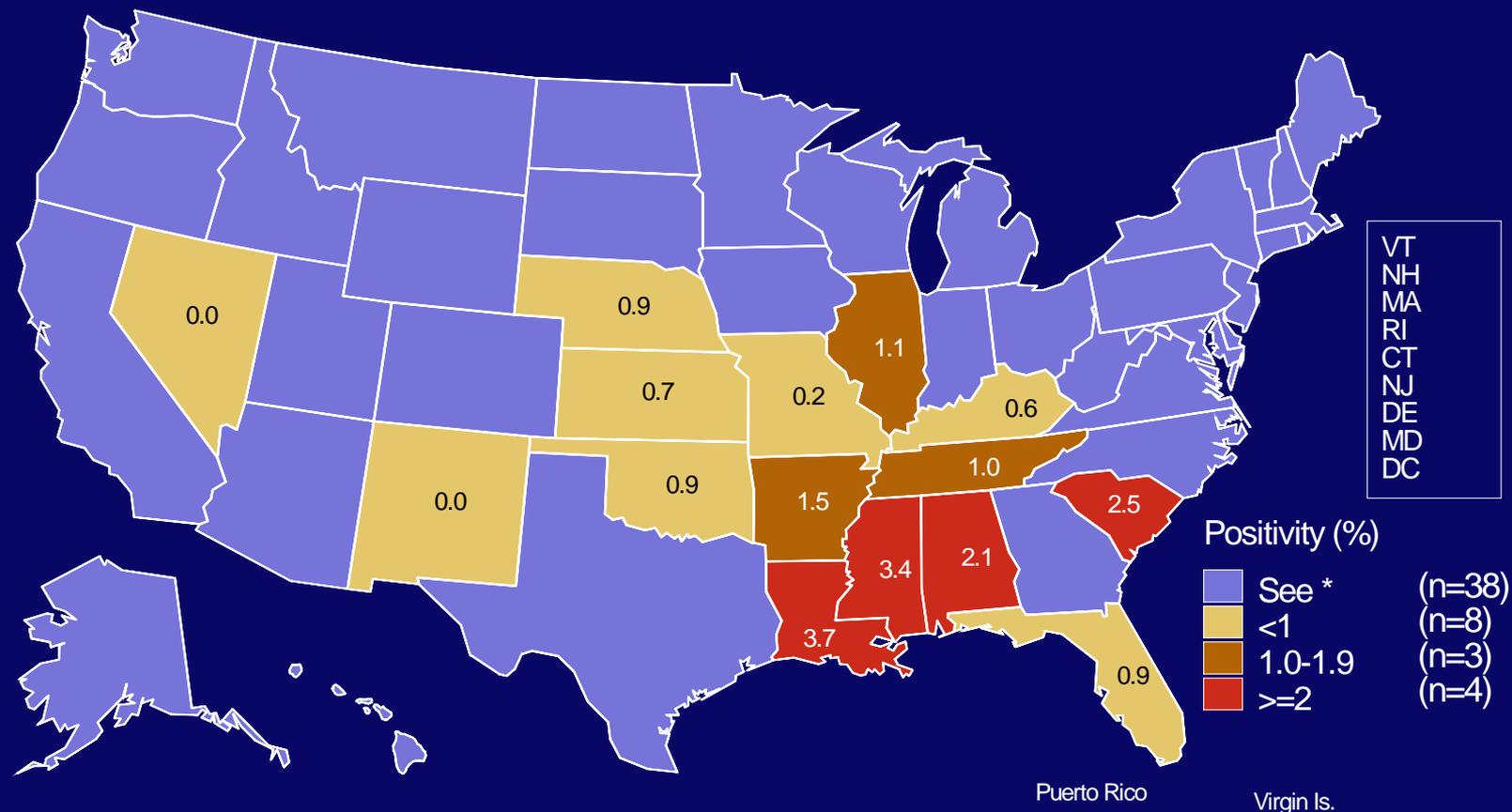


*States not reporting chlamydia positivity data in prenatal clinics.

Note: States reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 100 women aged 15-24 years during 2000.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Programs; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Gonorrhea — Positivity among 15-24 year old women tested in prenatal clinics by state, 2000



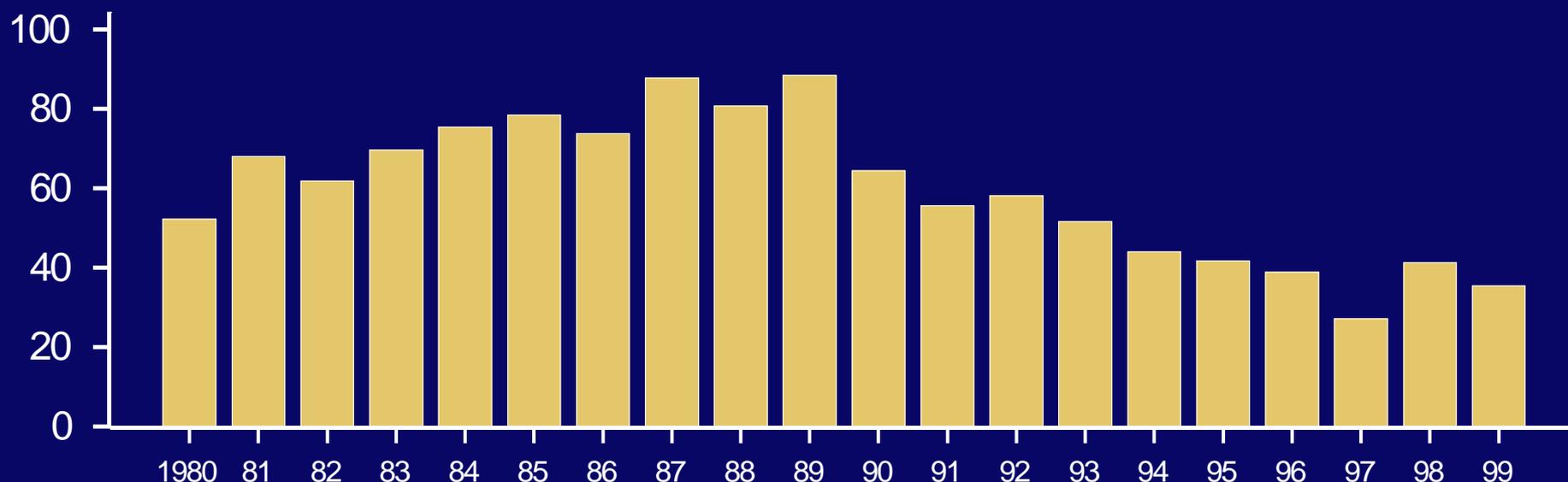
*States not reporting gonorrhea positivity data in prenatal clinics.

Note: States reported gonorrhea positivity data on at least 100 women aged 15-24 years during 2000.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Programs; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Ectopic pregnancy — Hospitalizations of women 15-44 years of age: United States, 1980-1999

Ectopic Pregnancies (in thousands)

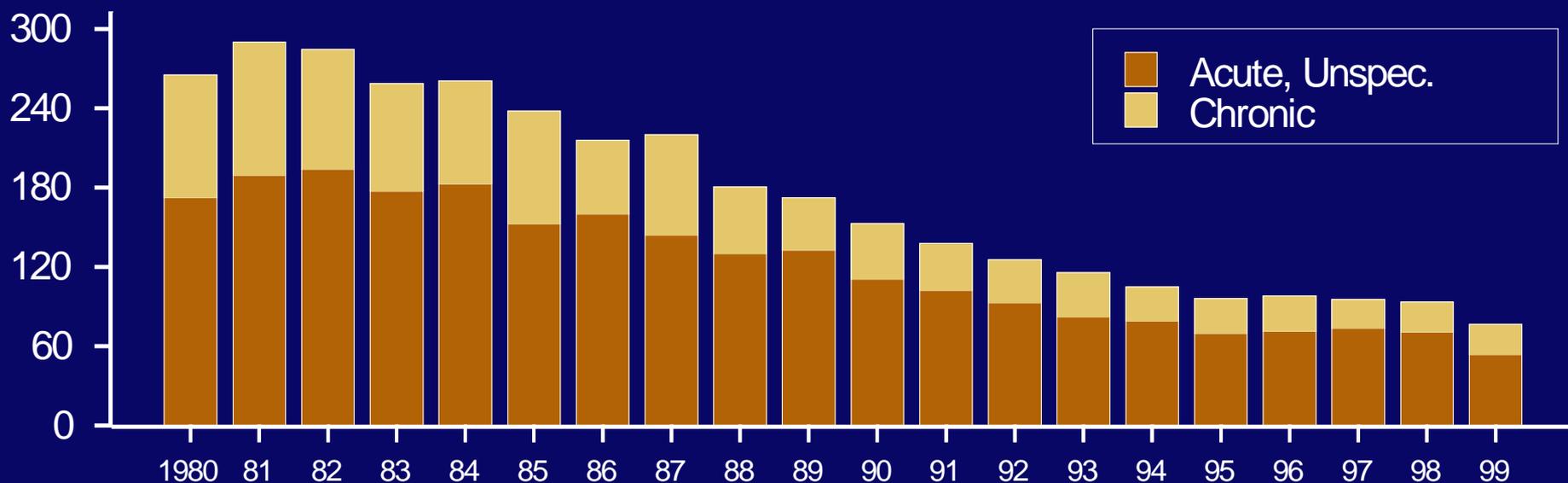


Note: Some variations in 1981 and 1988 numbers may be due to changes in sampling procedures. The relative standard error for these estimates ranges from 8% to 11%.

SOURCE: National Hospital Discharge Survey (National Center for Health Statistics, CDC)

Pelvic inflammatory disease — Hospitalizations of women 15-44 years of age: United States, 1980–1999

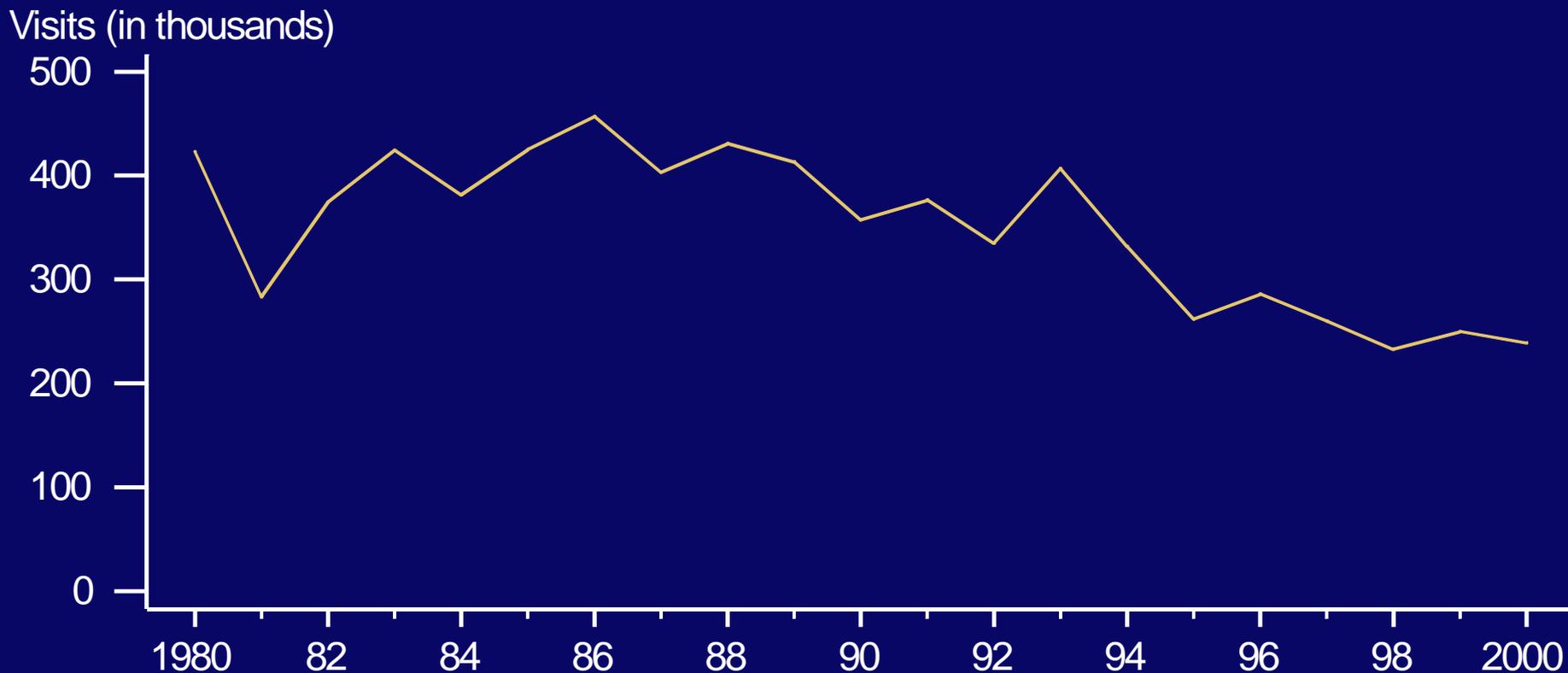
Hospitalizations (in thousands)



Note: The relative standard error for the estimates of the overall total number of PID cases range from 6% to 9%.

SOURCE: National Hospital Discharge Survey (National Center for Health Statistics, CDC)

Pelvic inflammatory disease — Initial visits to physicians' offices by women 15-44 years of age: United States, 1980–2000



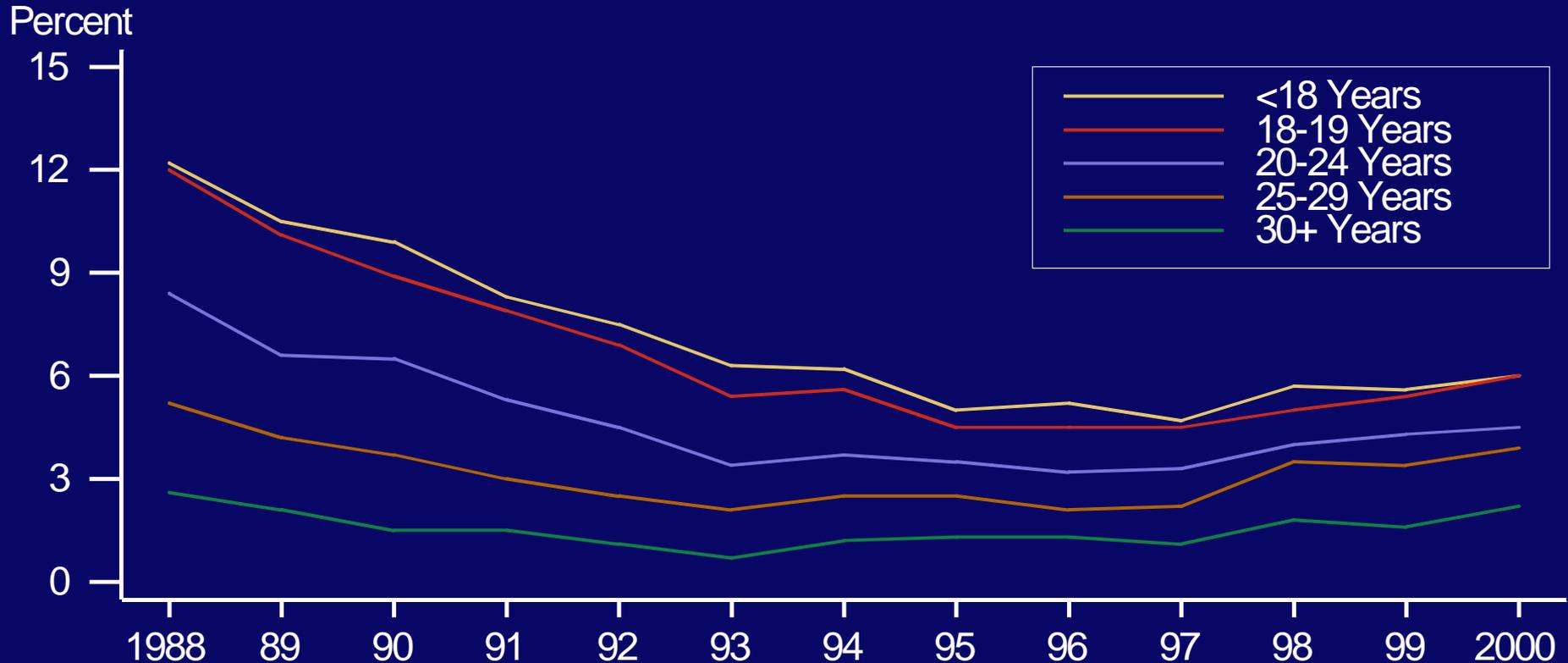
SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS America, Ltd.)

STDs in Adolescents and Young Adults

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2000

Division of STD Prevention

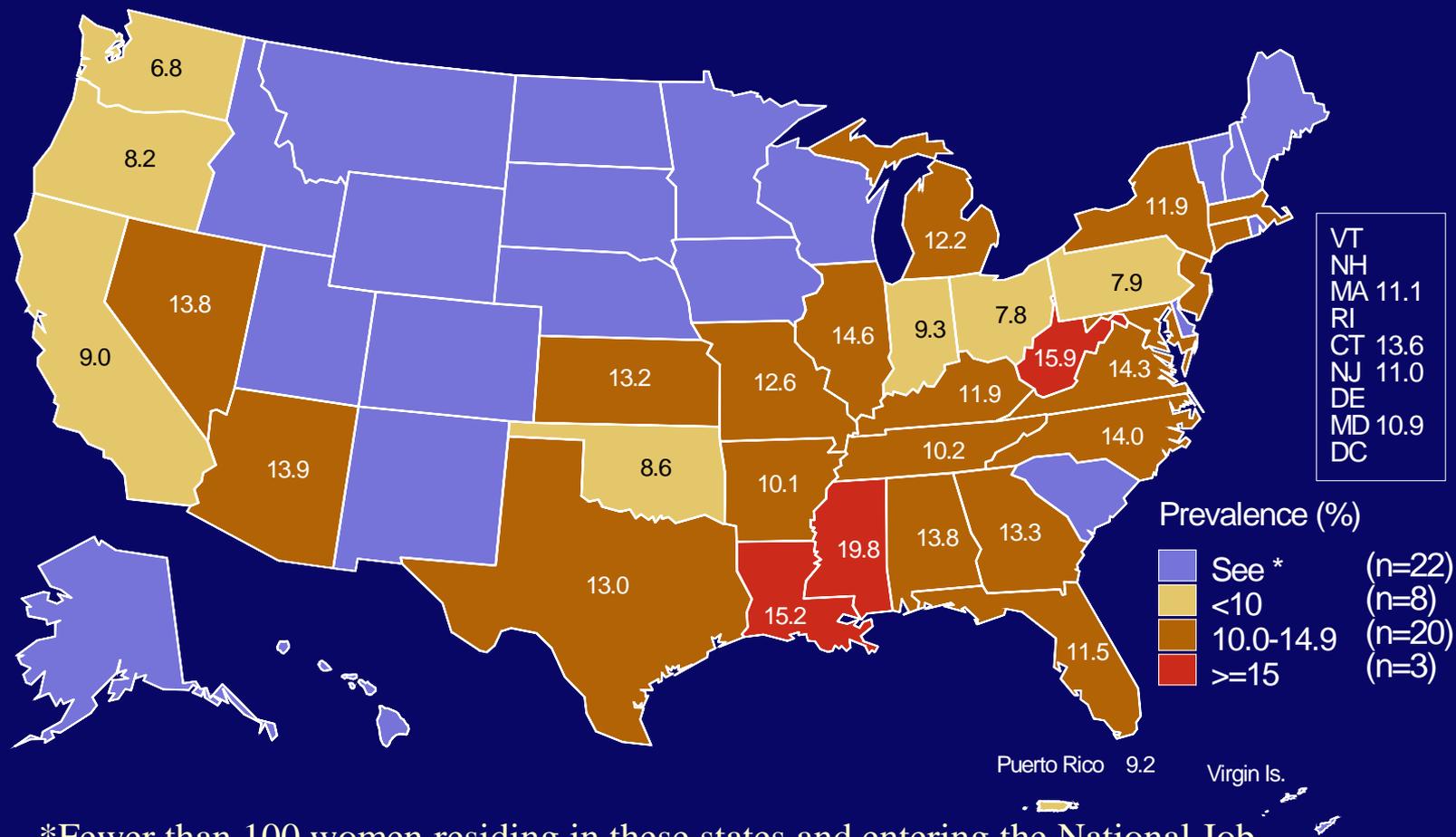
Chlamydia — Positivity among women tested in family planning clinics by age group: Region X, 1988–2000



Note: Women who met screening criteria were tested. Trends not adjusted for changes in laboratory test method in 1994, 1999, and 2000 and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Programs: Region X Chlamydia Project (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington)

Chlamydia — Prevalence among 16-24 year-old women entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence, 2000

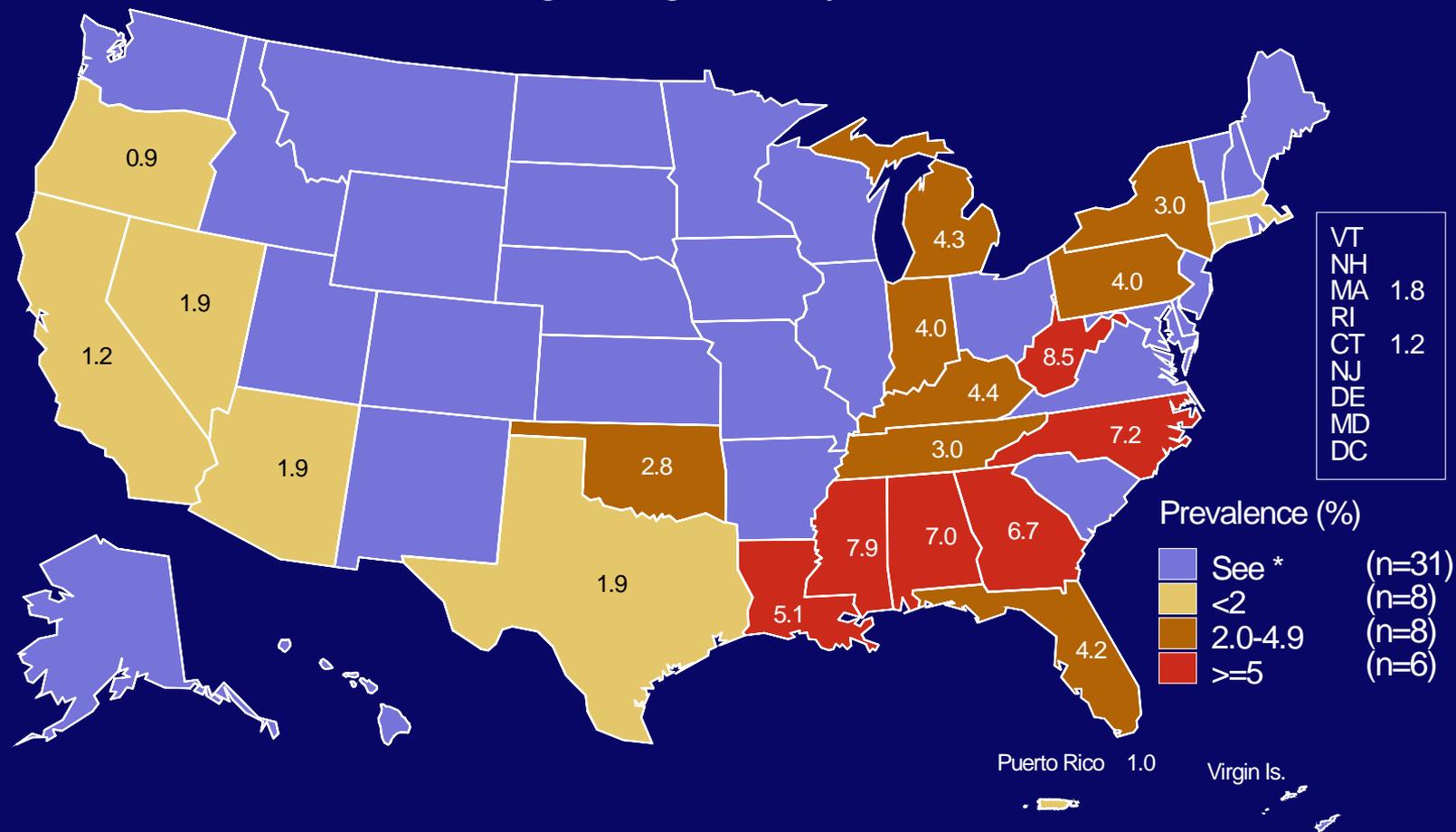


*Fewer than 100 women residing in these states and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for chlamydia in 2000.

Note: The overall chlamydia prevalence among female students entering the National Job Training Program in 2000 was 11.2%.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor

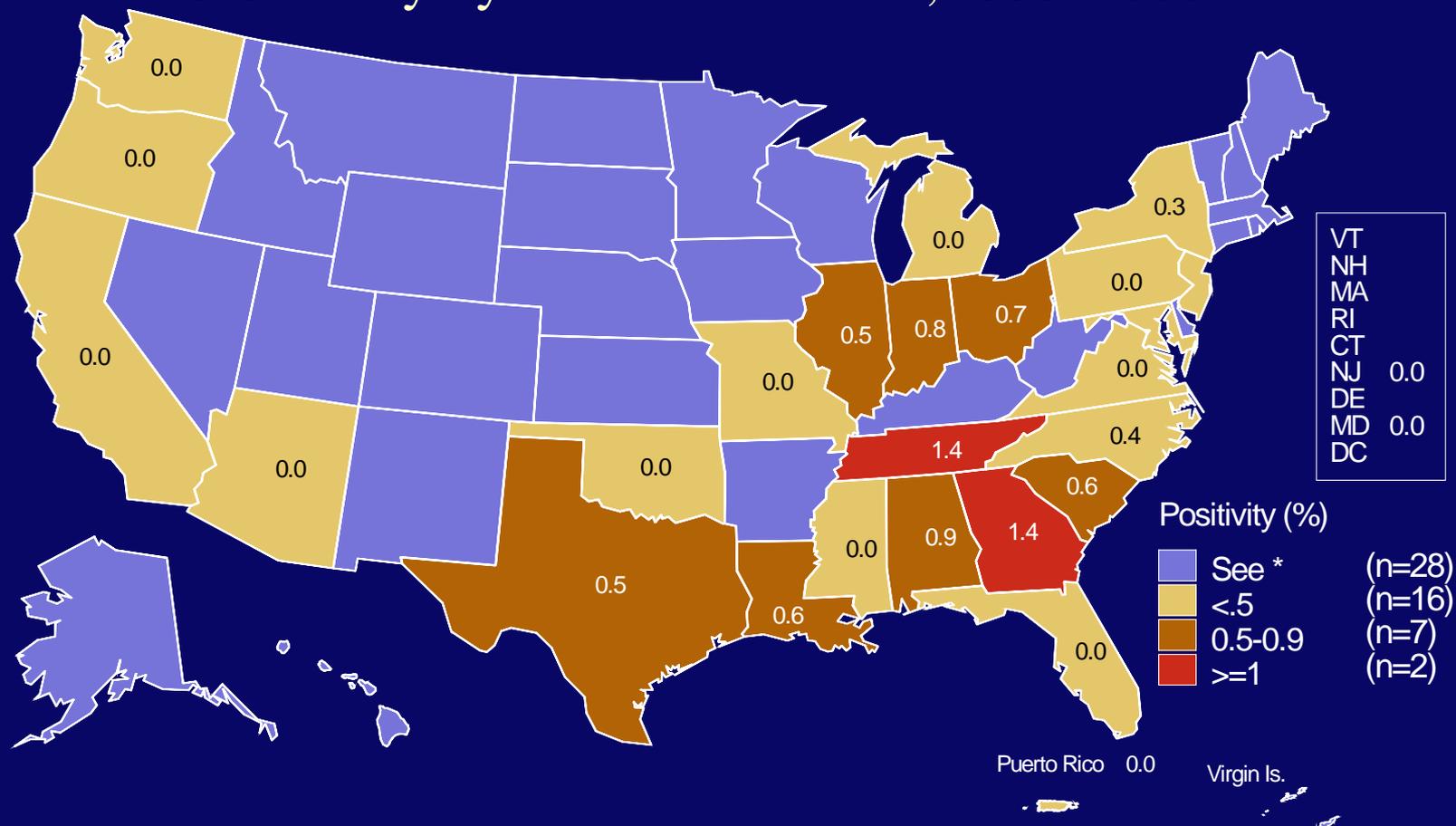
Gonorrhea — Prevalence among 16-24 year-old women entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence, 2000



*Fewer than 100 women residing in these states and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for gonorrhea by the national contract laboratory in 2000.

Note: Many training centers test female students for gonorrhea using local laboratories; these results are not available to CDC. For this map, gonorrhea test results for students at centers submitting specimens to the national contract laboratory were included if the number of gonorrhea tests submitted was greater than 90% of the number of chlamydia tests submitted. The overall gonorrhea prevalence among female students entering the National Job Training Program in 2000 was 3.3%. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor

Gonorrhea — Positivity among 17-37 year-old men entering the U.S. Army by state of residence, 1999-2000



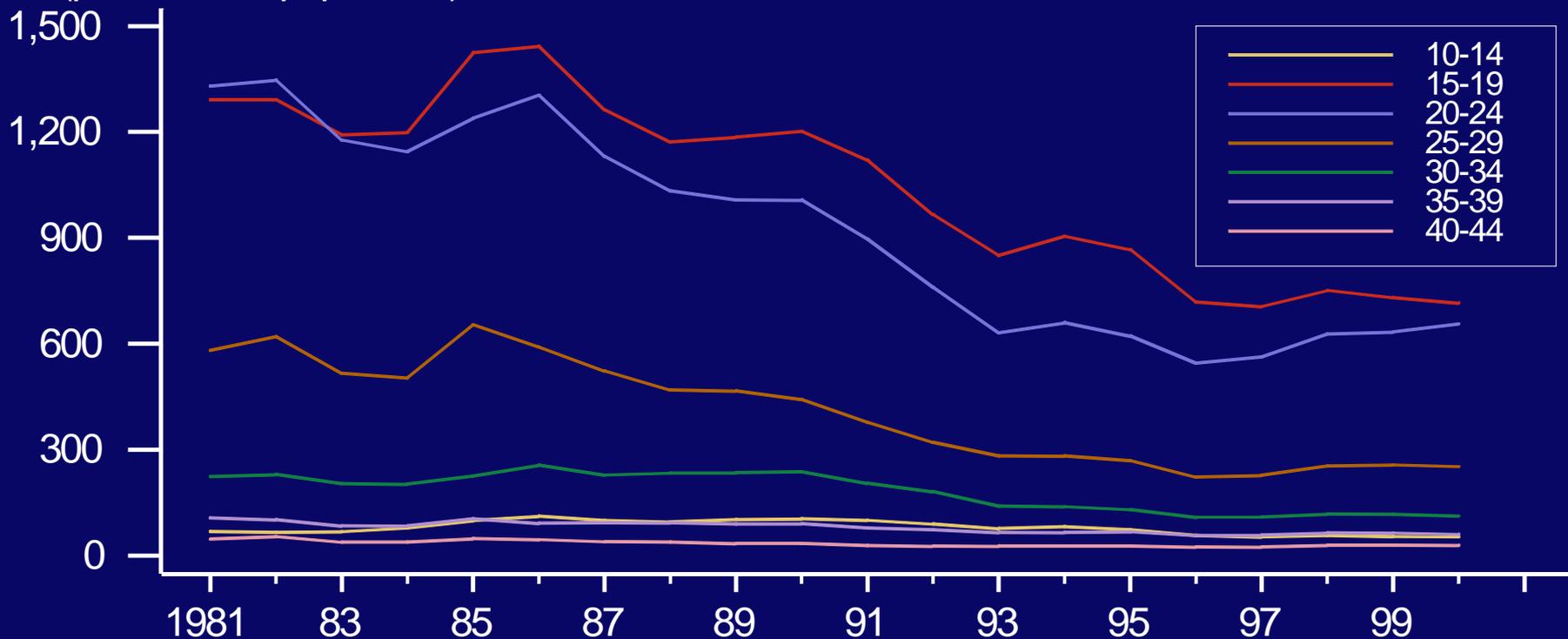
*Fewer than 100 men residing in these states and entering the U.S. Army were screened.

Note: Screening male recruits from January - February 1999 and August 1999 - June 2000. Overall gonorrhea positivity was 0.4%.

SOURCE: Johns Hopkins University Chlamydia Research Laboratory (funding initiative: Aberdeen Proving Ground)

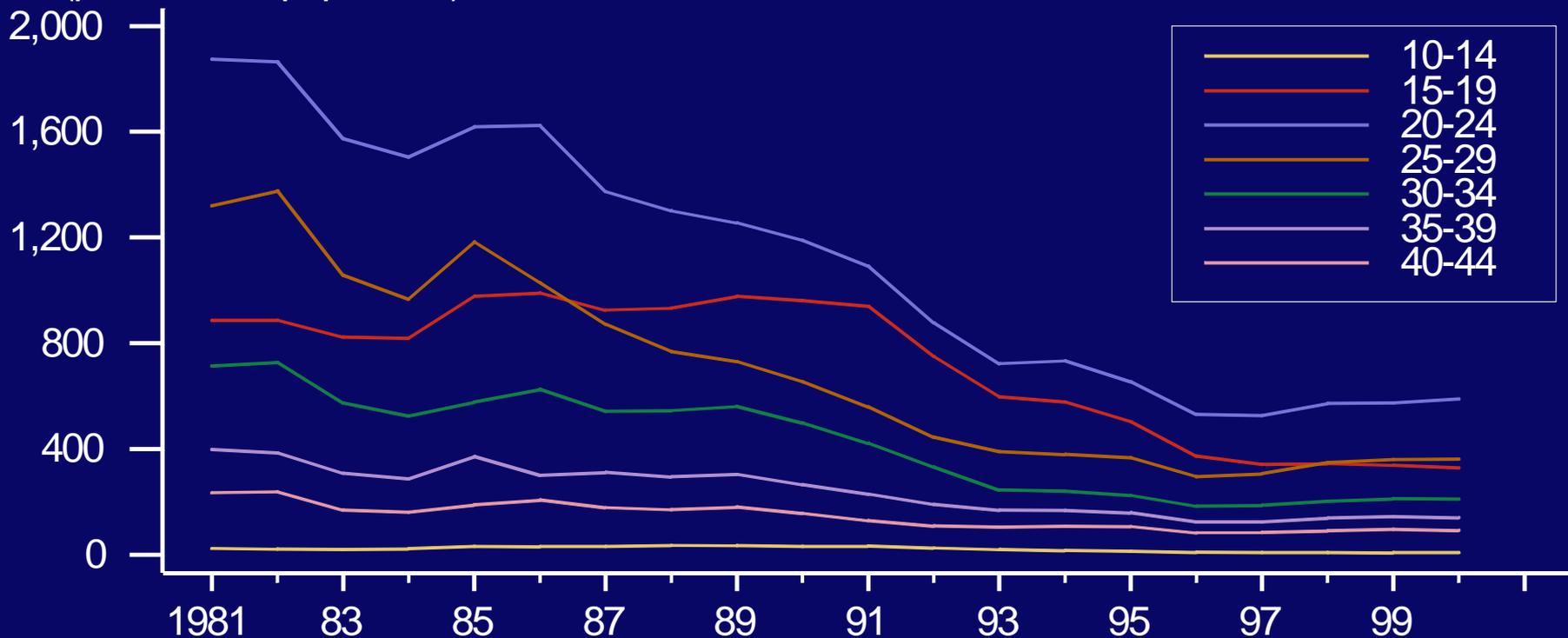
Gonorrhea — Age-specific rates among women 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–2000

Rate (per 100,000 population)



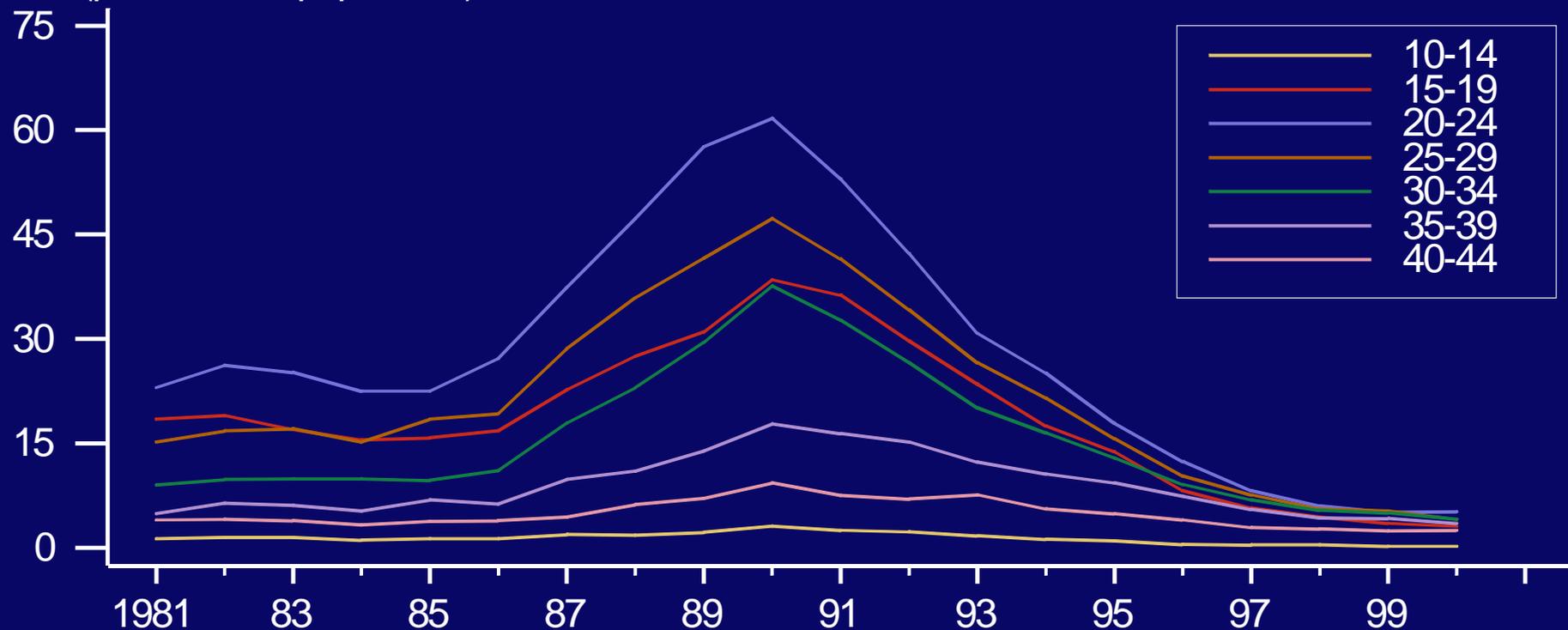
Gonorrhea — Age-specific rates among men 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–2000

Rate (per 100,000 population)



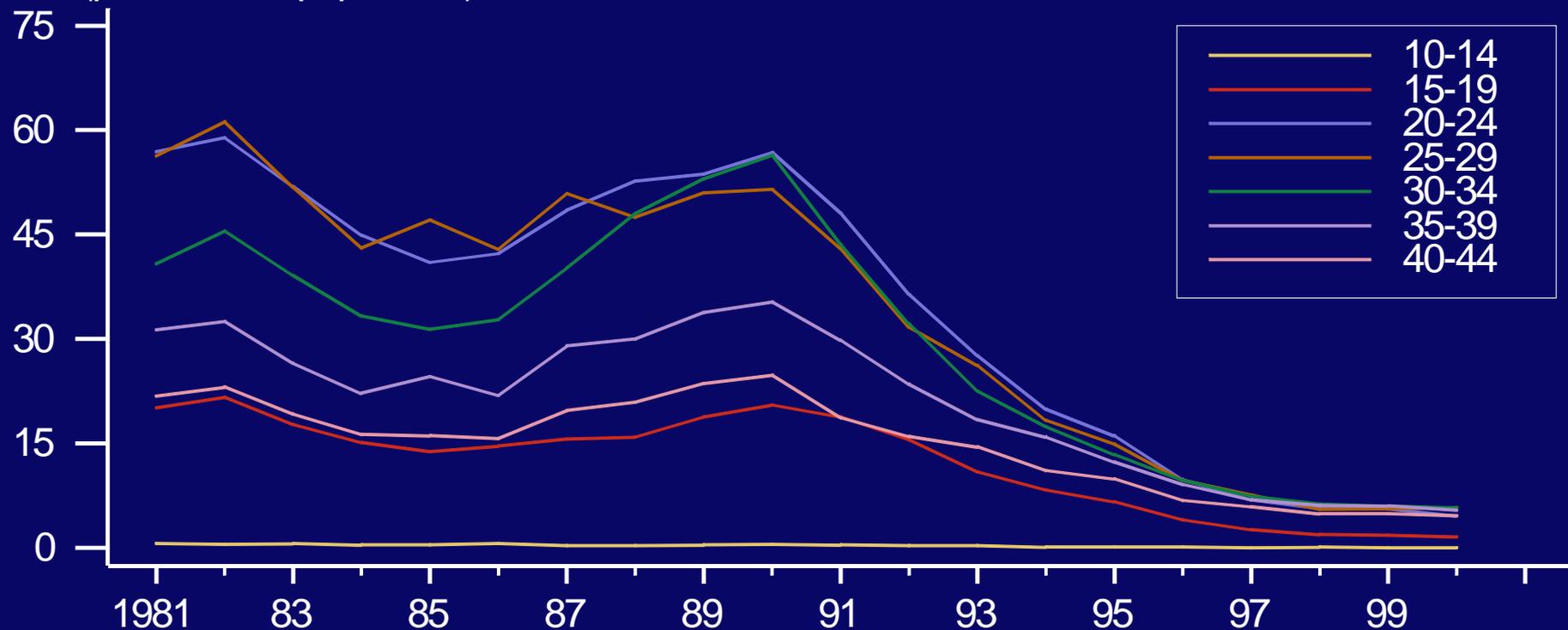
Primary and secondary syphilis — Age-specific rates among women 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–2000

Rate (per 100,000 population)



Primary and secondary syphilis — Age-specific rates among men 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–2000

Rate (per 100,000 population)

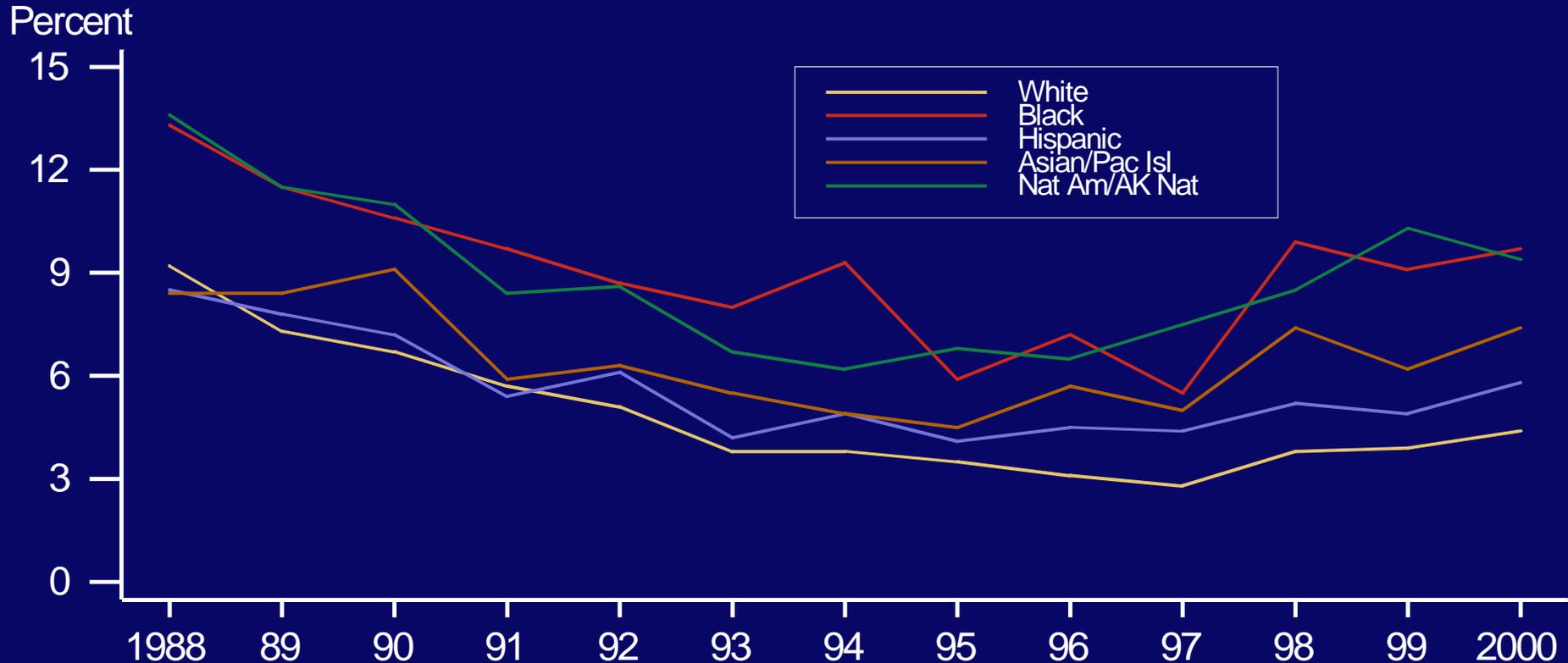


STDs in Racial and Ethnic Minorities

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2000

Division of STD Prevention

Chlamydia — Positivity among women tested in family planning clinics by race and ethnicity: Region X, 1988–2000



Note: Women who met screening criteria were tested. Trends not adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity in 1994, 1999, and 2000.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Programs: Region X Chlamydia Project (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington)

Chlamydia — Positivity among 15-30 year old women tested in Indian Health Service Clinics by IHS regions, 2000

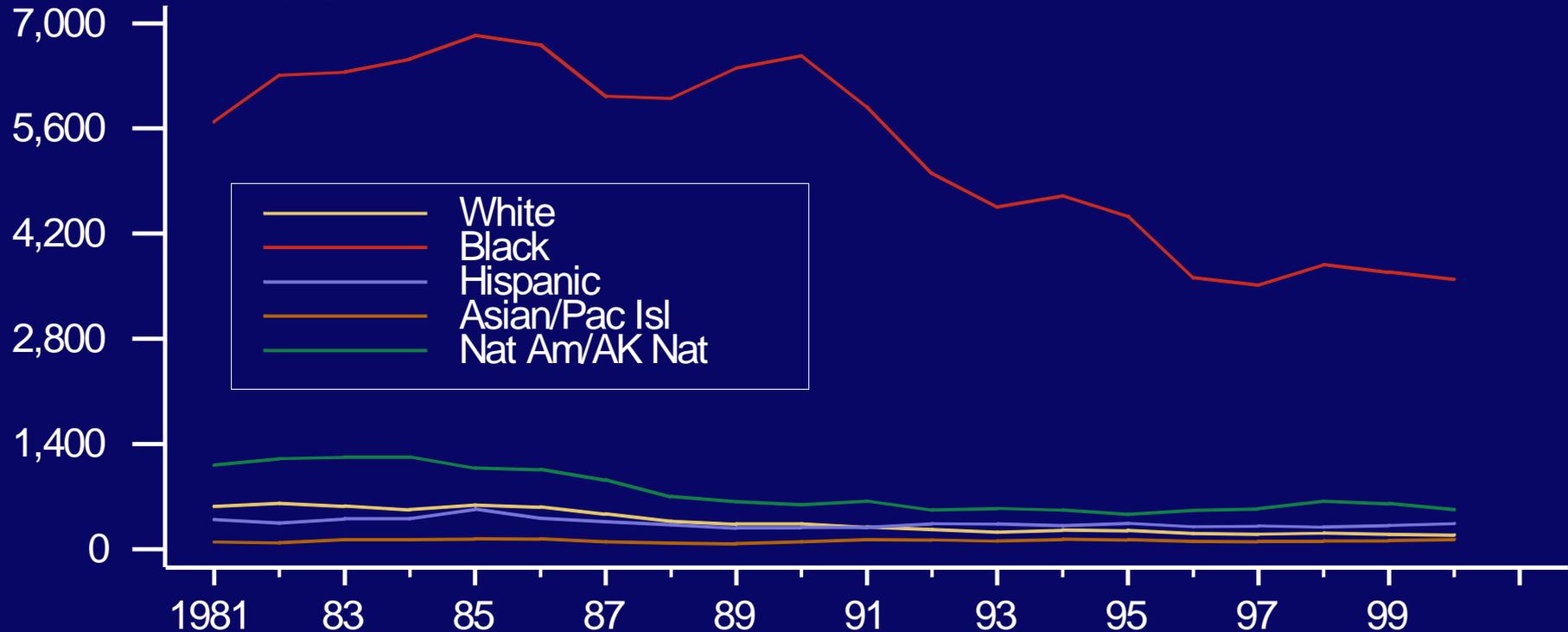


*IHS regions not reporting chlamydia positivity data during 2000.

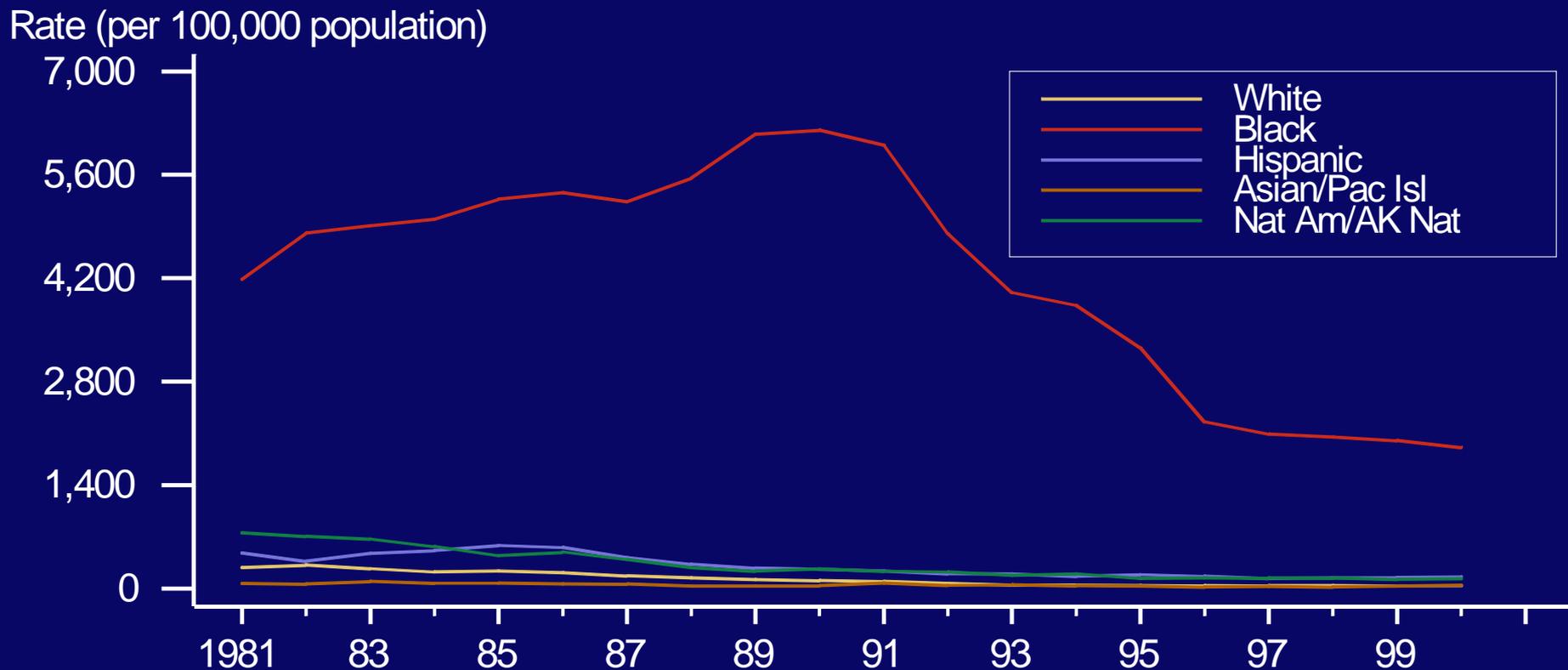
SOURCE: Indian Health Service

Gonorrhea — Reported rates for 15-19 year old females by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2000

Rate (per 100,000 population)

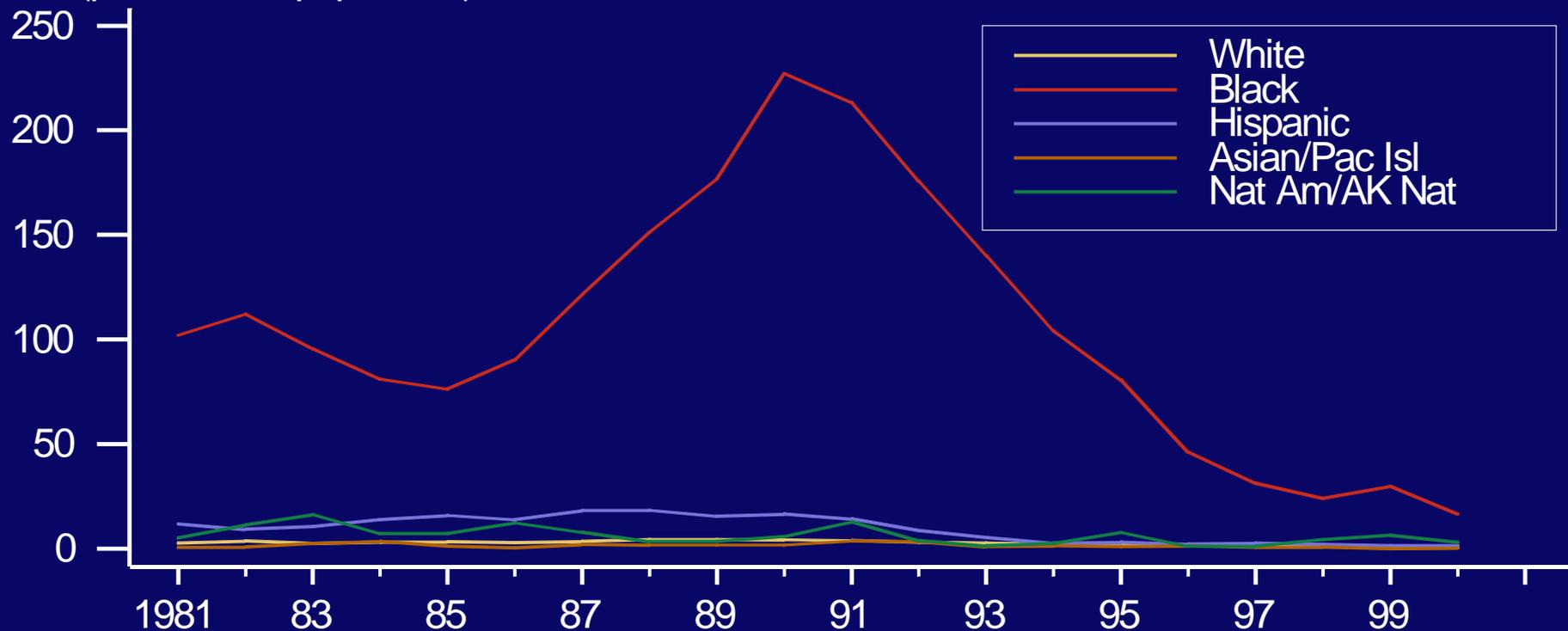


Gonorrhea — Reported rates for 15-19 year old males by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2000



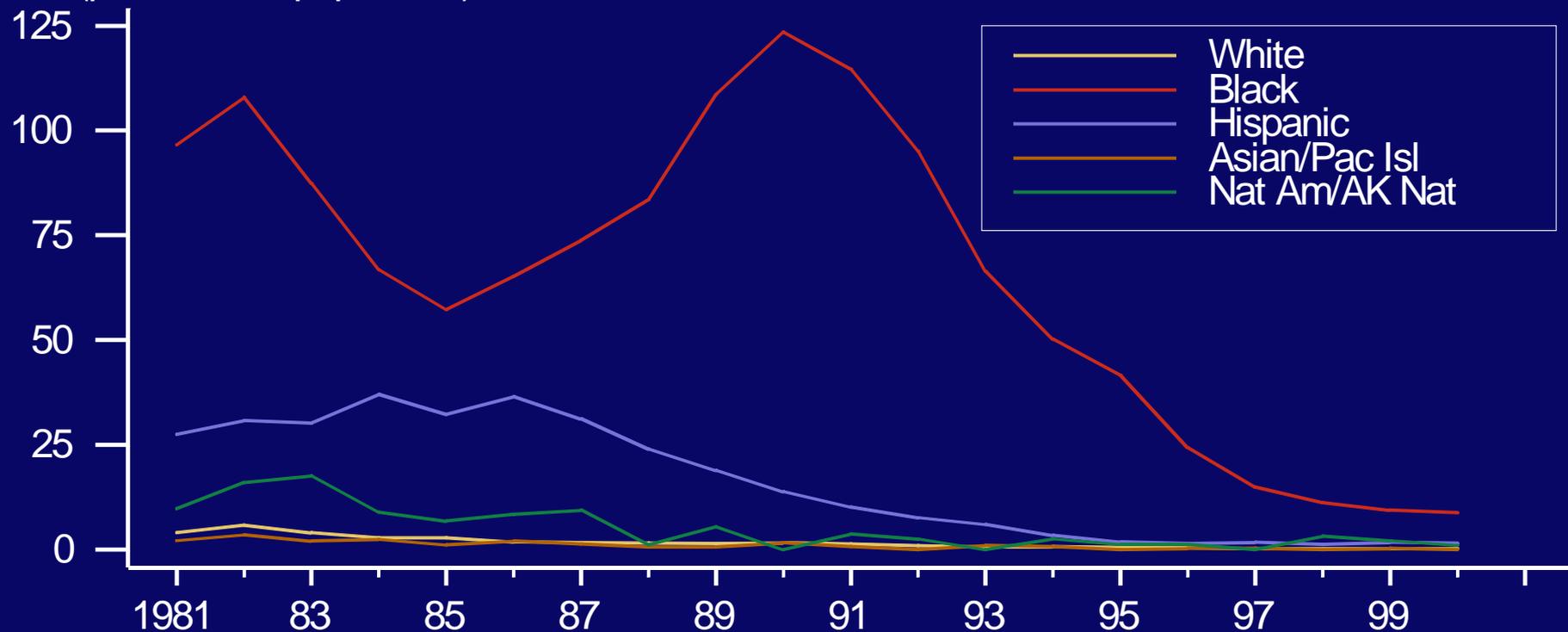
Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported rates for 15-19 year old females by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2000

Rate (per 100,000 population)

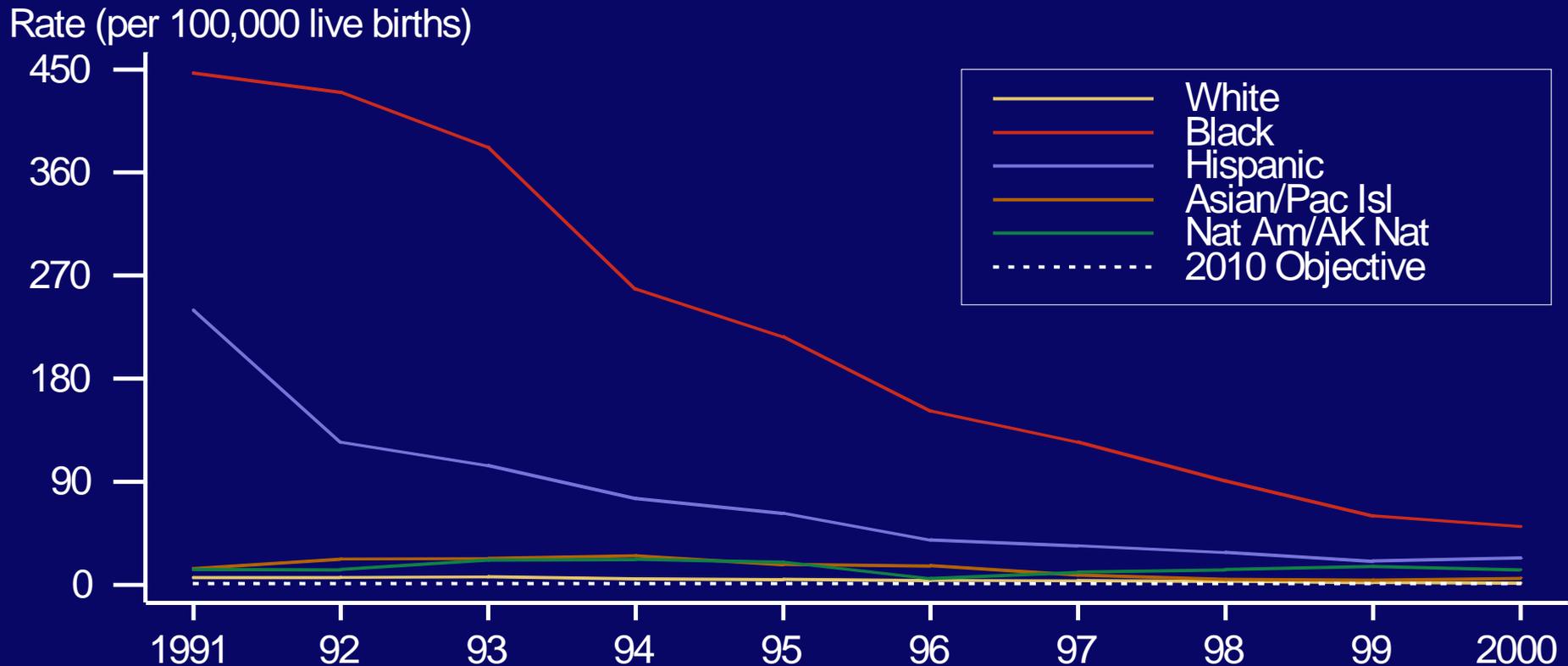


Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported rates for 15-19 year old males by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2000

Rate (per 100,000 population)



Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age by mother's race and ethnicity: United States, 1991–2000 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective



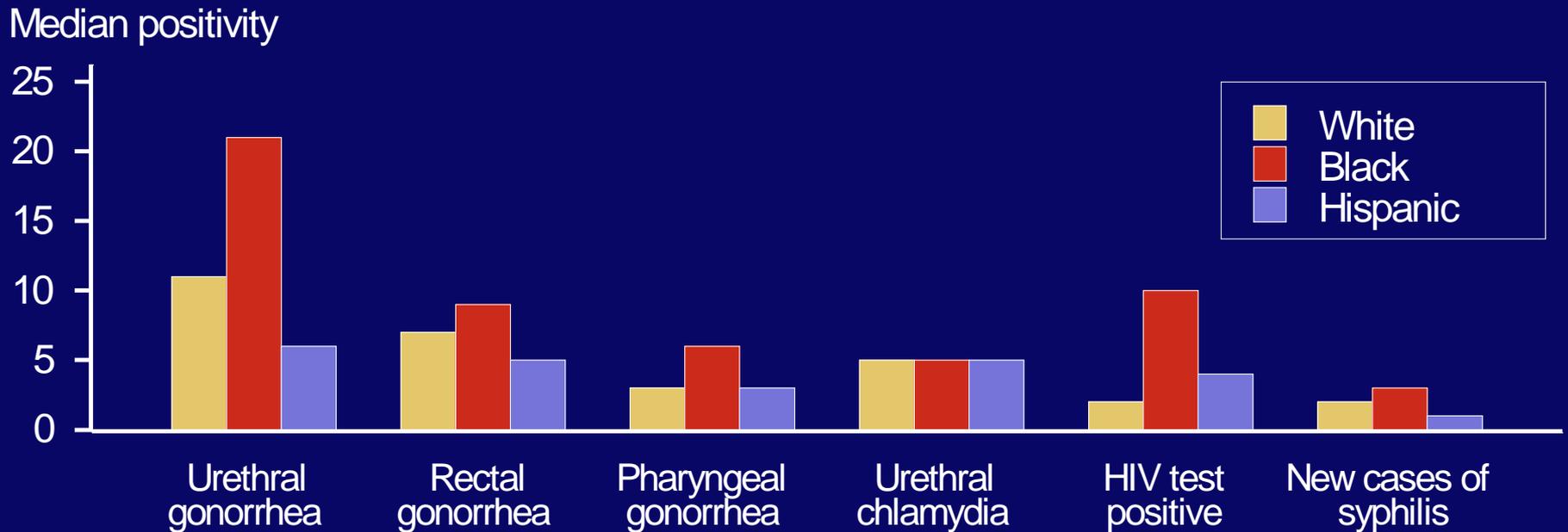
Note: Less than 5% of cases had missing race/ethnicity information and were excluded.

STDs Among Men Who Have Sex with Men

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2000

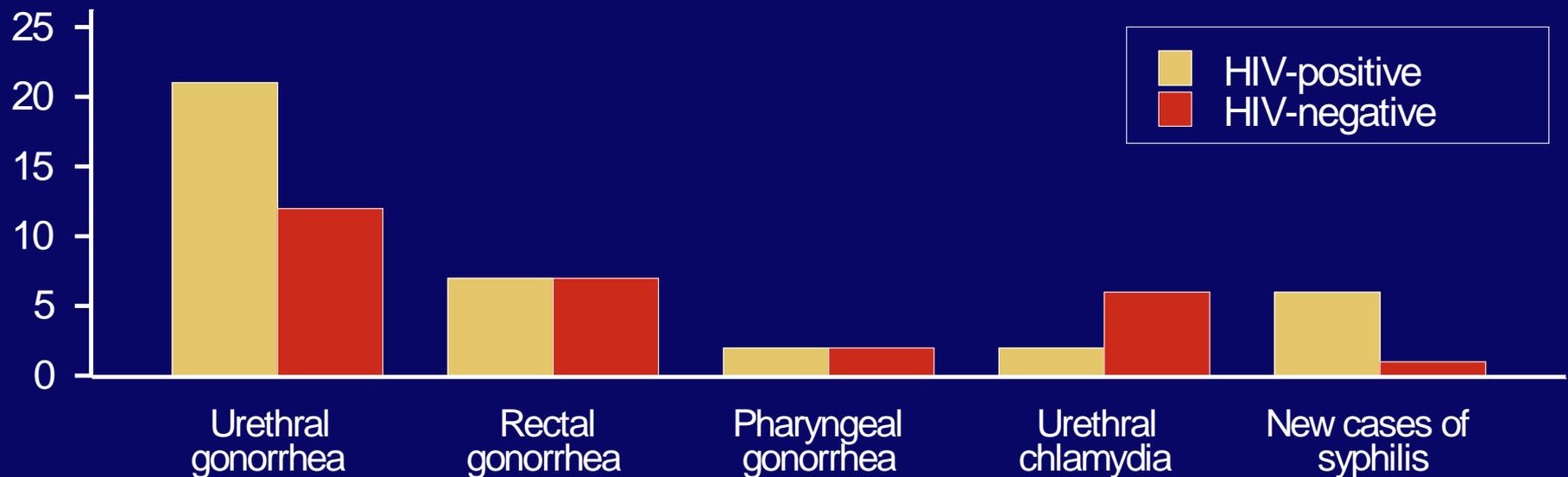
Division of STD Prevention

MSM Project — Median STD clinic test positivity for chlamydia, gonorrhea, HIV and syphilis prevalence among MSM, by race/ethnicity, 2000

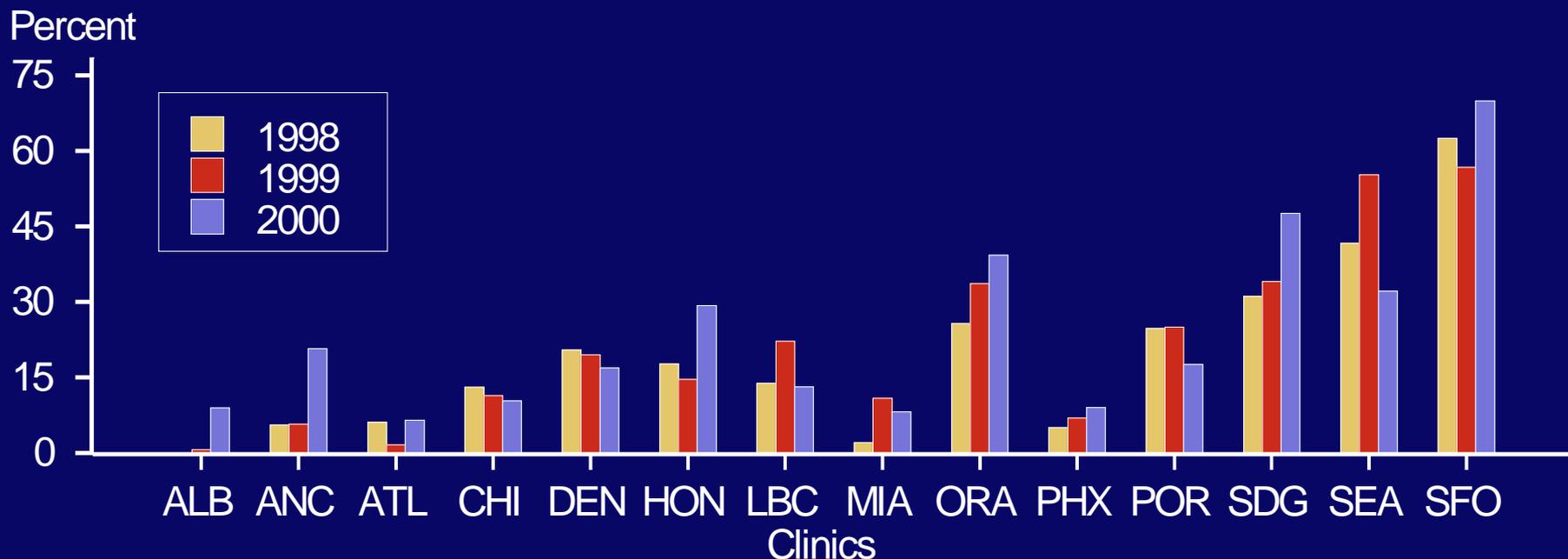


MSM Project — Median STD clinic test positivity for chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis prevalence among MSM, by self-reported HIV status, 2000

Median positivity



Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates obtained from MSM for STD clinics in 14 cities, 1998, 1999 and 2000



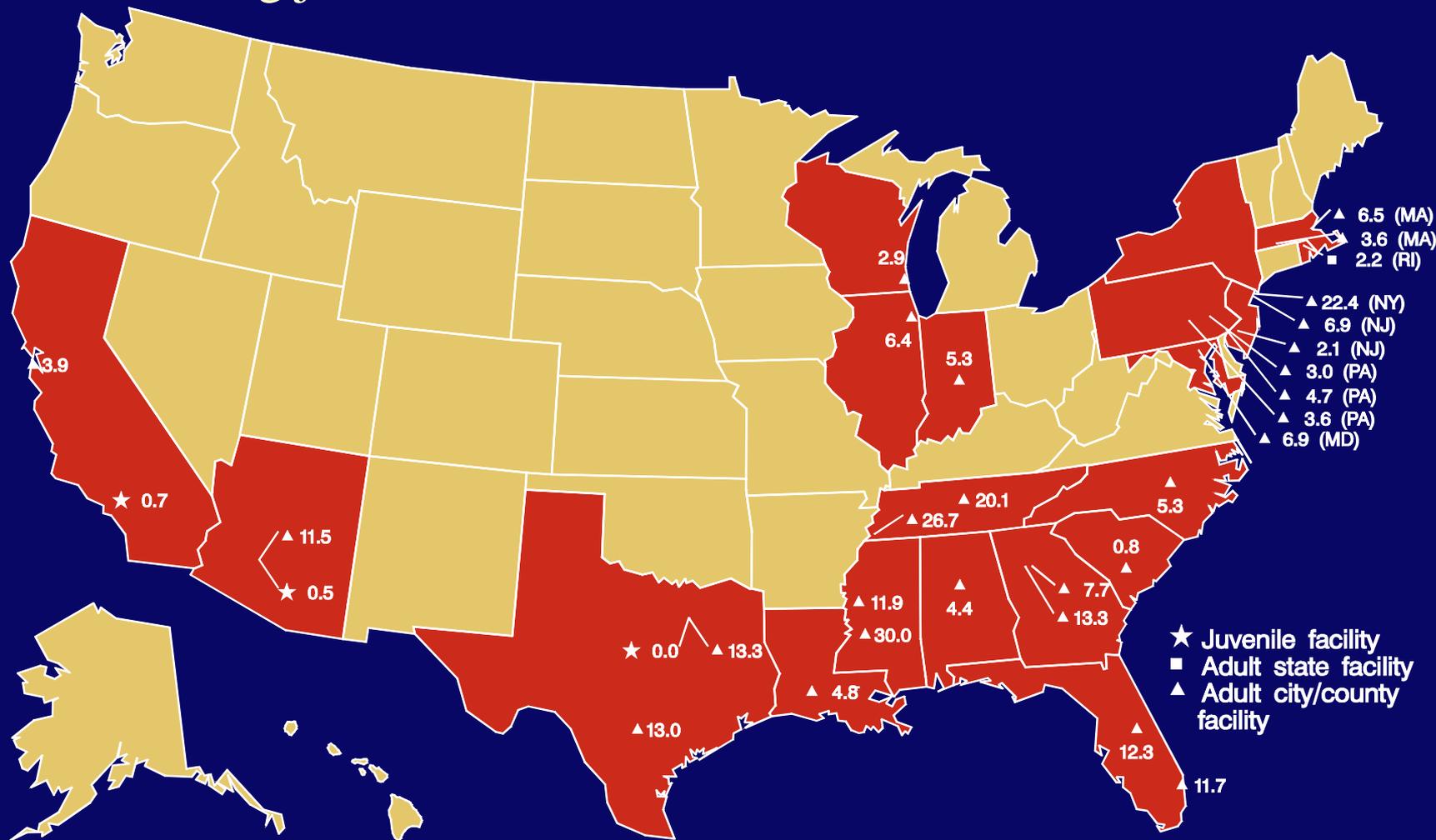
Note: In 2000, these 14 clinics reported 91.7% (633/690) of GISP gonorrhea cases in men who have sex with men (MSM). In 1998 ALB reported 0.0% MSM. Clinics include: ALB=Albuquerque, NM; ANC=Anchorage, AK; ATL=Atlanta, GA; CHI=Chicago, IL; DEN=Denver, CO; HON=Honolulu, HI; LBC=Long Beach, CA; MIA=Miami, FL; ORA=Orange County, CA; PHX=Phoenix, AZ; POR=Portland, OR; SDG=San Diego, CA; SEA=Seattle, WA; and SFO=San Francisco, CA.

STDs in Persons Entering Corrections Facilities

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2000

Division of STD Prevention

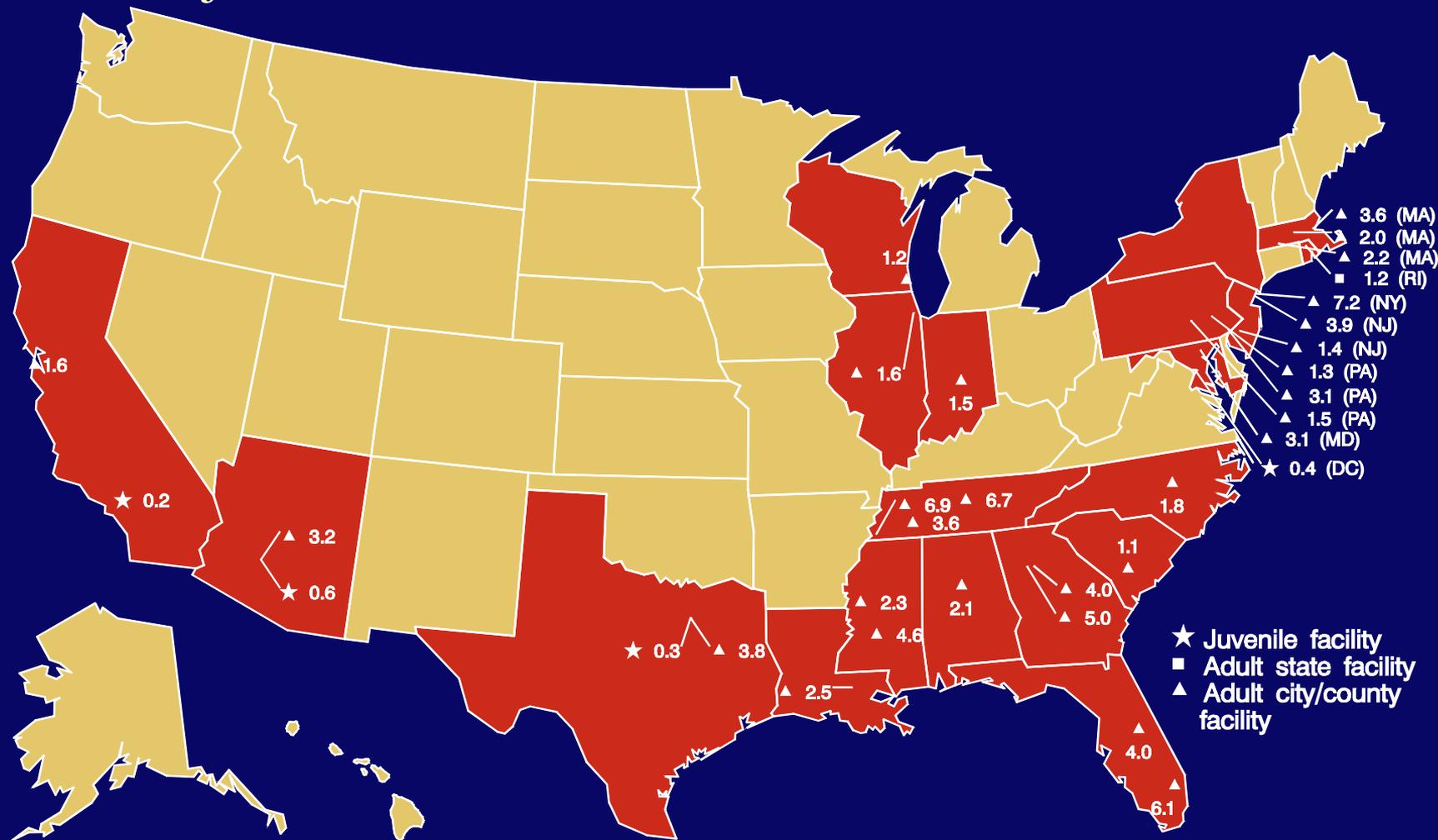
Syphilis serologic tests — Percent seroreactivity in women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities†, 2000



†From facilities reporting >100 test results.

SOURCE: Local and State STD Control Programs; Regional Infertility Prevention Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

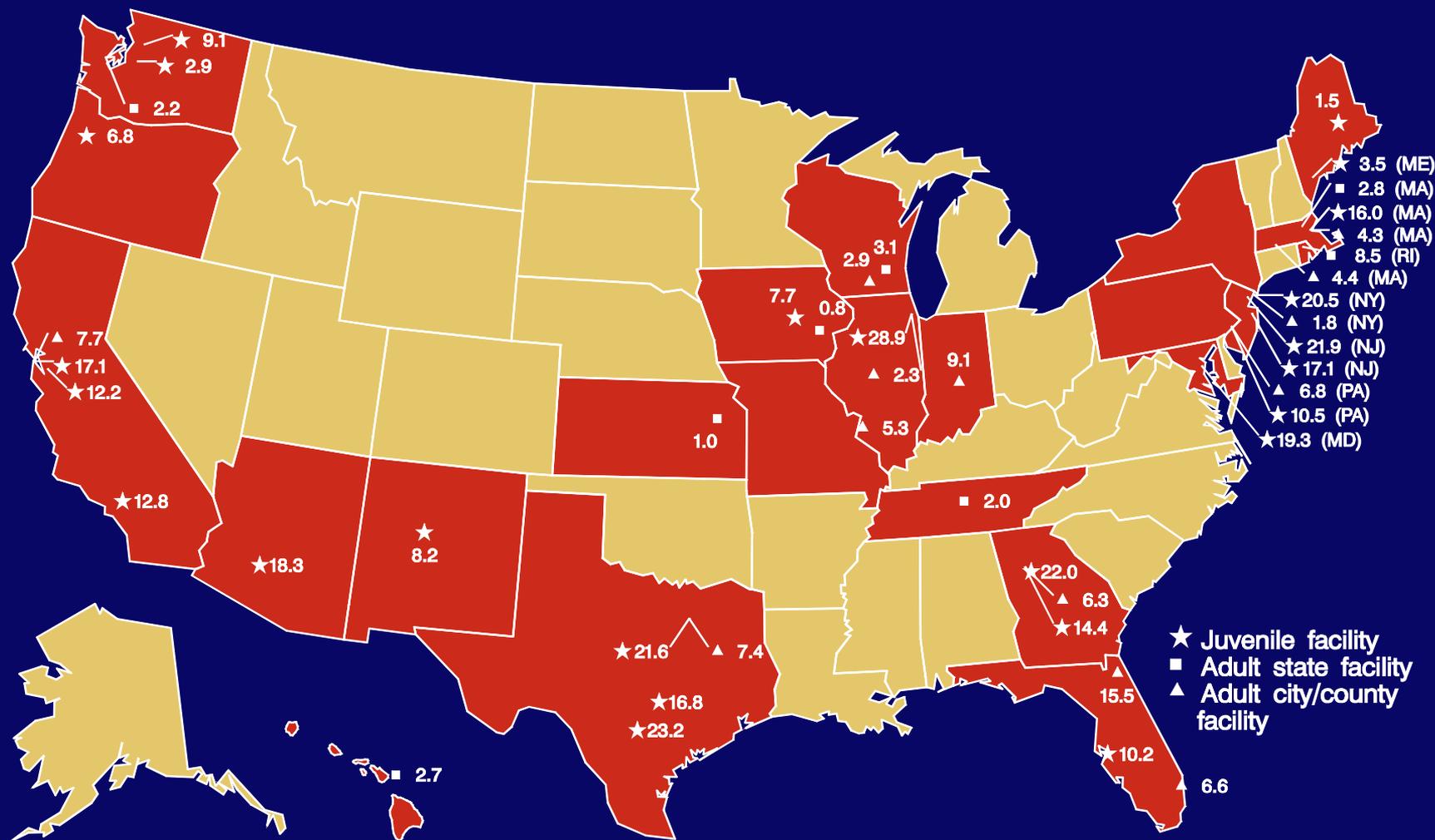
Syphilis serologic tests — Percent seroreactivity in men entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities†, 2000



†From facilities reporting >100 test results.

SOURCE: Local and State STD Control Programs; Regional Infertility Prevention Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

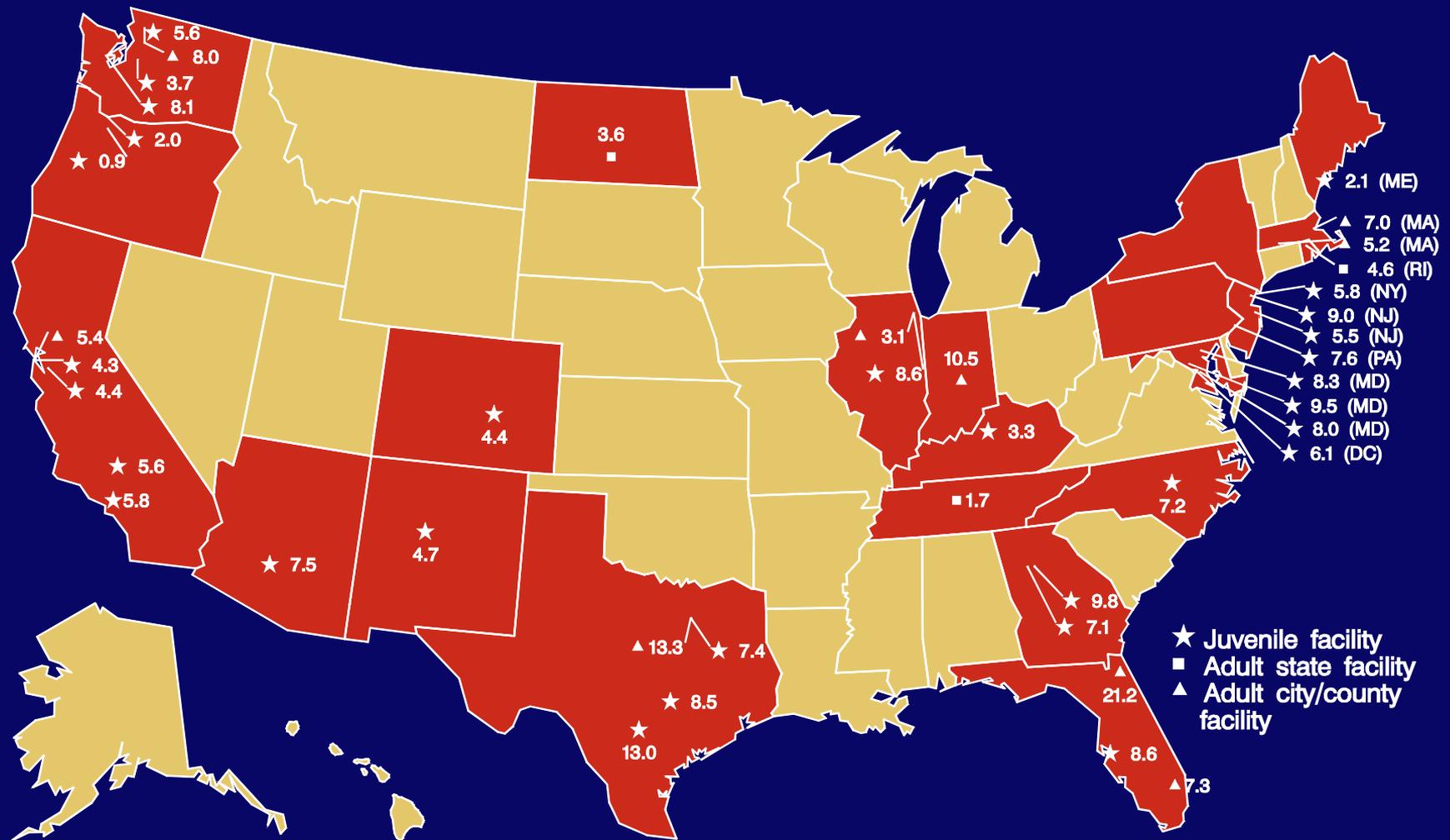
Chlamydia — Positivity in women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities†, 2000



†From facilities reporting >100 test results.

SOURCE: Local and State STD Control Programs; Regional Infertility Prevention Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

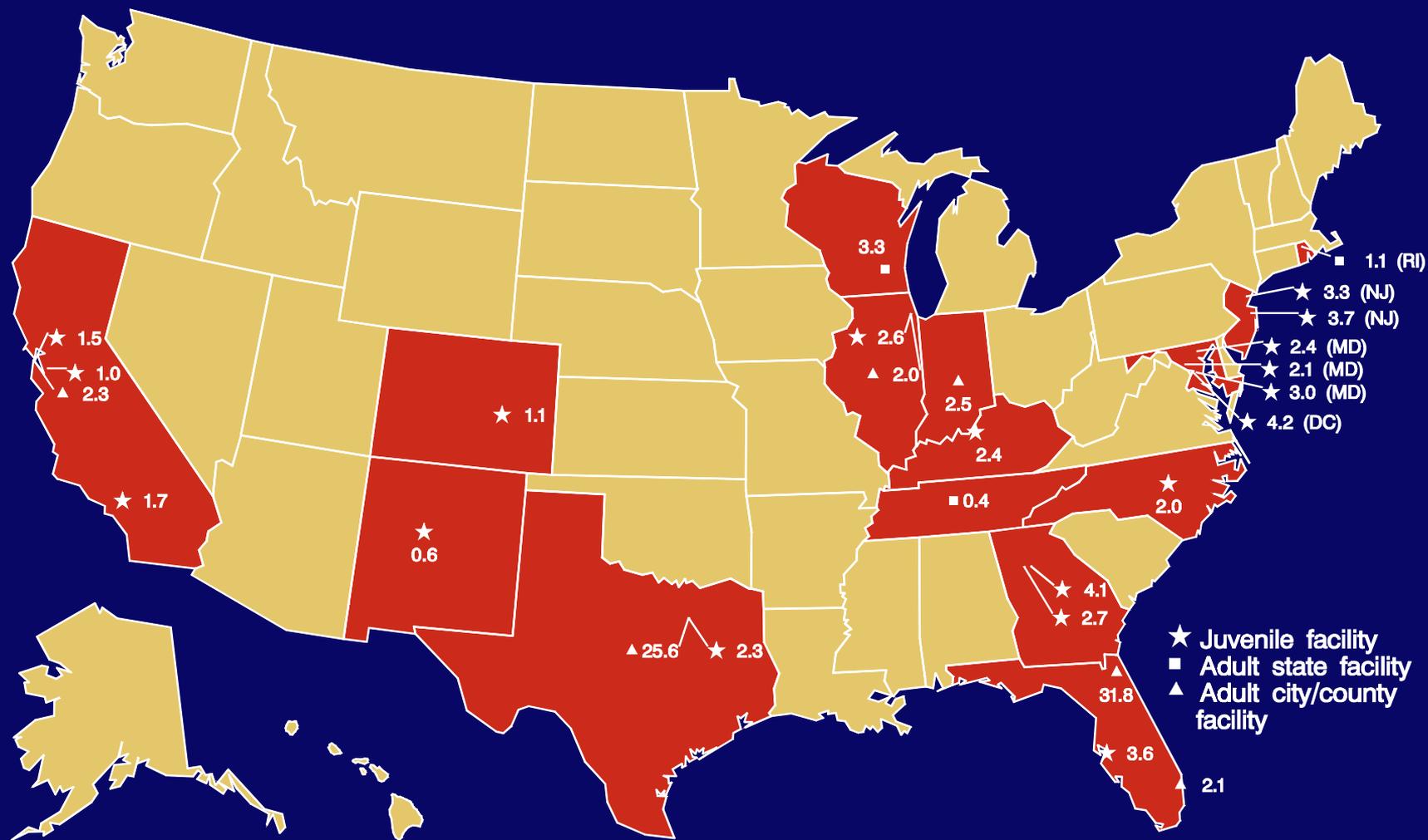
Chlamydia — Positivity in men entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities†, 2000



†From facilities reporting >100 test results.

SOURCE: Local and State STD Control Programs; Regional Infertility Prevention Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Gonorrhea — Positivity in men entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities†, 2000



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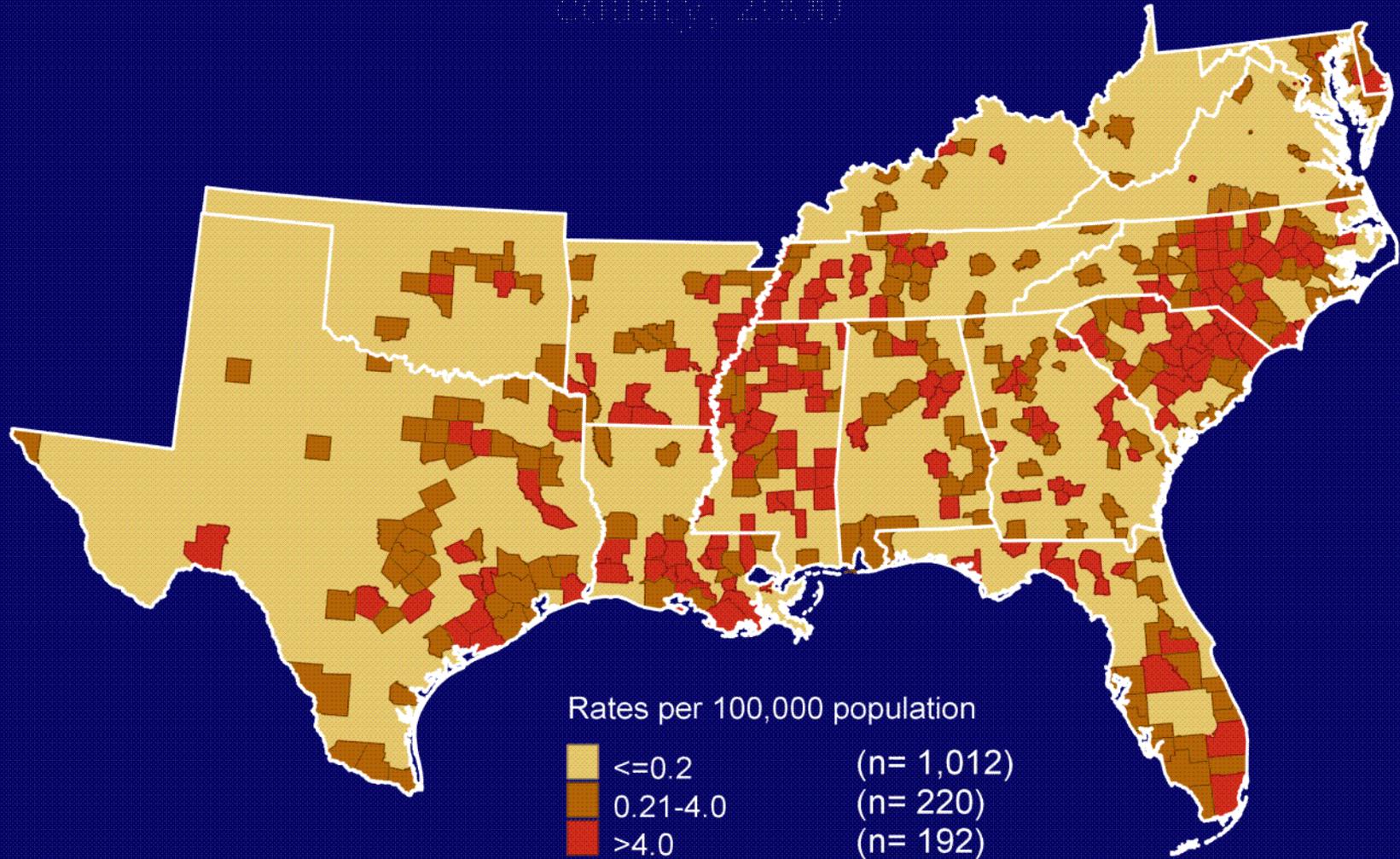
STDs in the South

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2000

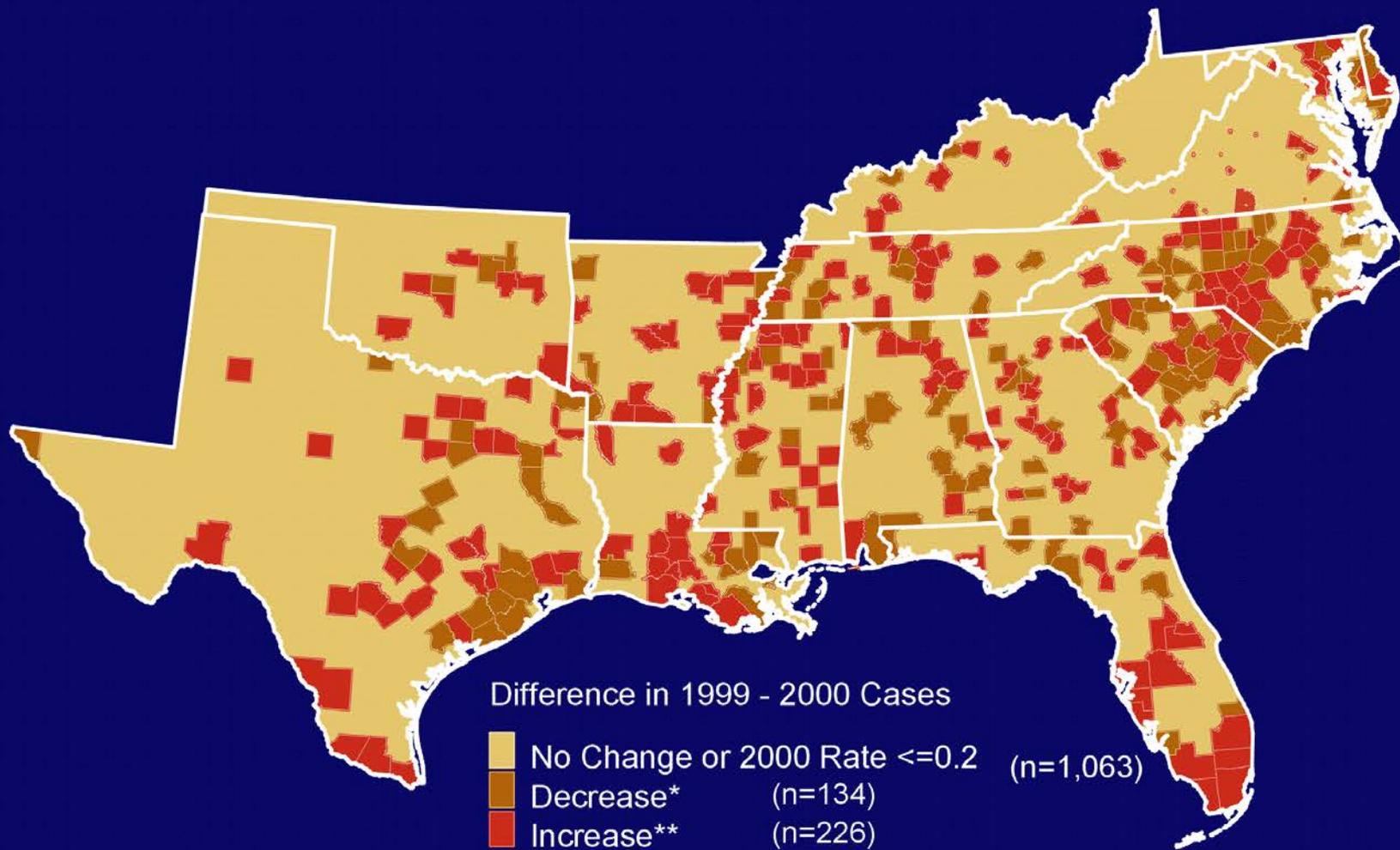
Division of STD Prevention

South — Primary and secondary syphilis case rates by county

county, 2000



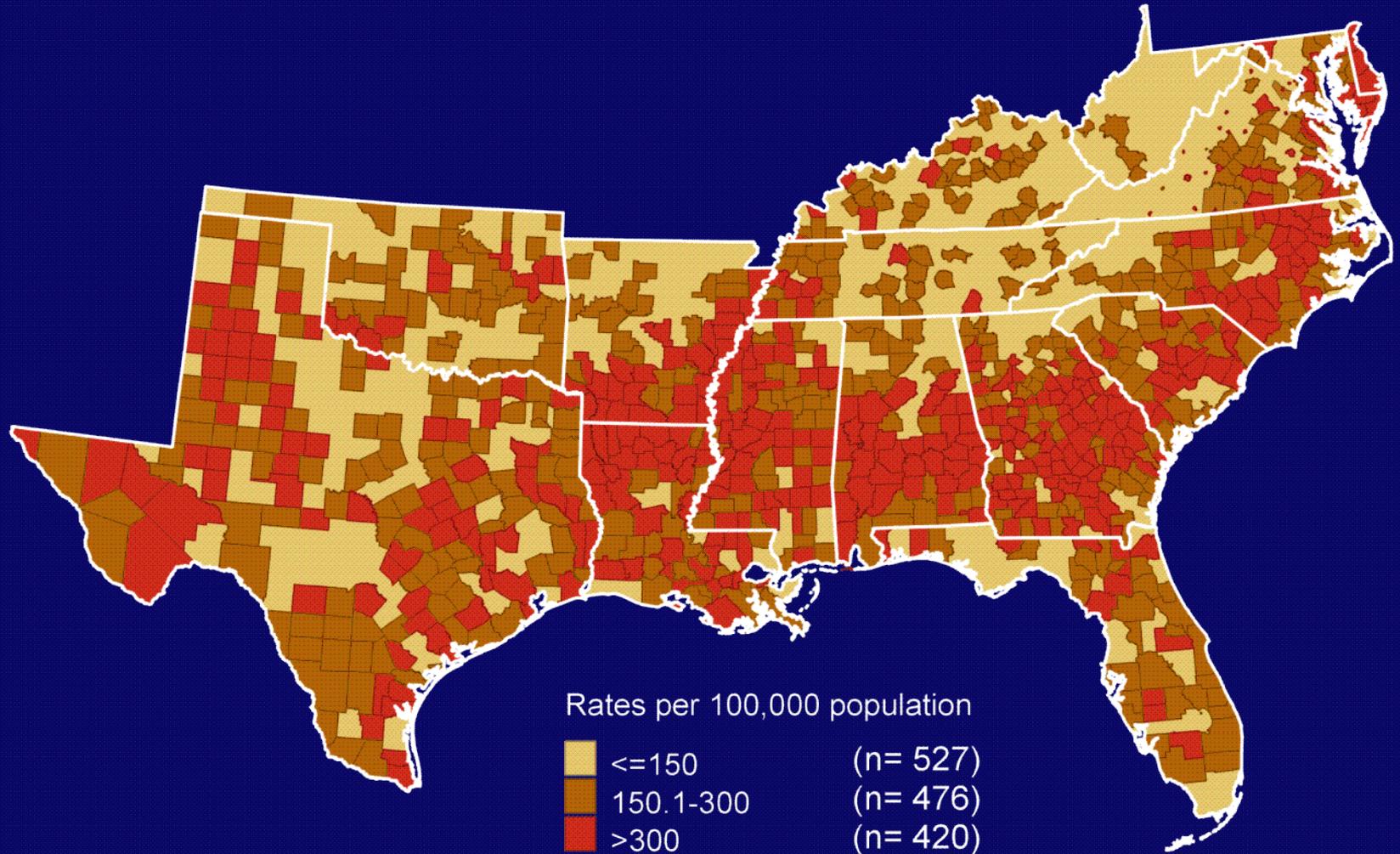
South — Increases and decreases in cases of primary and secondary syphilis in 2000 compared with 1999 cases, by county



*Decrease in cases in 2000 vs. 1999; 2000 rate $> 0.2/100,000$ population.

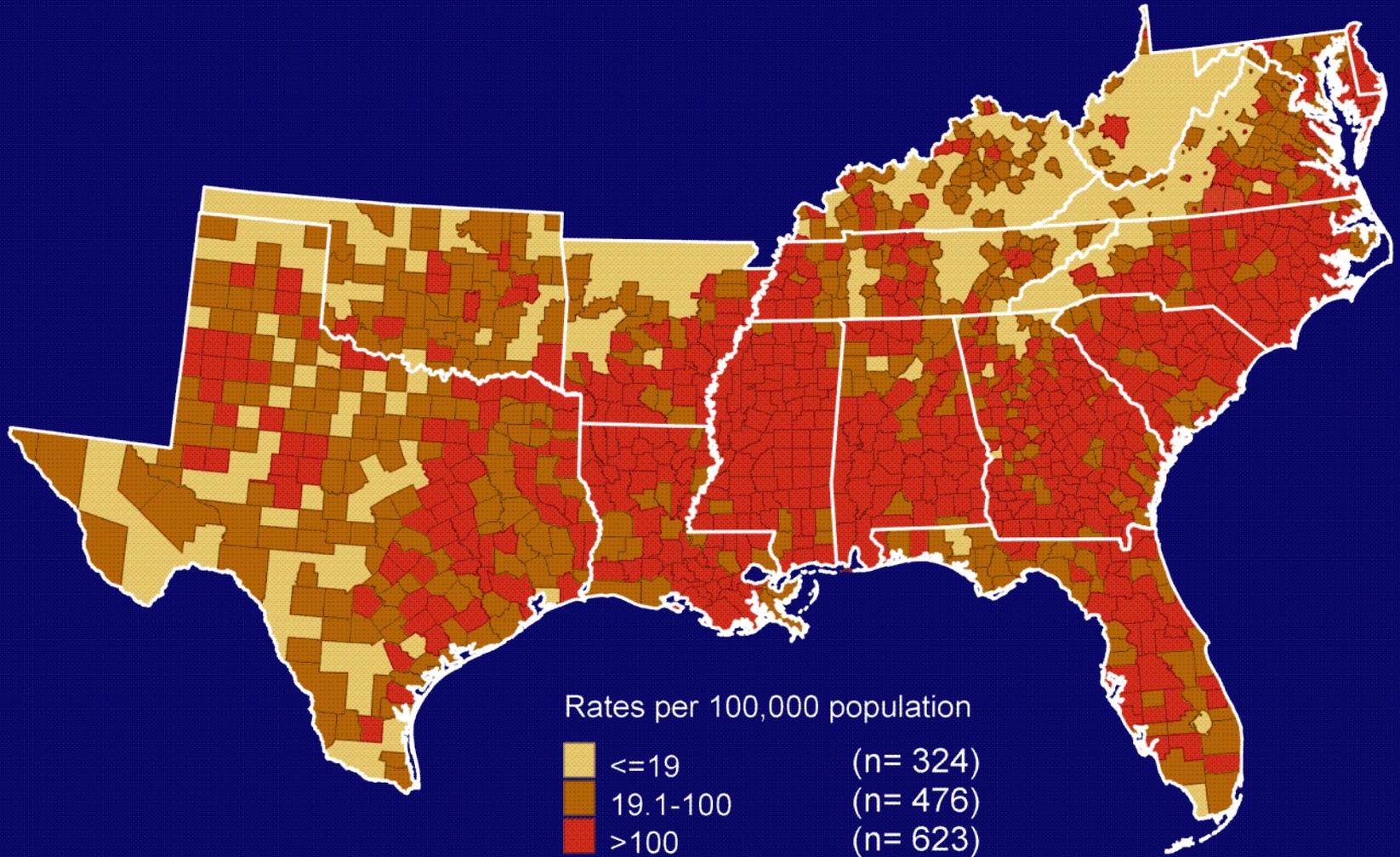
**Increase in cases in 2000 vs. 1999; 2000 rate $> 0.2/100,000$ population.

South — Chlamydia case rates by county, 2000



SOURCE: National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS) data

South — Gonorrhea case rates by county, 2000



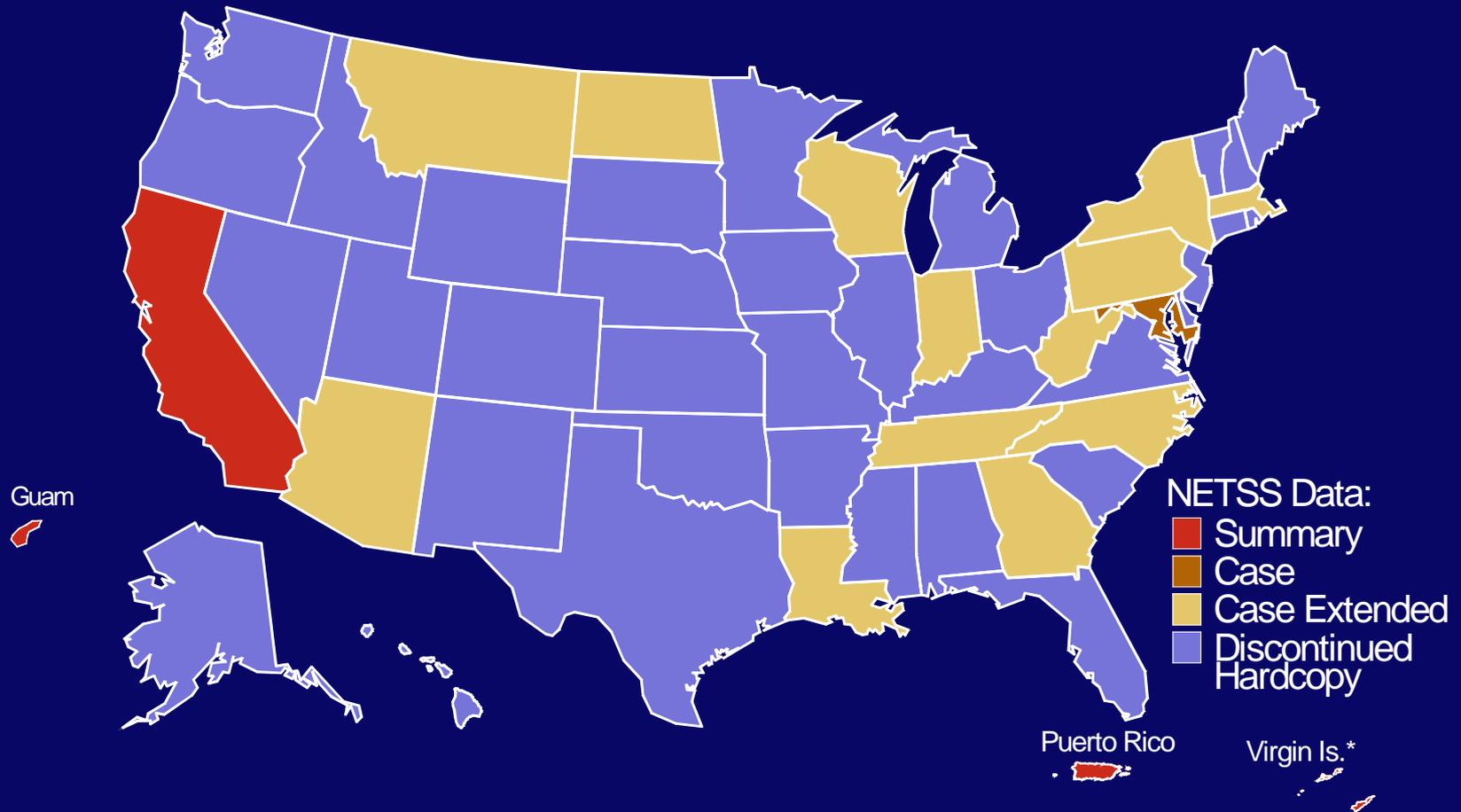
SOURCE: National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS) data

NETSS

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2000

Division of STD Prevention

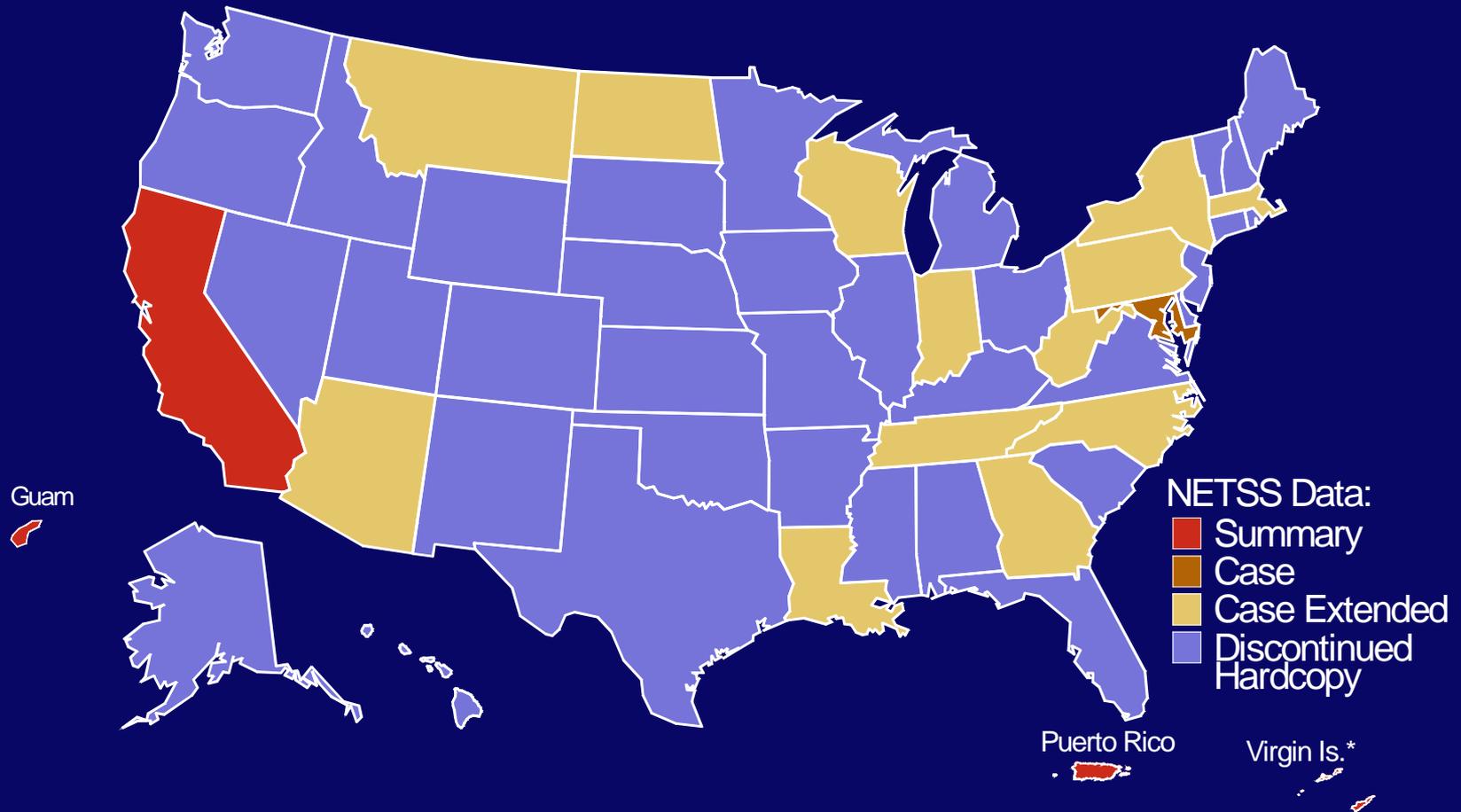
Chlamydia — National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS) transmission status by state, 2000



*Virgin Islands did not report.

Note: Unless noted, large city projects transmit records in the same format as states. San Francisco and Los Angeles projects report case extended chlamydia records to NETSS.

Gonorrhea — National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS) transmission status by state, 2000



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