

All Slides

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2001

Division of STD Prevention

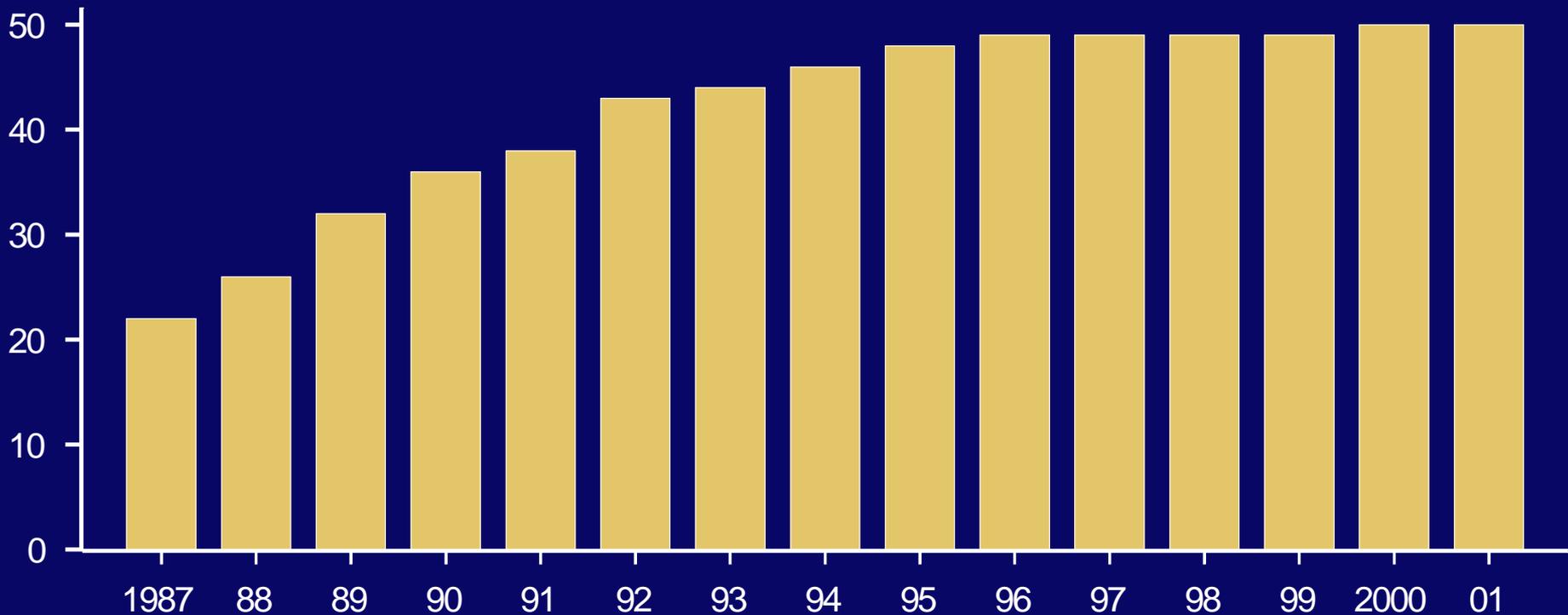
Chlamydia

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2001

Division of STD Prevention

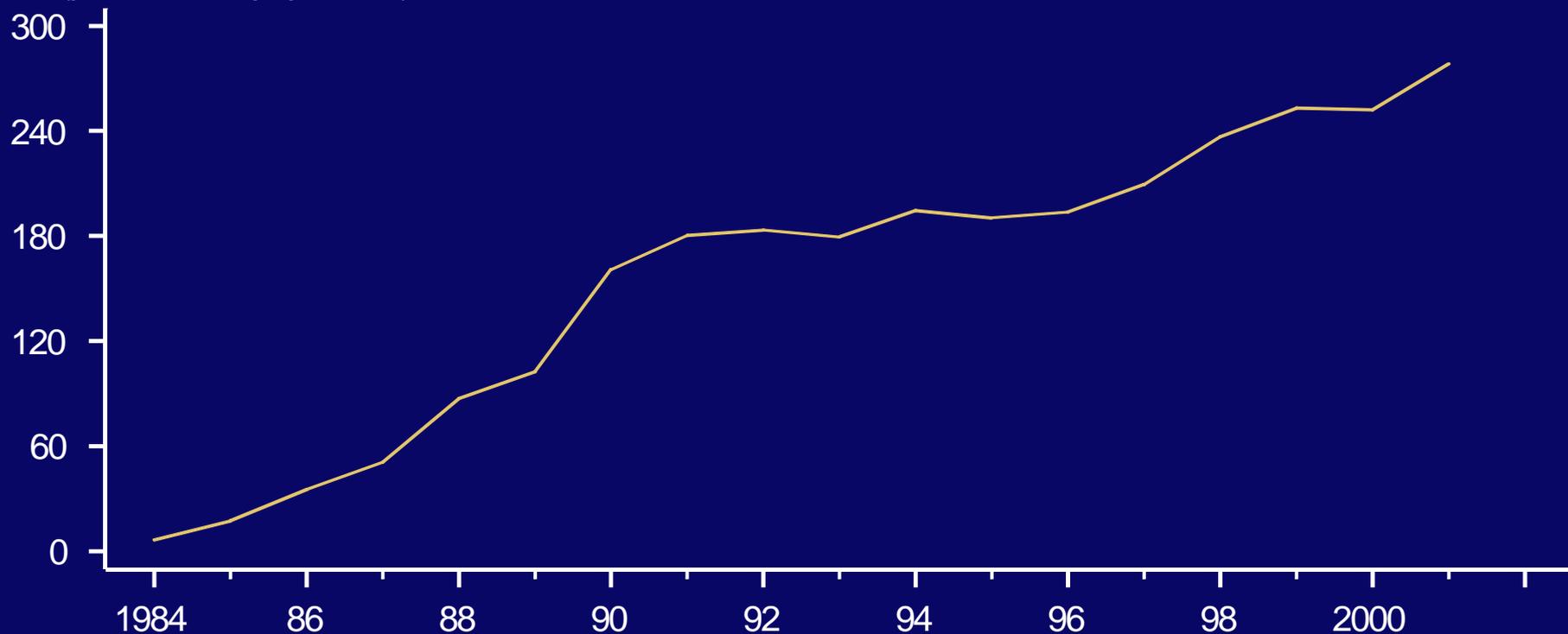
Chlamydia — Number of states that require reporting of *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections: United States, 1987–2001

No. of states



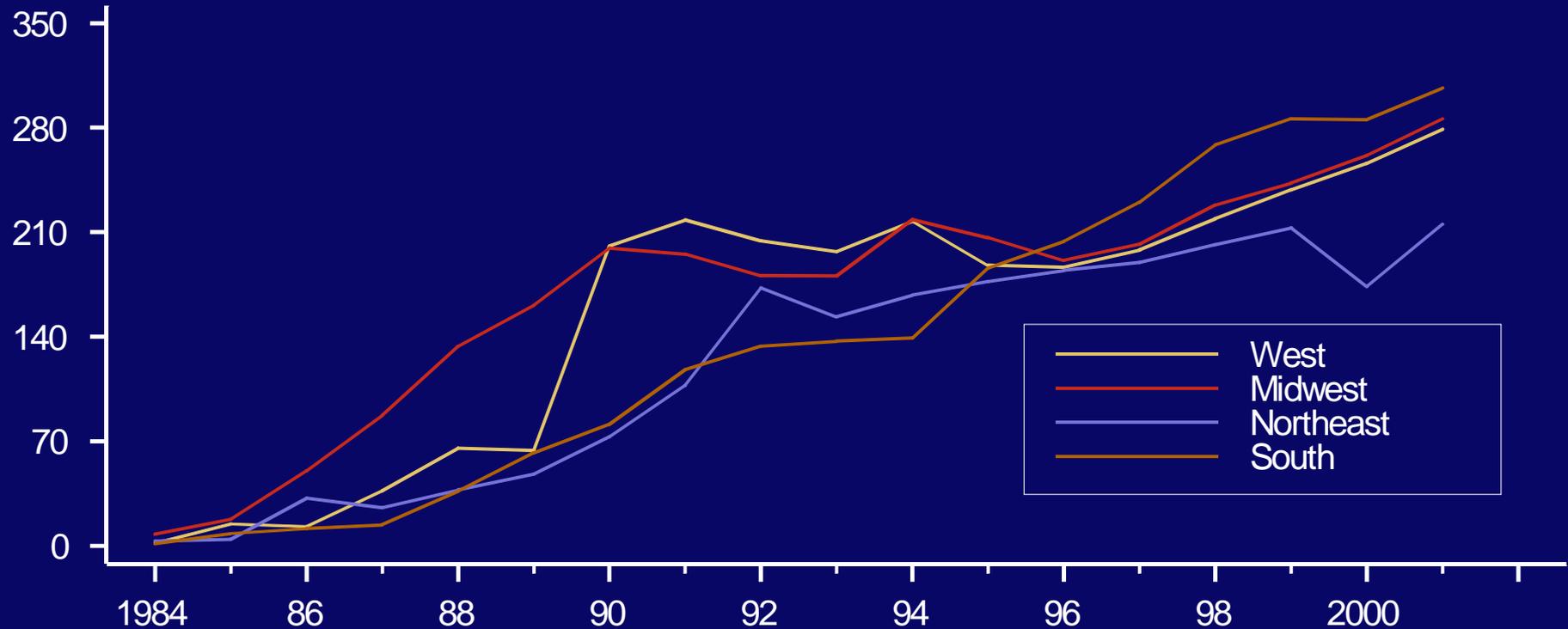
Chlamydia — Reported rates: United States, 1984–2001

Rate (per 100,000 population)



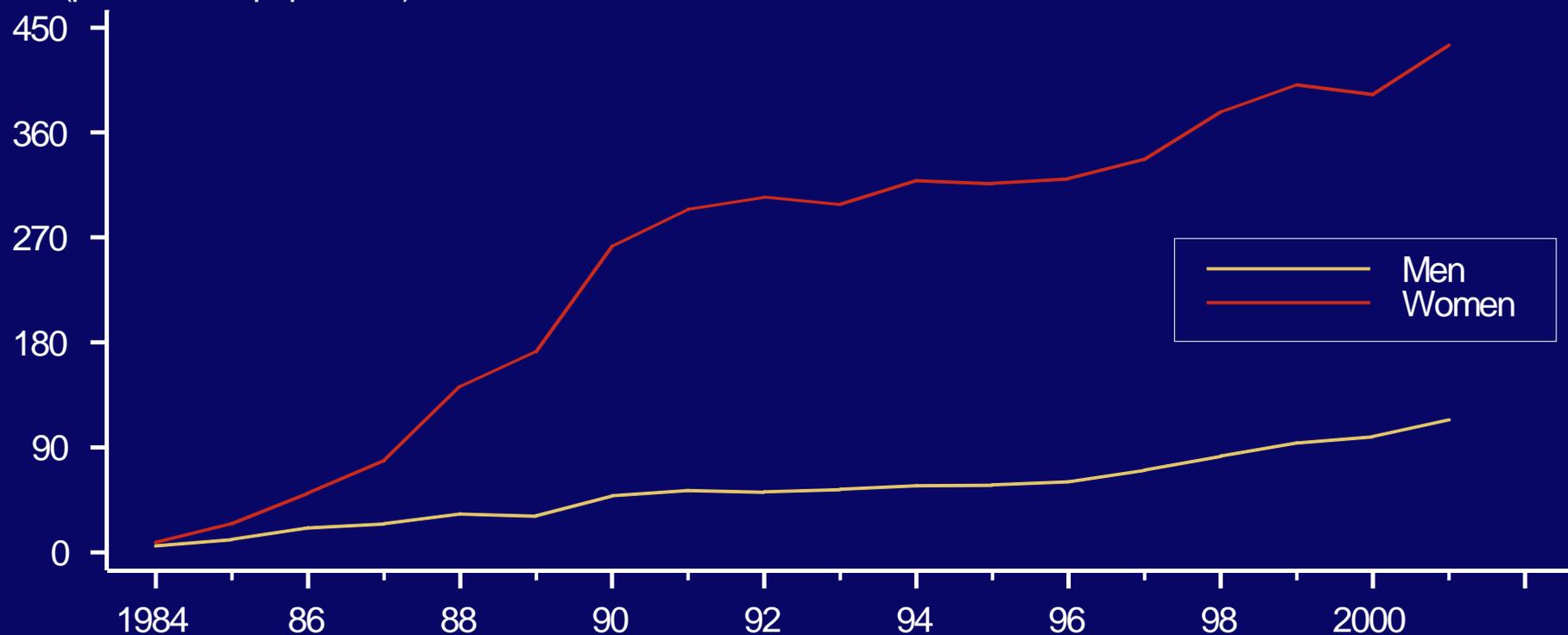
Chlamydia — Rates by region: United States, 1984–2001

Rate (per 100,000 population)

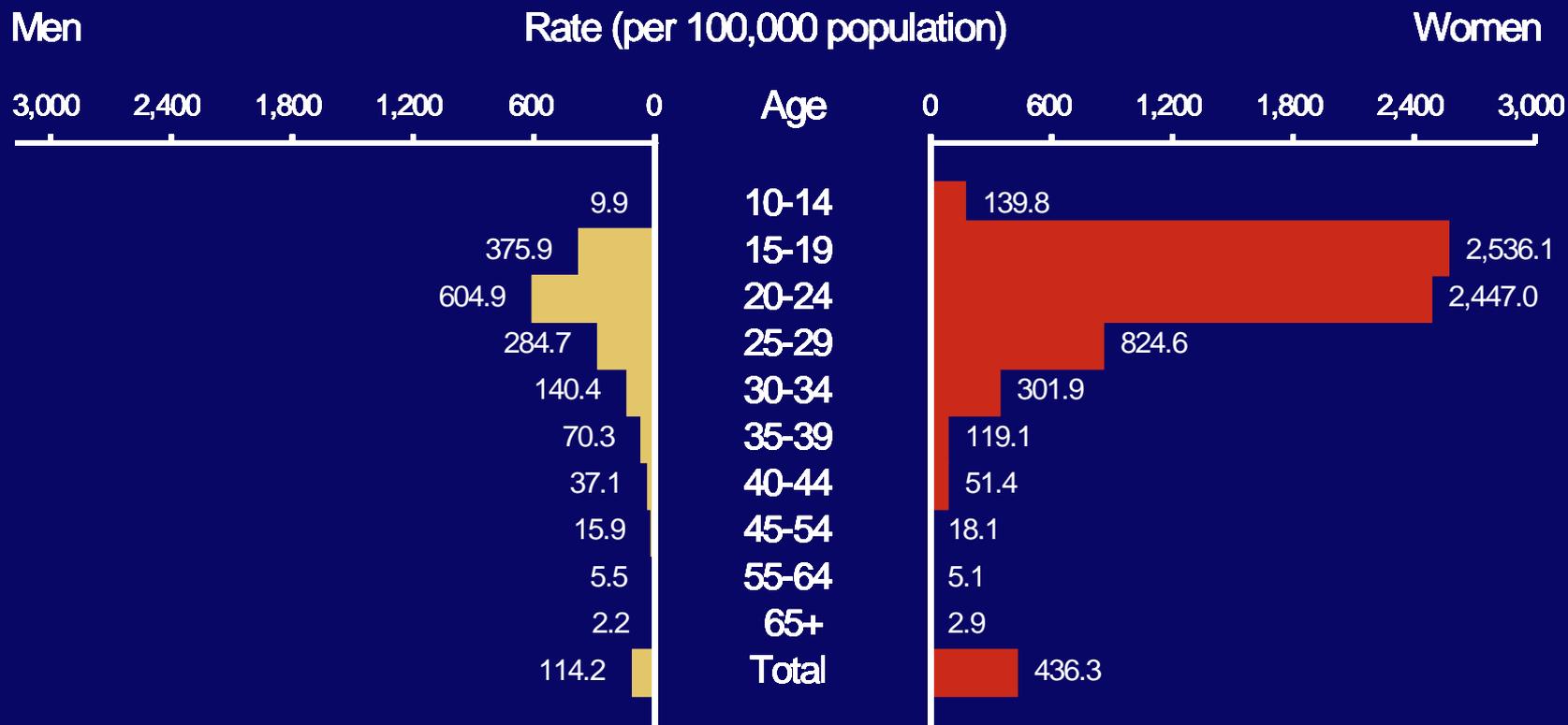


Chlamydia — Rates by sex: United States, 1984–2001

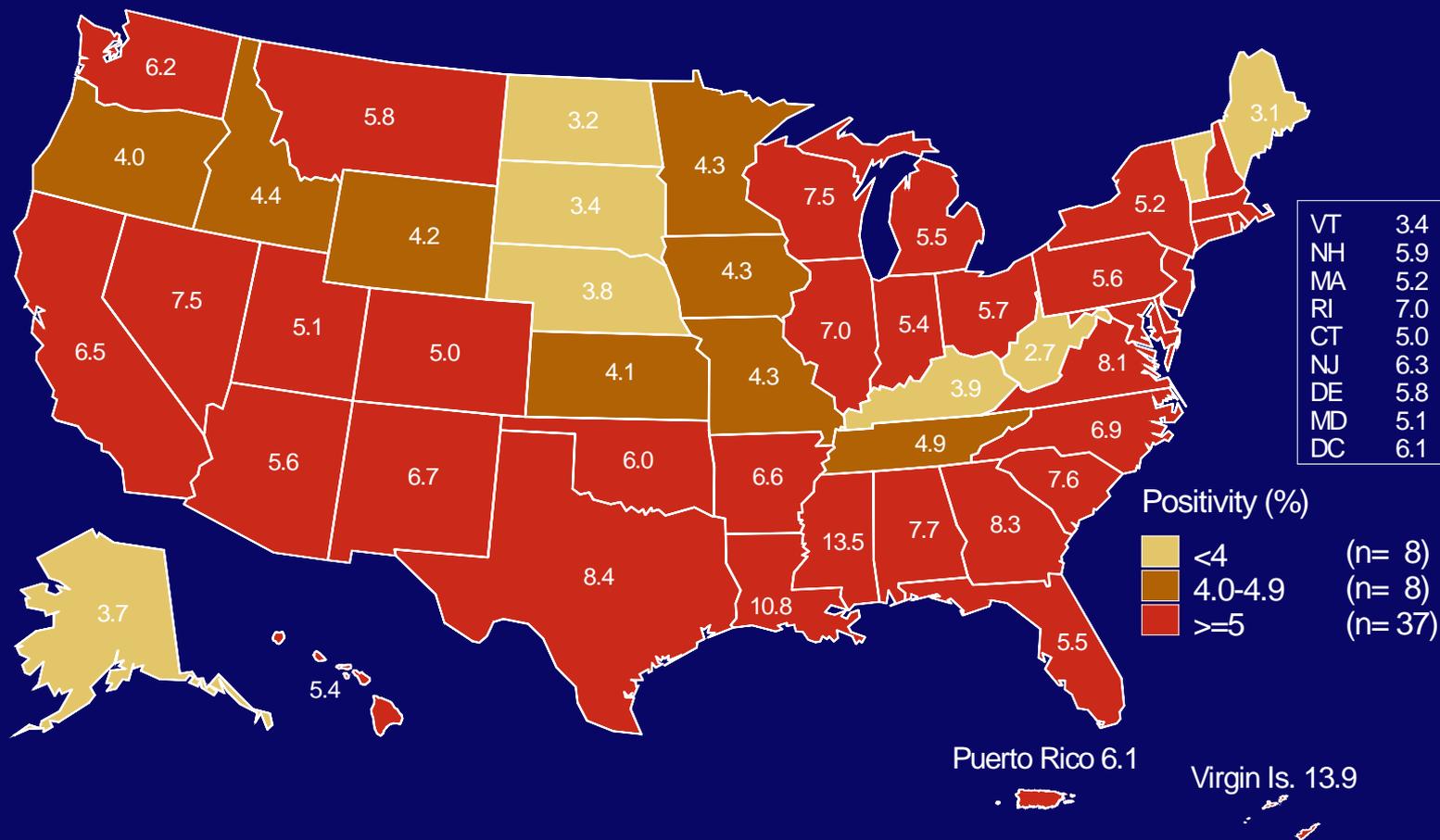
Rate (per 100,000 population)



Chlamydia — Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2001



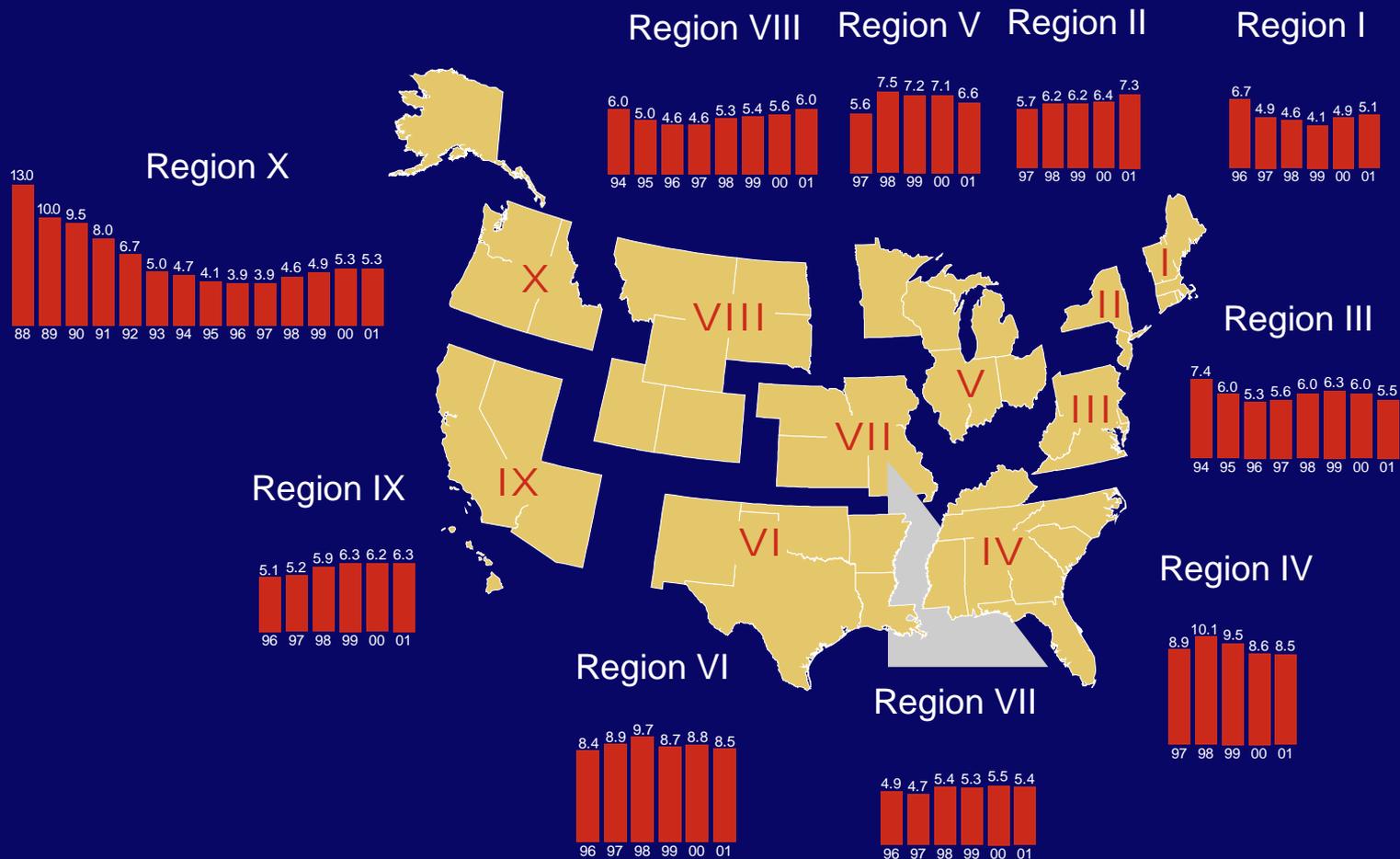
Chlamydia — Positivity among 15-24 year old women tested in family planning clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2001



Note: States reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 500 women aged 15-24 years screened during 2001.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Program; 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, 1988–2001



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.

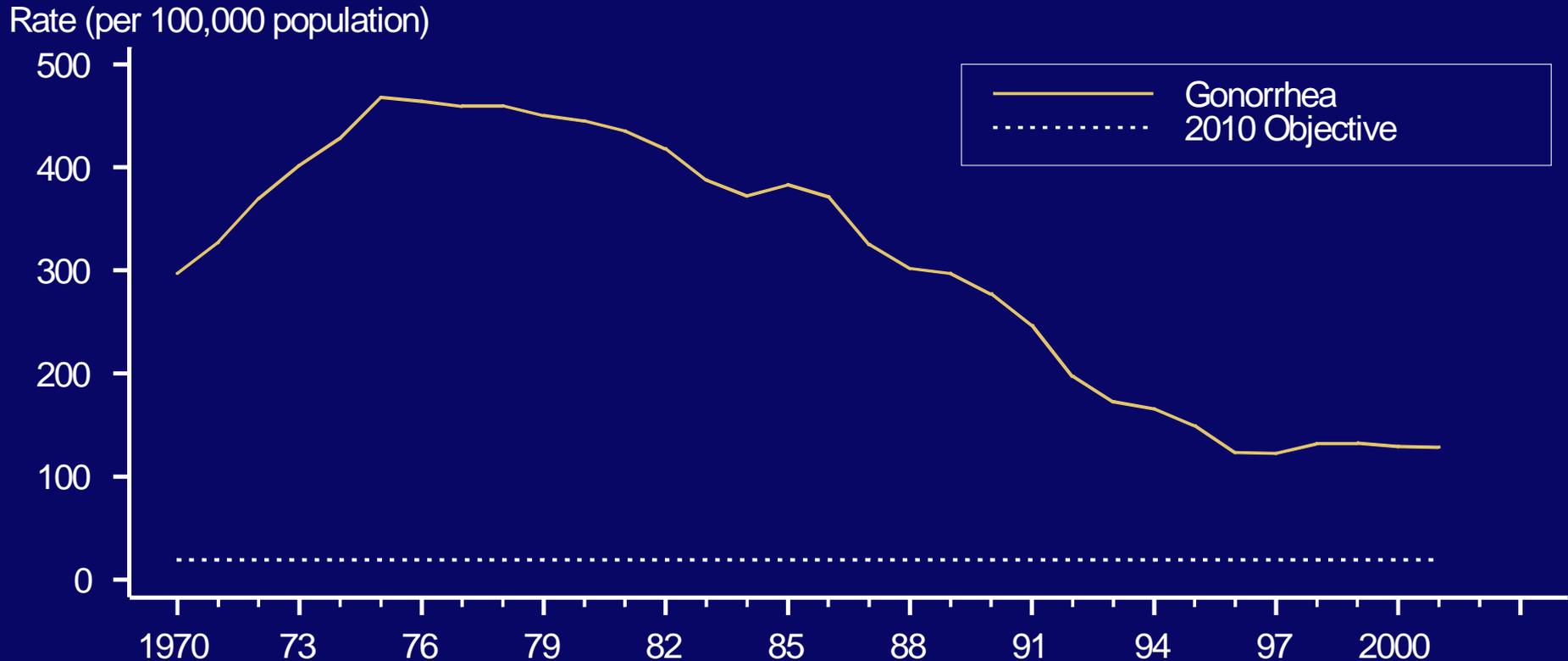
SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Program; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Gonorrhea

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2001

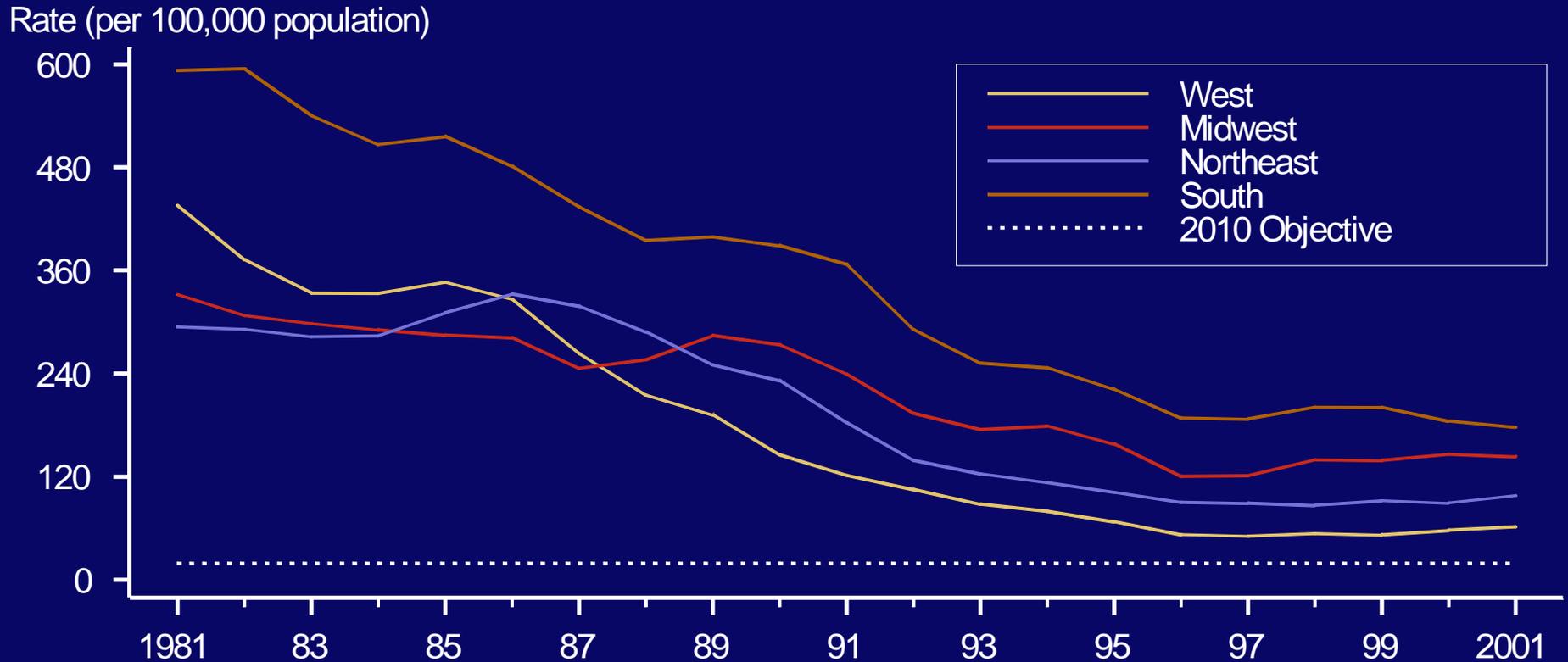
Division of STD Prevention

Gonorrhea — Reported rates: United States, 1970–2001 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective

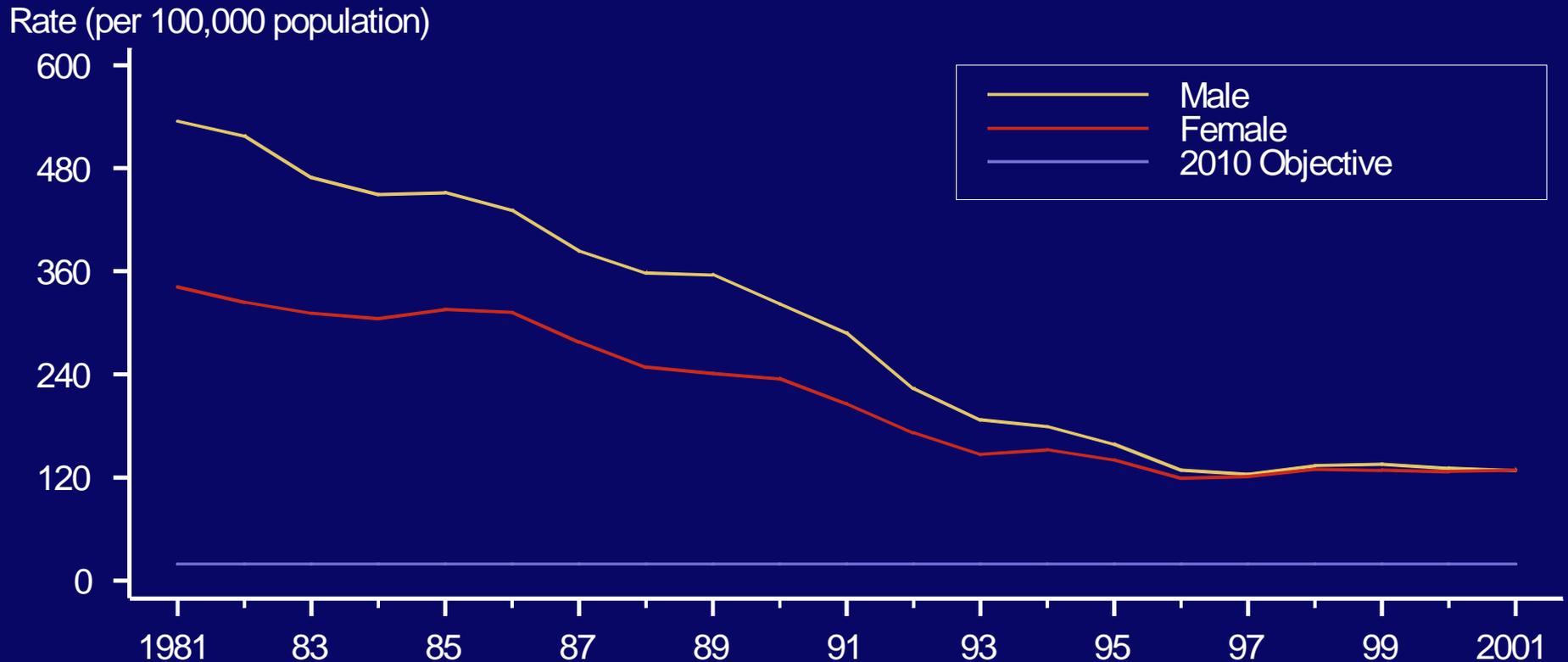


Note: The Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) objective for gonorrhea is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.

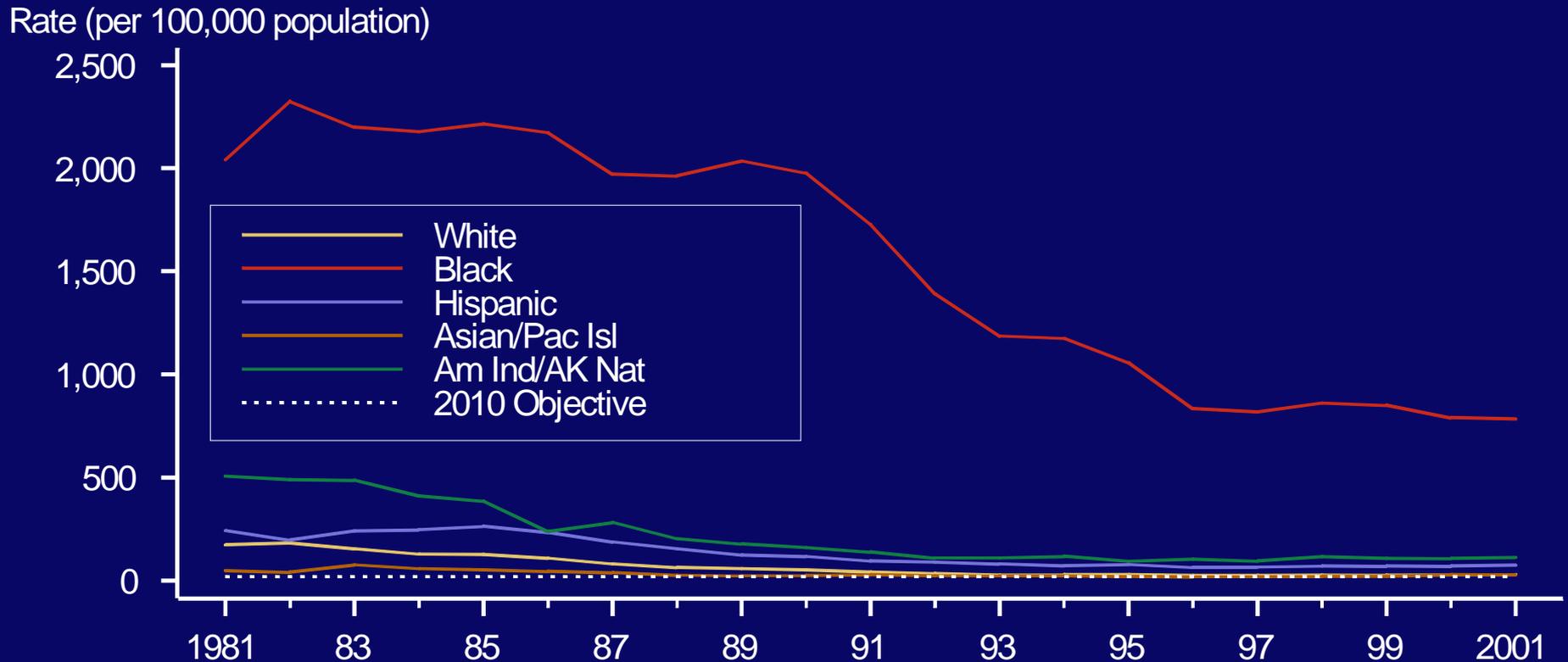
Gonorrhea — Rates by region: United States, 1981–2001 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective



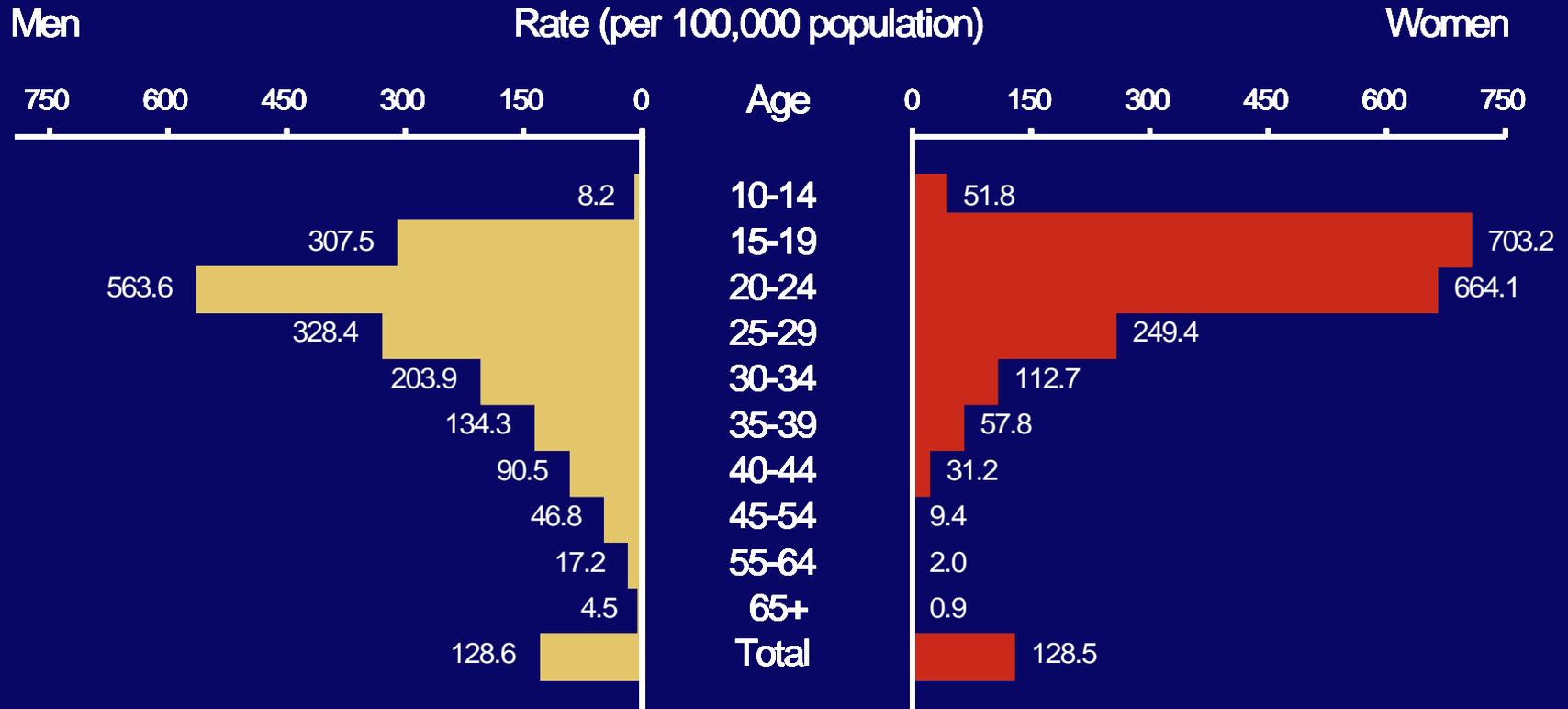
Gonorrhea — Rates by sex: United States, 1981–2001 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective



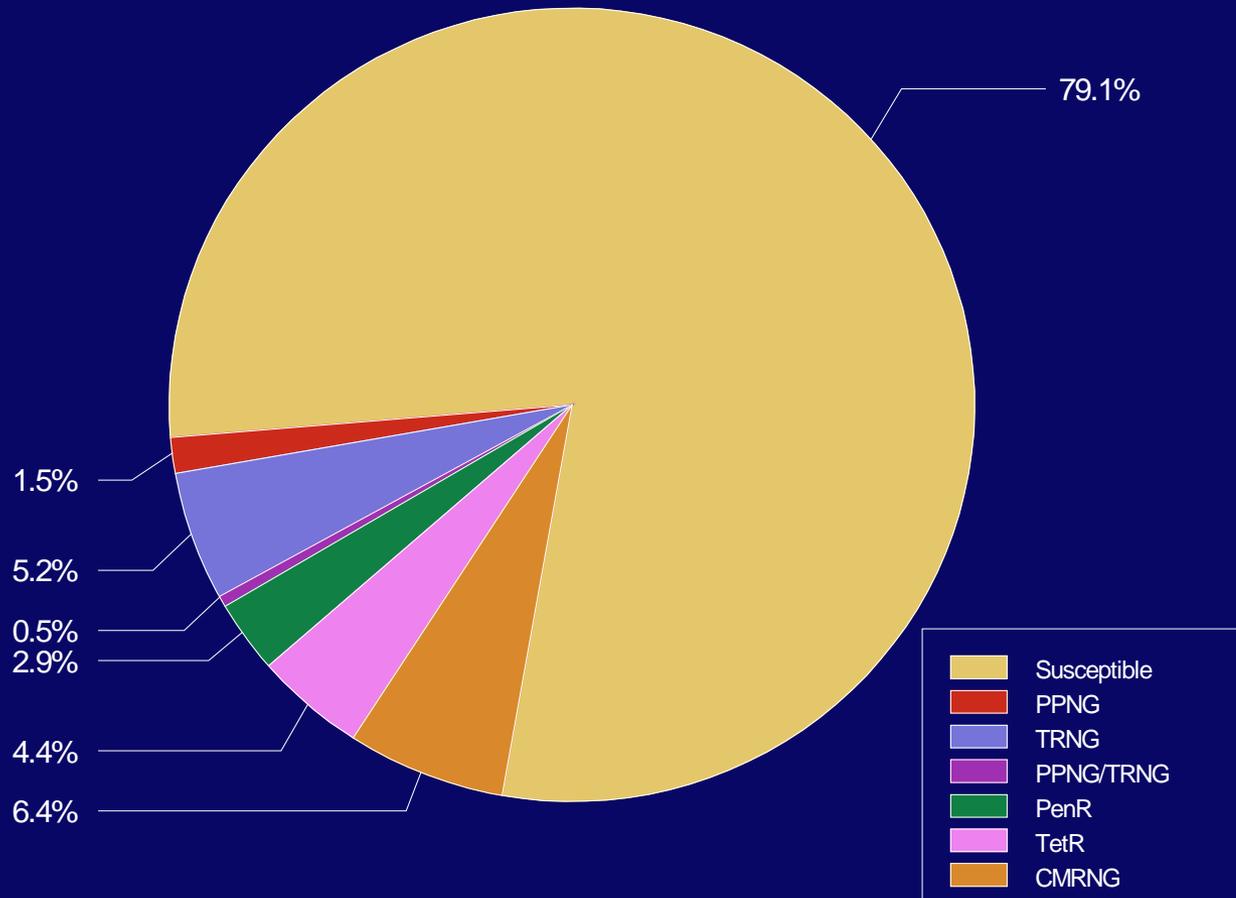
Gonorrhea — Rates by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2001 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective



Gonorrhea — Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2001

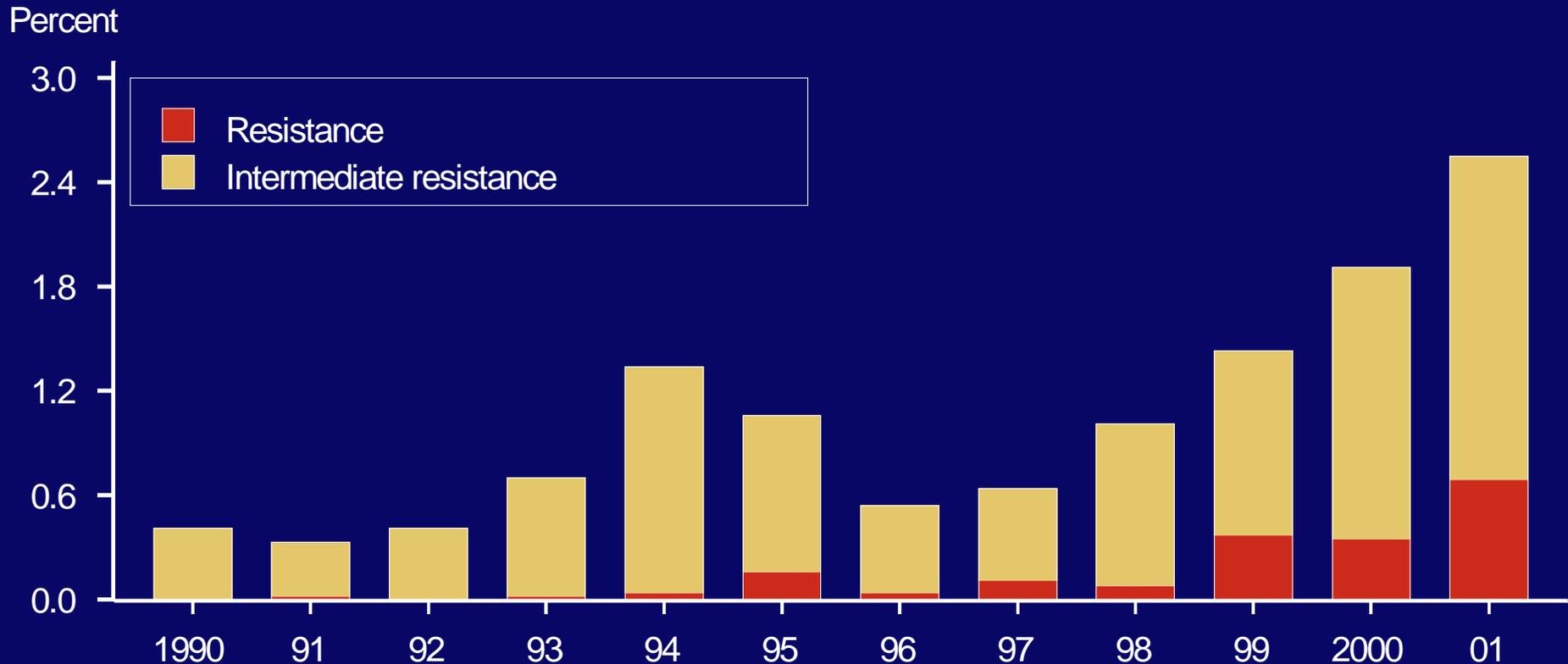


Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Penicillin and tetracycline resistance among GISP isolates, 2001



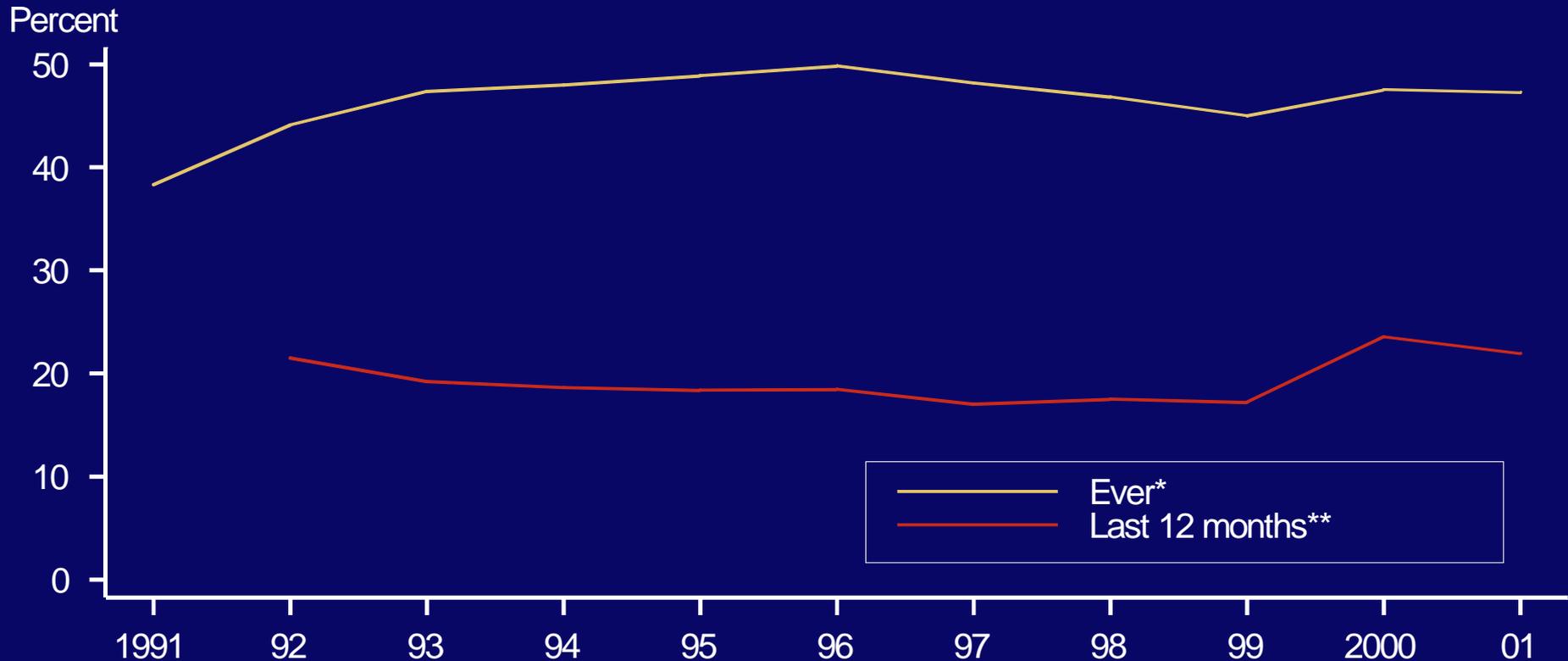
Note: PPNG=penicillinase-producing *N. gonorrhoeae*; TRNG=plasmid-mediated tetracycline resistant *N. gonorrhoeae*; PPNG-TRNG=plasmid-mediated penicillin and tetracycline resistant *N. gonorrhoeae*; PenR=chromosomally mediated penicillin resistant *N. gonorrhoeae*; TetR=chromosomally mediated tetracycline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

Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates with resistance or intermediate resistance to ciprofloxacin, 1990–2001



Note: Resistant isolates have ciprofloxacin MICs ≥ 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$. Isolates with intermediate resistance have ciprofloxacin MICs of 0.125 - 0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$. 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, 1991–2001



*Data first collected in 1991.

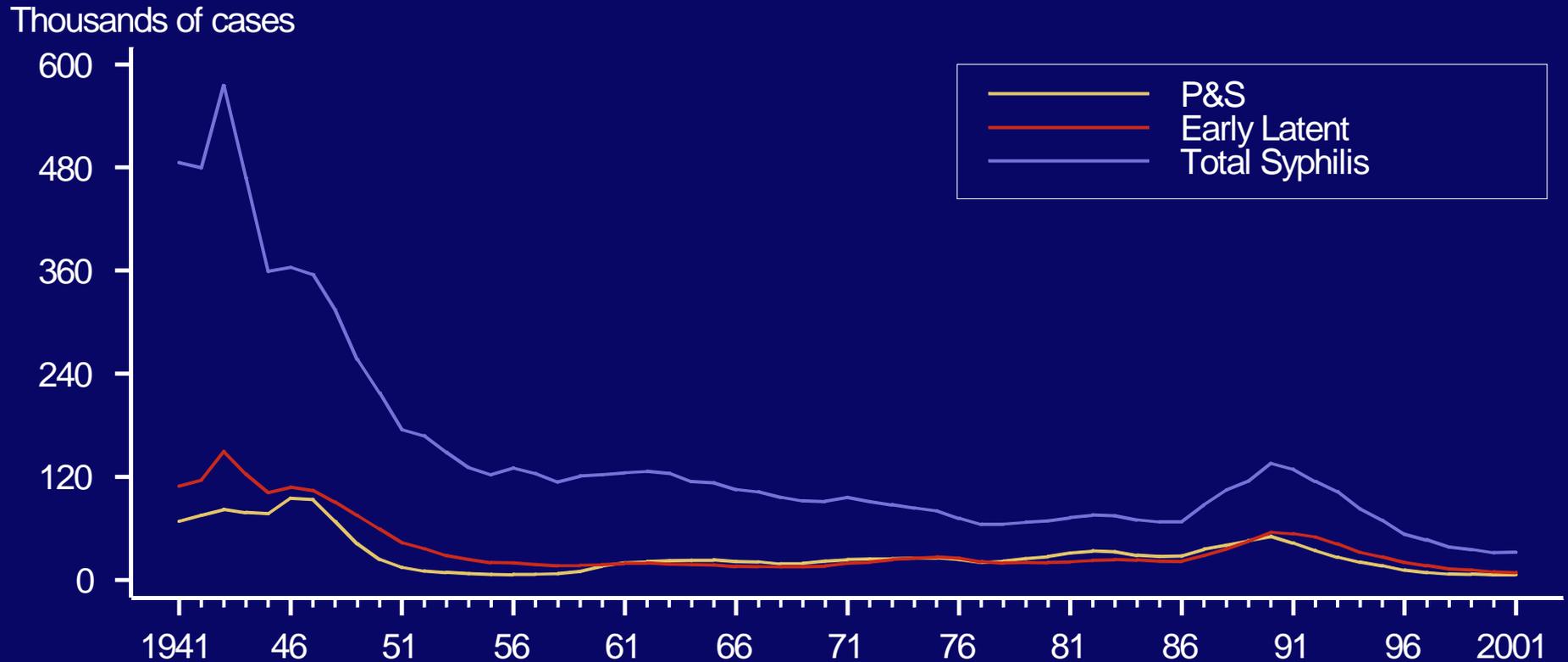
**Data first collected in 1992.

Syphilis

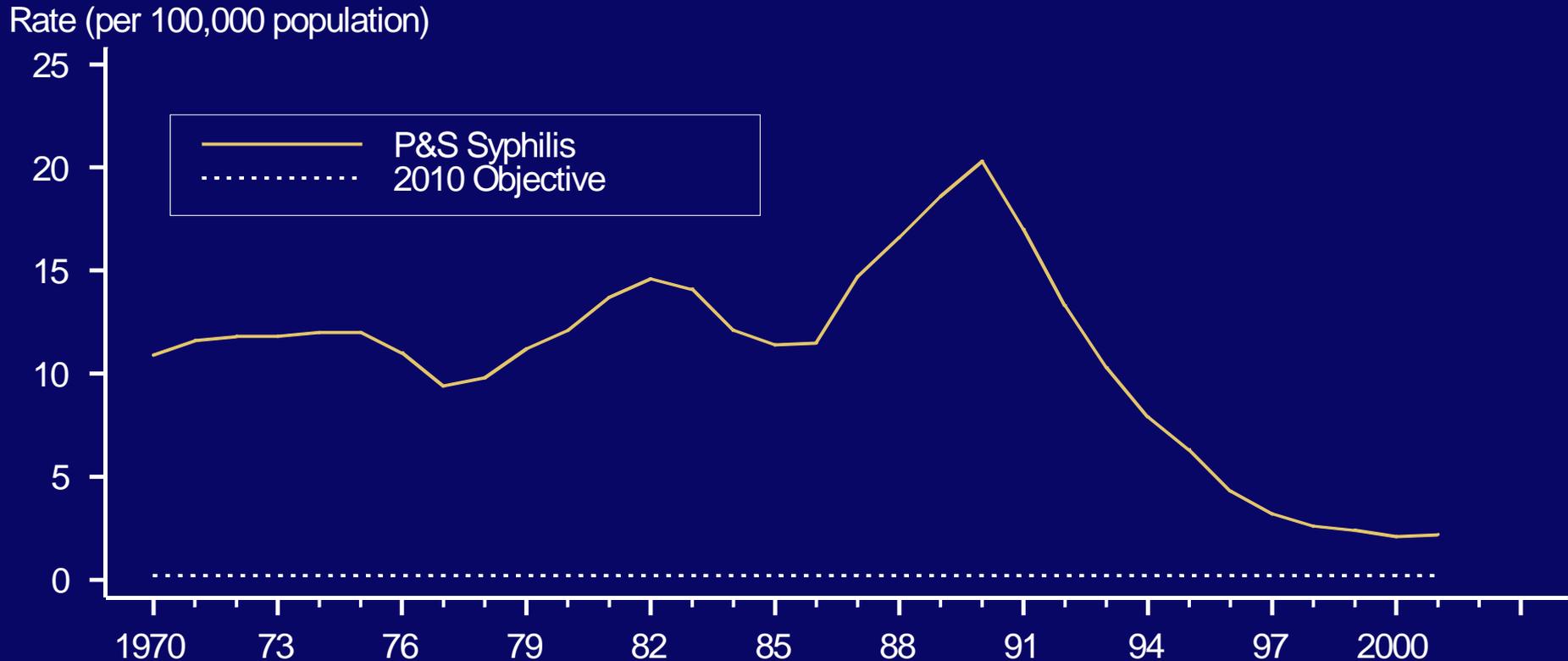
Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2001

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Syphilis — Reported cases by stage of illness: United States, 1941–2001

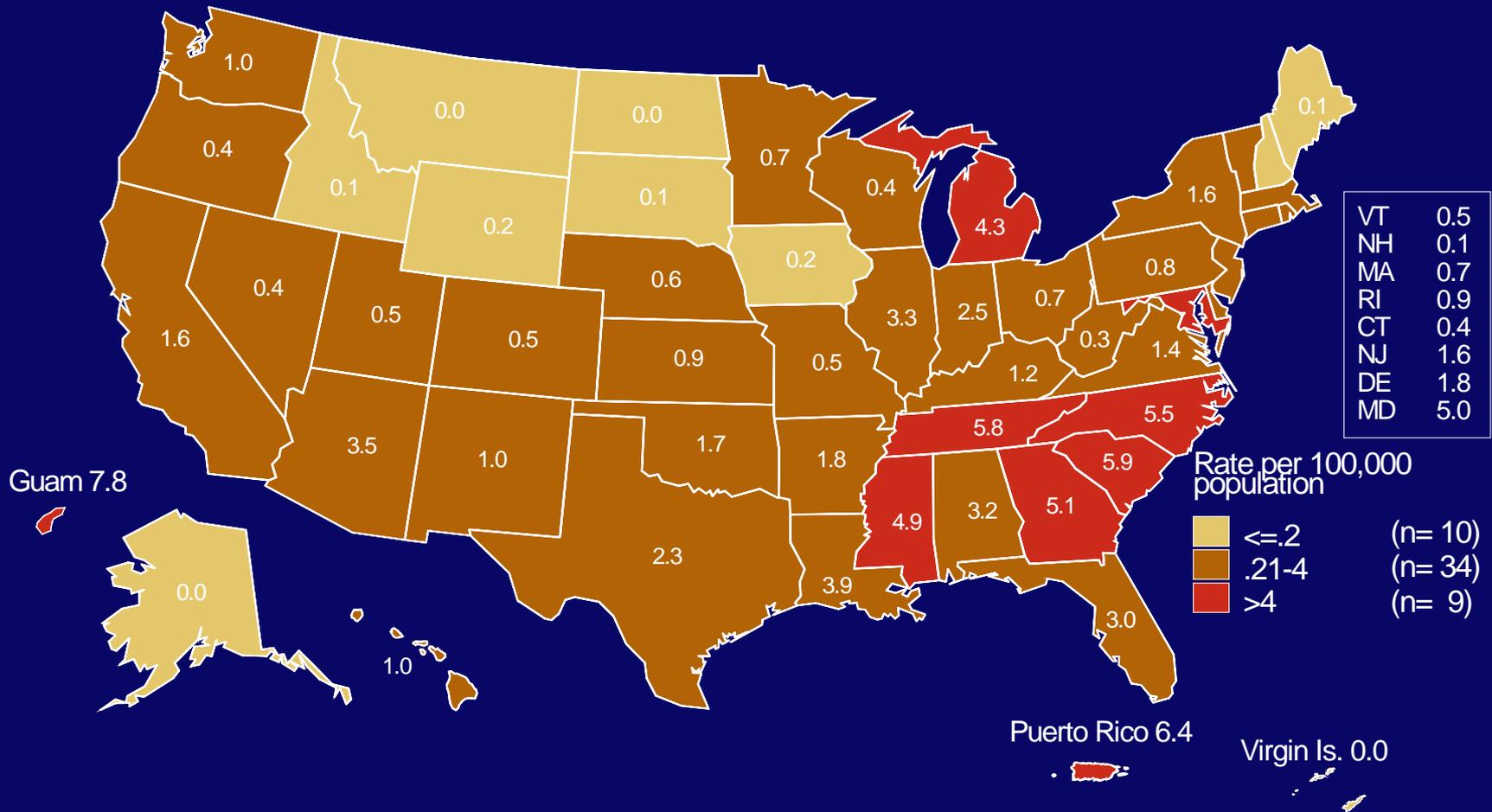


Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported rates: United States, 1970–2001 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective



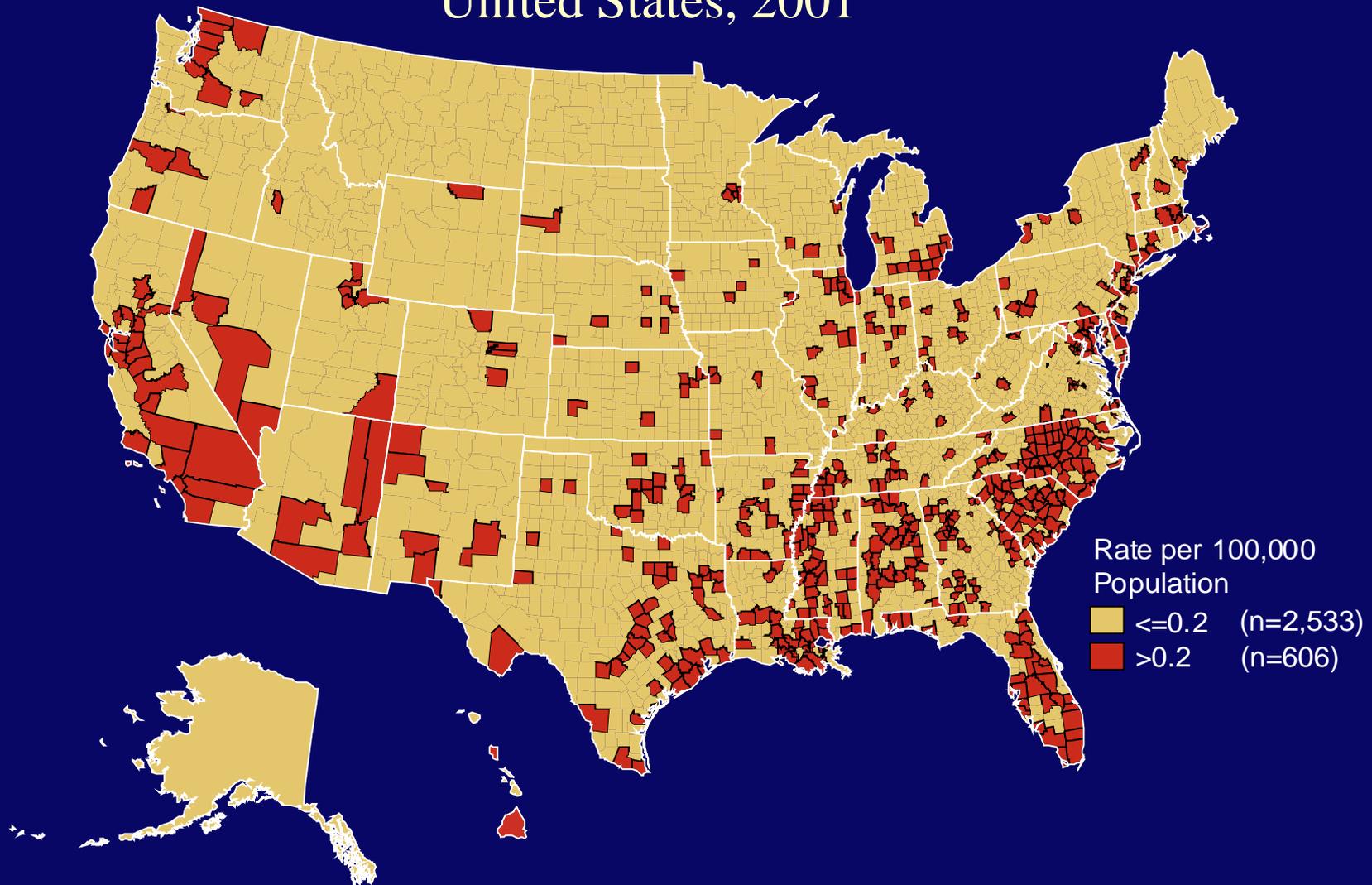
Note: The Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) objective for primary and secondary syphilis is 0.2 case per 100,000 population.

Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 2001

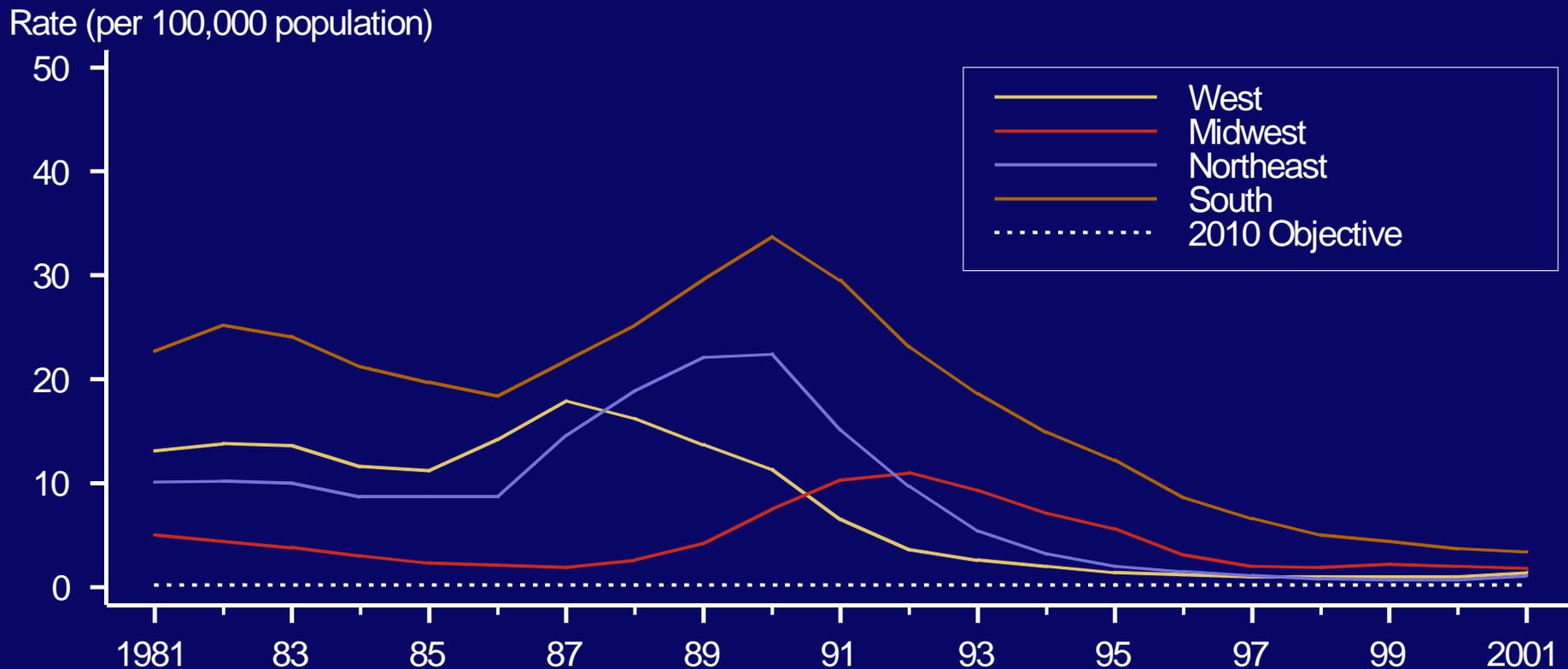


Note: The total rate of primary and secondary syphilis for the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 2.2 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People year 2010 objective is 0.2 per 100,000 population.

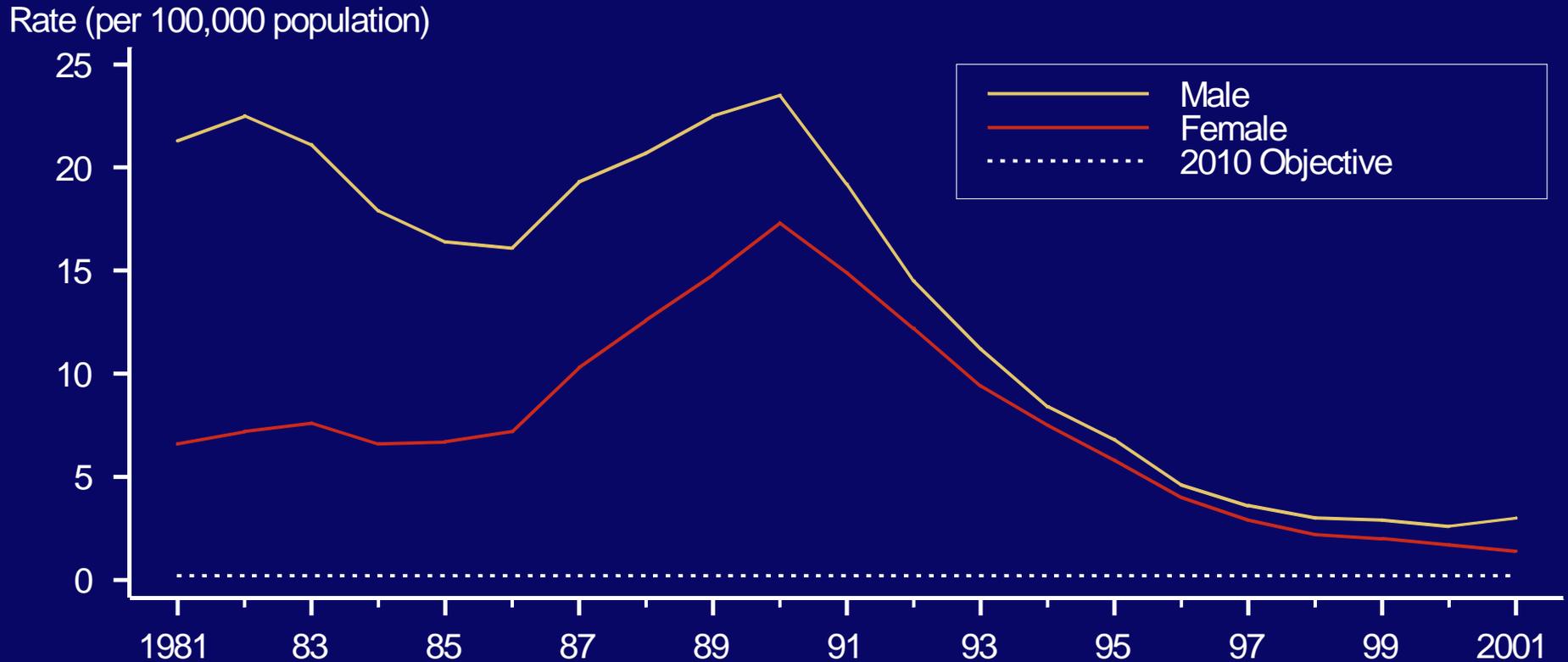
Primary and secondary syphilis — Counties with rates above and counties with rates below the Healthy People year 2010 objective: United States, 2001



Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by region: United States, 1981–2001 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective

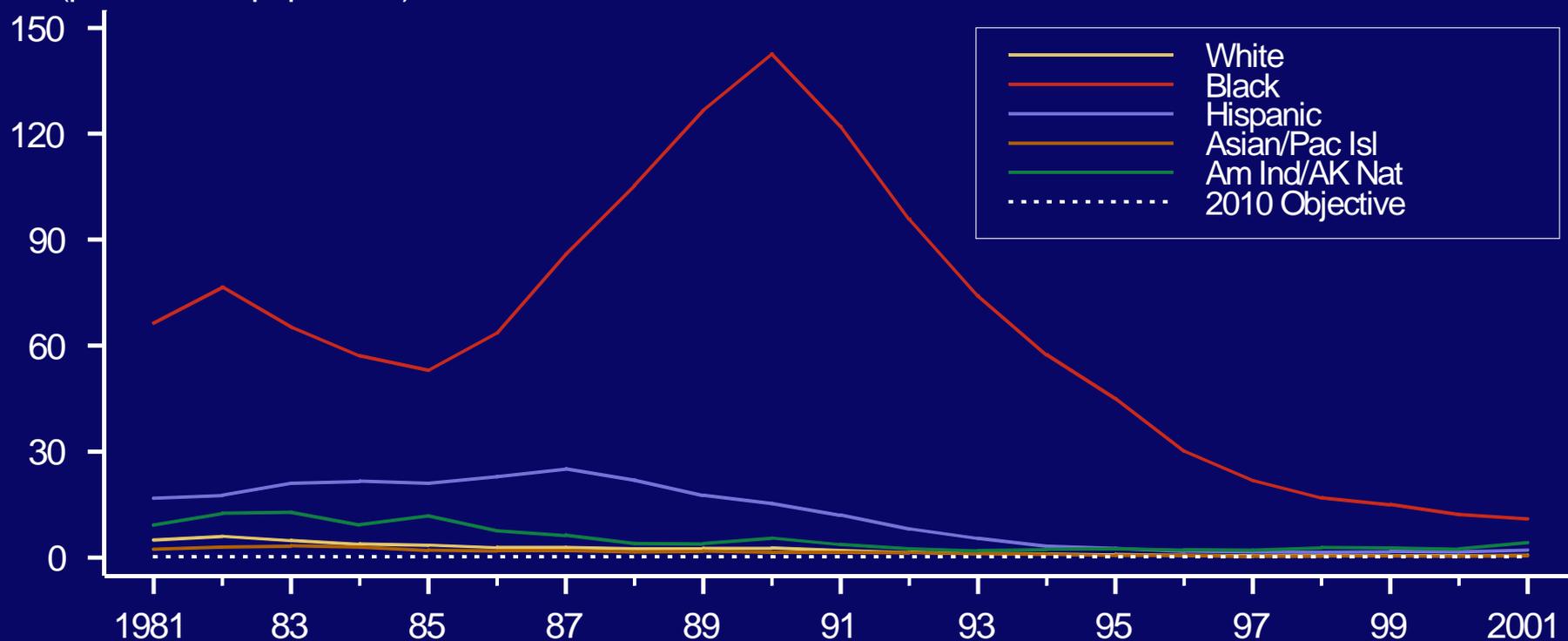


Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by sex: United States, 1981–2001 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective



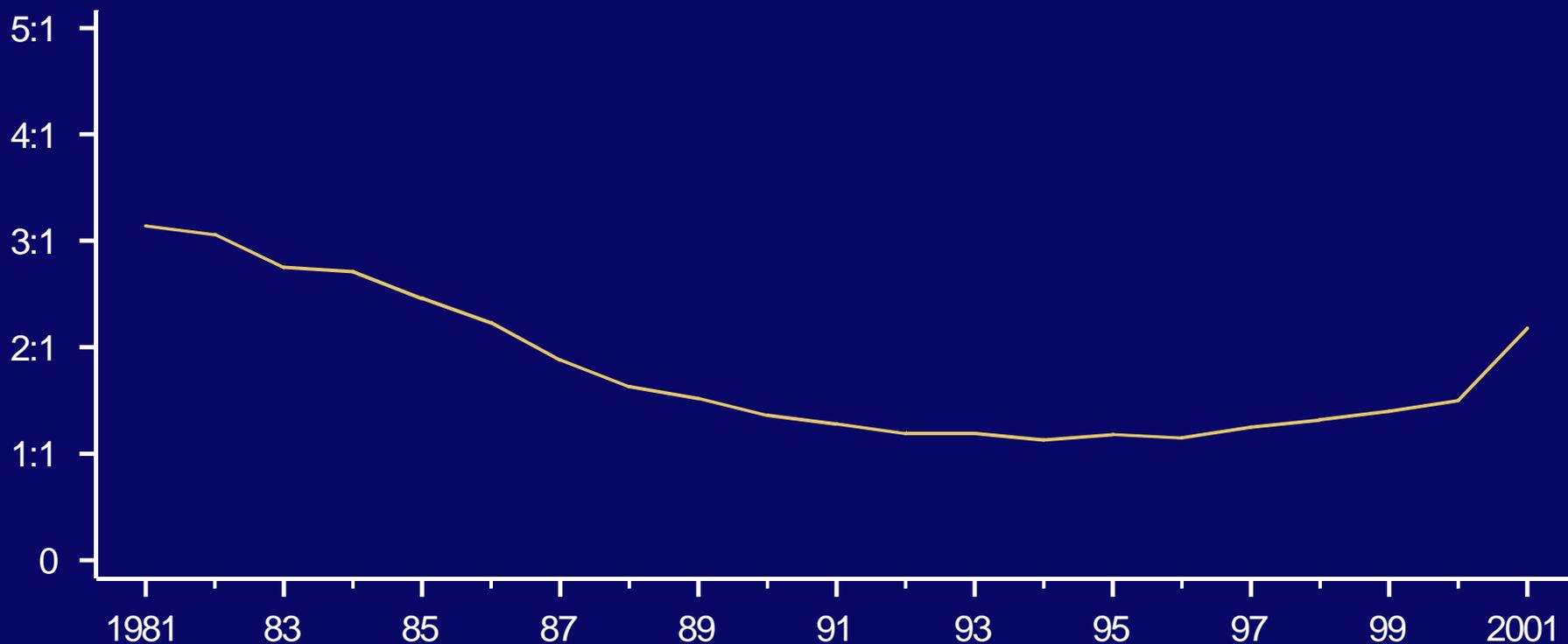
Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2001 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective

Rate (per 100,000 population)

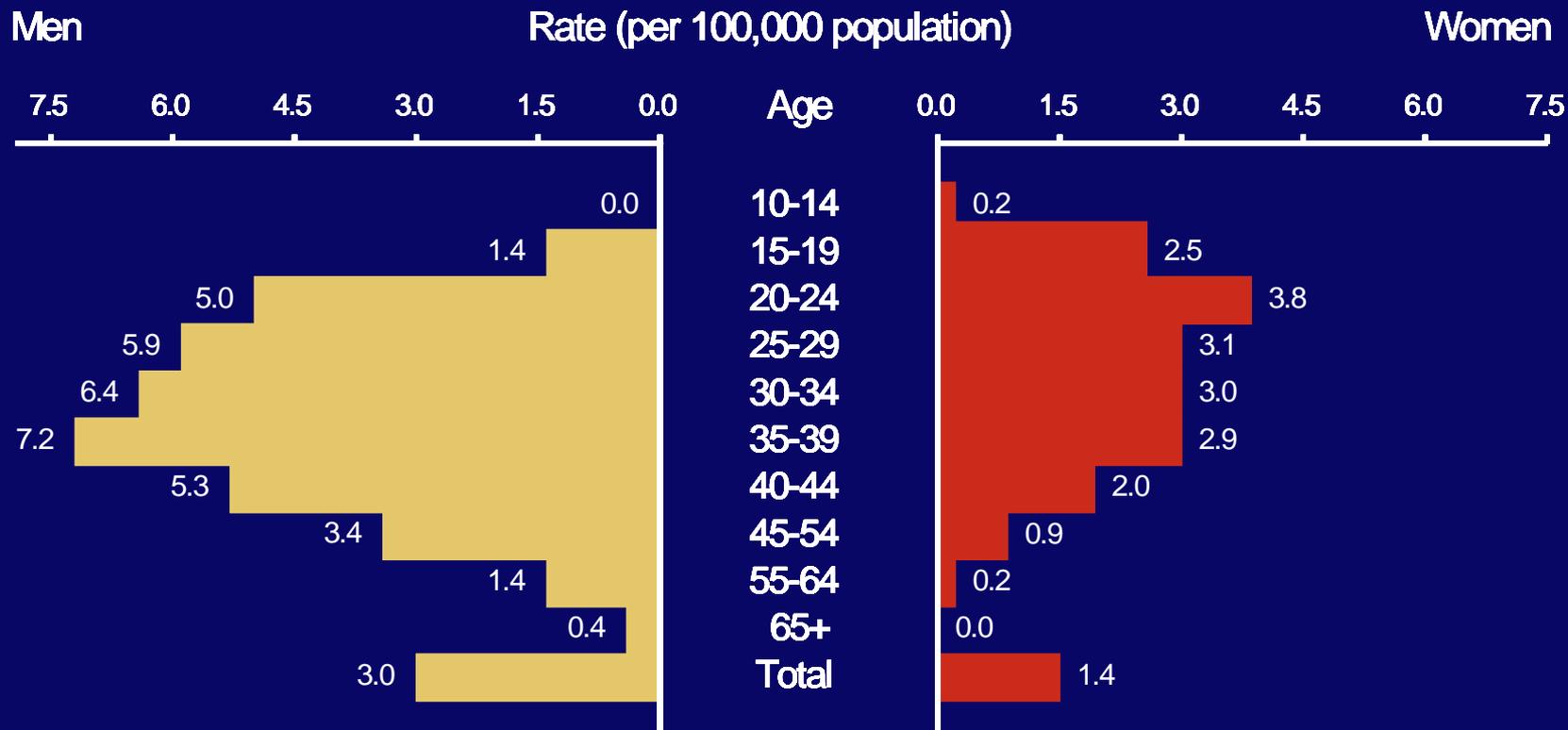


Primary and secondary syphilis — Male to female rate ratios: United States, 1981–2001

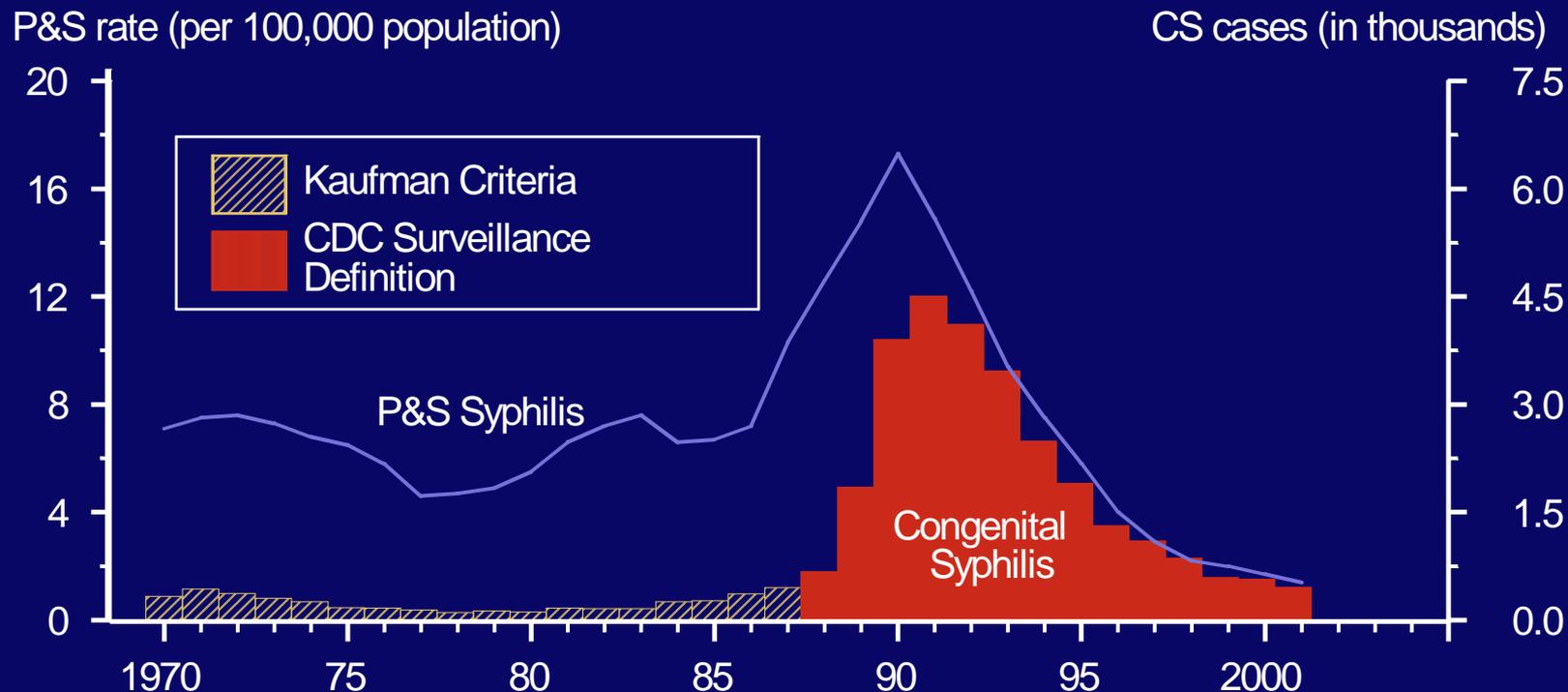
Male-Female rate ratio



Primary and secondary syphilis — Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2001



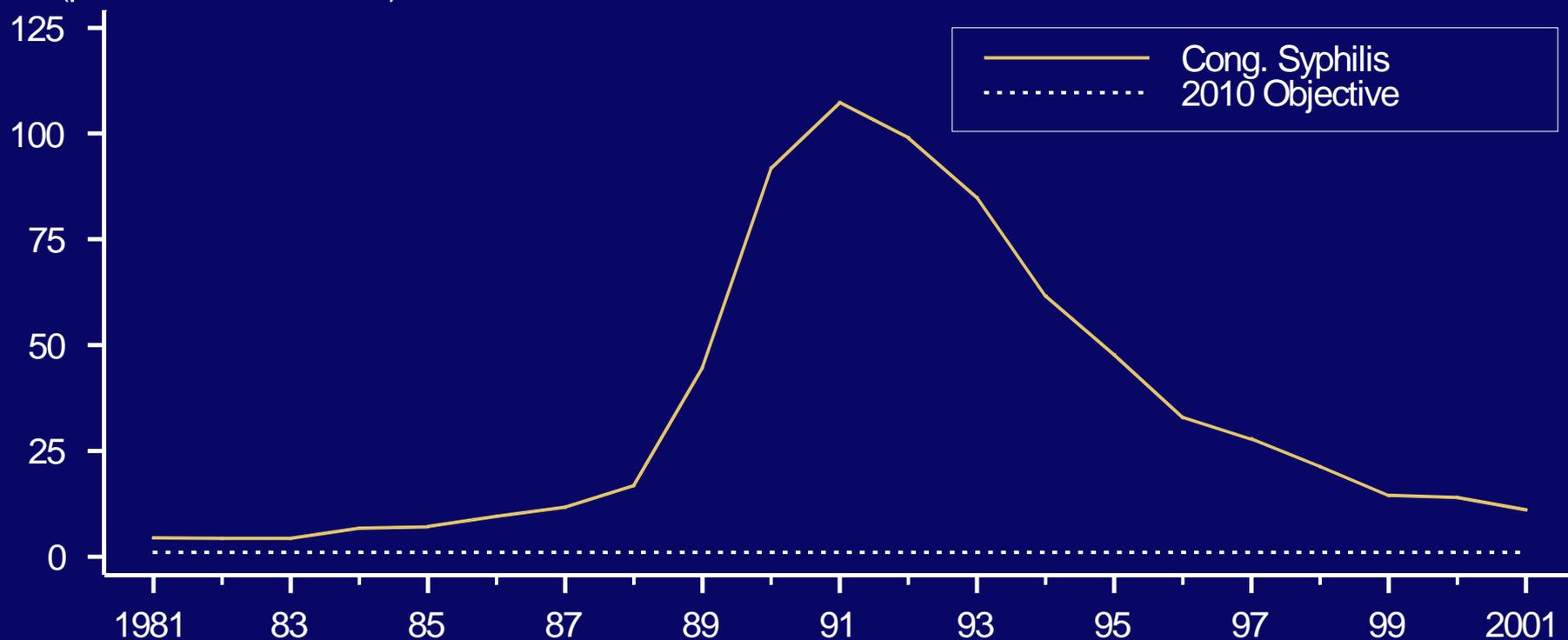
Congenital syphilis — Reported cases for infants <1 year of age and rates of primary and secondary syphilis among women: United States, 1970–2001



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

Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age: United States, 1981–2001 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective

Rate (per 100,000 live births)



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.

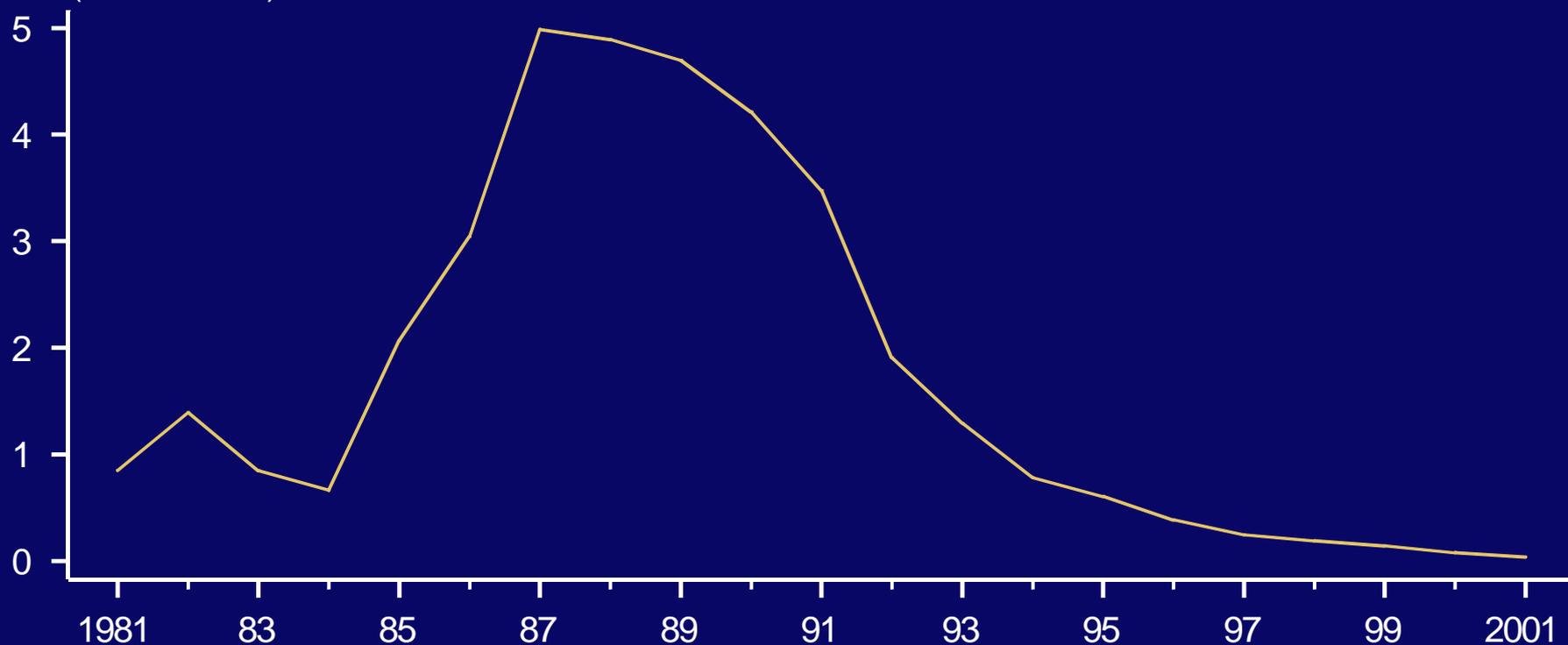
Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2001

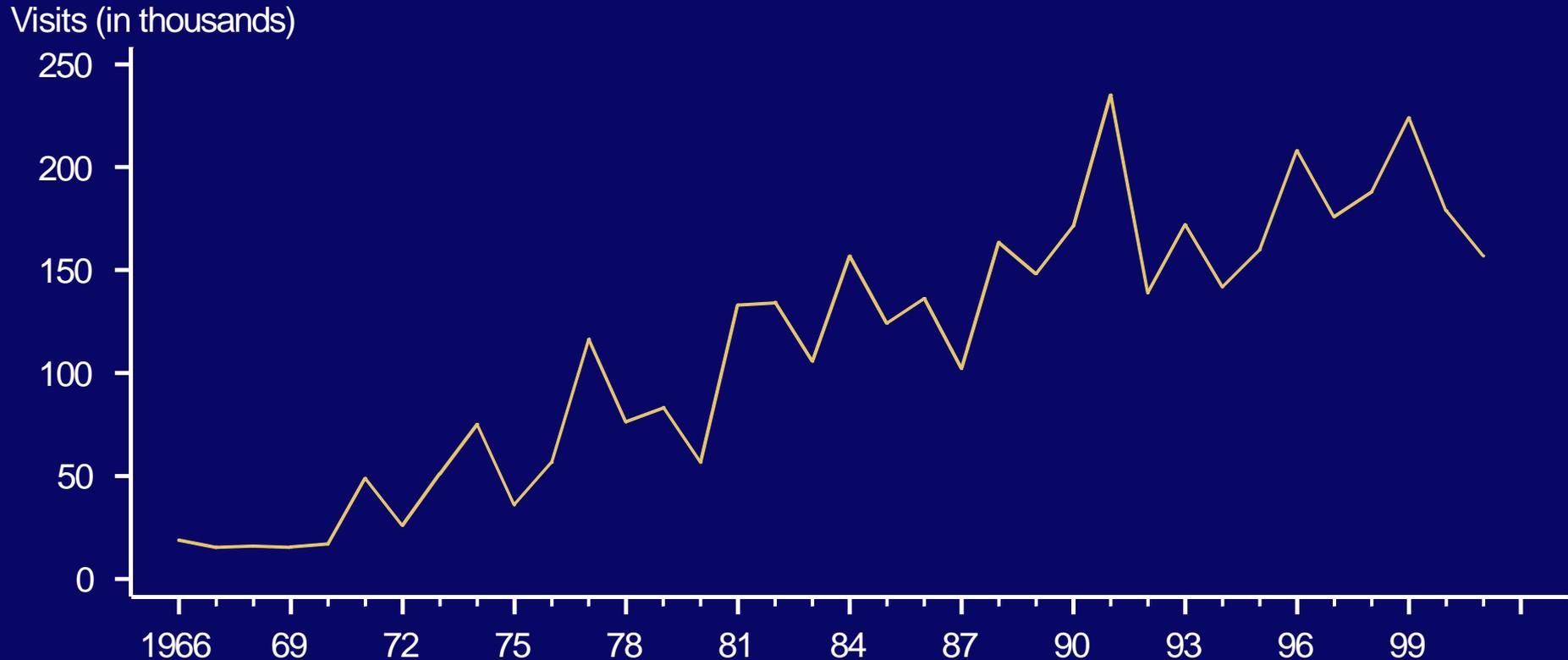
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Chancroid — Reported cases: United States, 1981–2001

Cases (in thousands)

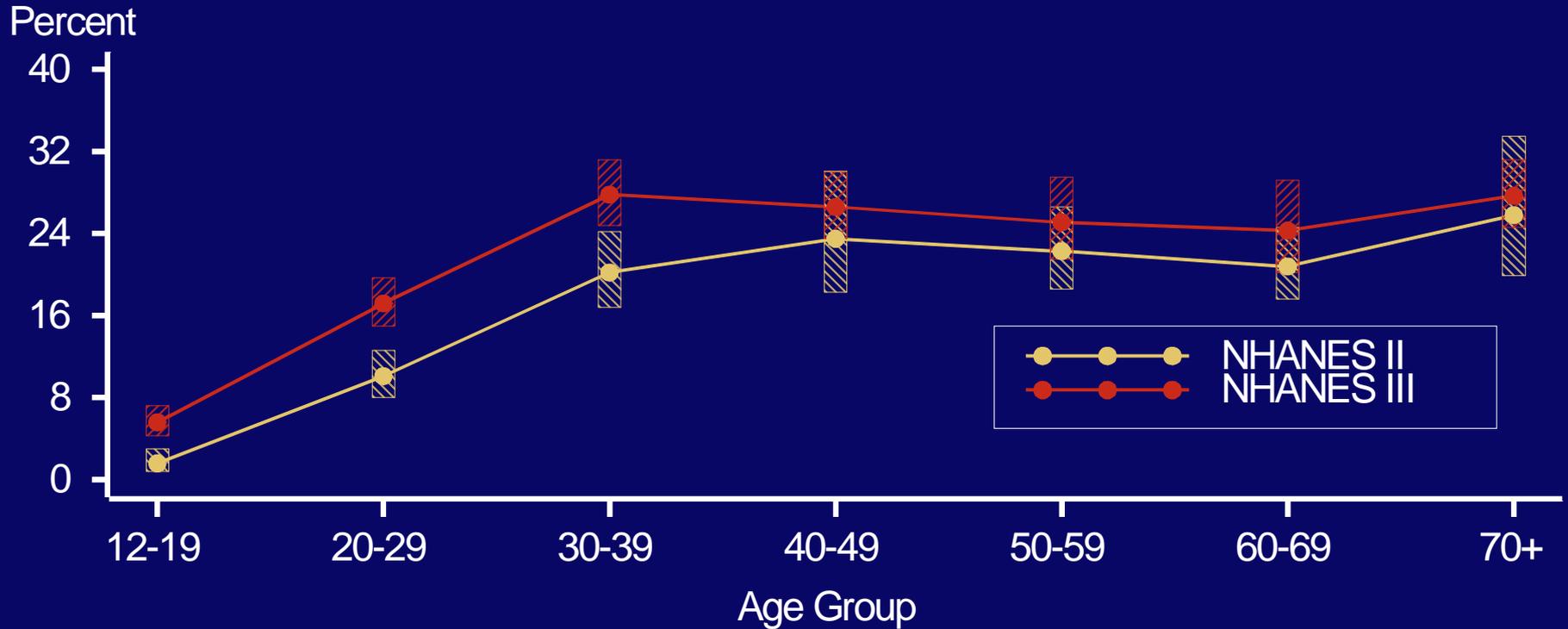


Genital herpes — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2001



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

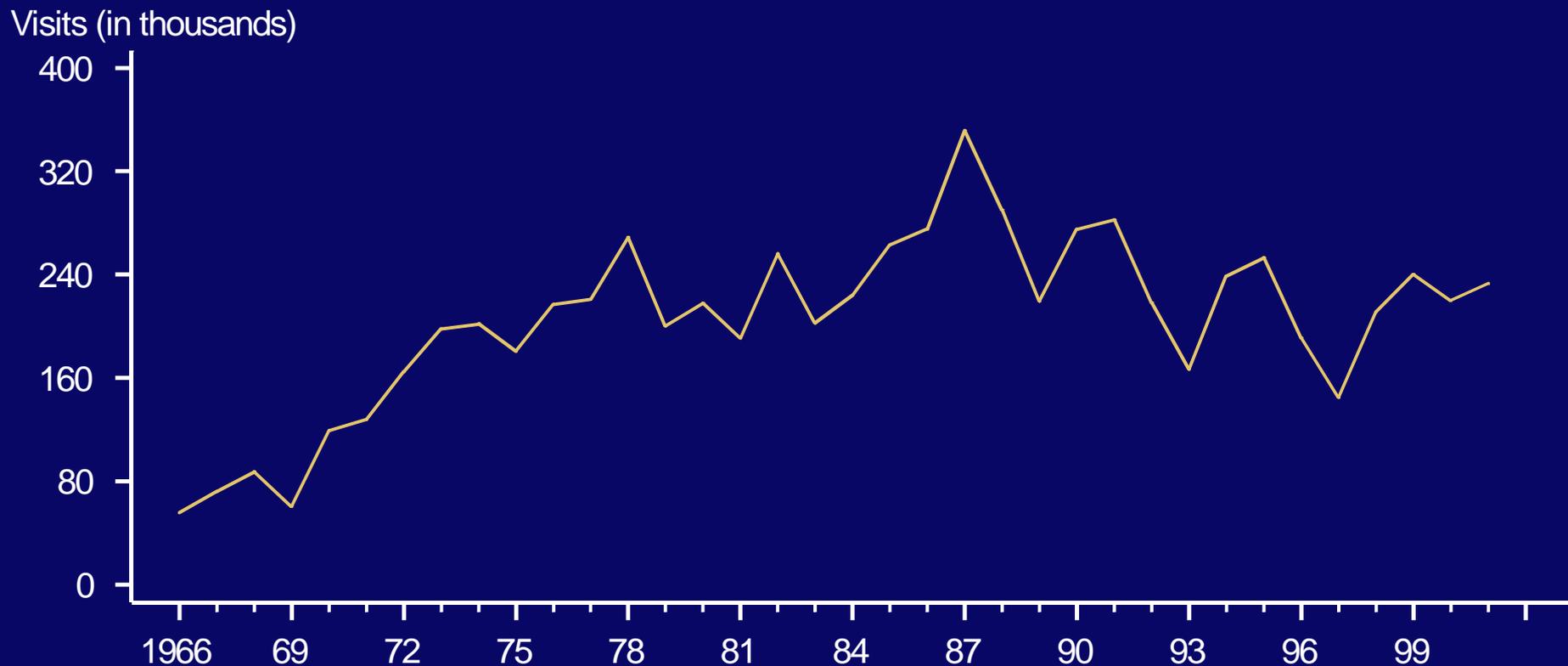
Genital herpes simplex virus type 2 infections — Percent seroprevalence according to age in NHANES* II (1976-1980) and NHANES III (1988-1994)



Note: Bars indicate 95% confidence intervals.

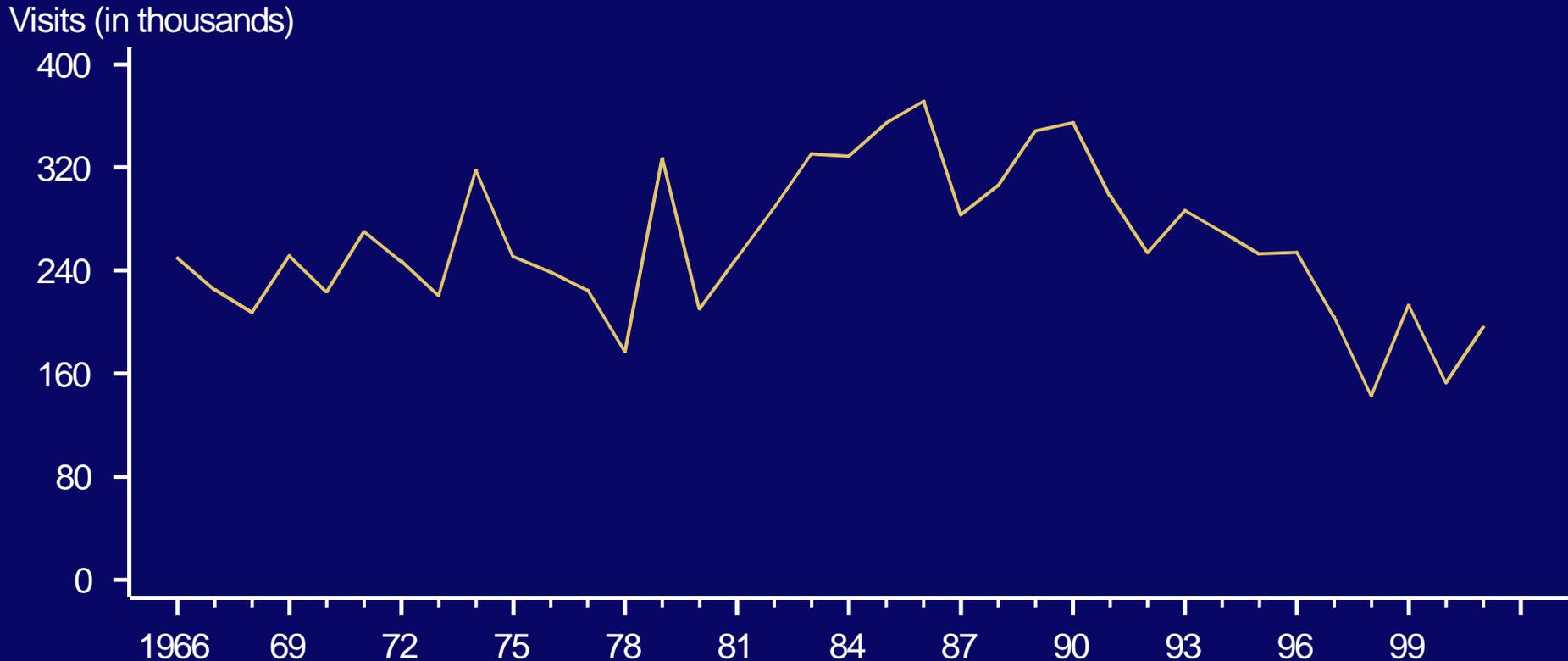
*National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

Genital warts — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2001



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

Nonspecific urethritis — Initial visits to physicians' offices by men: United States, 1966–2001



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

Trichomonal and other vaginal infections — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2001



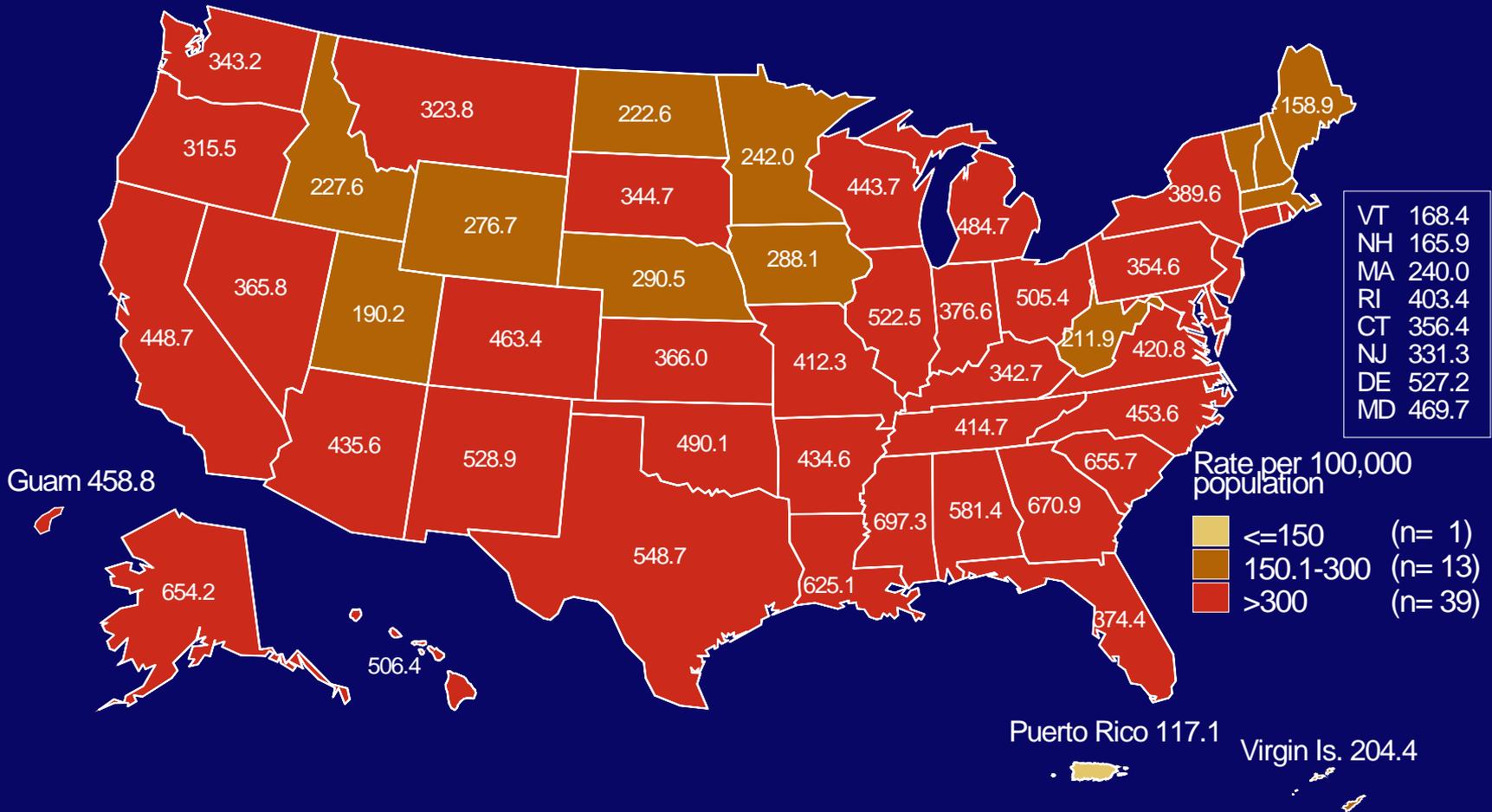
SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS America, Ltd.)

STDs in Women and Infants

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2001

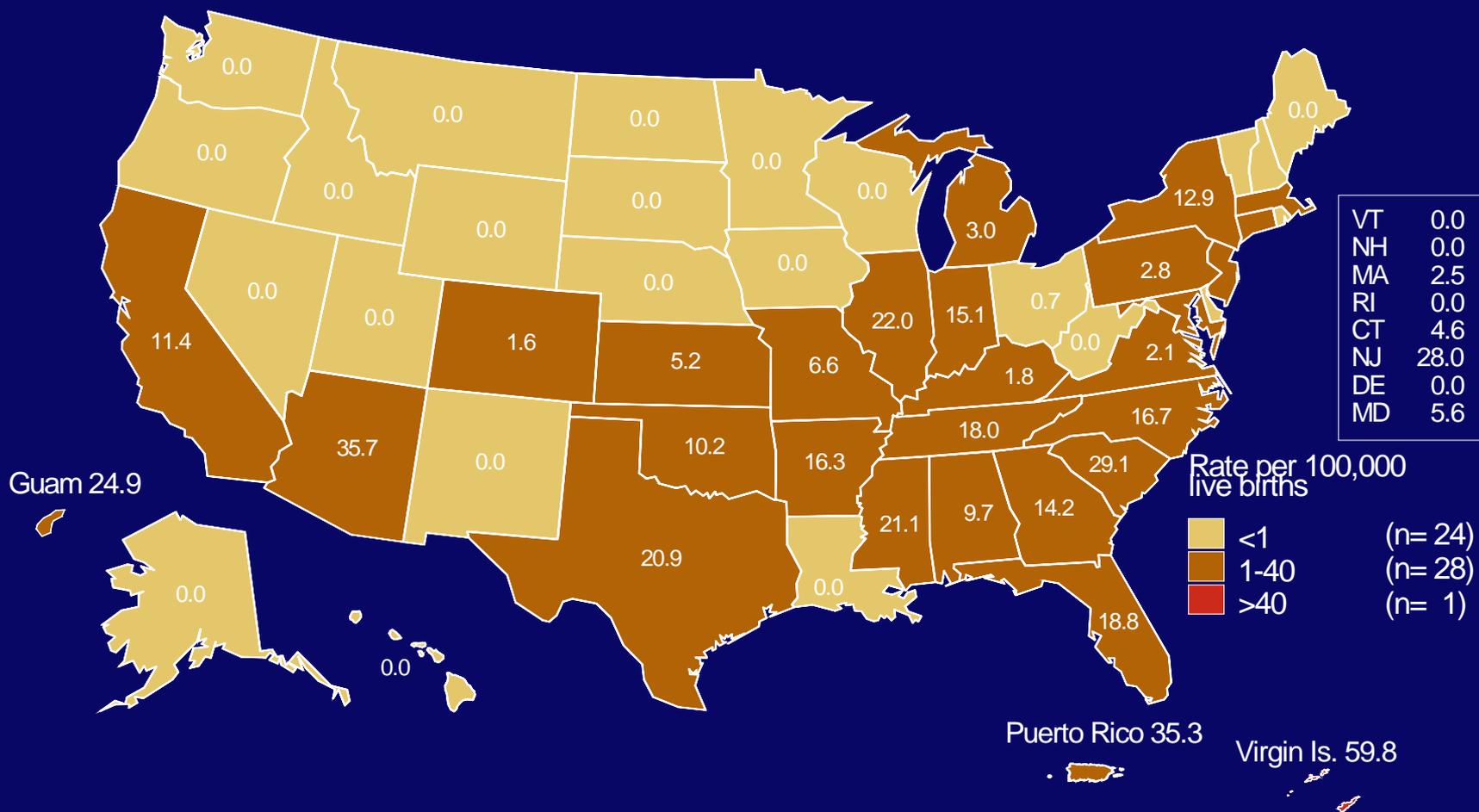
Division of STD Prevention

Chlamydia — Rates for women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2001



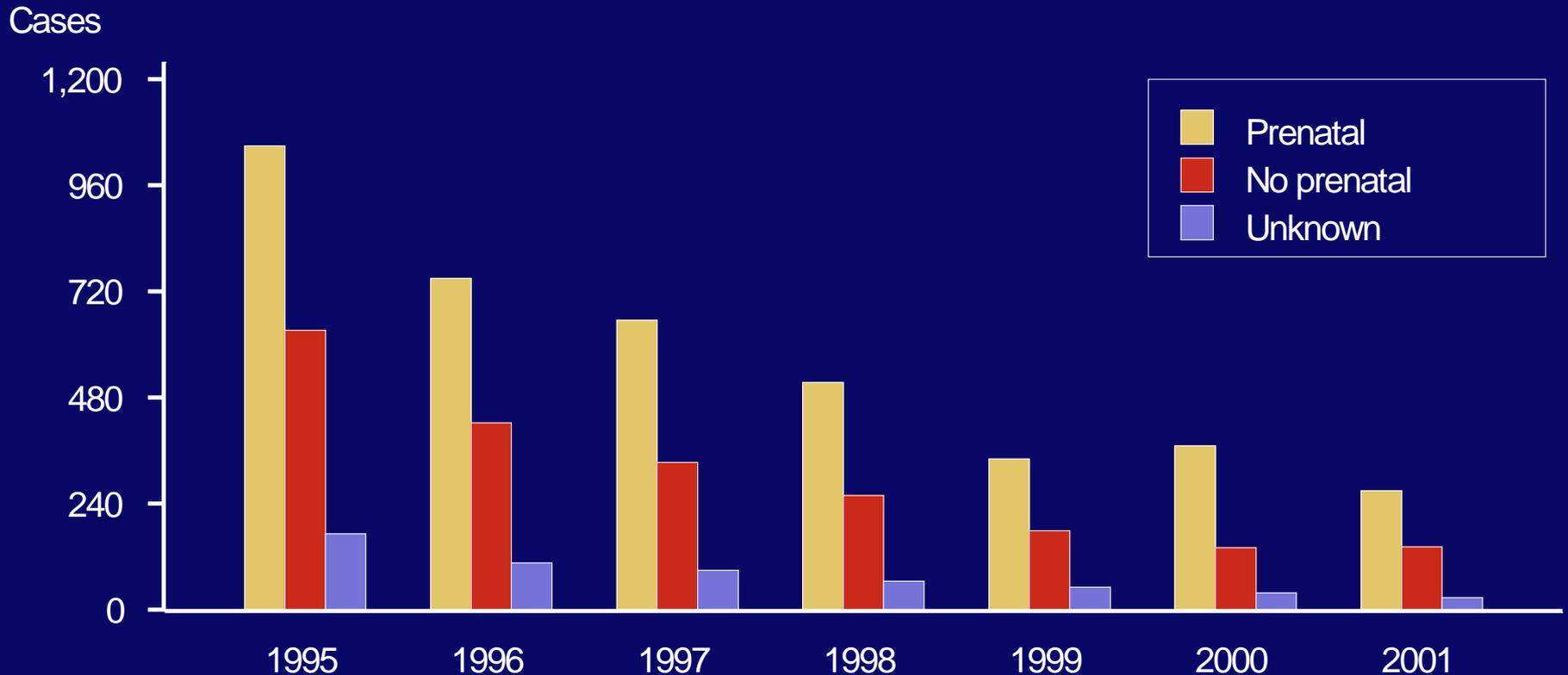
Note: The total rate of chlamydia for women in the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 430.8 per 100,000 population.

Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age by state: United States and outlying areas, 2001

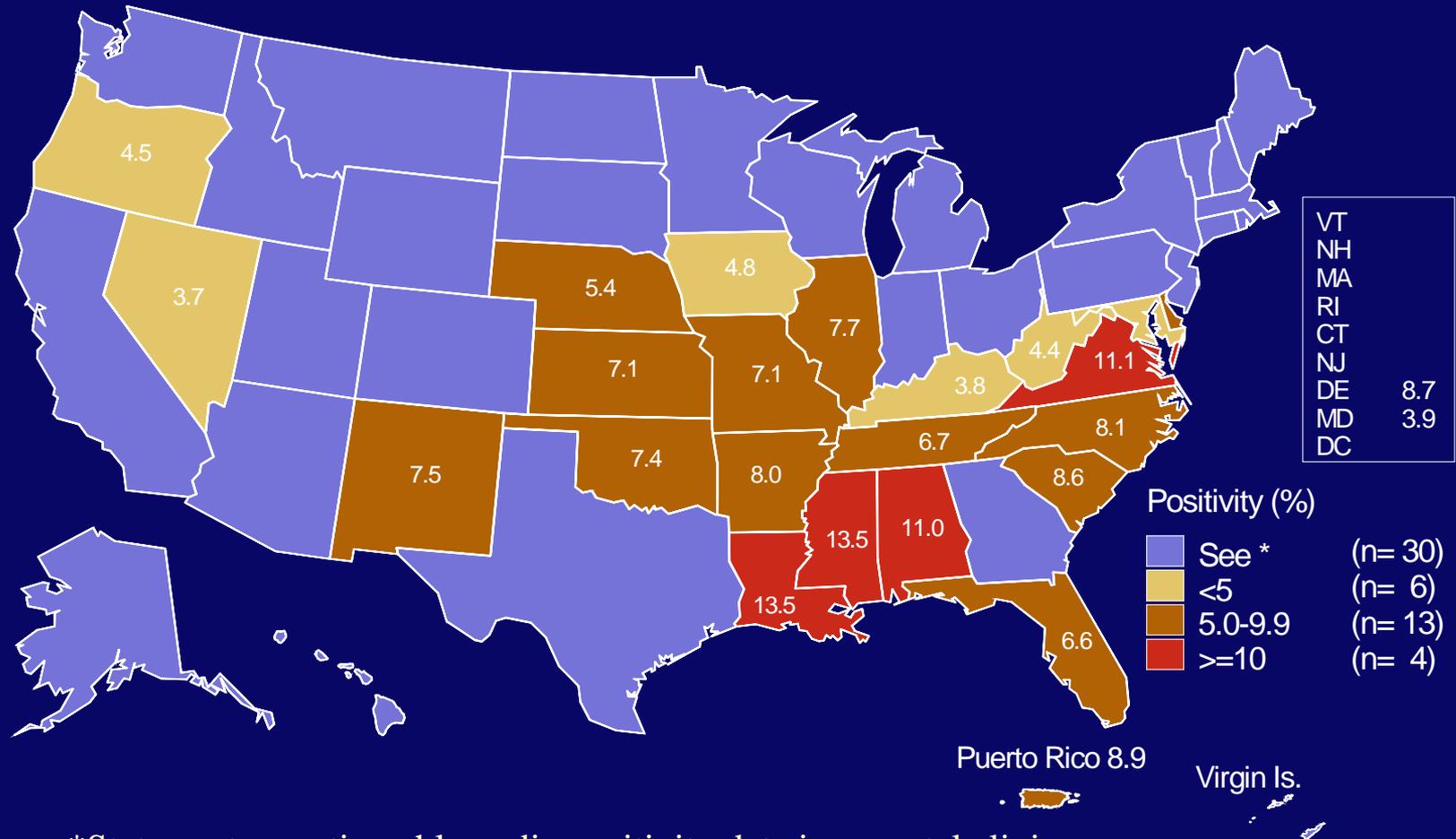


Note: The total rate of congenital syphilis for infants <1 year of age for the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 11.5 per 100,000 live births. The Healthy People year 2010 objective is 1.0 per 100,000 live births.

Congenital syphilis — Cases by prenatal care utilization: United States, 1995-2001



Chlamydia — Positivity among 15-24 year old women tested in prenatal clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2001

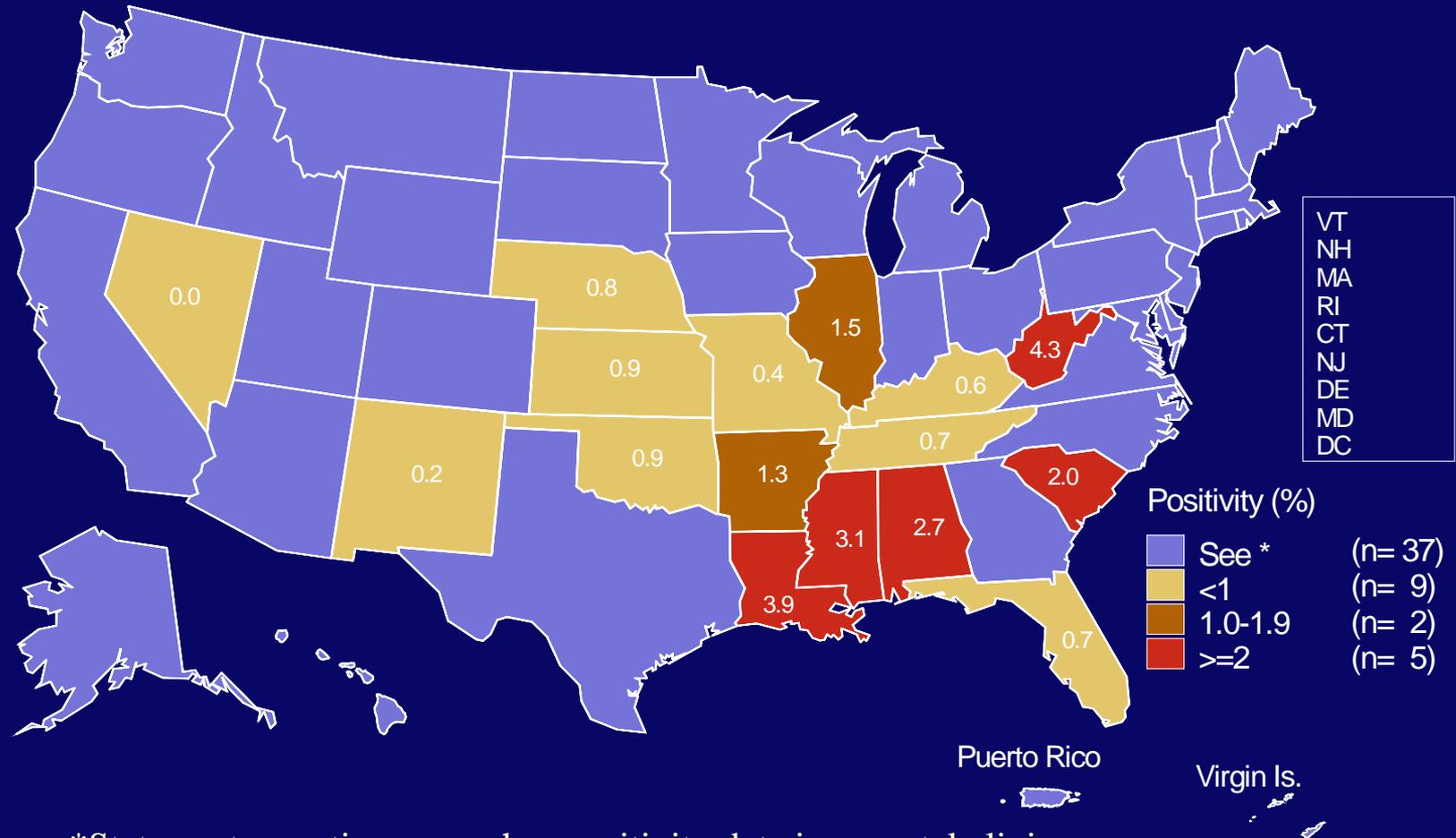


*States not reporting chlamydia positivity data in prenatal clinics.

Note: States reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 100 women aged 15-24 years during 2001.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Program; 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: United States and outlying areas, 2001



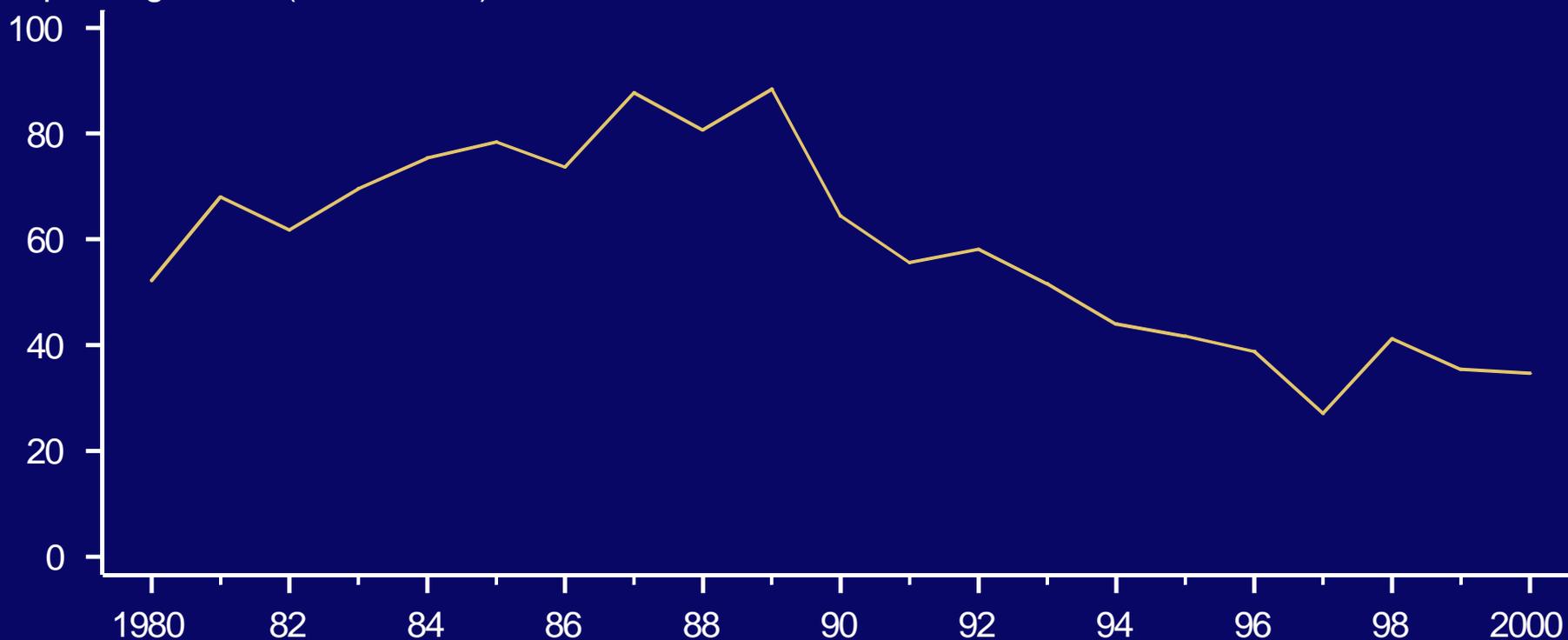
*States not reporting gonorrhea positivity data in prenatal clinics.

Note: States reported gonorrhea positivity data on at least 100 women aged 15-24 years during 2001.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Program; 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, 1980-2000

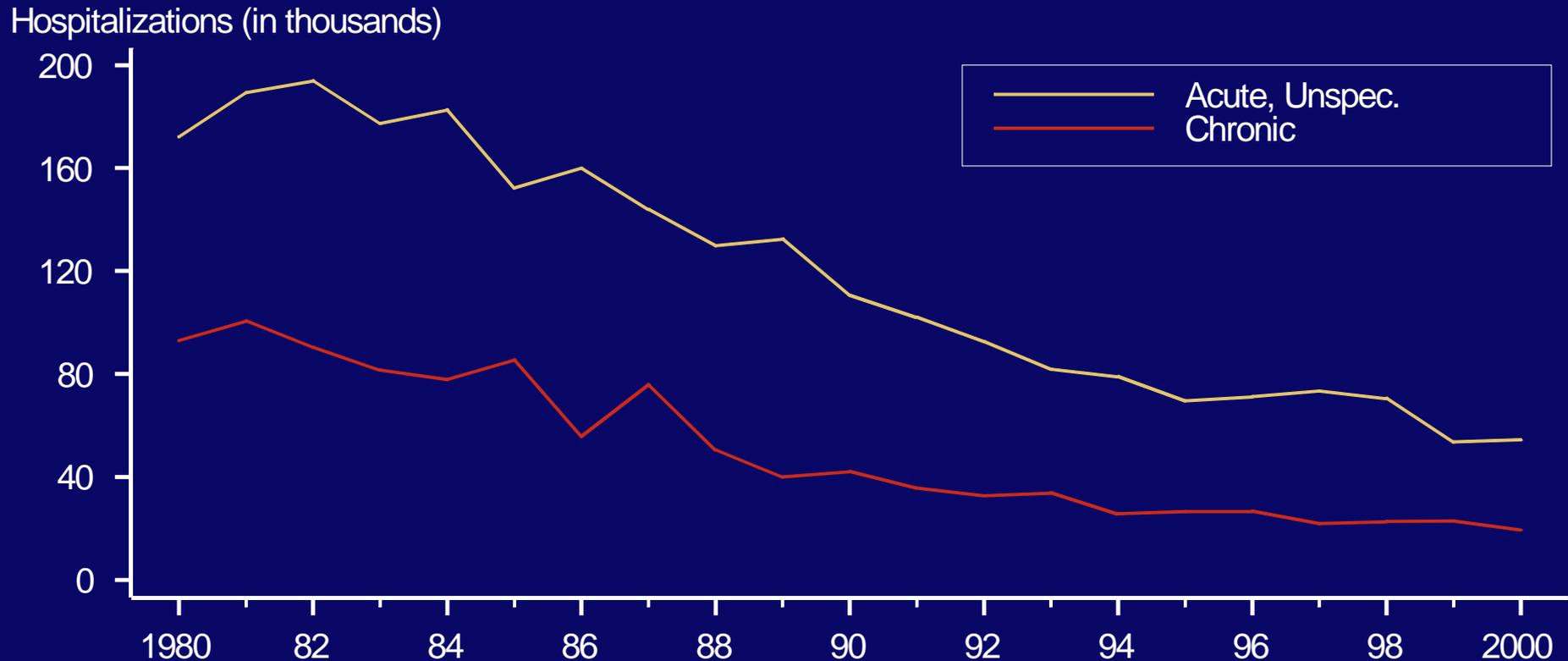
Ectopic Pregnancies (in thousands)



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)

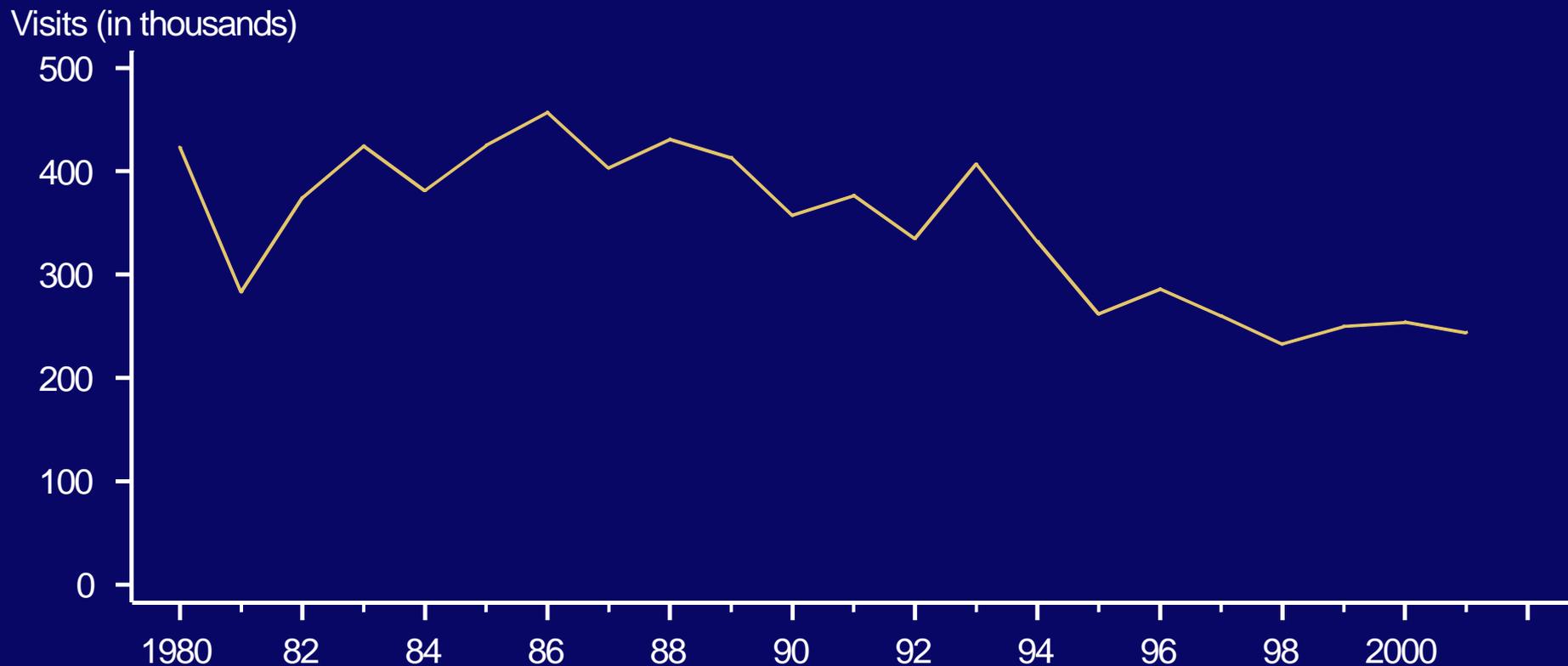
Pelvic inflammatory disease — Hospitalizations of women 15-44 years of age: United States, 1980–2000



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, 1980–2001



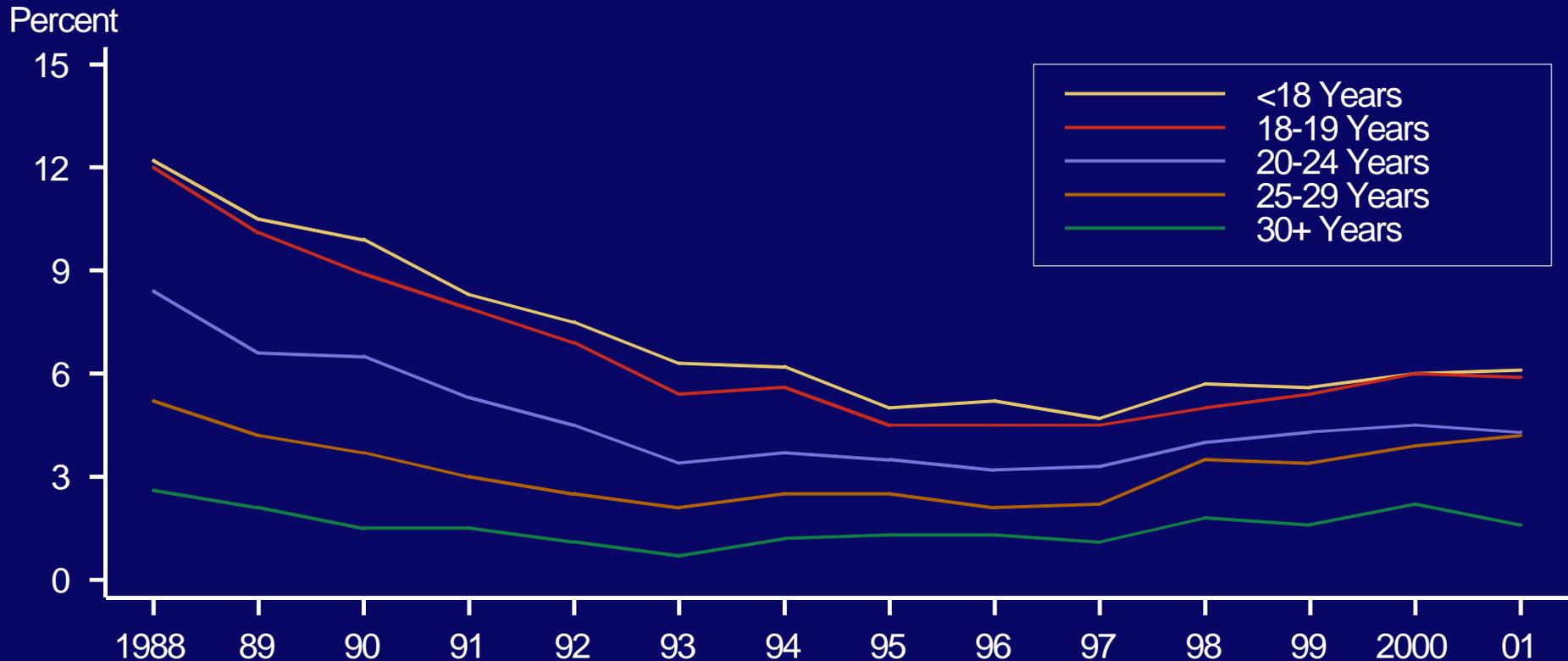
SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS America, Ltd.)

STD's in Adolescents and Young Adults

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2001

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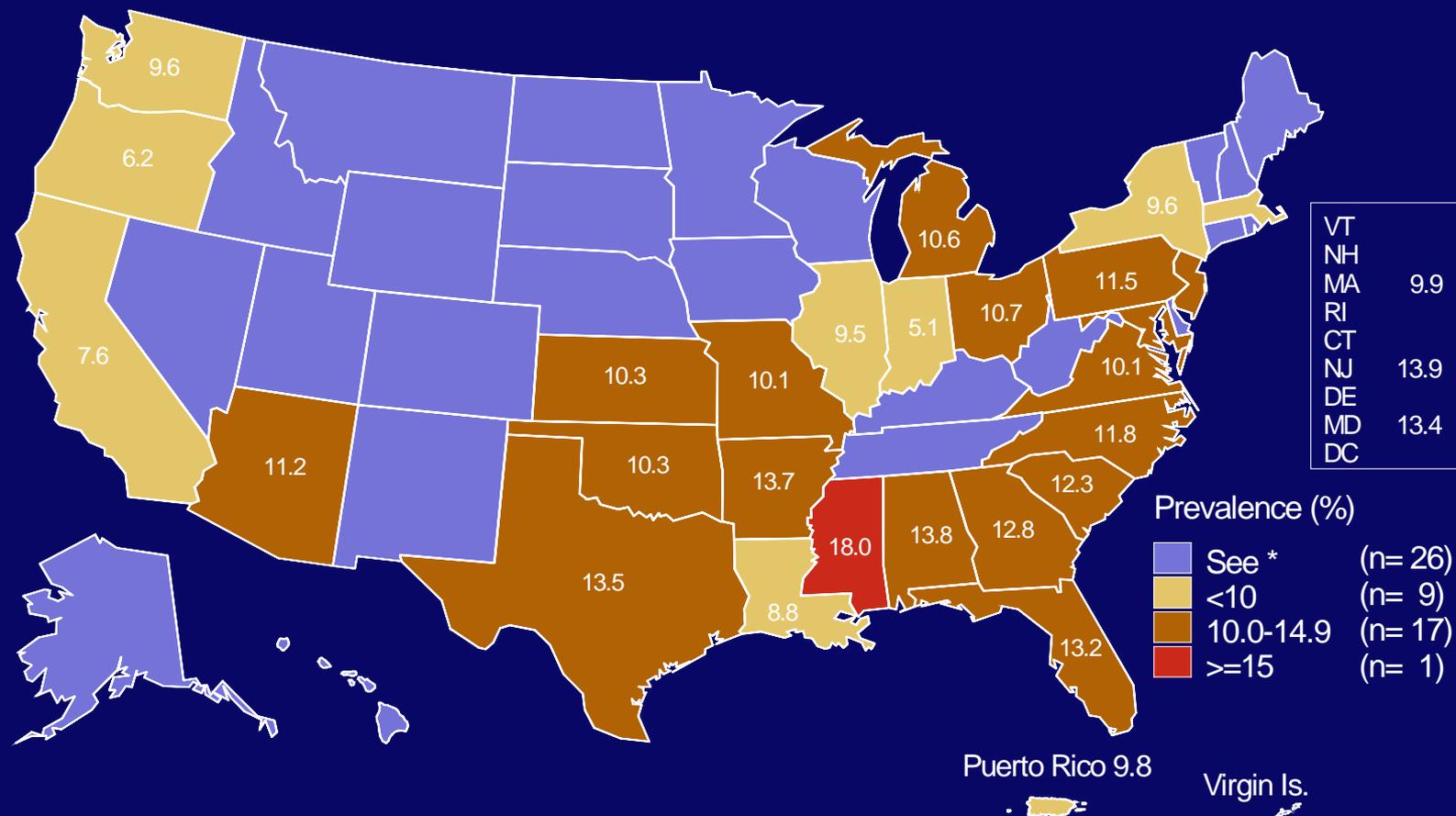
Chlamydia — Positivity among women tested in family planning clinics by age group: Region X, 1988–2001



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 and 1999–2001.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Program: 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: United States and outlying areas, 2001



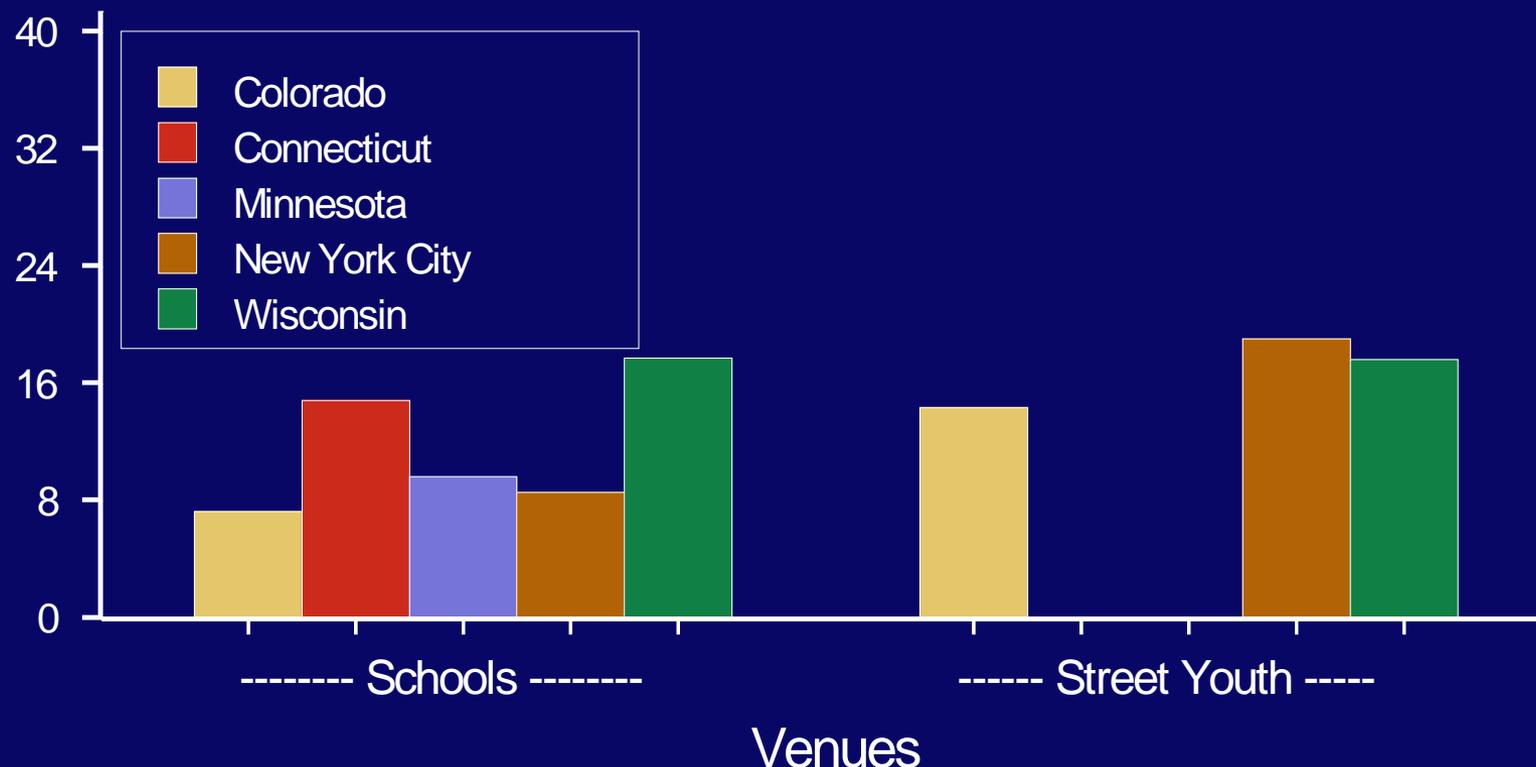
*Fewer than 100 women residing in these states and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for chlamydia in 2001.

Note: The overall chlamydia prevalence among female students entering the National Job Training Program in 2001 was 10.8%.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor

Chlamydia — Adolescent Women Reproductive Health Monitoring Project chlamydia positivity by venue and project area, 2001

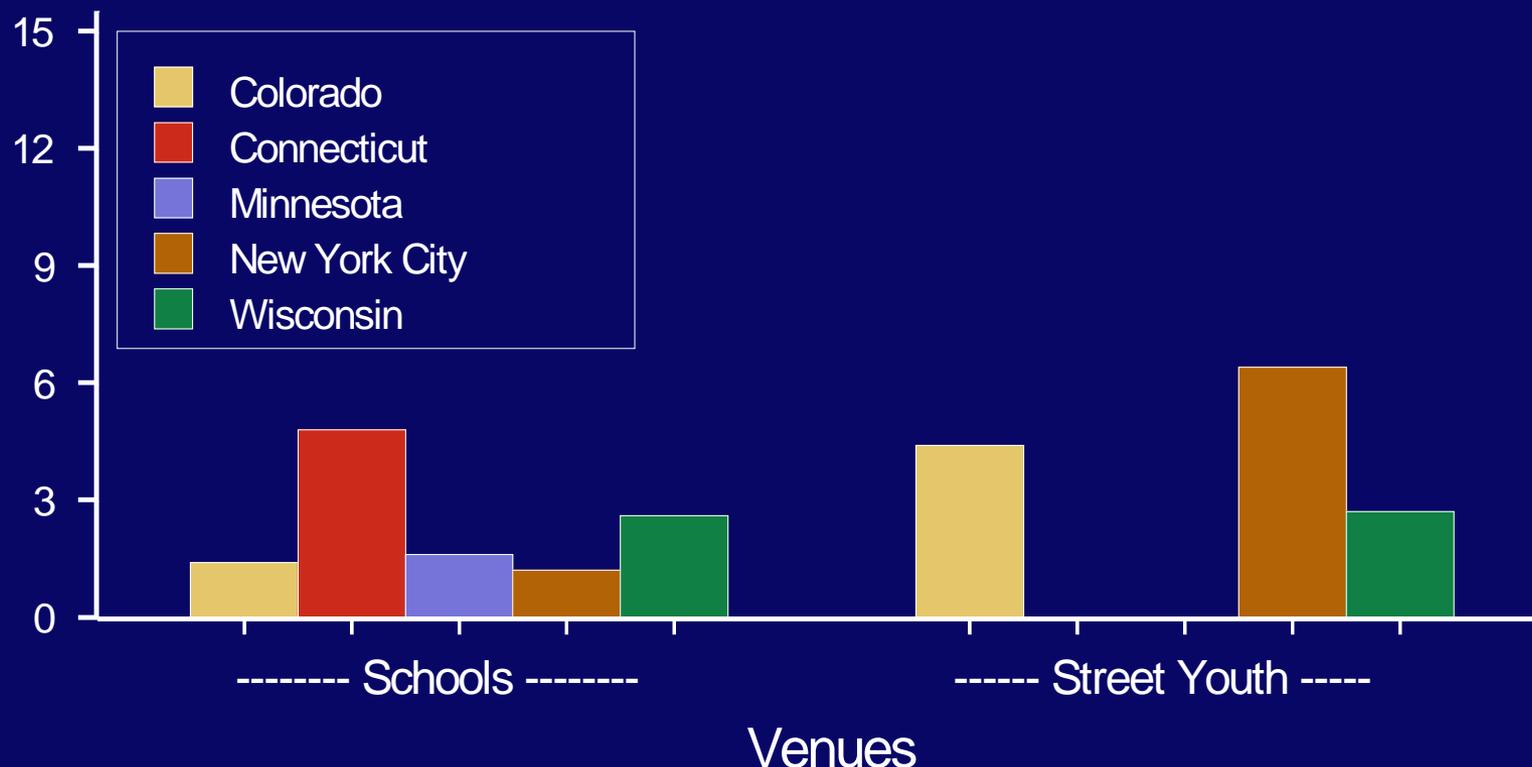
Percent



Note: Where data are missing for project areas and venues, no testing or fewer than 50 chlamydia tests were performed at the missing location in 2001.

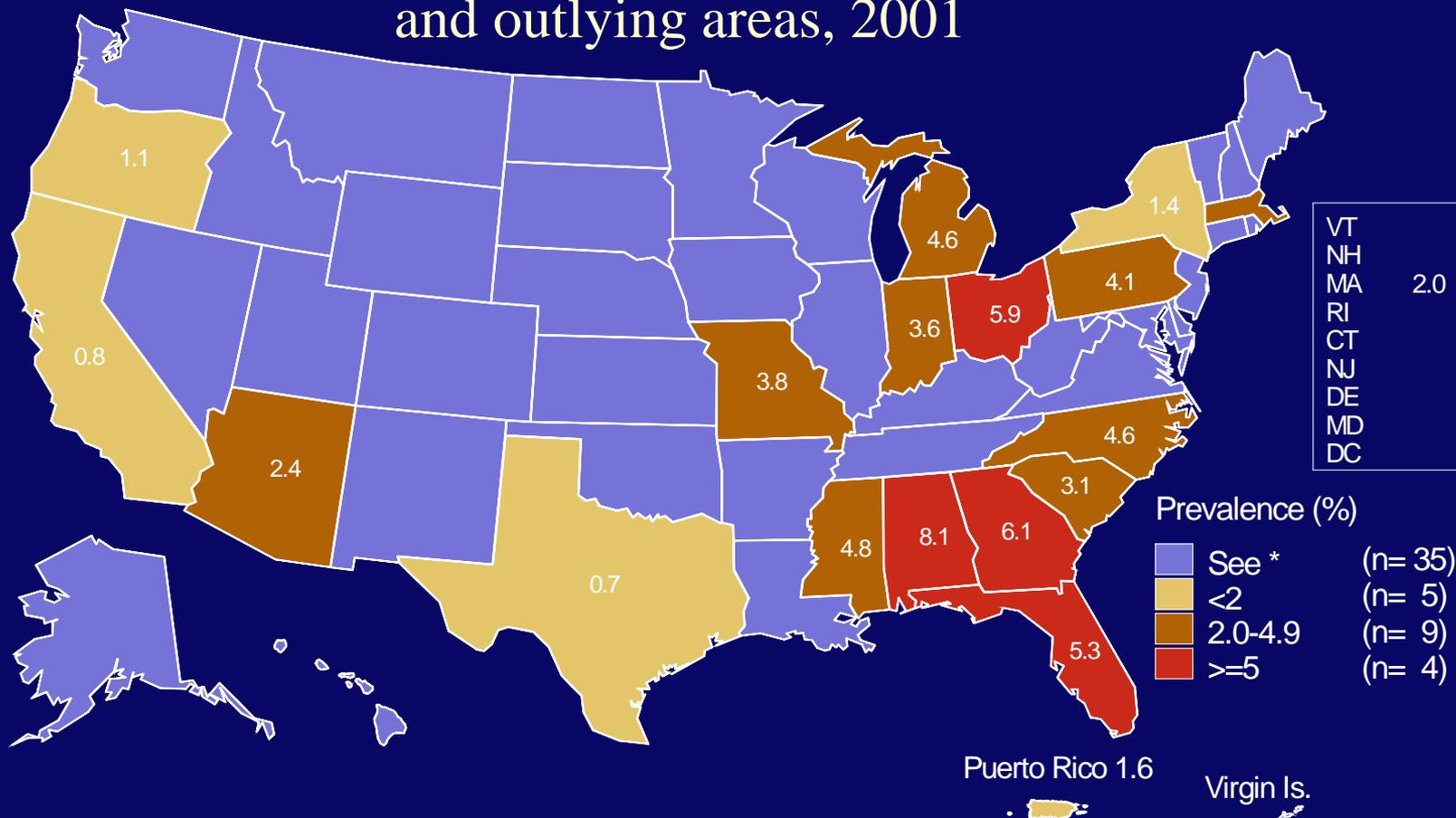
Gonorrhea — Adolescent Women Reproductive Health Monitoring Project gonorrhea positivity by venue and project area, 2001

Percent



Note: Where data are missing for project areas and venues, no testing or fewer than 50 gonorrhea tests were performed in 2001.

Gonorrhea — Prevalence among 16-24 year-old women entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2001



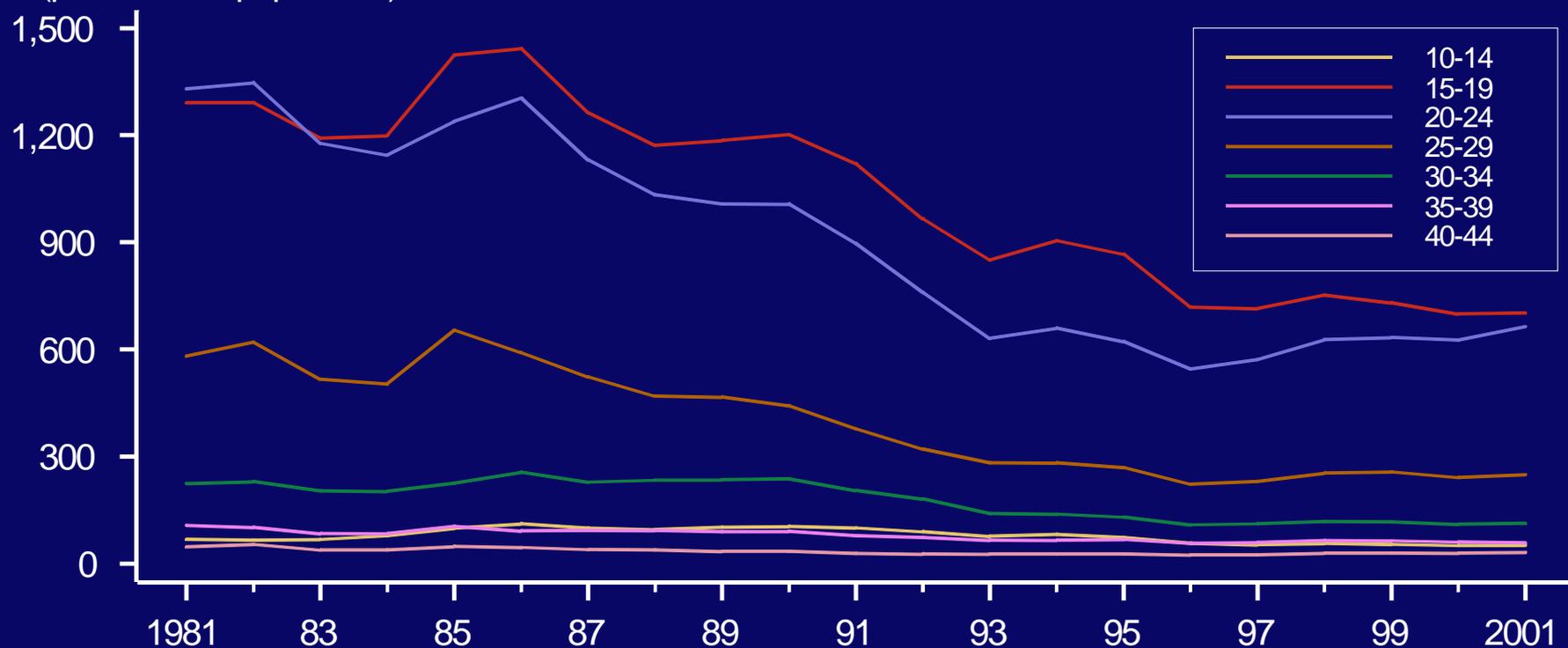
*Fewer than 100 women residing in these states and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for gonorrhea by the national contract laboratory in 2001.

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 2001 was 3.3%.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor

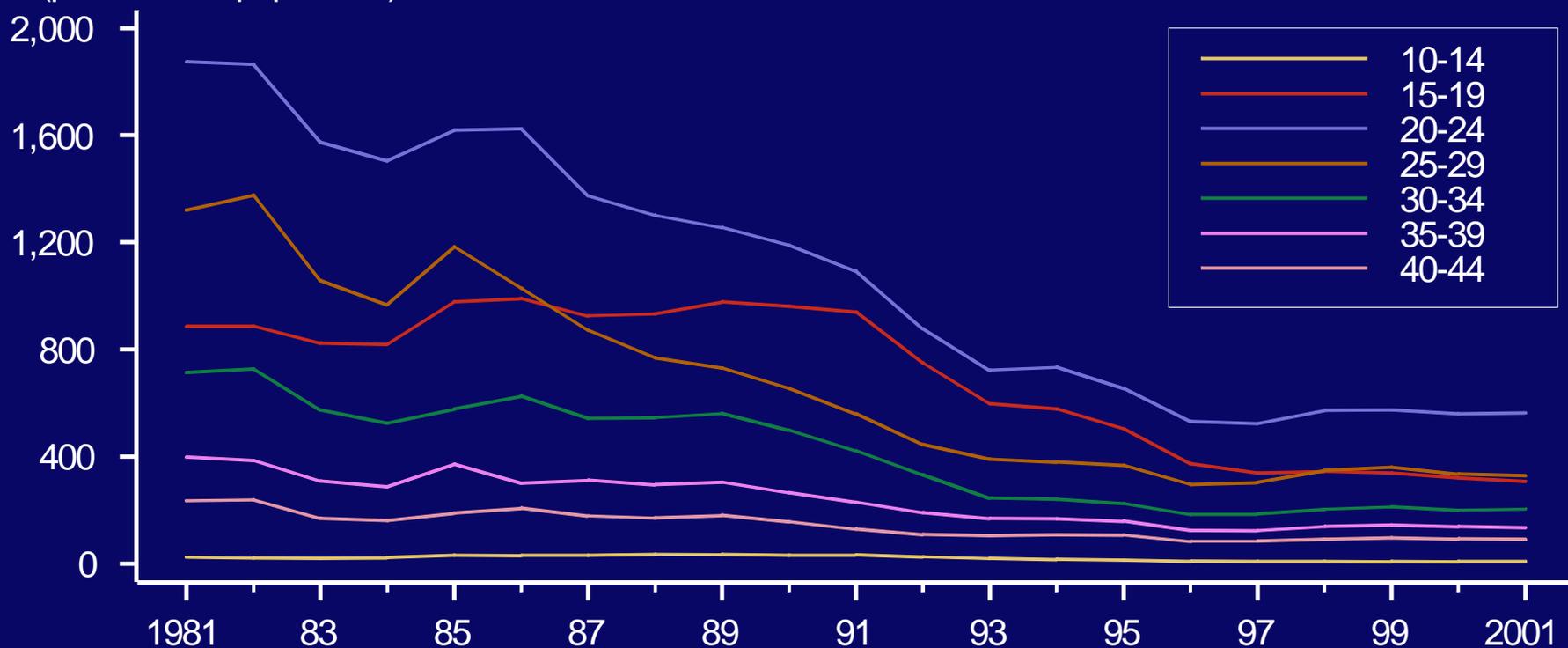
Gonorrhea — Age-specific rates among women 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–2001

Rate (per 100,000 population)



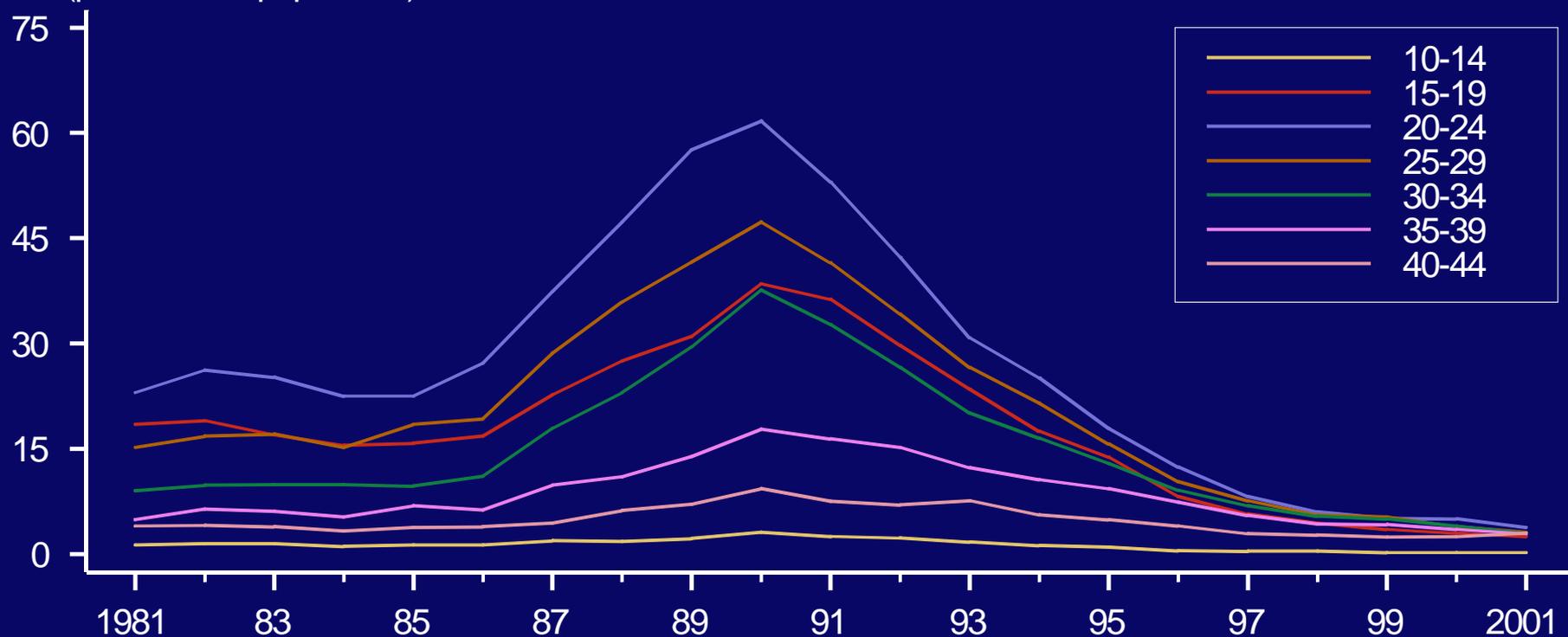
Gonorrhea — Age-specific rates among men 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–2001

Rate (per 100,000 population)



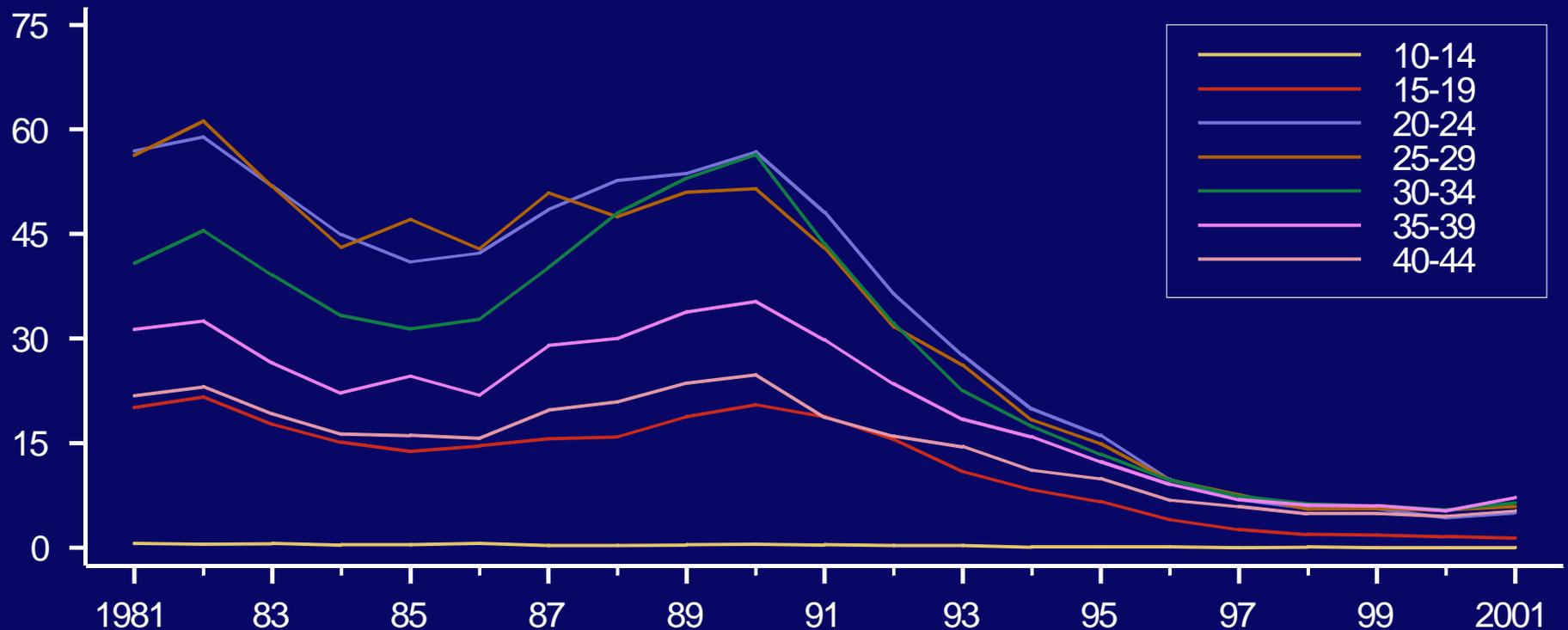
Primary and secondary syphilis — Age-specific rates among women 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–2001

Rate (per 100,000 population)



Primary and secondary syphilis — Age-specific rates among men 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–2001

Rate (per 100,000 population)

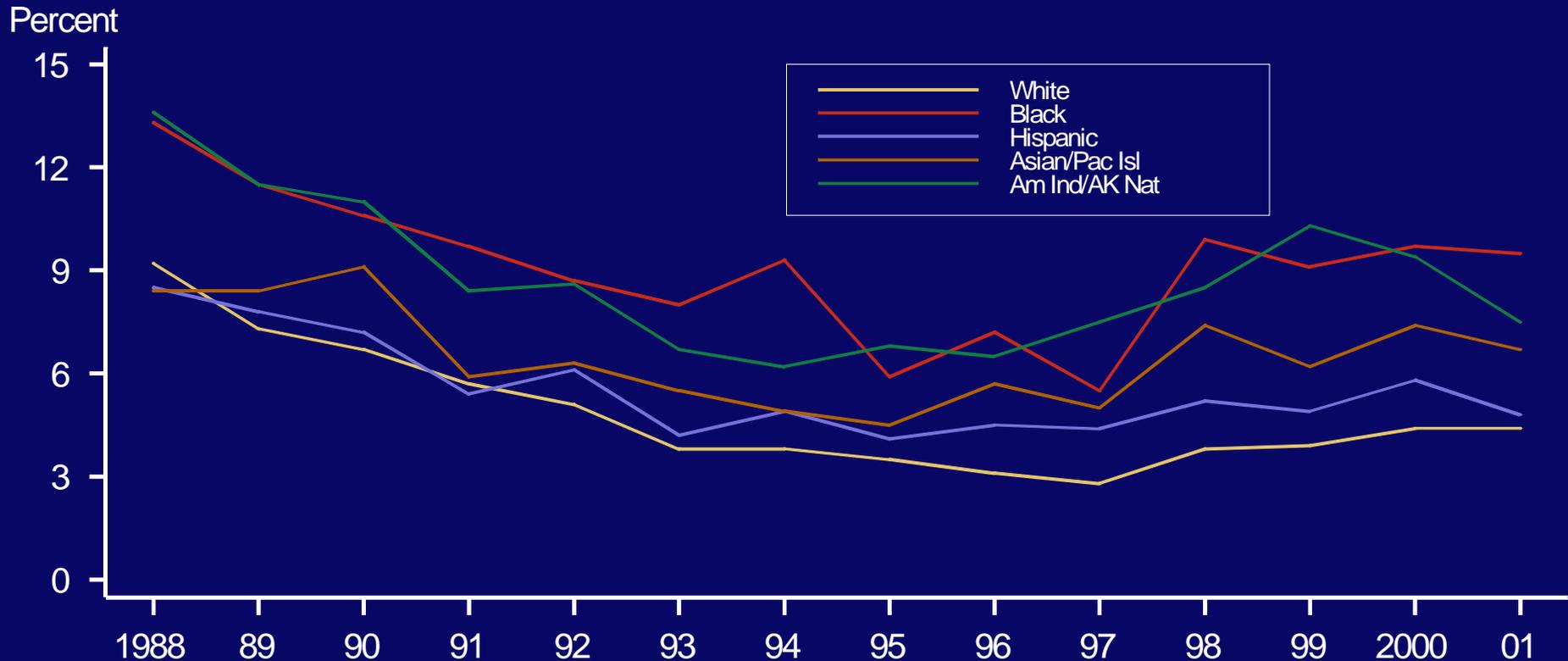


STDs in Racial and Ethnic Minorities

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2001

Division of STD Prevention

Chlamydia — Positivity among women tested in family planning clinics by race and ethnicity: Region X, 1988–2001



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, 1999–2001.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Program: 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 areas, 2001

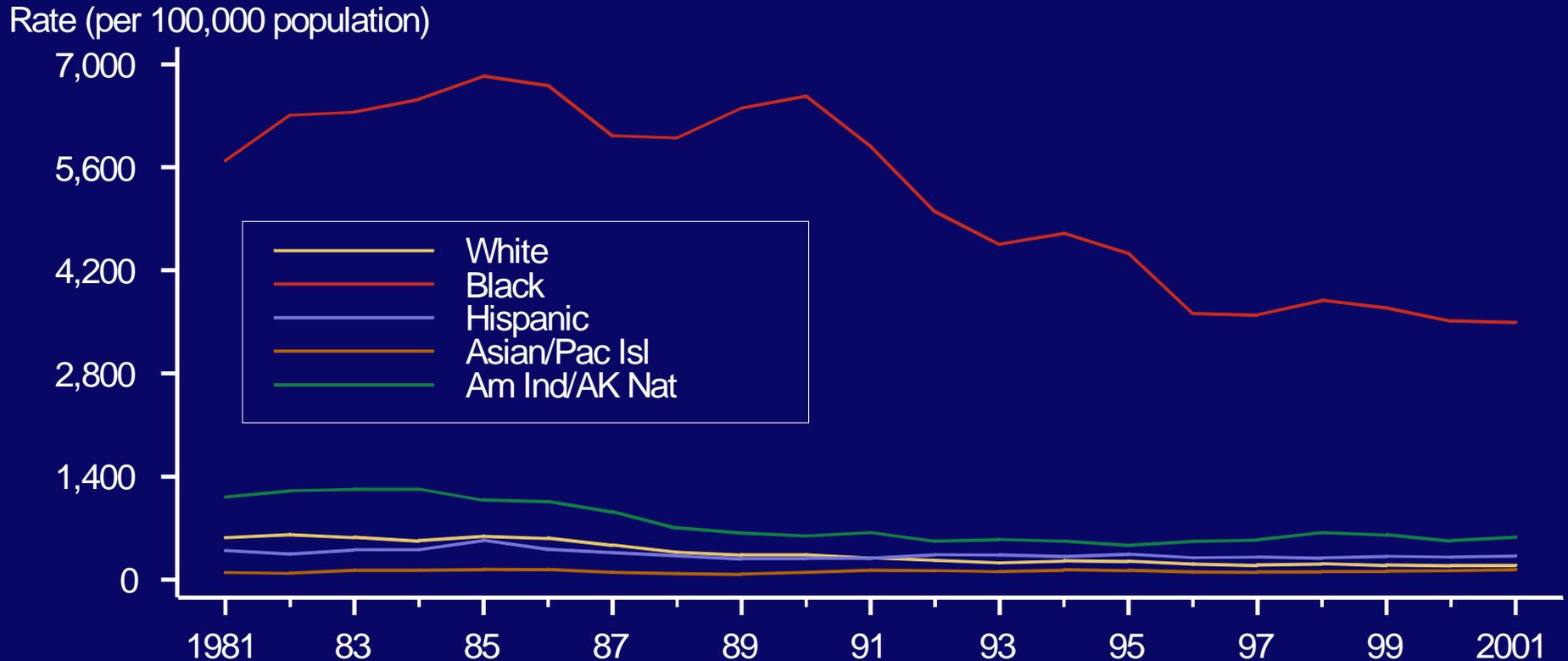


*IHS areas not reporting chlamydia positivity data during 2001.

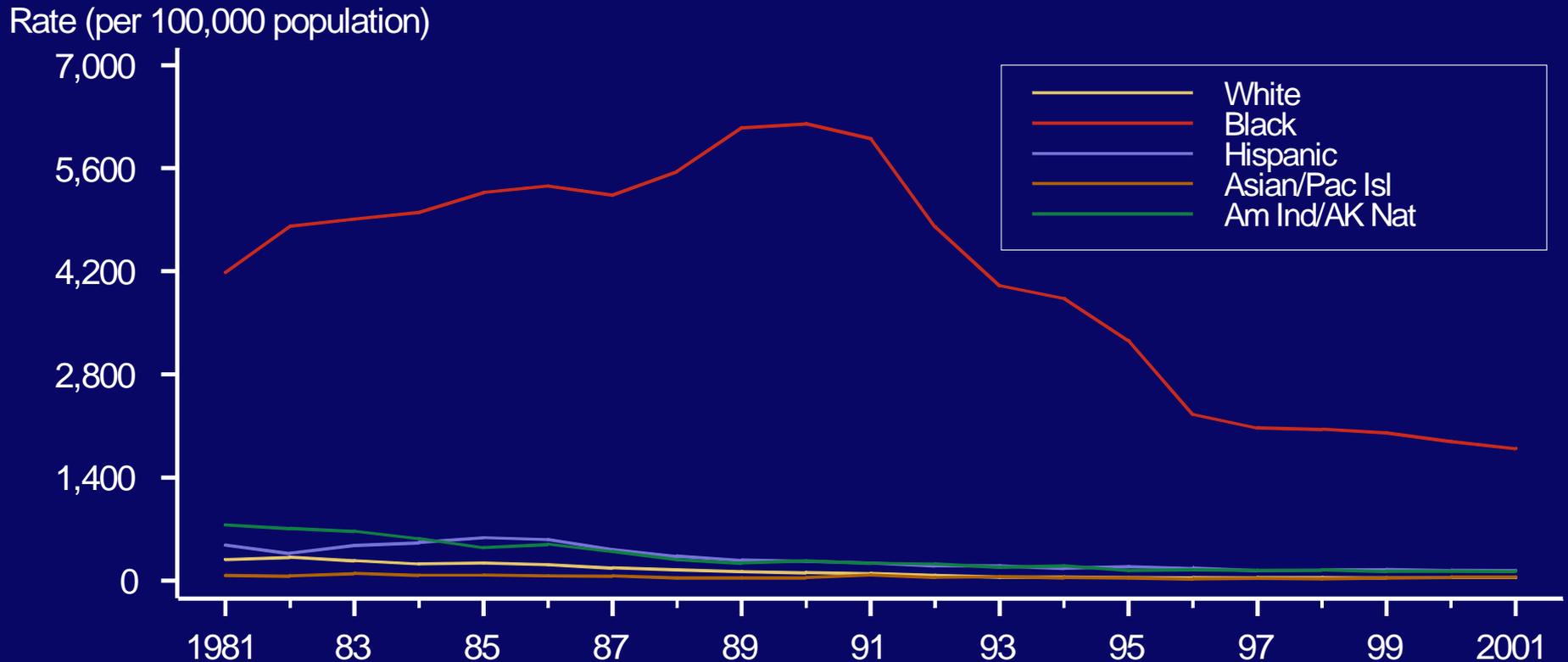
Note: Albuquerque Area - chlamydia positivity data reported for January-October only.

SOURCE: Indian Health Service

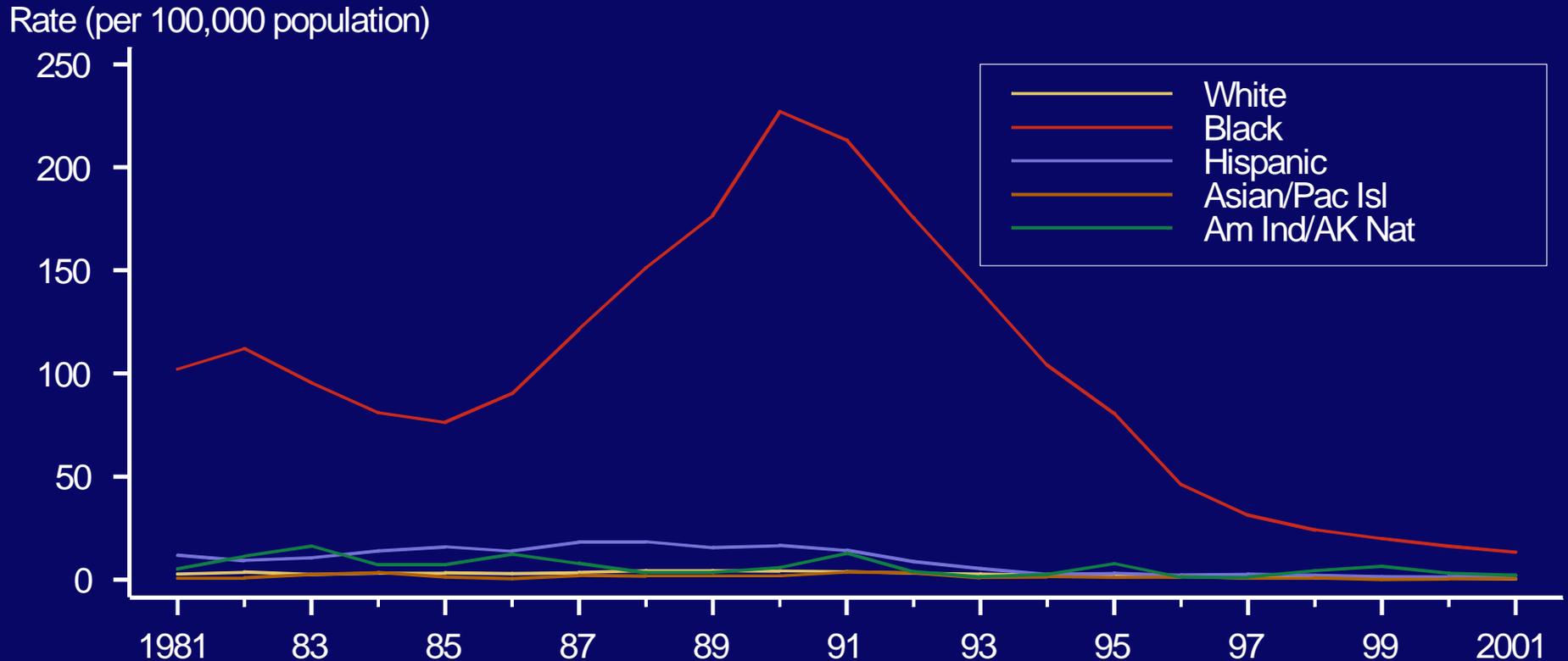
Gonorrhea — Reported rates for 15-19 year old females by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2001



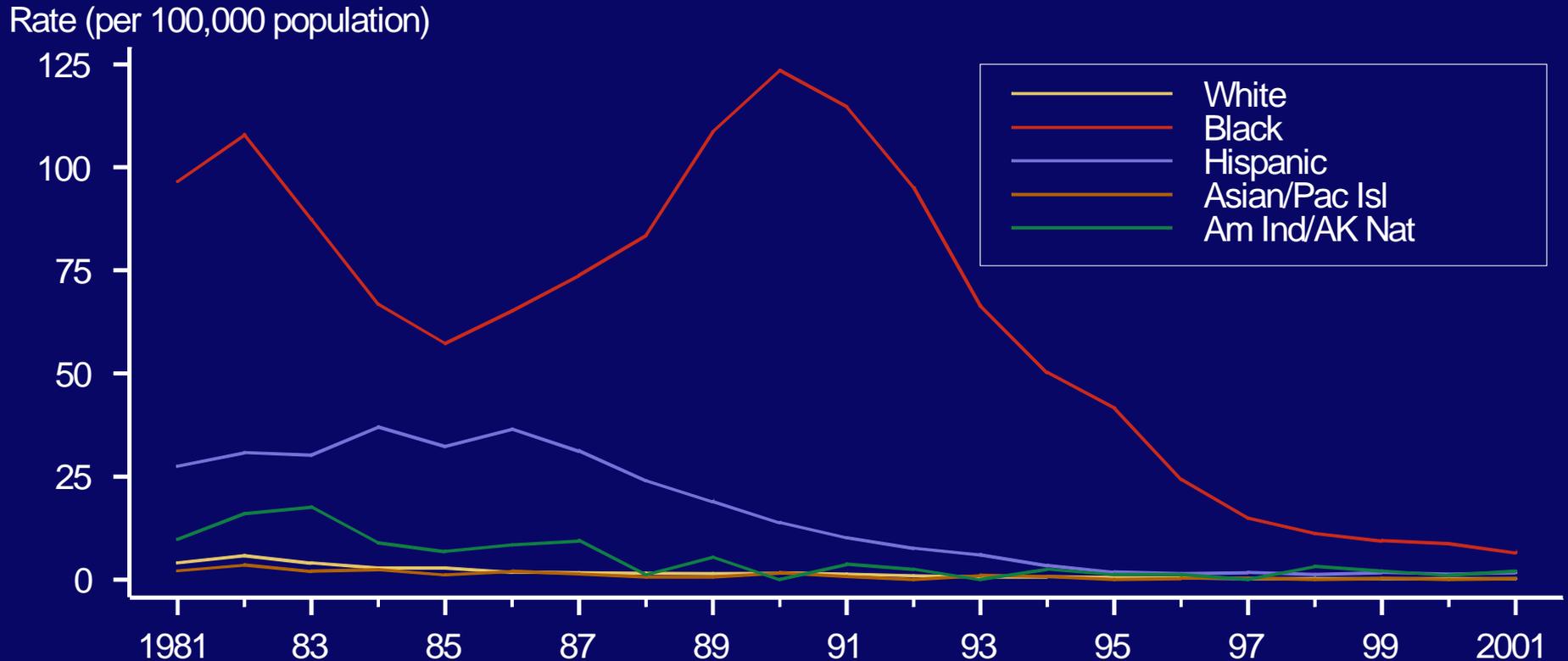
Gonorrhea — Reported rates for 15-19 year old males by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2001



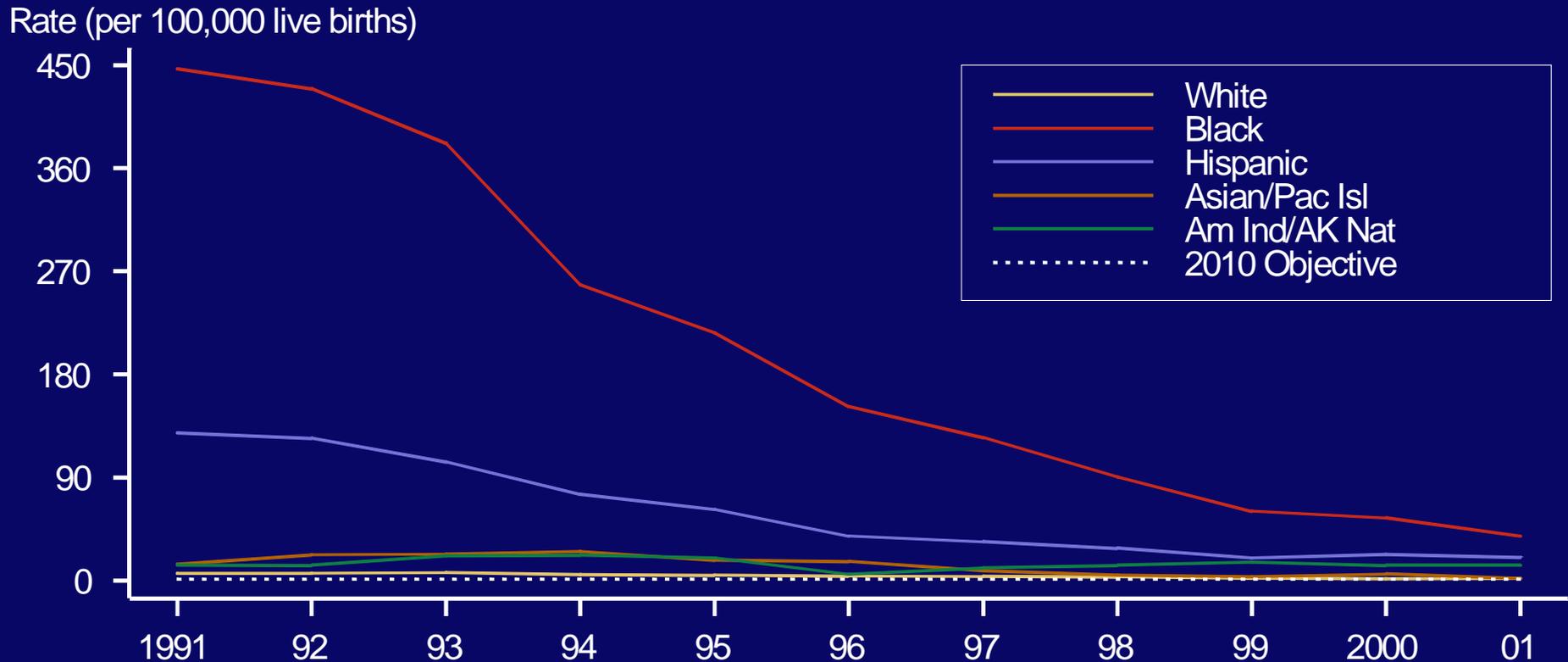
Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported rates for 15-19 year old females by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2001



Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported rates for 15-19 year old males by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2001



Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age by mother's race and ethnicity: United States, 1991–2001 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective



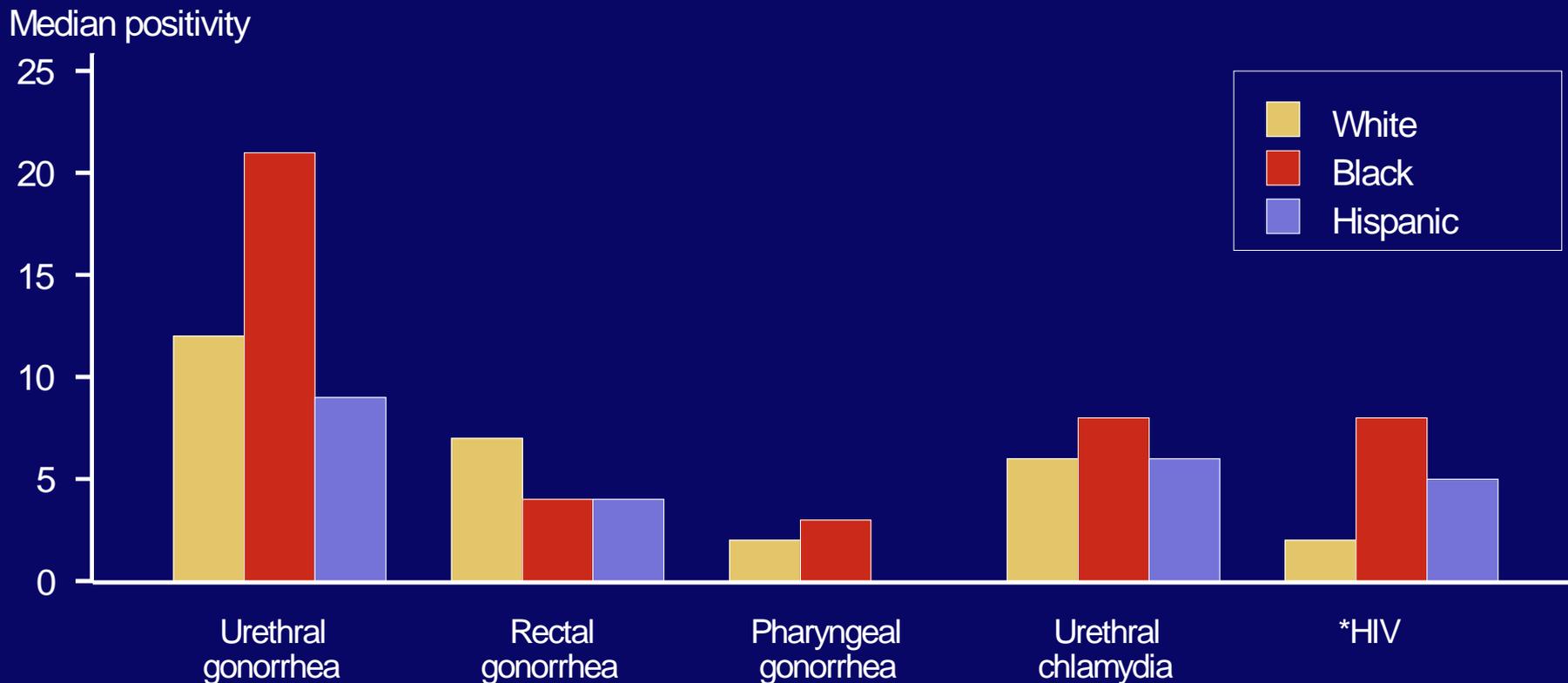
Note: Less than 5% of cases had missing race/ethnicity information and were excluded.

STDs Among Men Who Have Sex with Men

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2001

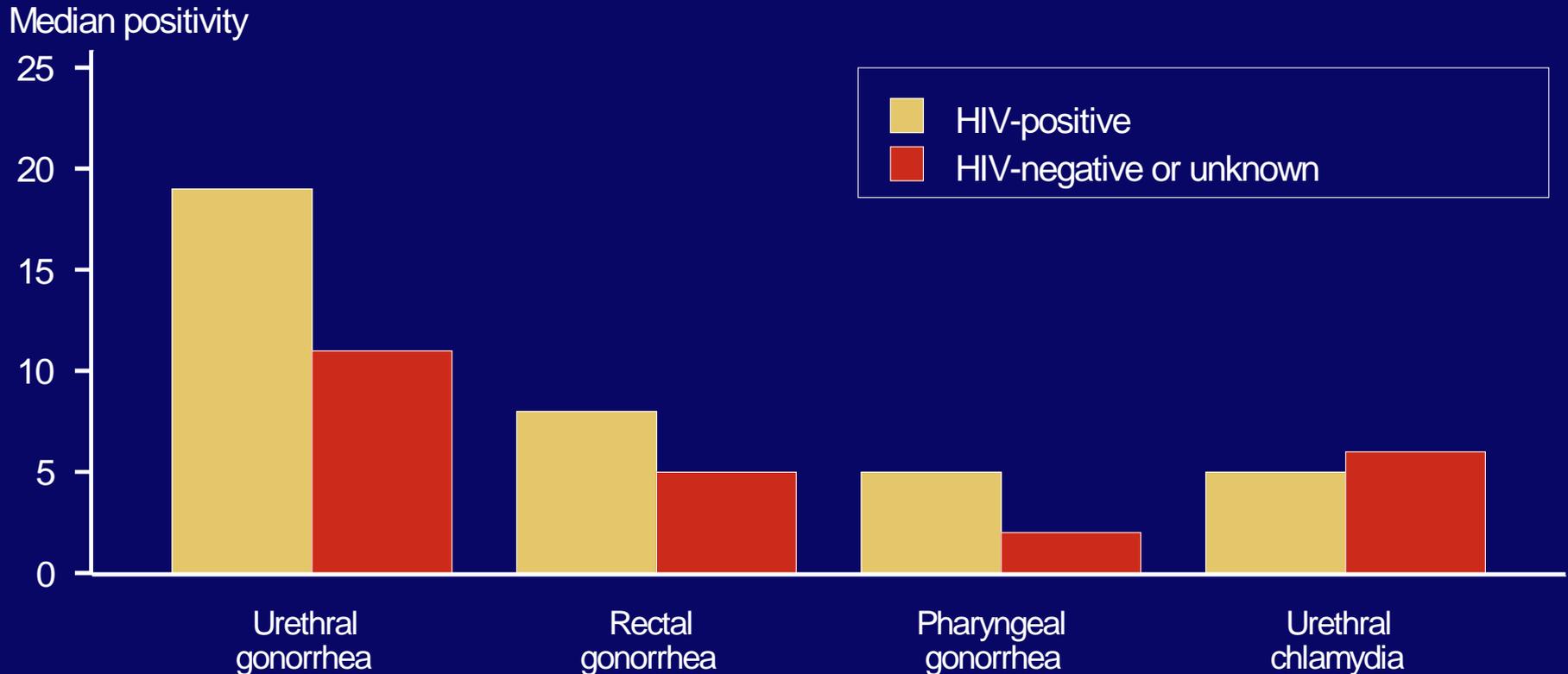
Division of STD Prevention

MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project — Median test positivity by clinic for gonorrhea, chlamydia, and HIV among MSM attending STD clinics, by race/ethnicity, 2001

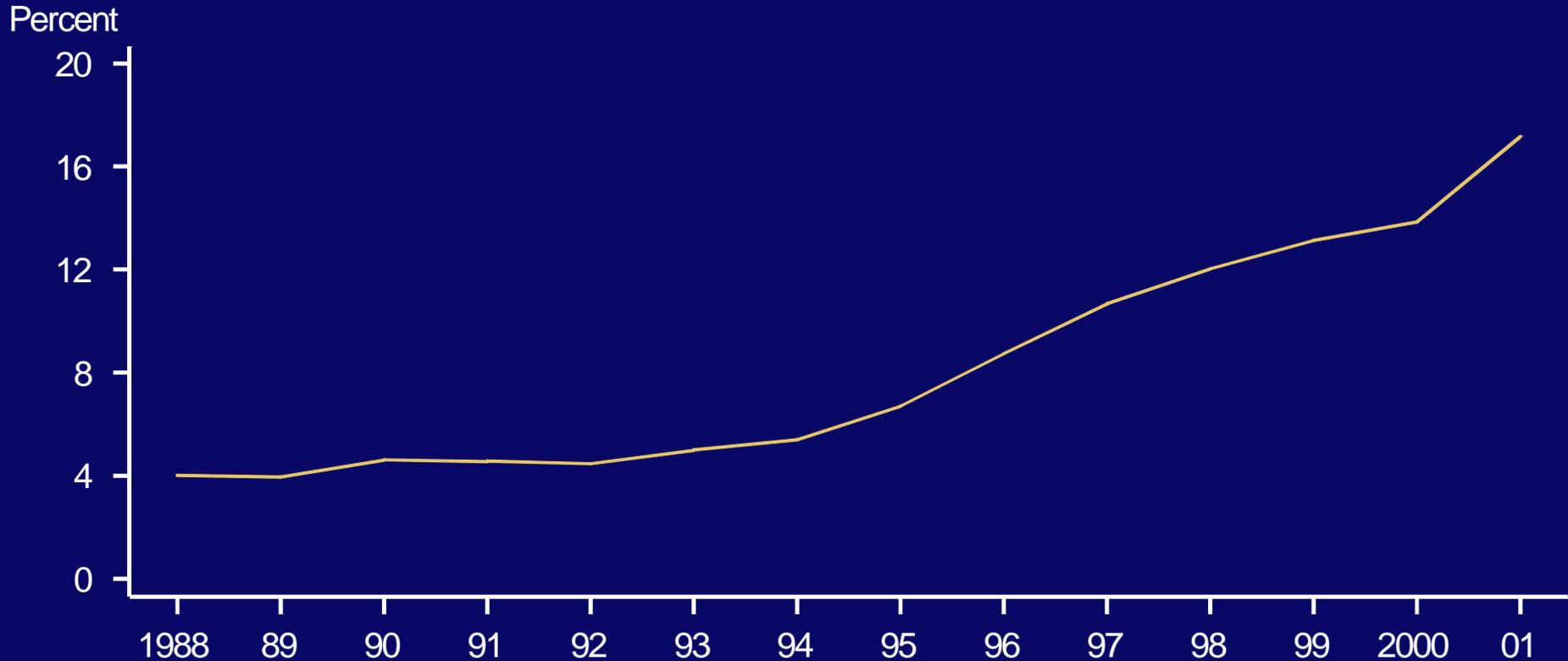


*Excludes persons known to be HIV-positive.

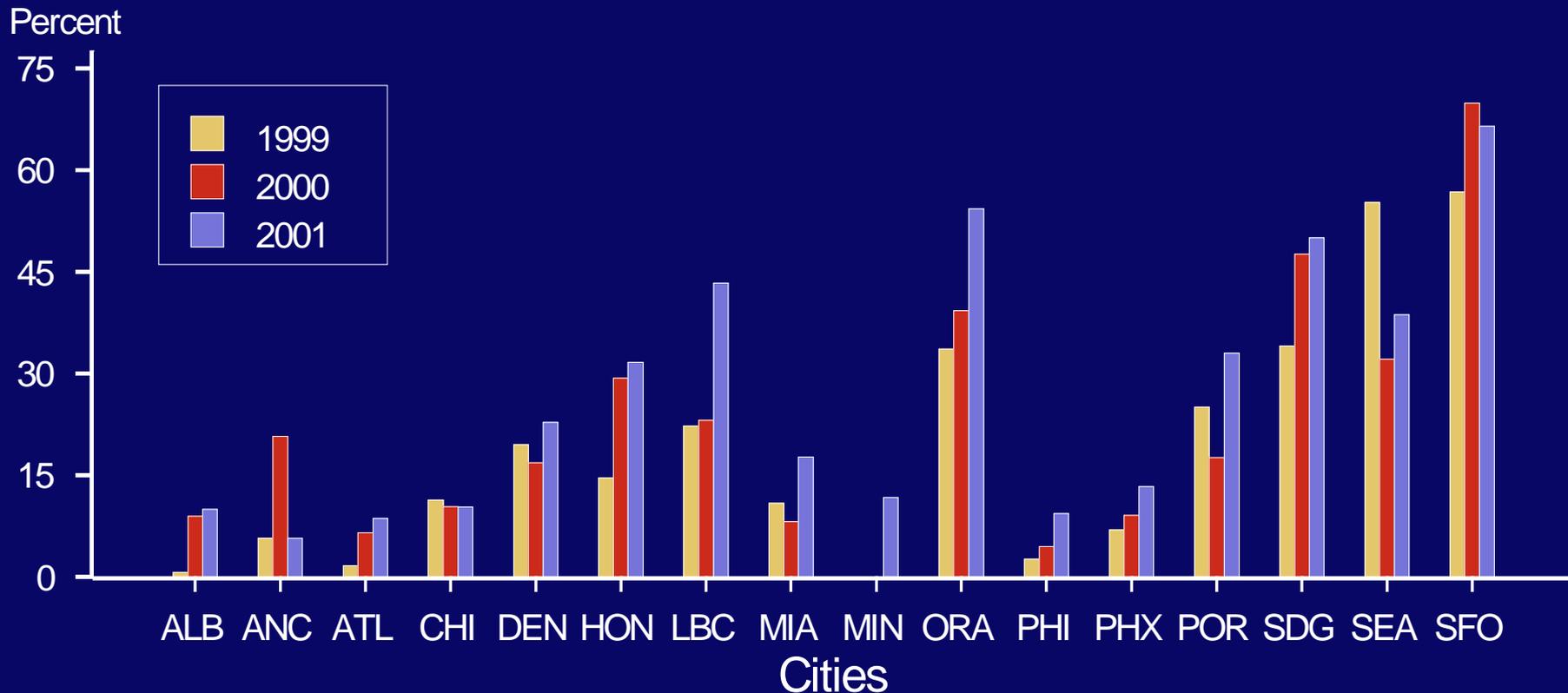
MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project — Median test positivity by clinic for gonorrhea and chlamydia among MSM attending STD clinics, by HIV status, 2001



Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of gonorrhea cases that occurred among MSM, 1988-2001



Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates obtained from MSM attending STD clinics in 16 cities, 1999, 2000, and 2001



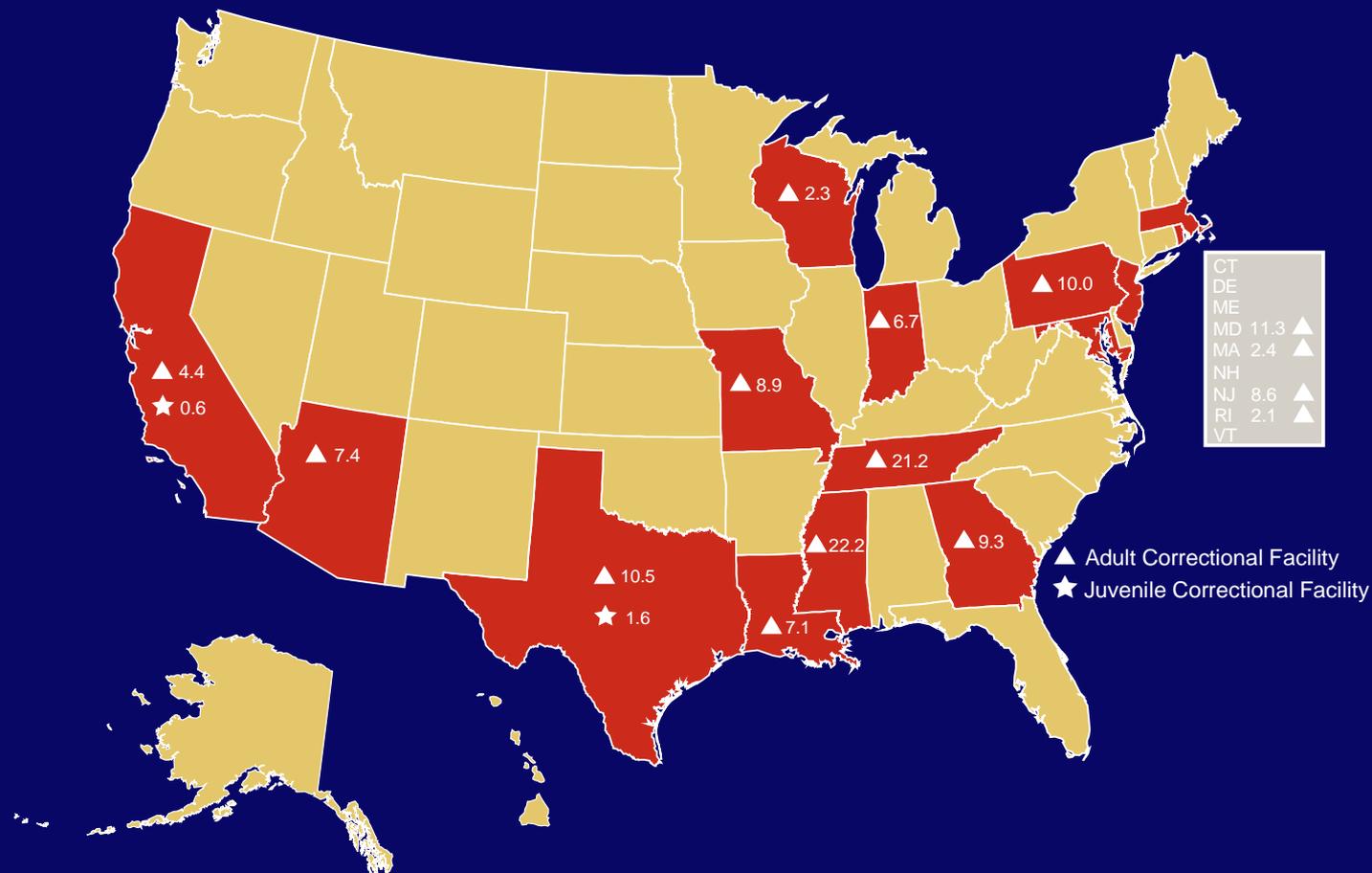
Note: In 2001, these 16 clinics reported 95.2% (853/896) of GISP gonorrhea cases among men who have sex with men (MSM). Clinics include: ALB=Albuquerque, NM; ANC=Anchorage, AK; ATL=Atlanta, GA; CHI=Chicago, IL; DEN=Denver, CO; HON=Honolulu, HI; LBC=Long Beach, CA; MIA=Miami, FL; MIN=Minneapolis, MN; ORA=Orange County, CA; PHI=Philadelphia, PA; 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 2001

Division of STD Prevention

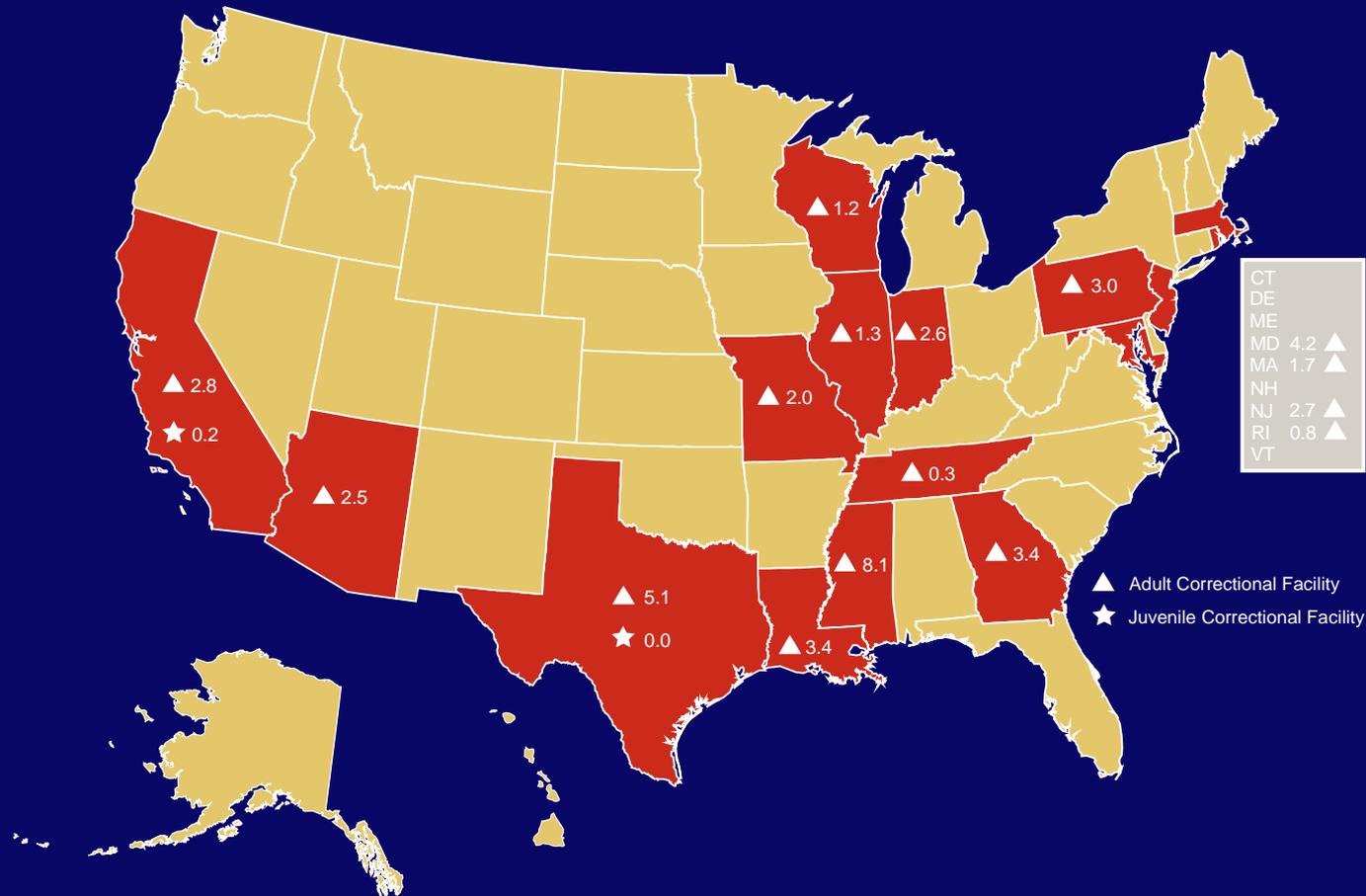
Syphilis serologic tests — Percent seroreactivity in women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities, 2001



Note: The median positivity is presented from facilities reporting >100 test results. Texas submitted data from more than one adult corrections facility. California submitted data from more than one juvenile corrections facility.

SOURCE: Jail STD Prevalence Monitoring Project; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

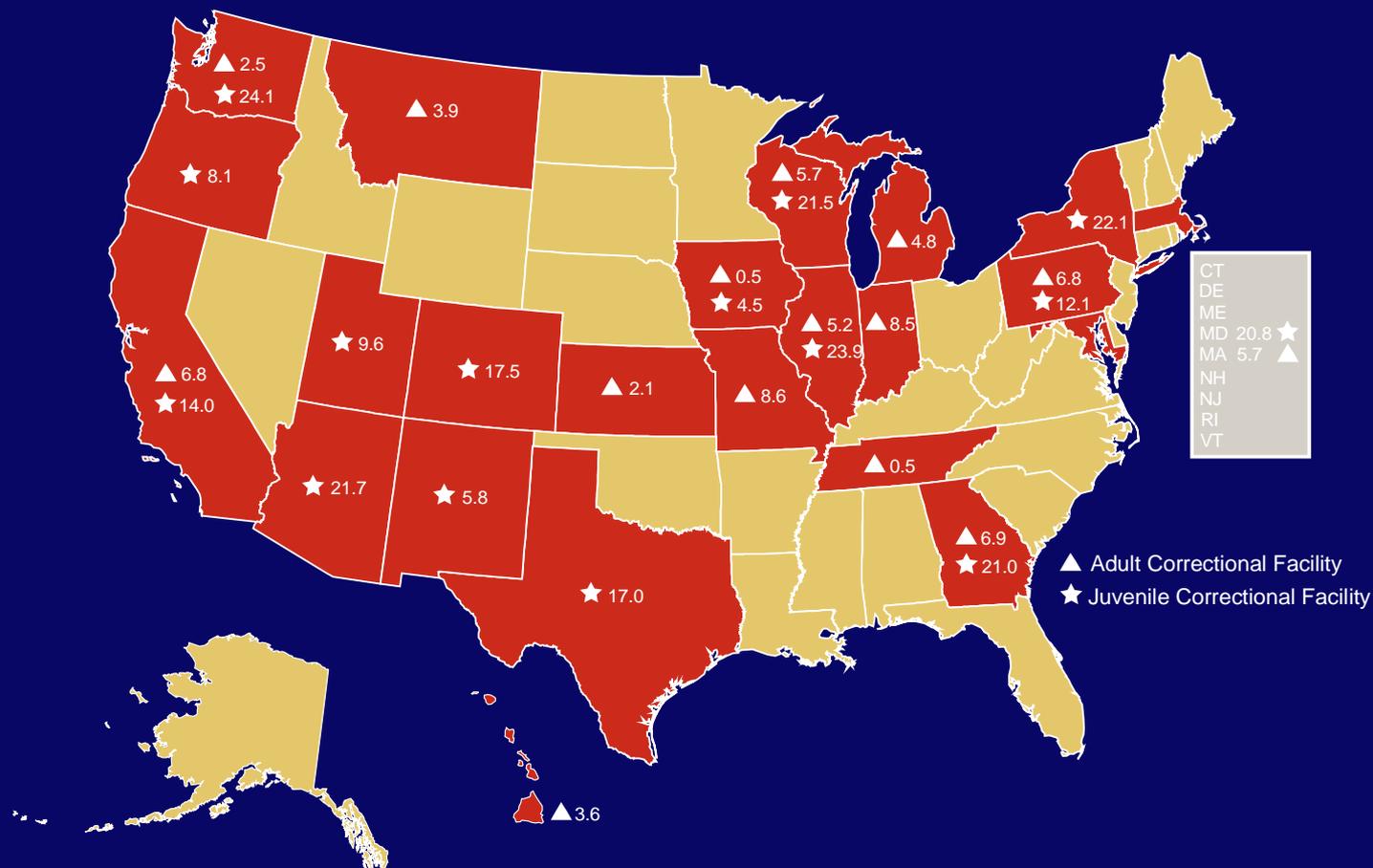
Syphilis serologic tests — Percent seroreactivity in men entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities, 2001



Note: The median positivity is presented from facilities reporting >100 test results. Mississippi and Texas submitted data from more than one adult corrections facility. California submitted data from more than one juvenile corrections facility.

SOURCE: Jail STD Prevalence Monitoring Project; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

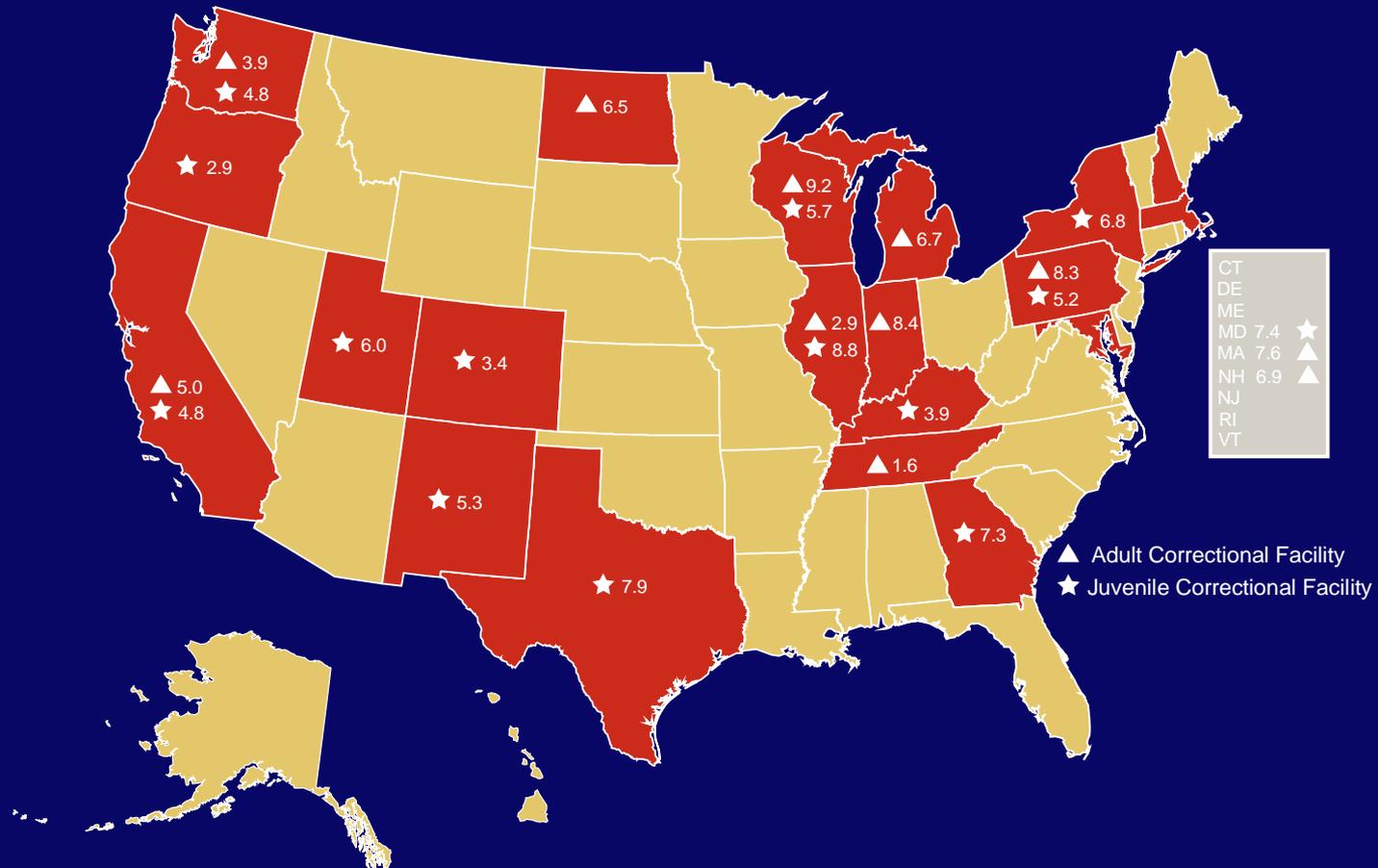
Chlamydia — Positivity in women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities, 2001



Note: The median positivity is presented from facilities reporting >100 test results. Hawaii, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Wisconsin submitted data from more than one adult corrections facility. California, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin submitted data from more than one juvenile corrections facility.

SOURCE: Jail STD Prevalence Monitoring Project; Adolescent Women Reproductive Health Monitoring Project; Regional Infertility Prevention Program; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

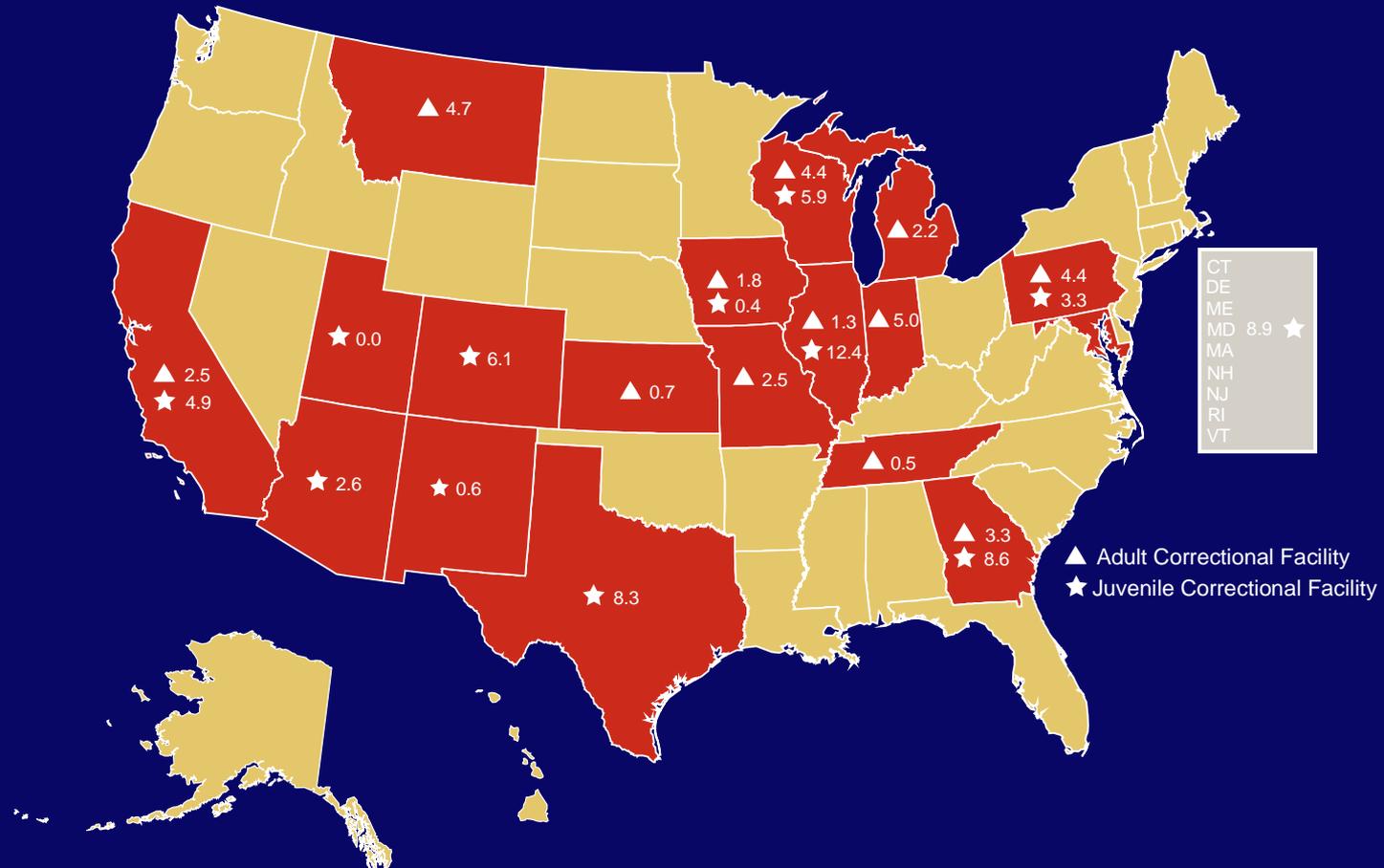
Chlamydia — Positivity in men entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities, 2001



Note: The median positivity is presented from facilities reporting >100 test results. Massachusetts, Tennessee and Wisconsin submitted data from more than one adult corrections facility. California, Illinois, Maryland, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin submitted data from more than one juvenile corrections facility.

SOURCE: Jail STD Prevalence Monitoring Project; Adolescent Women Reproductive Health Monitoring Project; Regional Infertility Prevention Program; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

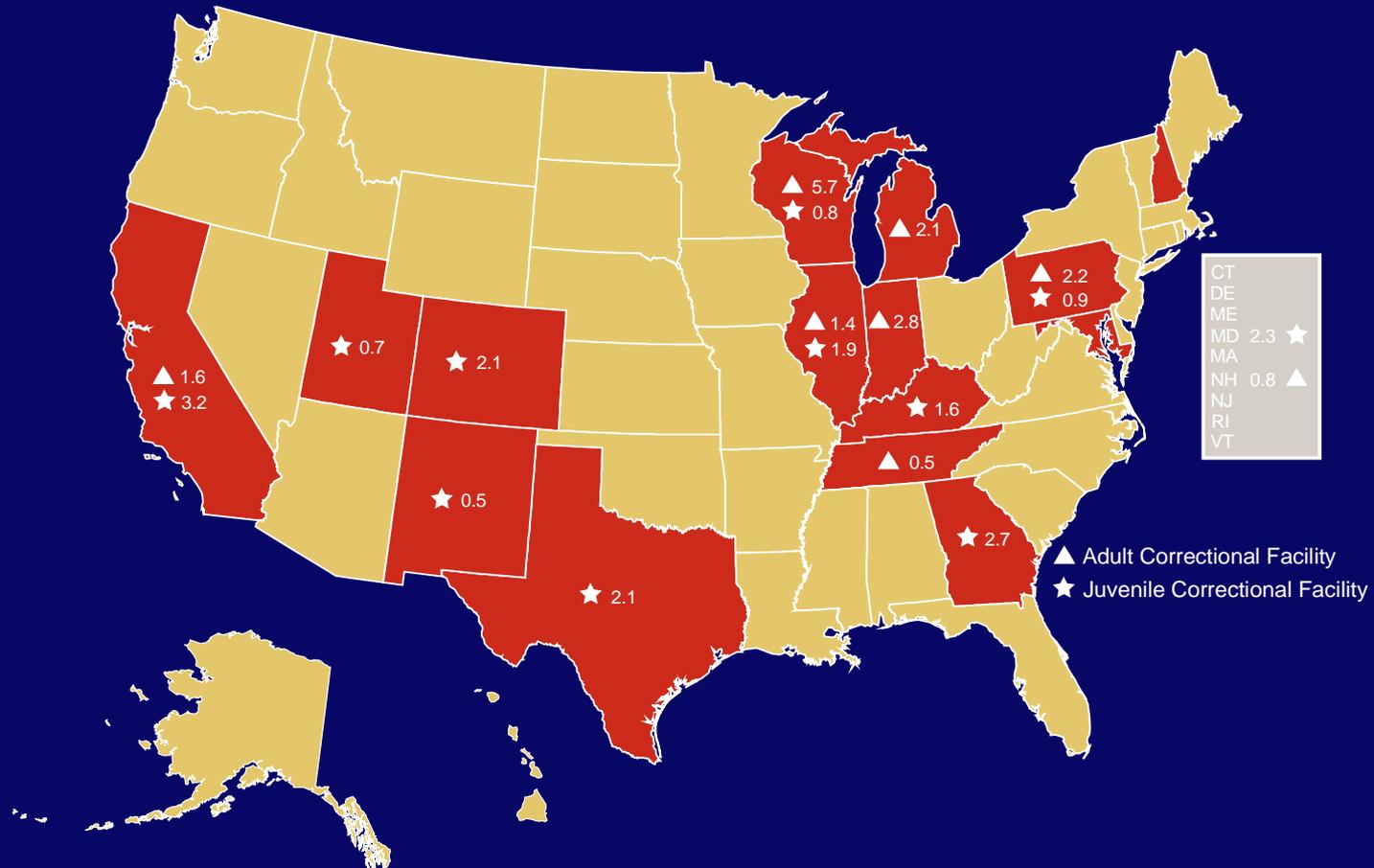
Gonorrhea — Positivity in women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities, 2001



Note: The median positivity is presented from facilities reporting >100 test results. Wisconsin submitted data from more than one adult corrections facility. California, Texas and Wisconsin submitted data from more than one juvenile corrections facility.

SOURCE: Jail STD Prevalence Monitoring Project; Adolescent Women Reproductive Health Monitoring Project; Regional Infertility Prevention Program; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Gonorrhea — Positivity in men entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities, 2001



Note: The median positivity is presented from facilities reporting >100 test results. Wisconsin submitted data from more than one adult corrections facility. California, Colorado, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland and Wisconsin submitted data from more than one juvenile corrections facility.

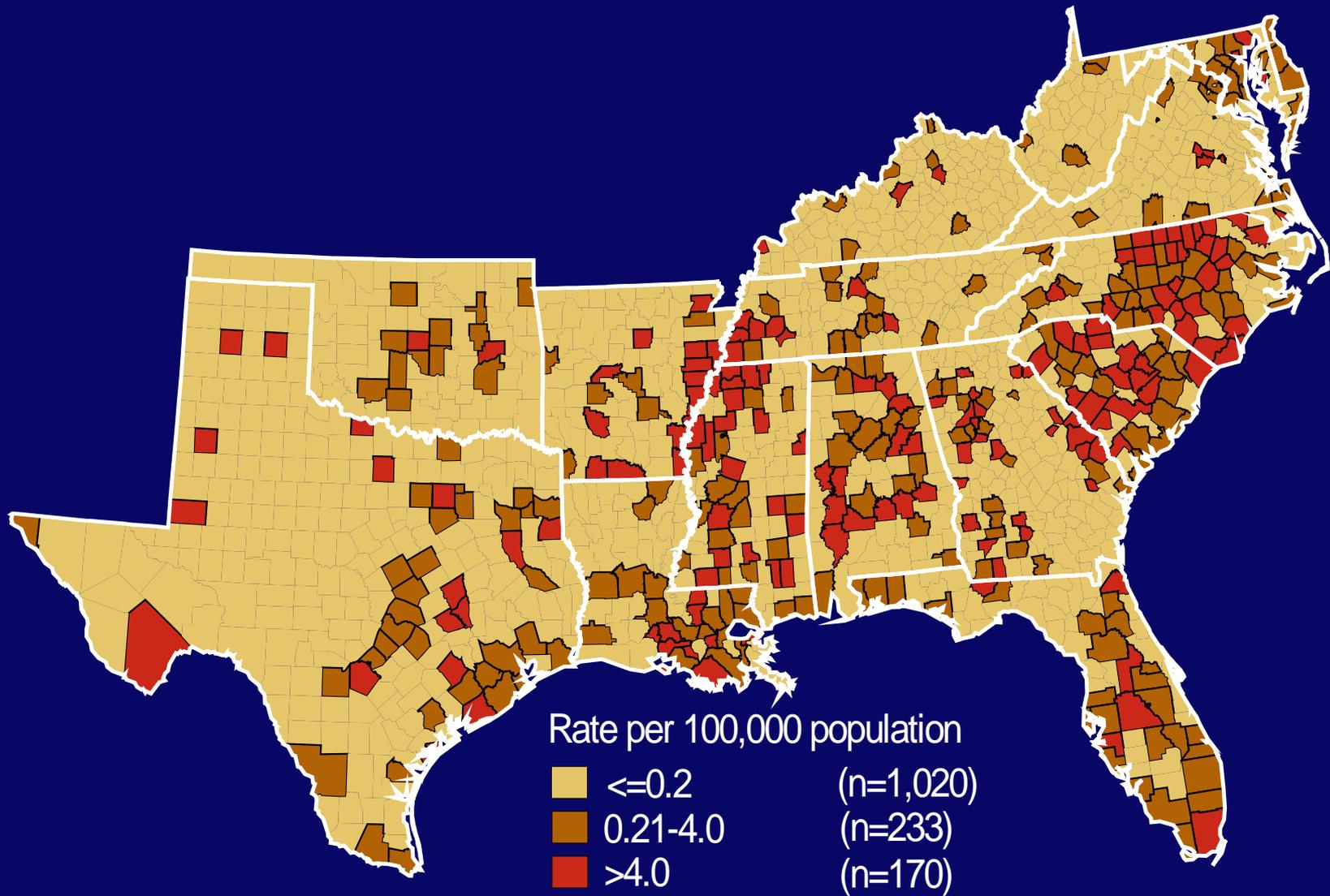
SOURCE: Jail STD Prevalence Monitoring Project; Adolescent Women Reproductive Health Monitoring Project; Regional Infertility Prevention Program; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

STDs in the South

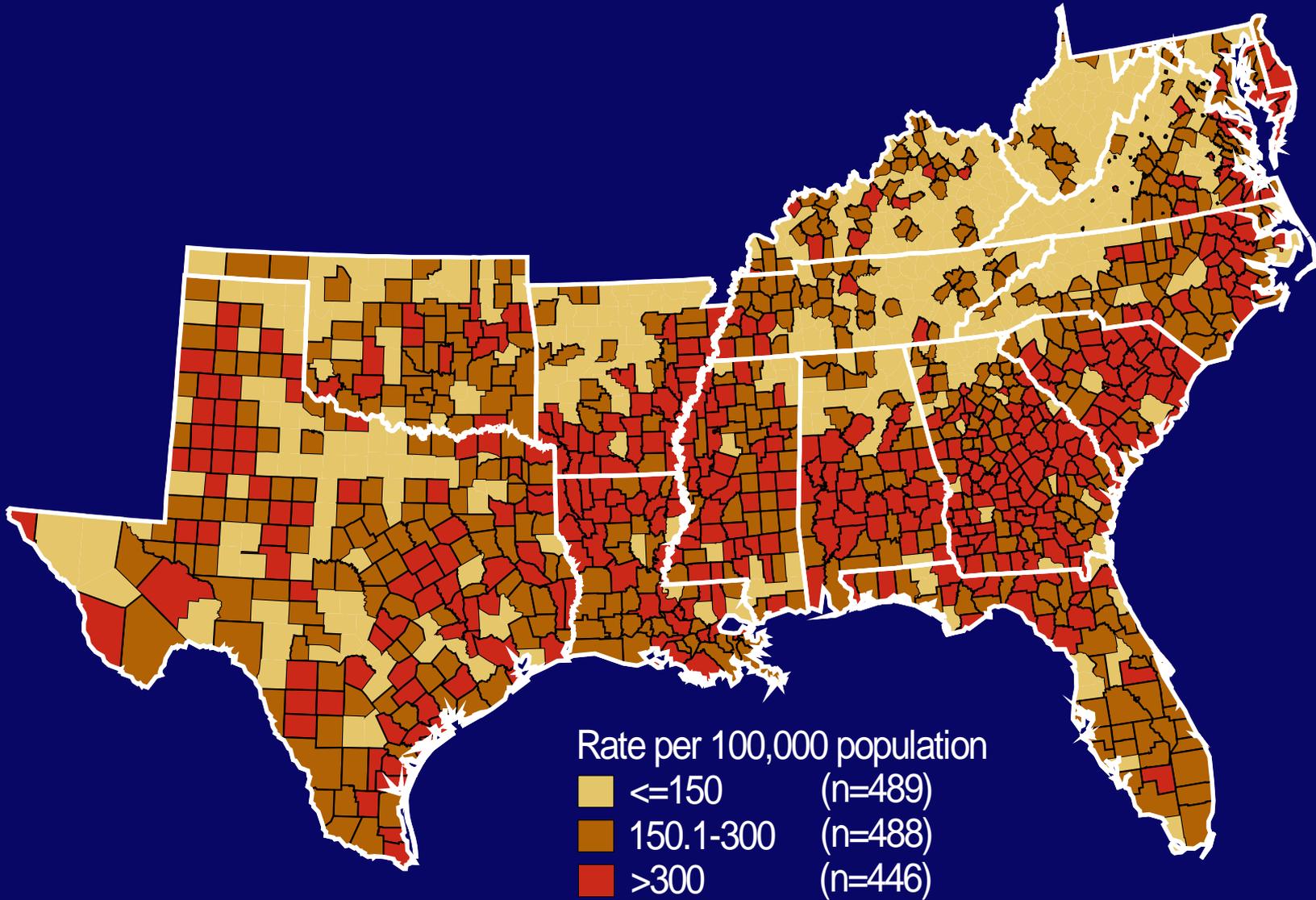
Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2001

Division of STD Prevention

South — Primary and secondary syphilis case rates by county, 2001

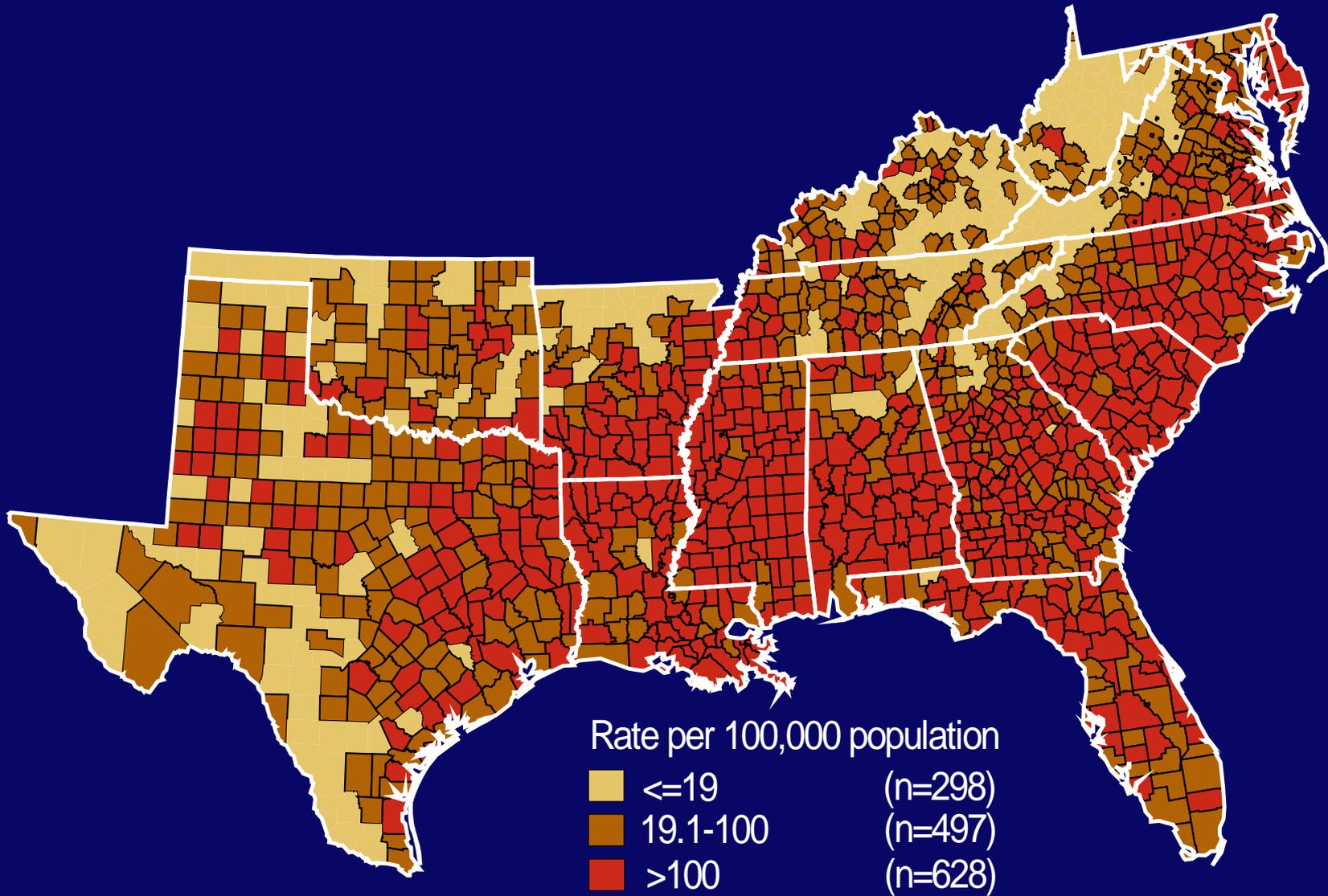


South — Chlamydia case rates by county, 2001



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

South — Gonorrhea case rates by county, 2001



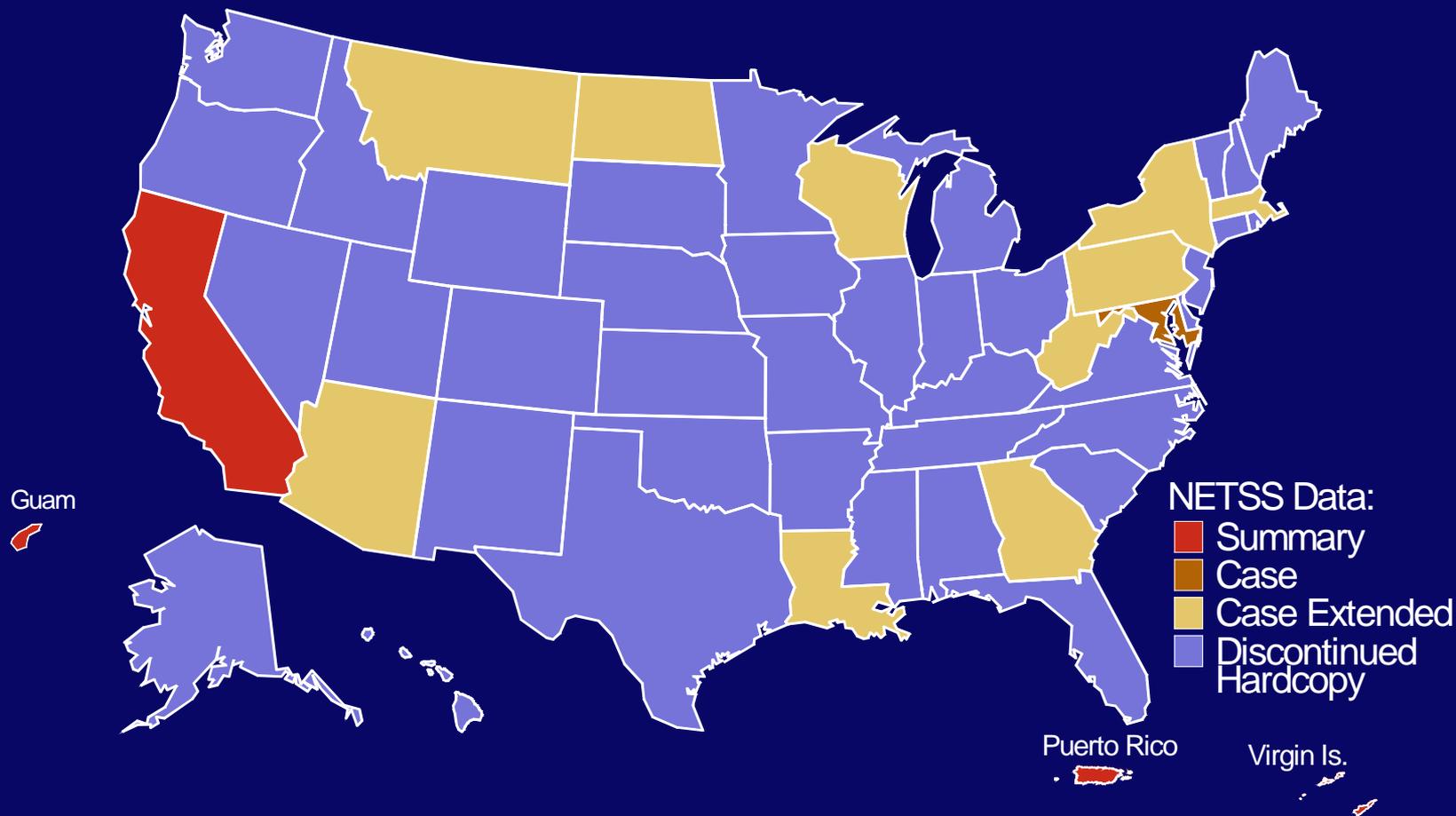
SOURCE: National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS) data

NETSS

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2001

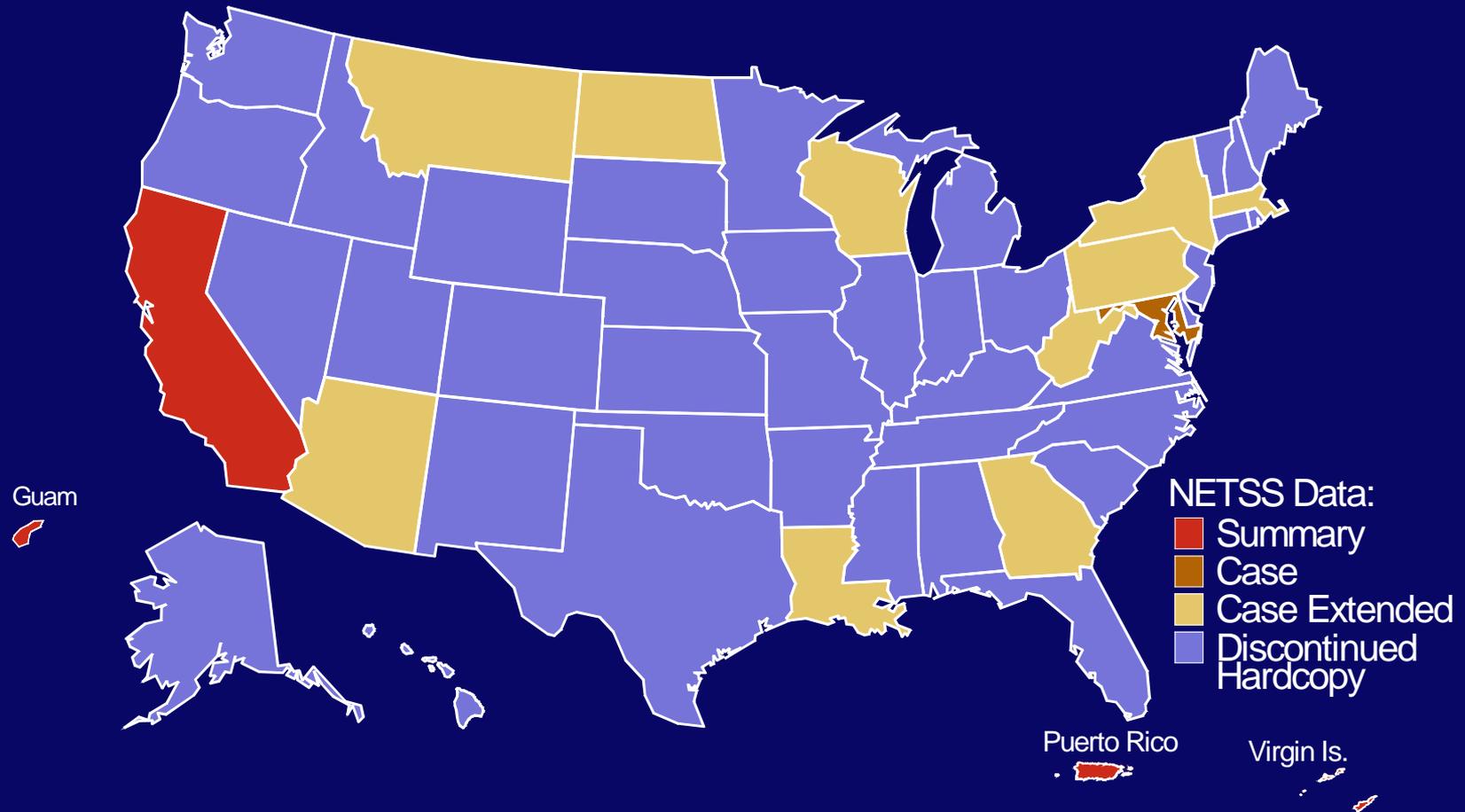
Division of STD Prevention

Chlamydia — National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS) transmission status by state, 2001



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, 2001



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

