

# All Slides

## Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2002

Division of STD Prevention

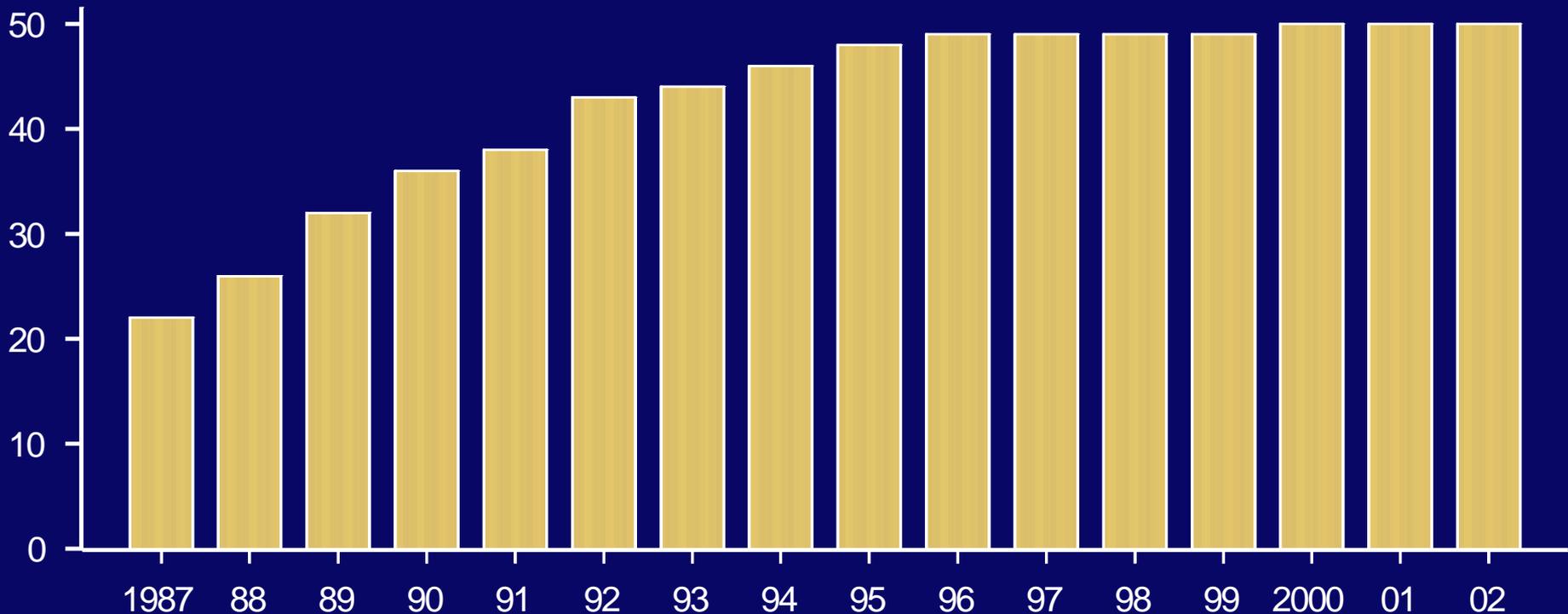
# Chlamydia

## Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2002

Division of STD Prevention

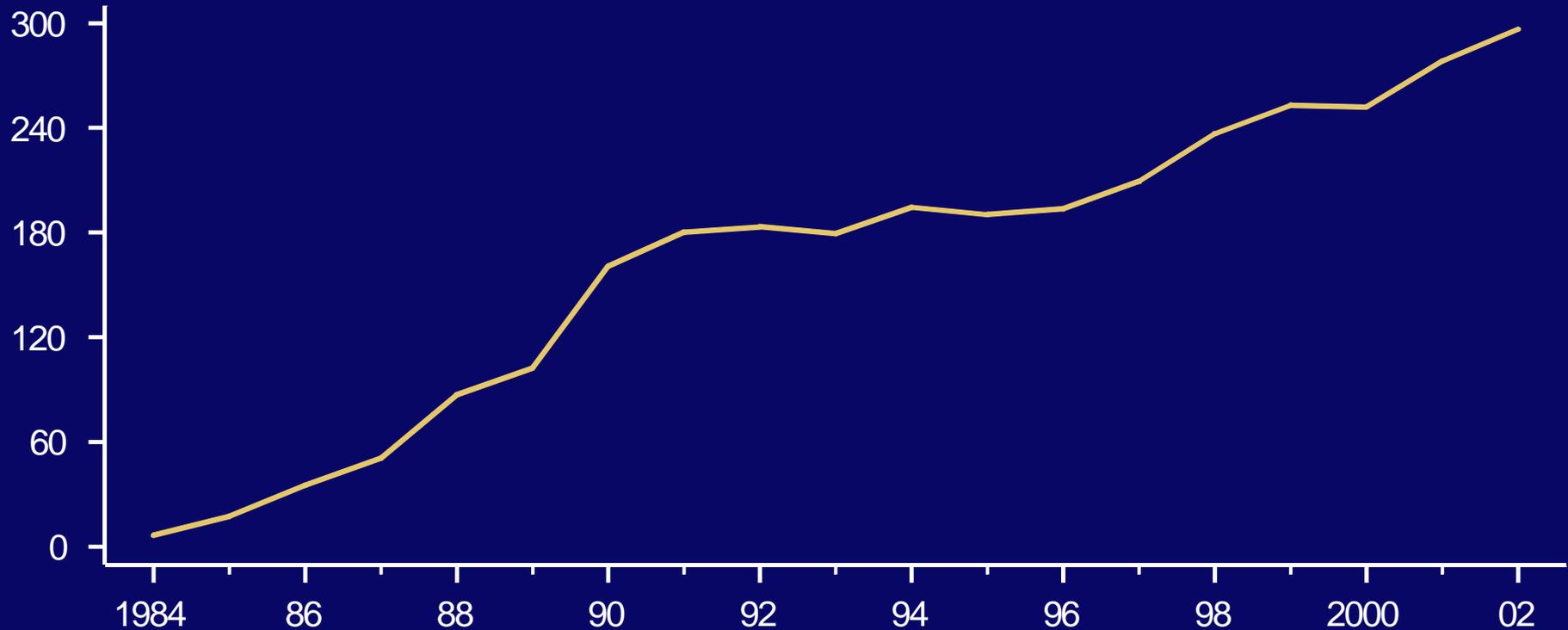
# Chlamydia — Number of states that require reporting of *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections: United States, 1987–2002

No. of states

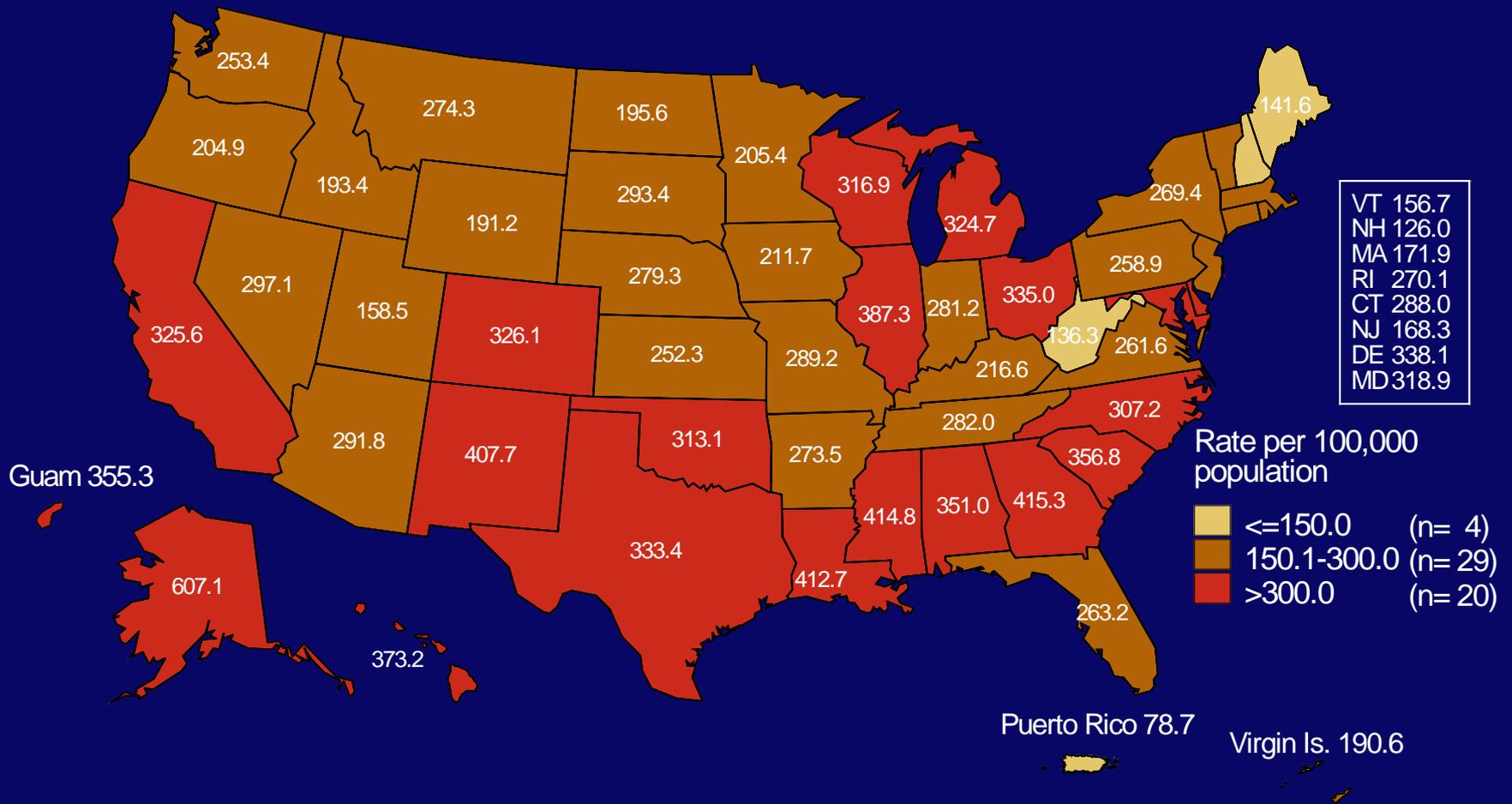


# Chlamydia — Rates: United States, 1984–2002

Rate (per 100,000 population)

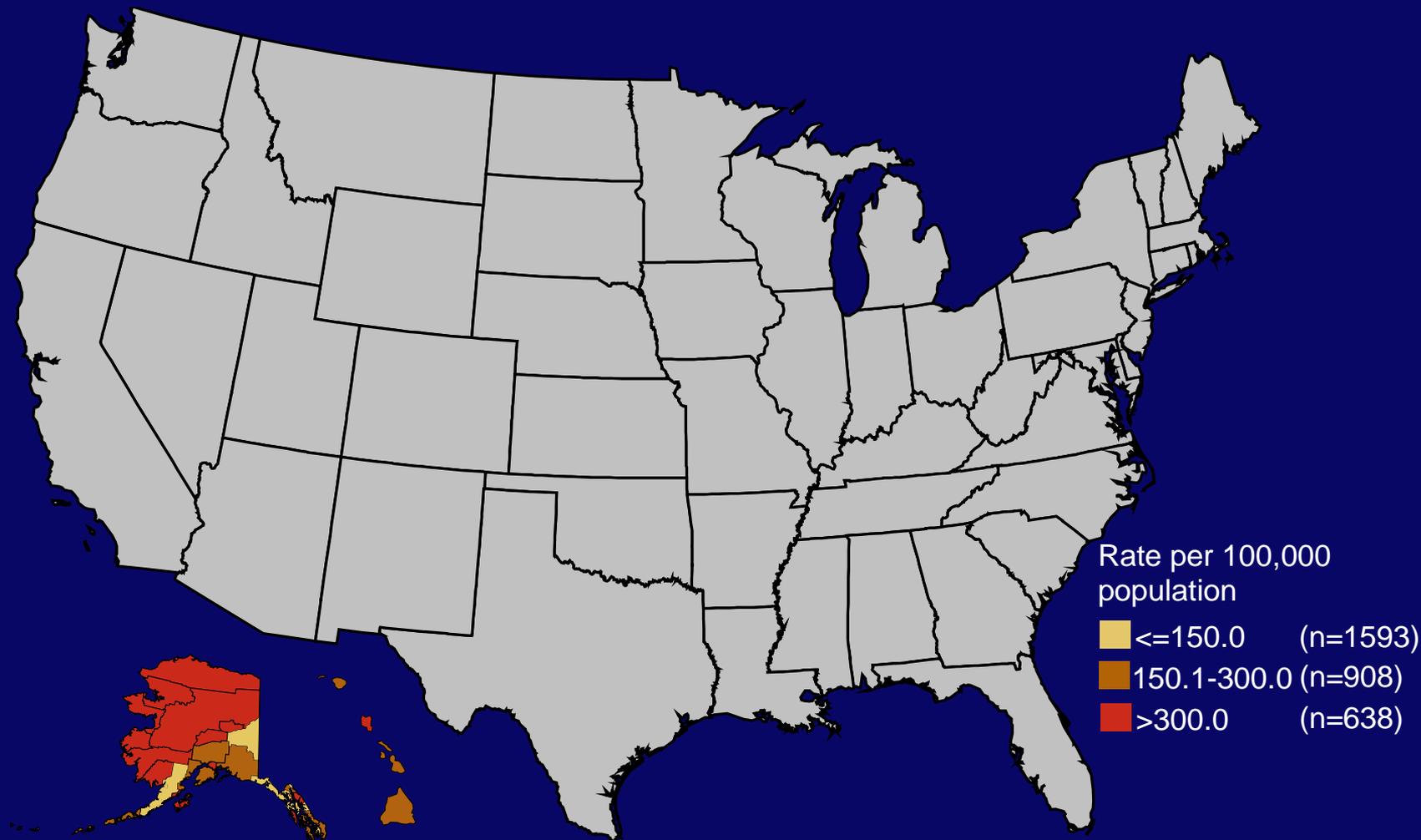


# Chlamydia — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 2002



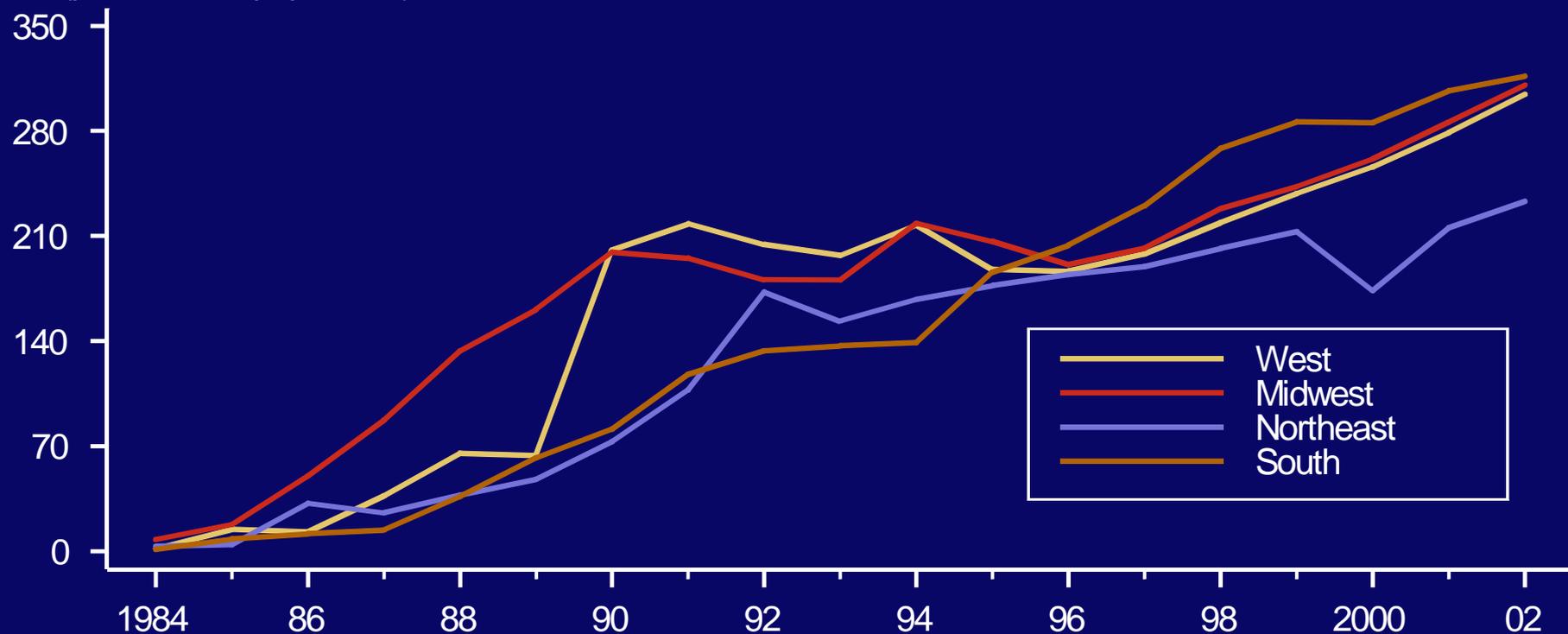
Note: The total rate of chlamydia for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 293.6 per 100,000 population.

# Chlamydia — Rates by county: United States, 2002



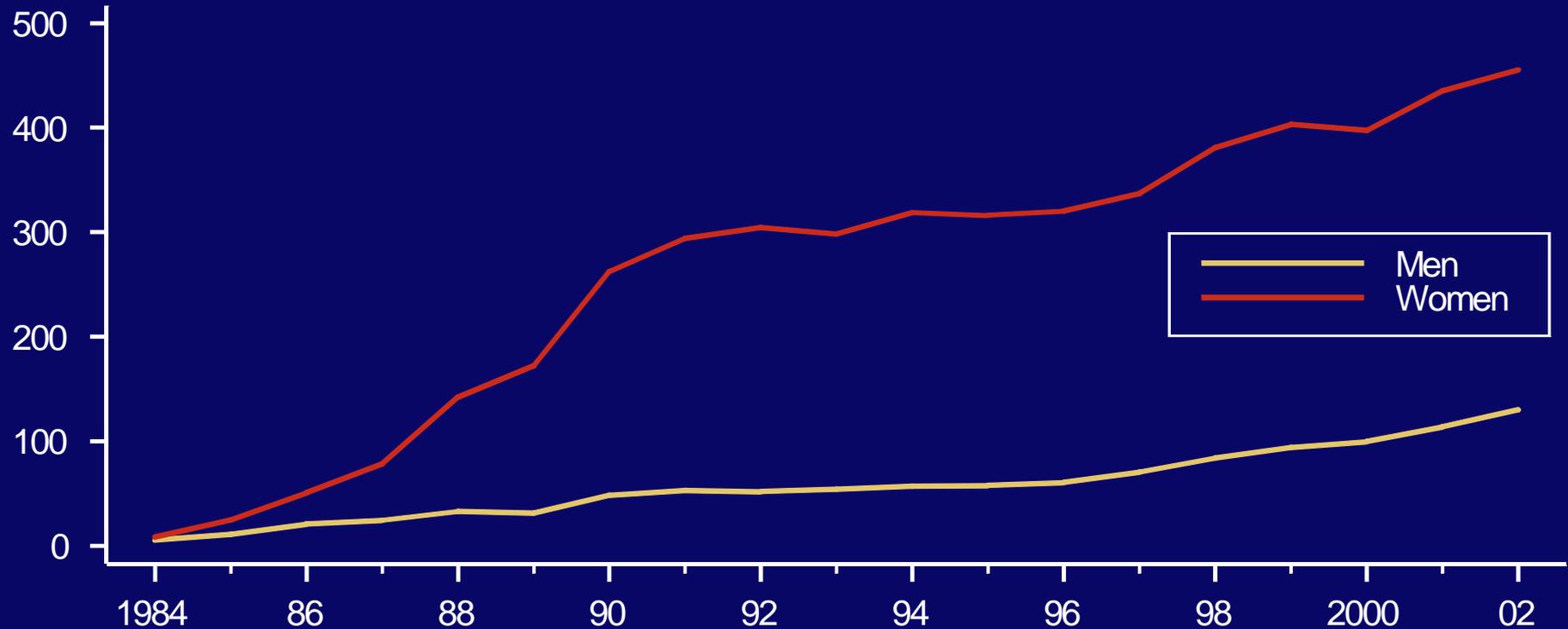
# Chlamydia — Rates by region: United States, 1984–2002

Rate (per 100,000 population)

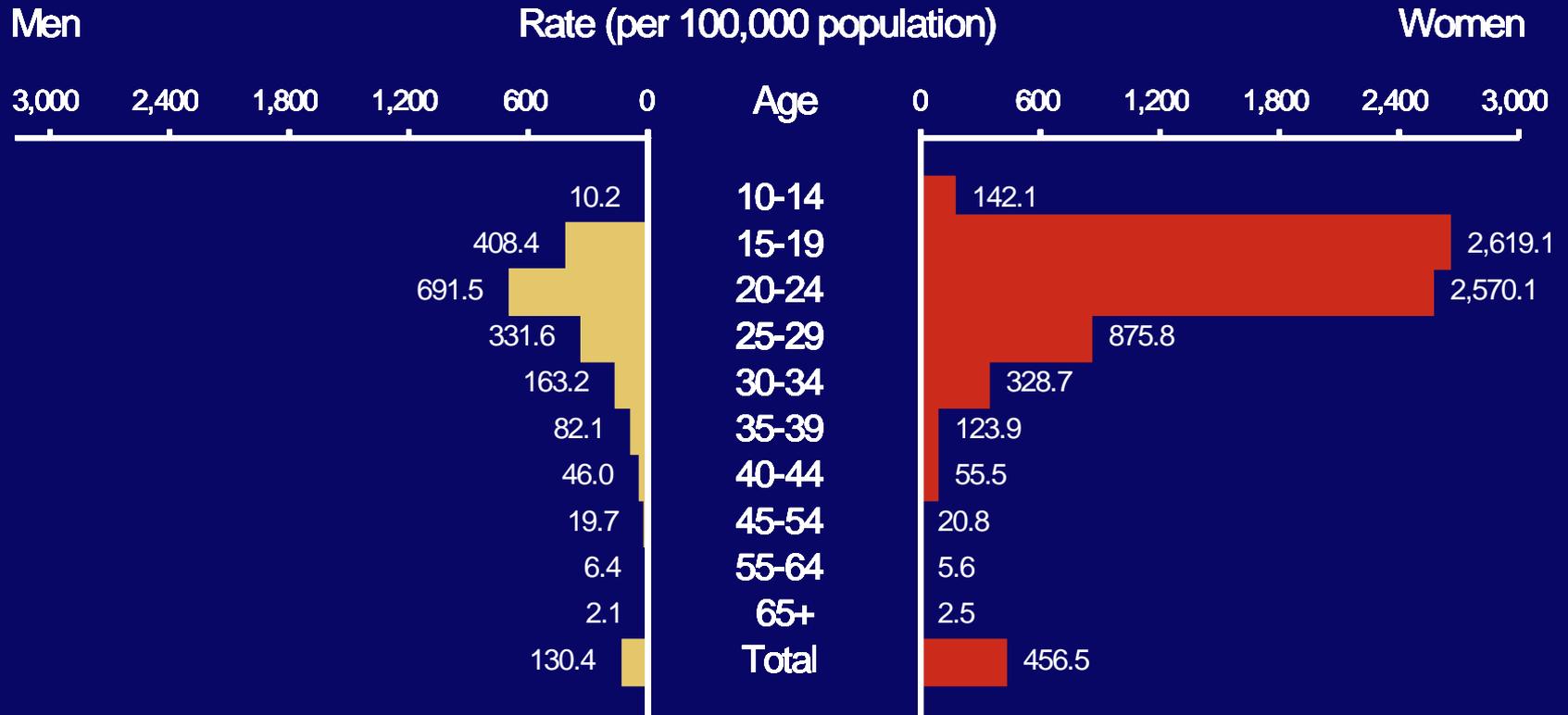


# Chlamydia — Rates by sex: United States, 1984–2002

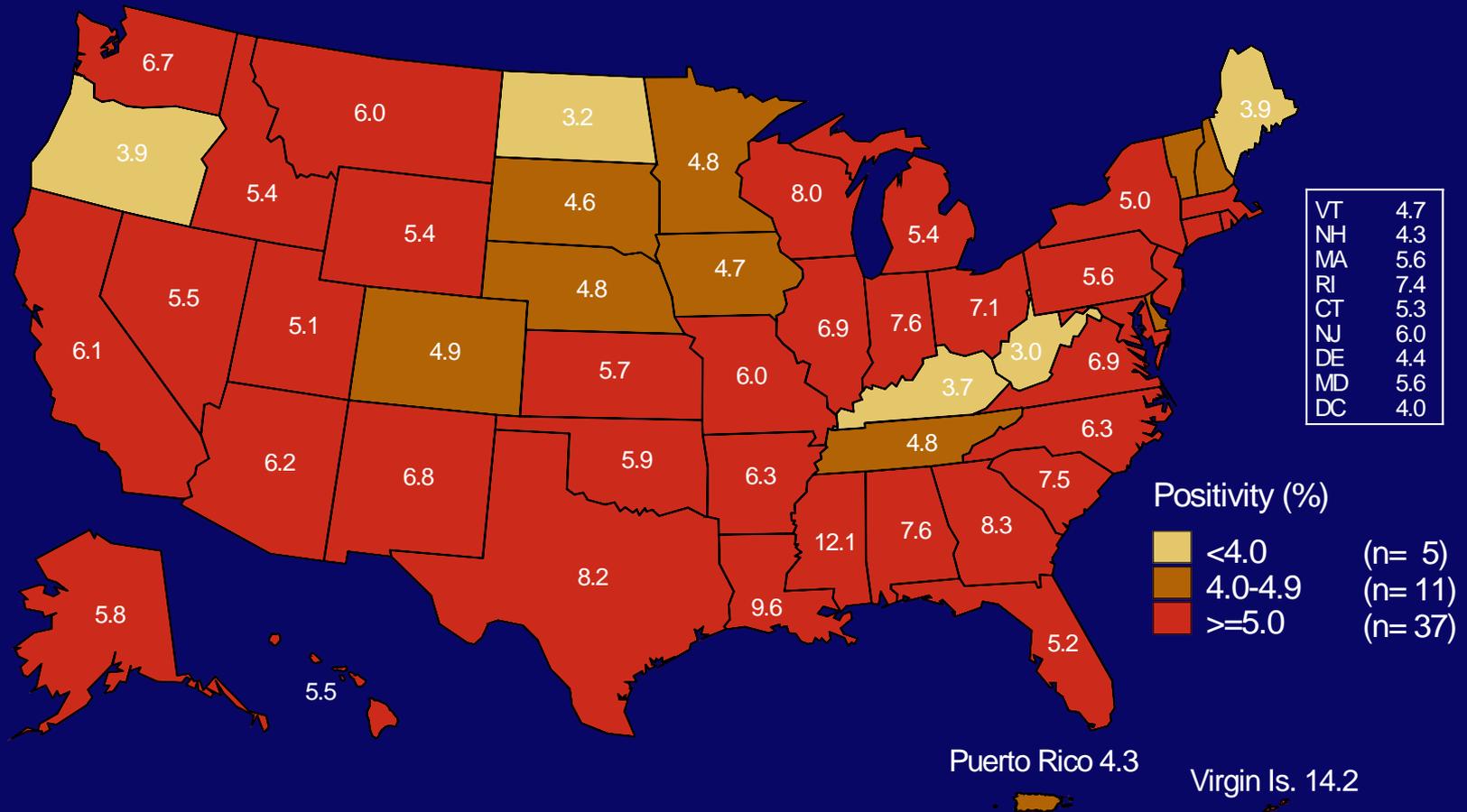
Rate (per 100,000 population)



# Chlamydia — Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2002



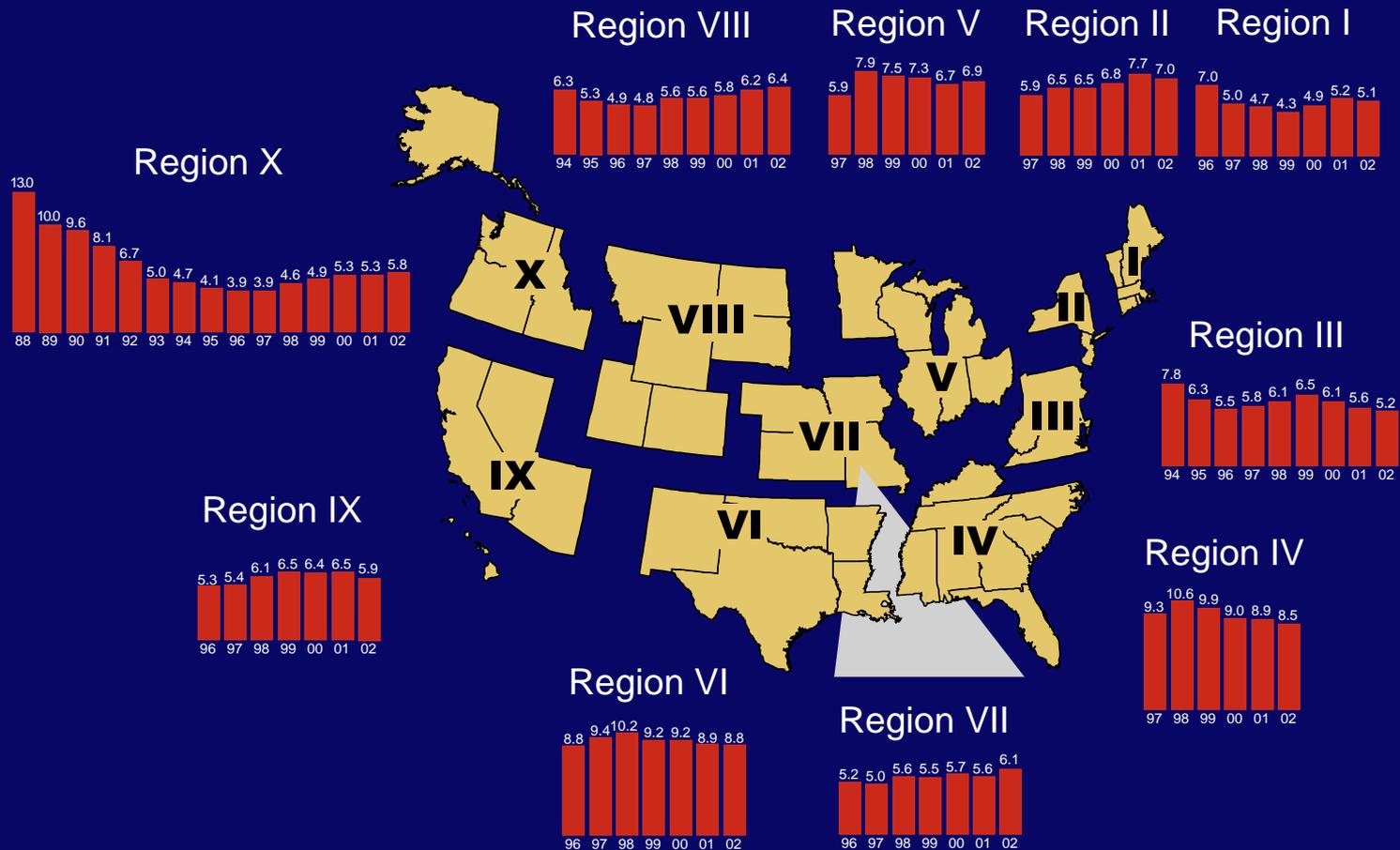
# Chlamydia — Positivity among 15-24 year old women tested in family planning clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2002



Note: States reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 500 women aged 15-24 years screened during 2002, except for New York State Project Area which submitted chlamydia positivity data for January - July 2002 only.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; 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, 1988–2002



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.

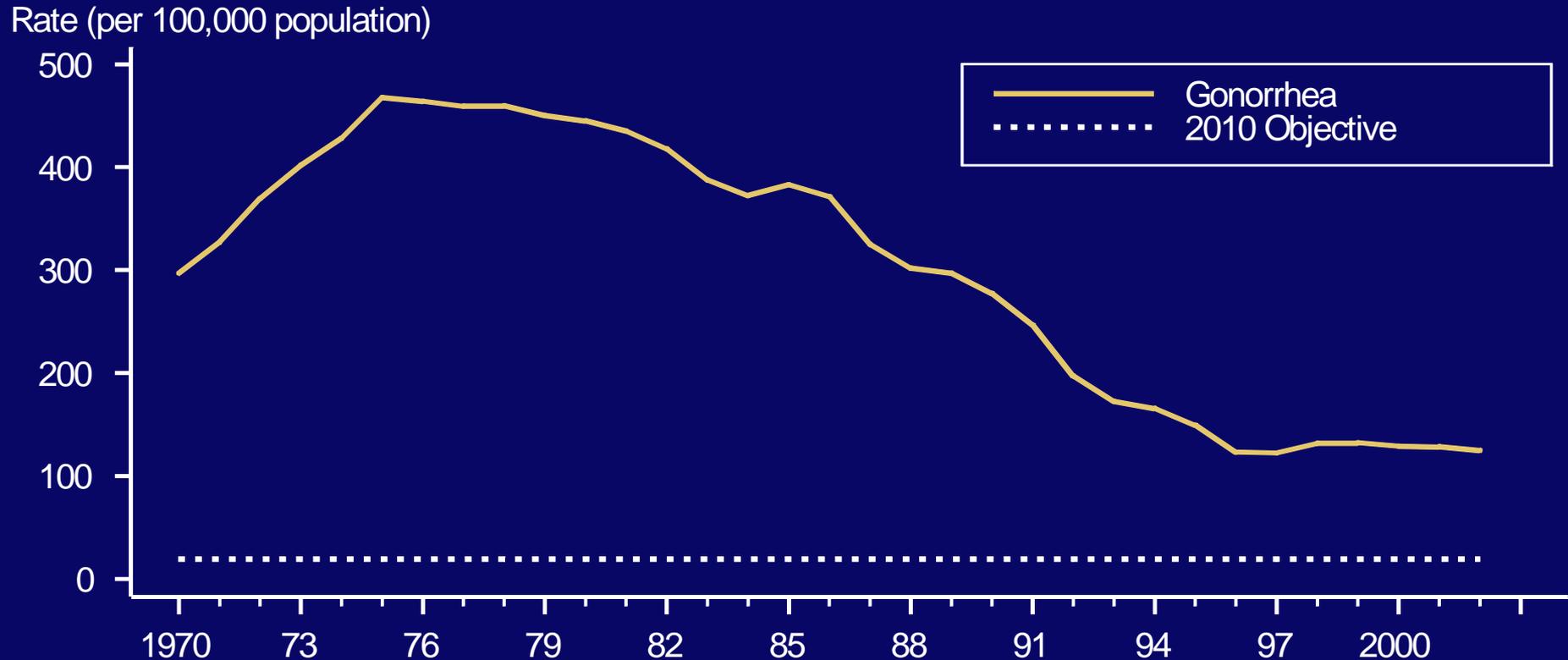
SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

# Gonorrhea

## Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2002

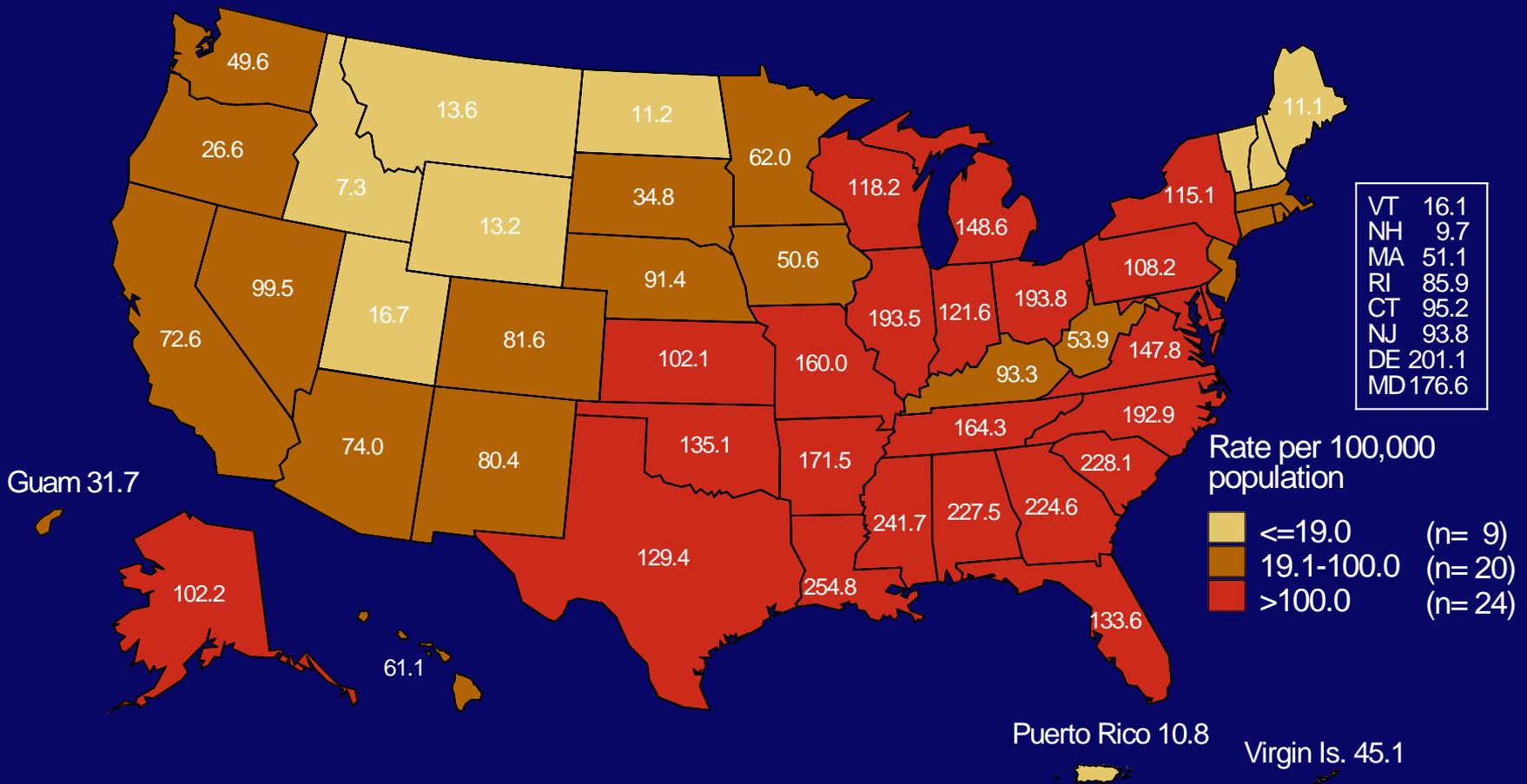
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# Gonorrhea — Rates: United States, 1970–2002 and the Healthy People 2010 objective



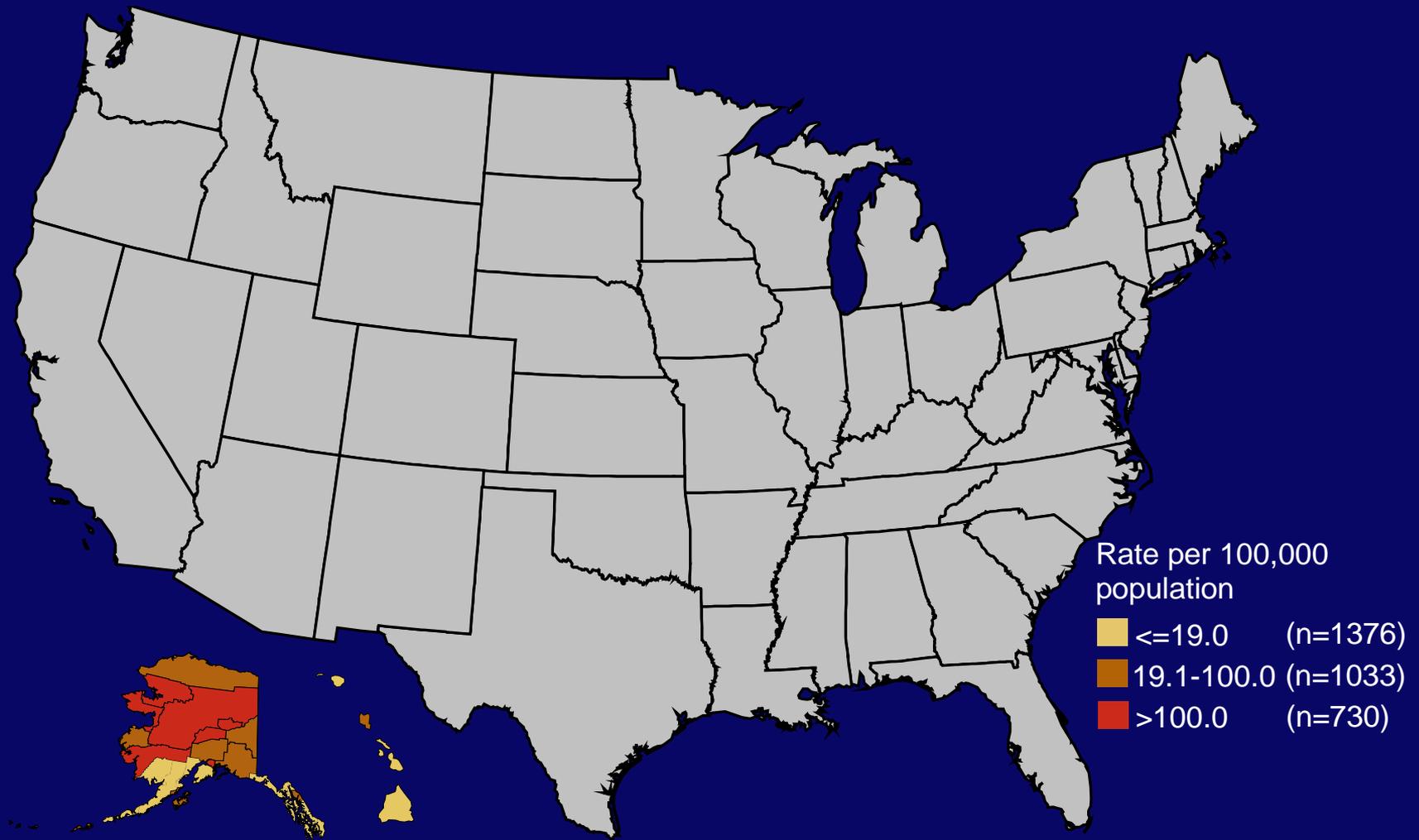
Note: The Healthy People 2010 objective for gonorrhea is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.

# Gonorrhea — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 2002



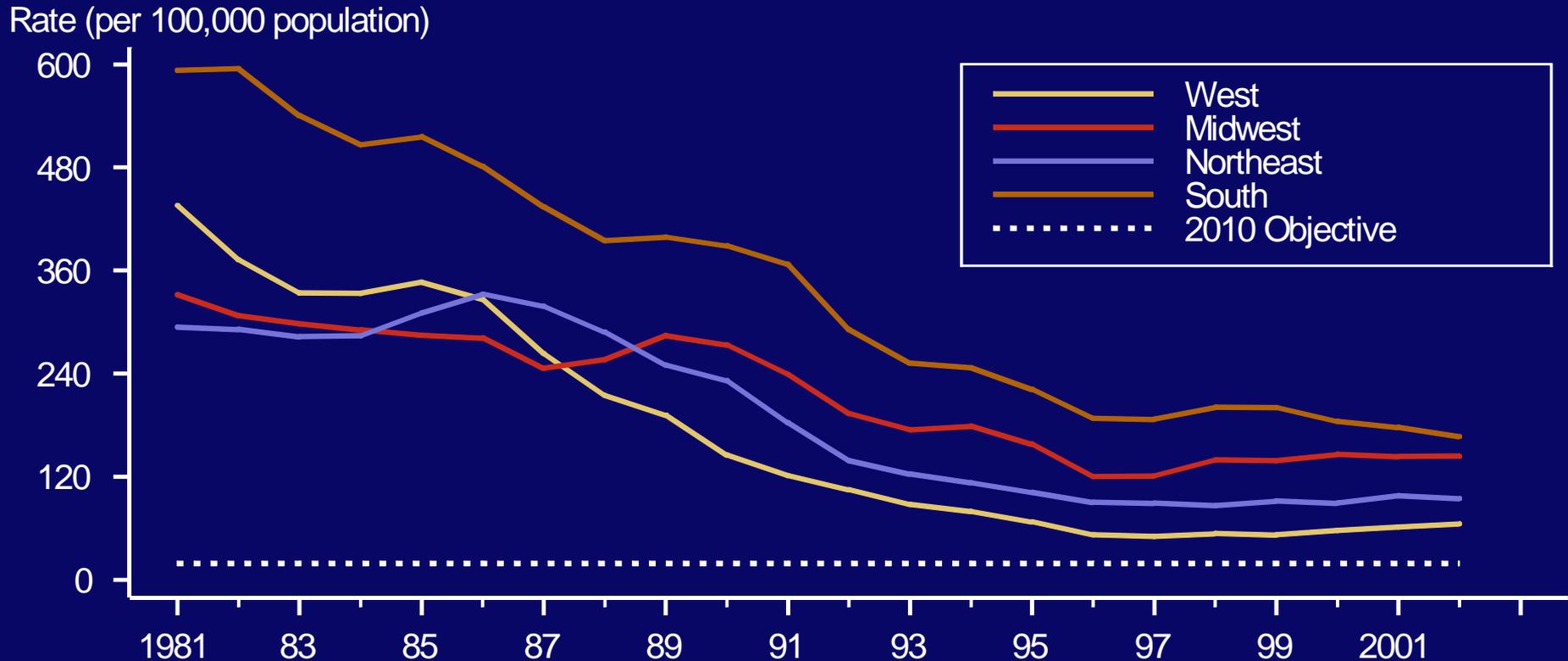
Note: The total rate of gonorrhea for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 123.4 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People 2010 objective is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.

# Gonorrhea — Rates by county: United States, 2002



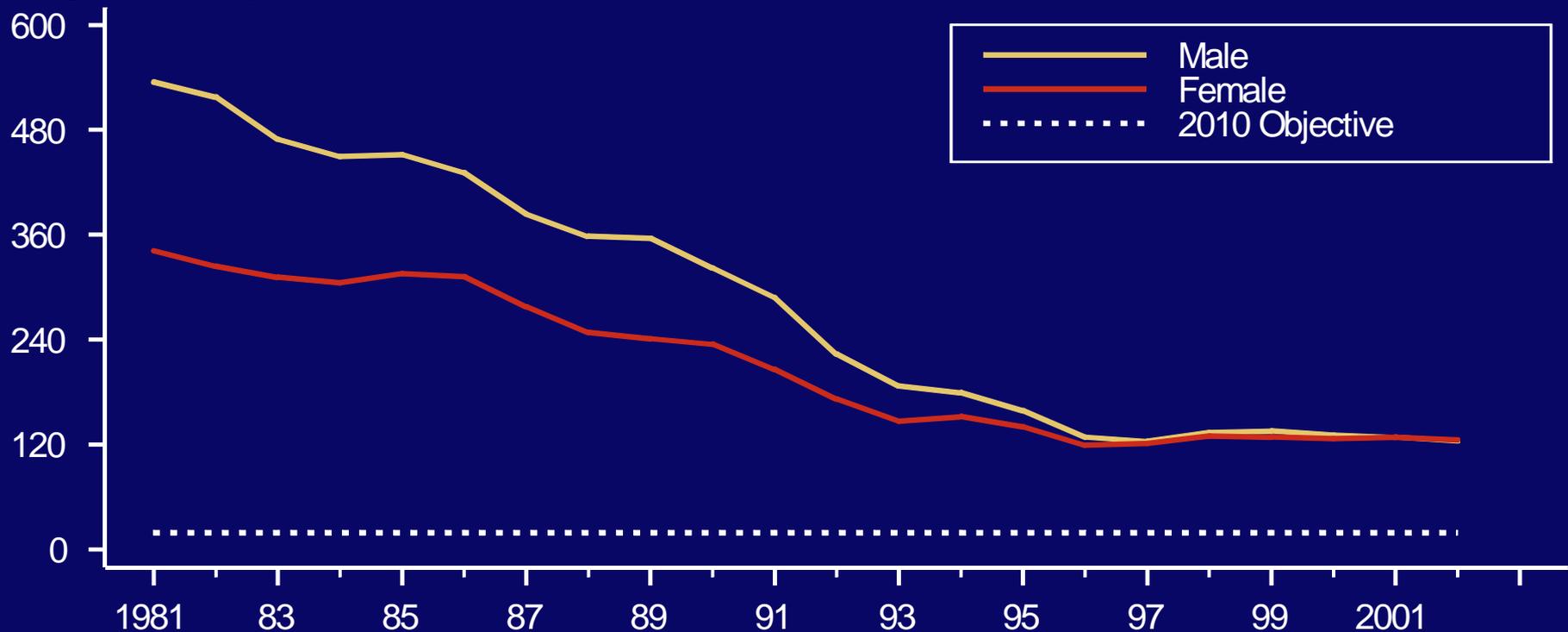
Note: The Healthy People 2010 objective for gonorrhea is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.

# Gonorrhea — Rates by region: United States, 1981–2002 and the Healthy People 2010 objective

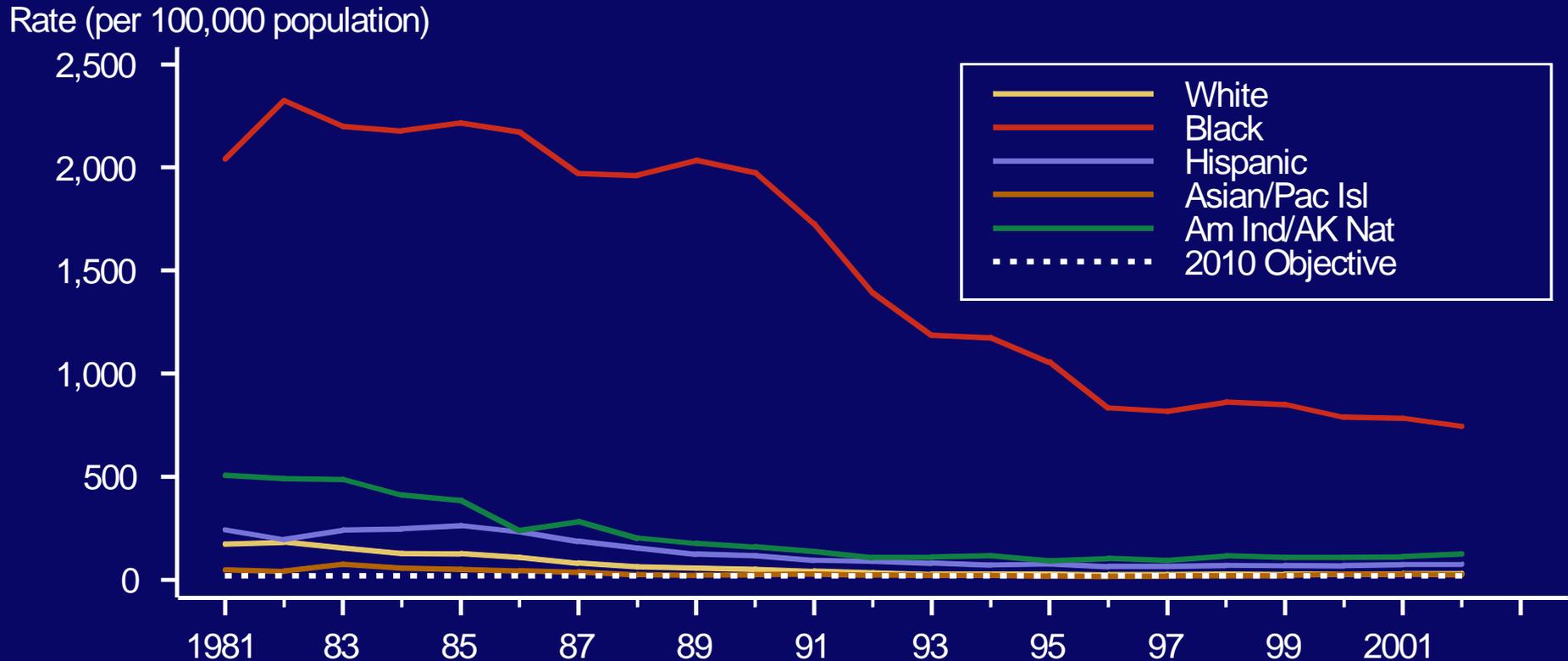


# Gonorrhea — Rates by sex: United States, 1981–2002 and the Healthy People 2010 objective

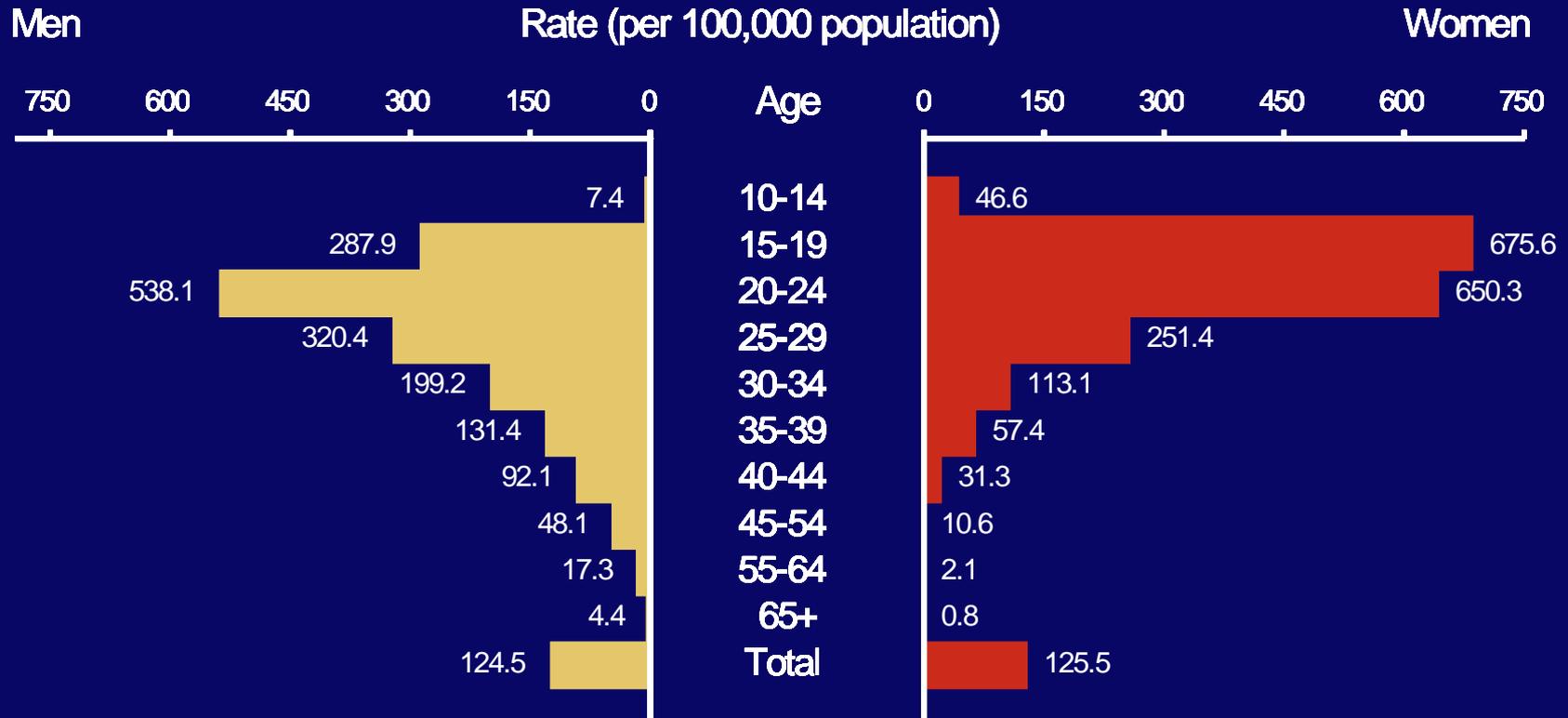
Rate (per 100,000 population)



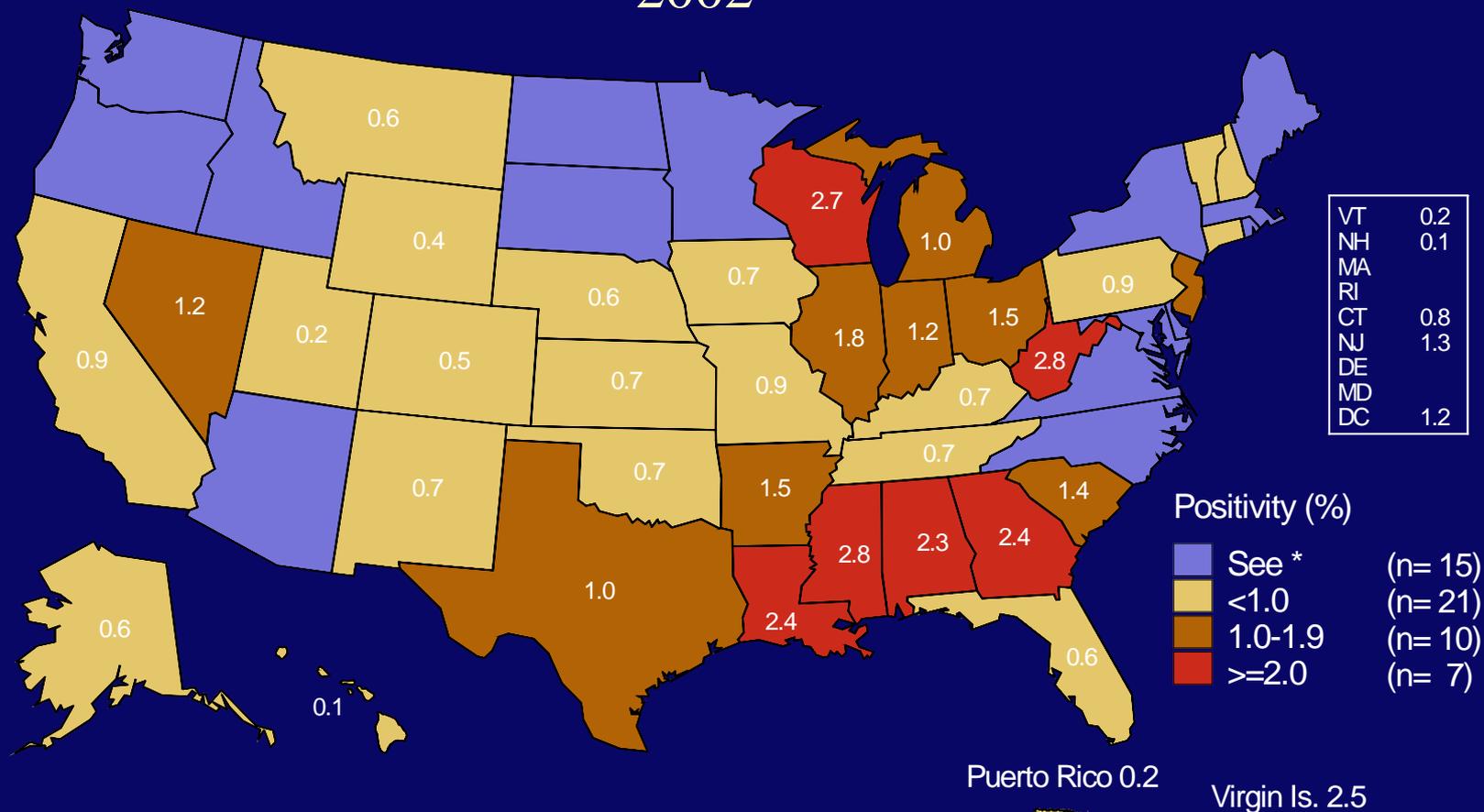
# Gonorrhea — Rates by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2002 and the Healthy People 2010 objective



# Gonorrhea — Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2002



# Gonorrhea — Positivity among 15-24 year old women tested in family planning clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2002



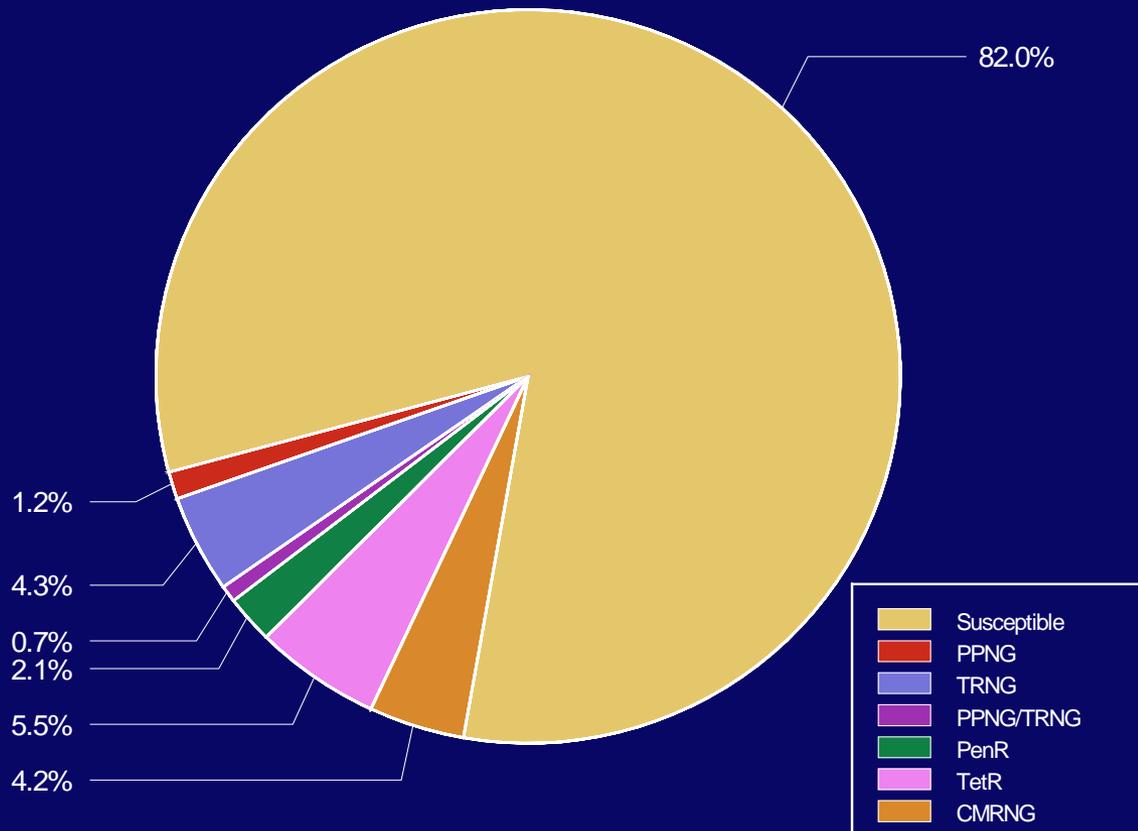
\*States reported gonorrhea positivity data on less than 500 women aged 15-24 years during 2002, except for Pennsylvania and Puerto Rico which submitted gonorrhea positivity data for April - December 2002 only.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; 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, 2002

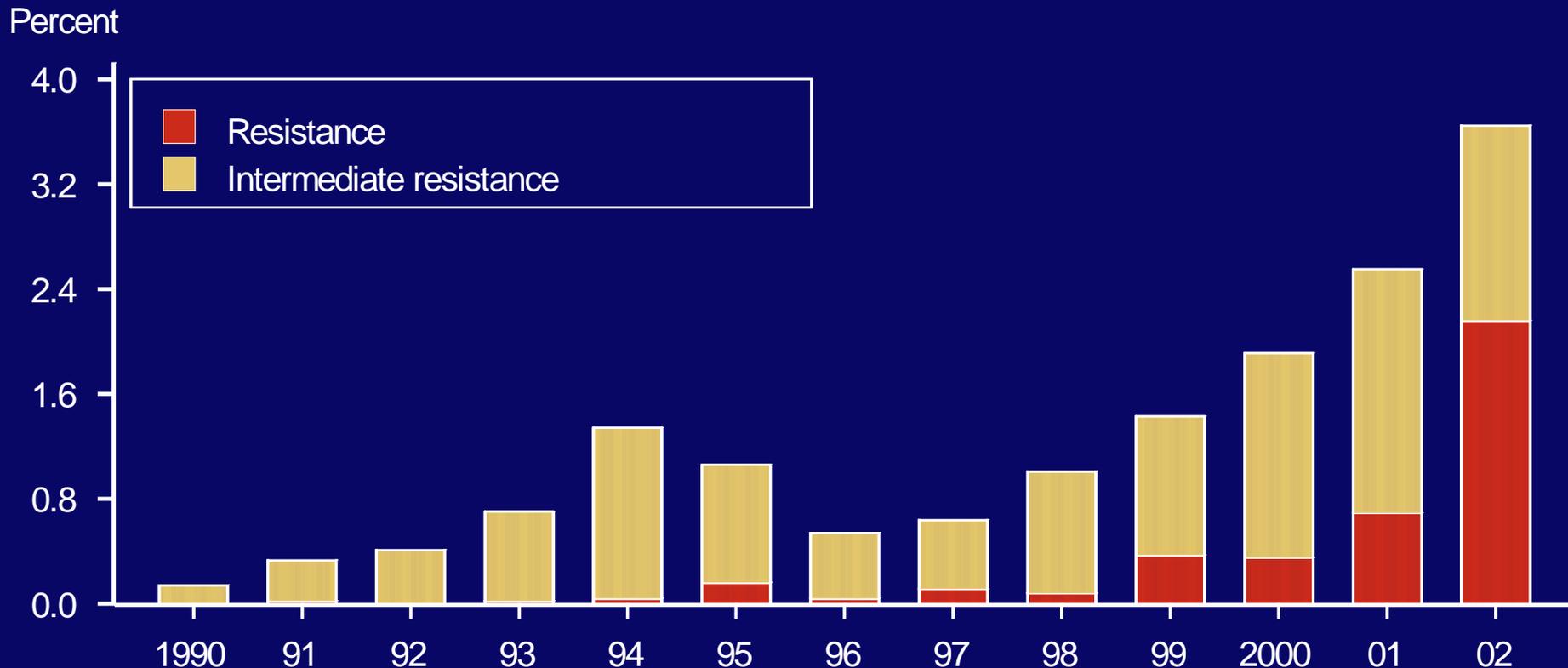


# Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Penicillin and tetracycline resistance among GISP isolates, 2002



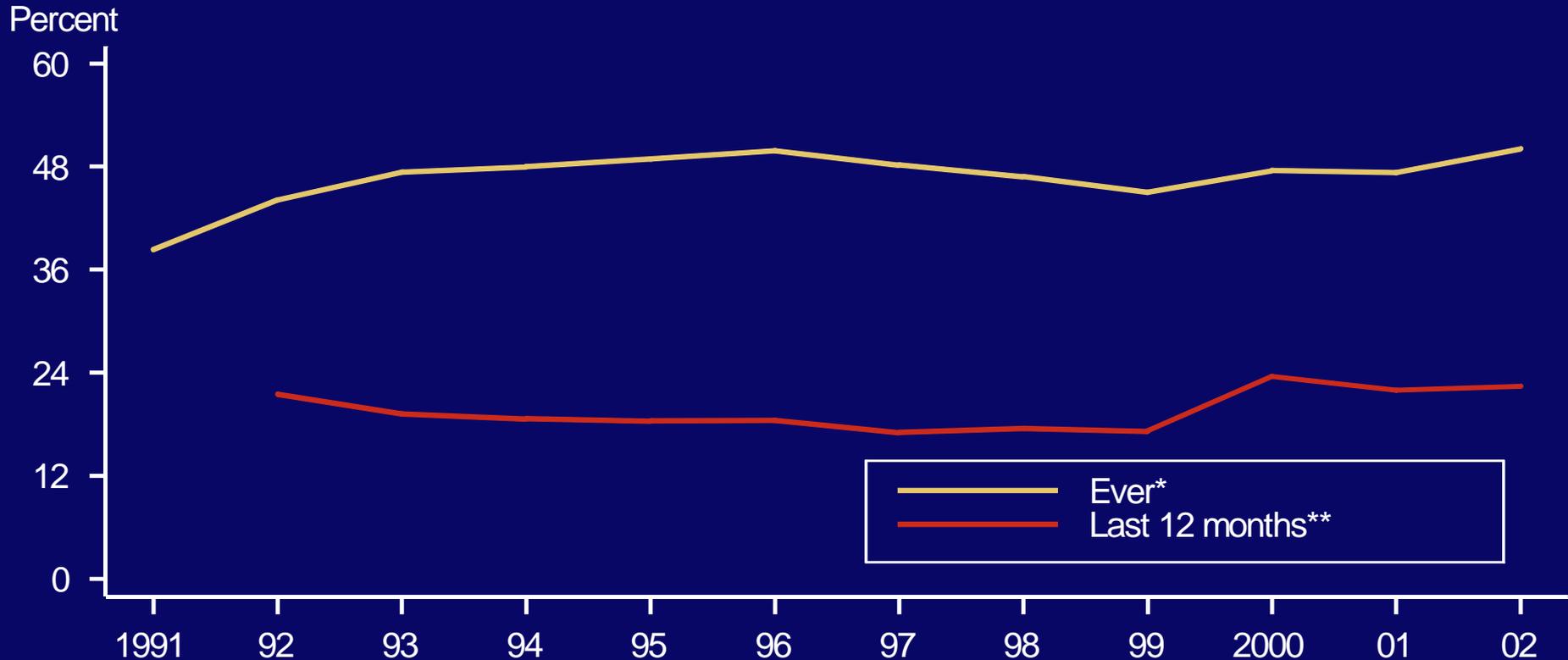
Note: PPNG=penicillinase-producing *N. gonorrhoeae*; TRNG=plasmid-mediated tetracycline resistant *N. gonorrhoeae*; PPNG-TRNG=plasmid-mediated penicillin and tetracycline resistant *N. gonorrhoeae*; PenR=chromosomally mediated penicillin resistant *N. gonorrhoeae*; TetR=chromosomally mediated tetracycline 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, 1990–2002



Note: Resistant isolates have ciprofloxacin MICs  $\geq 1$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ . 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, 1991–2002



\*Data first collected in 1991.

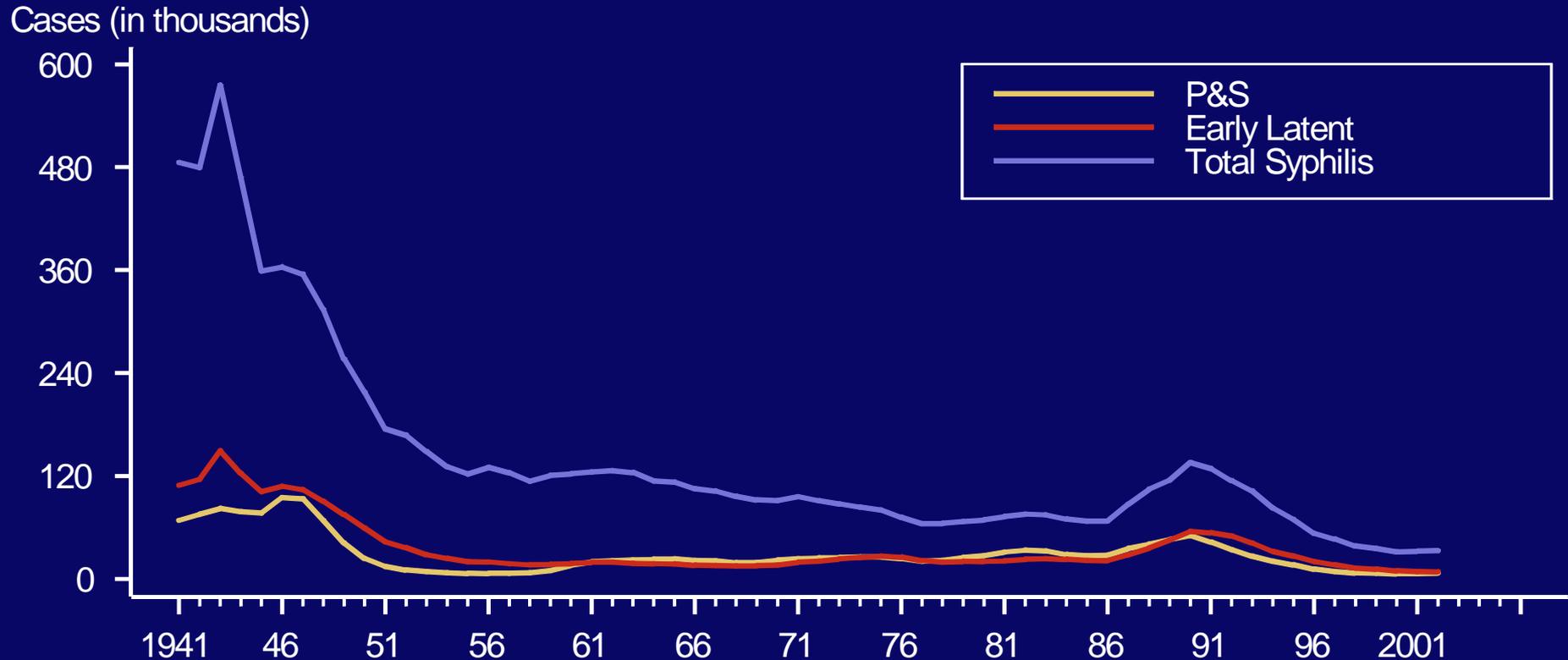
\*\*Data first collected in 1992.

# Syphilis

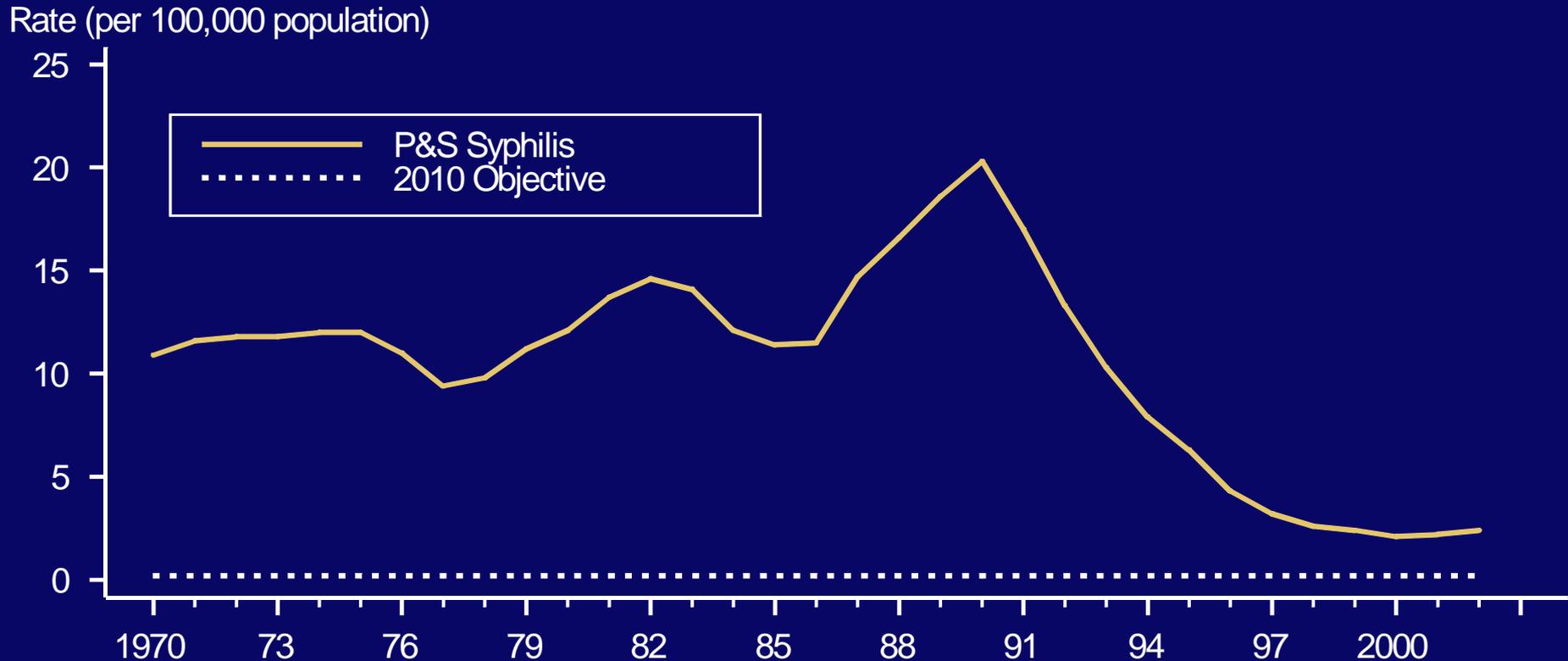
## Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2002

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# Syphilis — Reported cases by stage of infection: United States, 1941–2002

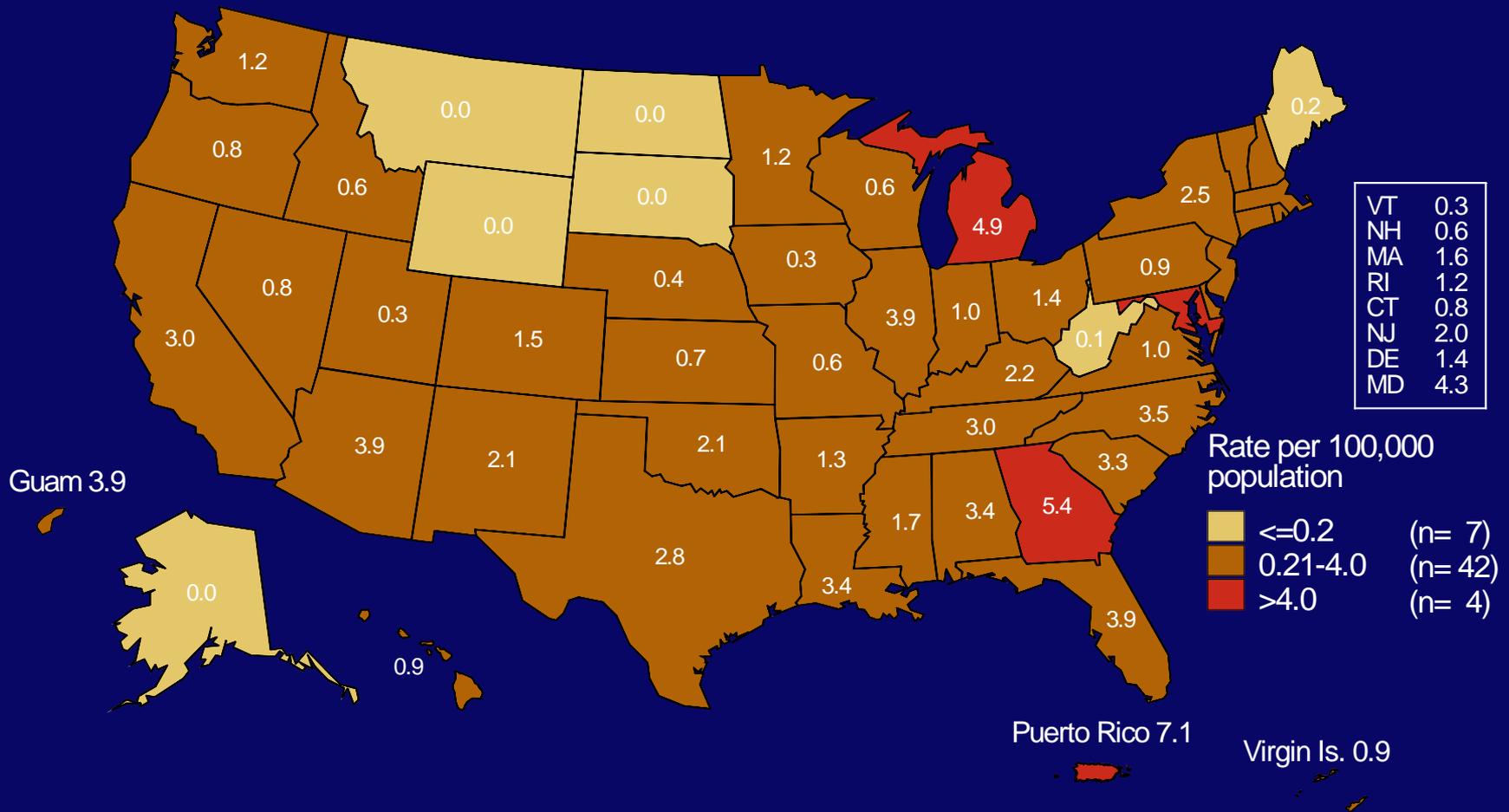


# Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates: United States, 1970–2002 and the Healthy People 2010 objective



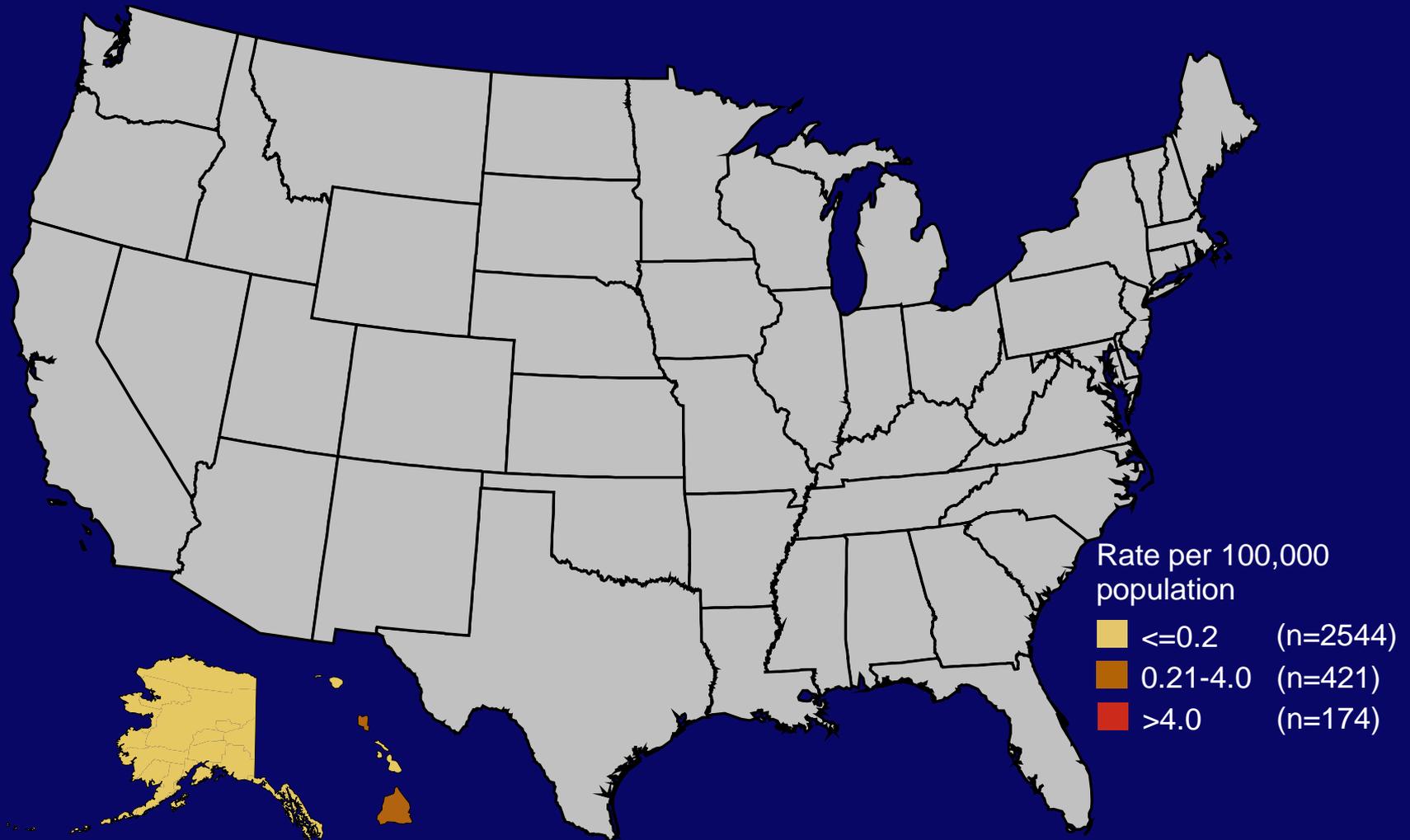
Note: The Healthy People 2010 objective for primary and secondary syphilis is 0.2 case per 100,000 population.

# Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 2002



Note: The total rate of primary and secondary syphilis for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 2.5 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People 2010 objective is 0.2 case per 100,000 population.

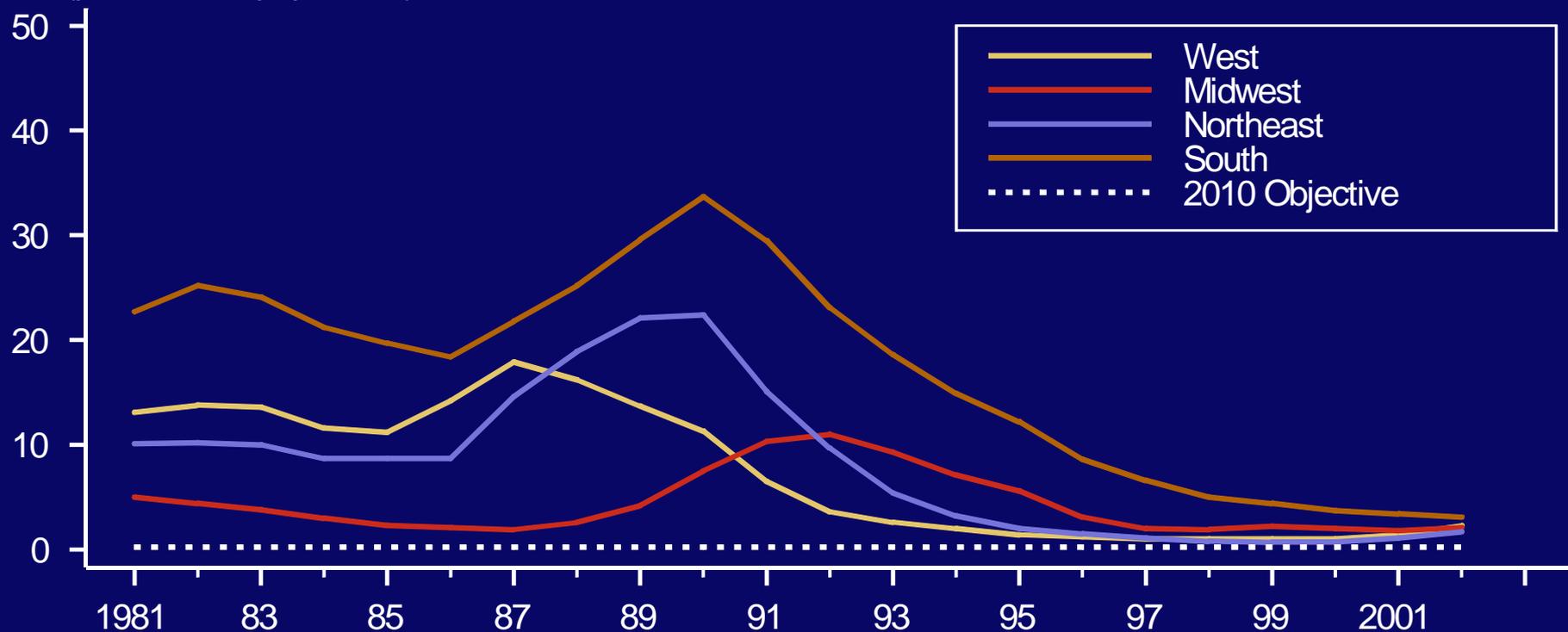
# Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by county: United States, 2002



Note: The Healthy People 2010 objective for P&S syphilis is 0.2 case per 100,000 population.

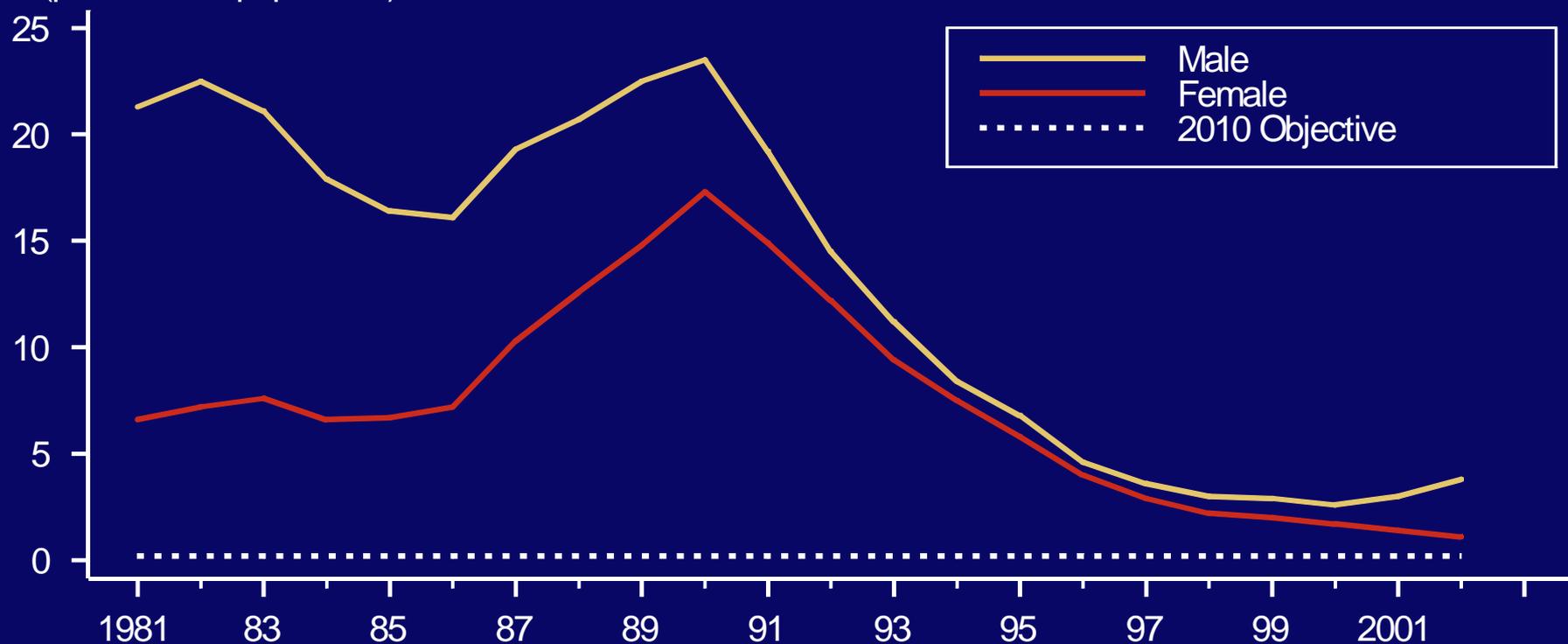
# Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by region: United States, 1981–2002 and the Healthy People 2010 objective

Rate (per 100,000 population)



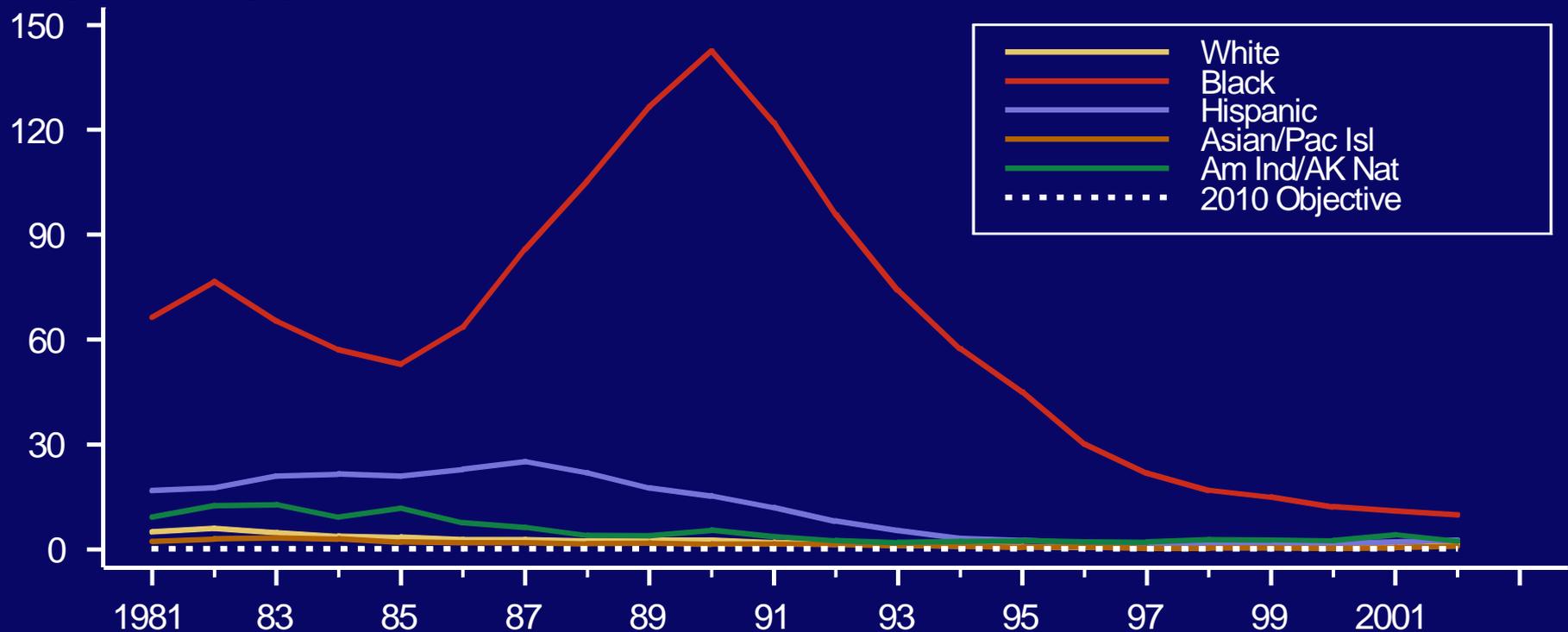
# Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by sex: United States, 1981–2002 and the Healthy People 2010 objective

Rate (per 100,000 population)



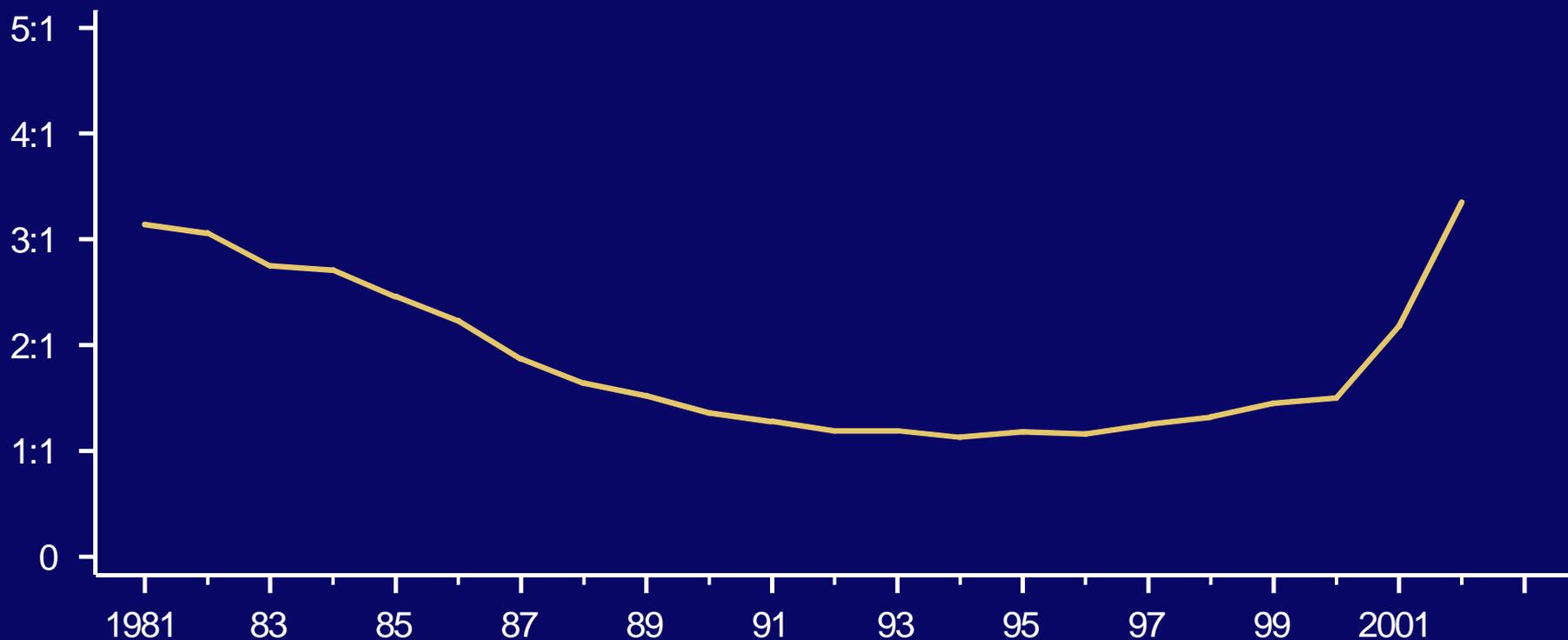
# Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2002 and the Healthy People 2010 objective

Rate (per 100,000 population)

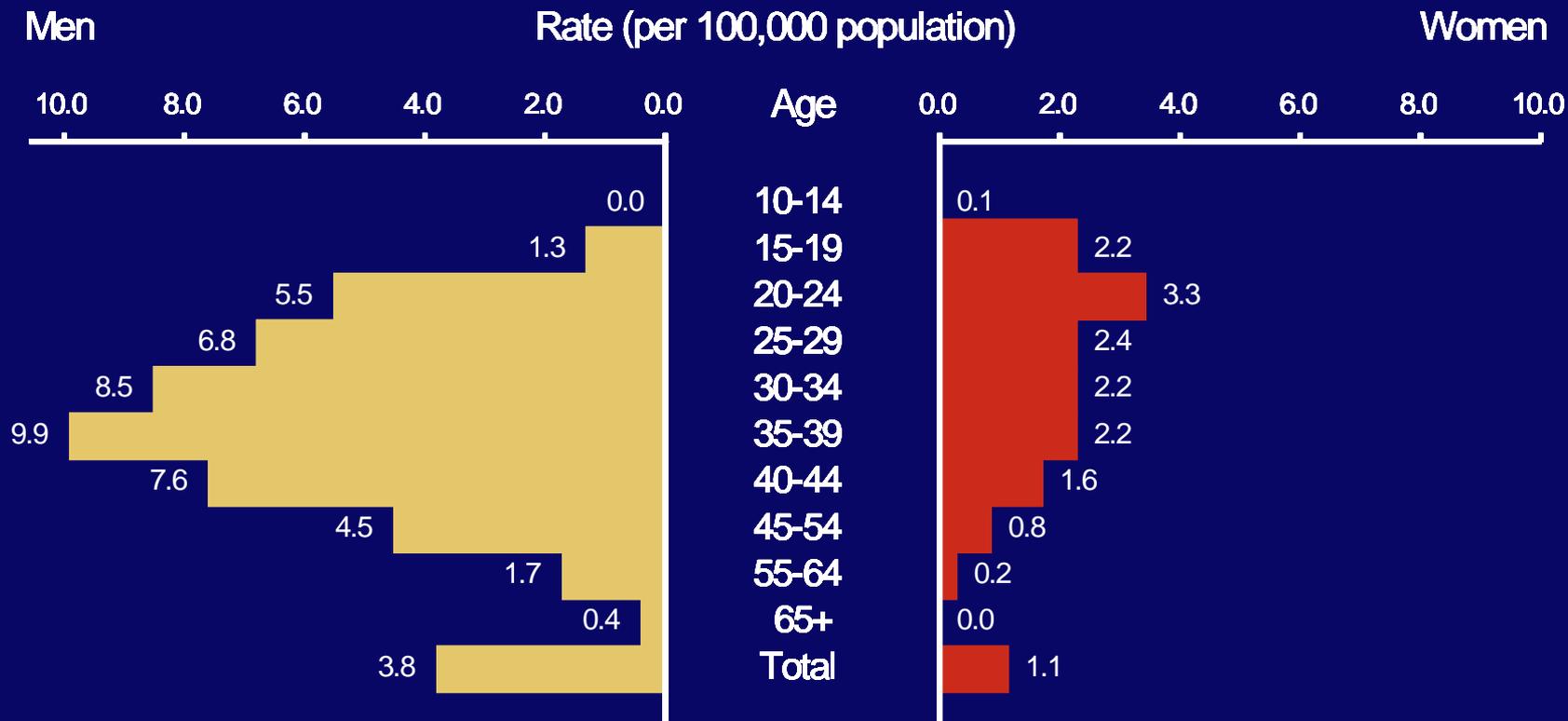


# Primary and secondary syphilis — Male to female rate ratios: United States, 1981–2002

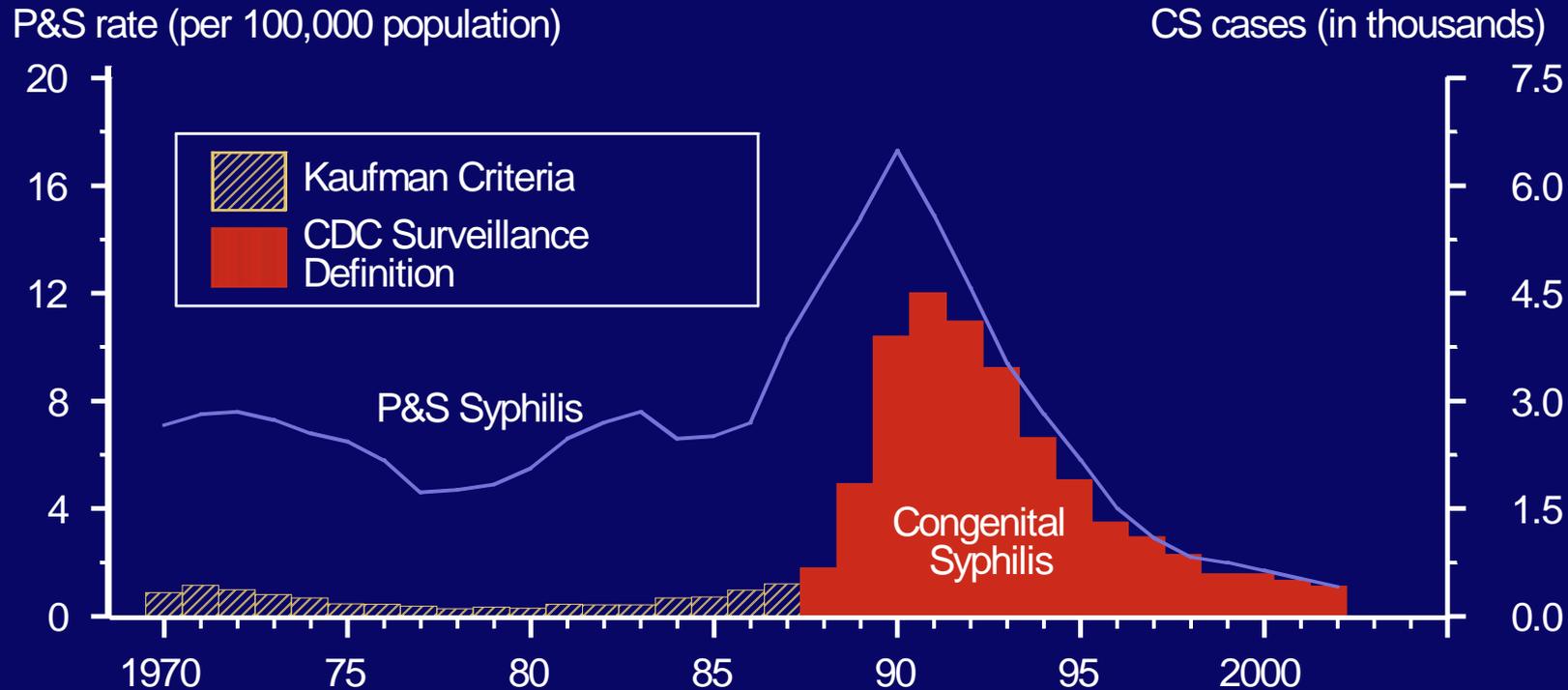
Male-Female rate ratio



# Primary and secondary syphilis — Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2002

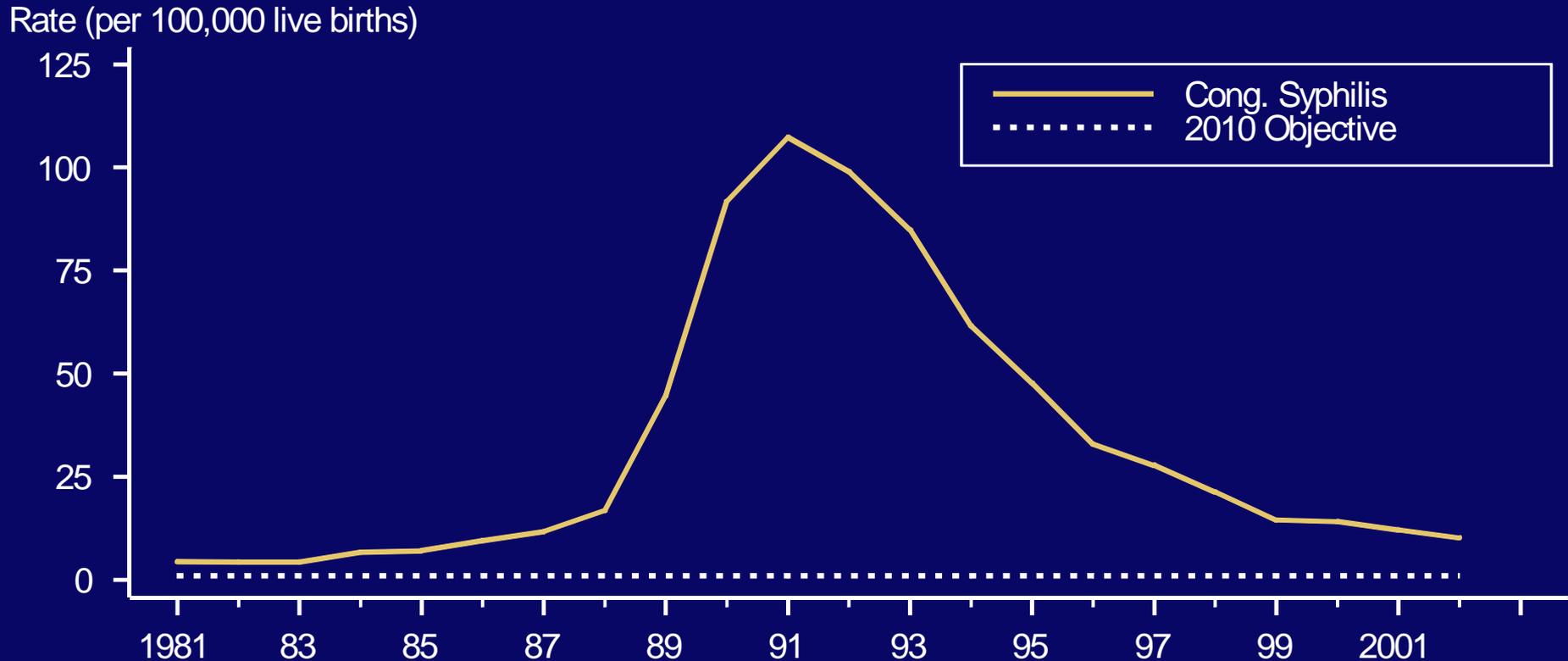


# Congenital syphilis — Reported cases for infants <1 year of age and rates of primary and secondary syphilis among women: United States, 1970–2002



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

# Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age: United States, 1981–2002 and the Healthy People 2010 objective



Note: The Healthy People 2010 objective for congenital syphilis is 1.0 case per 100,000 live births. The surveillance case definition for congenital syphilis changed in 1988.

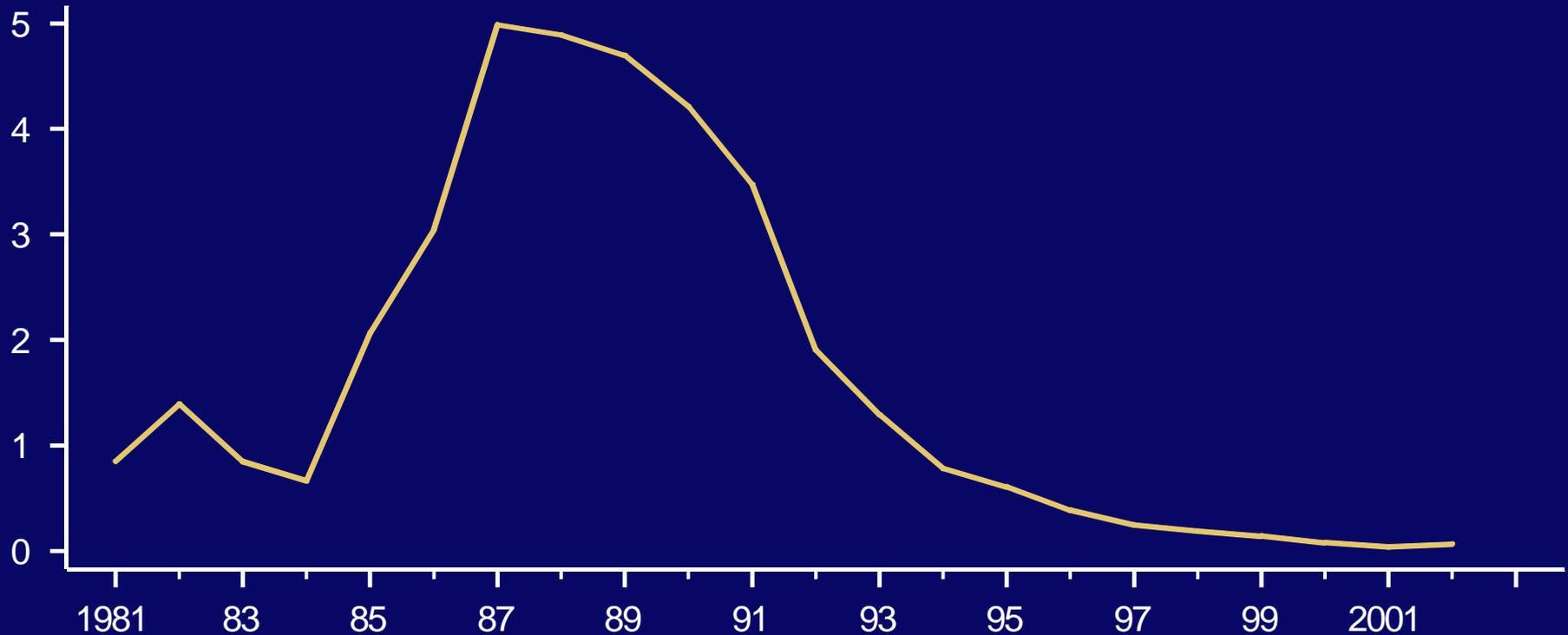
# Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases

## Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2002

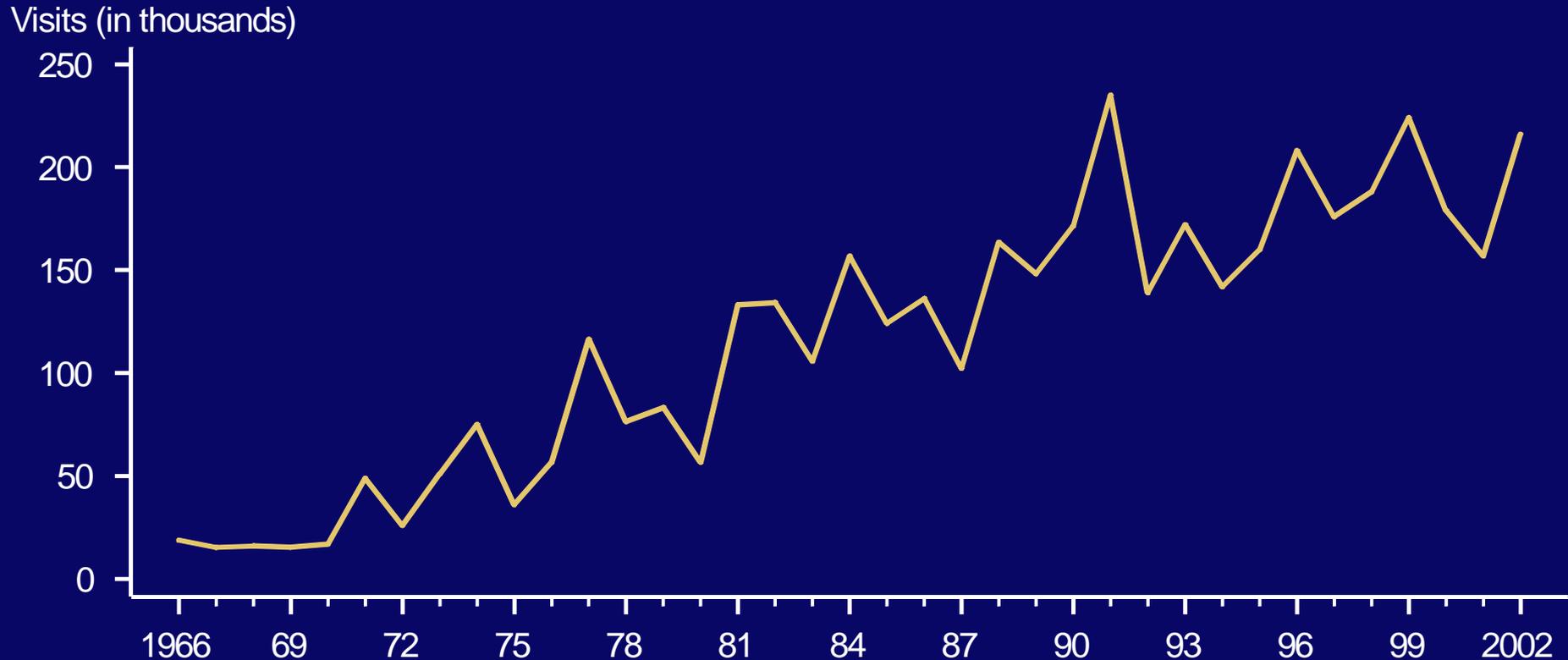
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# Chancroid — Reported cases: United States, 1981–2002

Cases (in thousands)

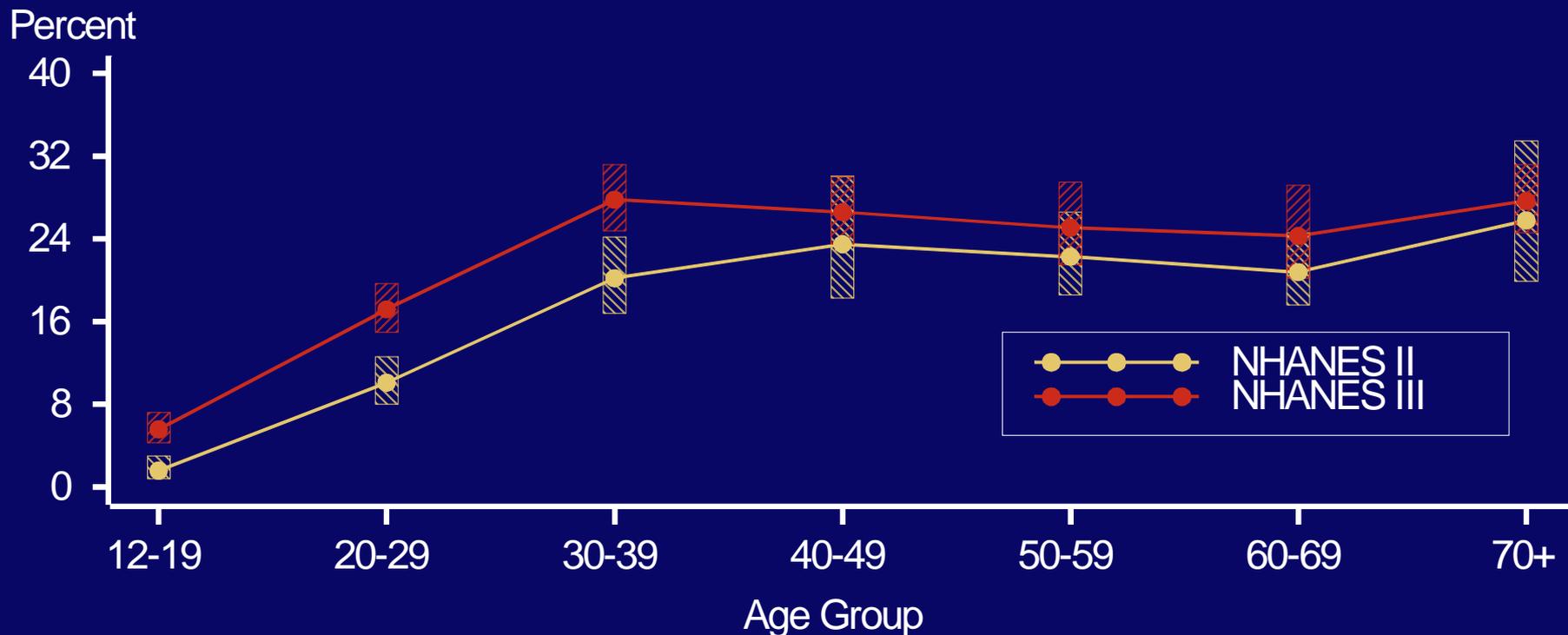


# Genital herpes — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2002



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

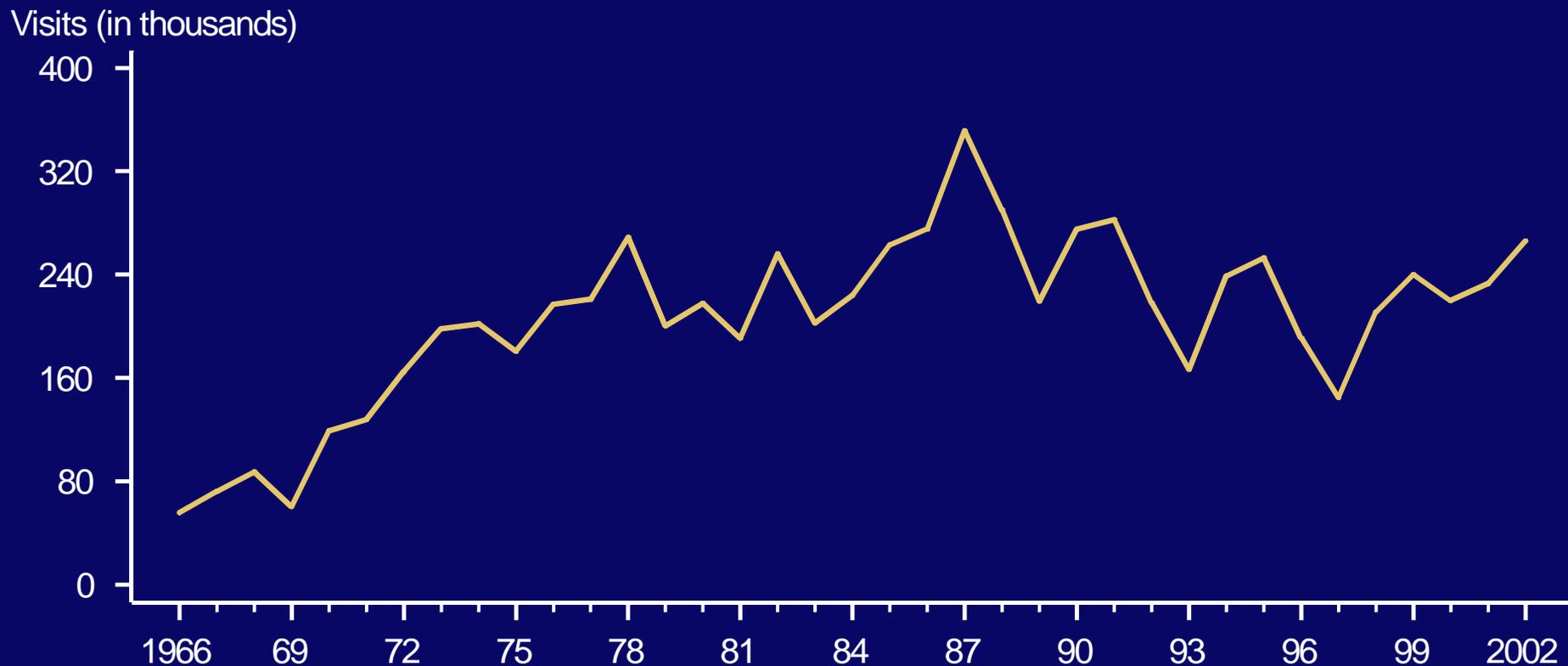
# Herpes simplex virus type 2 infections — Percent seroprevalence according to age in NHANES II (1976-1980) and NHANES III (1988-1994)



Note: Bars indicate 95% confidence intervals.

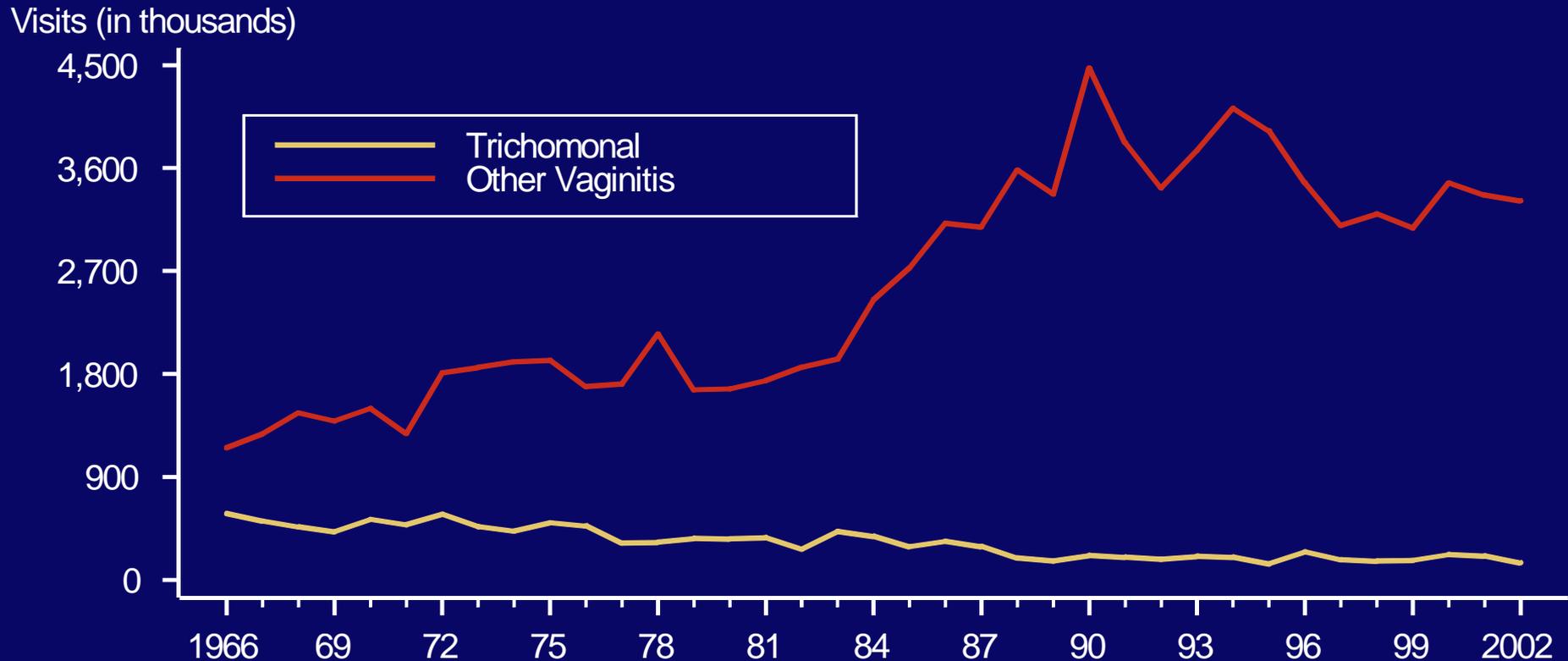
SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)

# Genital warts — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2002



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

# Trichomoniasis and other vaginal infections — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2002



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

# STDs in Women and Infants

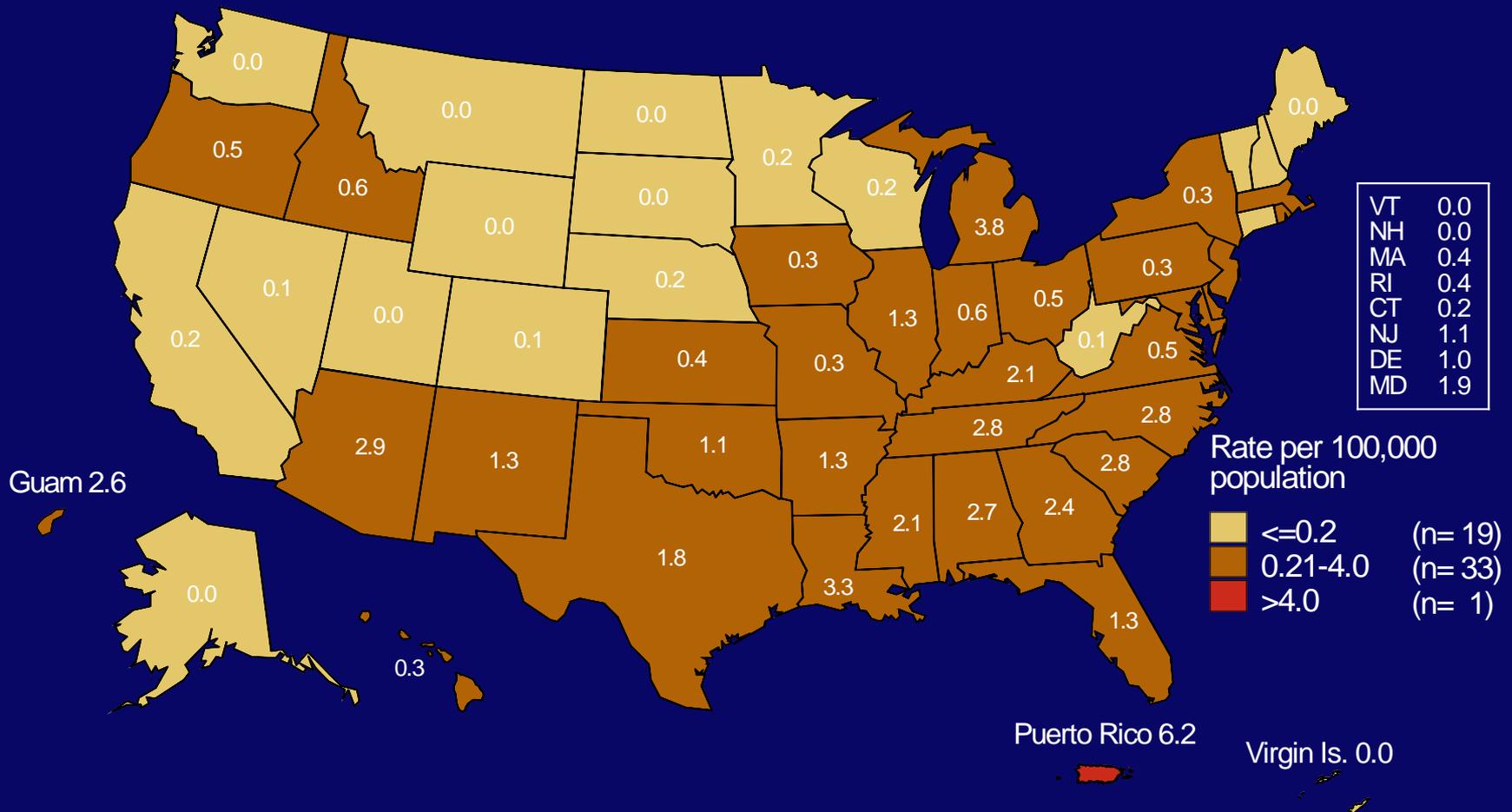
## Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2002

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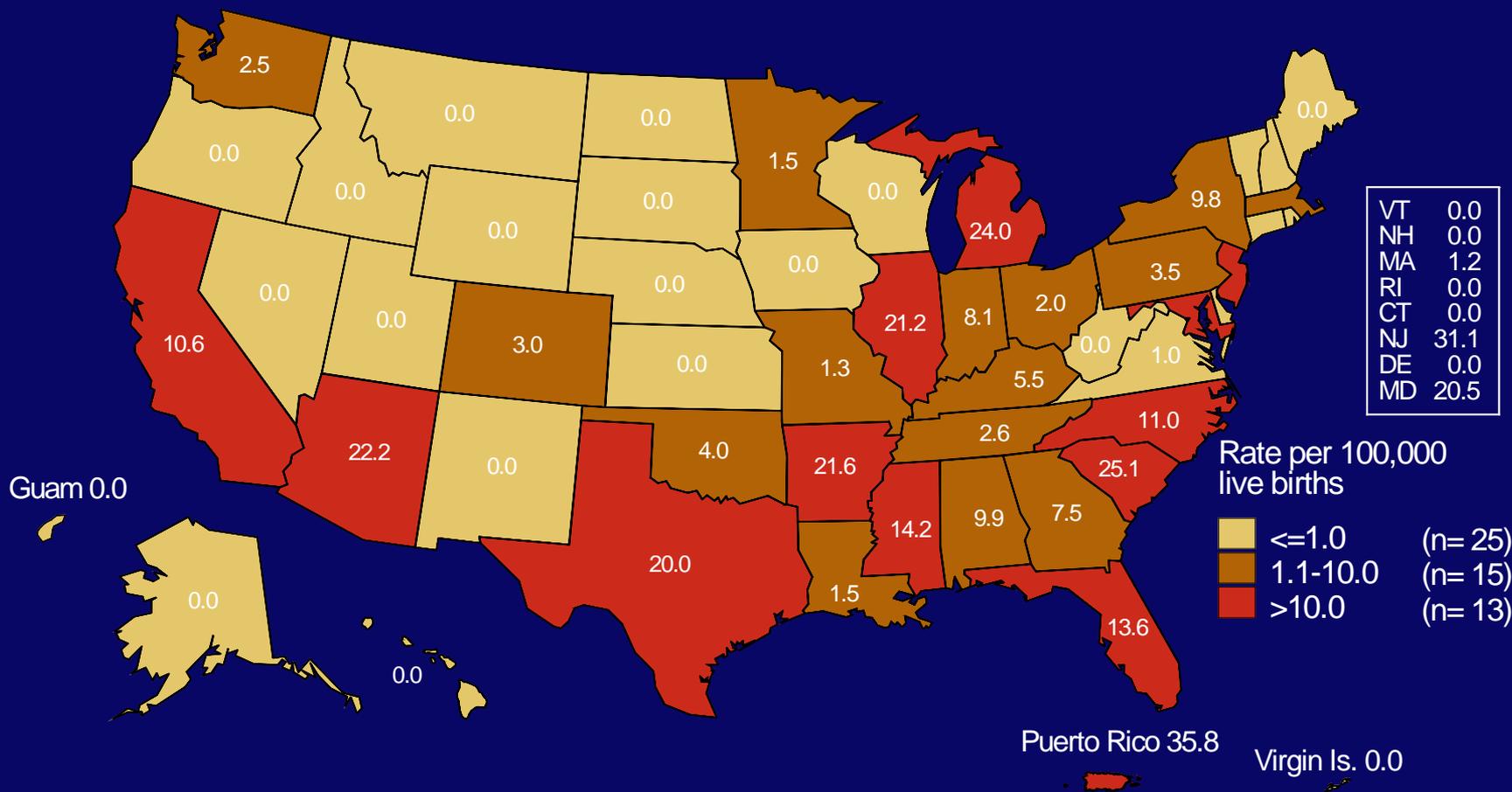


# Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates for women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2002



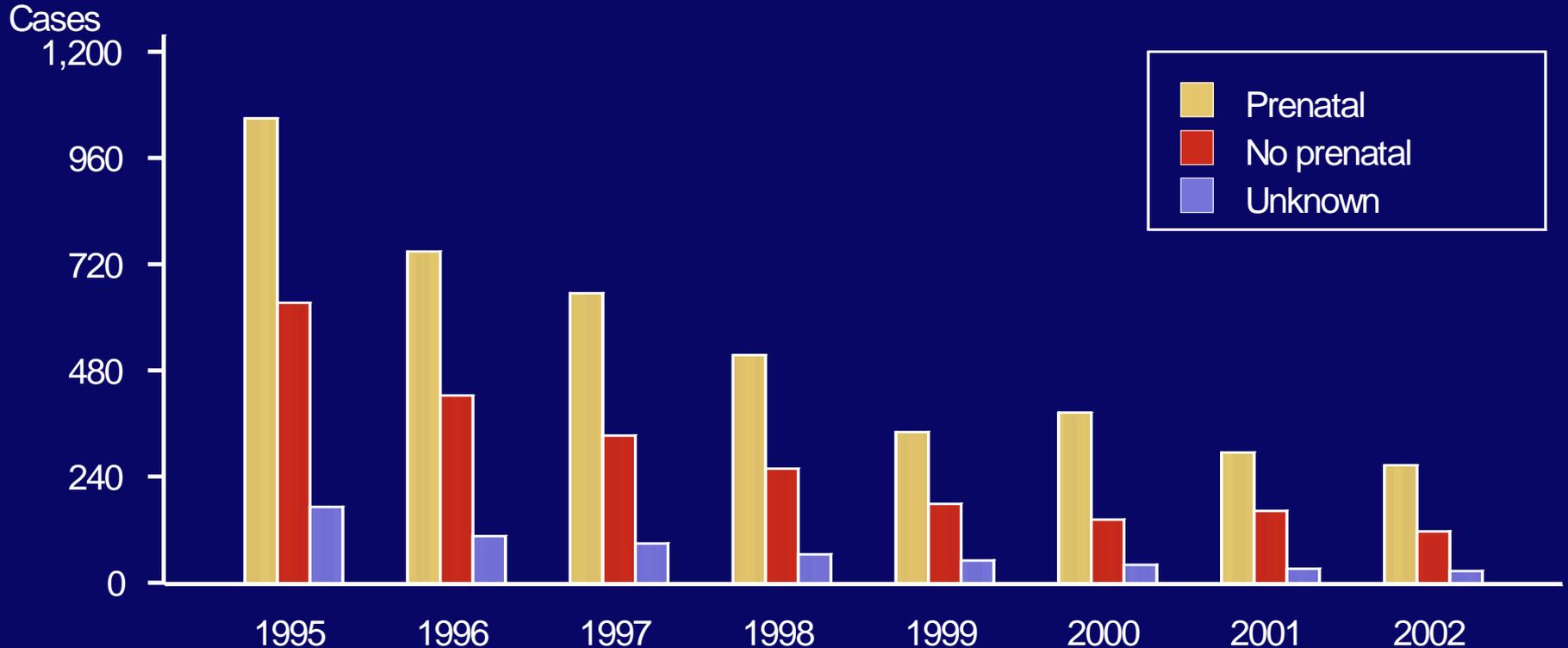
Note: The total rate of primary and secondary syphilis for women in the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 1.2 per 100,000 female population.

# Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age by state: United States and outlying areas, 2002



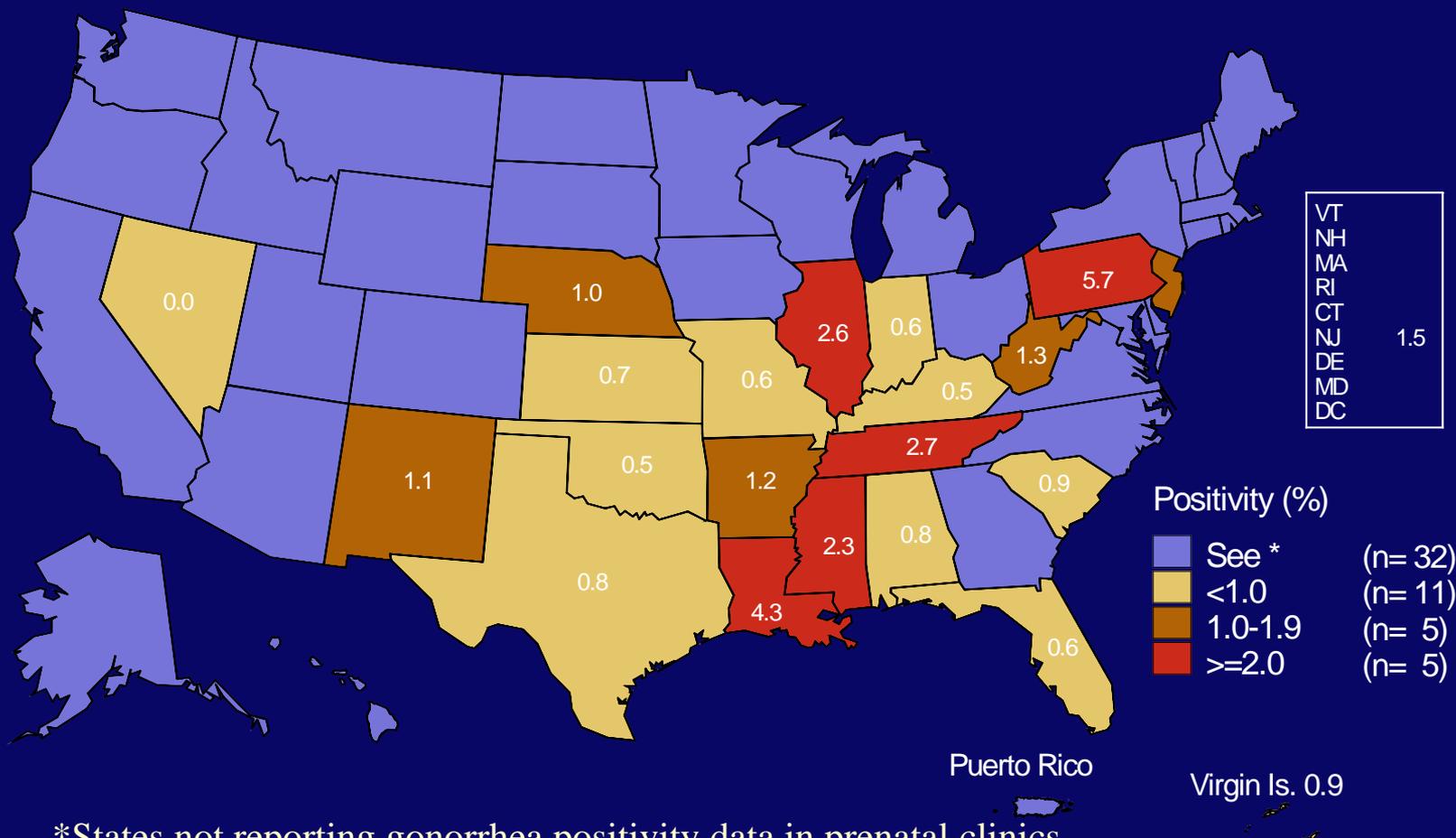
Note: The total rate of congenital syphilis for infants <1 year of age for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 10.6 per 100,000 live births. The Healthy People 2010 objective is 1.0 case per 100,000 live births.

# Congenital syphilis — Cases by prenatal care utilization: United States, 1995-2002





# Gonorrhea — Positivity among 15-24 year old women tested in prenatal clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2002



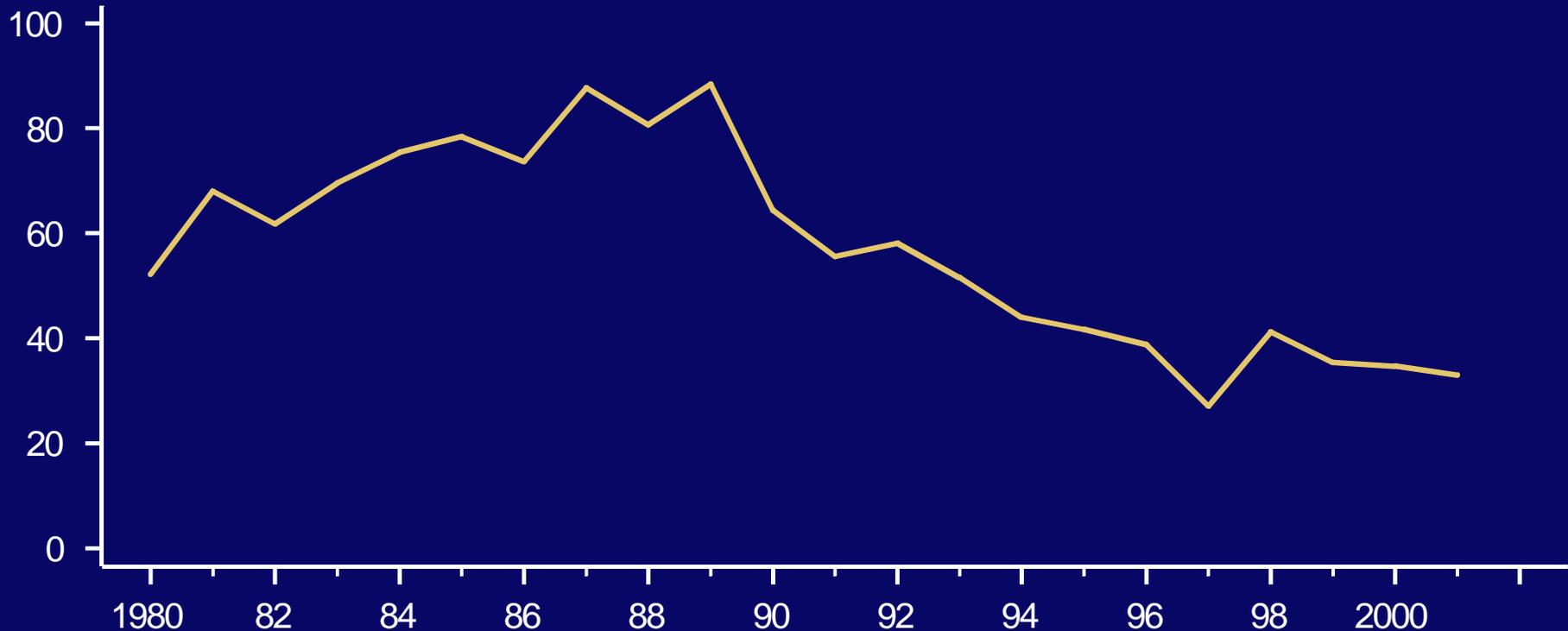
\*States not reporting gonorrhea positivity data in prenatal clinics.

Note: States reported gonorrhea positivity data on at least 100 women aged 15-24 years during 2002.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; 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, 1980-2001

Hospitalizations (in thousands)

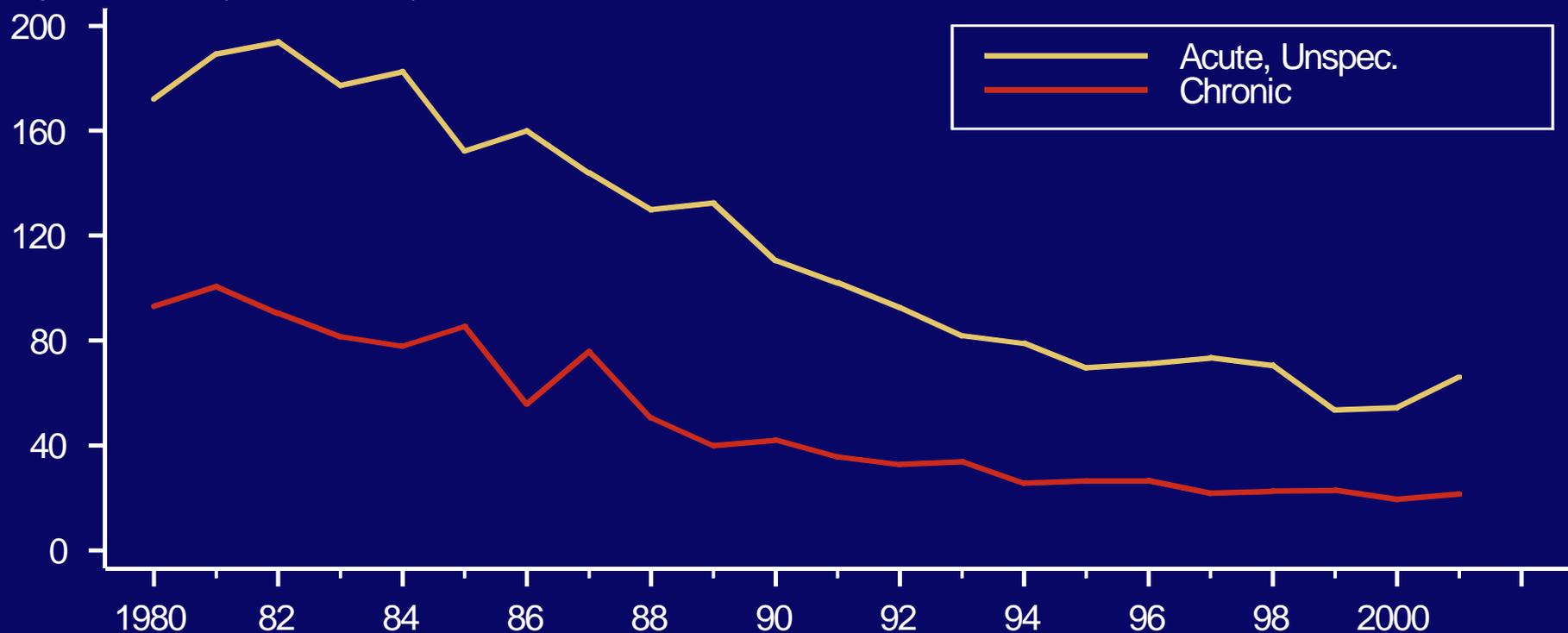


Note: Some variations in 1981 and 1988 numbers may be due to changes in sampling procedures. The relative standard error for these estimates ranges from 8% to 11%.

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

# Pelvic inflammatory disease — Hospitalizations of women 15-44 years of age: United States, 1980–2001

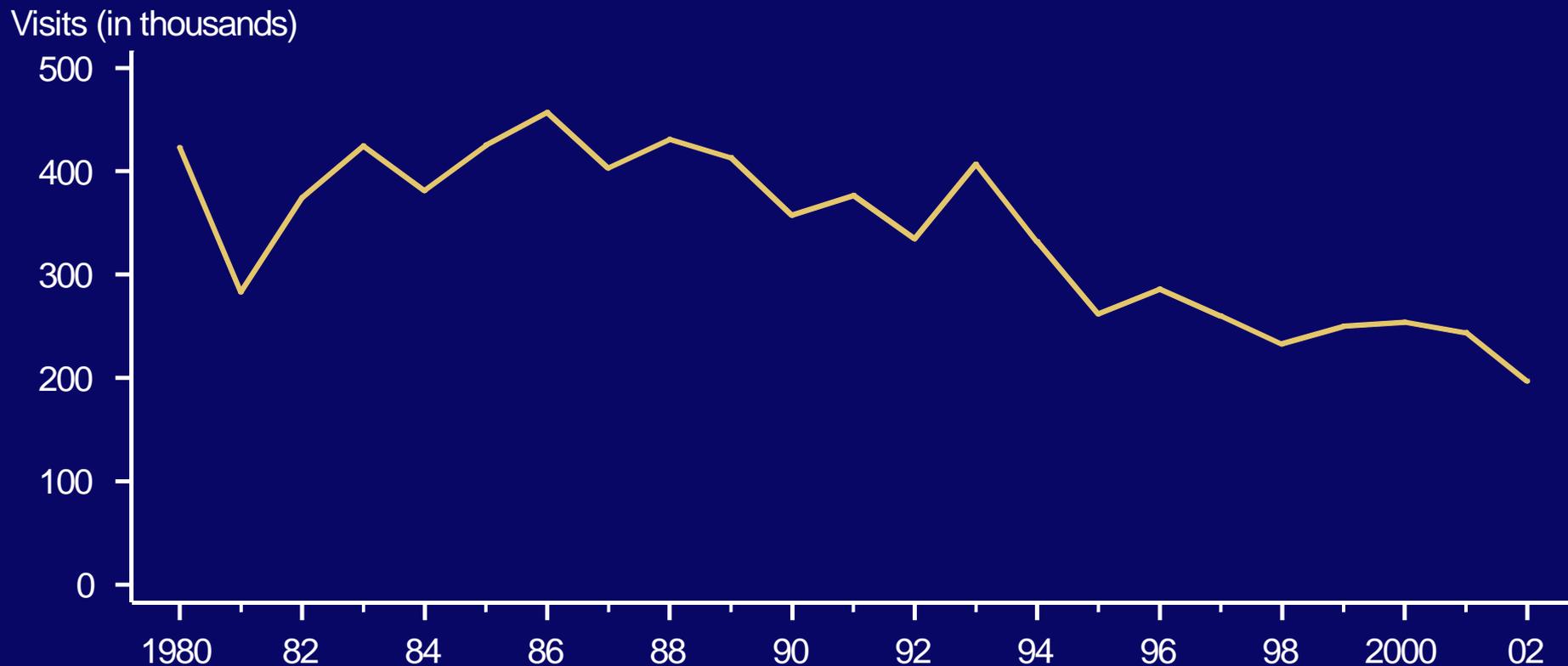
Hospitalizations (in thousands)



Note: The relative standard error for the estimates of the overall total number of PID cases range from 6% to 15%.

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, 1980–2002



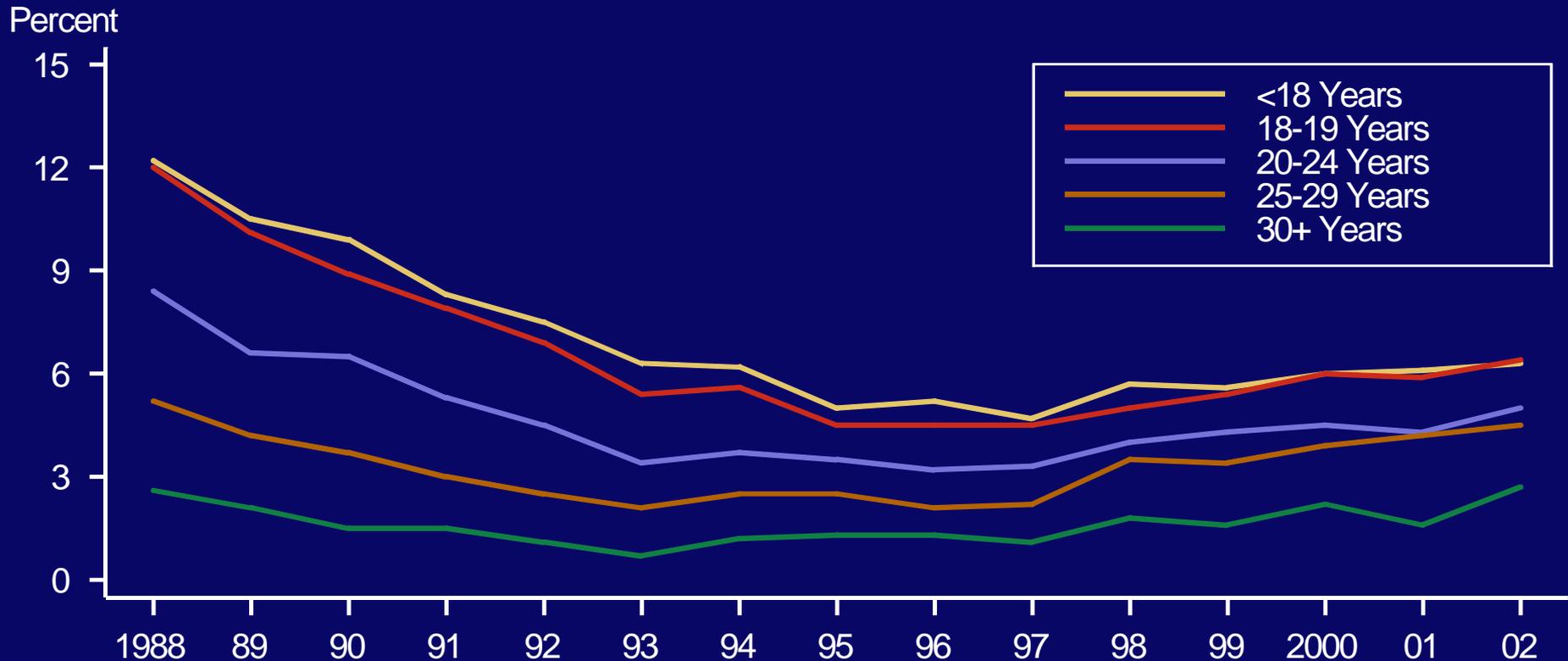
SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS America, Ltd.)

# STDs in Adolescents and Young Adults

Sexually Transmitted Disease  
Surveillance 2002

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# Chlamydia — Positivity among women tested in family planning clinics by age group: Region X, 1988–2002

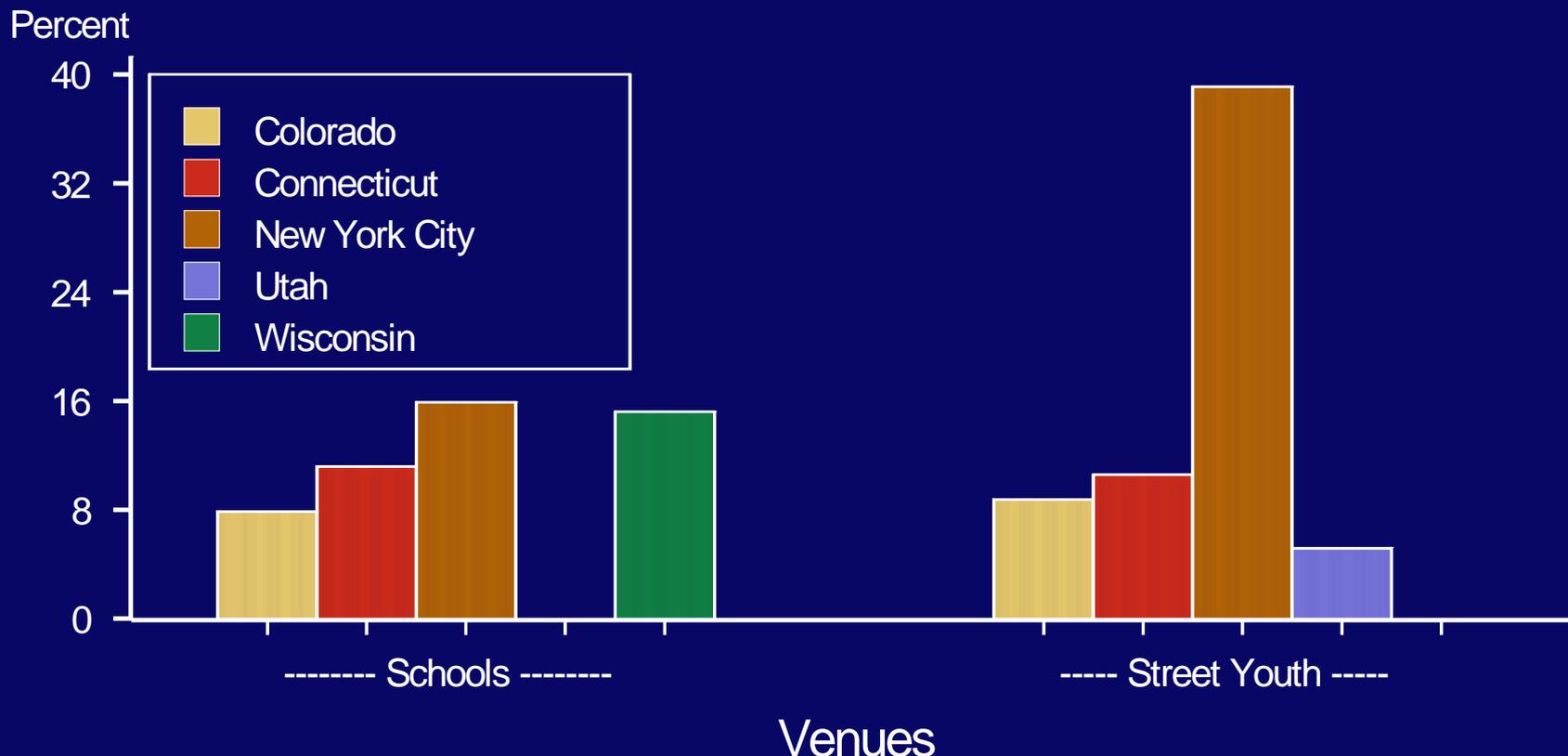


Note: Women who met screening criteria were tested. Trends not adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity in 1994 and 1999–2002.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects: Region X Chlamydia Project

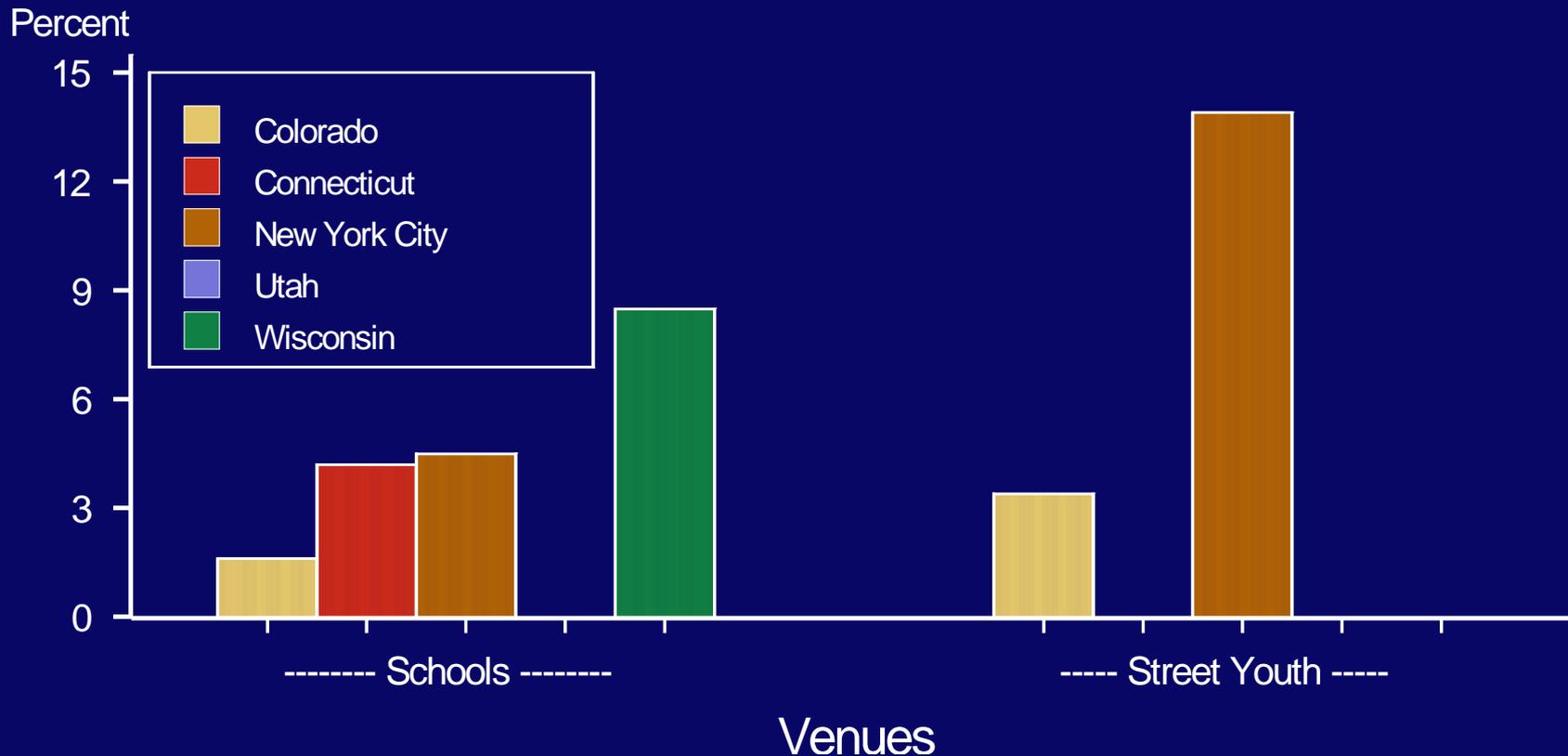


# Chlamydia — Adolescent Women Reproductive Health Monitoring Project chlamydia positivity by venue and project area, 2002



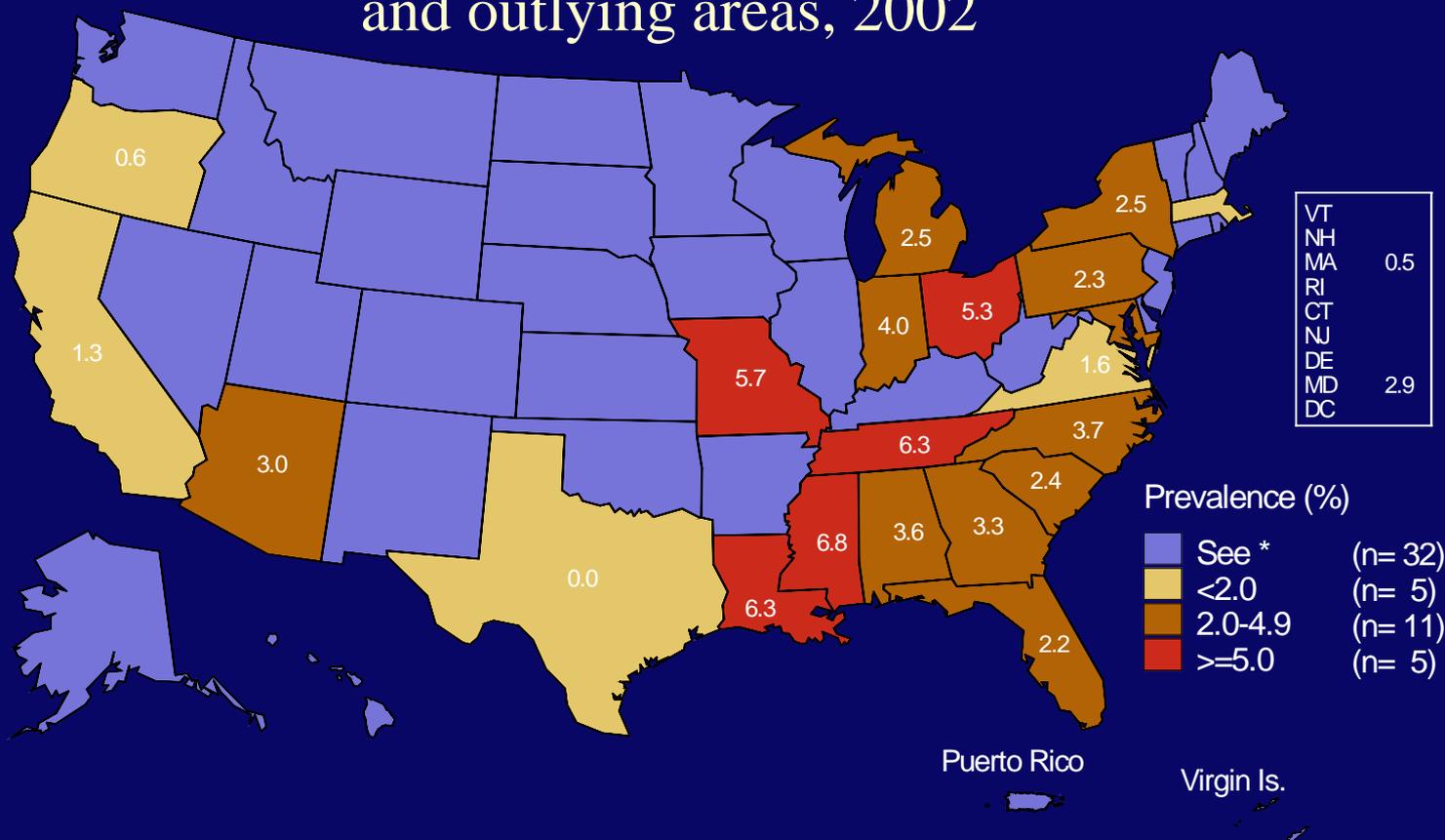
Note: Where data are missing for project areas and venues, no testing or fewer than 50 chlamydia tests were performed at the missing location in 2002.

# Gonorrhea — Adolescent Women Reproductive Health Monitoring Project gonorrhea positivity by venue and project area, 2002



Note: Where data are missing for project areas and venues, no testing or fewer than 50 gonorrhea tests were performed in 2002.

# Gonorrhea — Prevalence among 16-24 year-old women entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2002

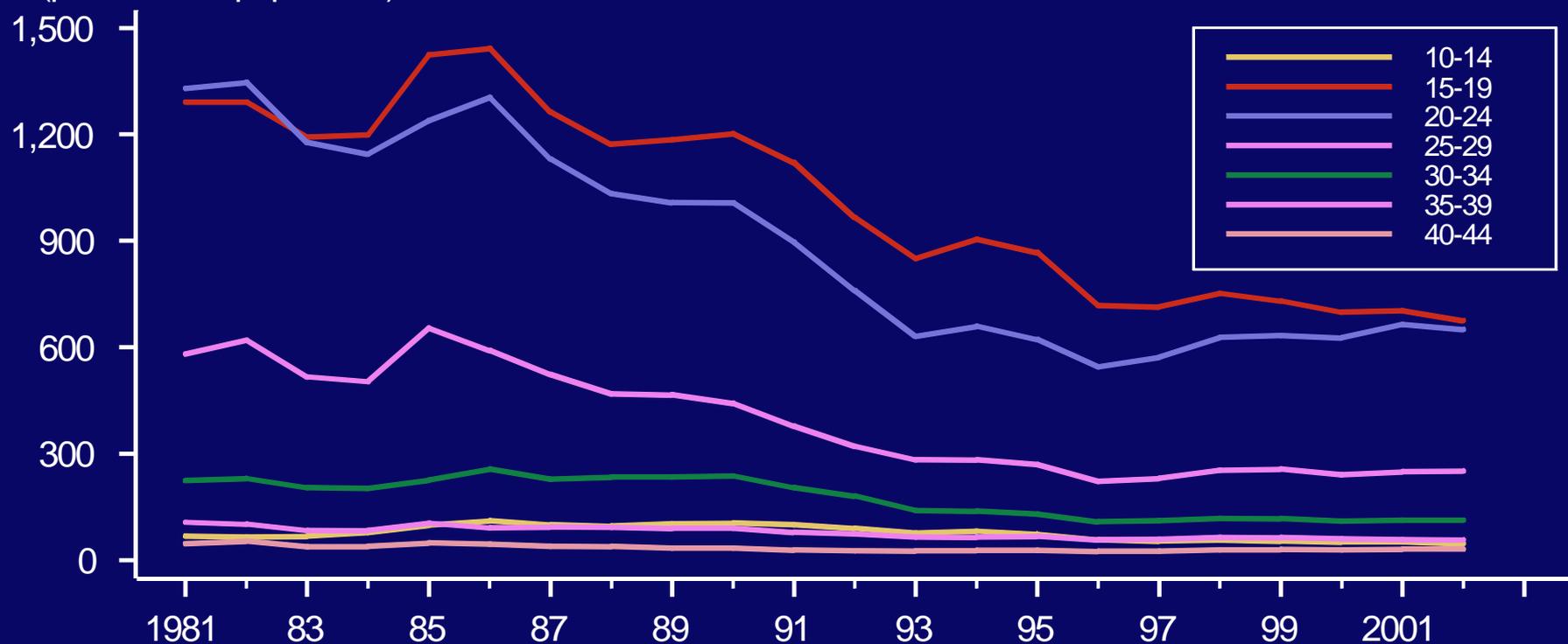


\*Fewer than 100 women residing in these states and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for gonorrhea by the national contract laboratory in 2002.

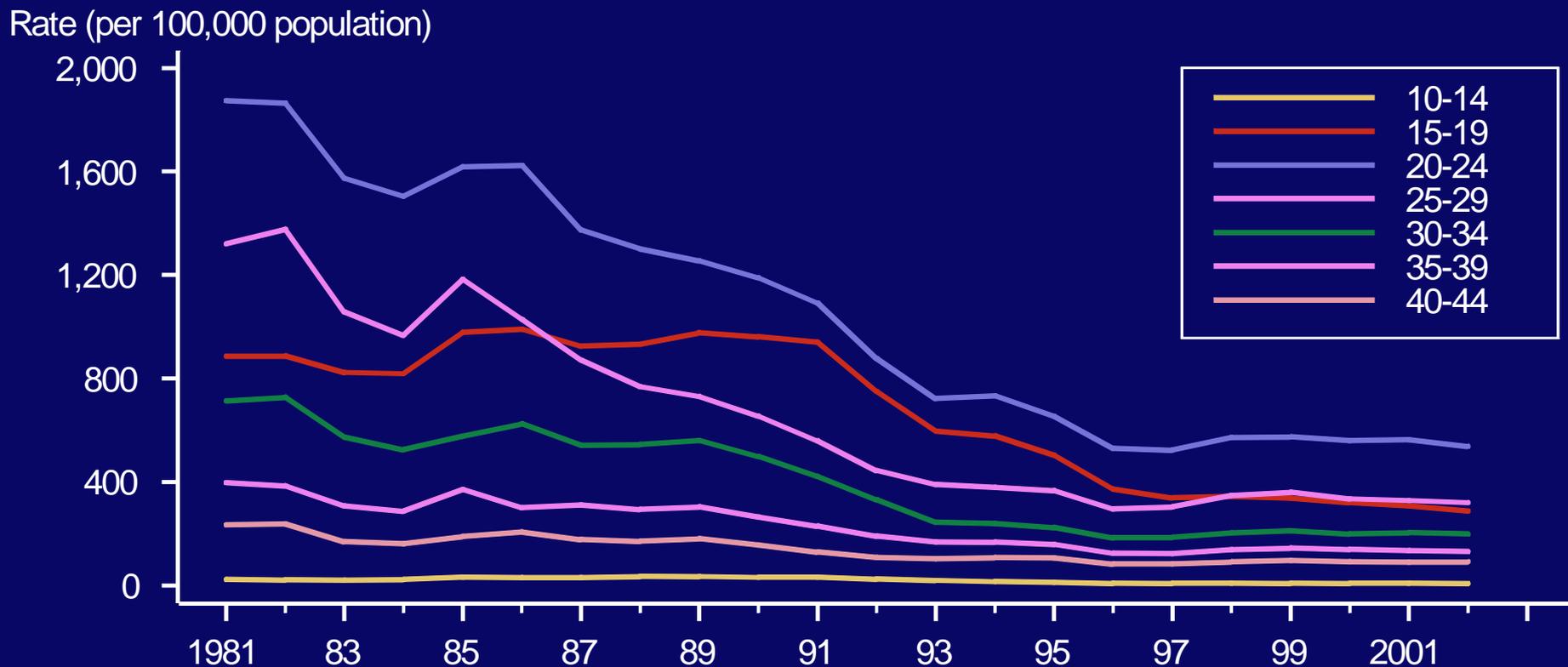
Note: Many training centers test female students for gonorrhea using local laboratories; these results are not available to CDC. For this map, gonorrhea test results for students at centers submitting specimens to the national contract laboratory were included if the number of gonorrhea tests submitted 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 2002 was 2.9%.

# Gonorrhea — Age-specific rates among women 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–2002

Rate (per 100,000 population)

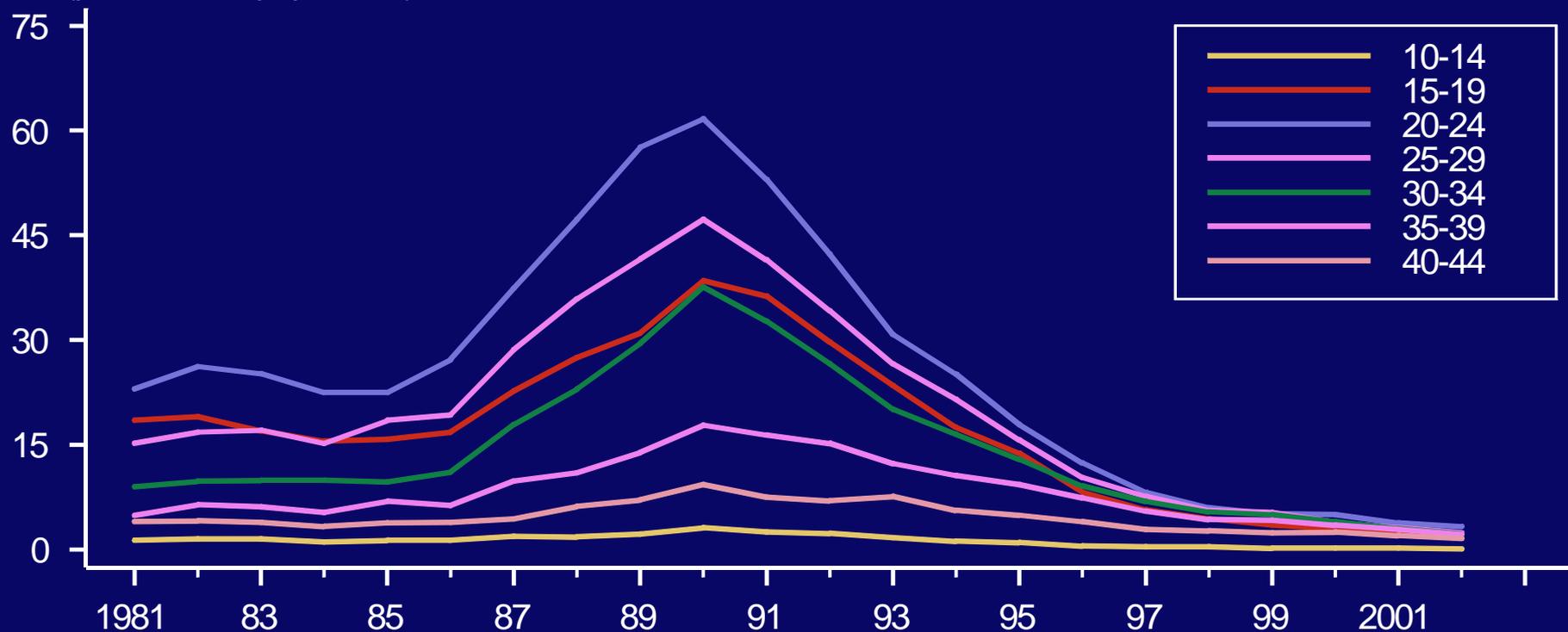


# Gonorrhea — Age-specific rates among men 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–2002



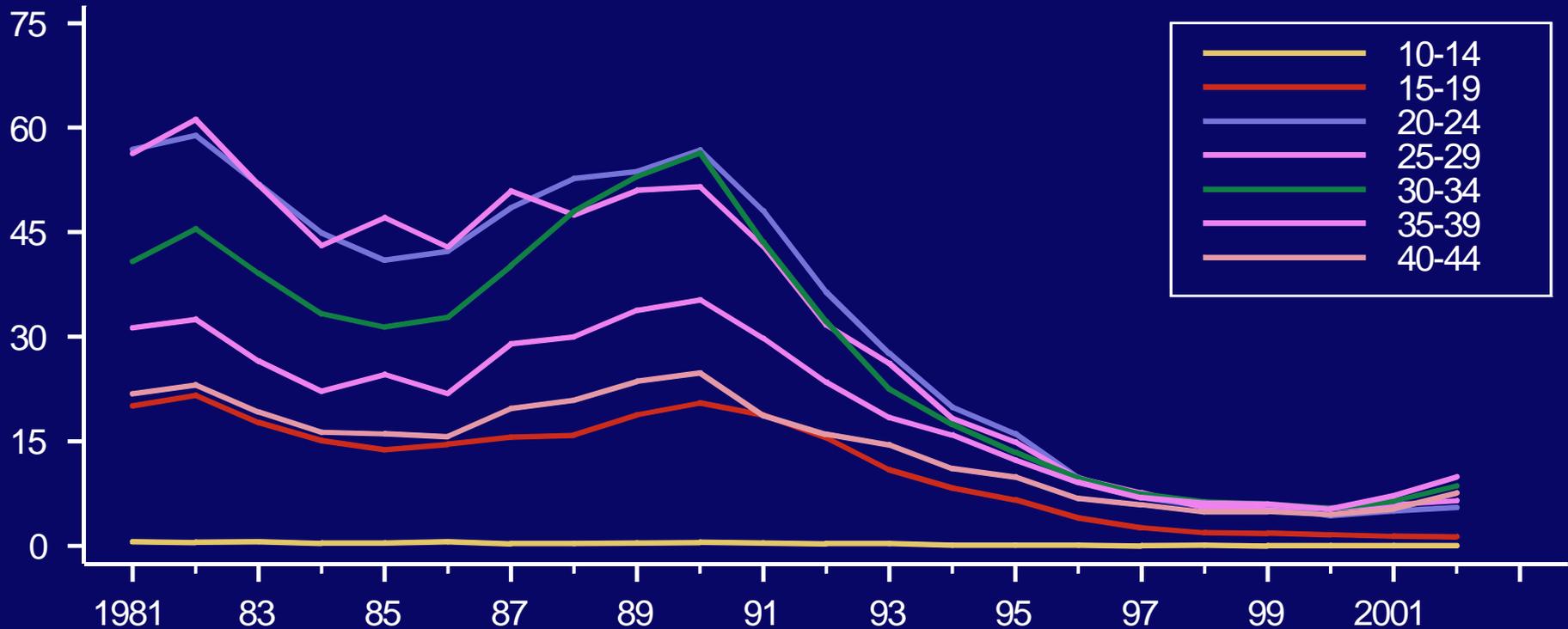
# Primary and secondary syphilis — Age-specific rates among women 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–2002

Rate (per 100,000 population)



# Primary and secondary syphilis — Age-specific rates among men 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–2002

Rate (per 100,000 population)

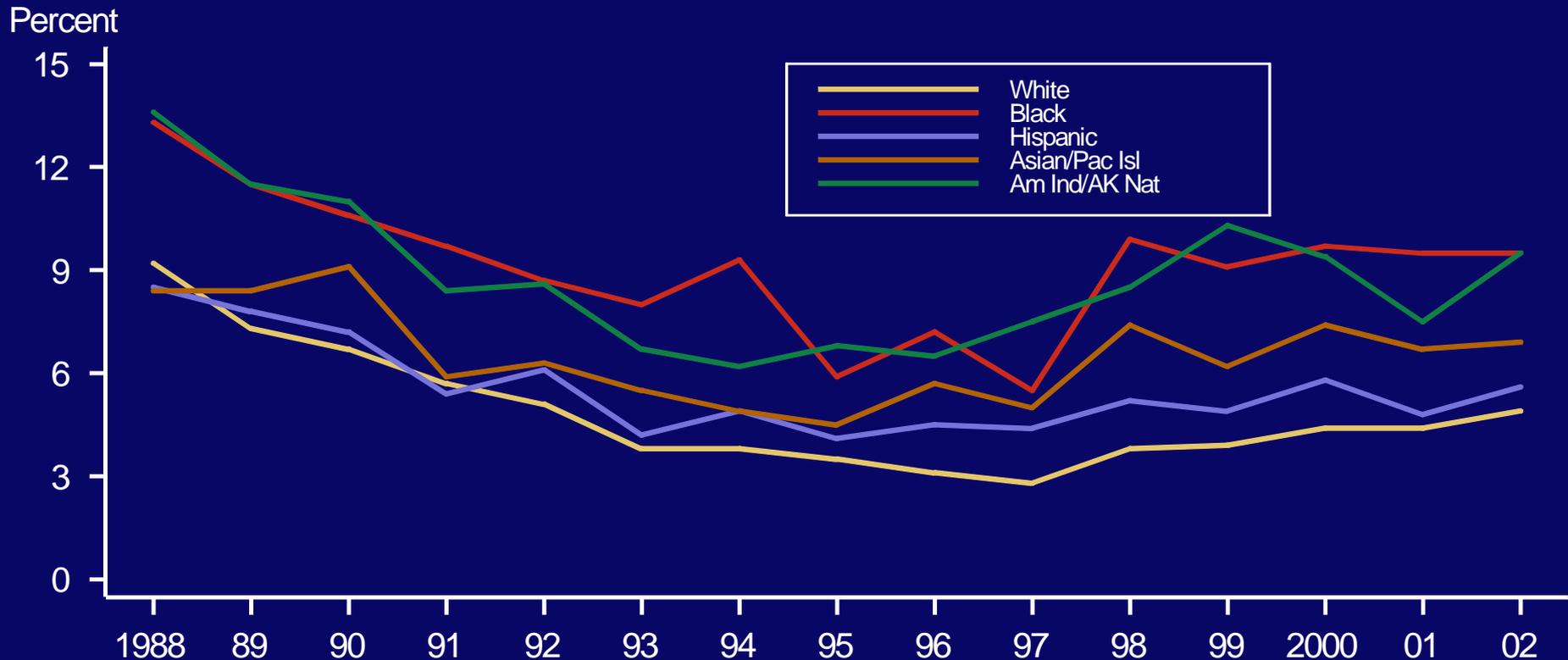


# STD's in Racial and Ethnic Minorities

## Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2002

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# Chlamydia — Positivity among women tested in family planning clinics by race and ethnicity: Region X, 1988–2002



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 1999–2002.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects: Region X Chlamydia Project

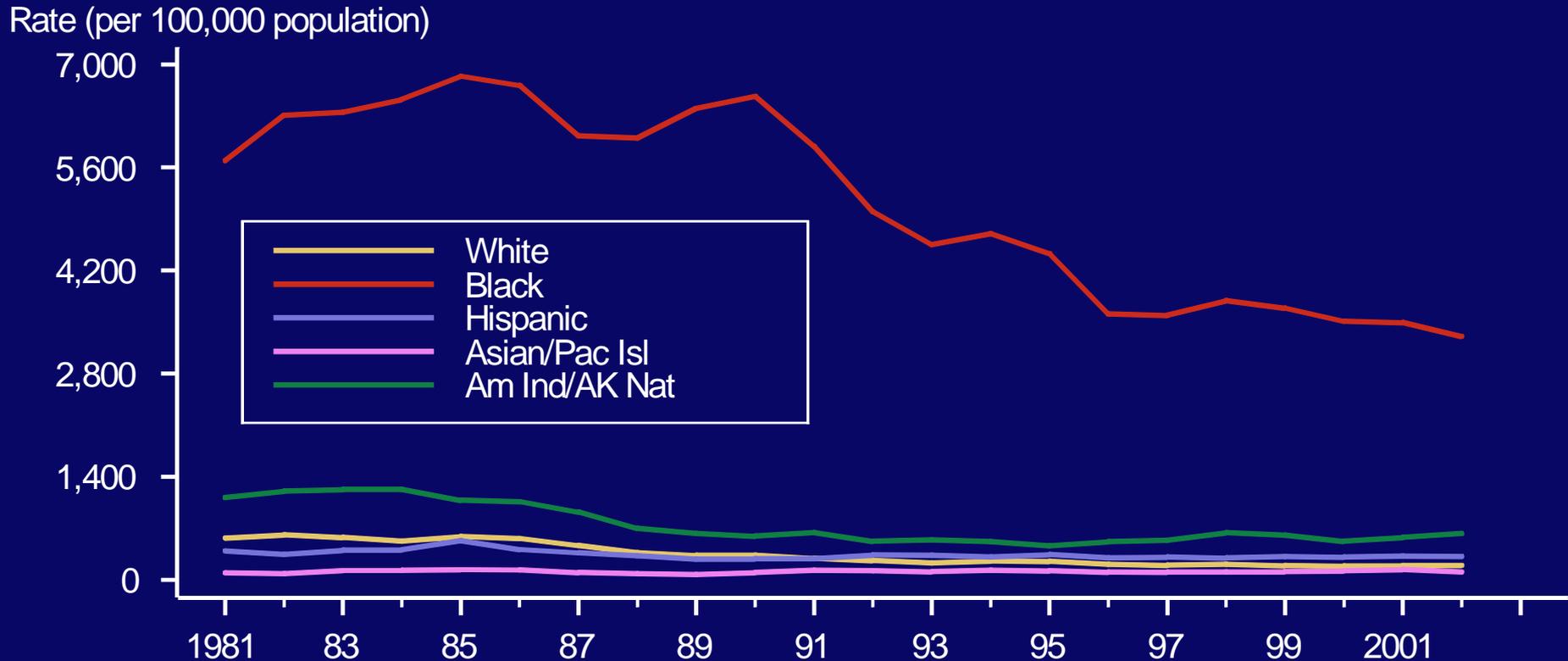
# Chlamydia — Positivity among 15-30 year old women tested in Indian Health Service Clinics by IHS areas, 2002



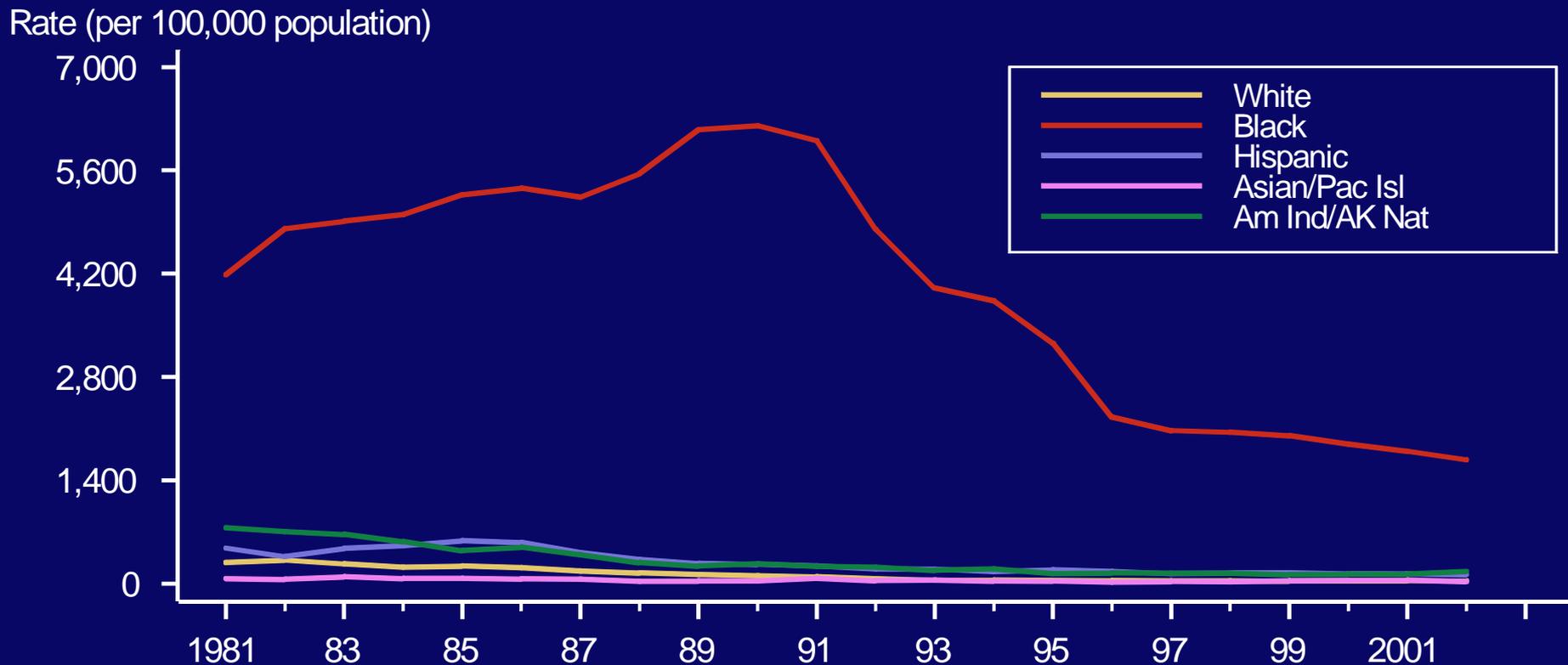
\*IHS areas not reporting chlamydia positivity data during 2002.

SOURCE: Indian Health Service

# Gonorrhea — Rates for 15-19 year old females by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2002

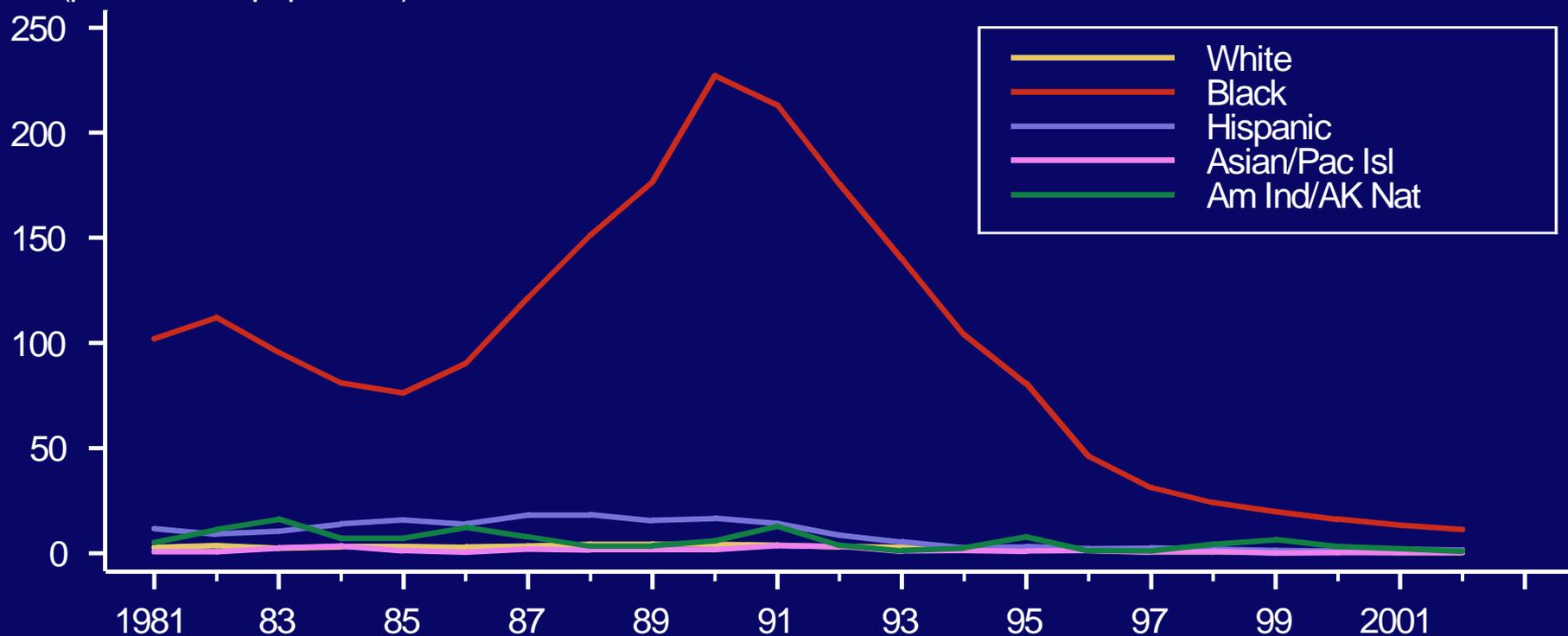


# Gonorrhea — Rates for 15-19 year old males by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2002



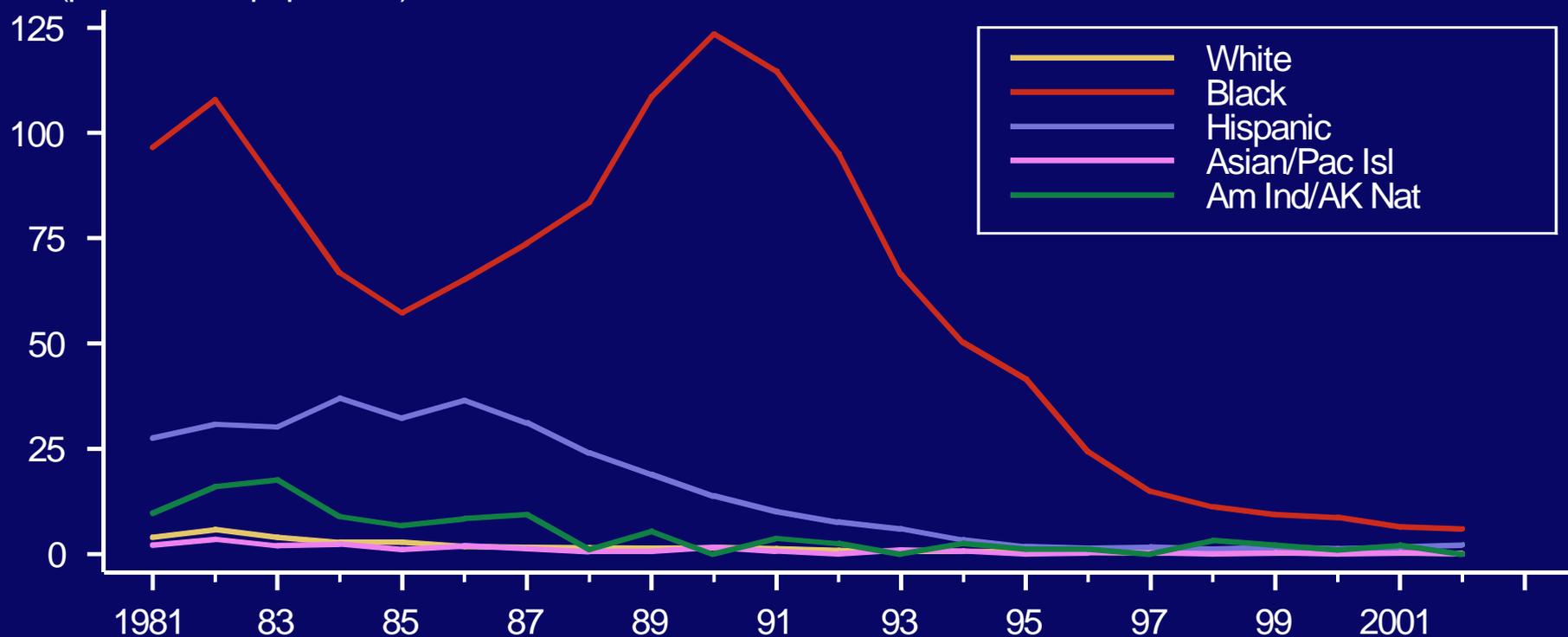
# Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates for 15-19 year old females by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2002

Rate (per 100,000 population)

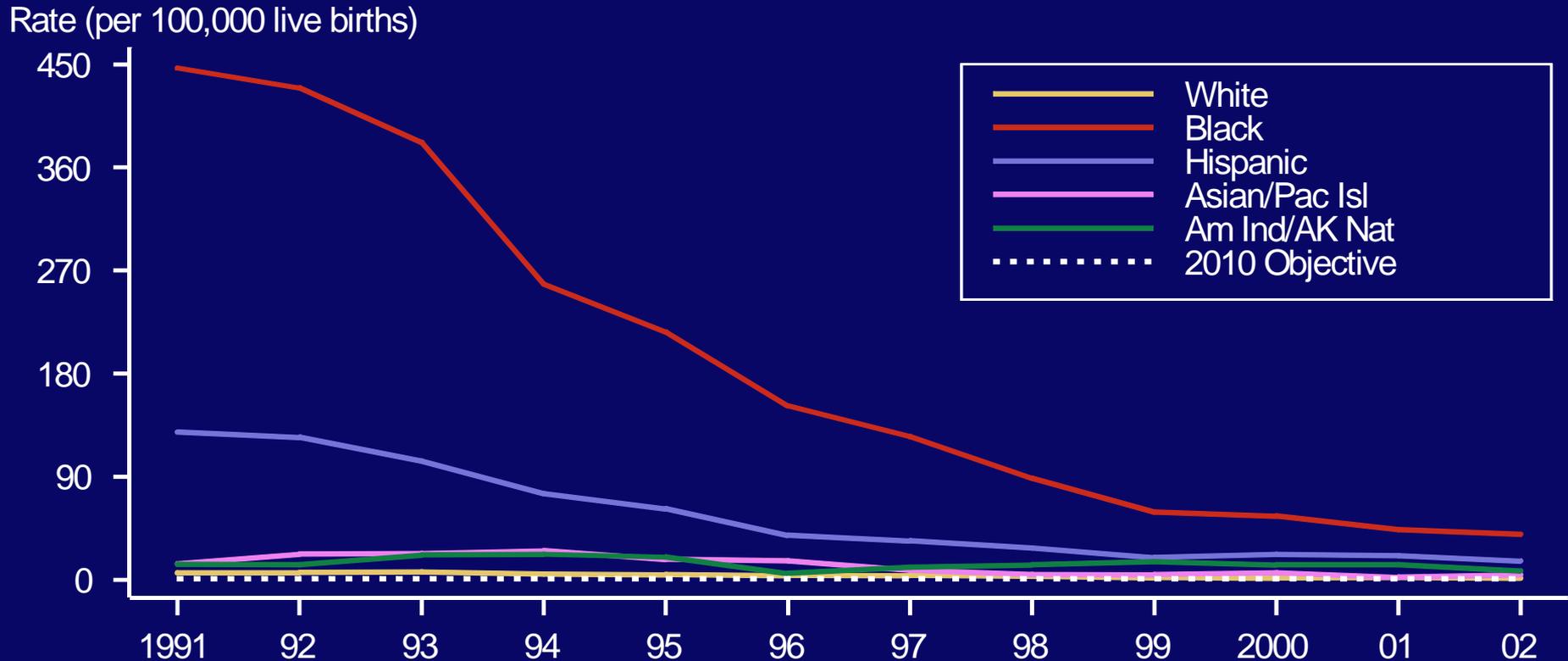


# Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates for 15-19 year old males by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2002

Rate (per 100,000 population)



# Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age by mother's race and ethnicity: United States, 1991–2002 and the Healthy People 2010 objective



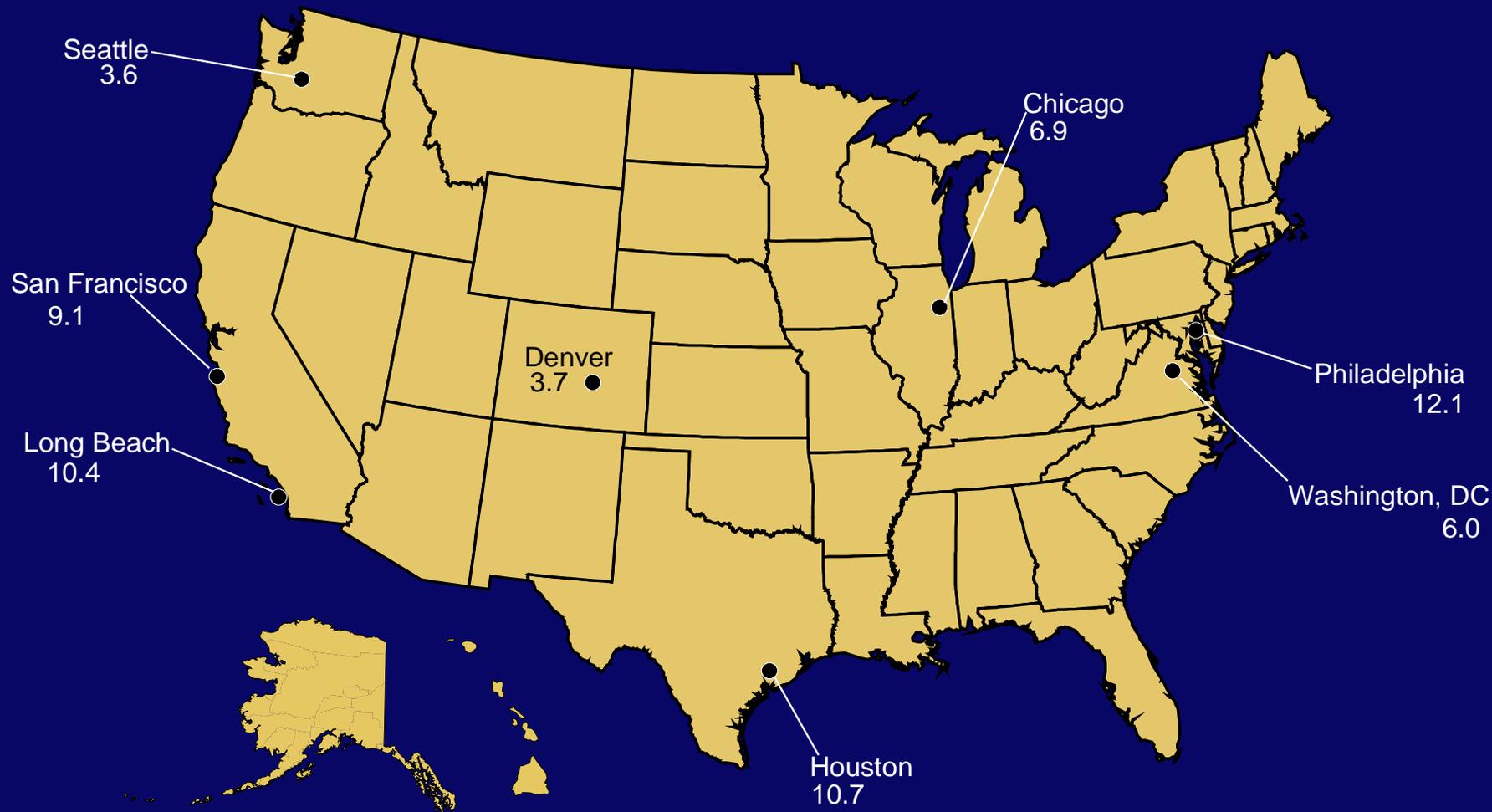
Note: Less than 5% of cases had missing race/ethnicity information and were excluded.

# STDs in Men Who Have Sex with Men

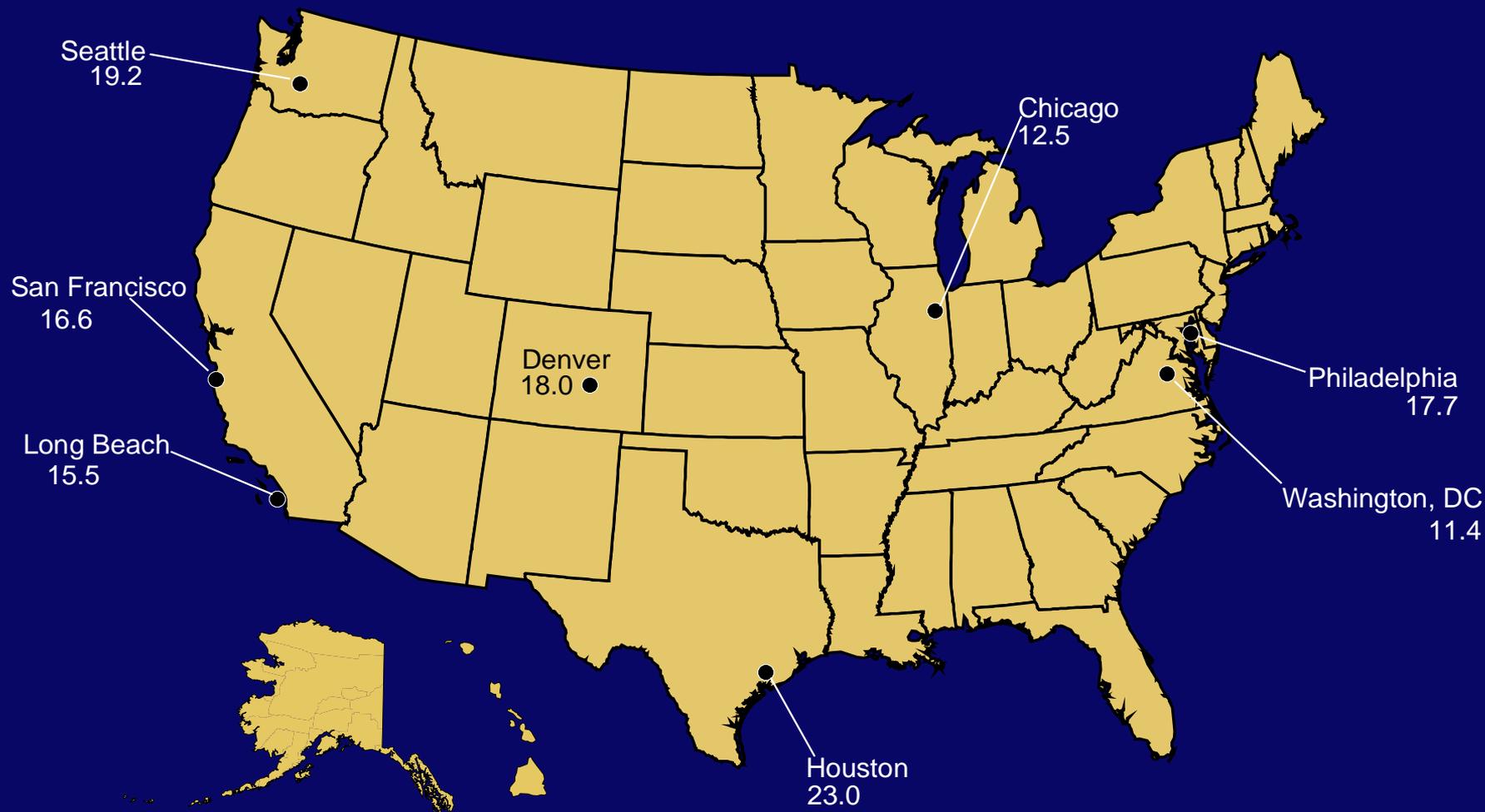
## Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2002

Division of STD Prevention

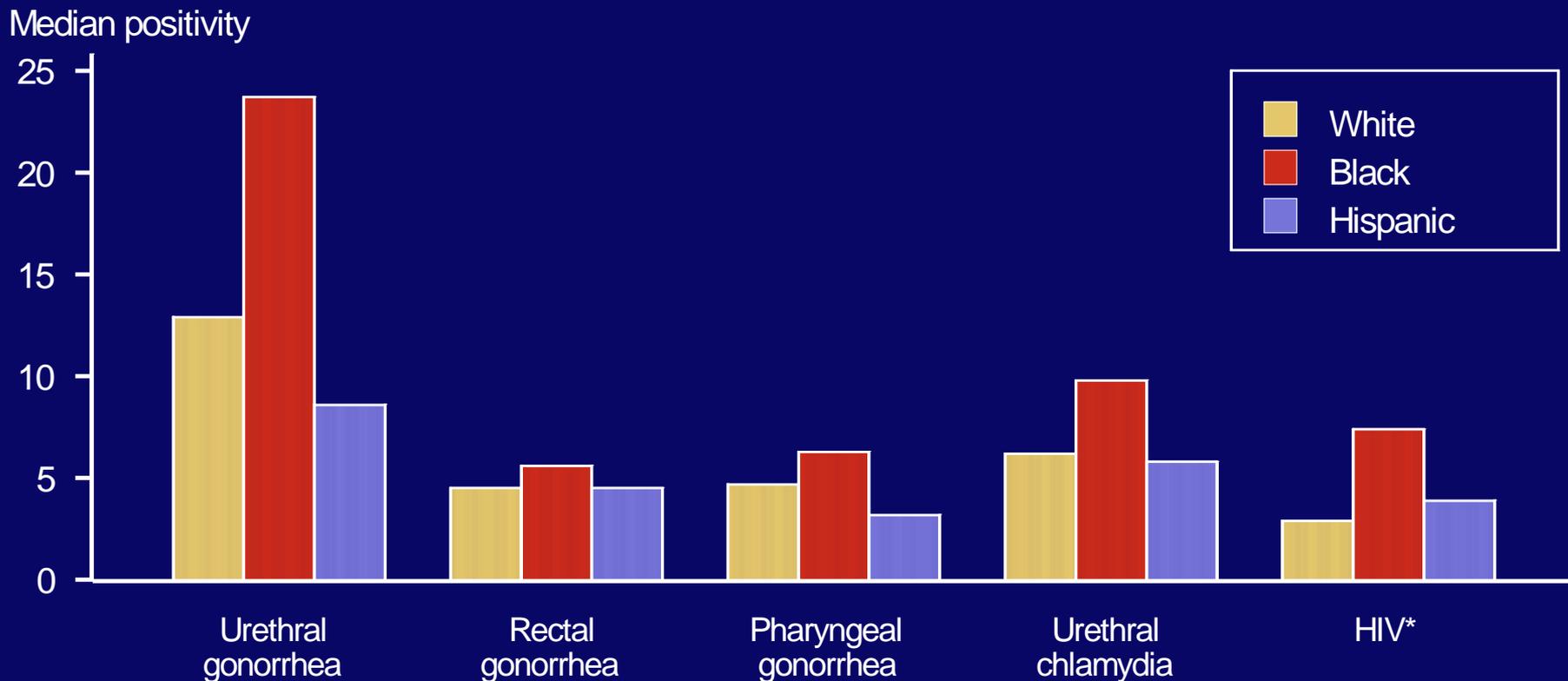
# MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project — Syphilis serologic reactivity among men who have sex with men, STD clinics, 2002



# MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project — Gonorrhea positivity among men who have sex with men, STD clinics, 2002

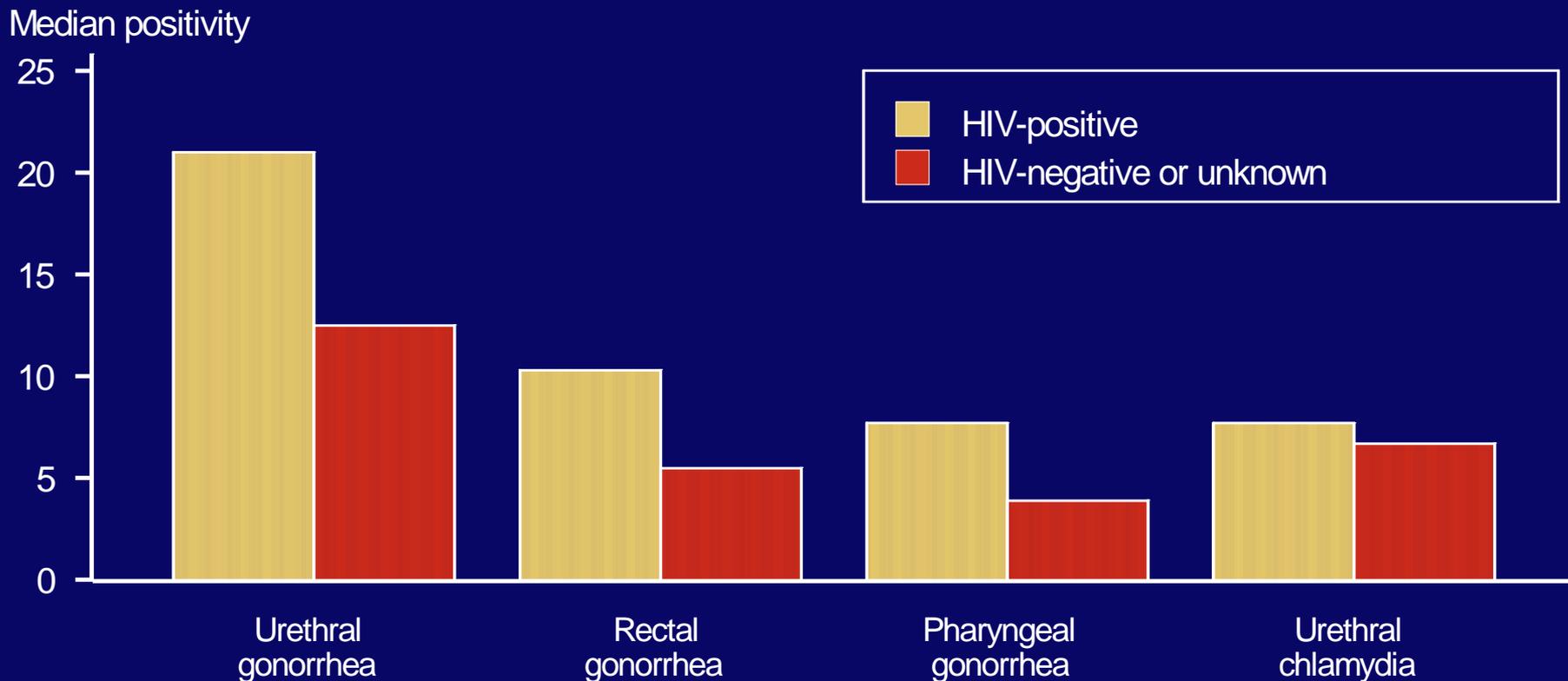


# MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project — Median clinic test positivity for gonorrhea, chlamydia, and HIV among men who have sex with men by race/ethnicity in participating STD clinics, 2002

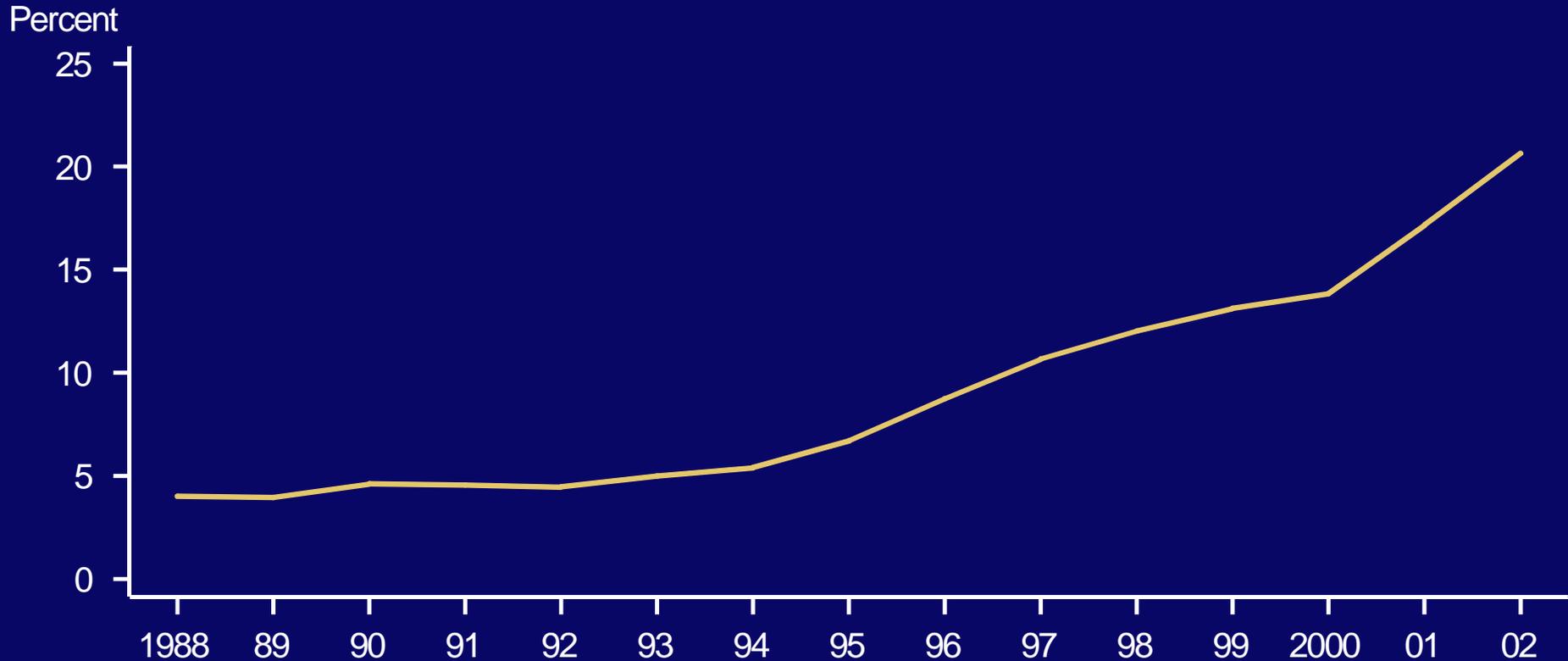


\*Excludes persons previously known to be HIV-positive.

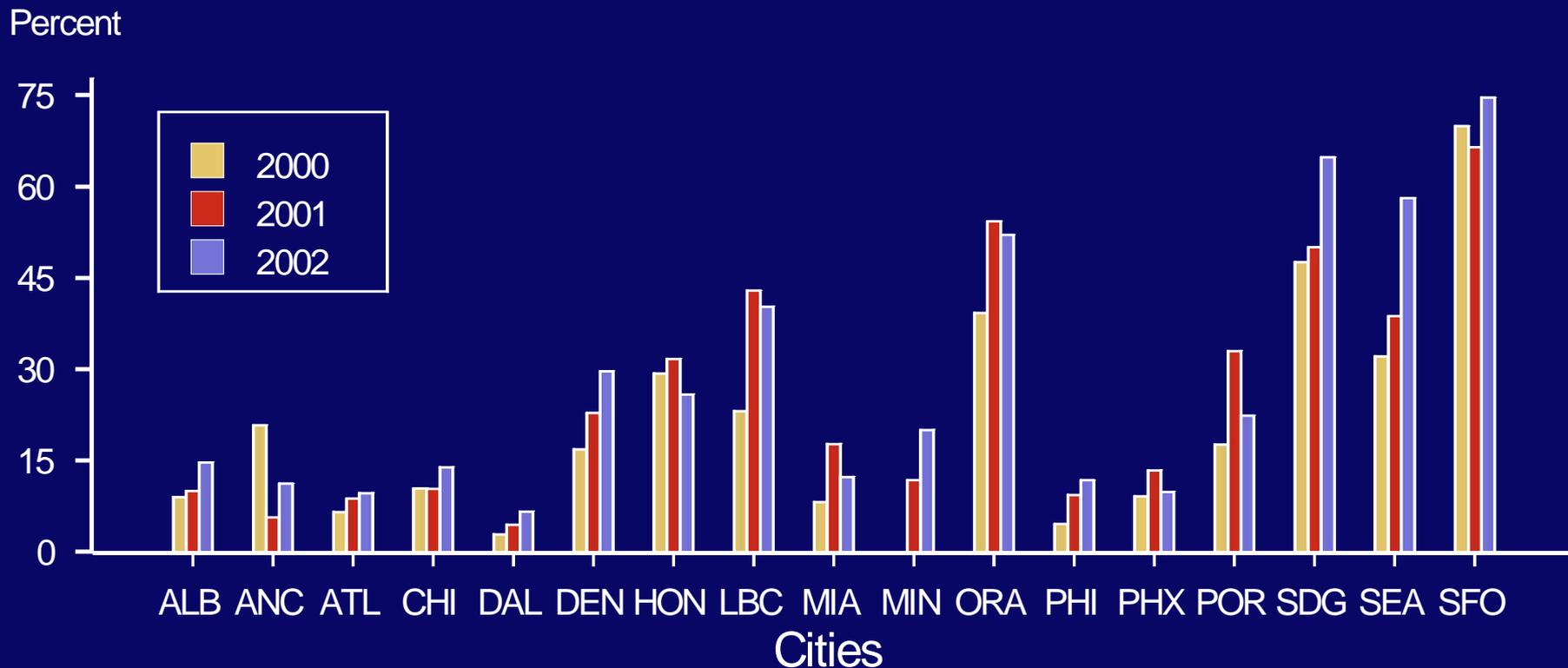
# MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project — Median clinic test positivity for gonorrhea and chlamydia among men who have sex with men by HIV status in participating STD clinics, 2002



# Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of gonorrhea cases that occurred among MSM, 1988-2002



# Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates obtained from MSM attending STD clinics in 17 cities, 2000, 2001, and 2002



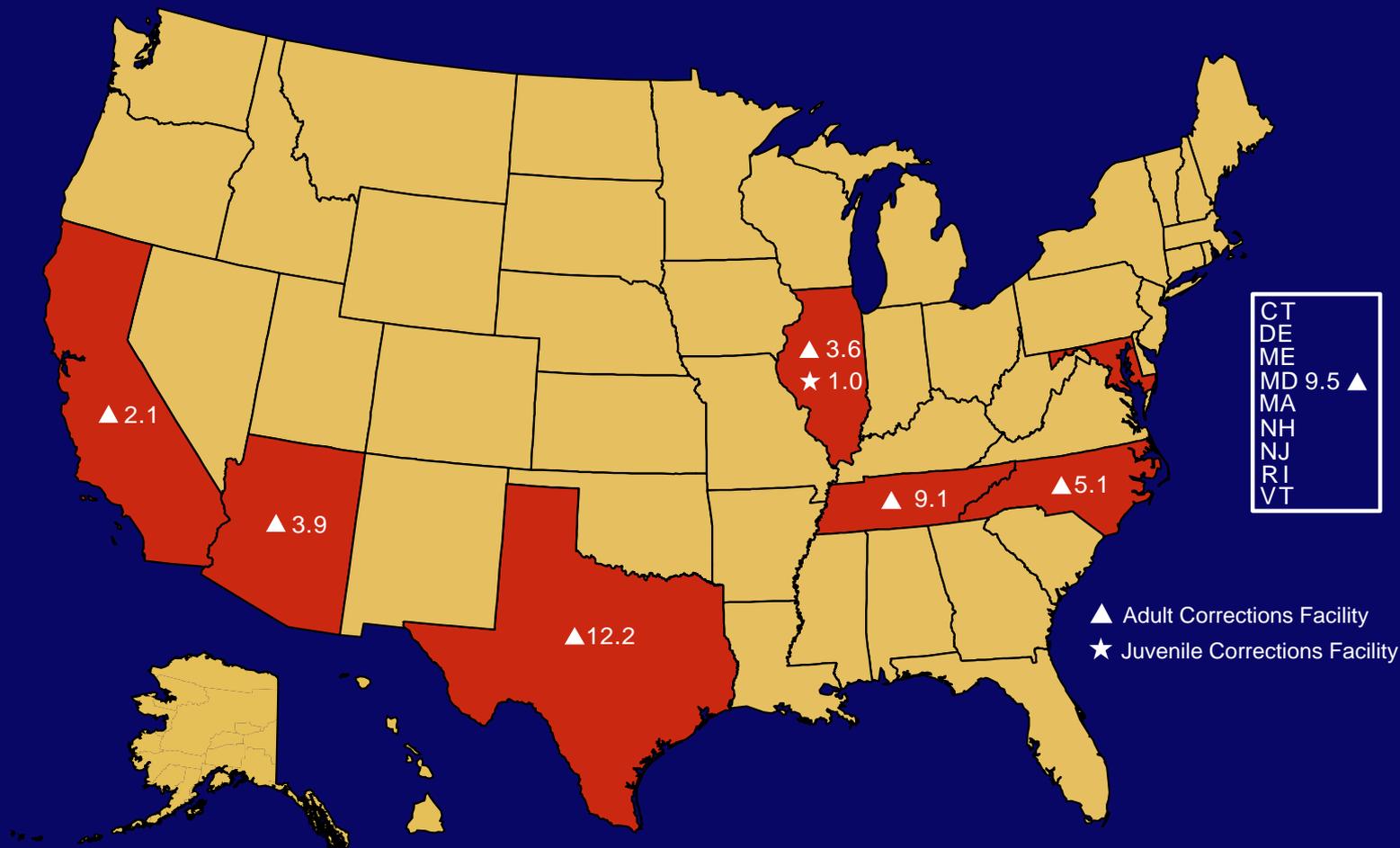
Note: In 2002, these 17 clinics reported 96.2% (1,028/1,069) of GISP gonorrhea cases among men who have sex with men (MSM). Clinics include: ALB=Albuquerque, NM; ANC=Anchorage, AK; ATL=Atlanta, GA; CHI=Chicago, IL; DAL=Dallas, TX; DEN=Denver, CO; HON=Honolulu, HI; LBC=Long Beach, CA; MIA=Miami, FL; MIN=Minneapolis, 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

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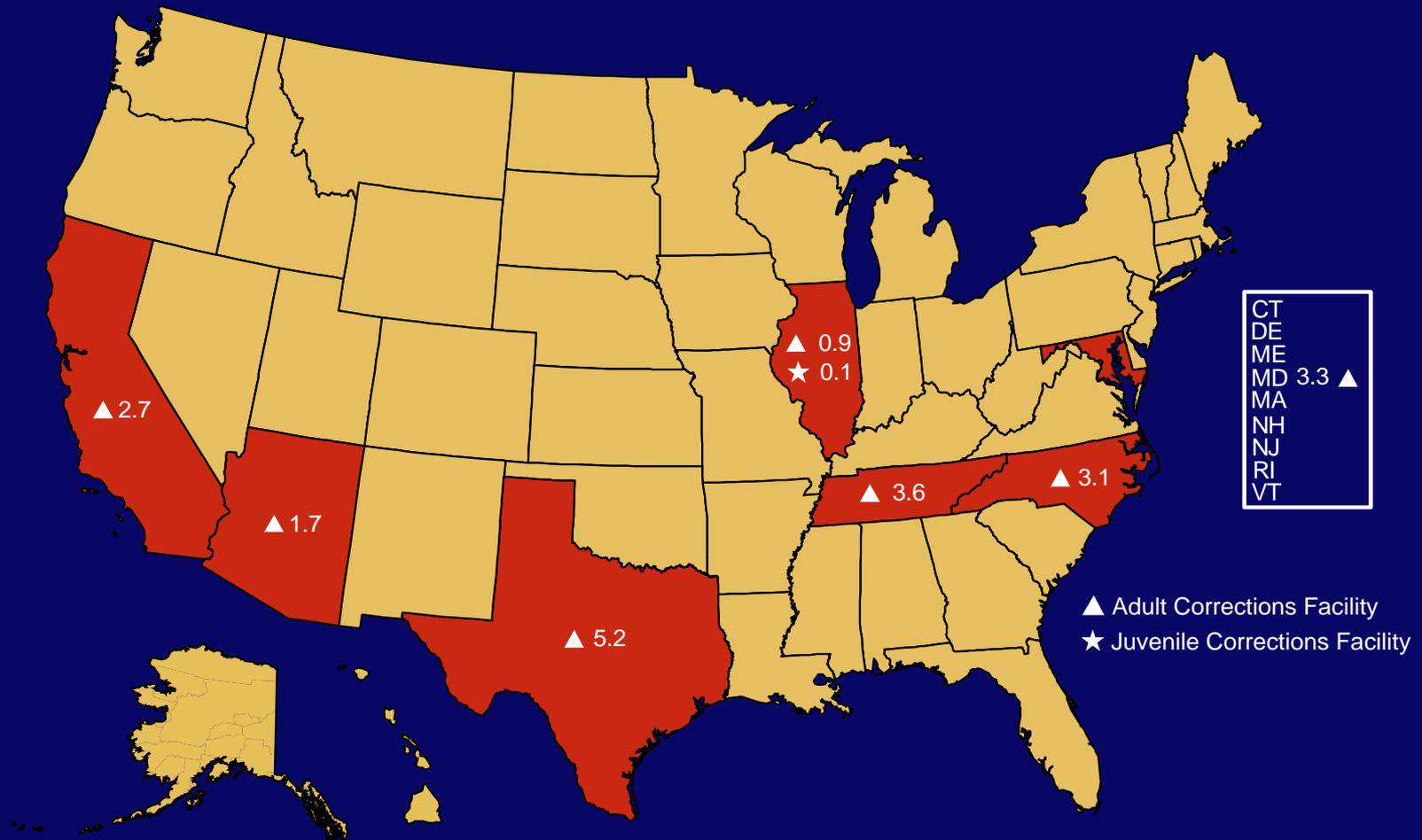
# Syphilis serologic tests — Percent seroreactivity in women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities, 2002



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

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

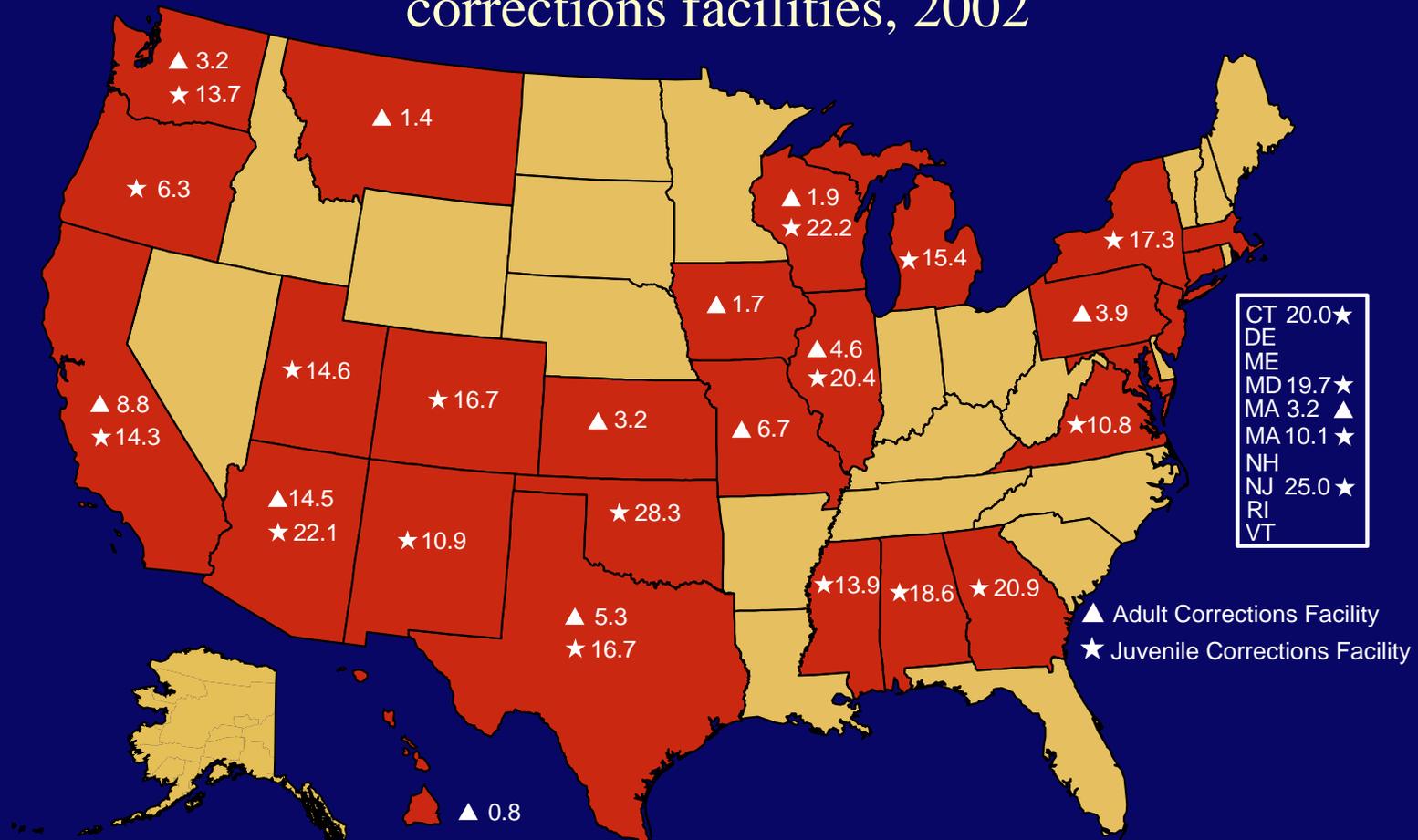
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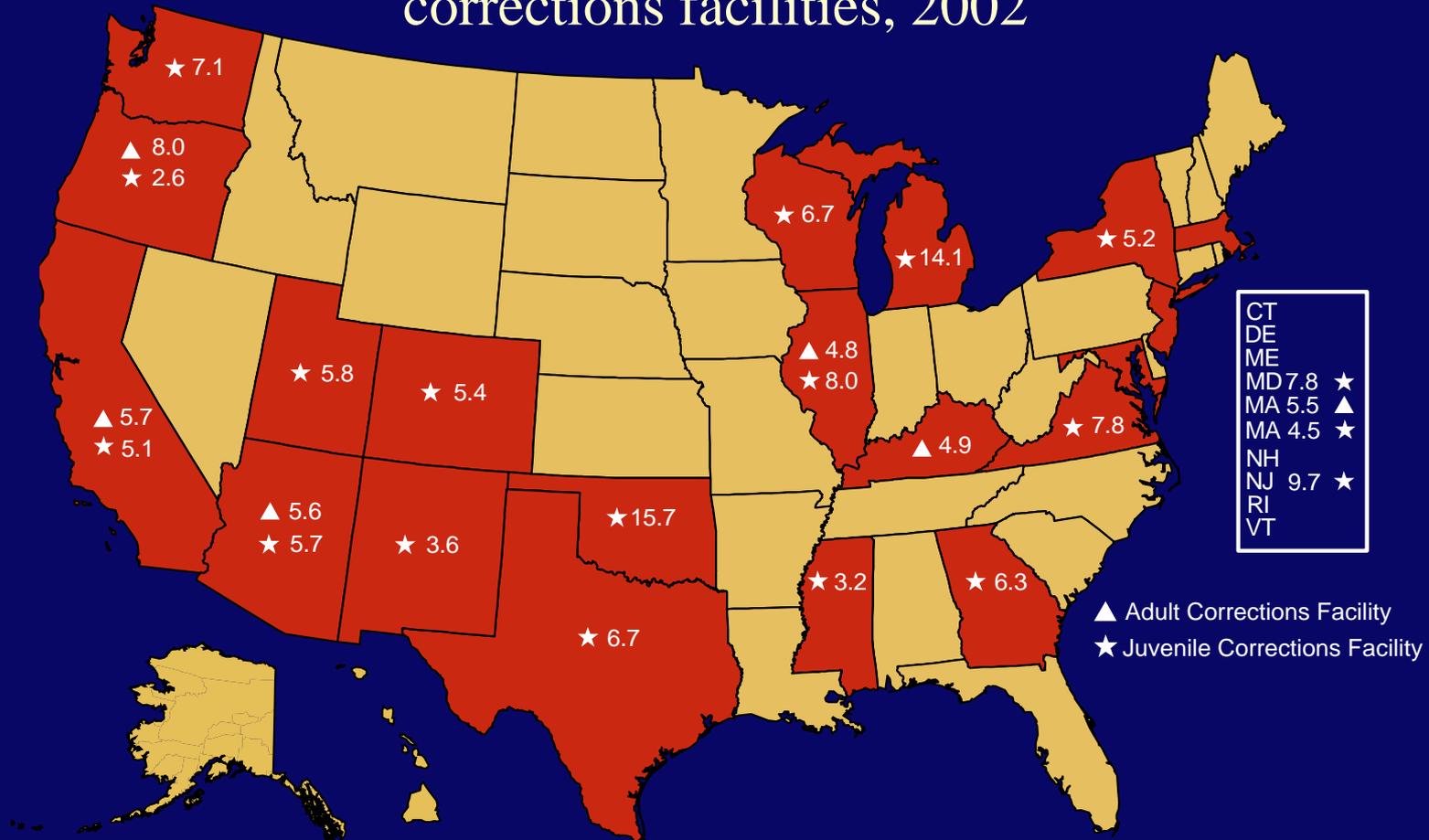
# Chlamydia — Positivity in women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities, 2002



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

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

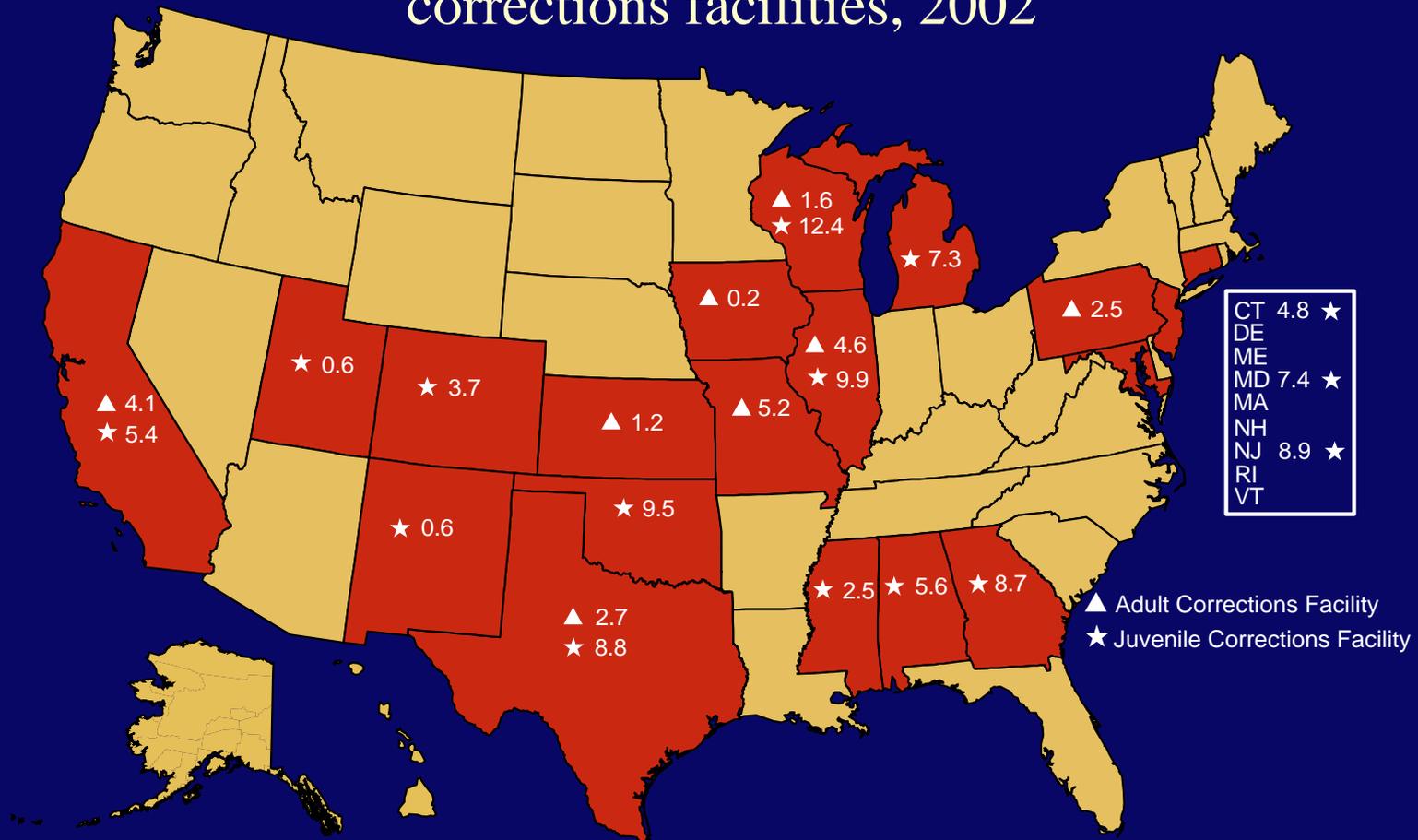
# Chlamydia — Positivity in men entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities, 2002



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

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

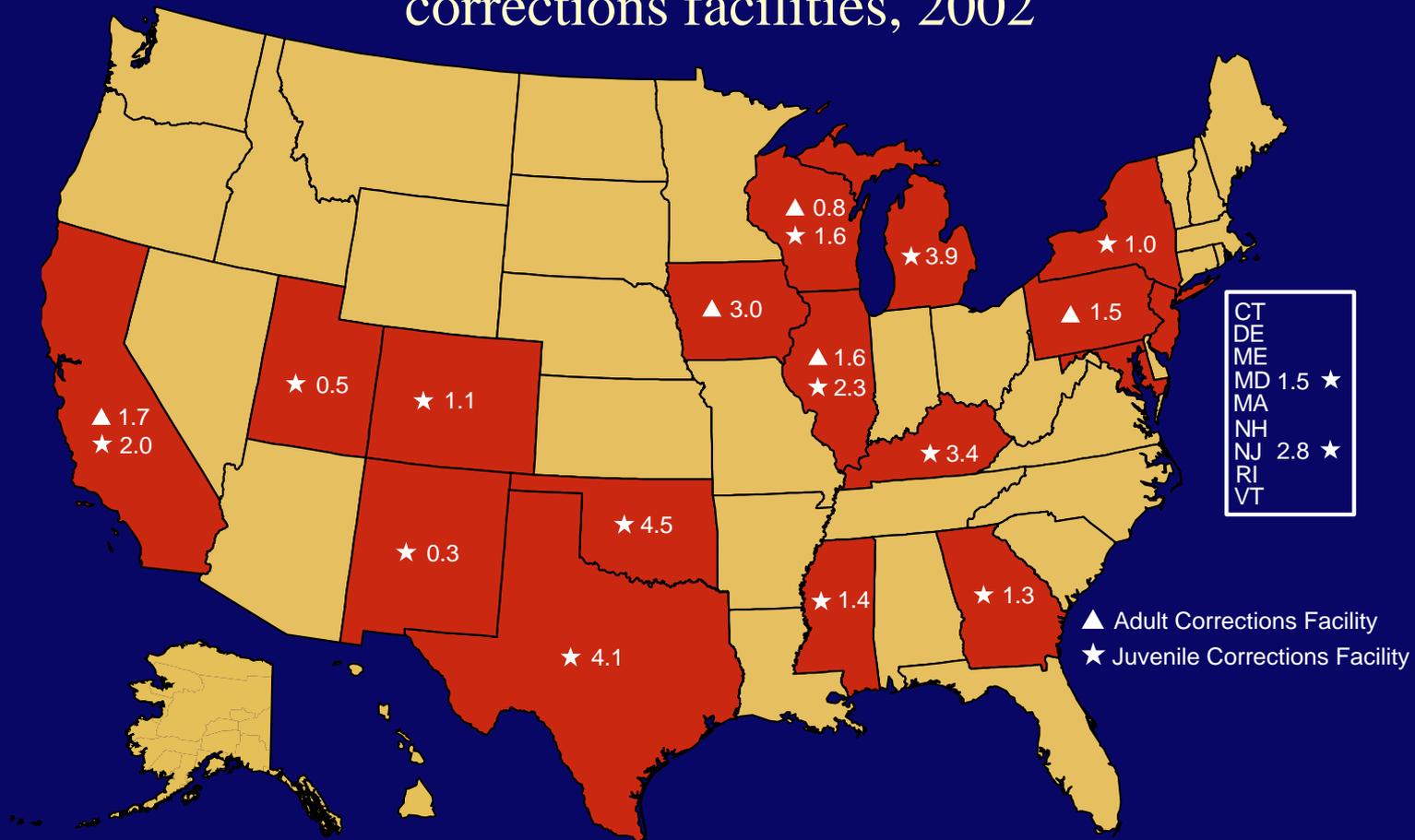
# Gonorrhea — Positivity in women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities, 2002



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

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

# Gonorrhea — Positivity in men entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities, 2002



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

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