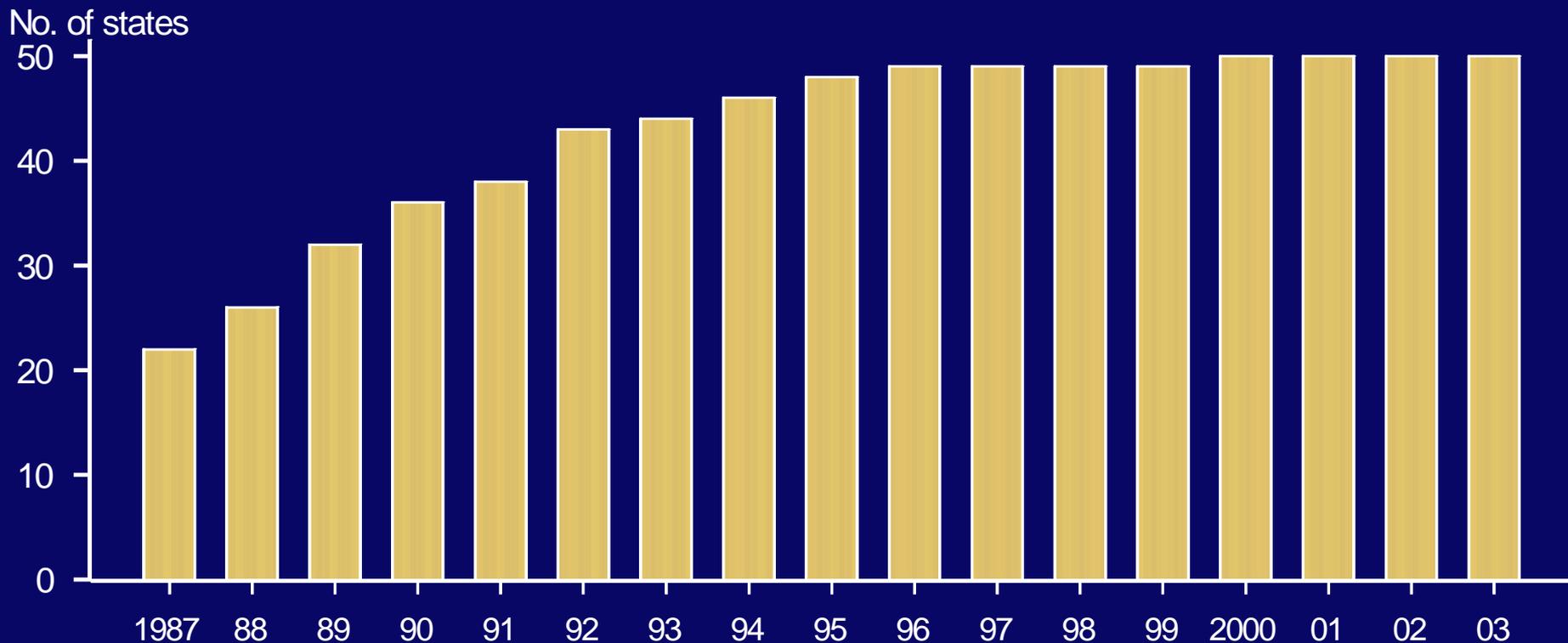


Chlamydia

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2003

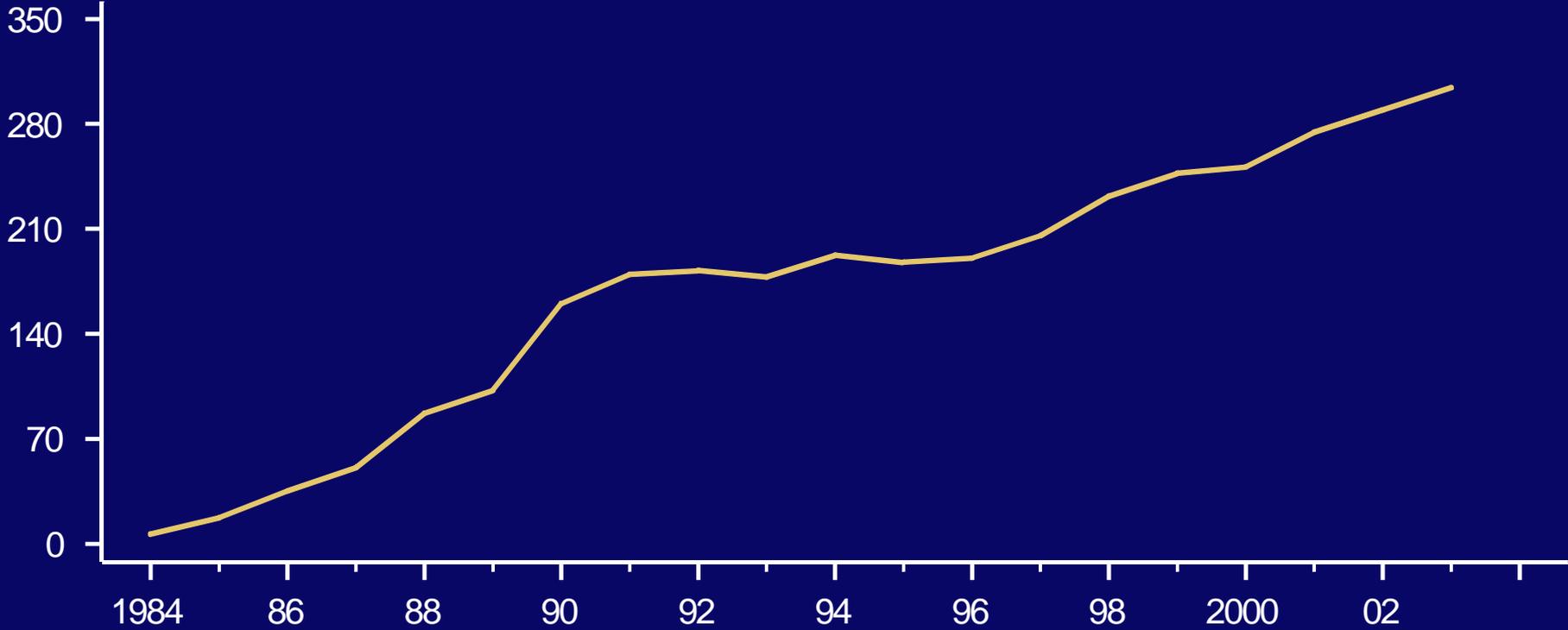
Division of STD Prevention

Chlamydia — Number of states that require reporting of *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections: United States, 1987–2003

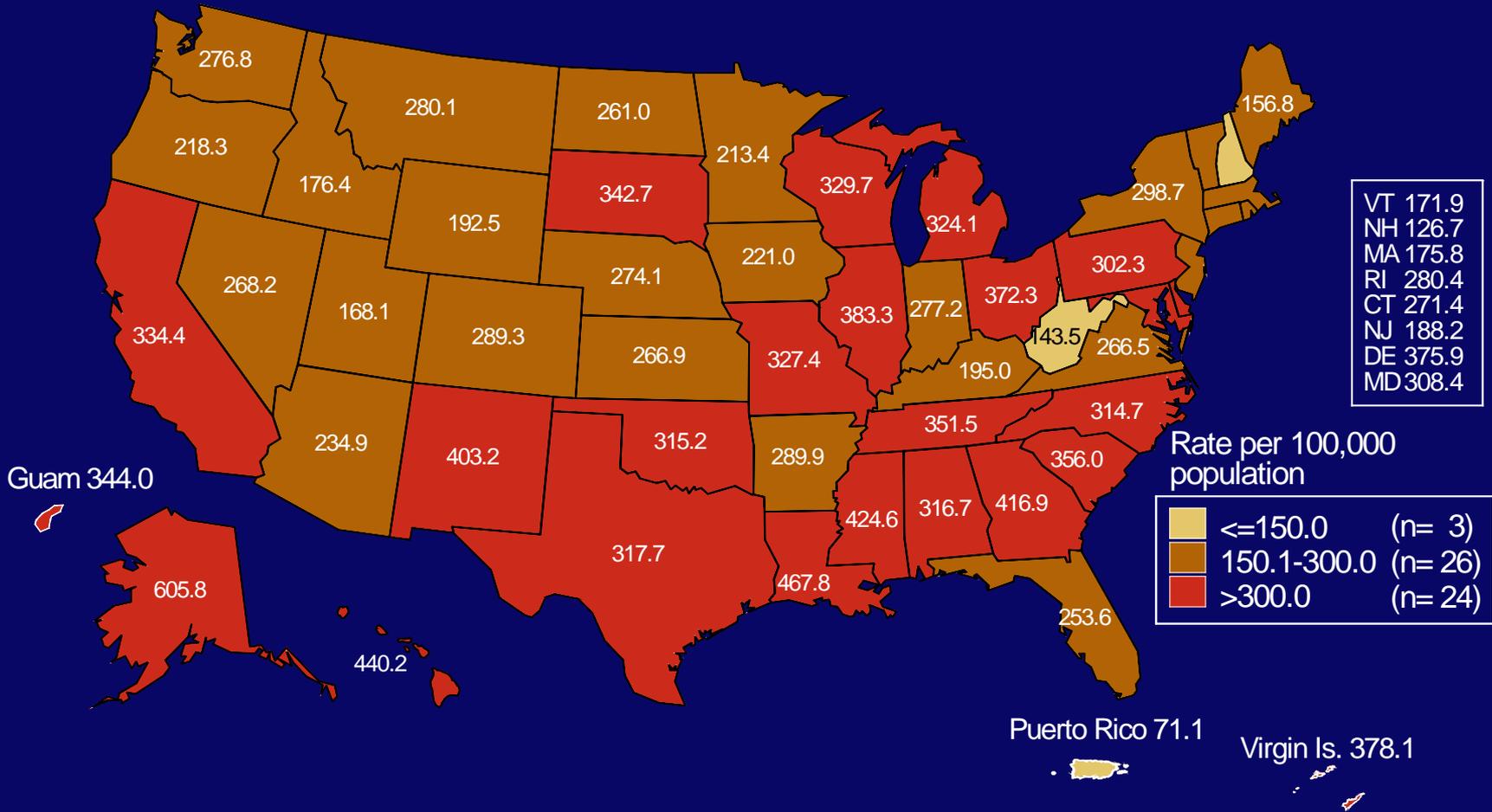


Chlamydia — Rates: United States, 1984–2003

Rate (per 100,000 population)

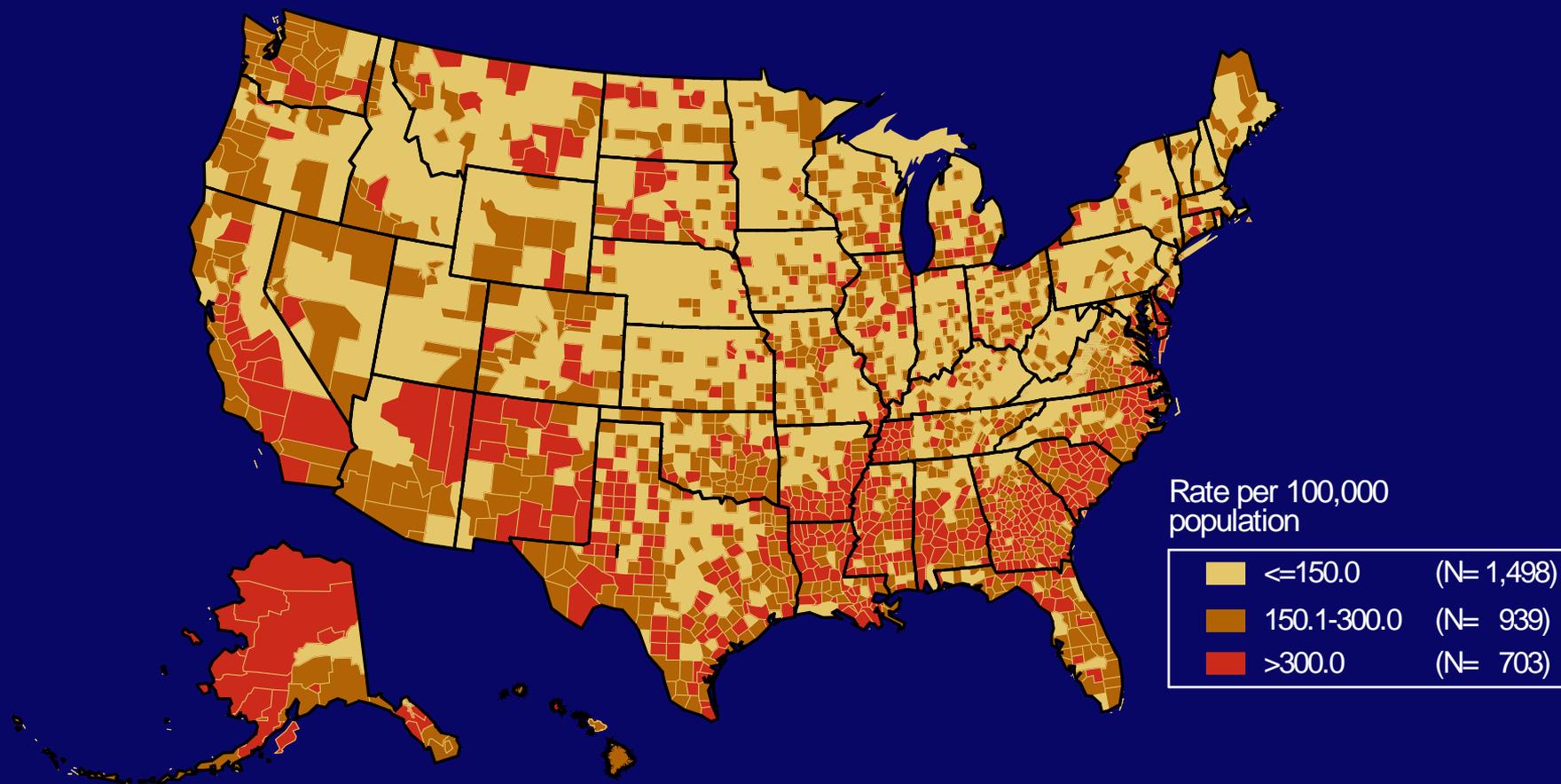


Chlamydia — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 2003



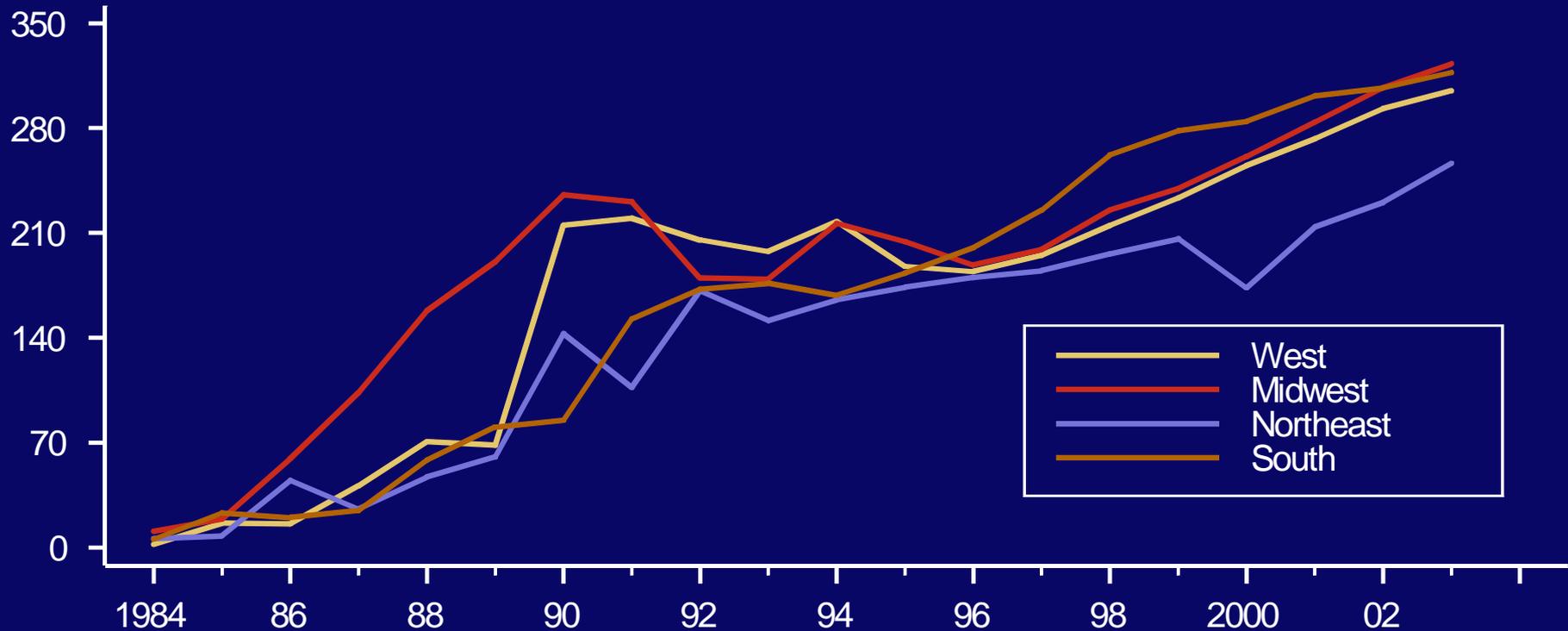
Note: The total rate of chlamydia for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 301.3 per 100,000 population.

Chlamydia — Rates by county: United States, 2003



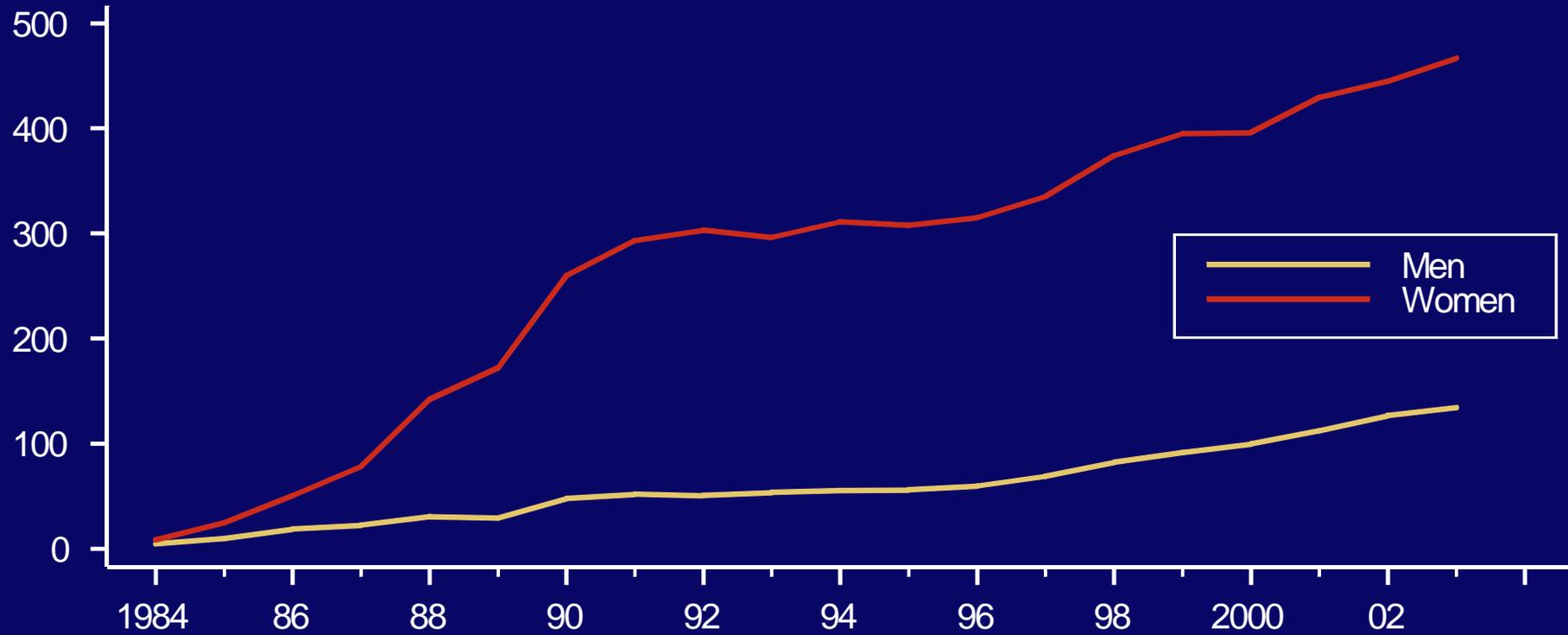
Chlamydia — Rates by region: United States, 1984–2003

Rate (per 100,000 population)

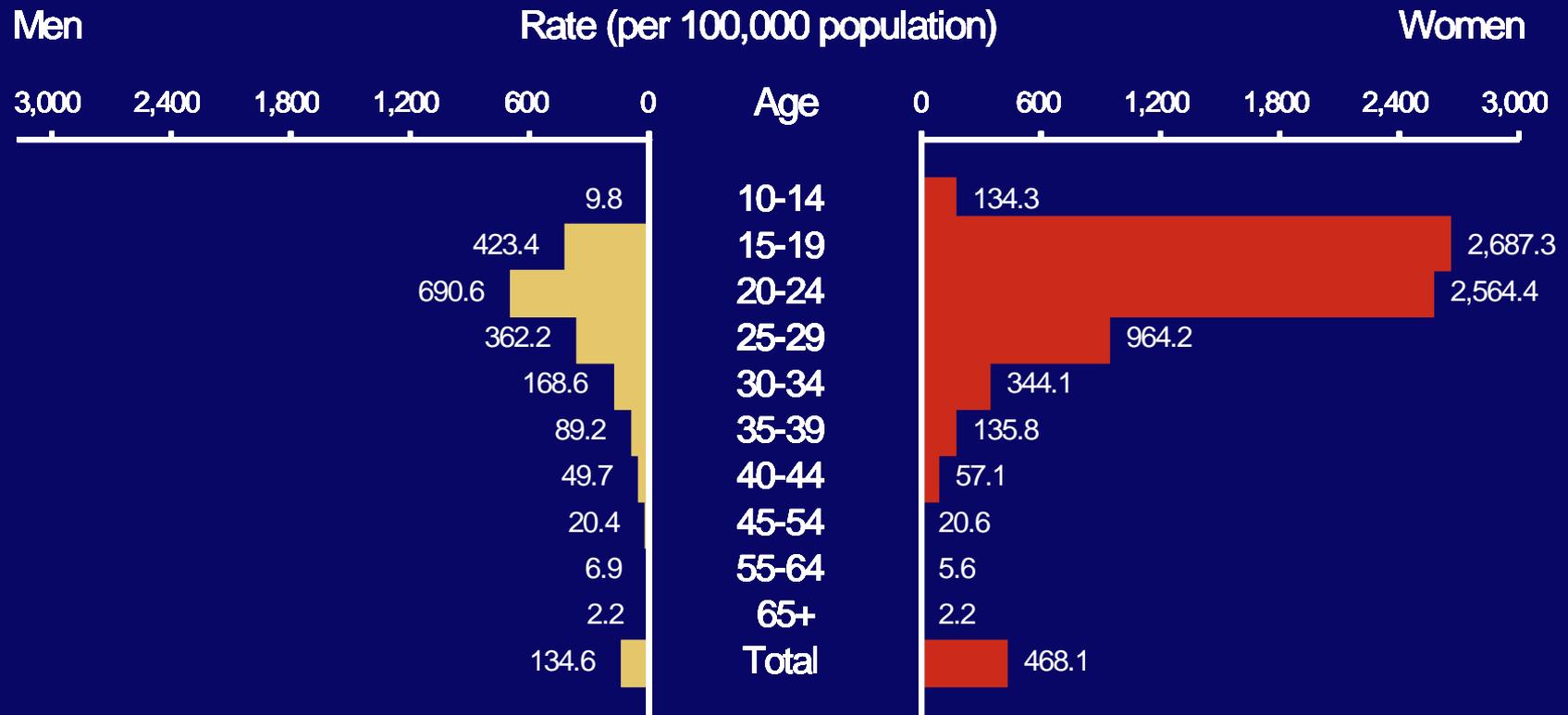


Chlamydia — Rates by sex: United States, 1984–2003

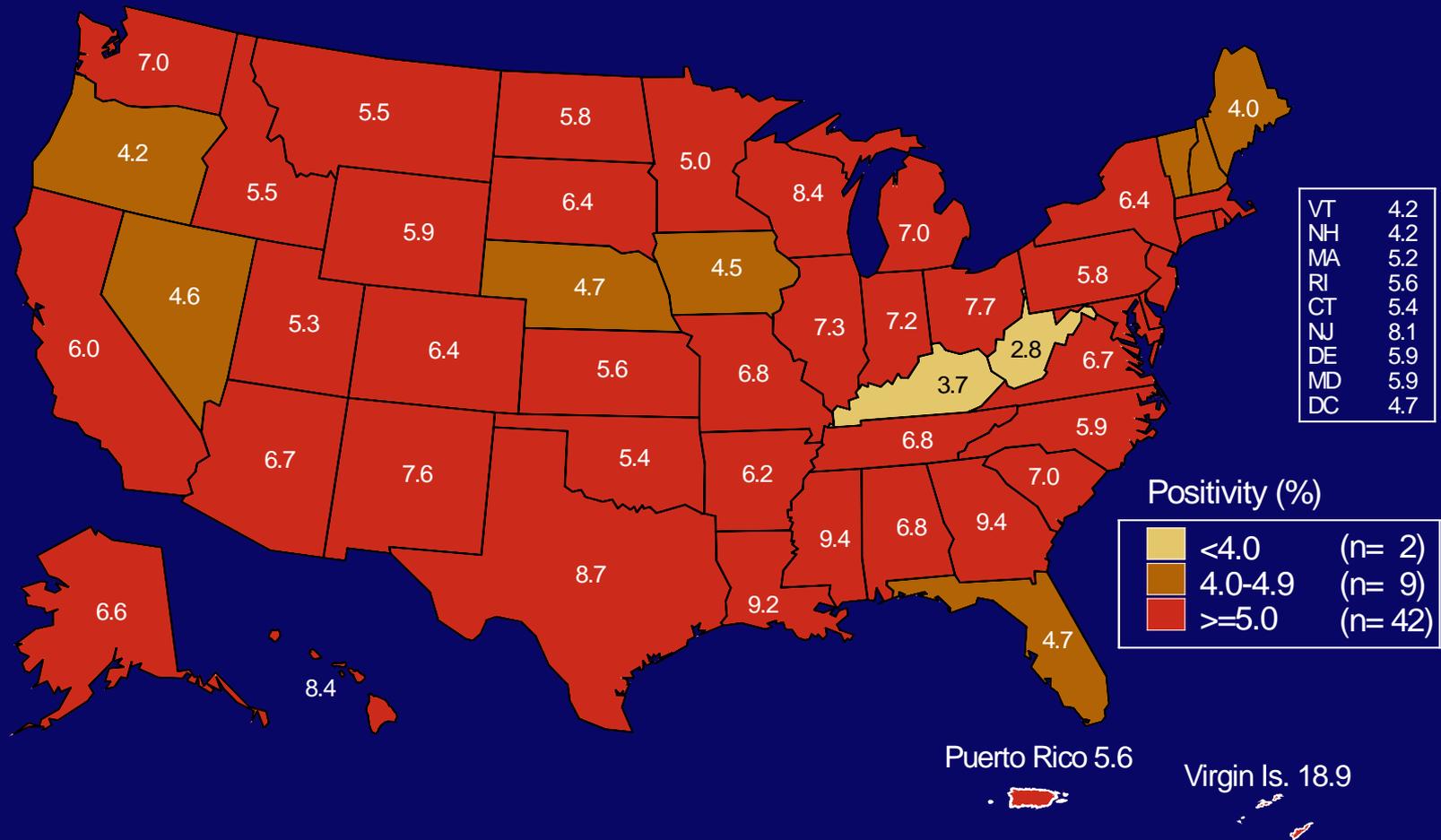
Rate (per 100,000 population)



Chlamydia — Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2003

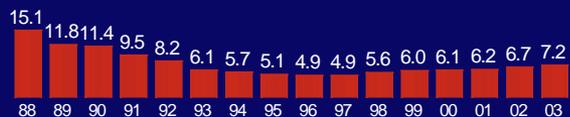


Chlamydia — Positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2003

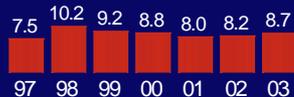


Note: Includes states and outlying areas that reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 500 women aged 15-24 years screened during 2003.

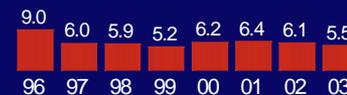
Chlamydia — Trends in positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS regions, 1988–2003



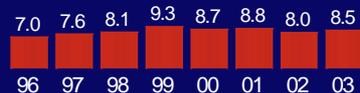
Region X



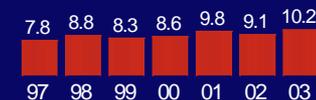
Region V



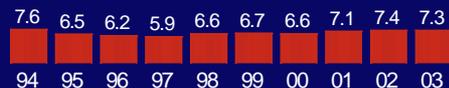
Region I



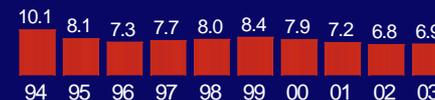
Region IX



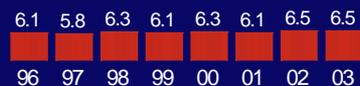
Region II



Region VIII



Region III



Region VII



Region VI



Region IV

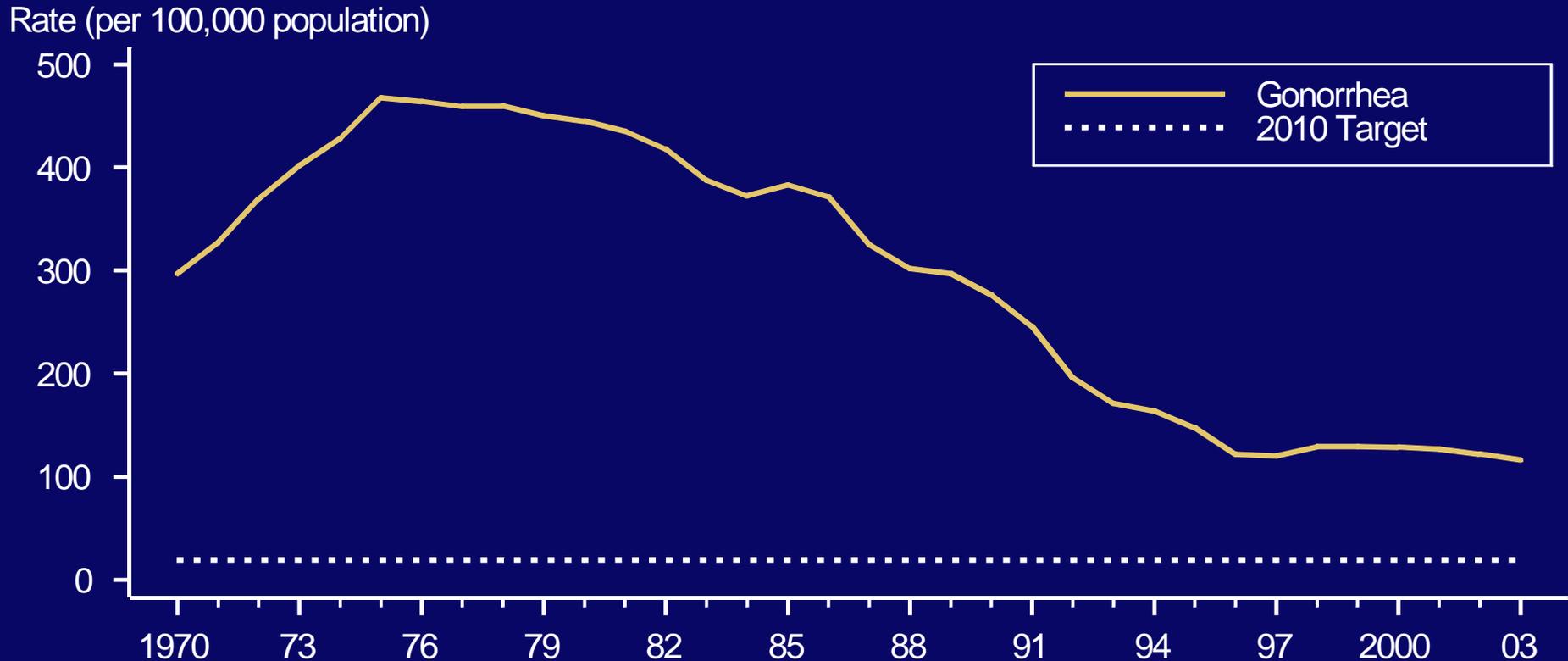
Note: Trends adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity. No data on laboratory test method available for Region VII in 1995 and Regions IV and V in 1996.

Gonorrhea

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2003

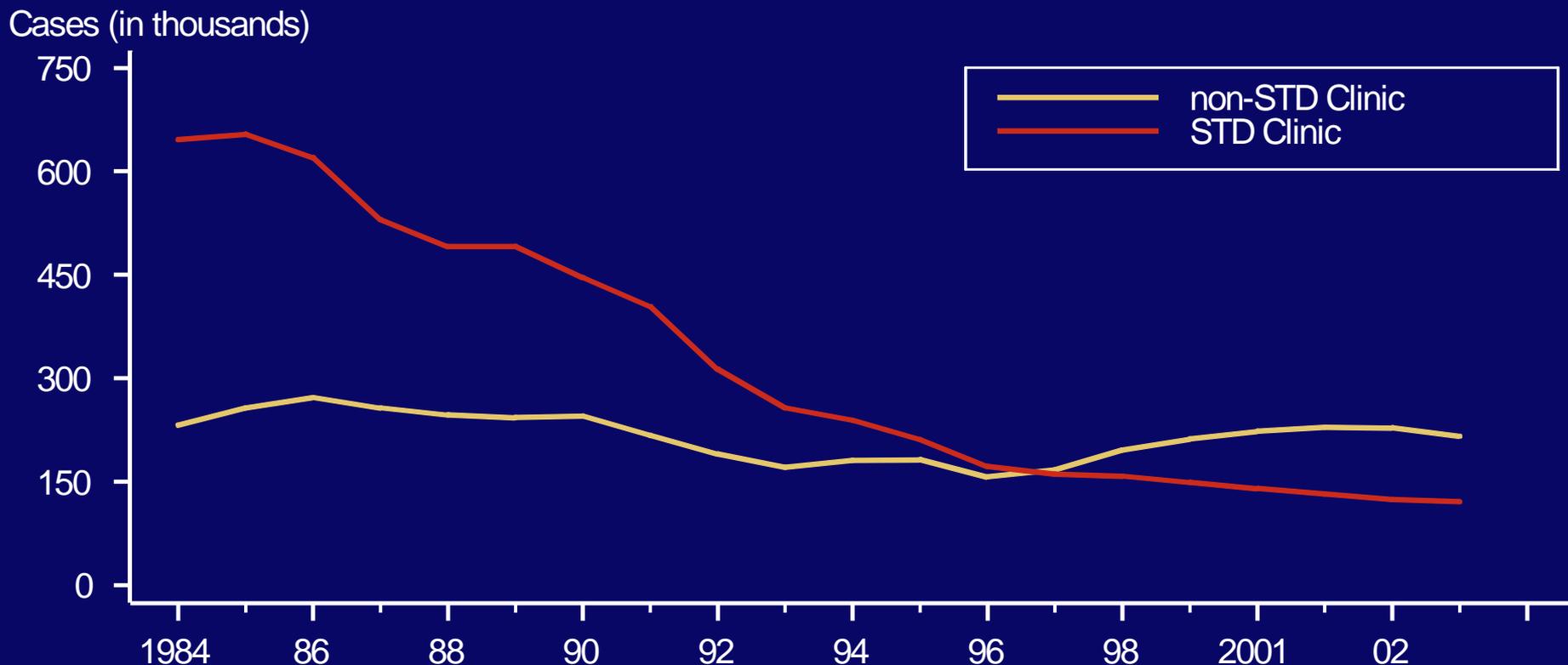
Division of STD Prevention

Gonorrhea — Rates: United States, 1970–2003 and the Healthy People 2010 target



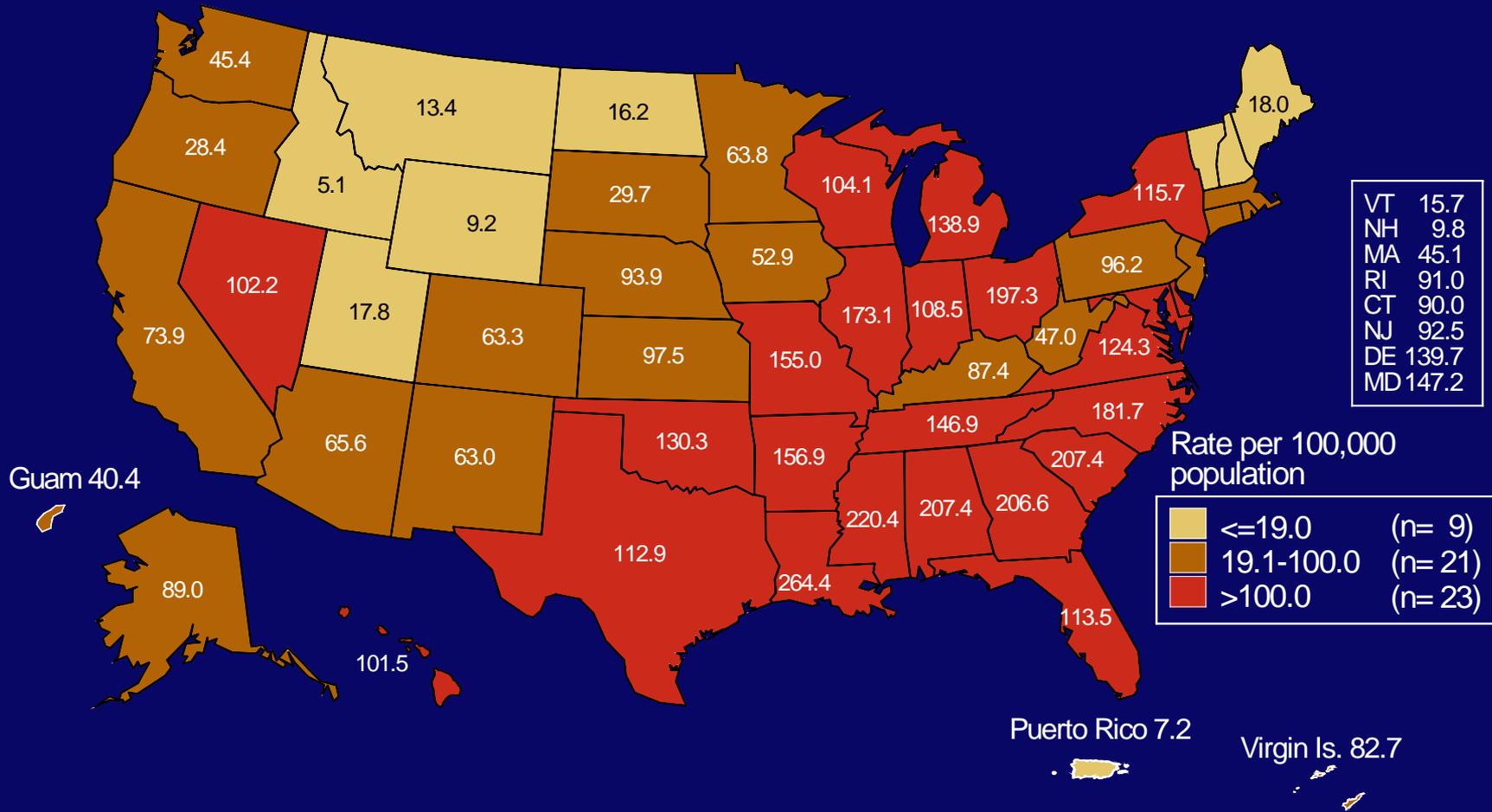
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for gonorrhea is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.

Gonorrhea — Reported cases by reporting source: United States, 1984–2003



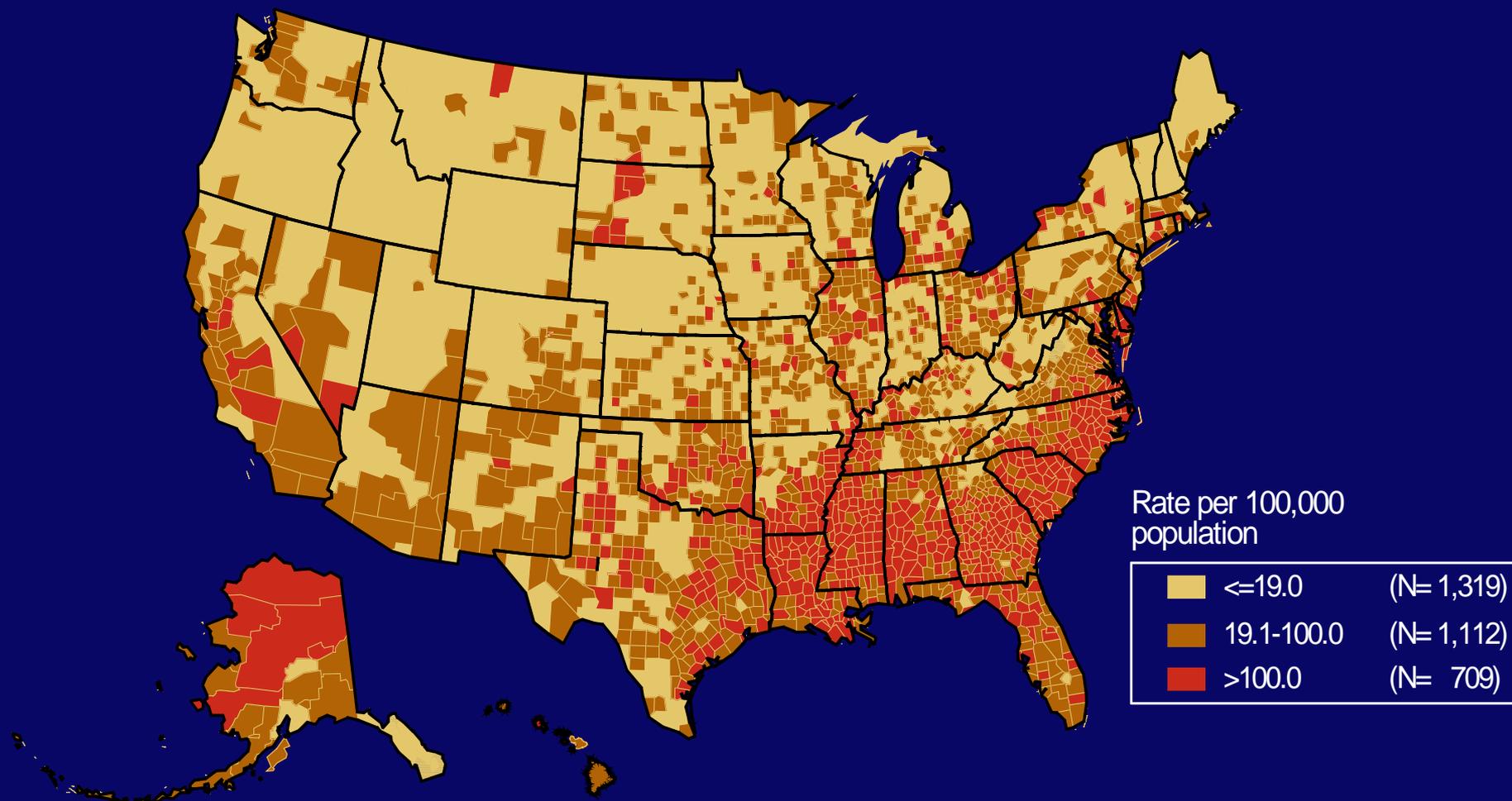
Note: Prior to 1996, the STD clinic source of report corresponded to public (clinic) source of report, and the non-STD clinic category corresponded to private source of report. After 1996, as states began reporting morbidity data electronically, the specific source of report (i.e., STD clinic) became available from an increasing number of states.

Gonorrhea — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 2003



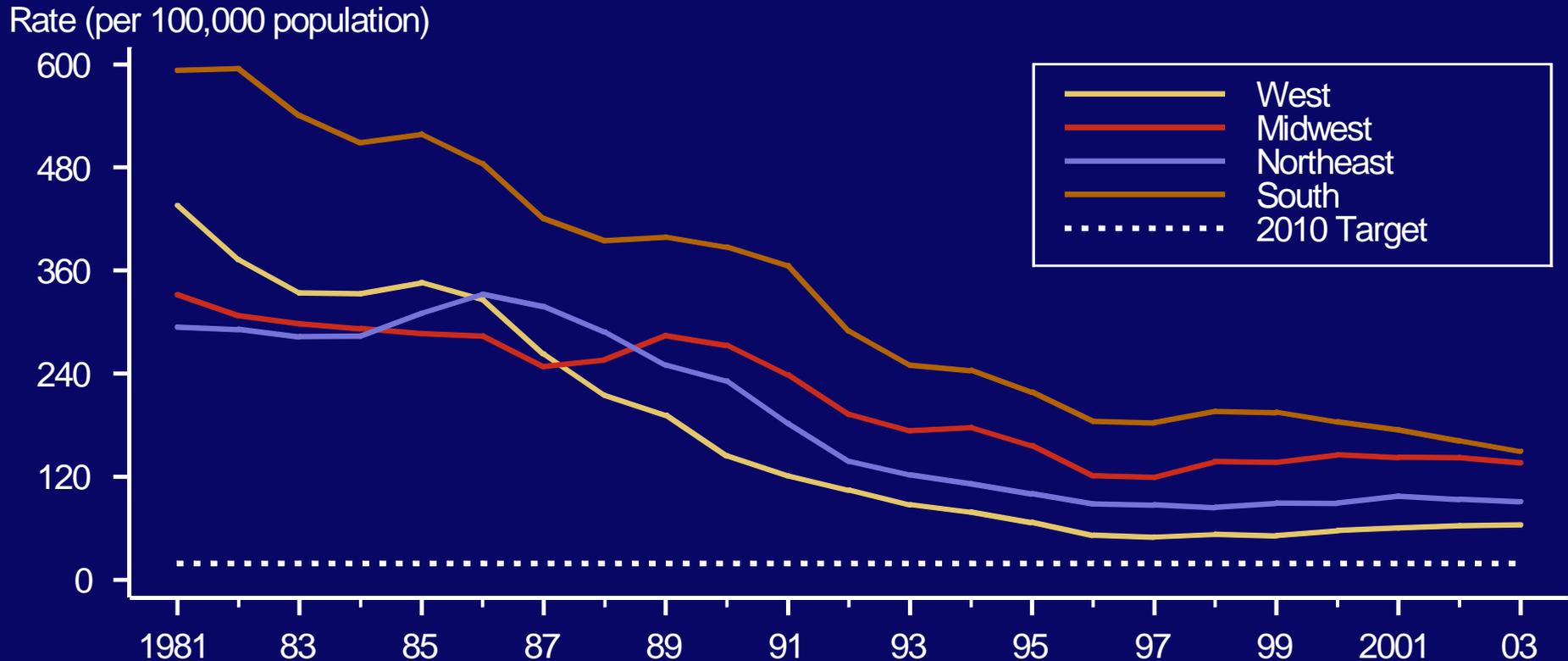
Note: The total rate of gonorrhea for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 114.7 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People 2010 target is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.

Gonorrhea — Rates by county: United States, 2003



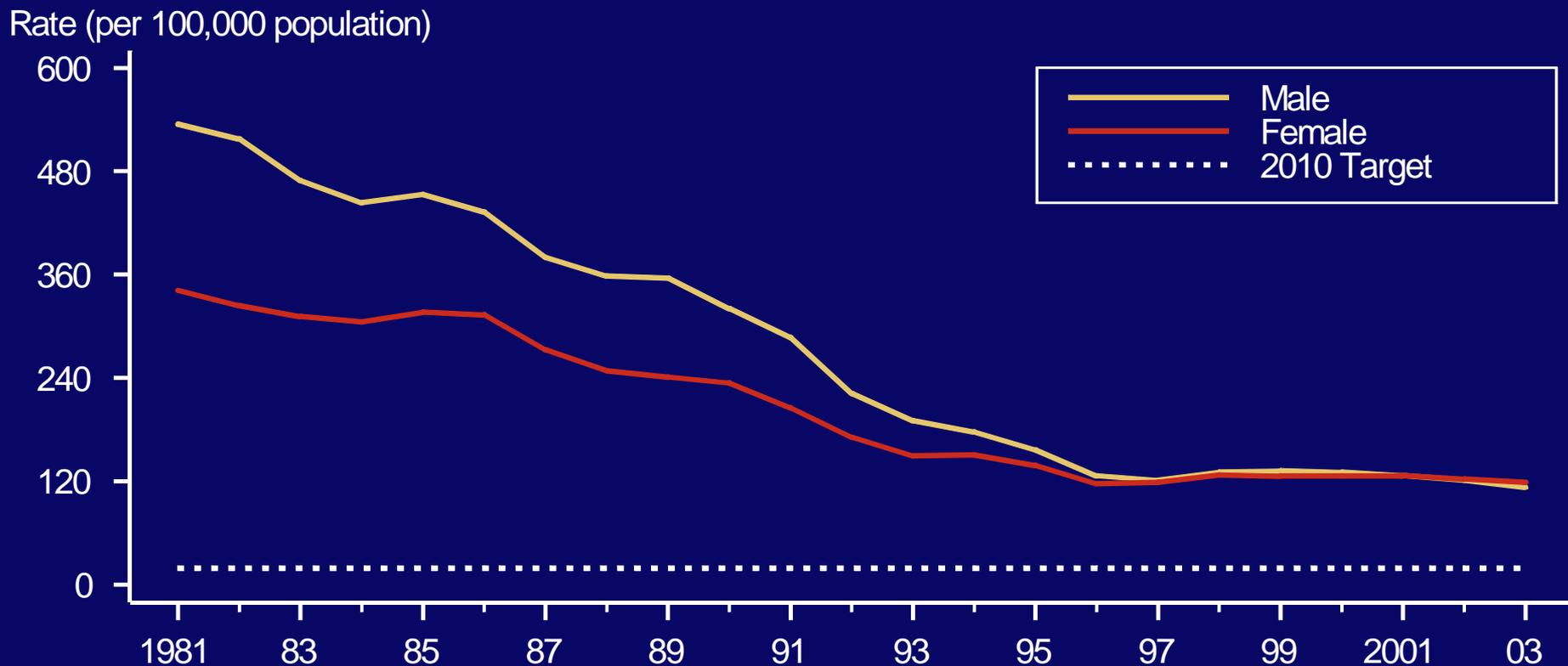
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for gonorrhea is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.

Gonorrhea — Rates by region: United States, 1981–2003 and the Healthy People 2010 target



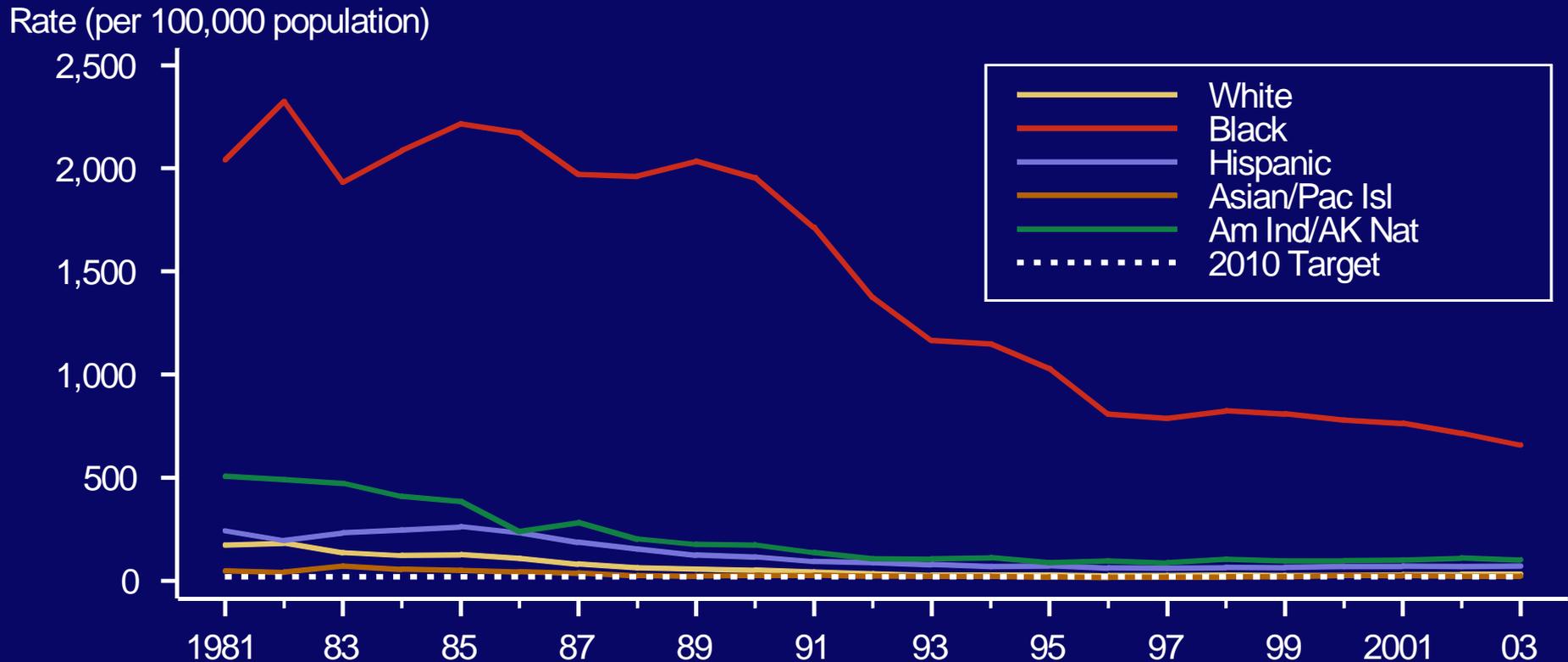
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for gonorrhea is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.

Gonorrhea — Rates by sex: United States, 1981–2003 and the Healthy People 2010 target



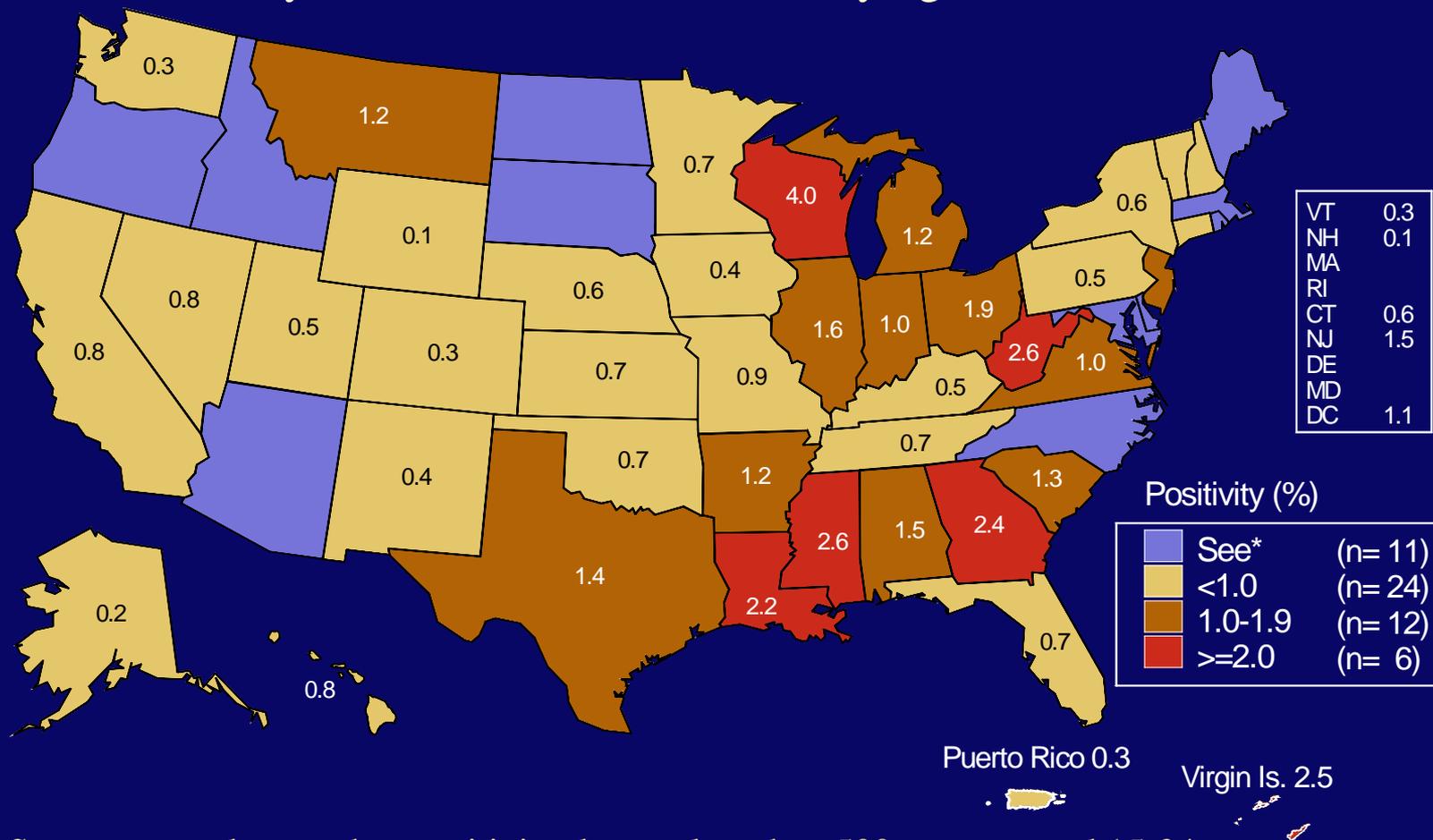
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for gonorrhea is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.

Gonorrhea — Rates by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2003 and the Healthy People 2010 target



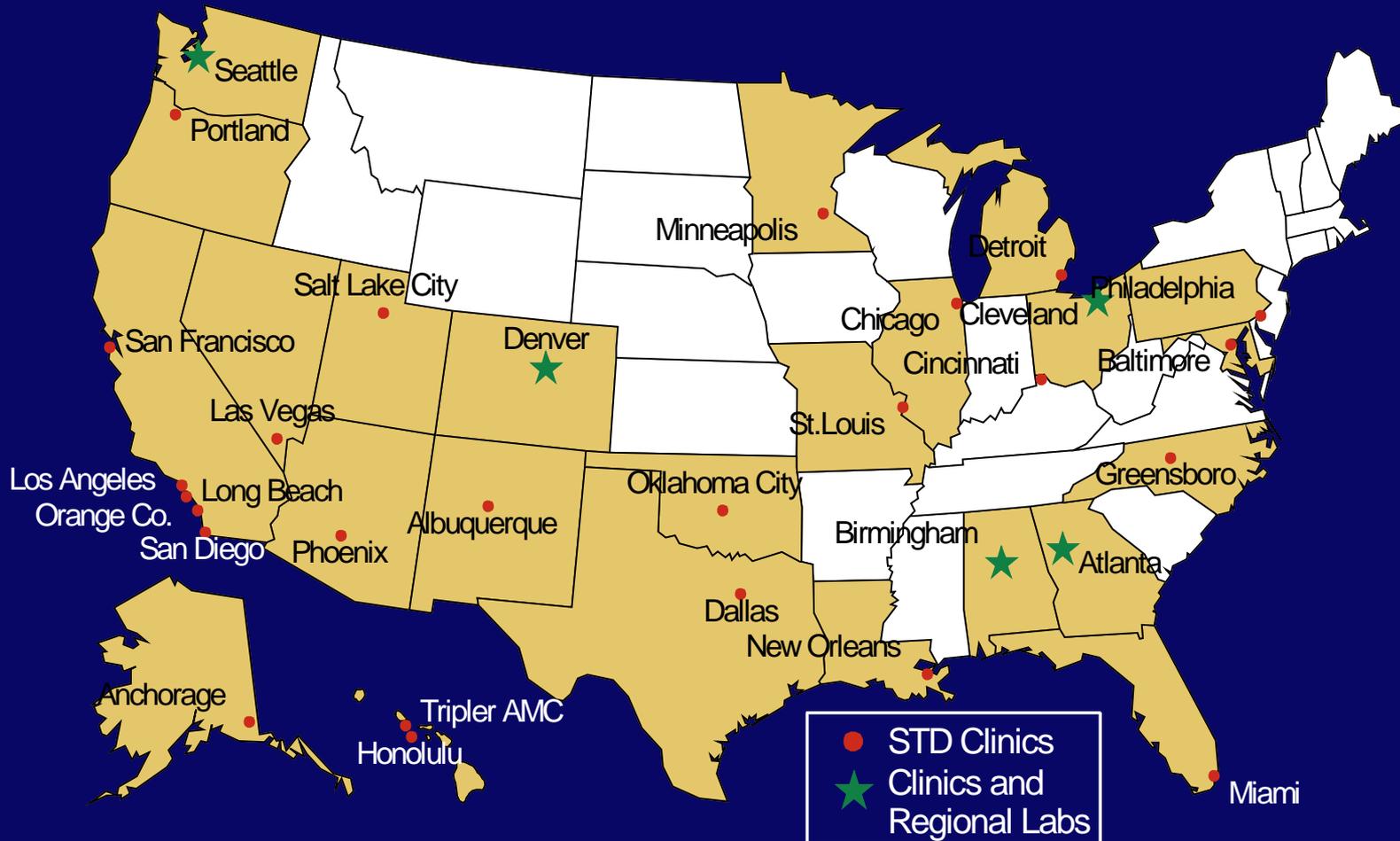
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for gonorrhea is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.

Gonorrhea — Positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2003

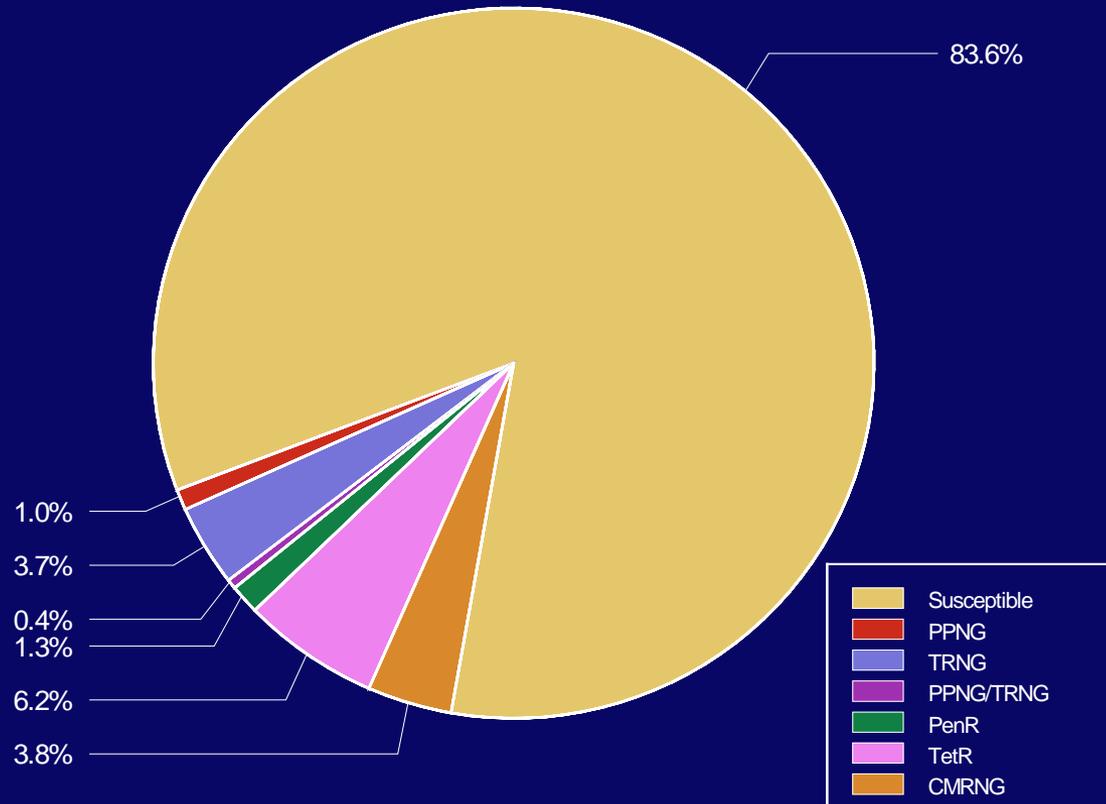


*States reported gonorrhea positivity data on less than 500 women aged 15-24 years during 2003. Note: Includes states that reported gonorrhea positivity data on at least 500 women aged 15-24 years screened during 2003 except for Minnesota which submitted gonorrhea positivity data for July-December 2003 only.

Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Location of participating clinics and regional laboratories: United States, 2003

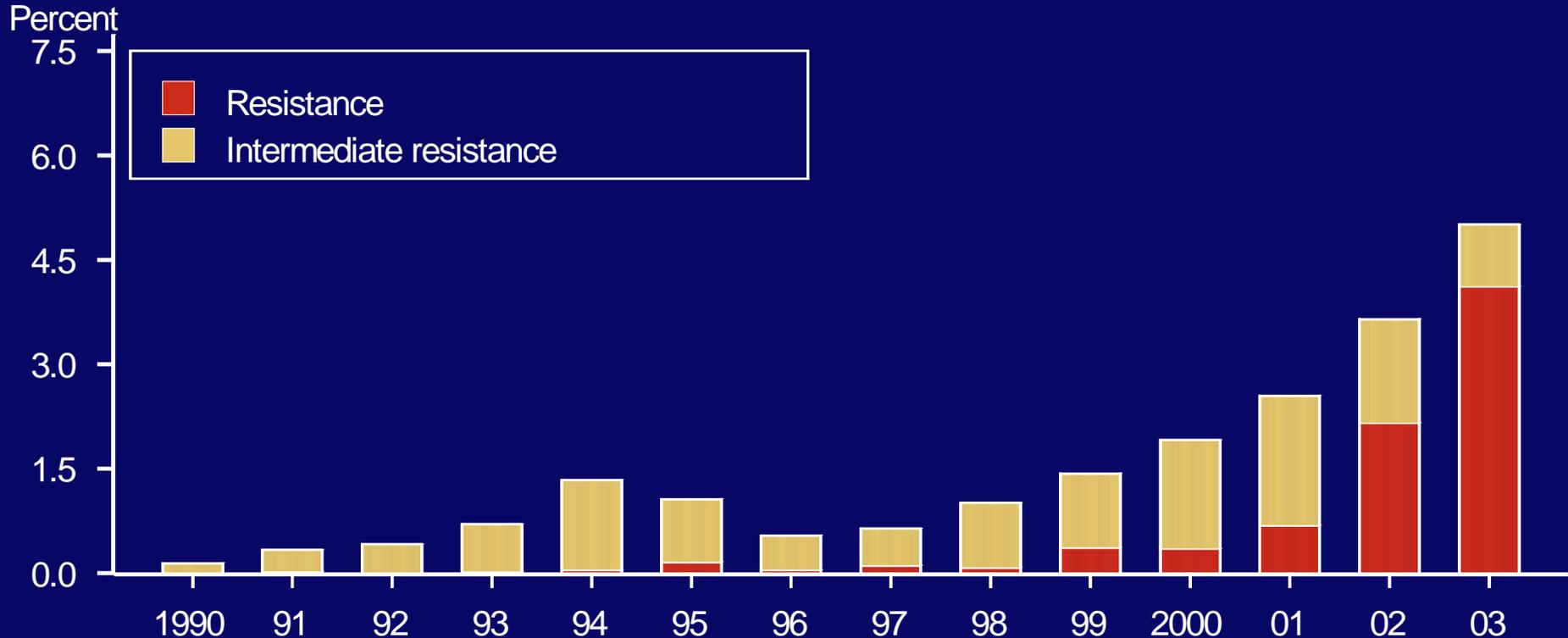


Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Penicillin and tetracycline resistance among GISP isolates, 2003



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*.

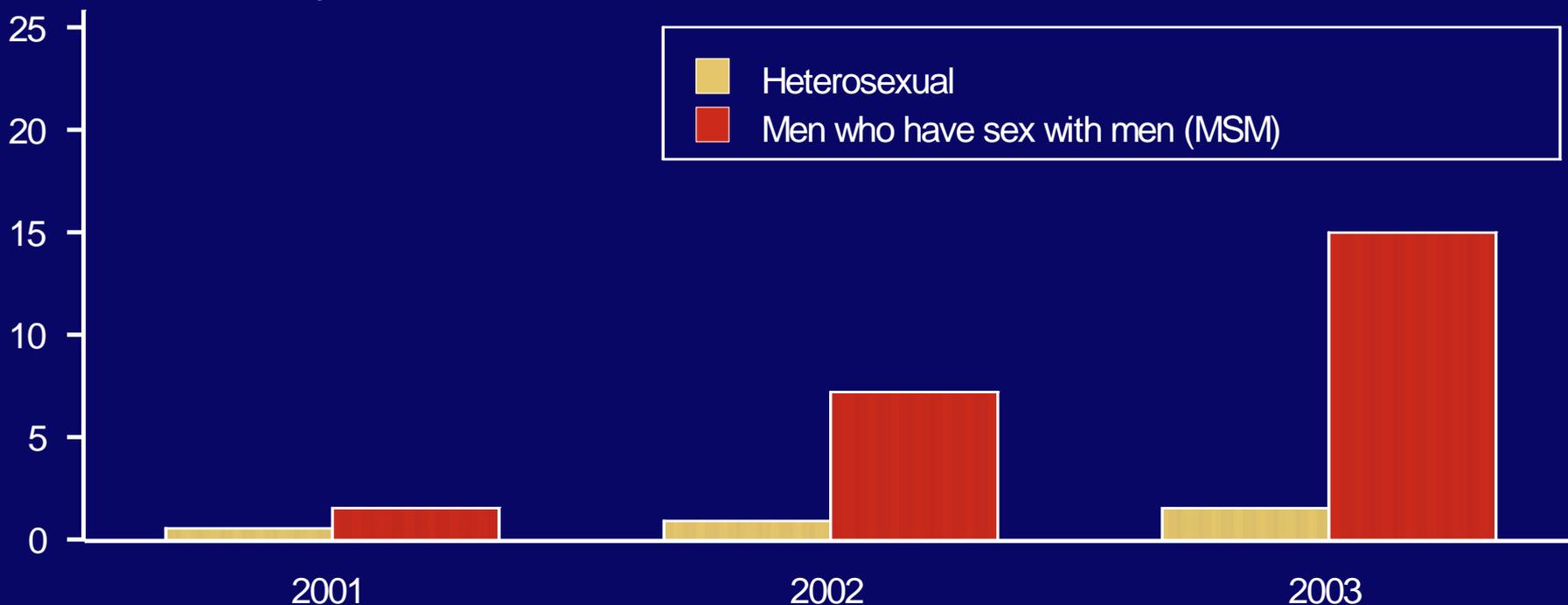
Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates with resistance or intermediate resistance to ciprofloxacin, 1990–2003



Note: Resistant isolates have ciprofloxacin MICs $\geq \mu\text{g/ml}$. Isolates with intermediate resistance have ciprofloxacin MICs of 0.125 - 0.5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. Susceptibility to ciprofloxacin was first measured in GISP in 1990.

Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates with resistance to ciprofloxacin by sexual behavior, 2001–2003

Percent resistant to ciprofloxacin



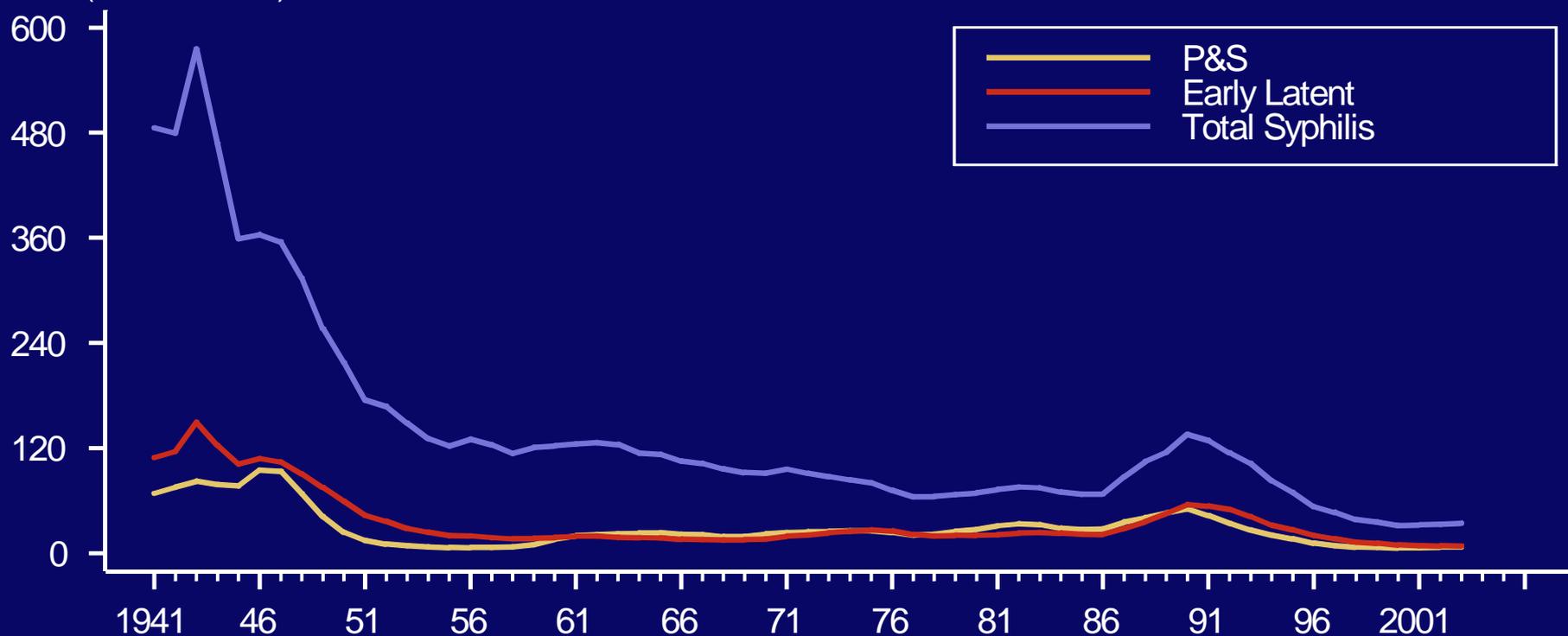
Syphilis

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2003

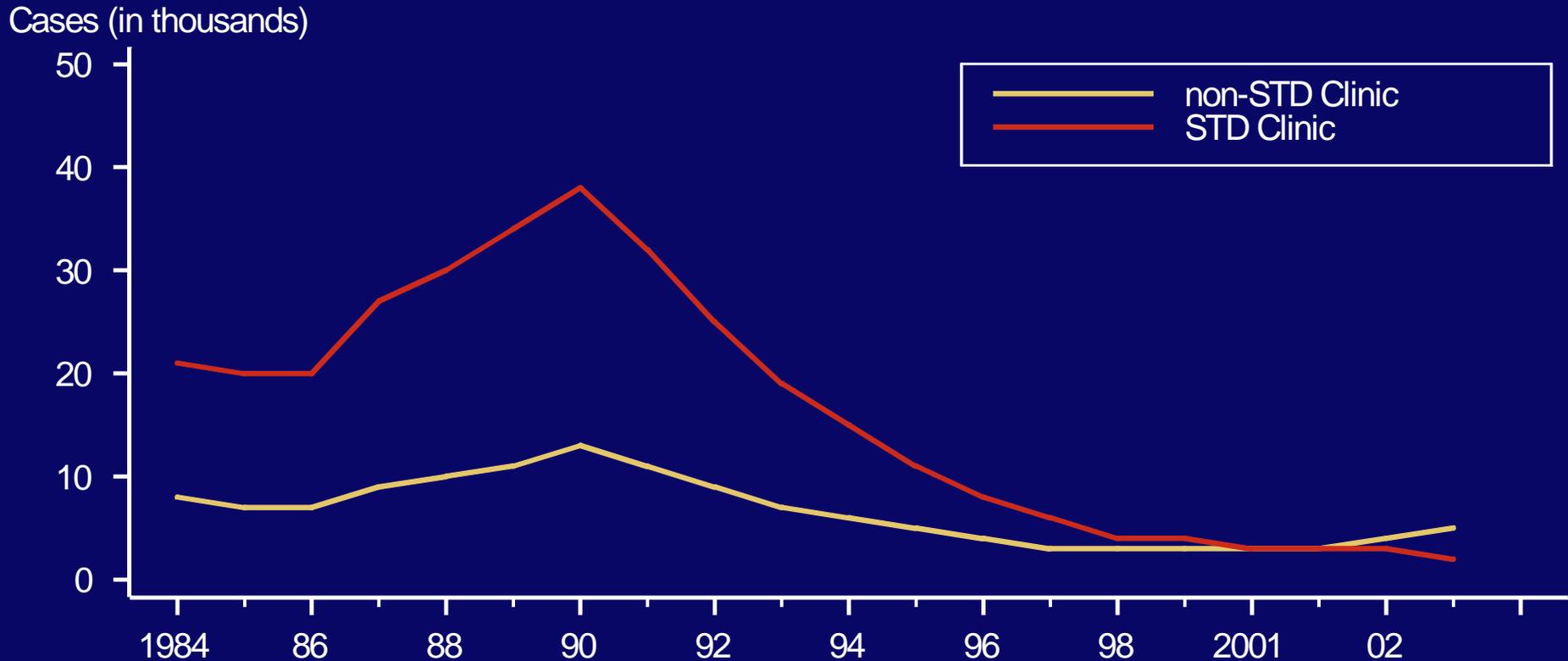
Division of STD Prevention

Syphilis — Reported cases by stage of infection: United States, 1941–2003

Cases (in thousands)

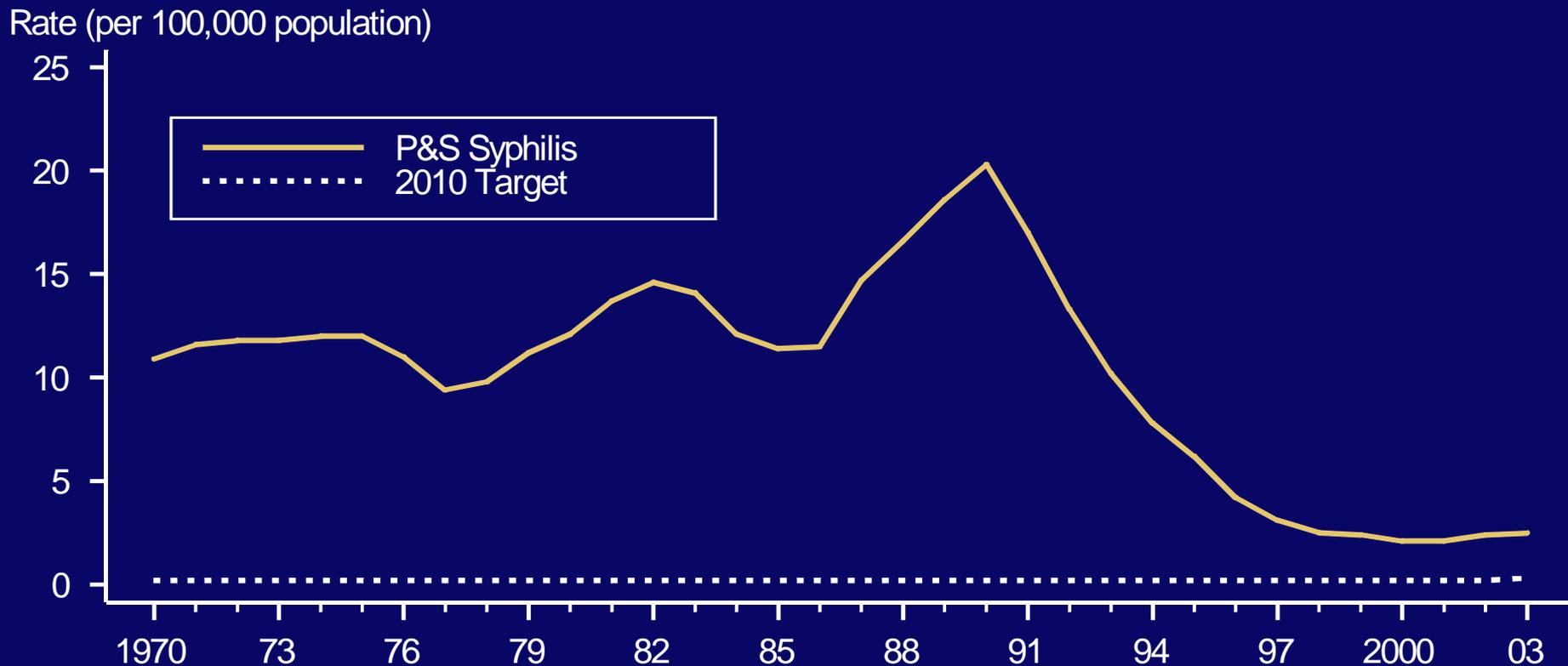


Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases by reporting source: United States, 1984–2003



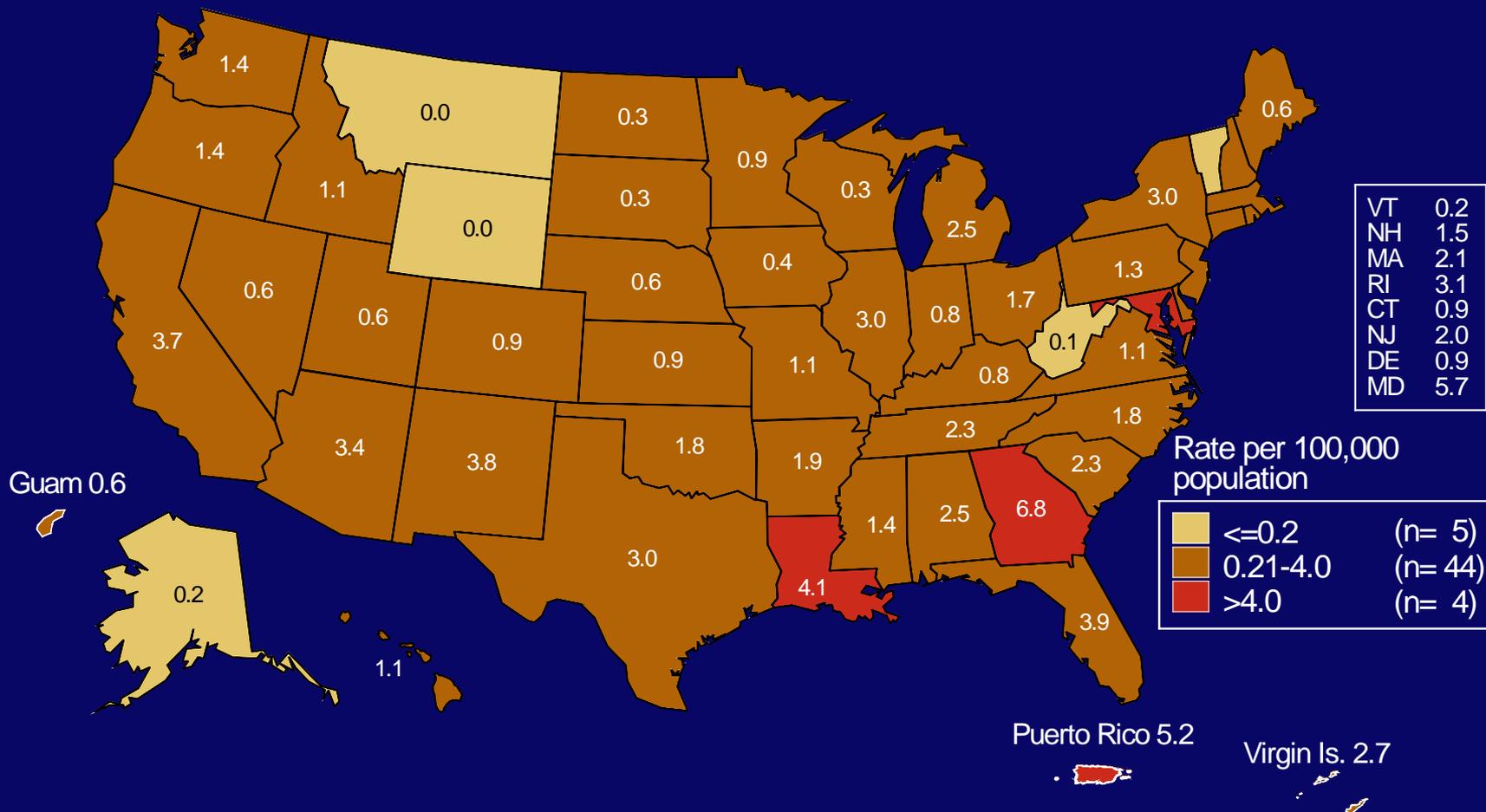
Note: Prior to 1996, the STD clinic source of report corresponded to public (clinic) source of report, and the non-STD clinic category corresponded to private source of report. After 1996, as states began reporting morbidity data electronically, the specific source of report (i.e., STD clinic) became available from an increasing number of states.

Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates: United States, 1970–2003 and the Healthy People 2010 target



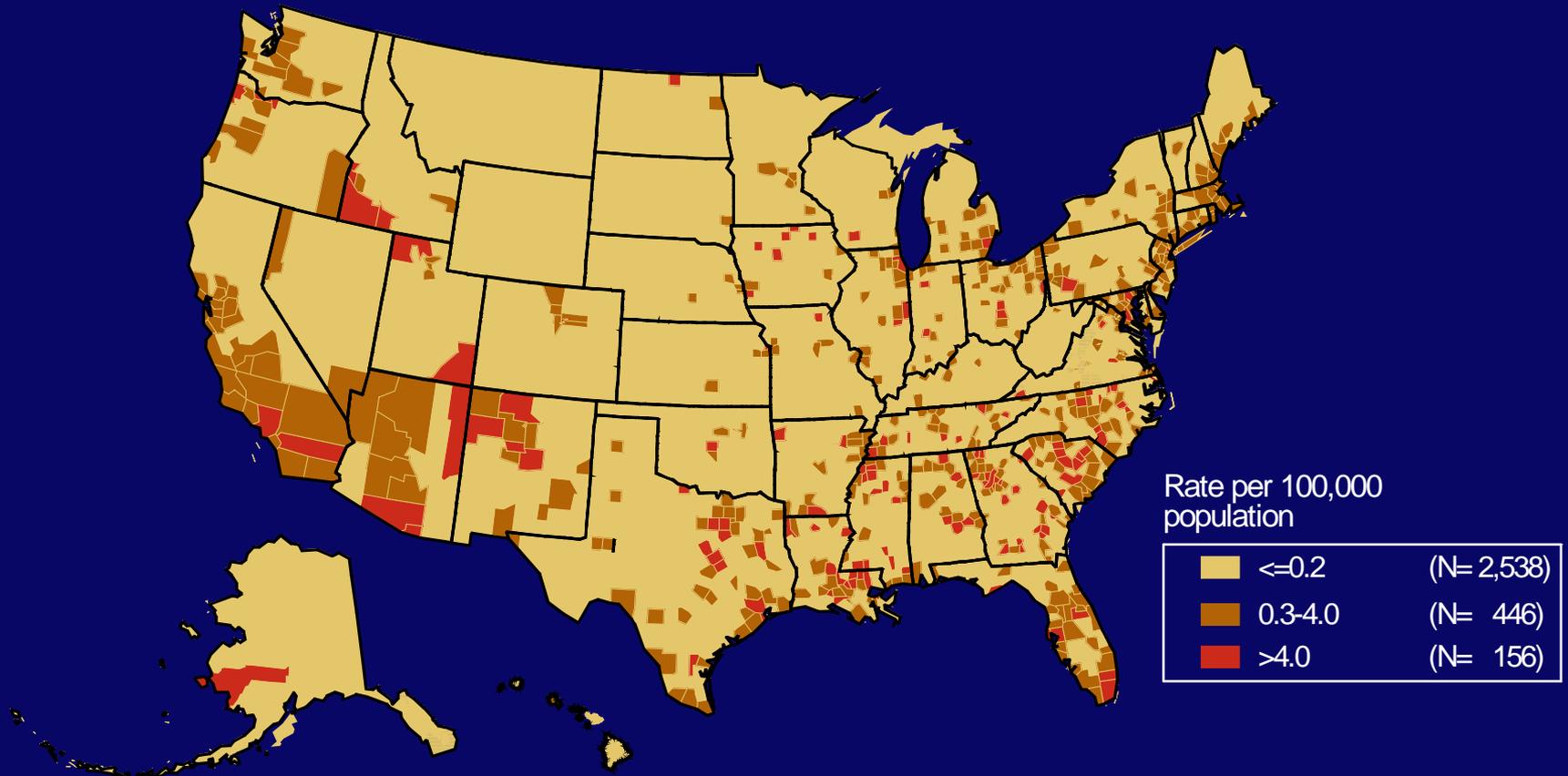
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for P&S syphilis is 0.2 case per 100,000 population.

Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 2003



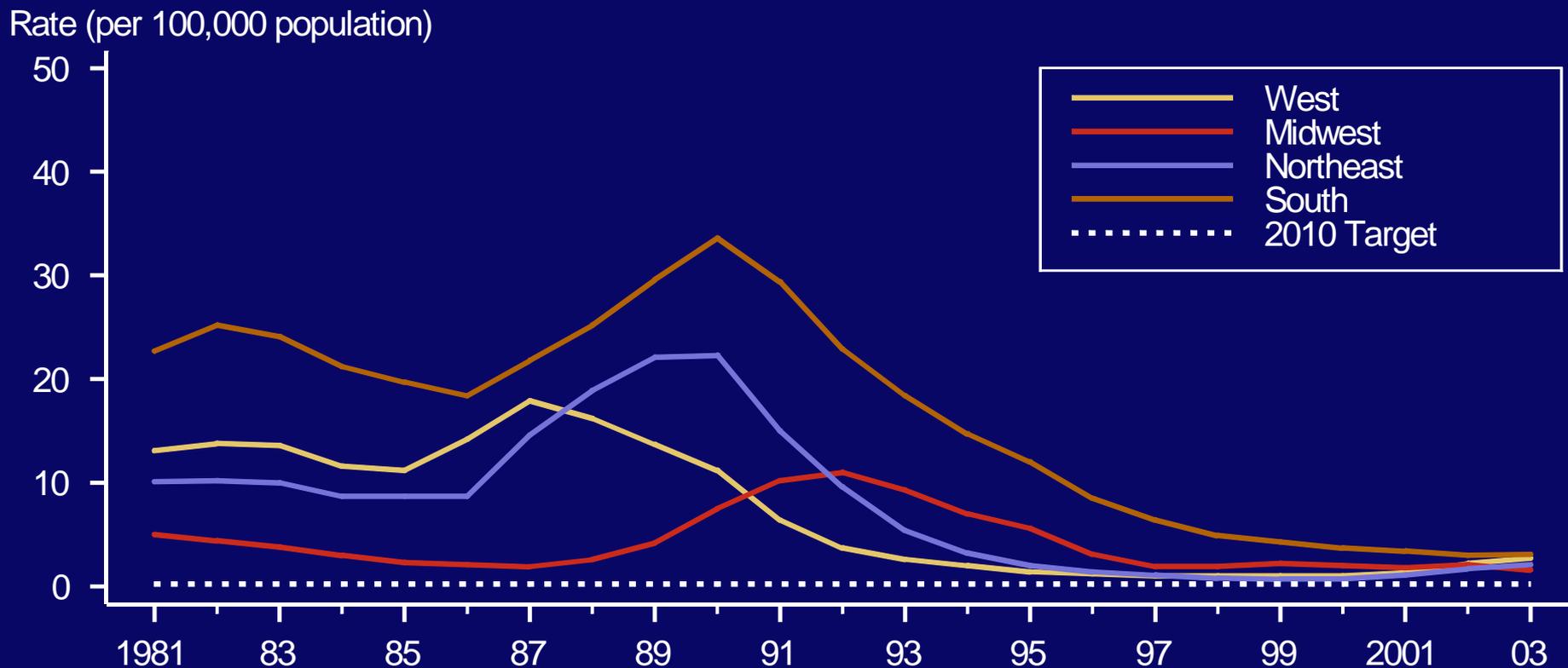
Note: The total rate of primary and secondary syphilis for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 2.5 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People 2010 target is 0.2 case per 100,000 population.

Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by county: United States, 2003



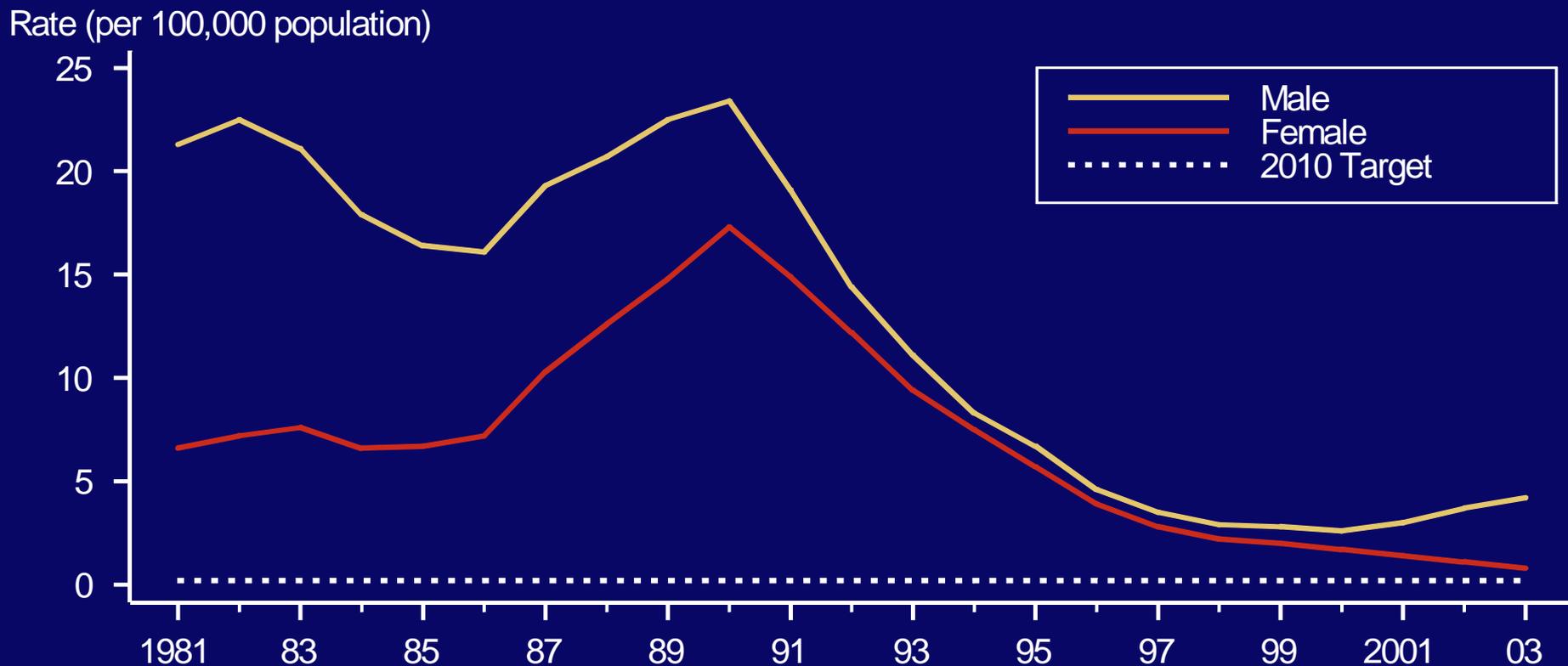
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for P&S syphilis is 0.2 case per 100,000 population.

Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by region: United States, 1981–2003 and the Healthy People 2010 target



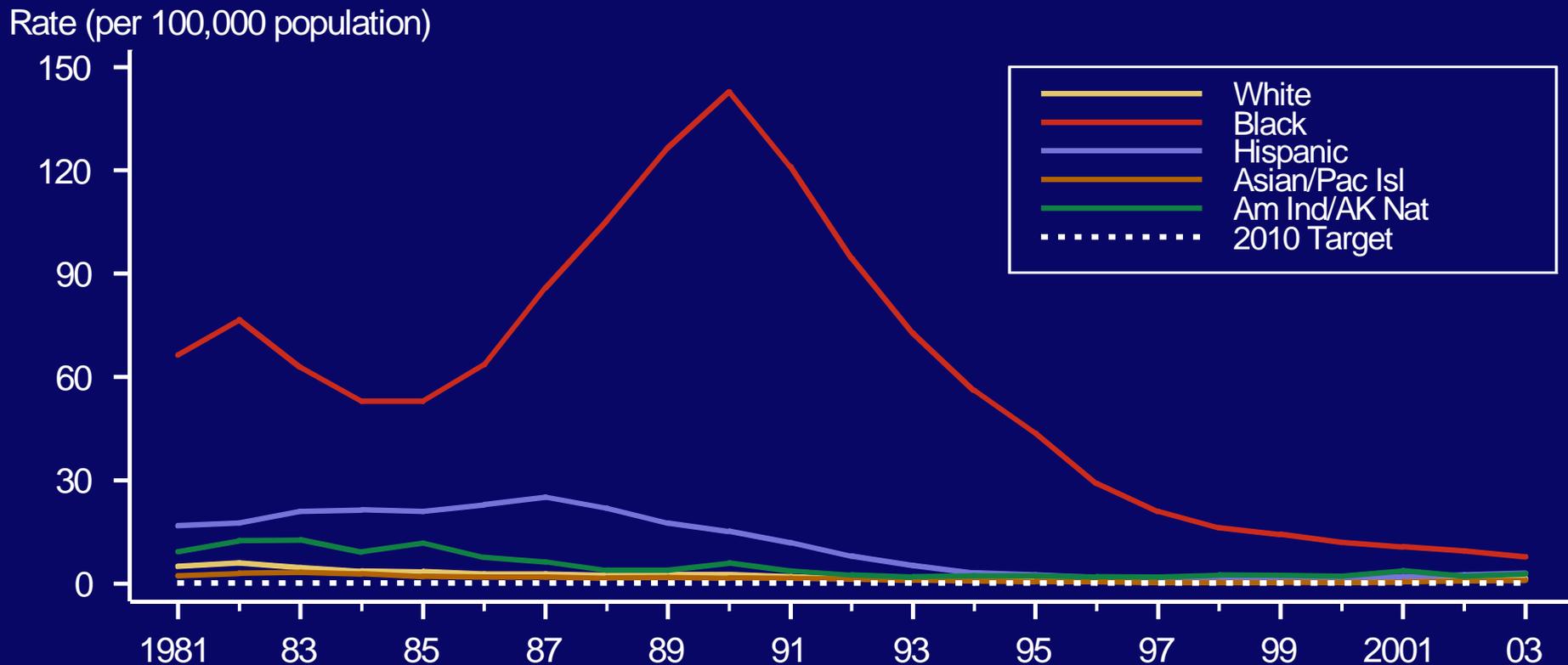
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for P&S syphilis is 0.2 case per 100,000 population.

Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by sex: United States, 1981–2003 and the Healthy People 2010 target



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

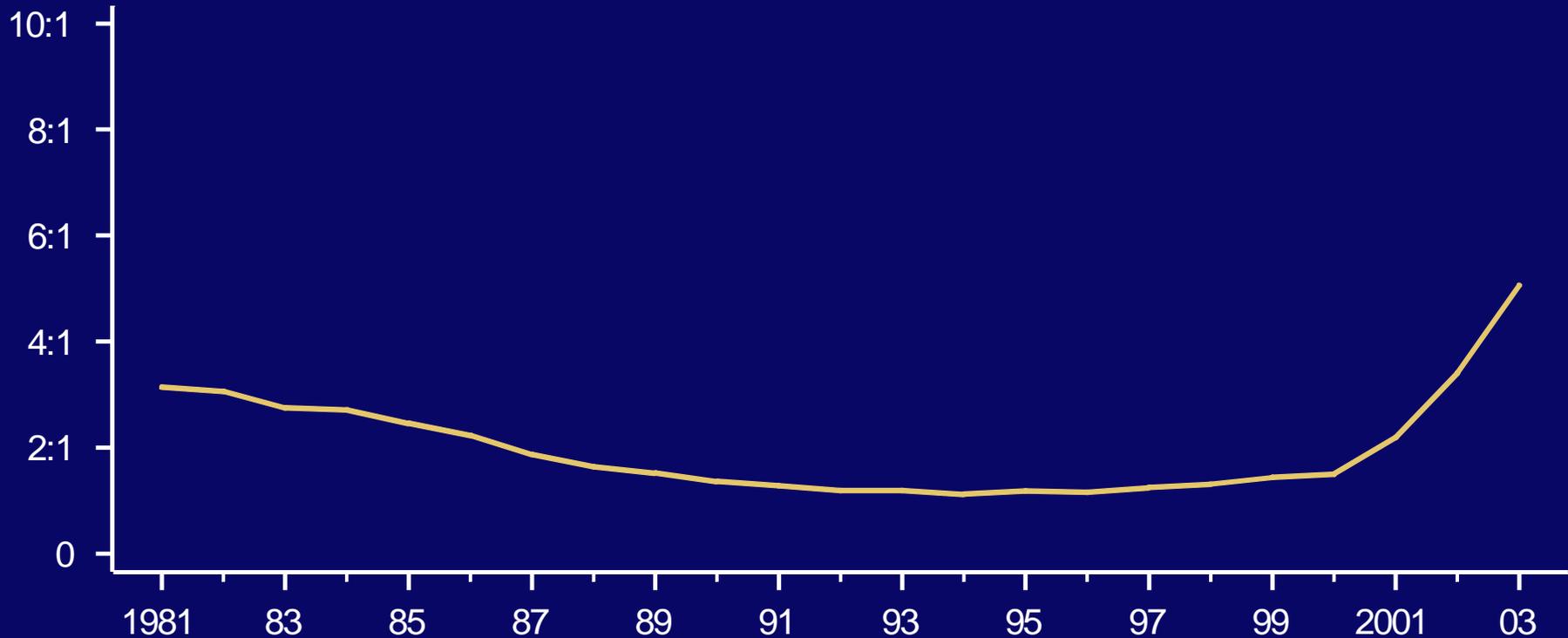
Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2003 and the Healthy People 2010 target



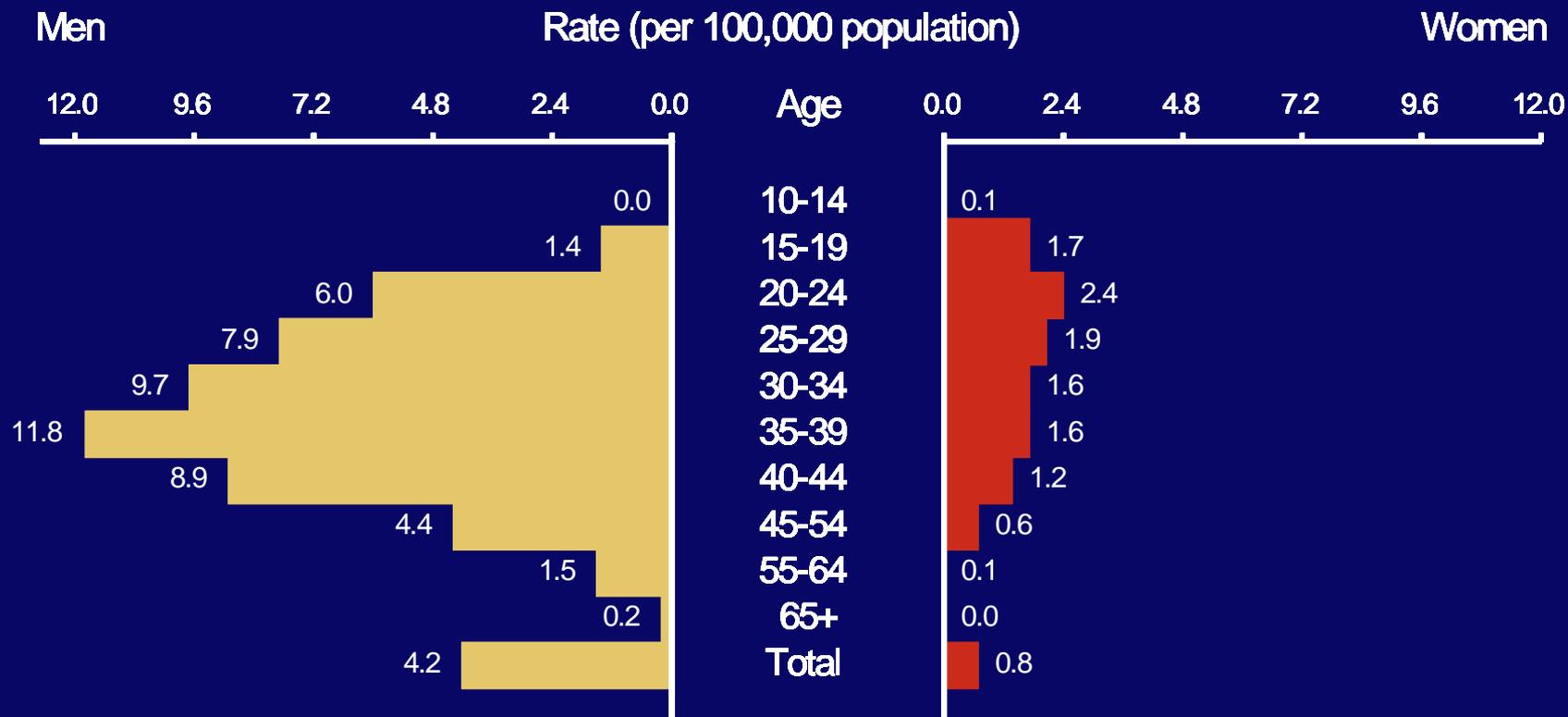
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for P&S syphilis is 0.2 case per 100,000 population.

Primary and secondary syphilis — Male-to-female rate ratios: United States, 1981–2003

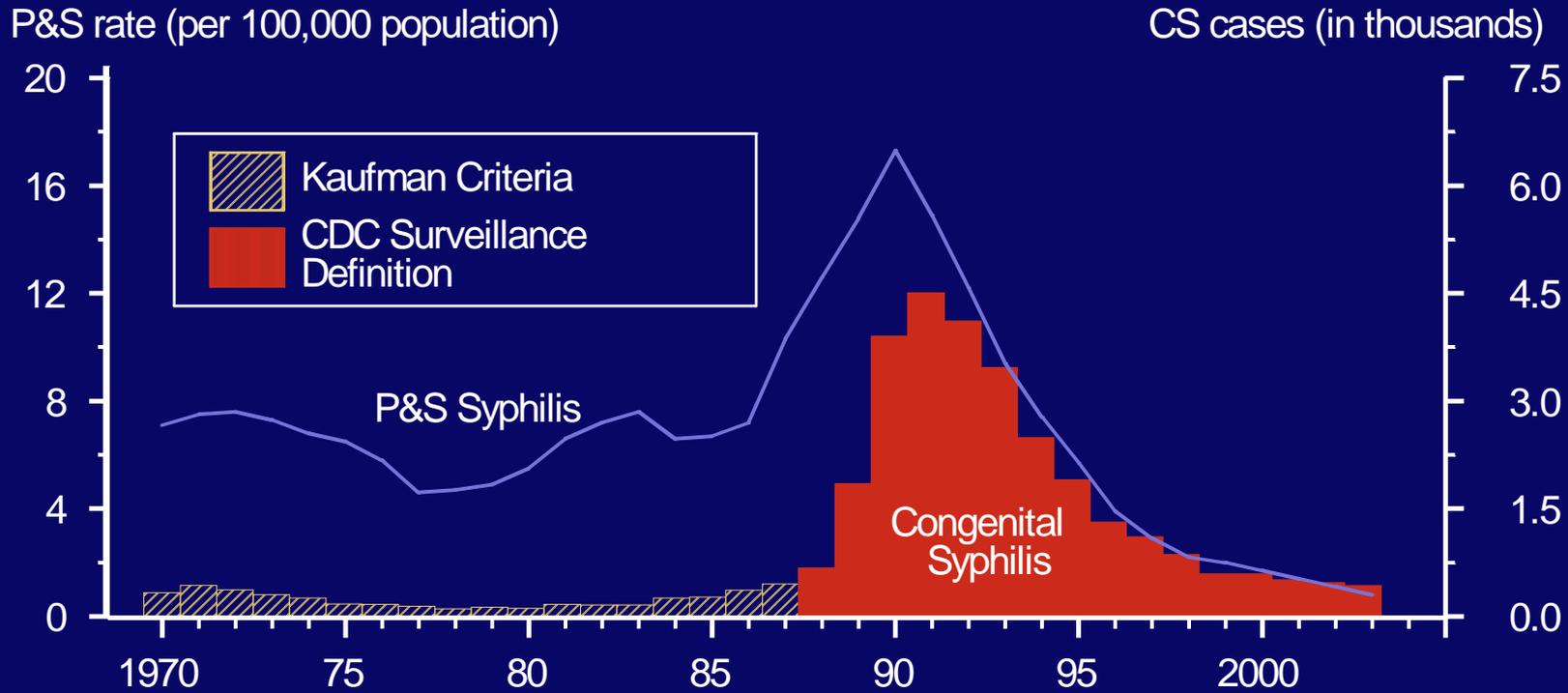
Male-Female rate ratio



Primary and secondary syphilis — Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2003

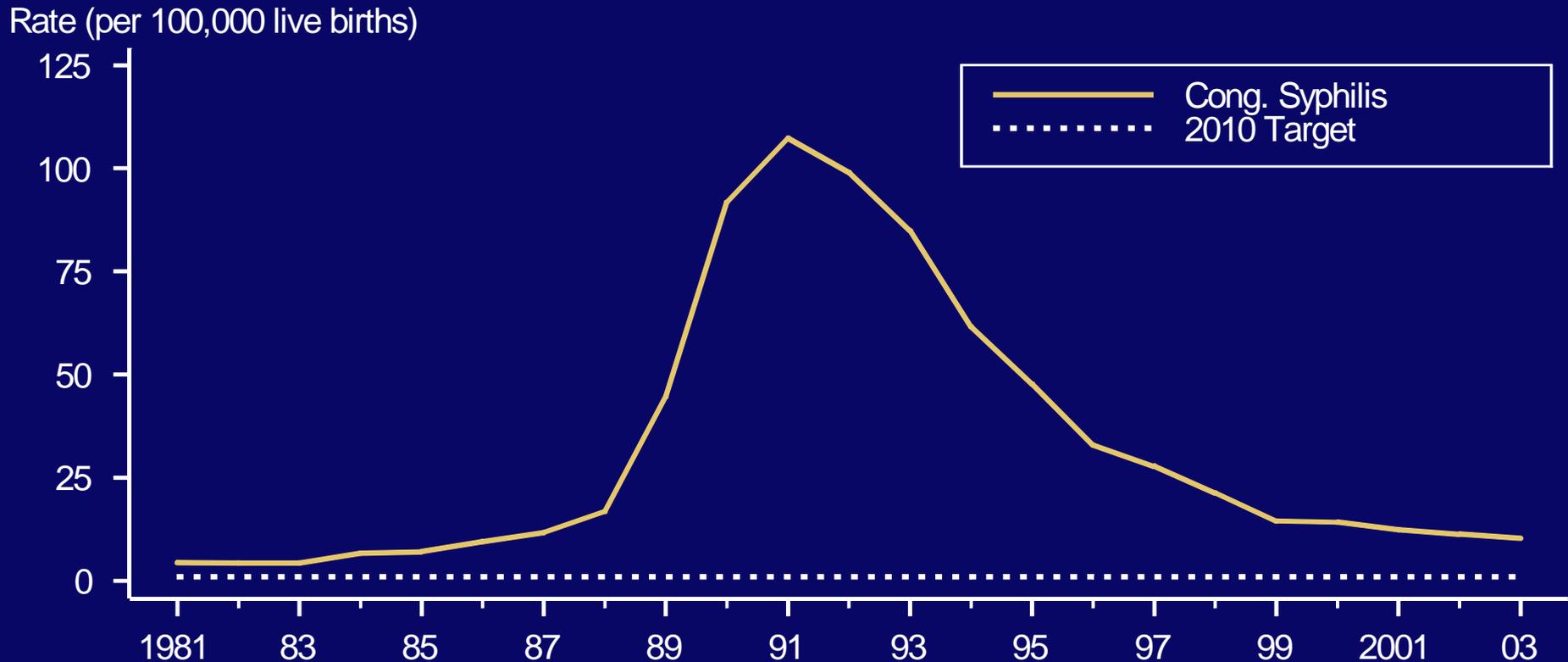


Congenital syphilis — Reported cases for infants <1 year of age and rates of primary and secondary syphilis among women: United States, 1970–2003



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

Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age: United States, 1981–2003 and the Healthy People 2010 target



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

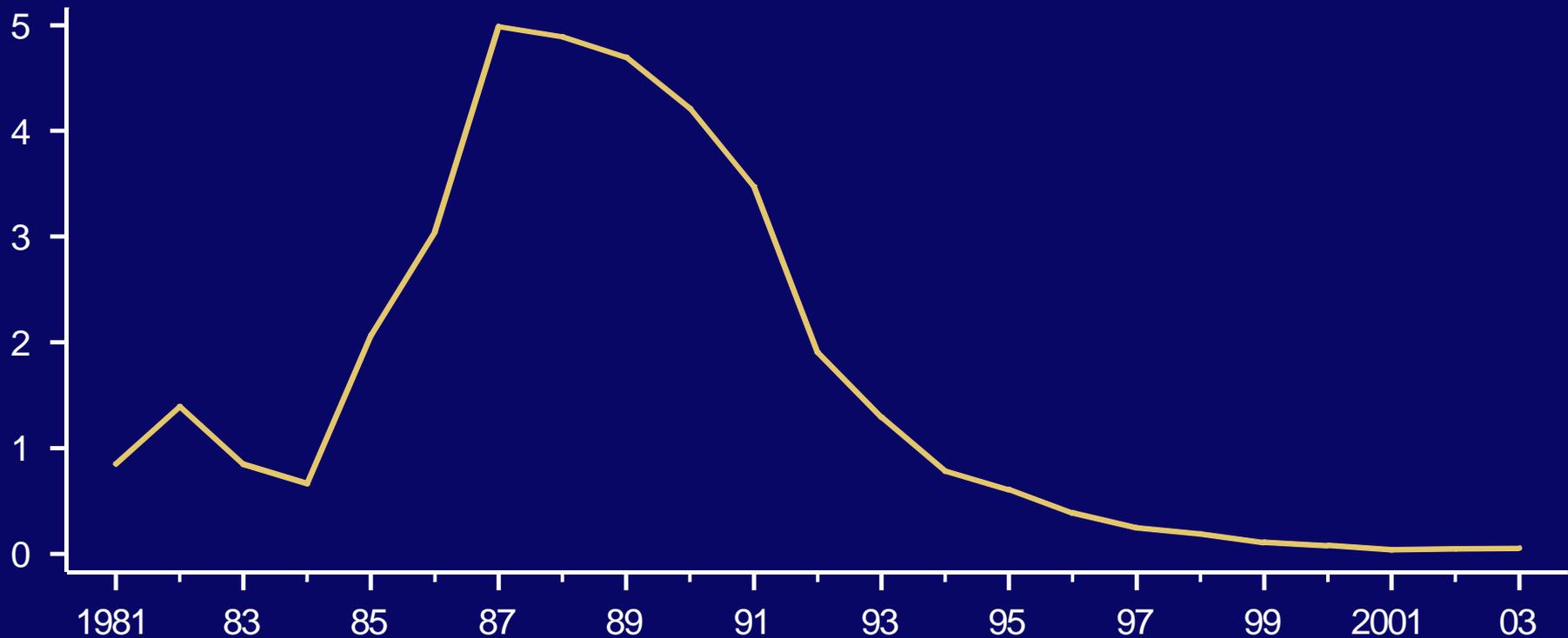
Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2003

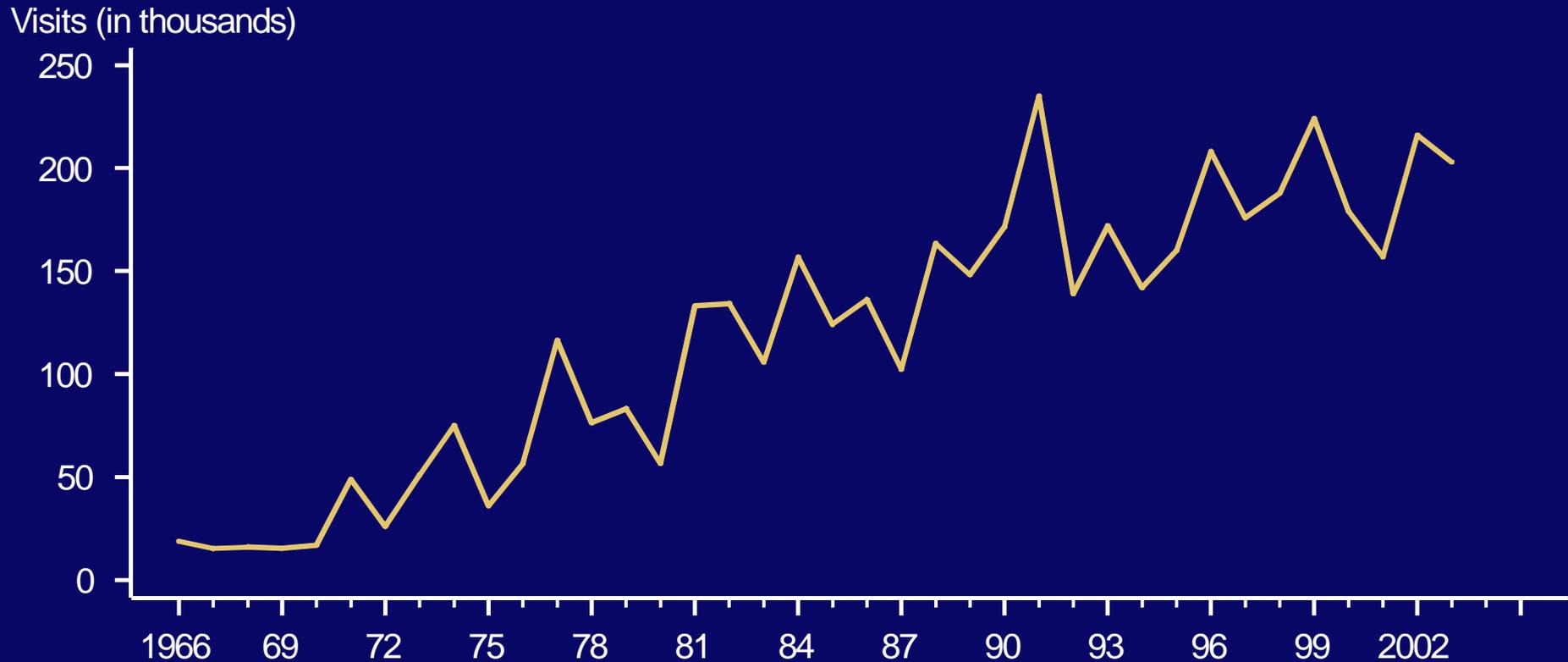
Division of STD Prevention

Chancroid — Reported cases: United States, 1981–2003

Cases (in thousands)

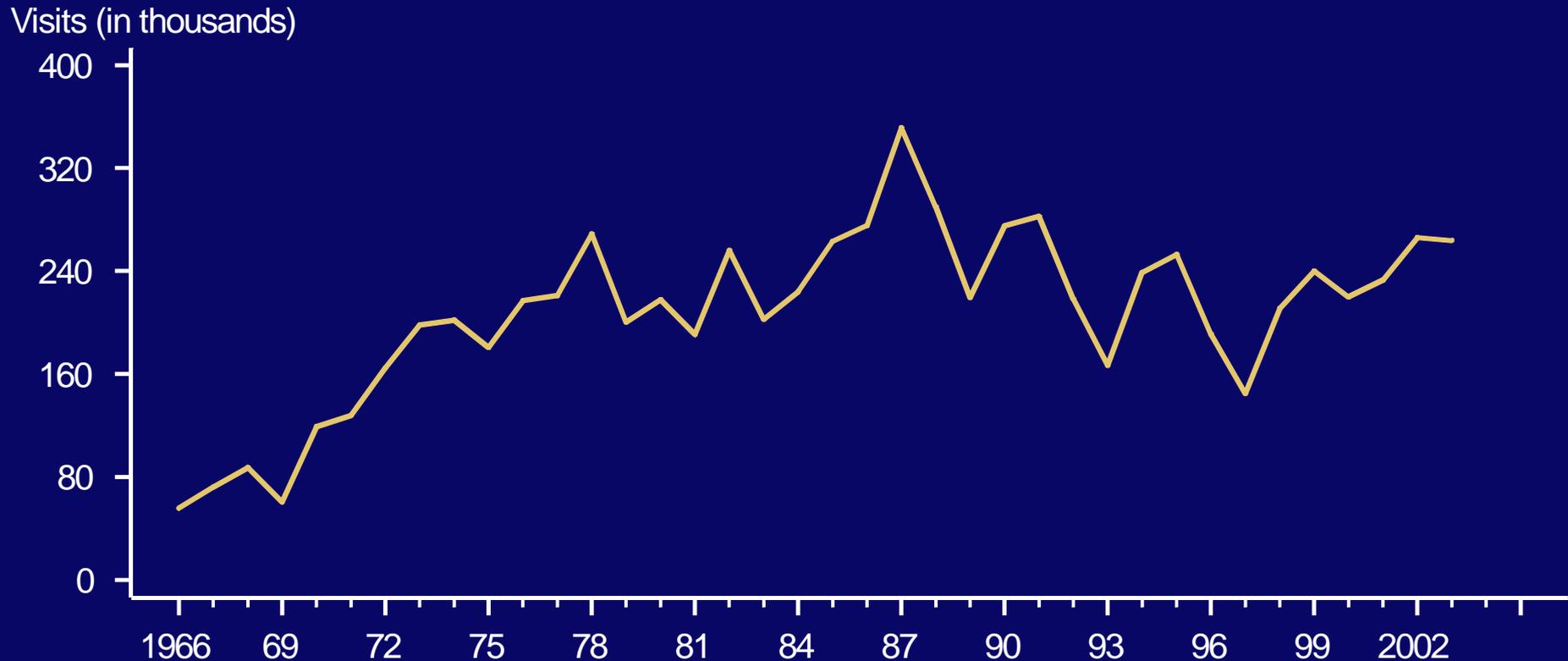


Genital herpes — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2003



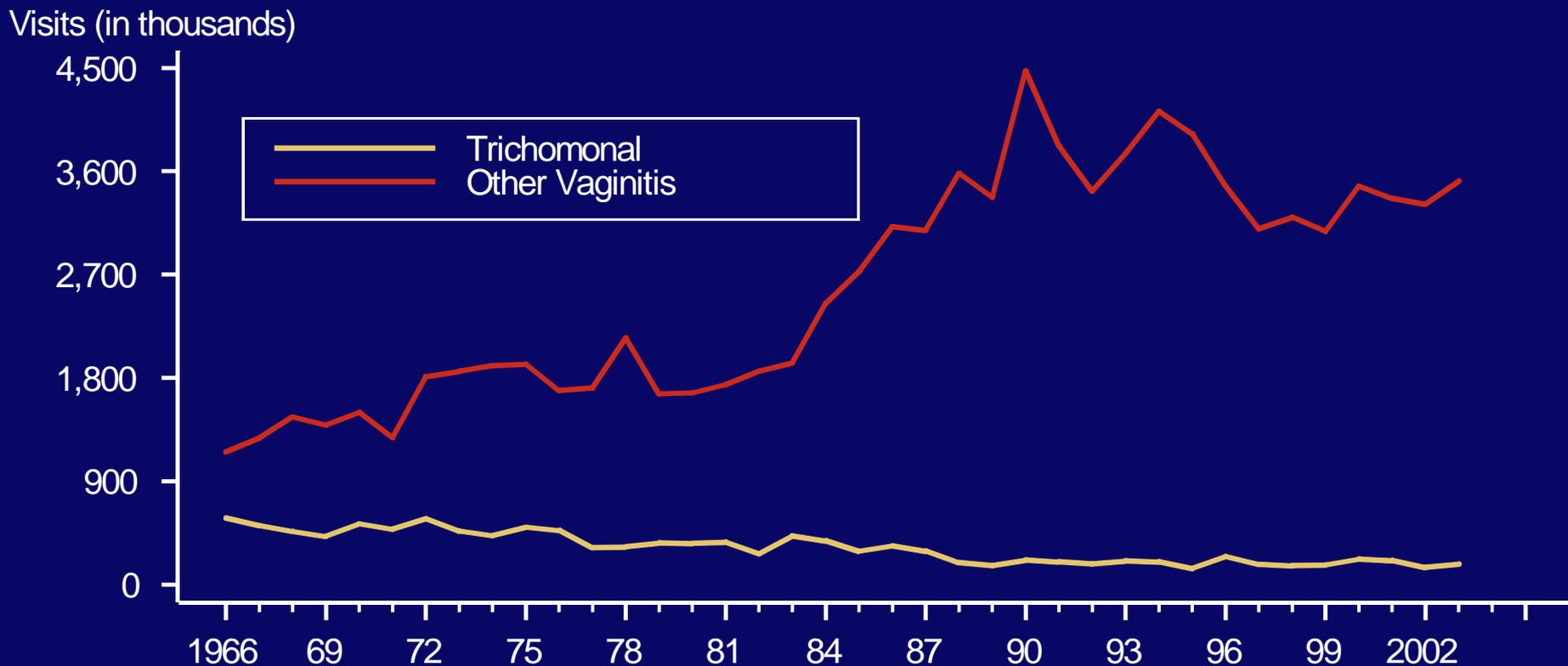
SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS Health)

Genital warts — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2003



SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS Health)

Trichomoniasis and other vaginal infections — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2003



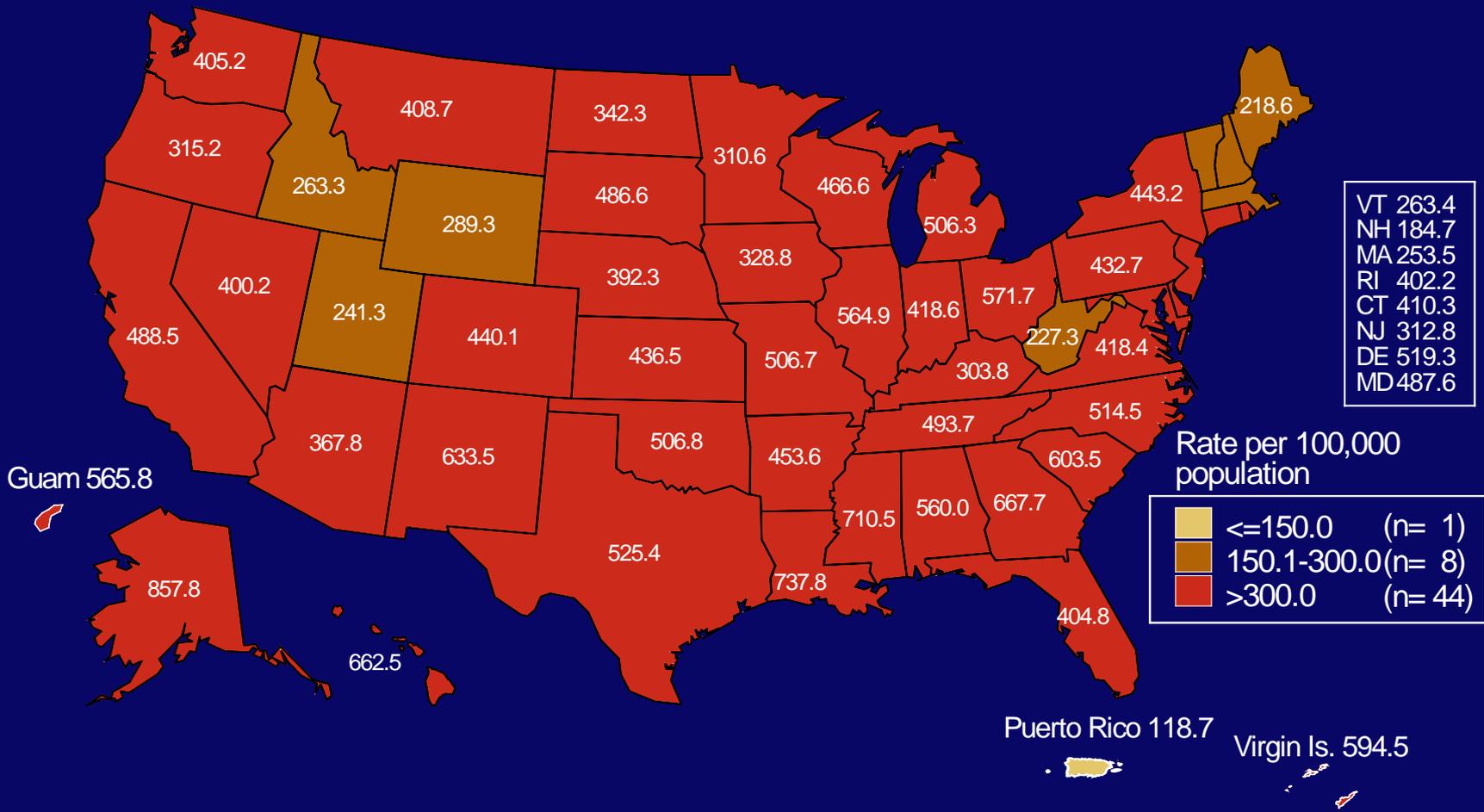
SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS Health)

STDs in Women and Infants

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2003

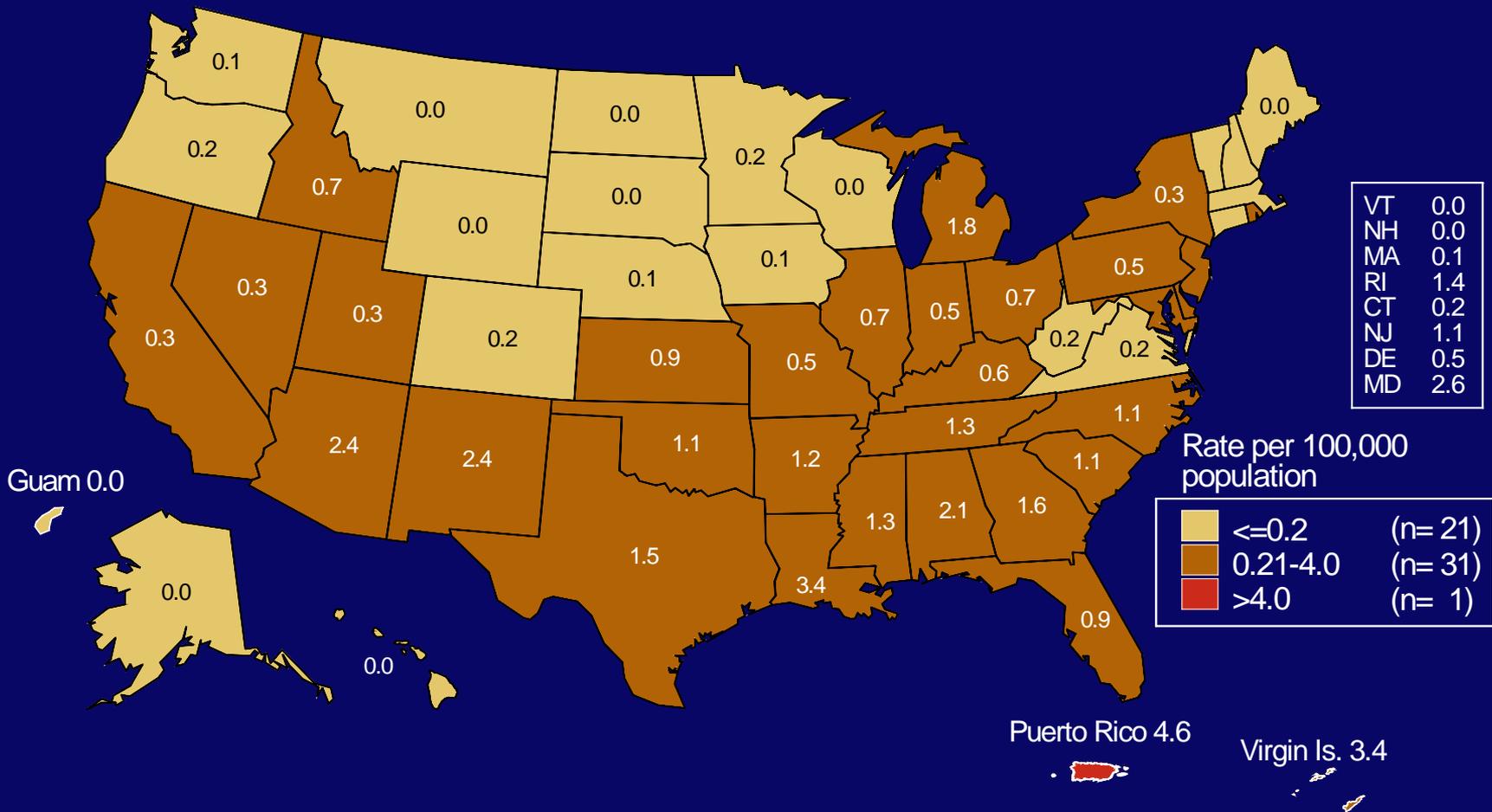
Division of STD Prevention

Chlamydia — Rates among women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2003



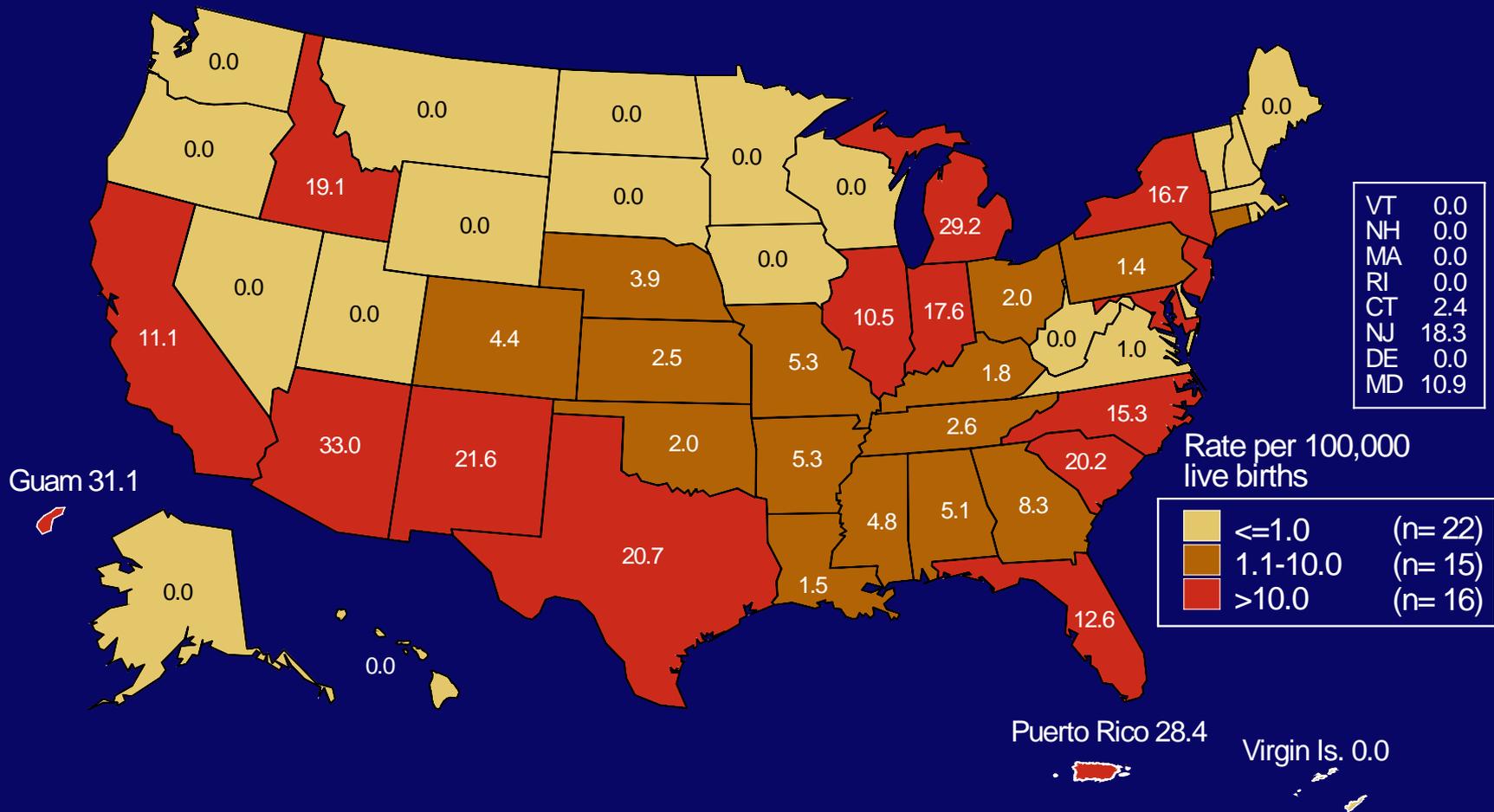
Note: The total chlamydia infection rate among women in the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 462.3 per 100,000 female population.

Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates for women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2003

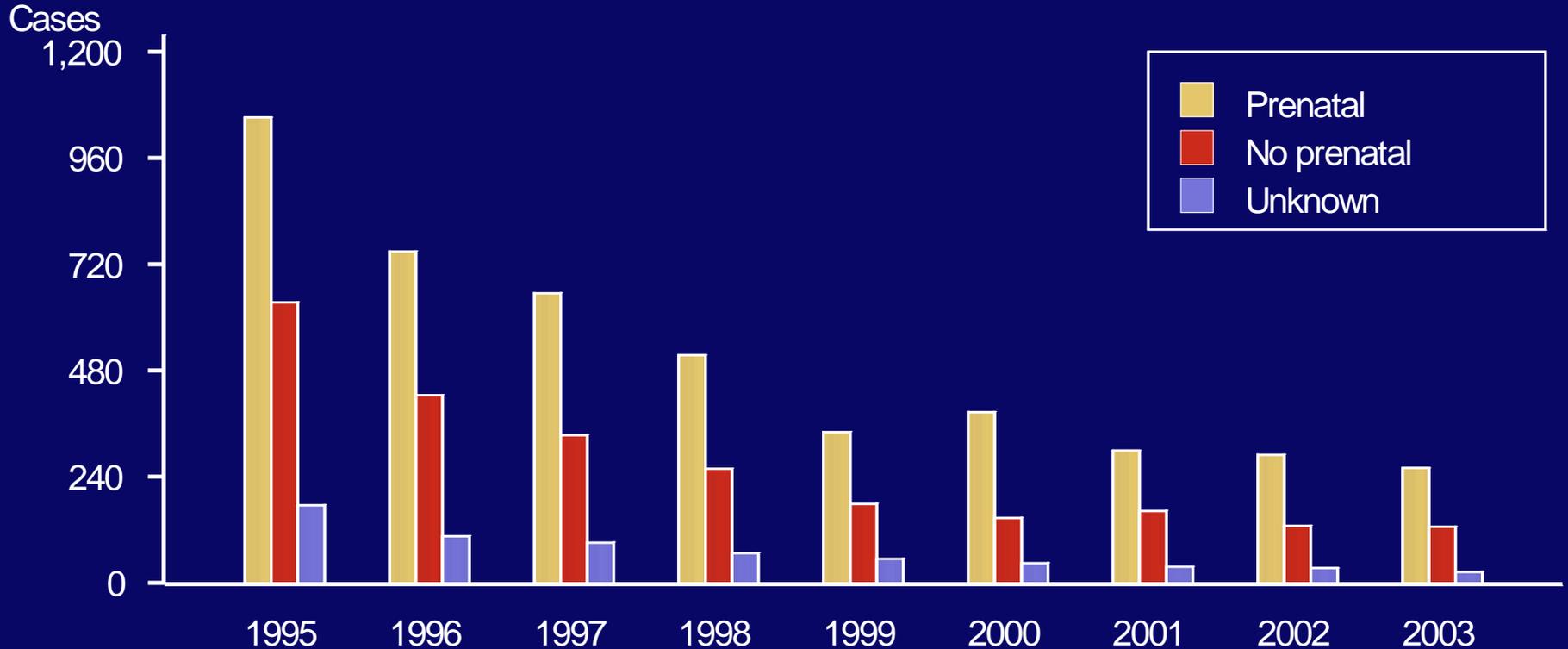


Note: The total rate of P&S syphilis among women in the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 0.9 per 100,000 female population.

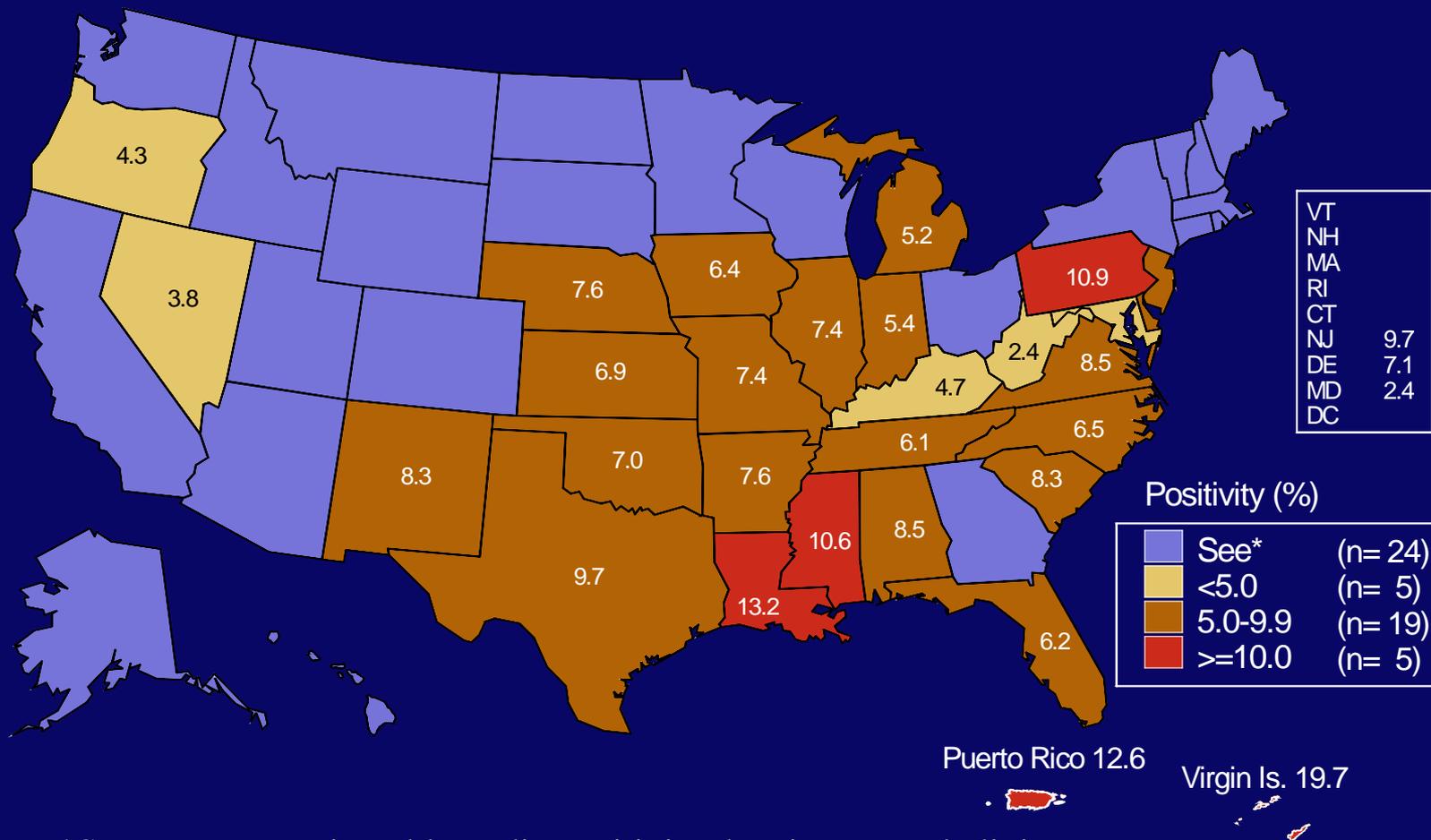
Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age by state: United States and outlying areas, 2003



Congenital syphilis — Cases by prenatal care utilization: United States, 1995–2003



Chlamydia — Positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in prenatal clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2003



*States not reporting chlamydia positivity data in prenatal clinics.

Note: Includes states and outlying areas that reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 100 women aged 15-24 years during 2003.

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 to 44 years of age: United States, 1980–2002

Hospitalizations (in thousands)

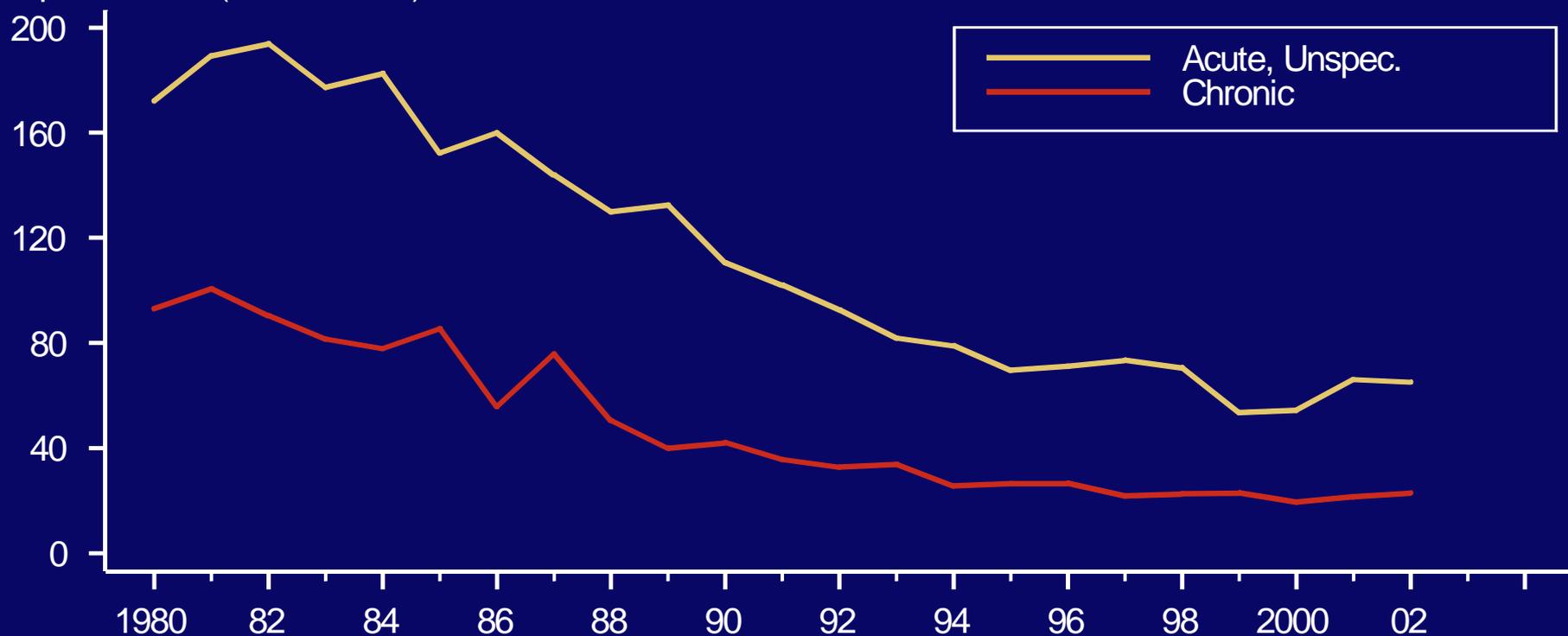


Note: Some variations in 1981 and 1988 estimates may be due to changes in sampling procedures. The relative standard error for these estimates ranges from 8% to 12%.

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

Pelvic inflammatory disease — Hospitalizations of women 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1980–2002

Hospitalizations (in thousands)



Note: The relative standard error for the estimates of the overall total number of PID cases range from 6% to 18%.

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

Pelvic inflammatory disease — Initial visits to physicians' offices by women 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1980–2003



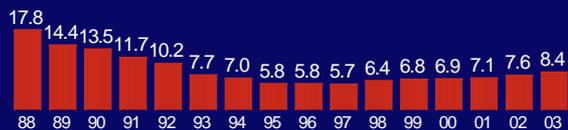
SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS Health)

STDs in Adolescents and Young Adults

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2003

Division of STD Prevention

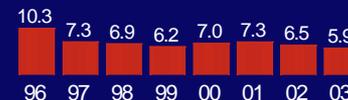
Chlamydia — Trends in positivity among 15- to 19-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS regions, 1988–2003



Region X



Region V



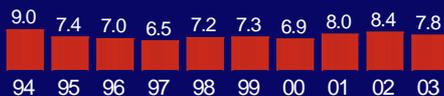
Region I



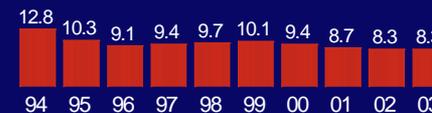
Region IX



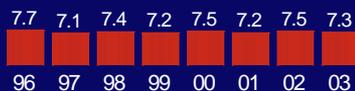
Region II



Region VIII



Region III



Region VII



Region VI

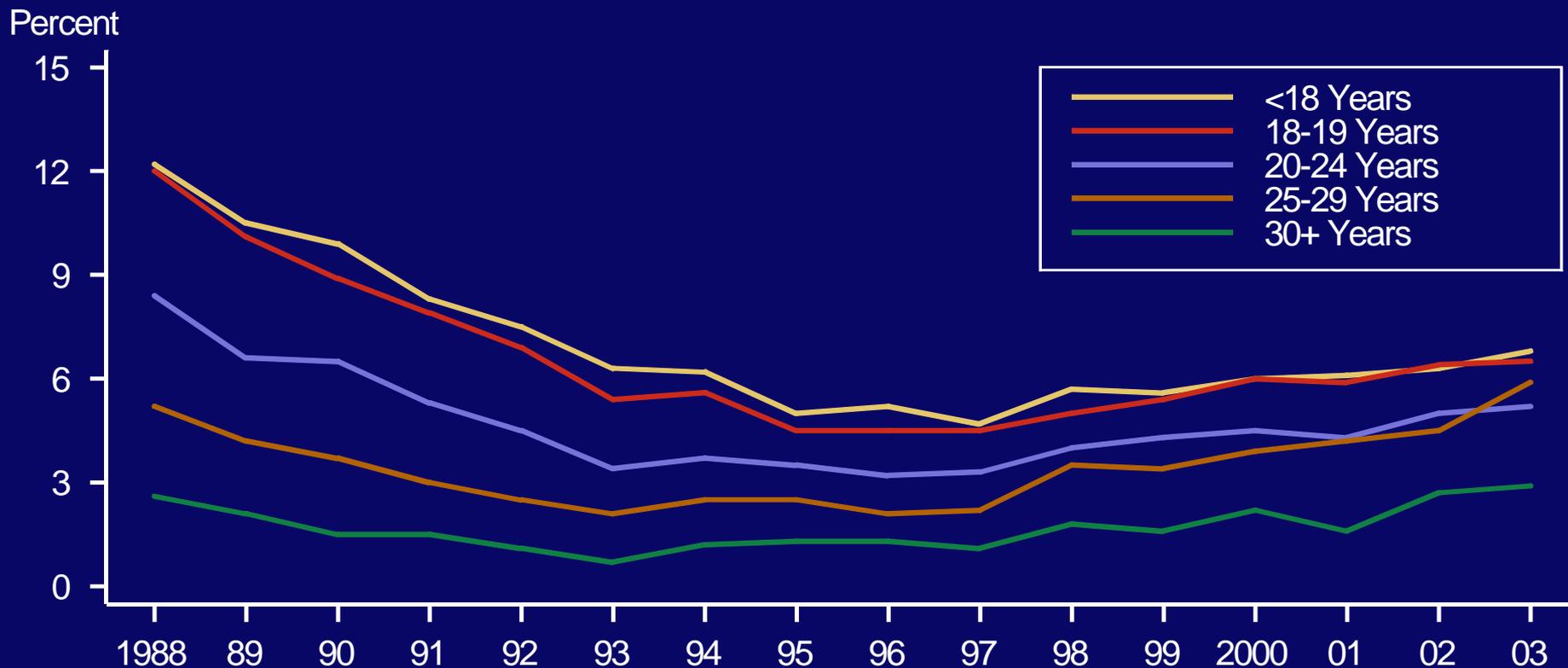


Region IV

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

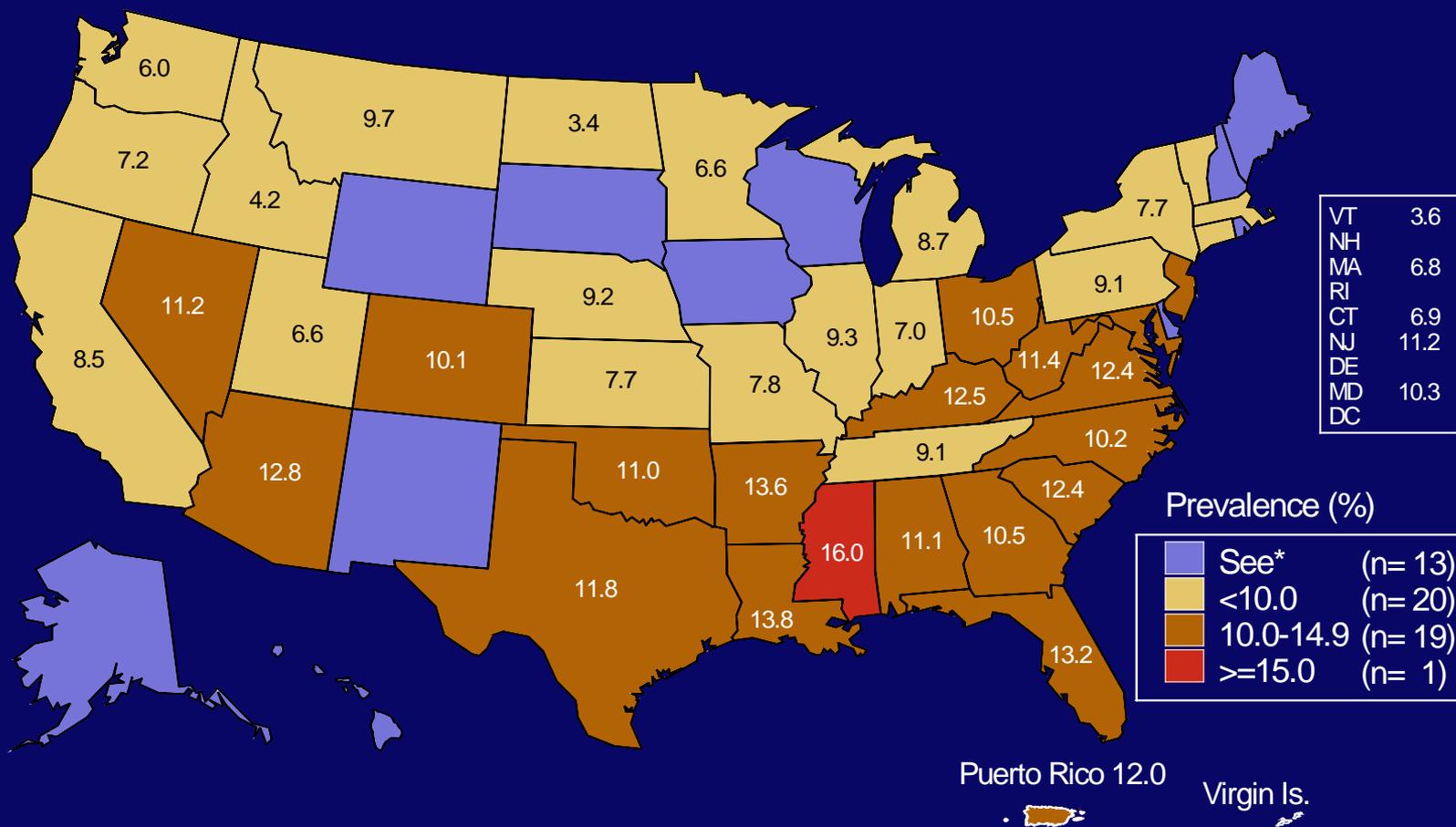
Chlamydia — Positivity among women tested in family planning clinics by age group: Region X, 1988–2003



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 1999–2003.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects: Region X Chlamydia Project

Chlamydia — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old women entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2003

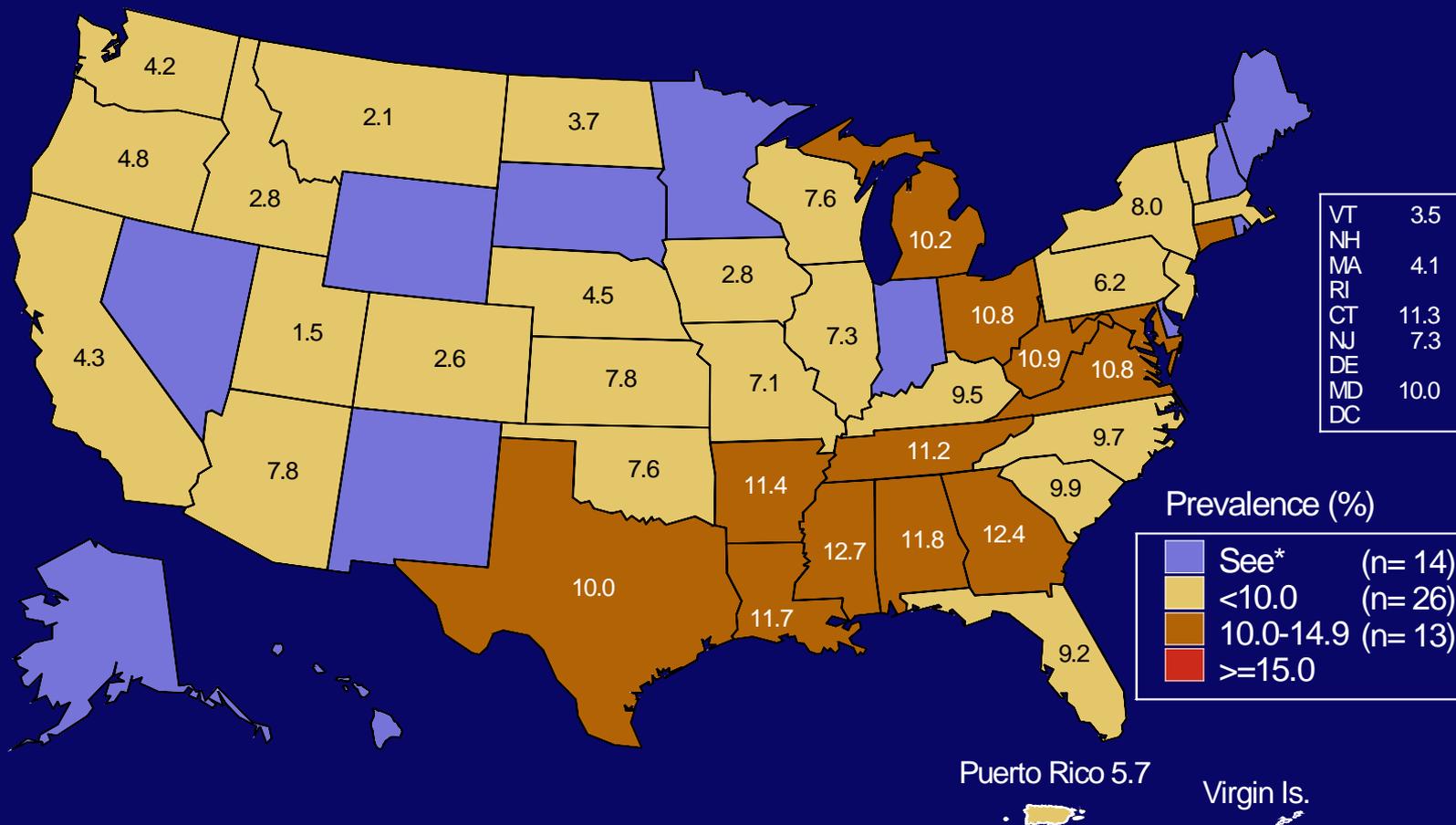


*Fewer than 100 women residing in these states and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for chlamydia in 2003.

Note: The overall chlamydia prevalence among female students entering the National Job Training Program in 2003 was 9.9%.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor

Chlamydia — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old men entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2003



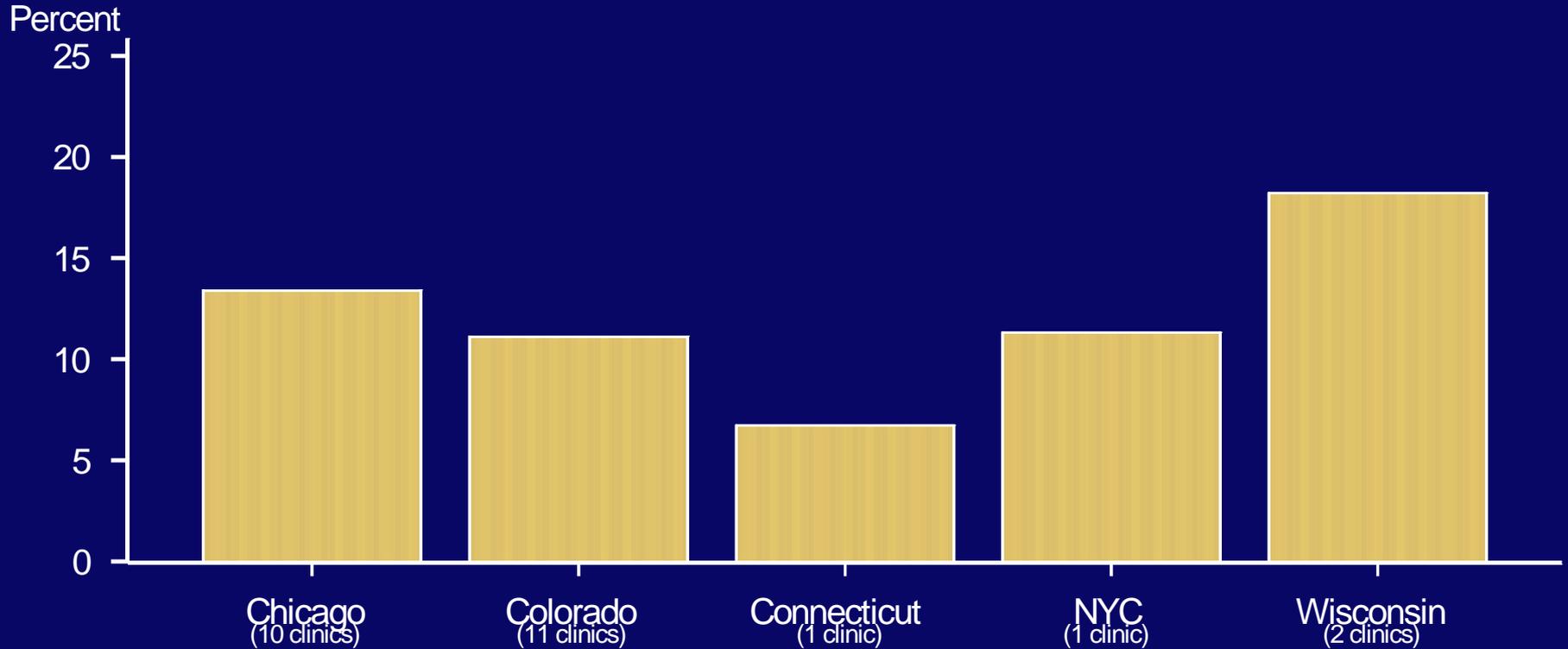
*Fewer than 100 men residing in these states and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for chlamydia in 2003.

Note: The overall chlamydia prevalence among male students entering the National Job Training Program for the period July-December 2003 was 8.0%.

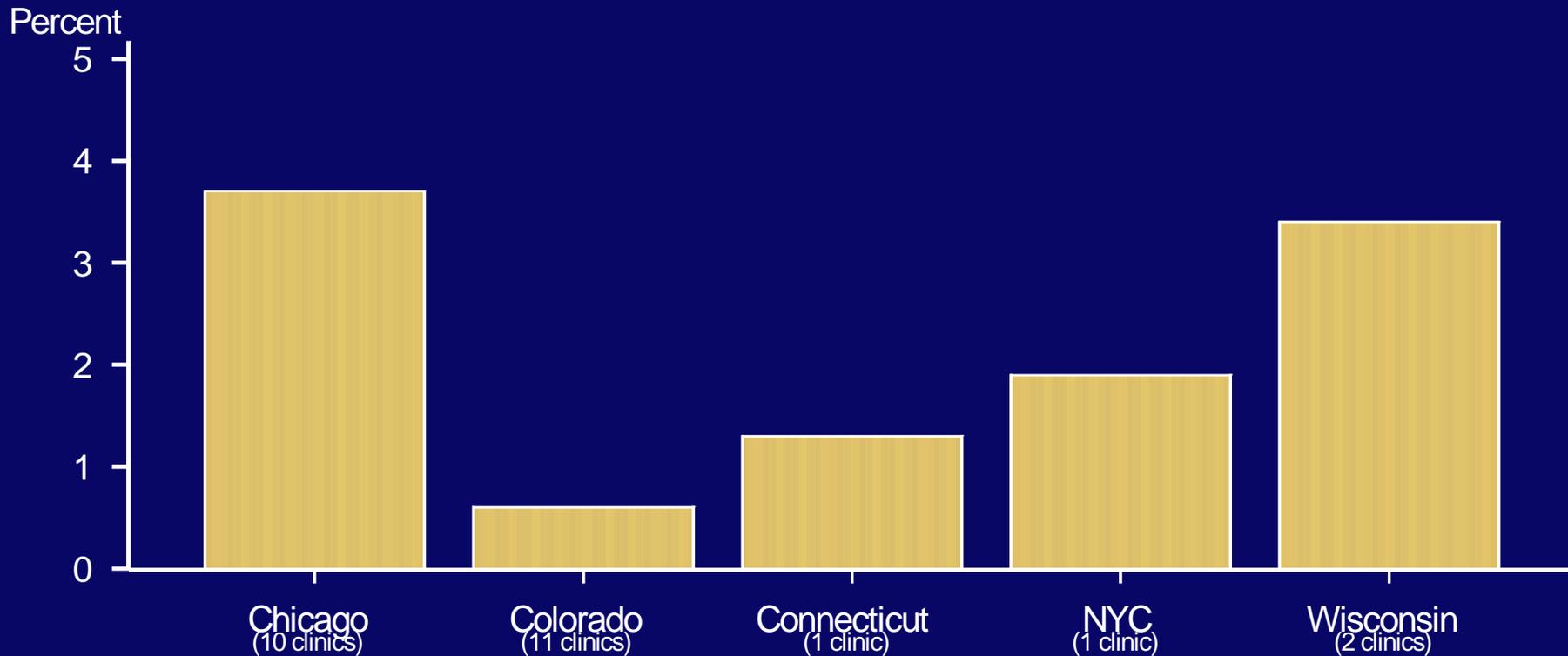
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor

Chlamydia — Adolescent Women Reproductive Health Monitoring Project

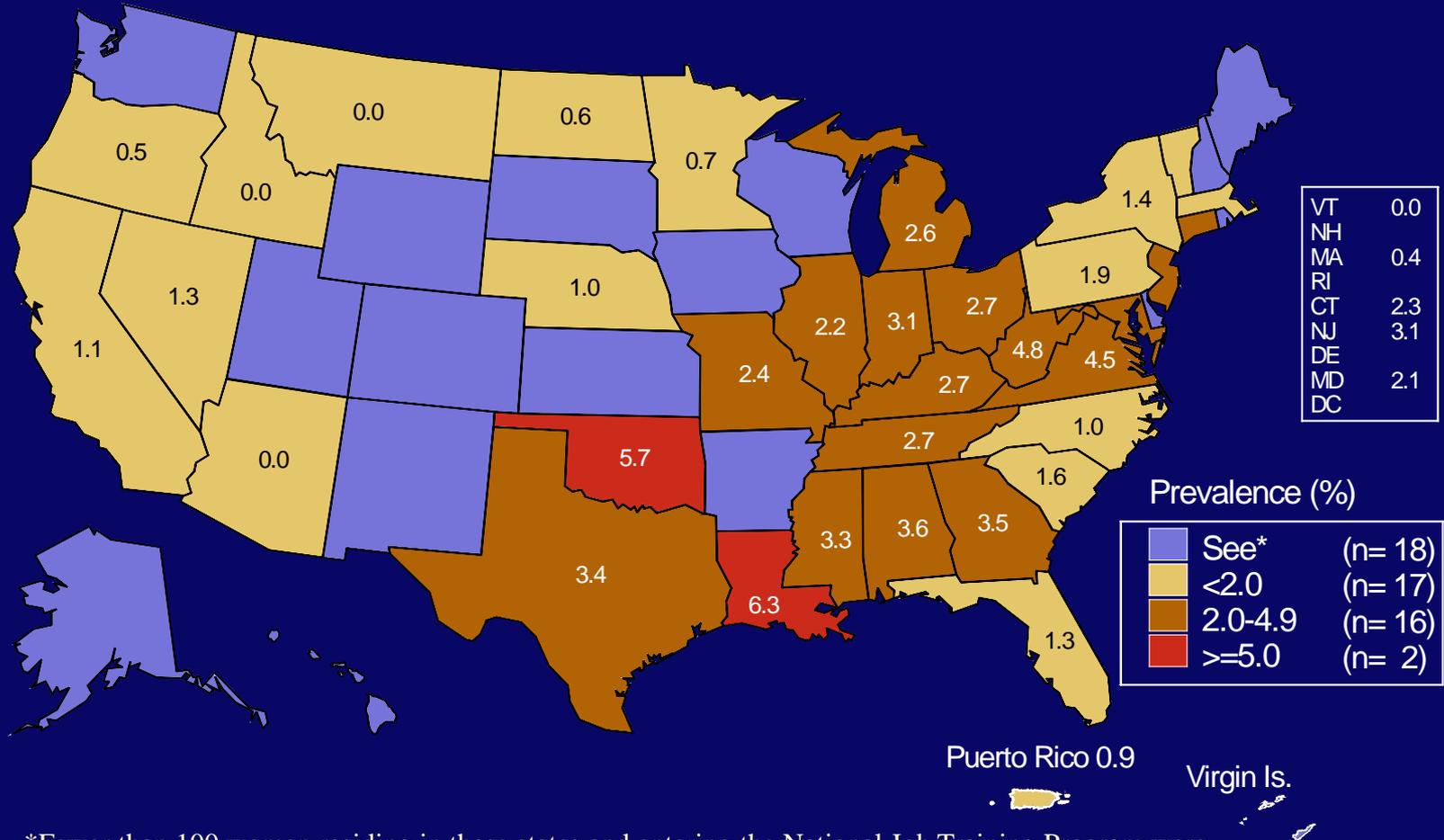
chlamydia positivity in school-based clinics, 2003



Gonorrhea — Adolescent Women Reproductive Health Monitoring Project gonorrhea positivity in school-based clinics, 2003



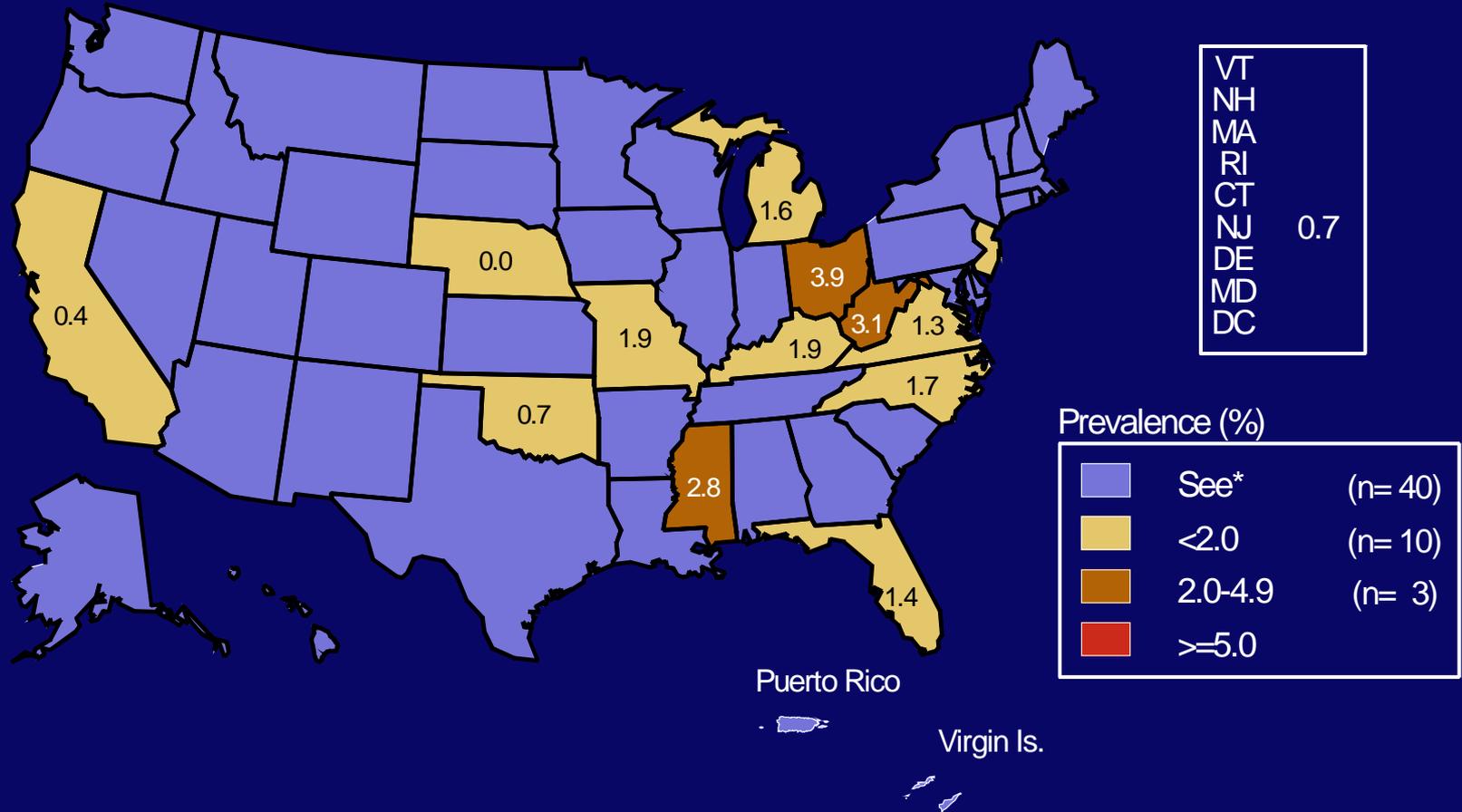
Gonorrhea — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old women entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2003



*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 2003. 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 2003 was 2.3%.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor

Gonorrhea — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old men entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2003



VT
NH
MA
RI
CT
NJ
DE
MD
DC

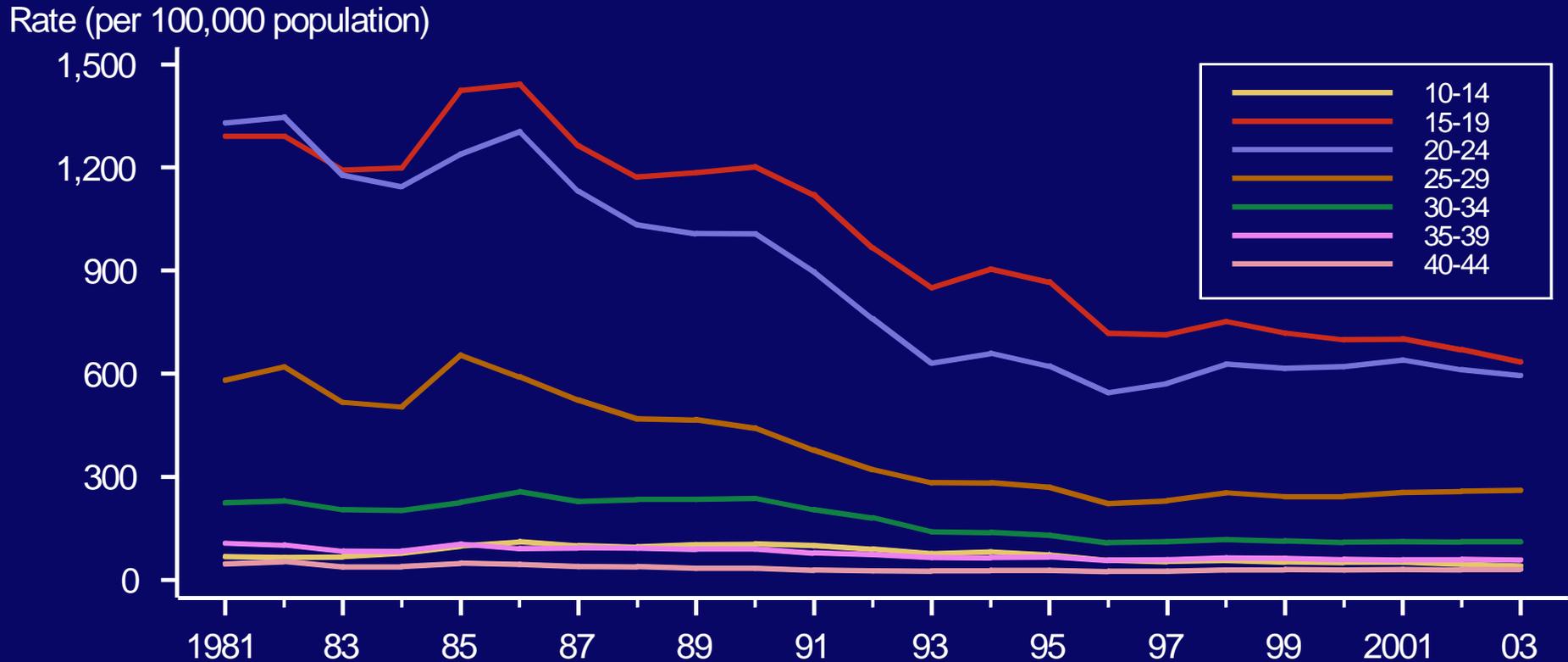
0.7

*Fewer than 100 men residing in these states and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for gonorrhea by the national contract laboratory in 2003.

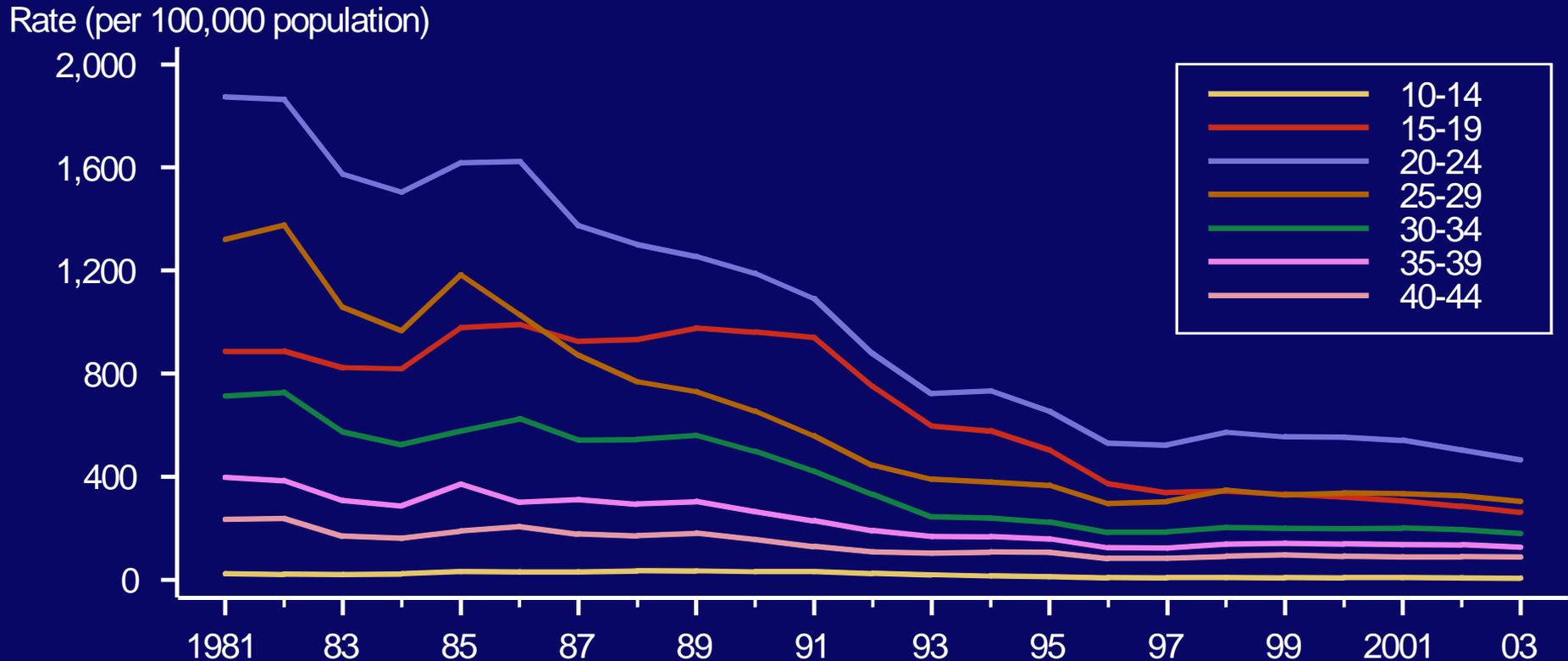
Note: Many training centers test male students for gonorrhea using local laboratories; these results are not available to CDC. For this map, gonorrhea test results for students at centers submitting specimens to the national contract laboratory were included if the number of gonorrhea tests submitted was greater than 90% of the number of chlamydia tests submitted. The overall gonorrhea prevalence among male students entering the National Job Training Program for the period July-December 2003 was 2.8%.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor

Gonorrhea — Age-specific rates among women 10 to 44 years of age: United States, 1981–2003

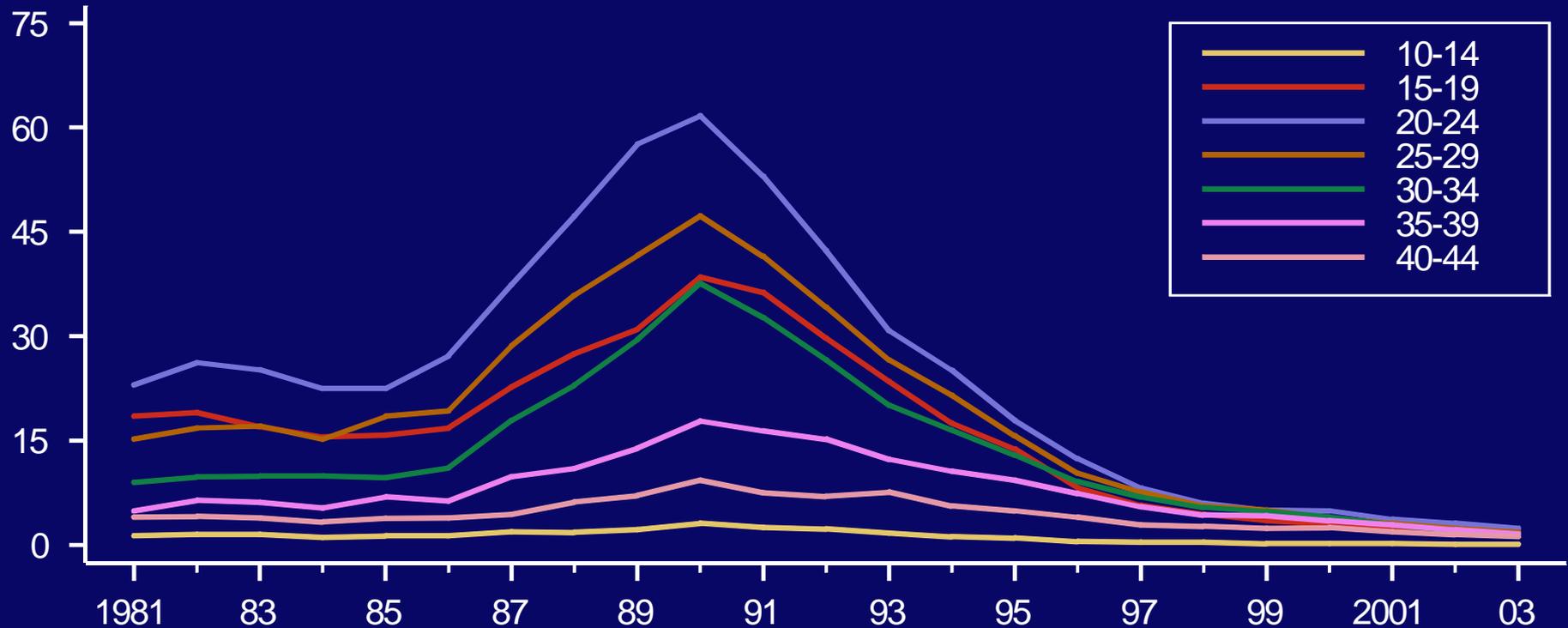


Gonorrhea — Age-specific rates among men 10 to 44 years of age: United States, 1981–2003



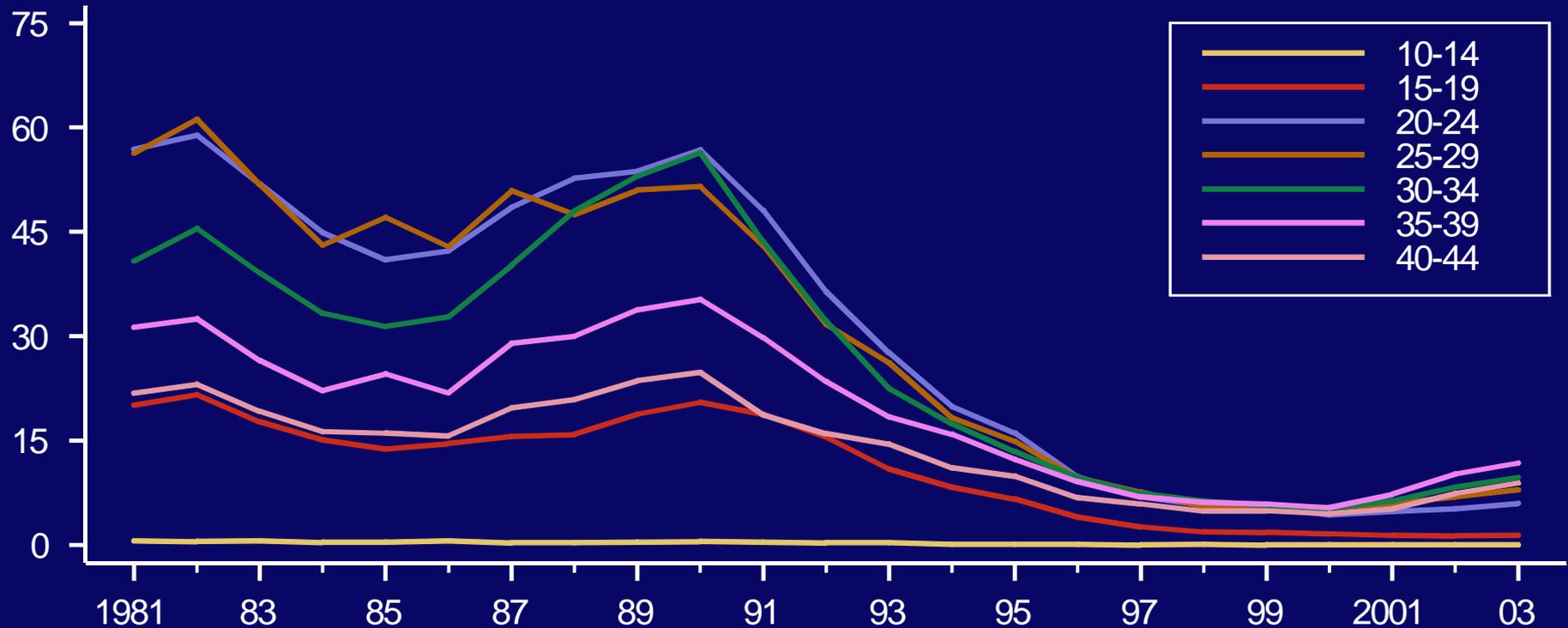
Primary and secondary syphilis — Age-specific rates among women 10 to 44 years of age: United States, 1981–2003

Rate (per 100,000 population)



Primary and secondary syphilis — Age-specific rates among men 10 to 44 years of age: United States, 1981–2003

Rate (per 100,000 population)

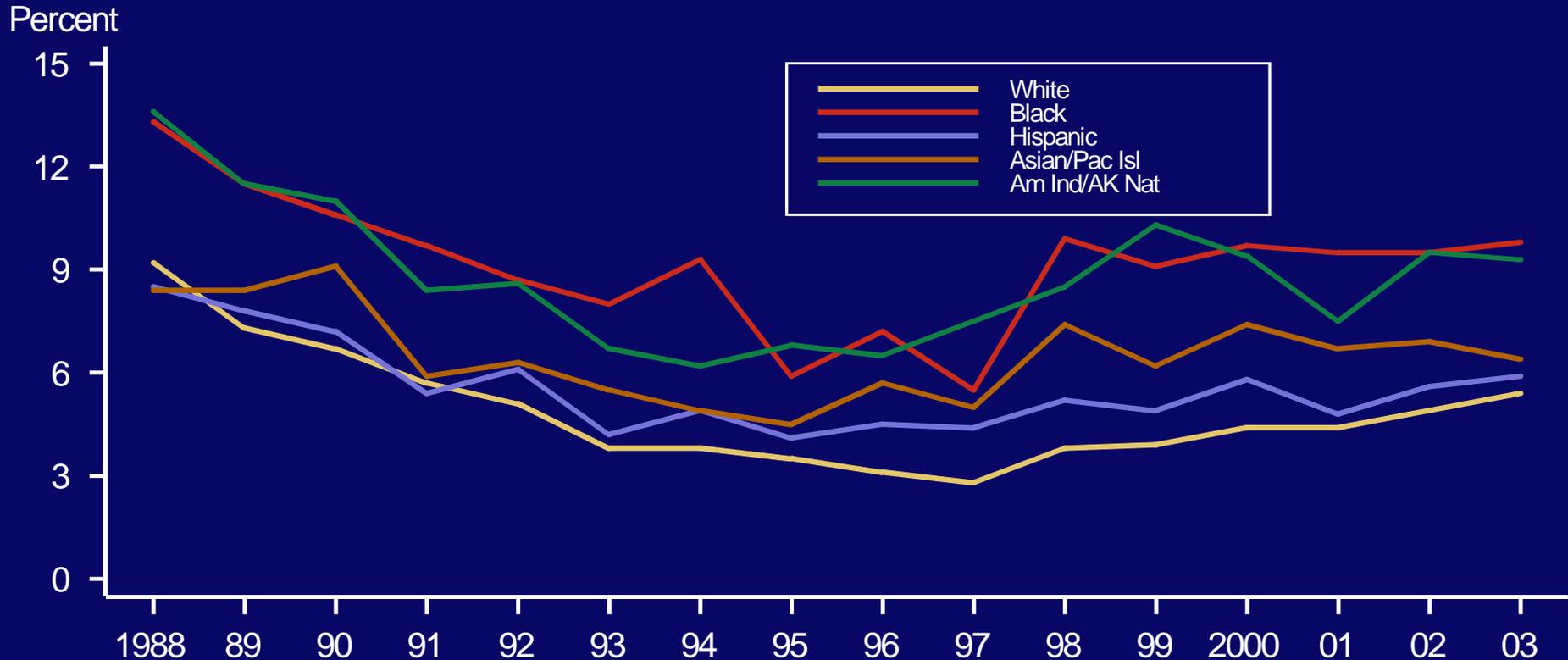


STDs in Racial and Ethnic Minorities

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2003

Division of STD Prevention

Chlamydia — Positivity among women tested in family planning clinics by race and ethnicity: Region X, 1988–2003



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 1999–2003.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects: Region X Chlamydia Project

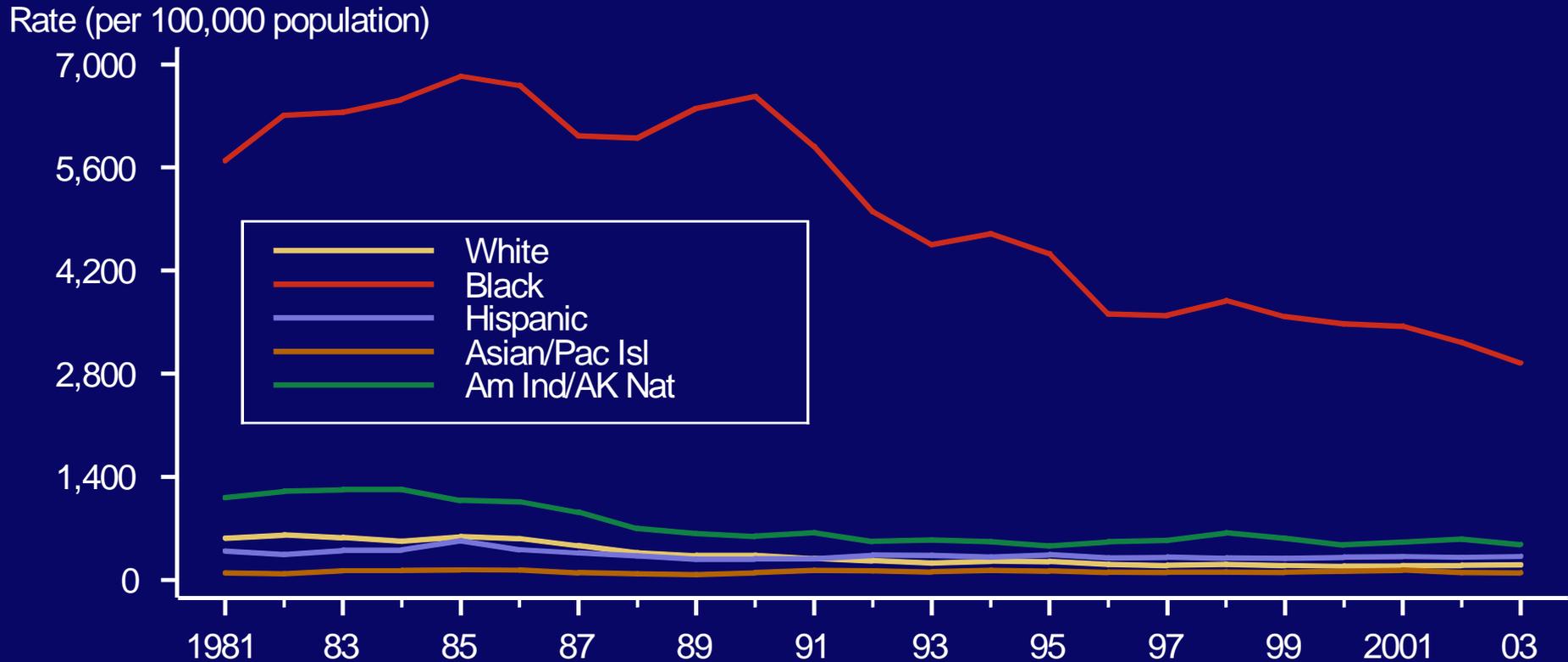
Chlamydia — Positivity among 15- to 30-year-old women tested in Indian Health Service (IHS) Clinics by IHS areas, 2003



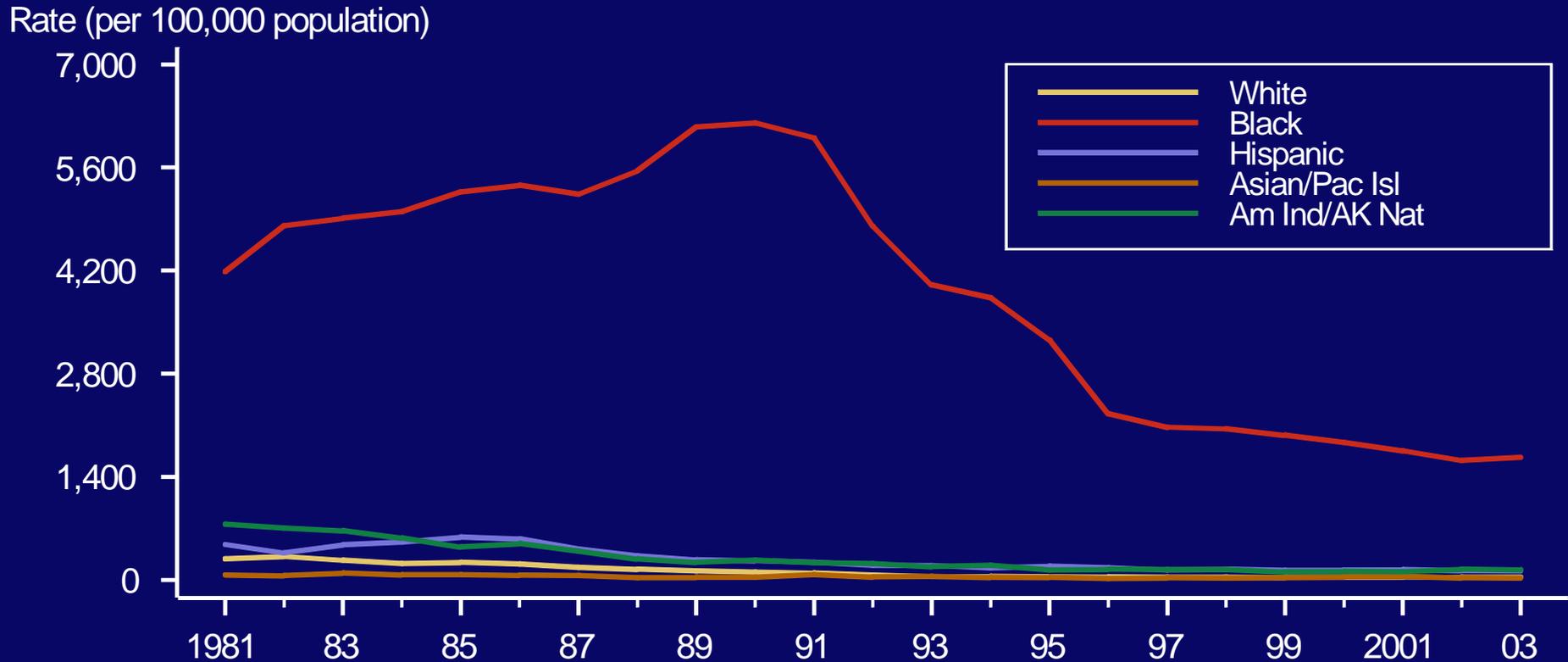
*IHS areas not reporting chlamydia positivity data during 2003.

SOURCE: Indian Health Service

Gonorrhea — Rates among 15- to 19-year-old females by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2003

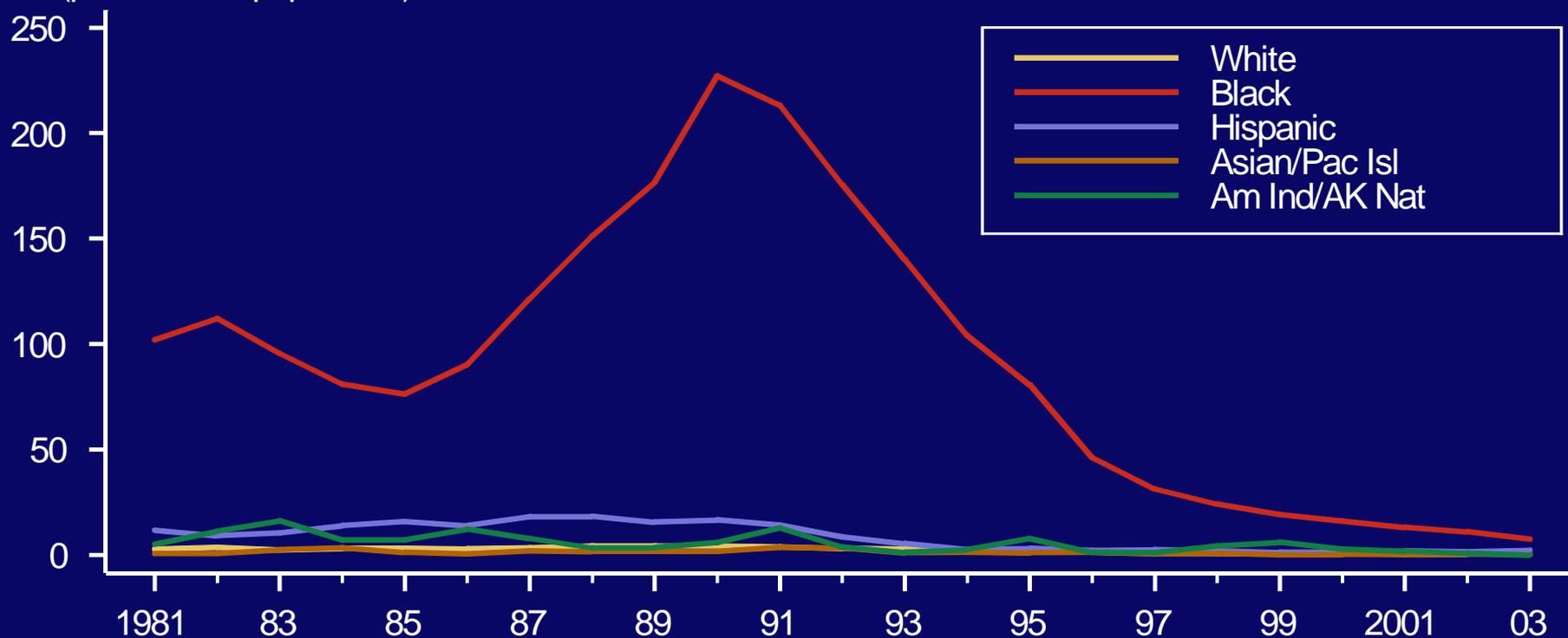


Gonorrhea — Rates among 15- to 19-year-old males by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2003



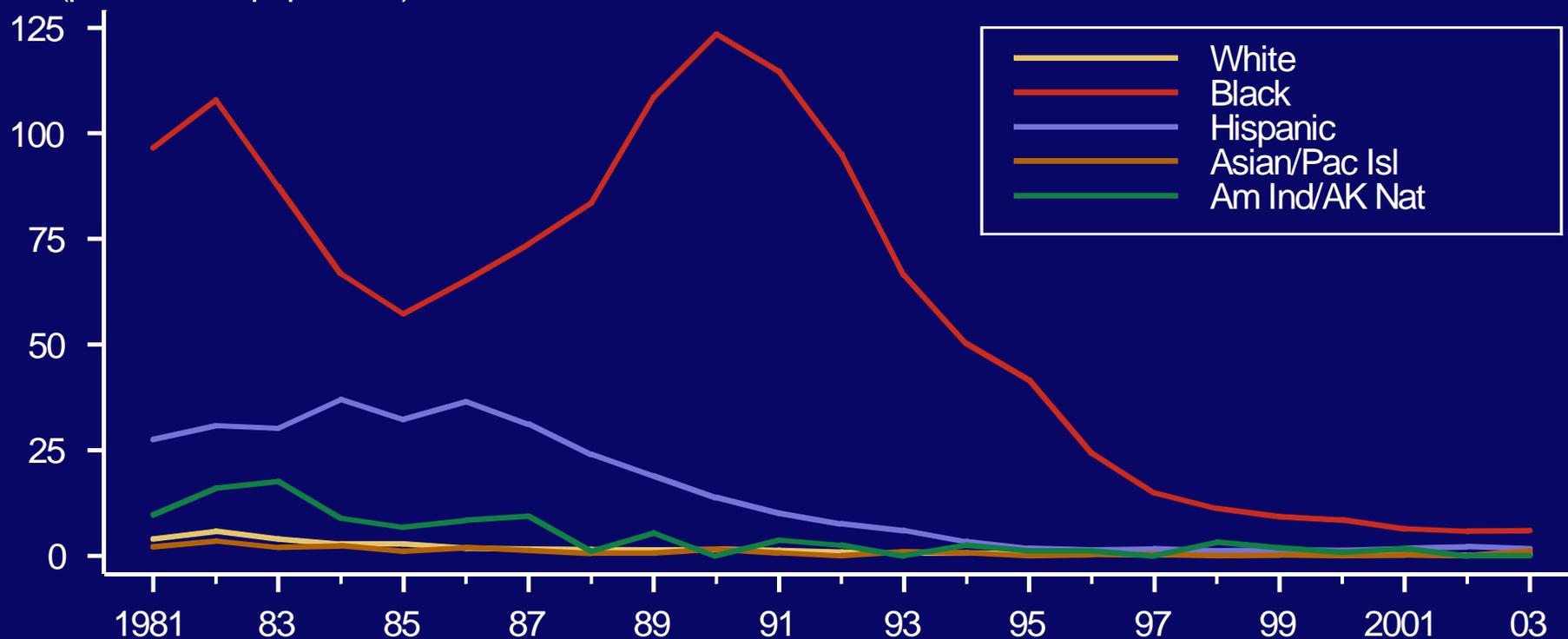
Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates among 15- to 19-year-old females by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2003

Rate (per 100,000 population)



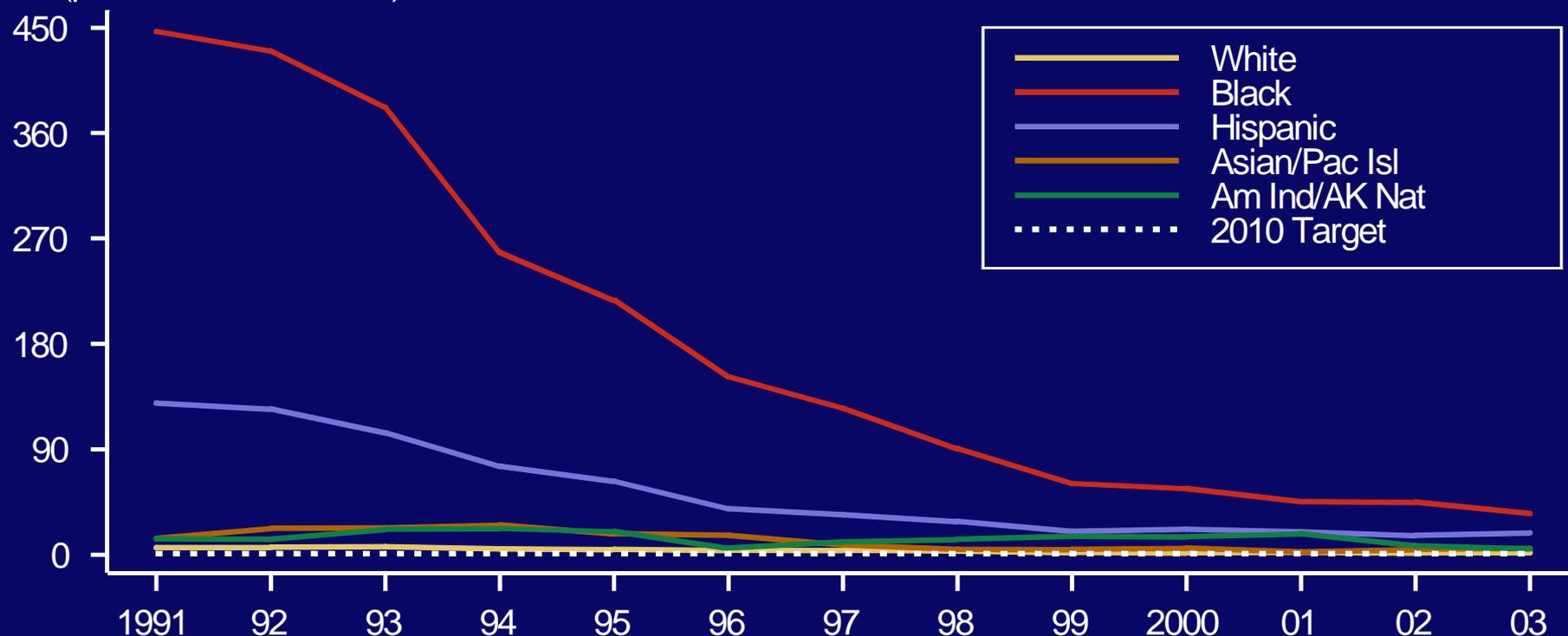
Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates among 15- to 19-year-old males by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2003

Rate (per 100,000 population)



Congenital syphilis — Rates among infants <1 year of age by mother's race and ethnicity: United States, 1991–2003 and the Healthy People 2010 target

Rate (per 100,000 live births)



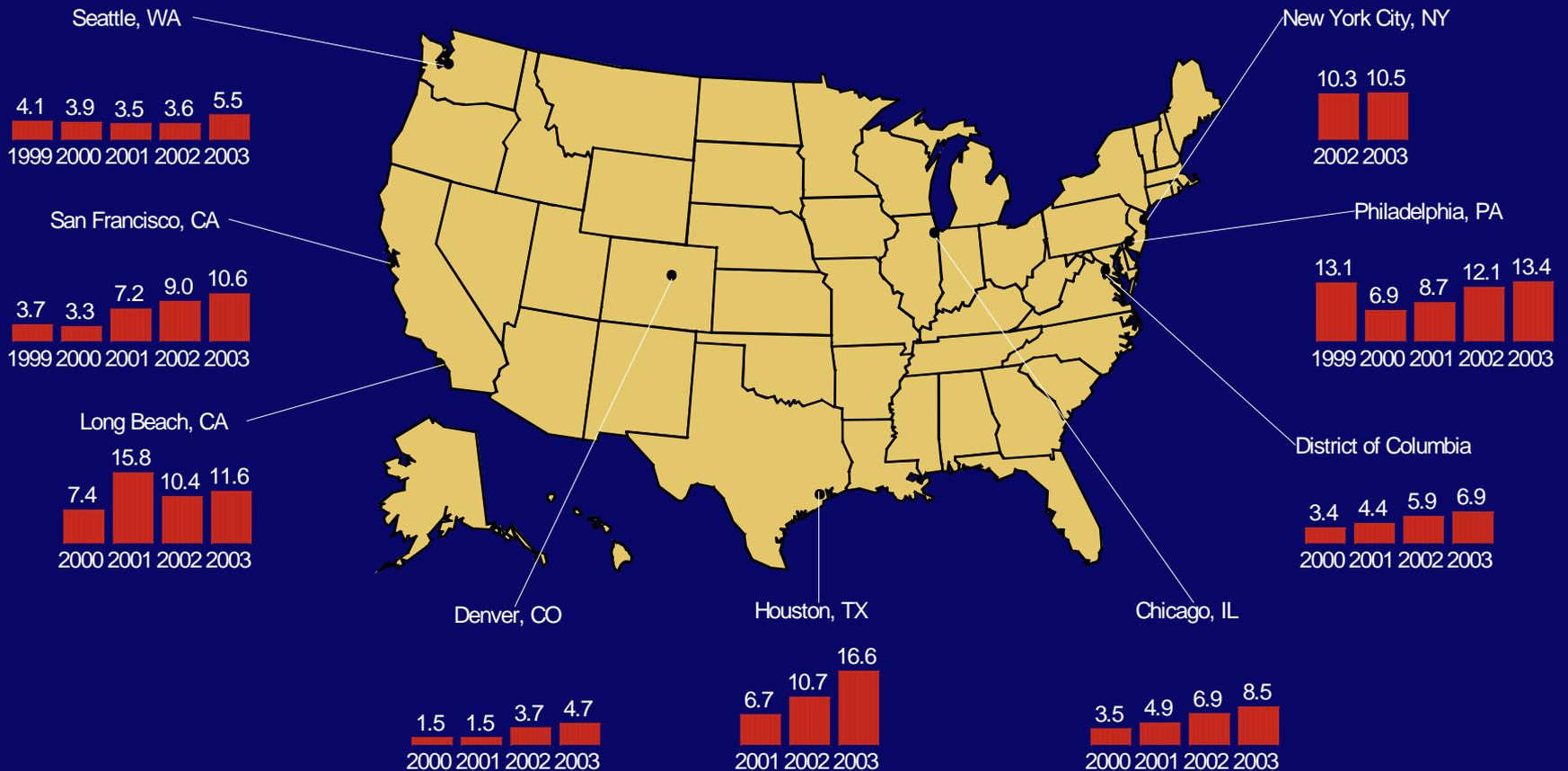
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for congenital syphilis is 1.0 case per 100,000 live births. Less than 5% of cases had missing race/ethnicity information and were excluded.

STDs in Men Who Have Sex with Men

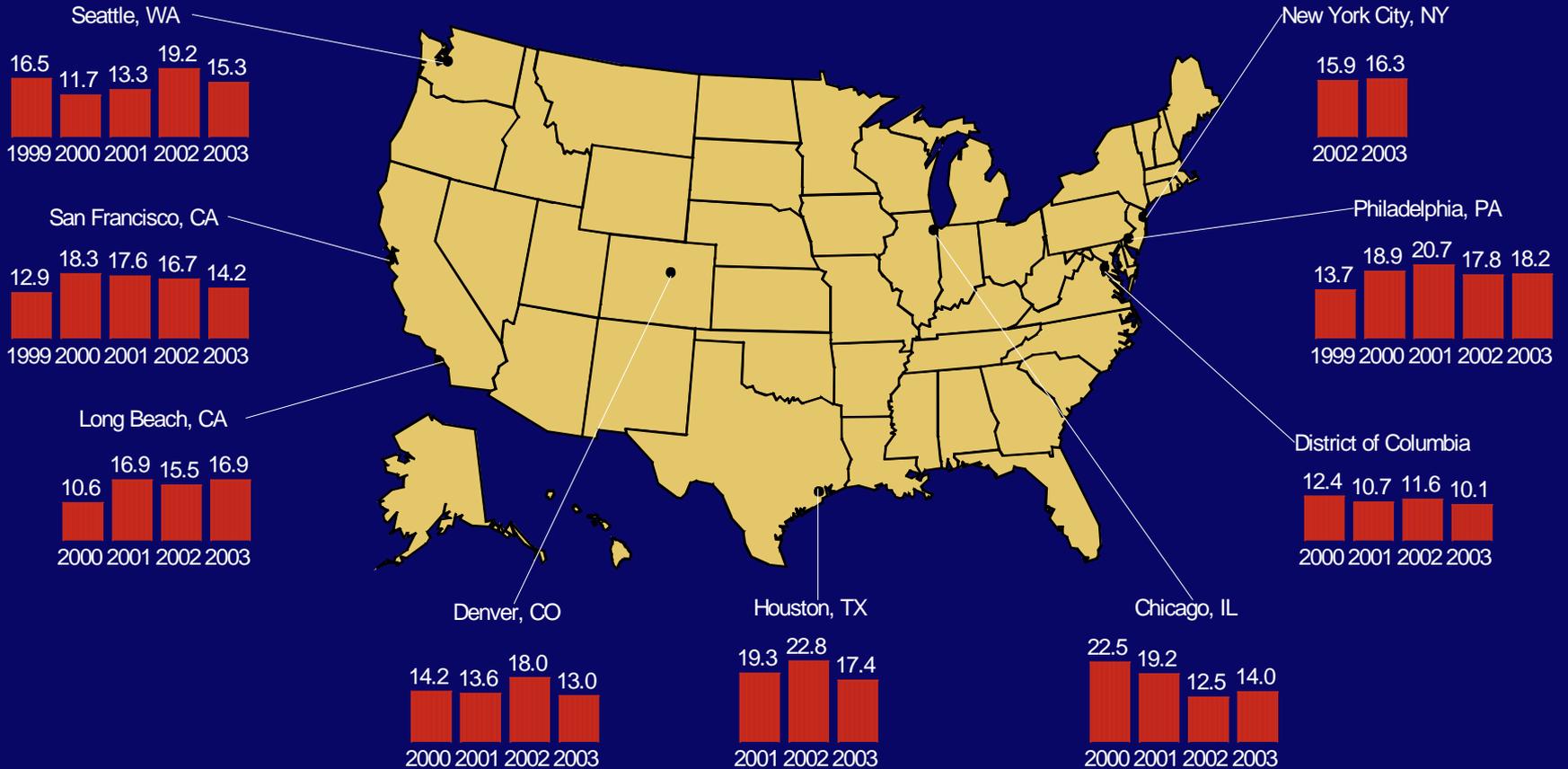
Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2003

Division of STD Prevention

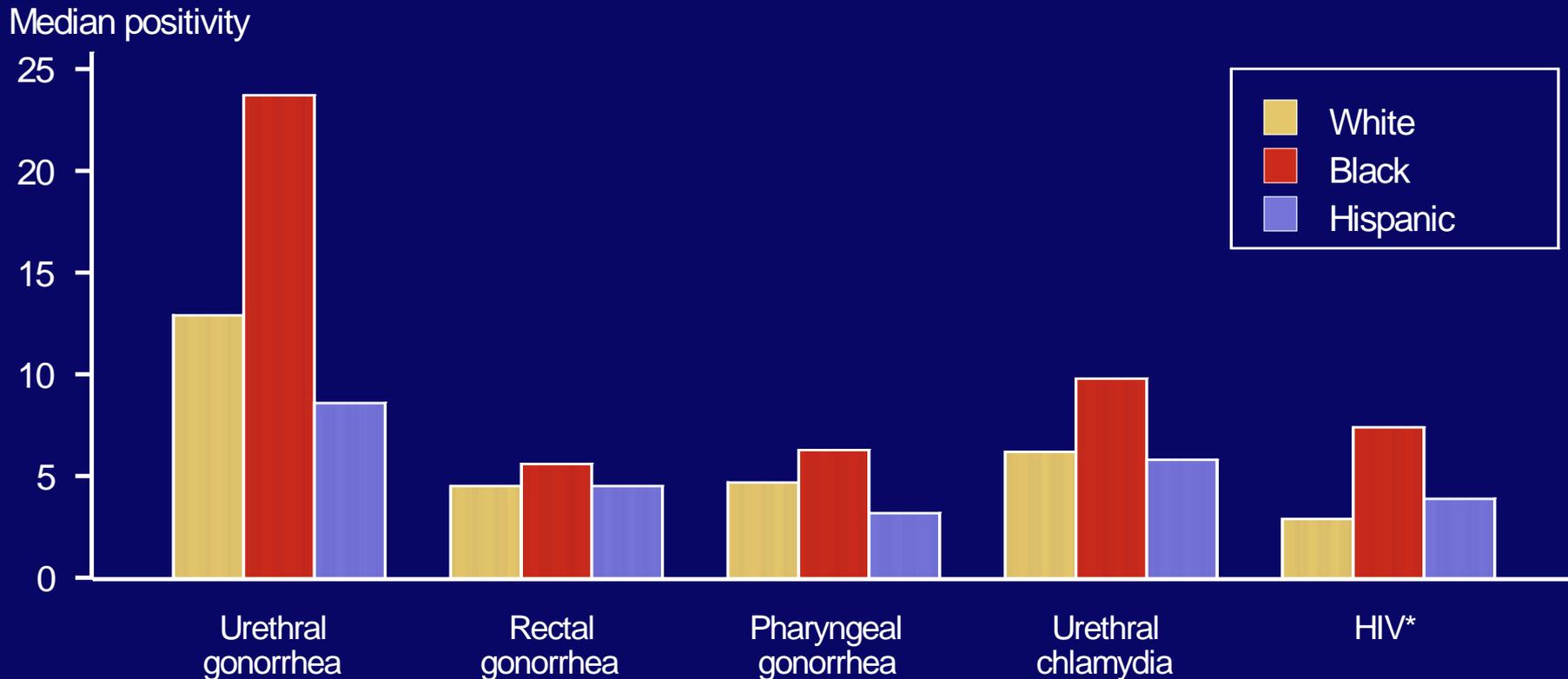
MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project — Syphilis serologic reactivity among men who have sex with men, STD clinics, 1999–2003



MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project — Gonorrhea positivity among men who have sex with men, STD clinics, 1999–2003

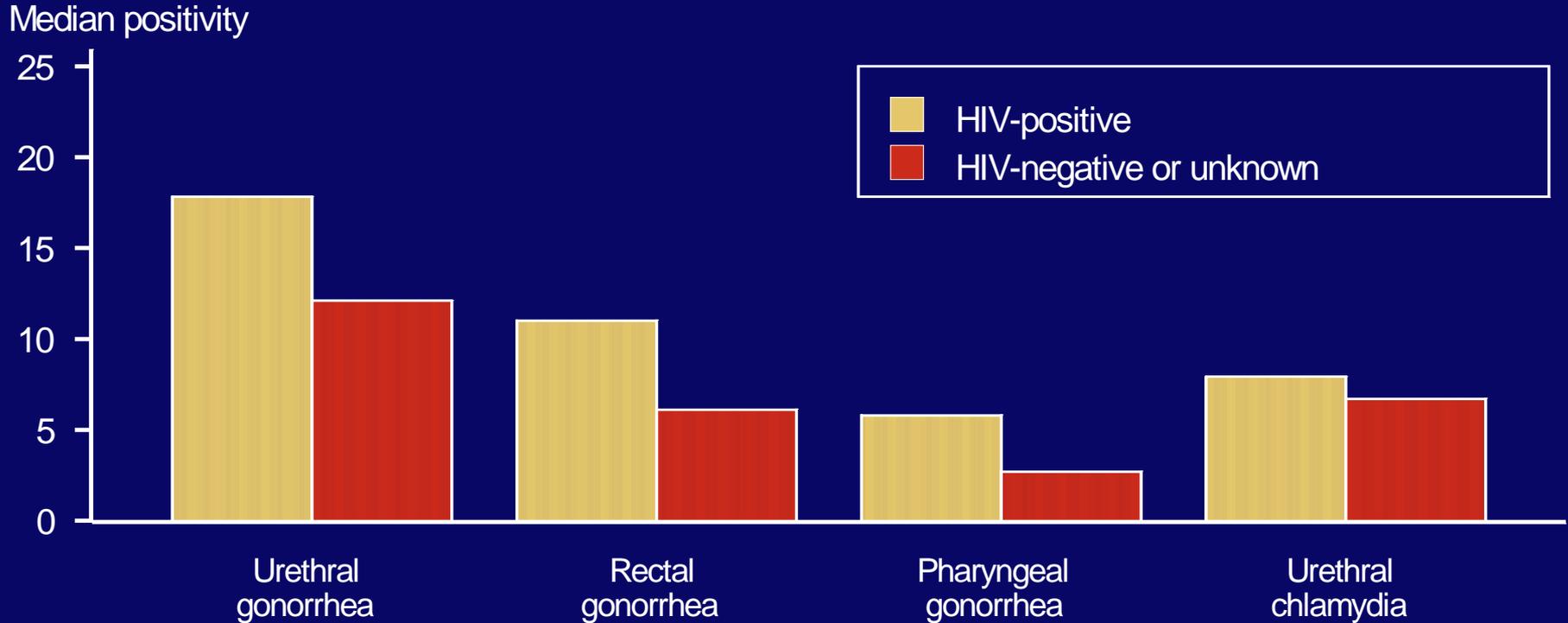


MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project — Test positivity for gonorrhea, chlamydia, and HIV among men who have sex with men, by race/ethnicity, STD clinics, 2003

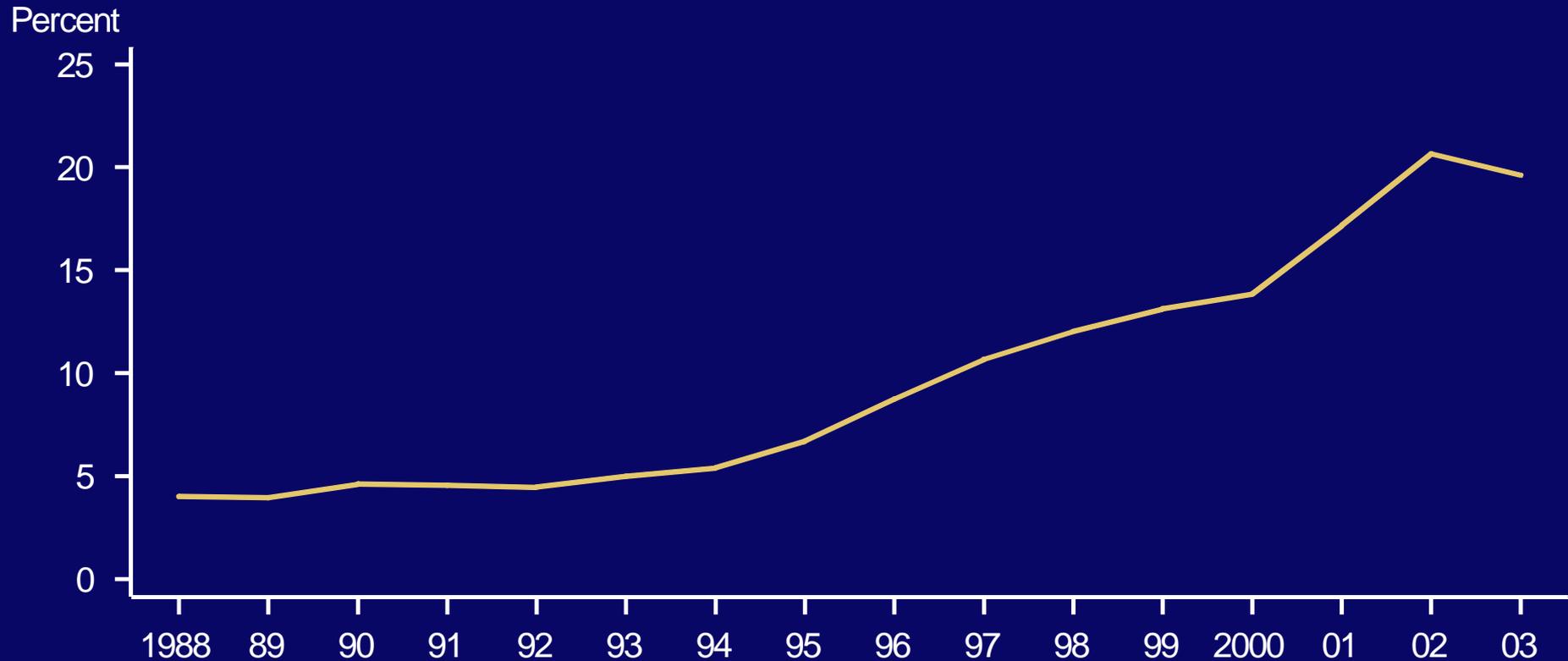


*Excludes persons previously known to be HIV-positive.

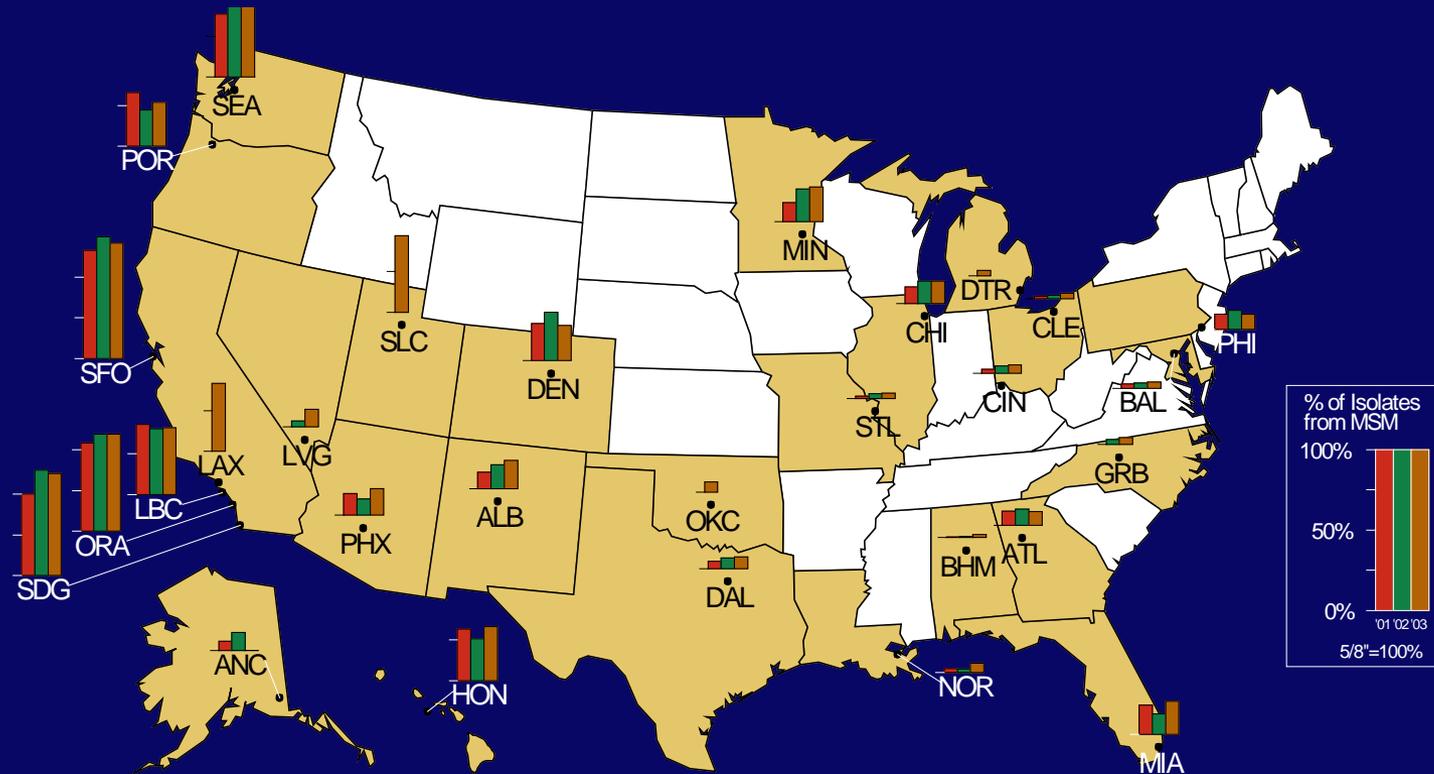
MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project — Test positivity for gonorrhea and chlamydia among men who have sex with men, by HIV status, STD clinics, 2003



Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of gonorrhea cases that occurred among MSM, 1988–2003



Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates obtained from MSM attending STD clinics, 2001–2003



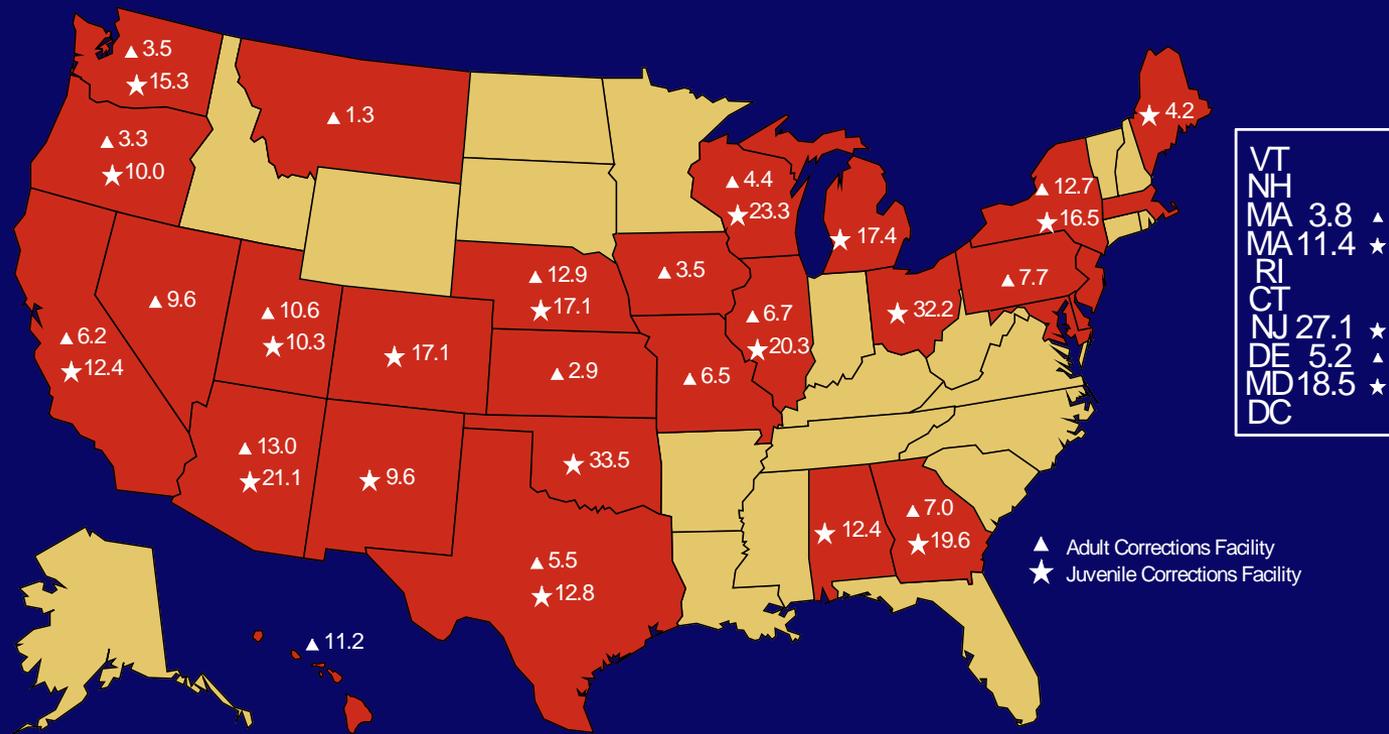
Note: Not all clinics participated in GISP for the last 3 years. Clinics include: ALB=Albuquerque, NM; ANC=Anchorage, AK; ATL=Atlanta, GA; BAL=Baltimore, MD; BHM=Birmingham, AL; CHI=Chicago, IL; CIN=Cincinnati, OH; CLE=Cleveland, OH; DAL=Dallas, TX; DEN=Denver, CO; DTR=Detroit, MI; HON=Honolulu, HI; LAX=Los Angeles, CA; LBC=Long Beach, CA; LVG=Las Vegas, NV; MIA=Miami, FL; MIN=Minneapolis, MN; GRB=Greensboro, NC; NOR=New Orleans, LA; OKC=Oklahoma City, OK; ORA=Orange County, CA; PHI=Philadelphia, PA; PHX=Phoenix, AZ; POR=Portland, OR; SLC=Salt Lake City, UT; STL=St Louis, MO; SDG=San Diego, CA; SEA=Seattle, WA; and SFO=San Francisco, CA. TRP=Tripler Army Medical Center, HI (does not provide sexual risk behavior data).

STDs in Persons Entering Corrections Facilities

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2003

Division of STD Prevention

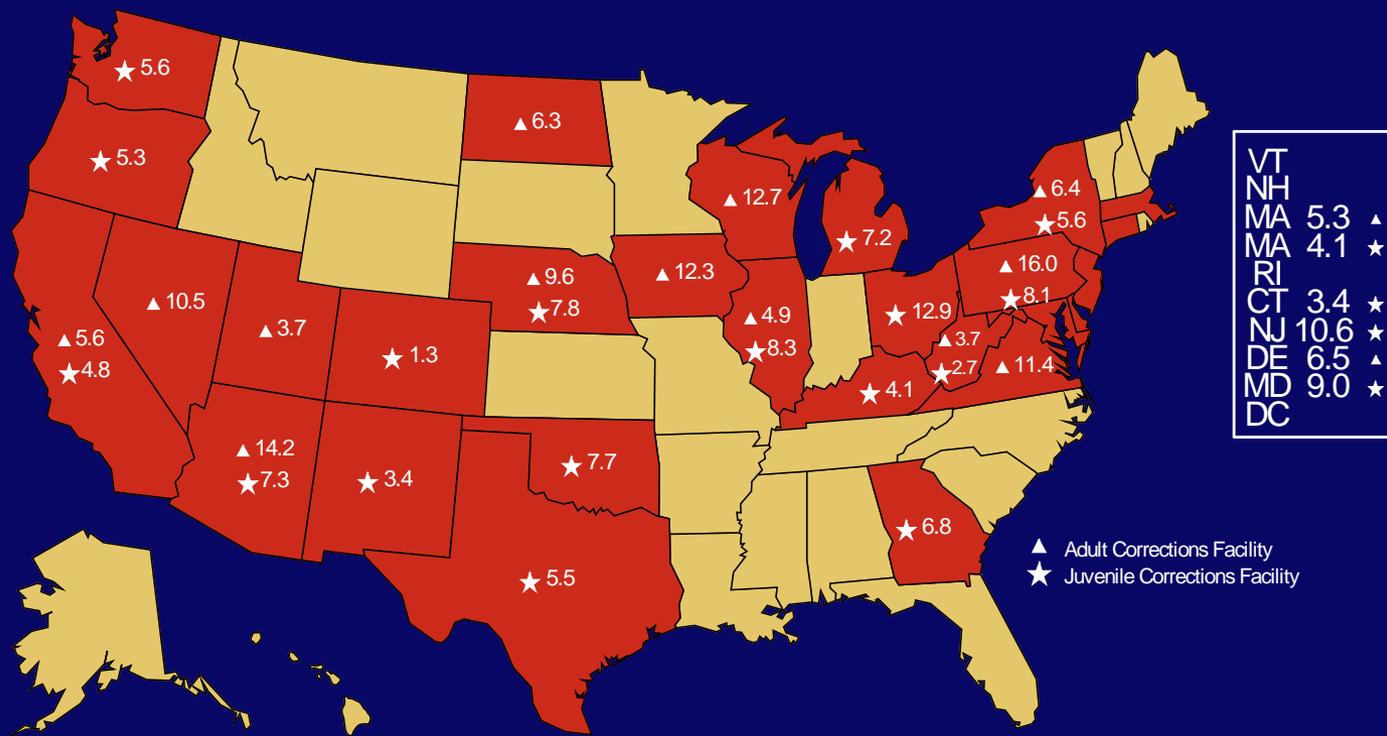
Chlamydia — Positivity in women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities, 2003



Note: The median positivity is presented from facilities reporting >100 test results. Arizona, California, Hawaii, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, and Wisconsin submitted data from more than one adult corrections facility. Alabama, Arizona, California, Illinois, Michigan, New York, 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

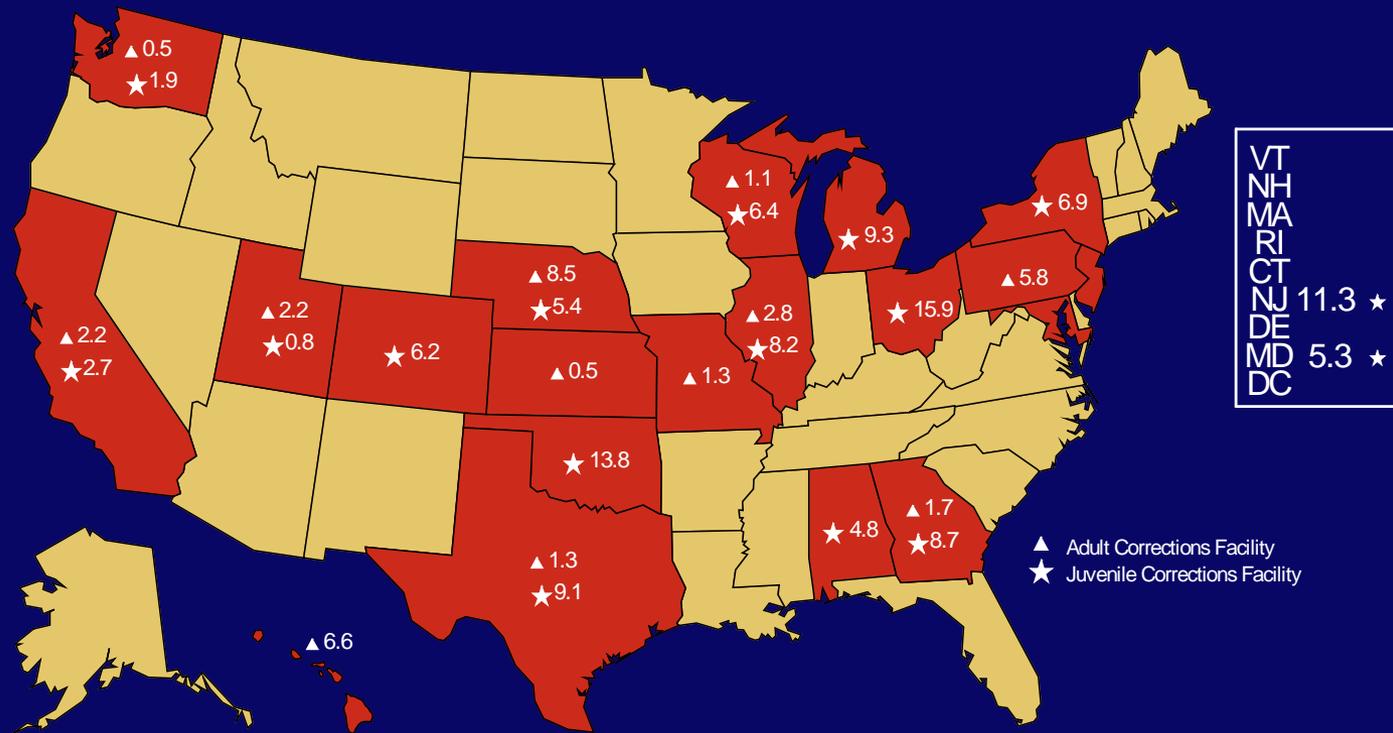
Chlamydia — Positivity in men entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities, 2003



Note: The median positivity is presented from facilities reporting >100 test results. Arizona, California, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Utah, and West Virginia submitted data from more than one adult corrections facility. Arizona, California, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, and Washington 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

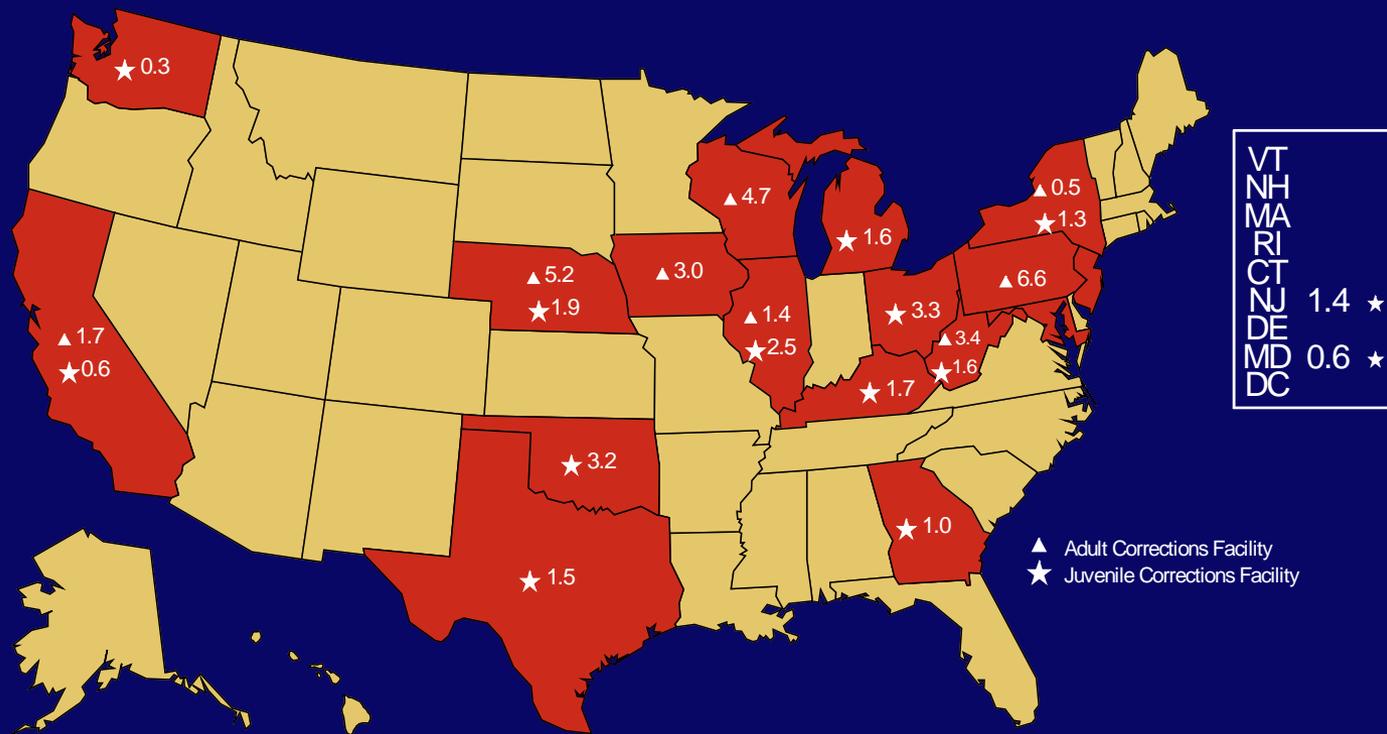
Gonorrhea — Positivity in women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities, 2003



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

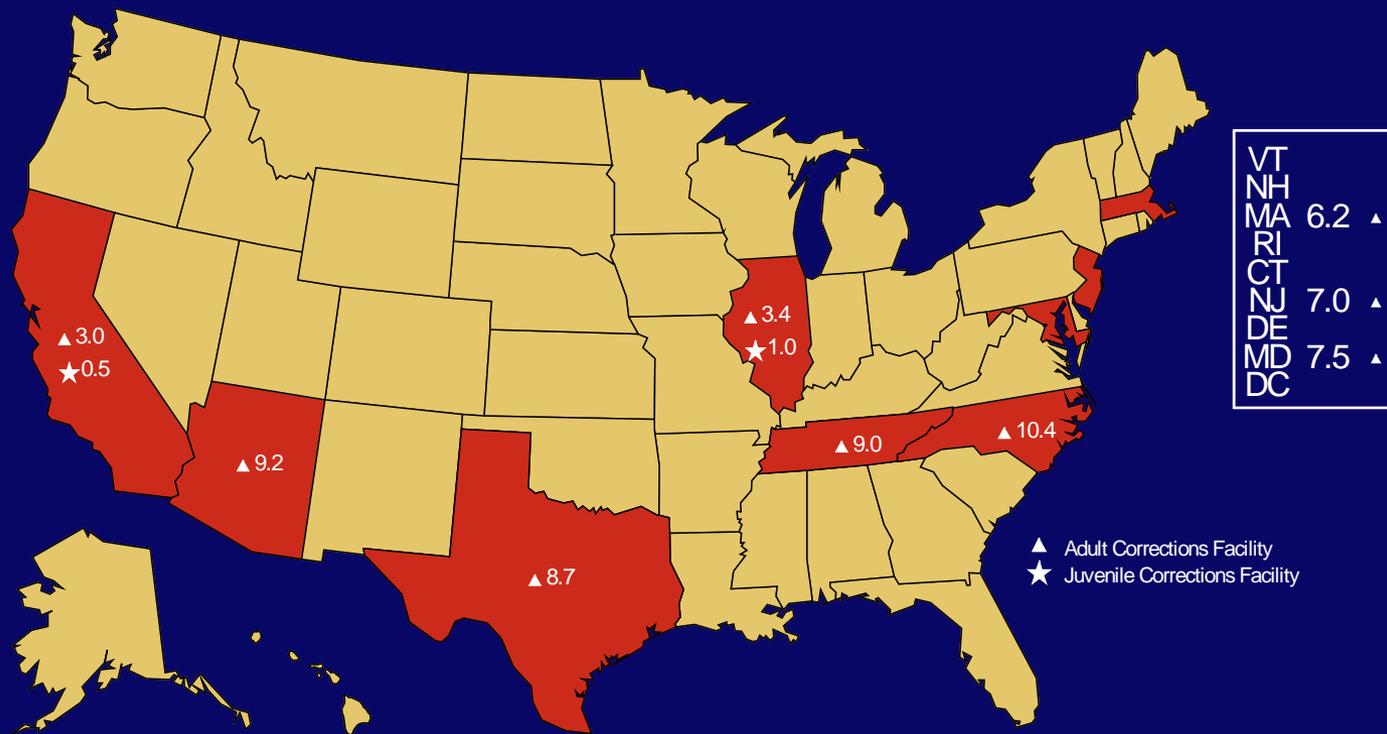
Gonorrhea — Positivity in men entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities, 2003



Note: The median positivity is presented from facilities reporting >100 test results. California, Nebraska, West Virginia, and Wisconsin submitted data from more than one adult corrections facility. California, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and Washington 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

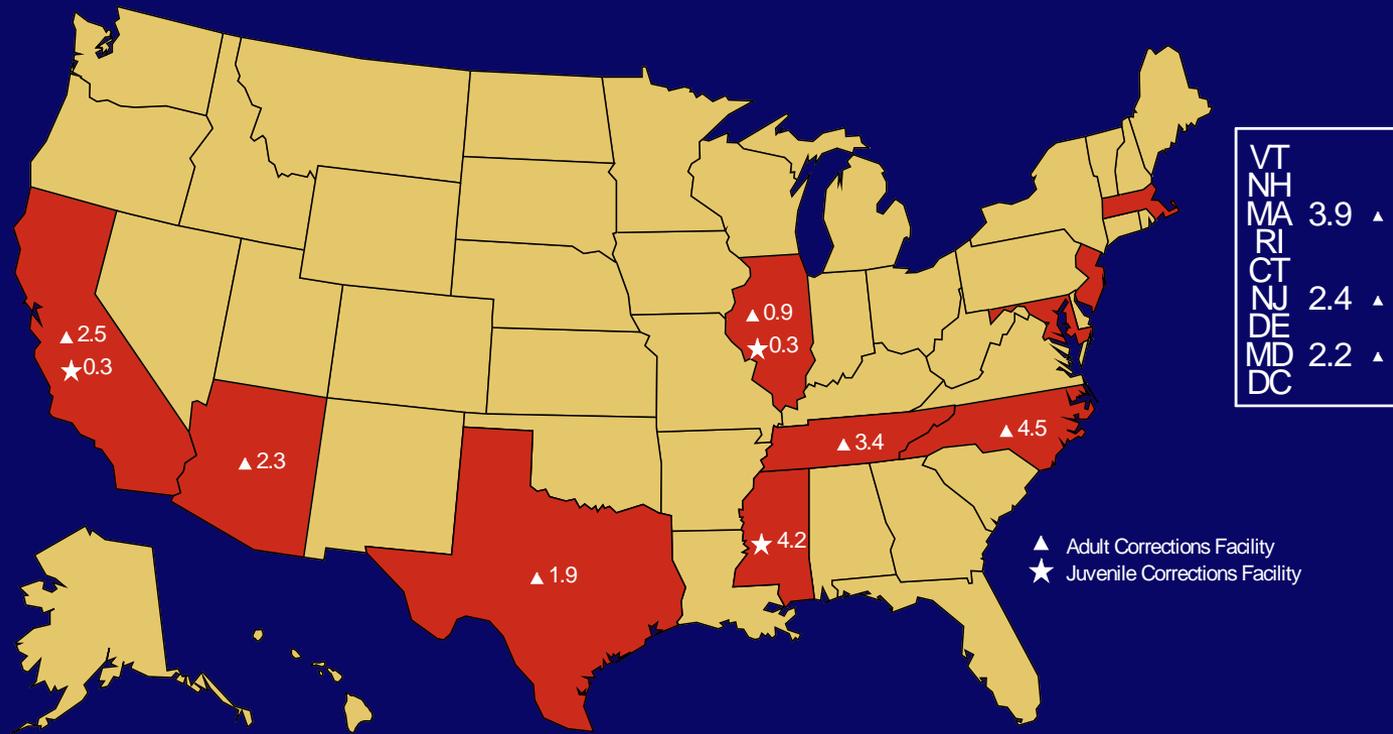
Syphilis serologic tests — Percent seroreactivity in women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities, 2003



Note: The median positivity is presented from facilities reporting >100 test results. California, and New Jersey 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, 2003



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