

All Slides

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2008

Division of STD Prevention



Chlamydia

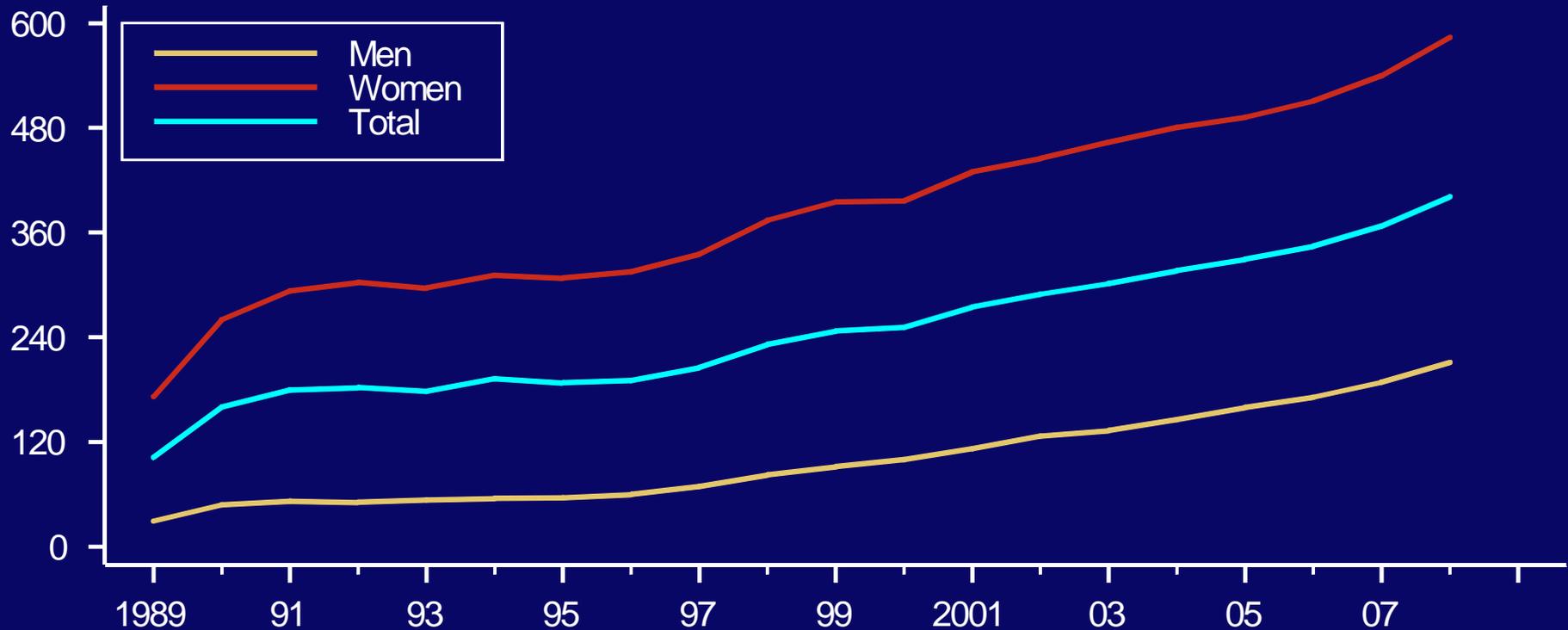
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Chlamydia — Rates: Total and by sex: United States, 1989–2008

Rate (per 100,000 population)

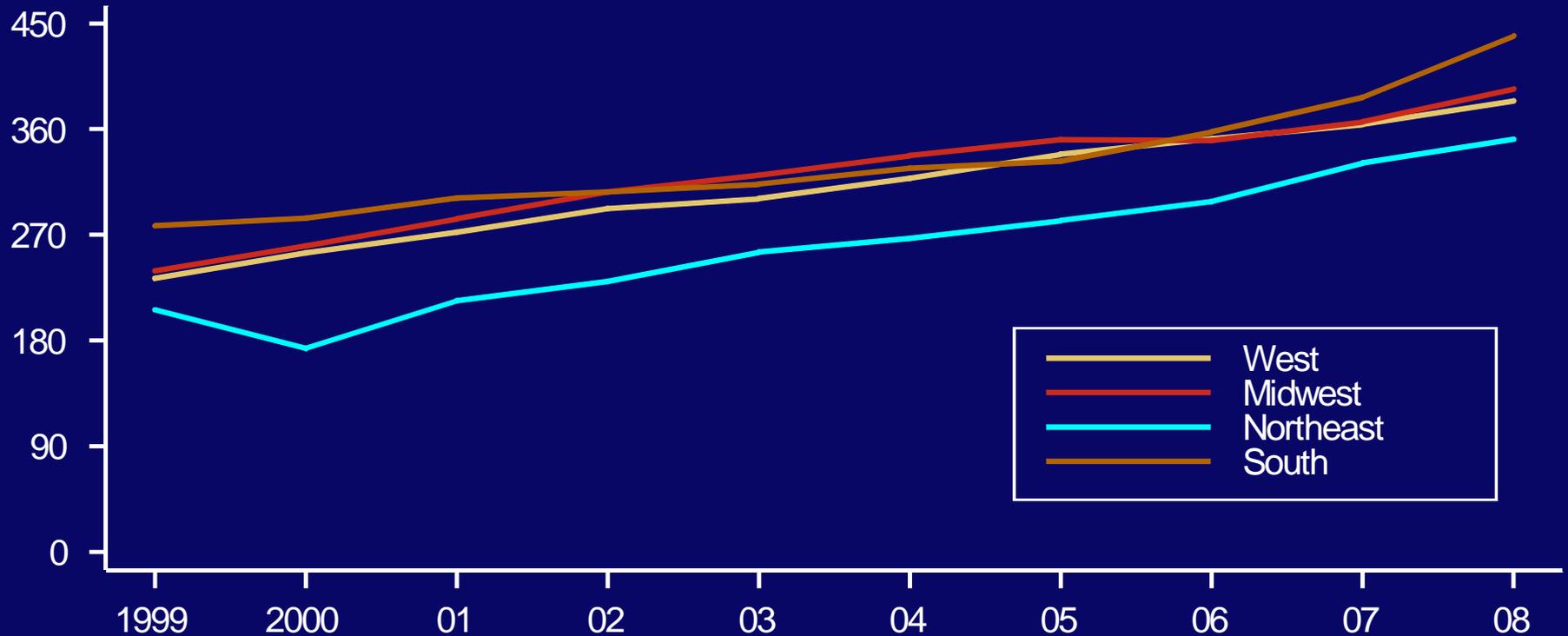


Note: As of January 2000, all 50 states and the District of Columbia had regulations requiring the reporting of chlamydia cases.

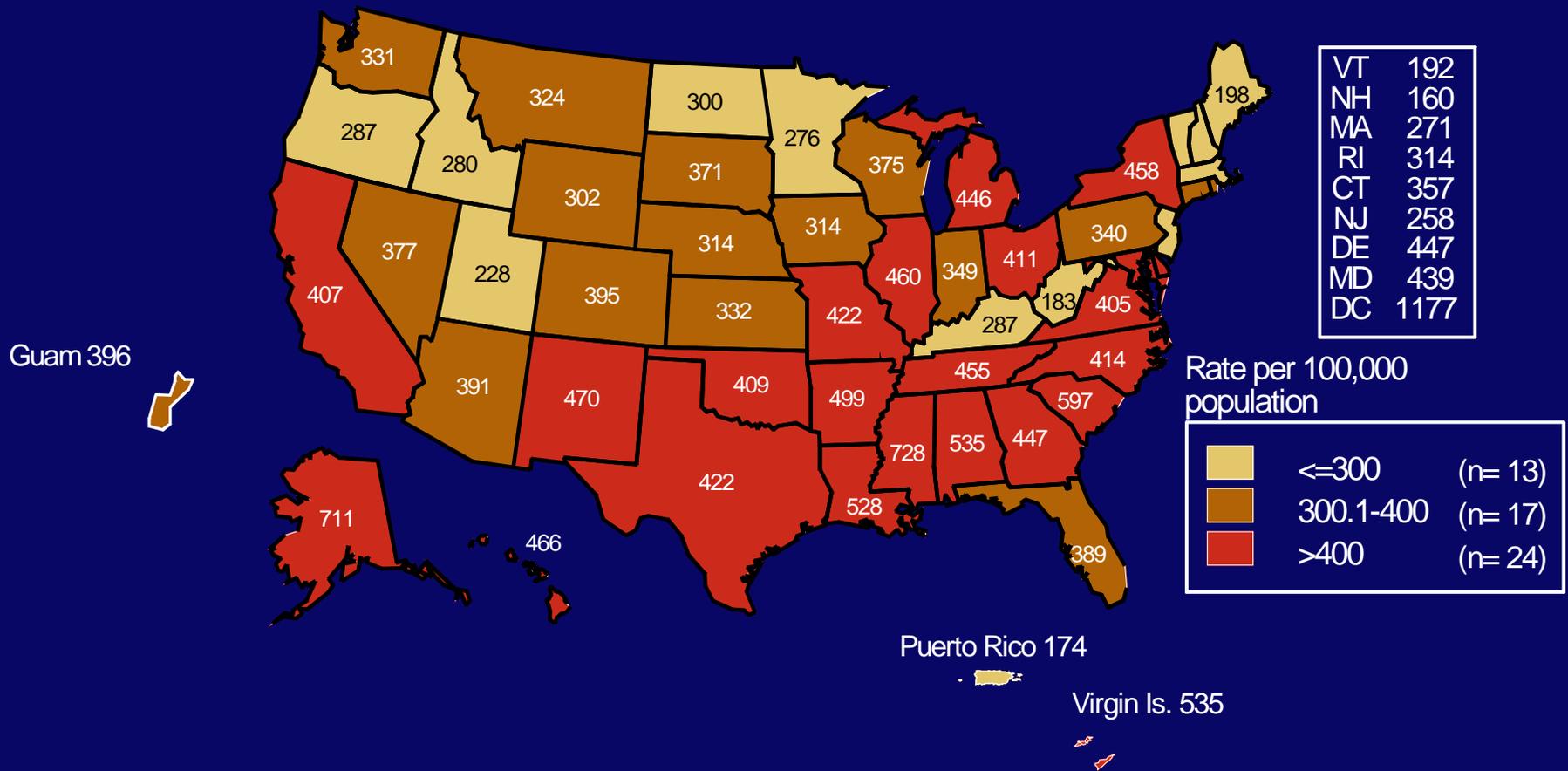


Chlamydia — Rates by region: United States, 1999–2008

Rate (per 100,000 population)



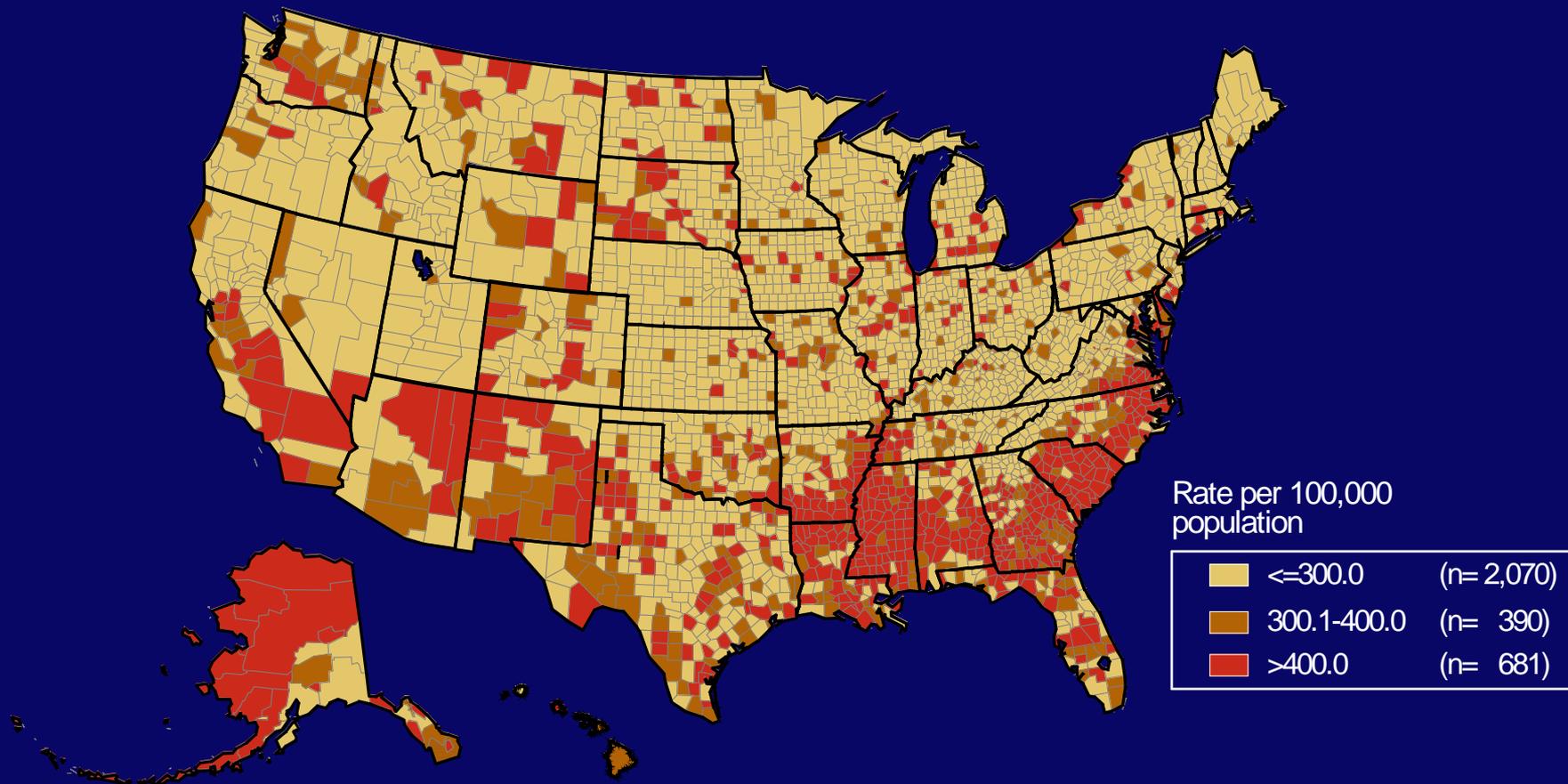
Chlamydia — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 2008



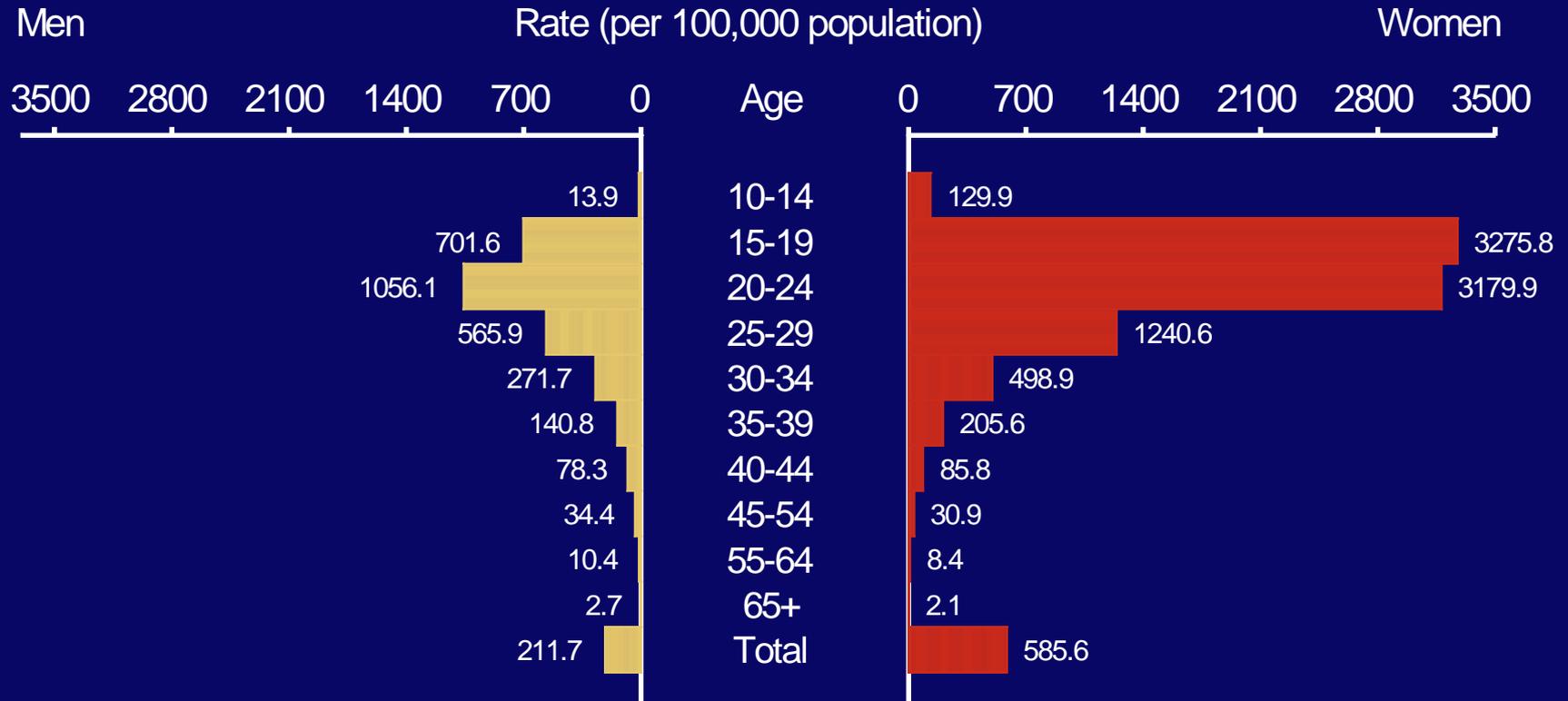
Note: The total rate of chlamydia for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) was 398.5 per 100,000 population.



Chlamydia — Rates by county: United States, 2008

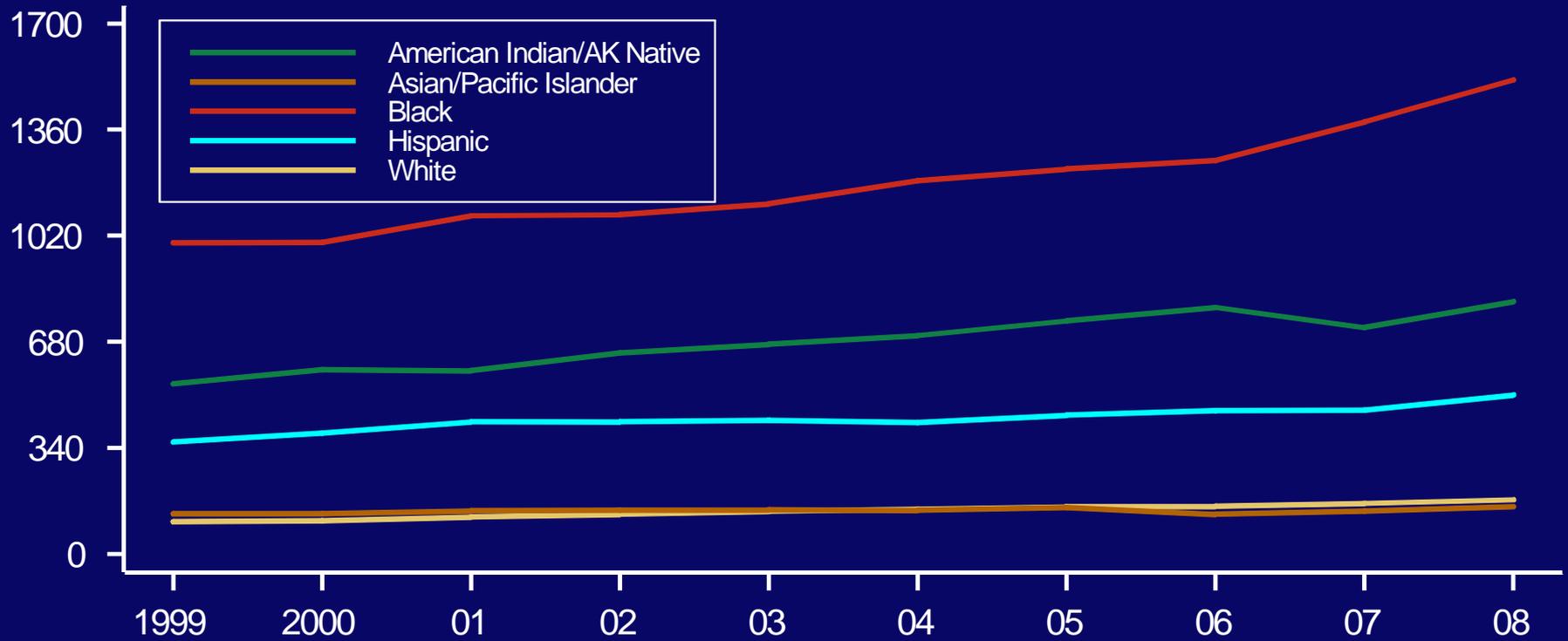


Chlamydia — Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2008



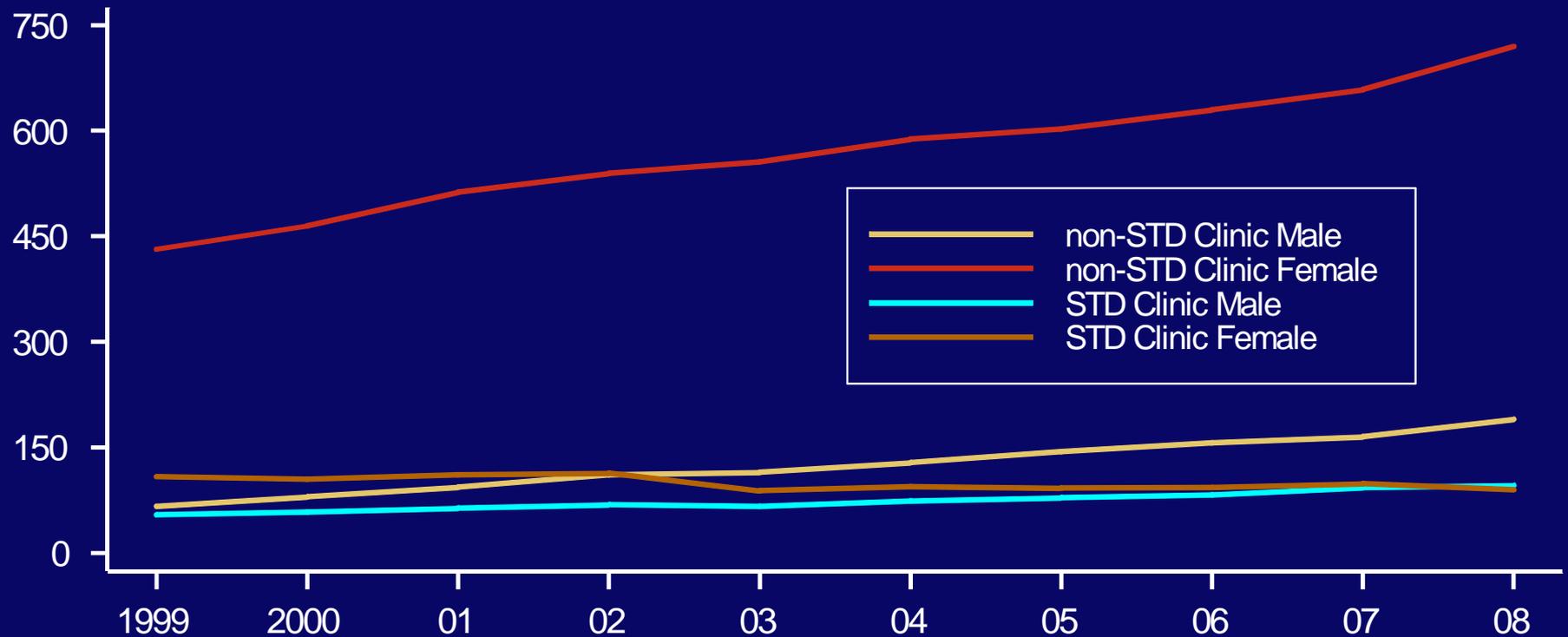
Chlamydia — Rates by race/ethnicity: United States, 1999–2008

Rate (per 100,000 population)

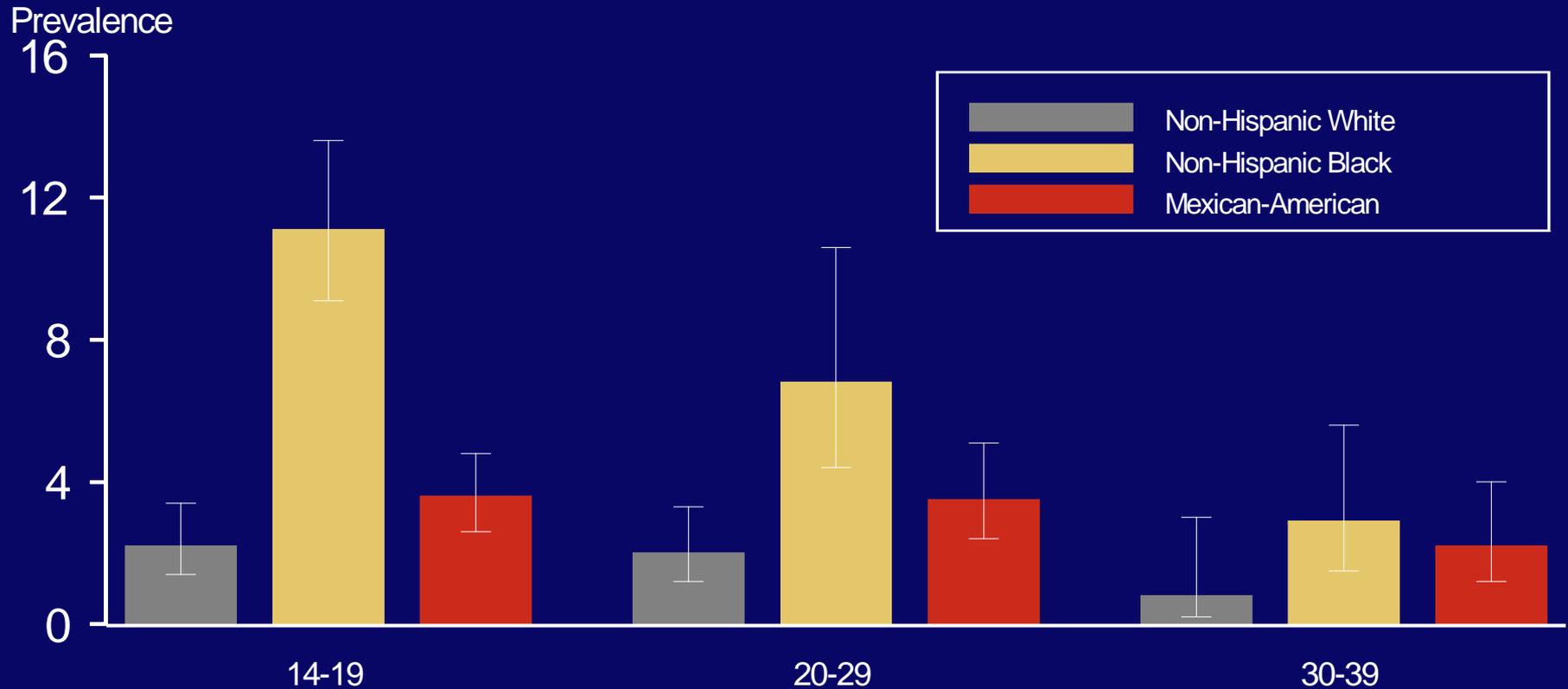


Chlamydia — Cases by reporting source and sex: United States, 1999–2008

Cases (in thousands)



Chlamydia — Prevalence by age group and race/ethnicity from a national survey, 1999–2002



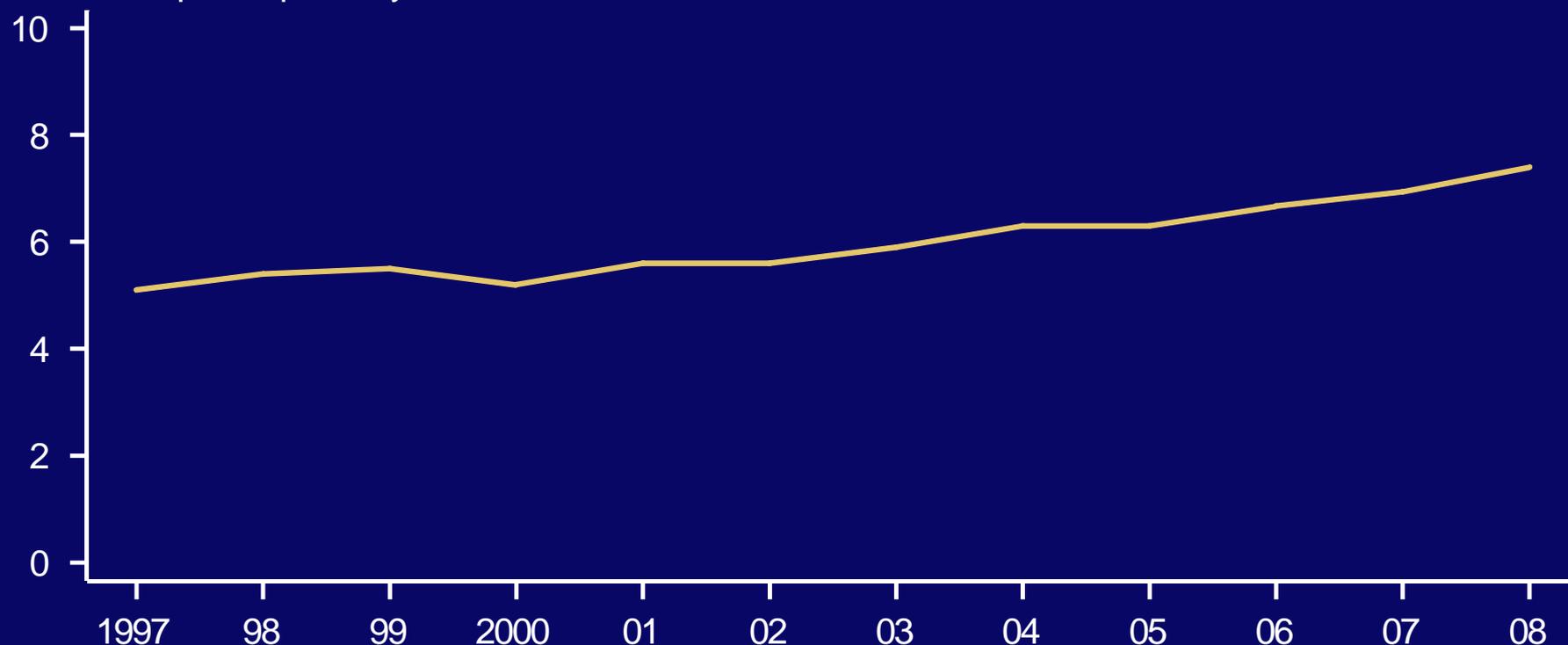
Note: Error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals.

SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. *Ann Intern Med* 2007;Jul 17;147(2):89-96.



Chlamydia — Median state-specific positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: United States, 1997–2008

Median state-specific positivity rate

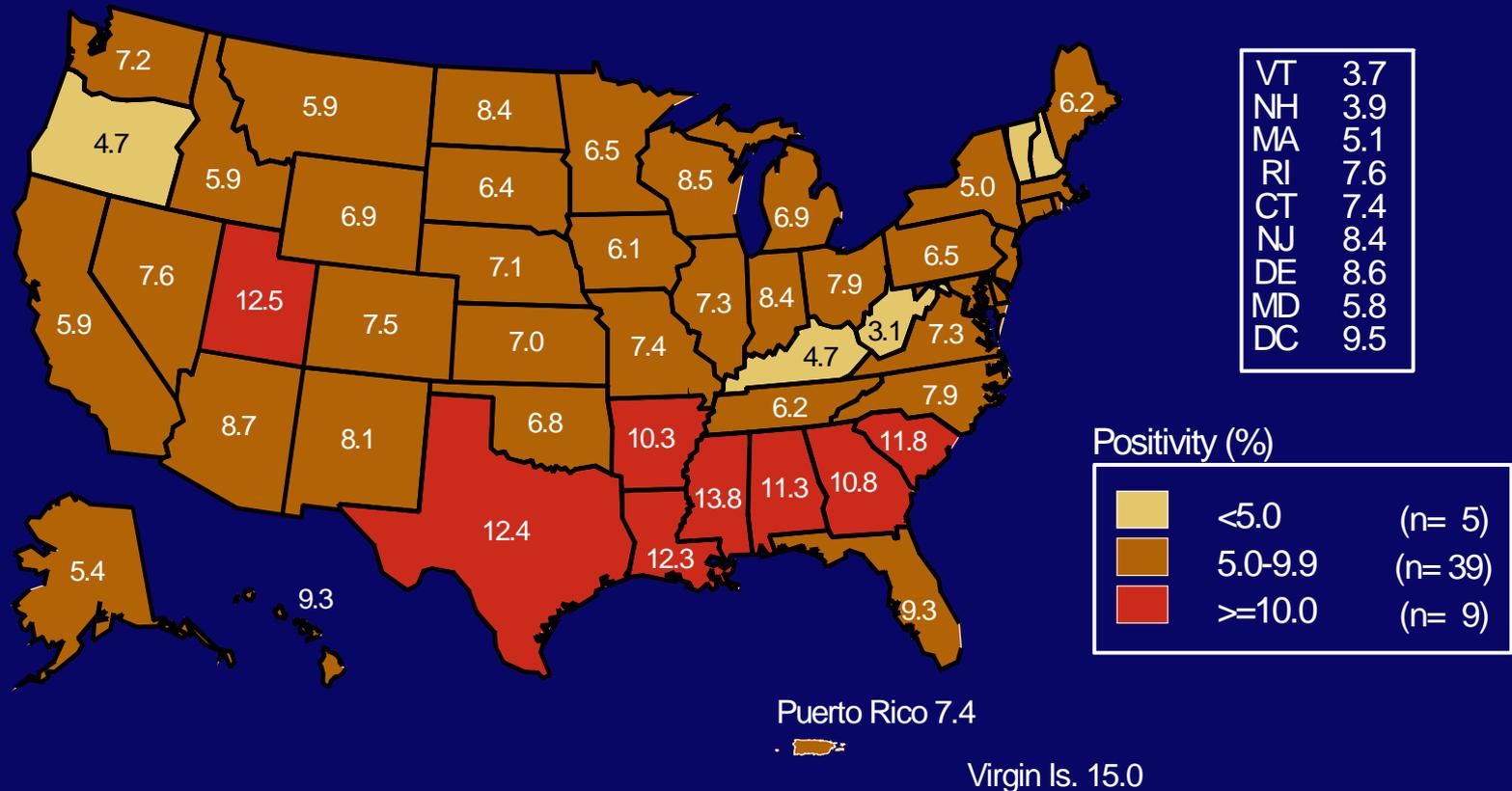


Note: As of 1997, all 10 DHHS regions, representing all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas, reported chlamydia positivity data.

DATA SOURCE: Prevalence Monitoring Project (Regional Infertility Prevention Projects), Office of Population Affairs, Local and State STD Control Programs, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



Chlamydia — Positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2008

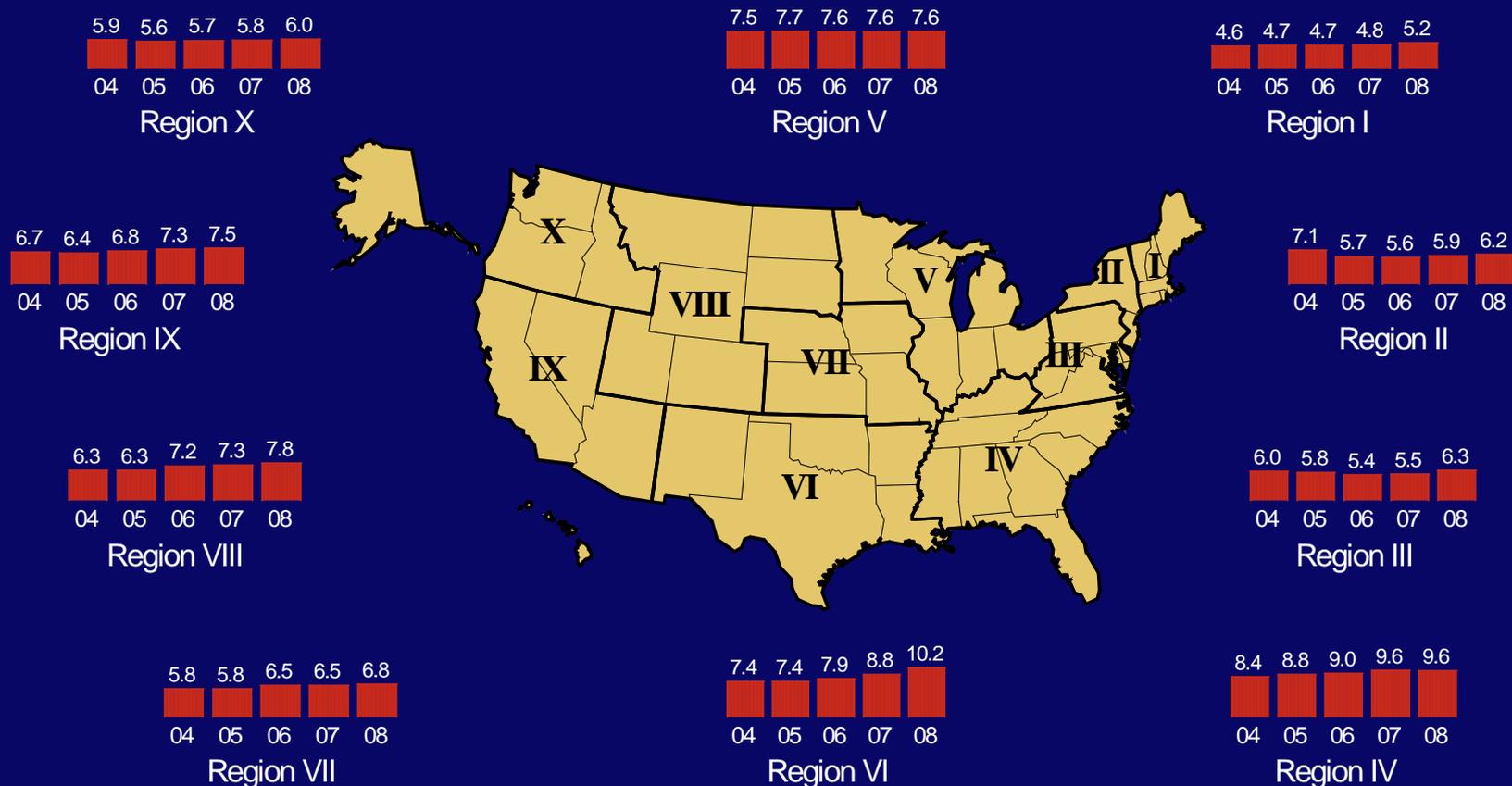


Note: Includes states and outlying areas that reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 500 women aged 15-24 years screened during 2008.

DATA SOURCE: Prevalence Monitoring Project (Regional Infertility Prevention Projects), Office of Population Affairs, Local and State STD Control Programs, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



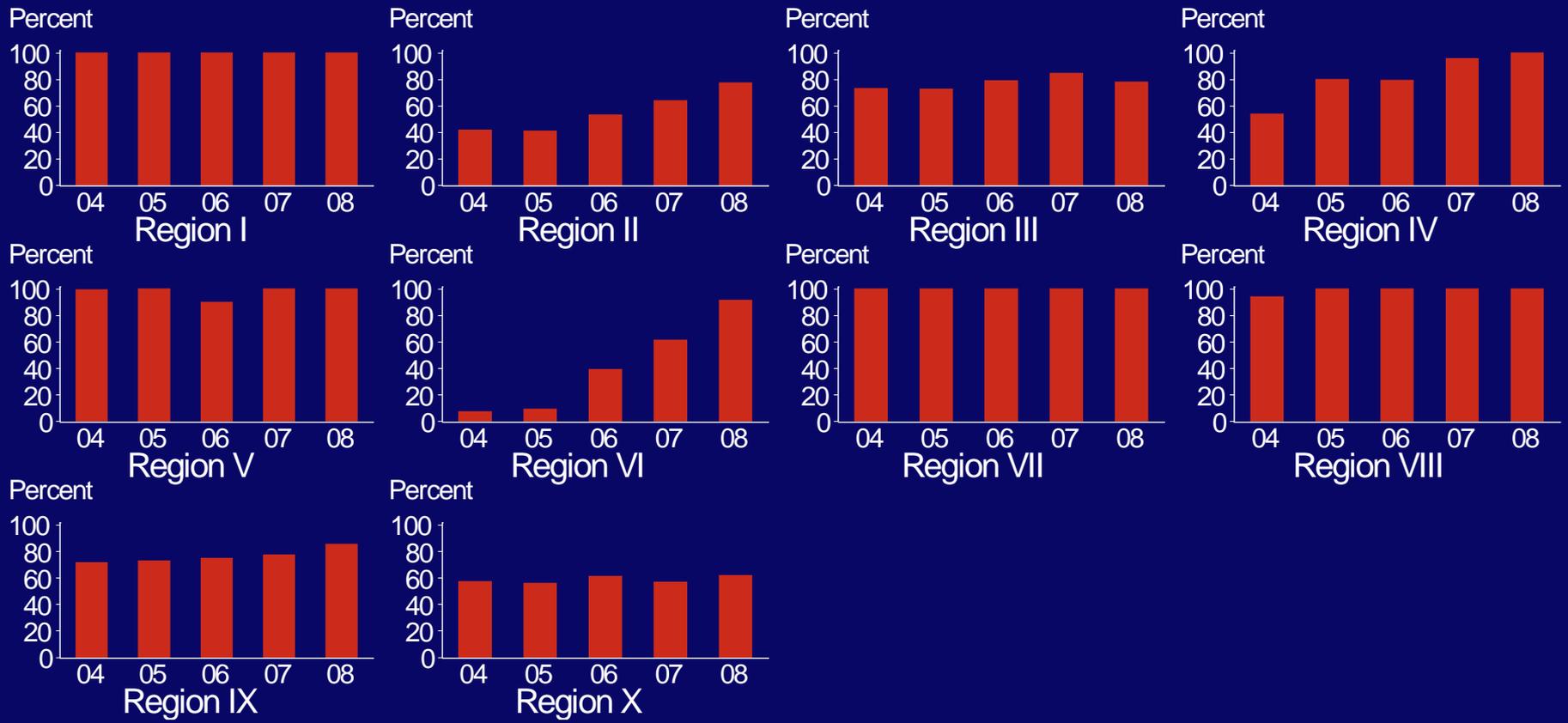
Chlamydia — Trends in positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS region, 2004–2008



DATA SOURCE: Prevalence Monitoring Project (Regional Infertility Prevention Projects), Office of Population Affairs, Local and State STD Control Programs, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



Chlamydia — Percent of tests that were nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs) in family planning clinics among 15- to 24-year-old women by DHHS region, 2004–2008



DATA SOURCE: Prevalence Monitoring Project (Regional Infertility Prevention Projects), Office of Population Affairs, Local and State STD Control Programs, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



Gonorrhea

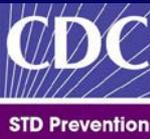
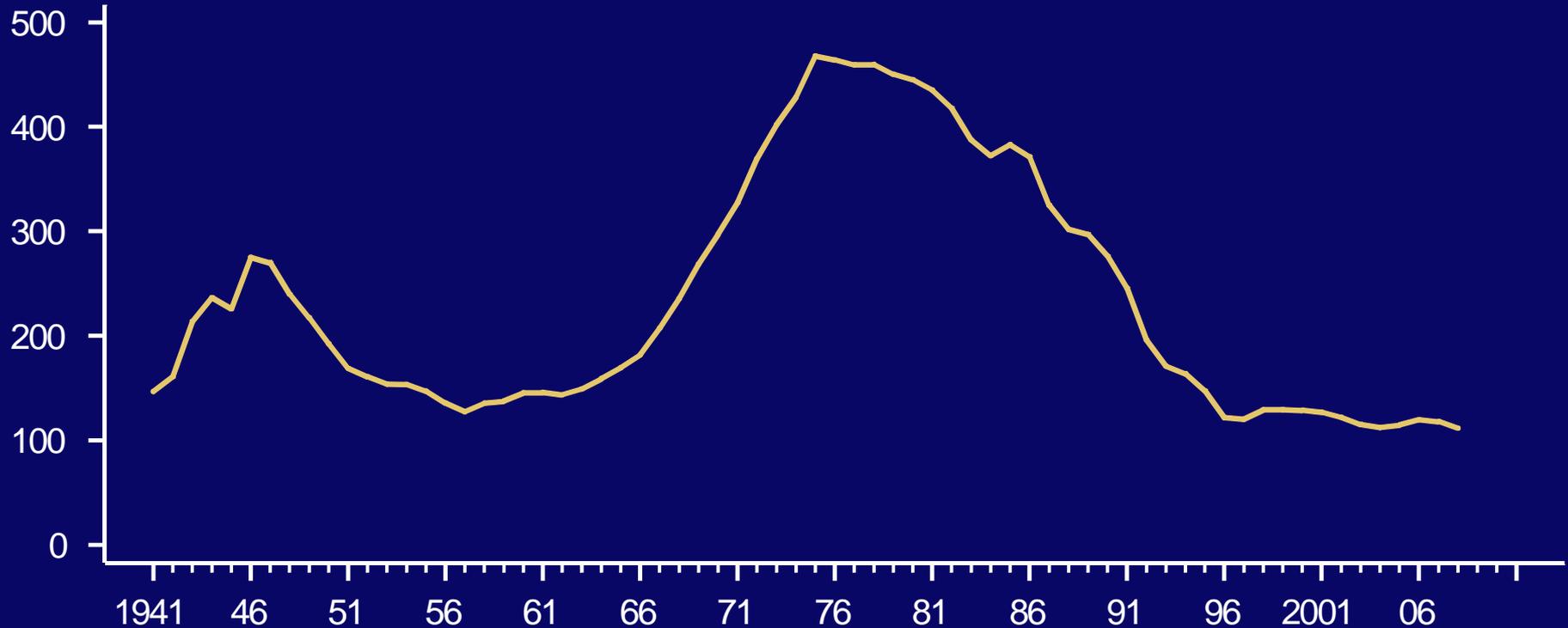
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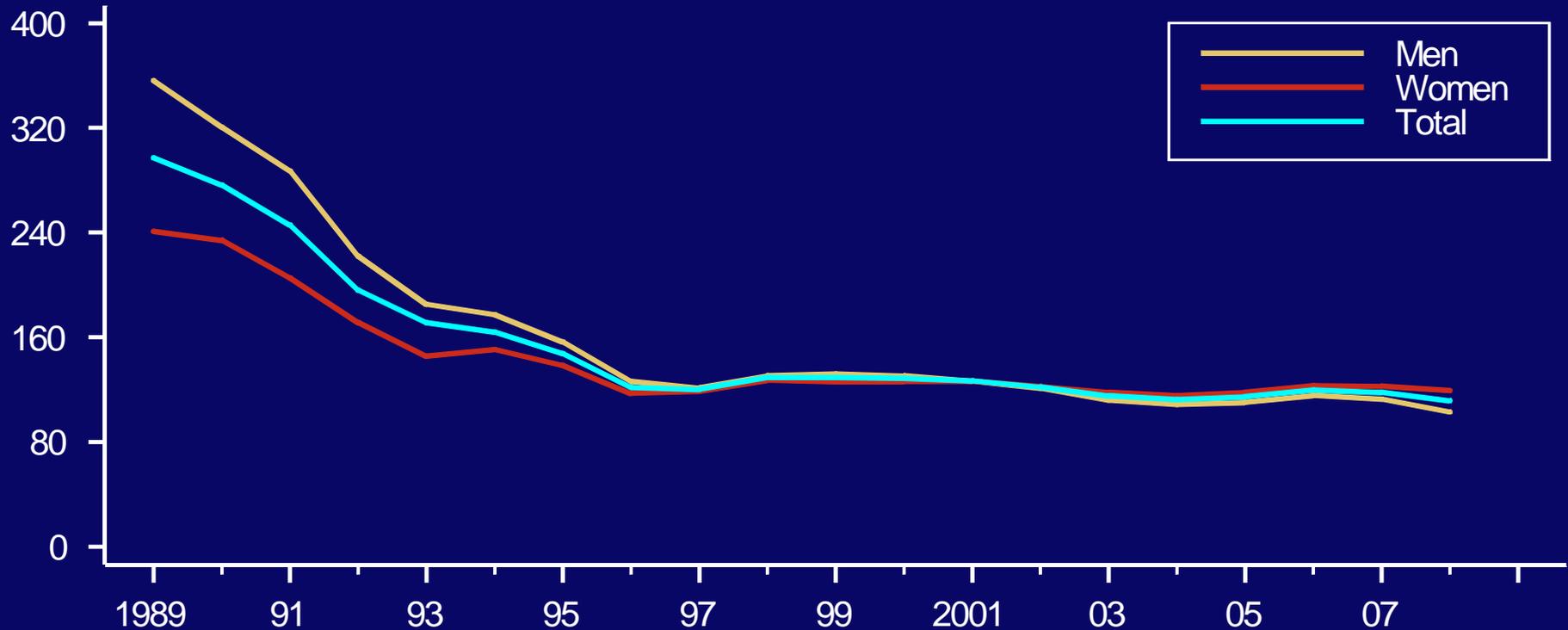
Gonorrhea — Rates: United States, 1941–2008

Rate (per 100,000 population)



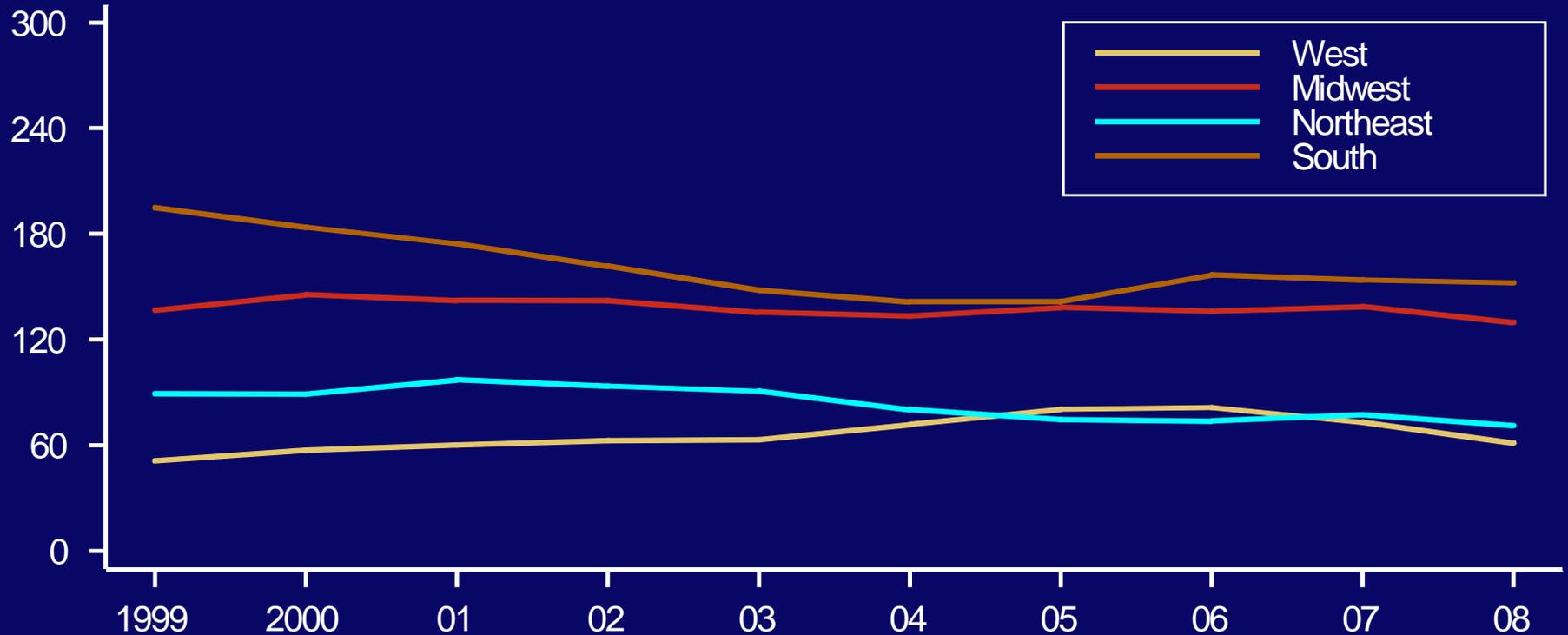
Gonorrhea — Rates: Total and by sex: United States, 1989–2008

Rate (per 100,000 population)

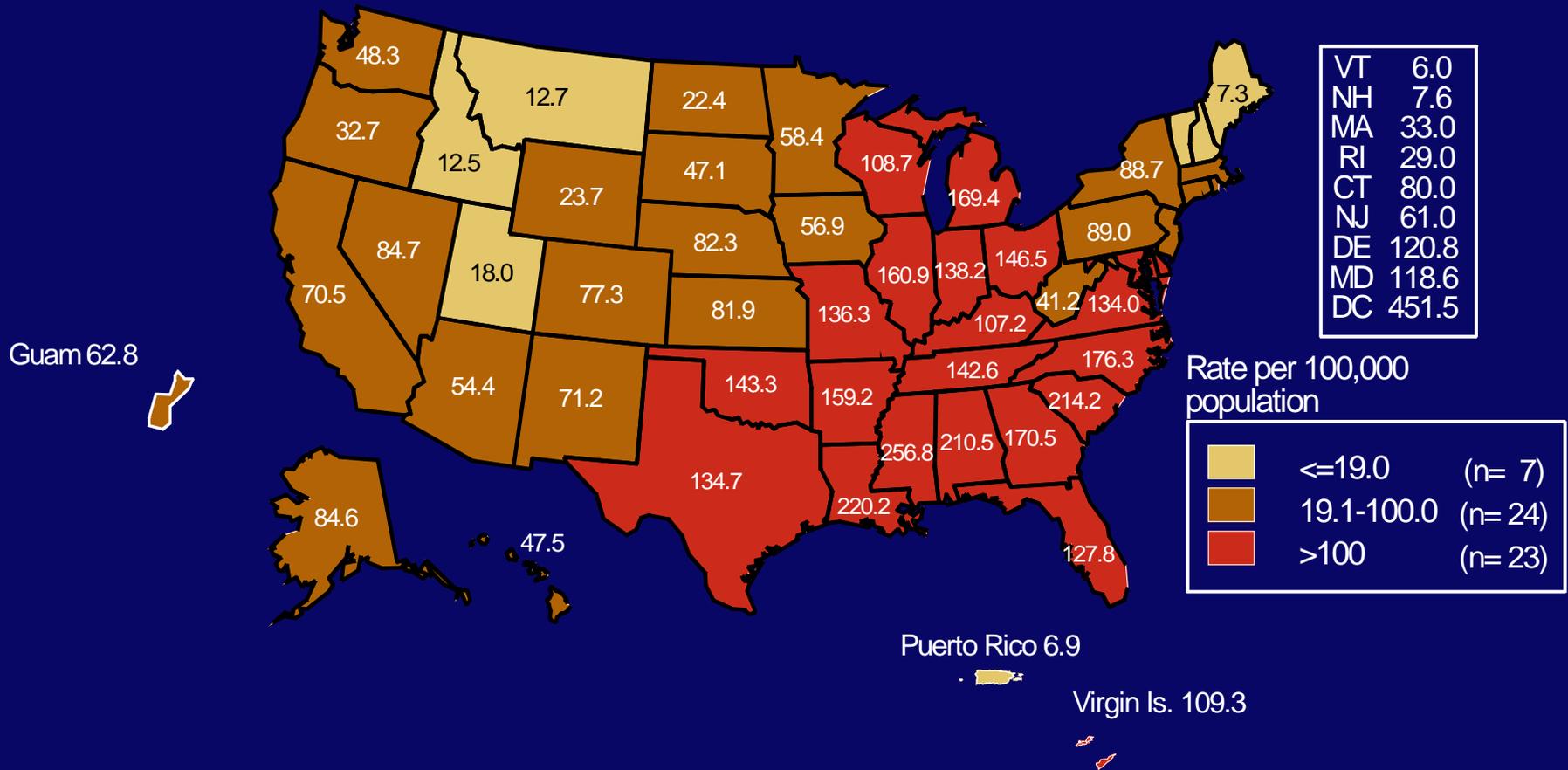


Gonorrhea — Rates by region: United States, 1999–2008

Rate (per 100,000 population)



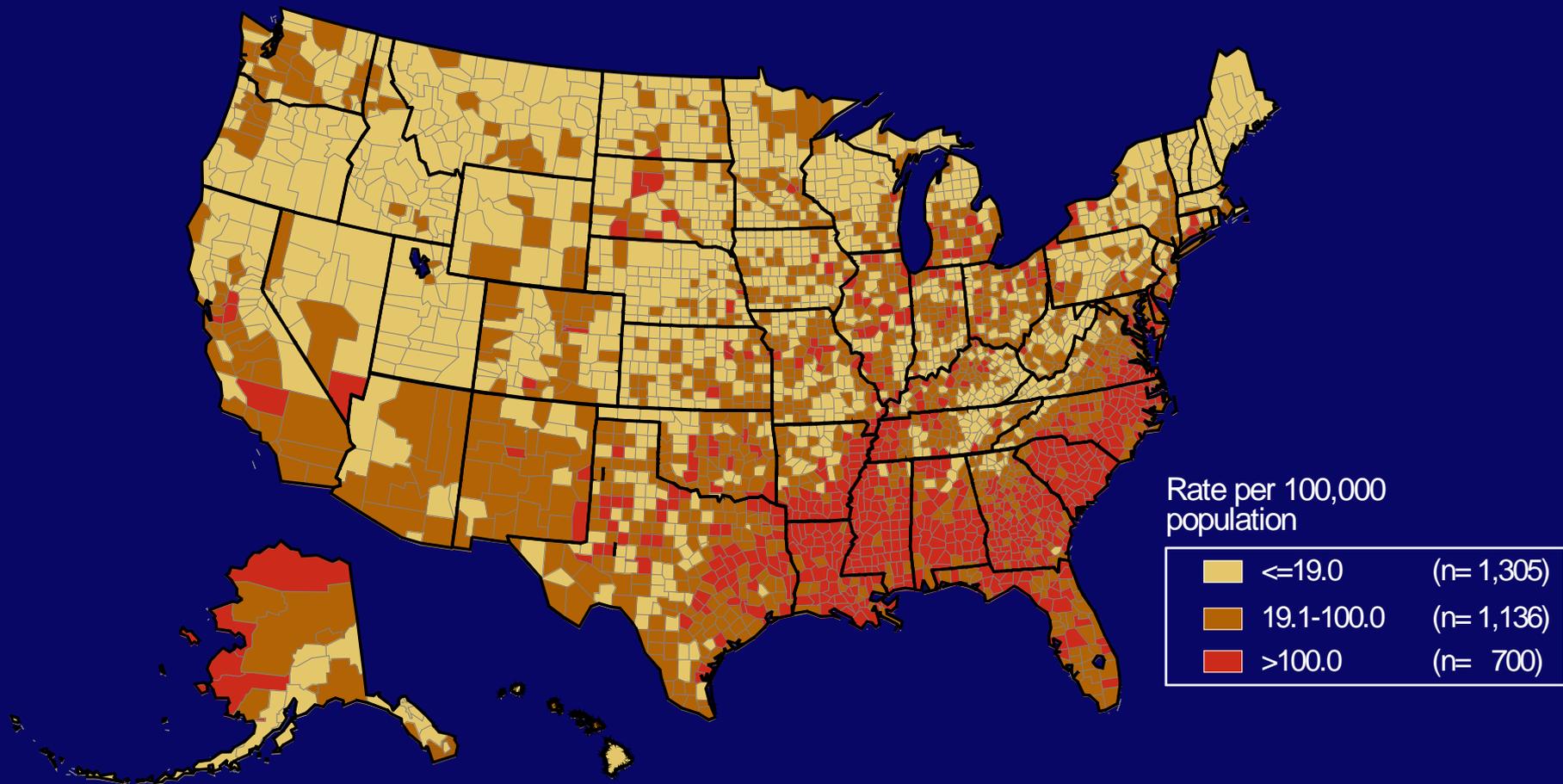
Gonorrhea — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 2008



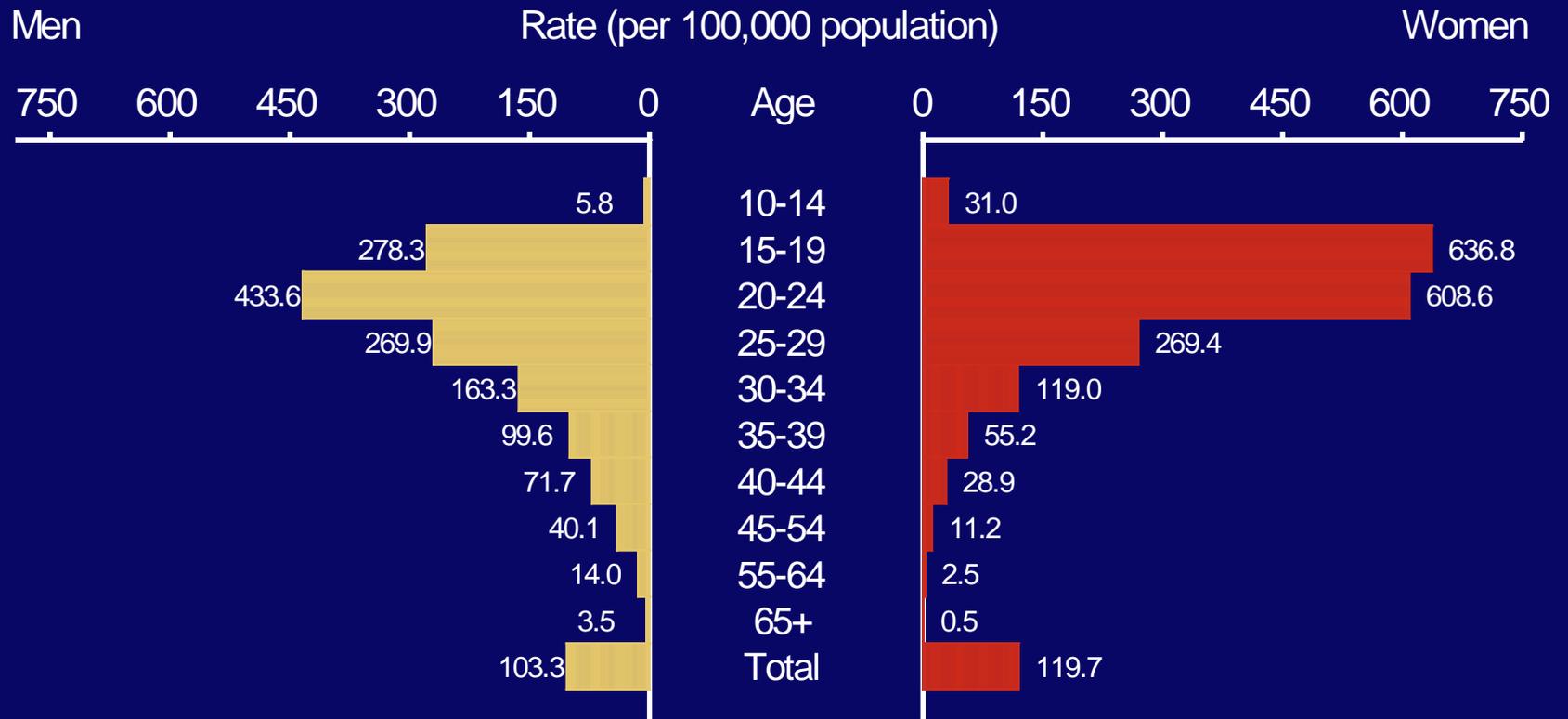
Note: The total rate of gonorrhea for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) was 110.3 per 100,000 population.



Gonorrhea — Rates by county: United States, 2008

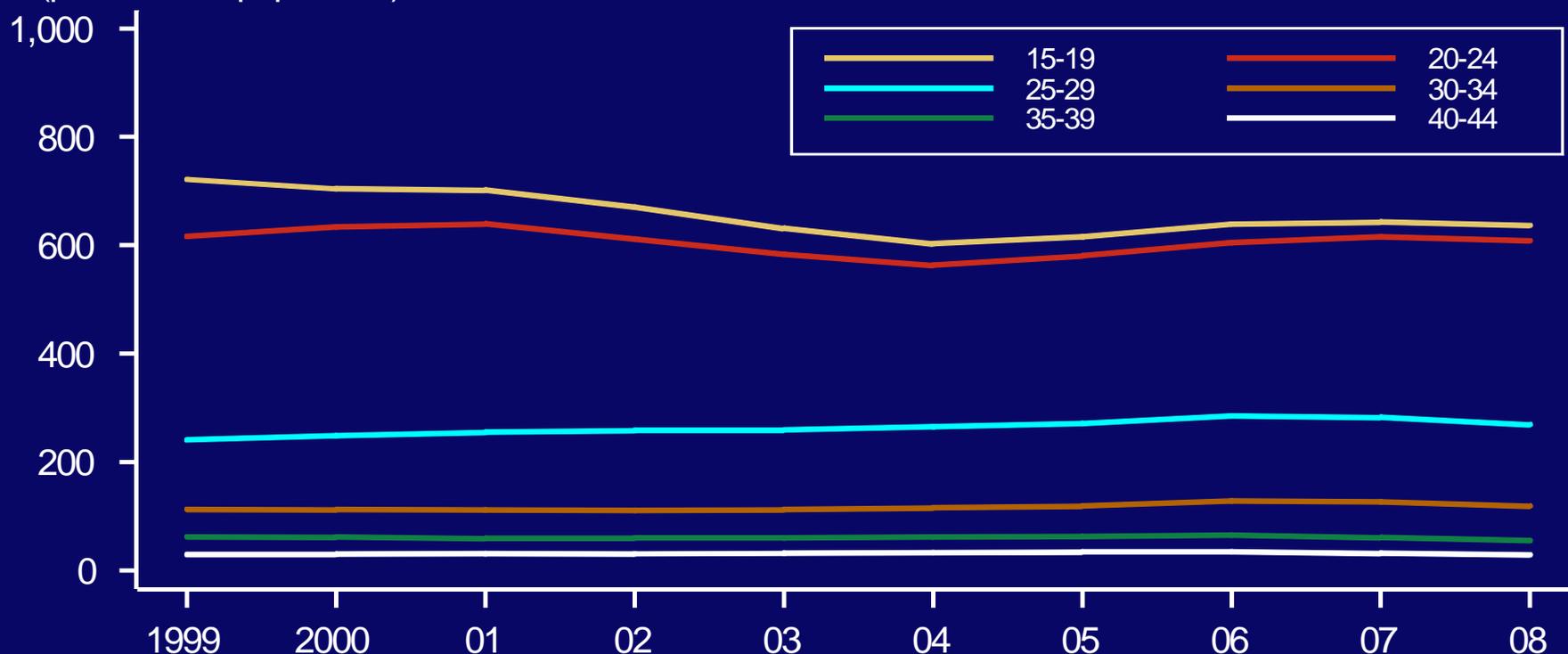


Gonorrhea — Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2008



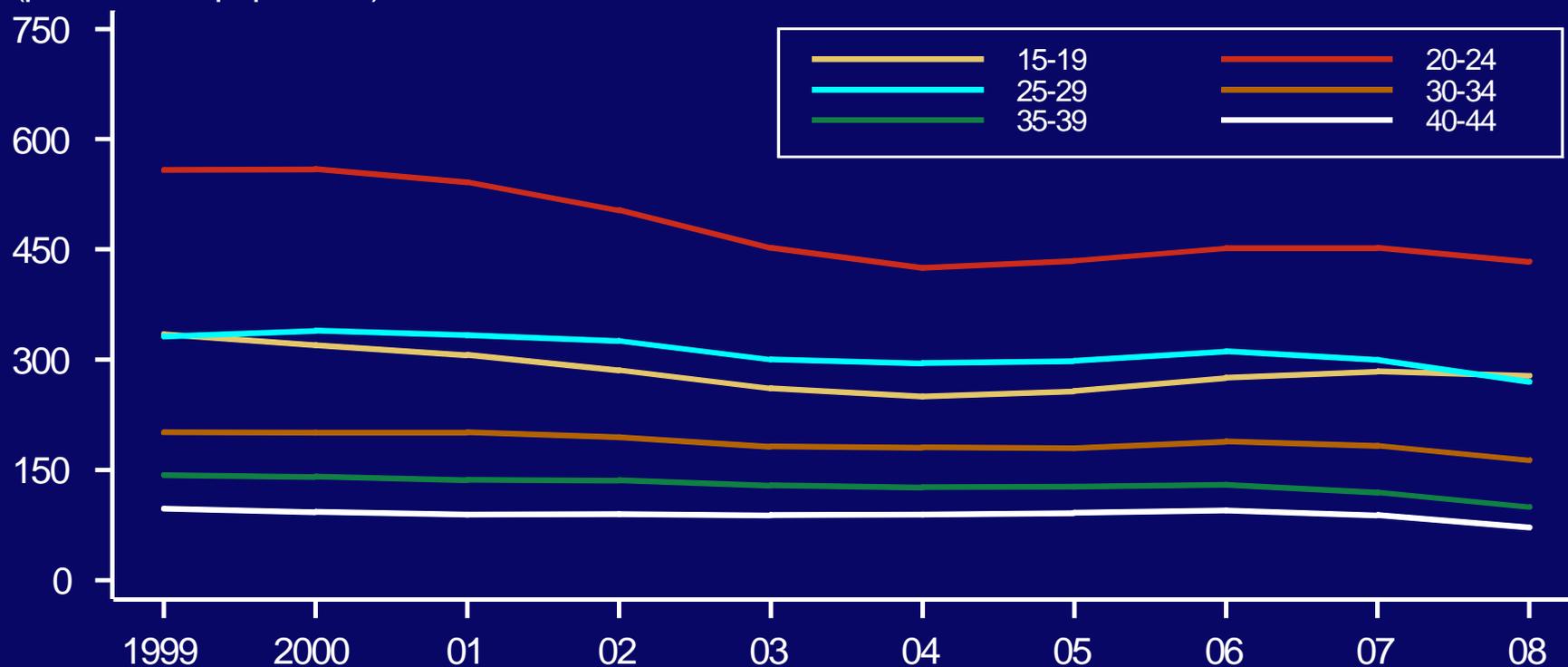
Gonorrhea — Age-specific rates among women 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1999–2008

Rate (per 100,000 population)



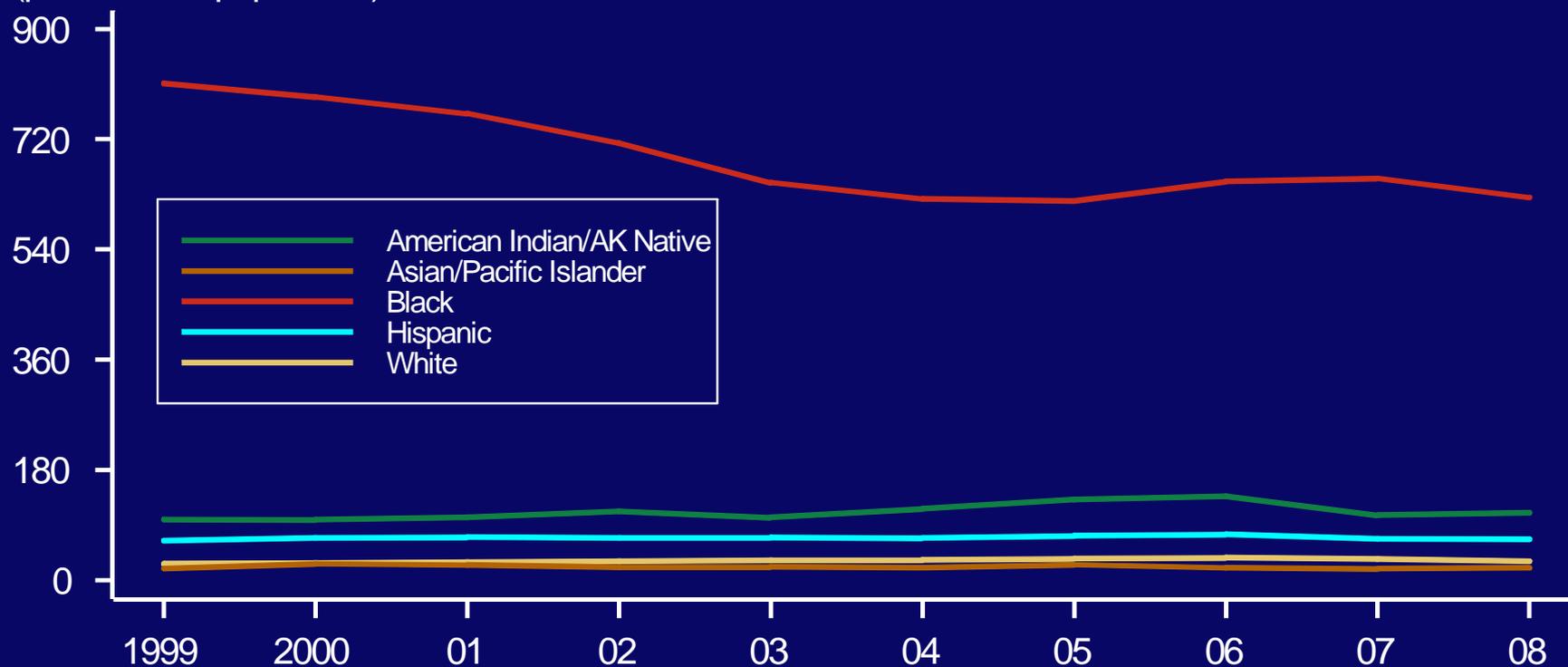
Gonorrhea — Age-specific rates among men 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1999–2008

Rate (per 100,000 population)



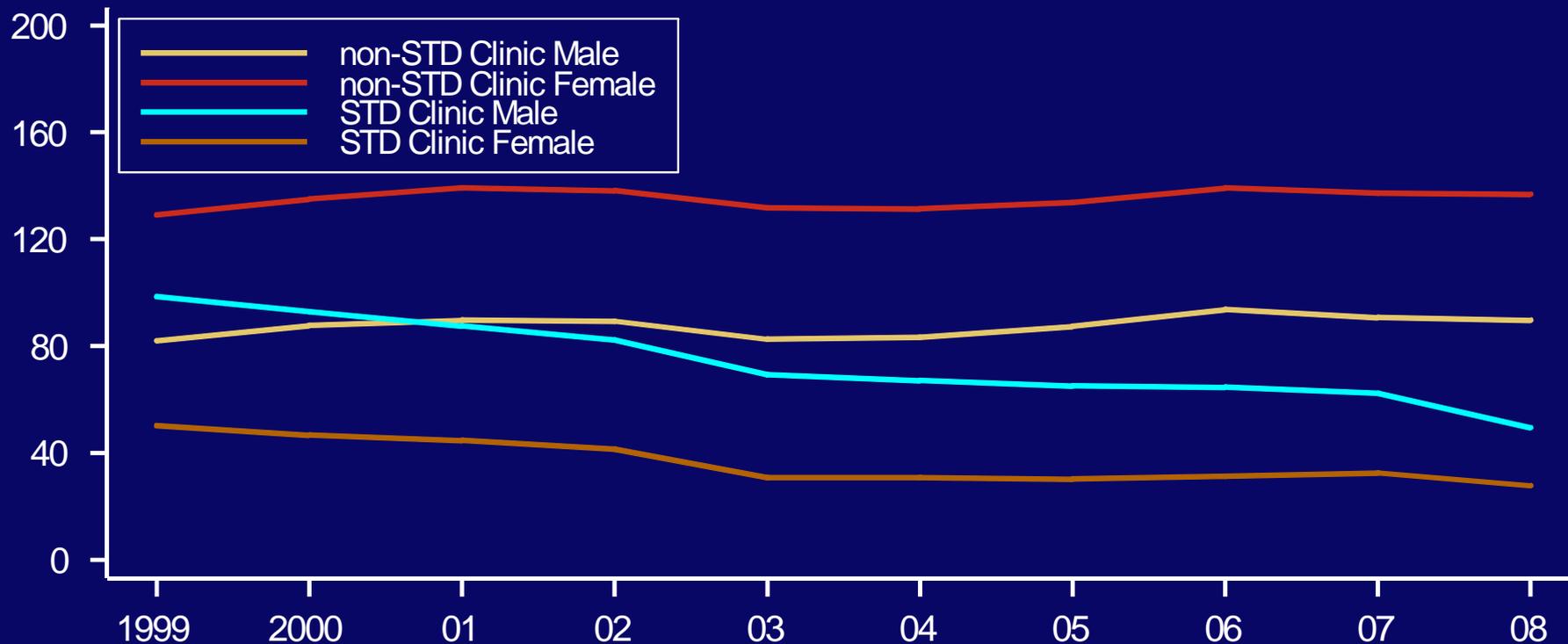
Gonorrhea — Rates by race/ethnicity: United States, 1999–2008

Rate (per 100,000 population)

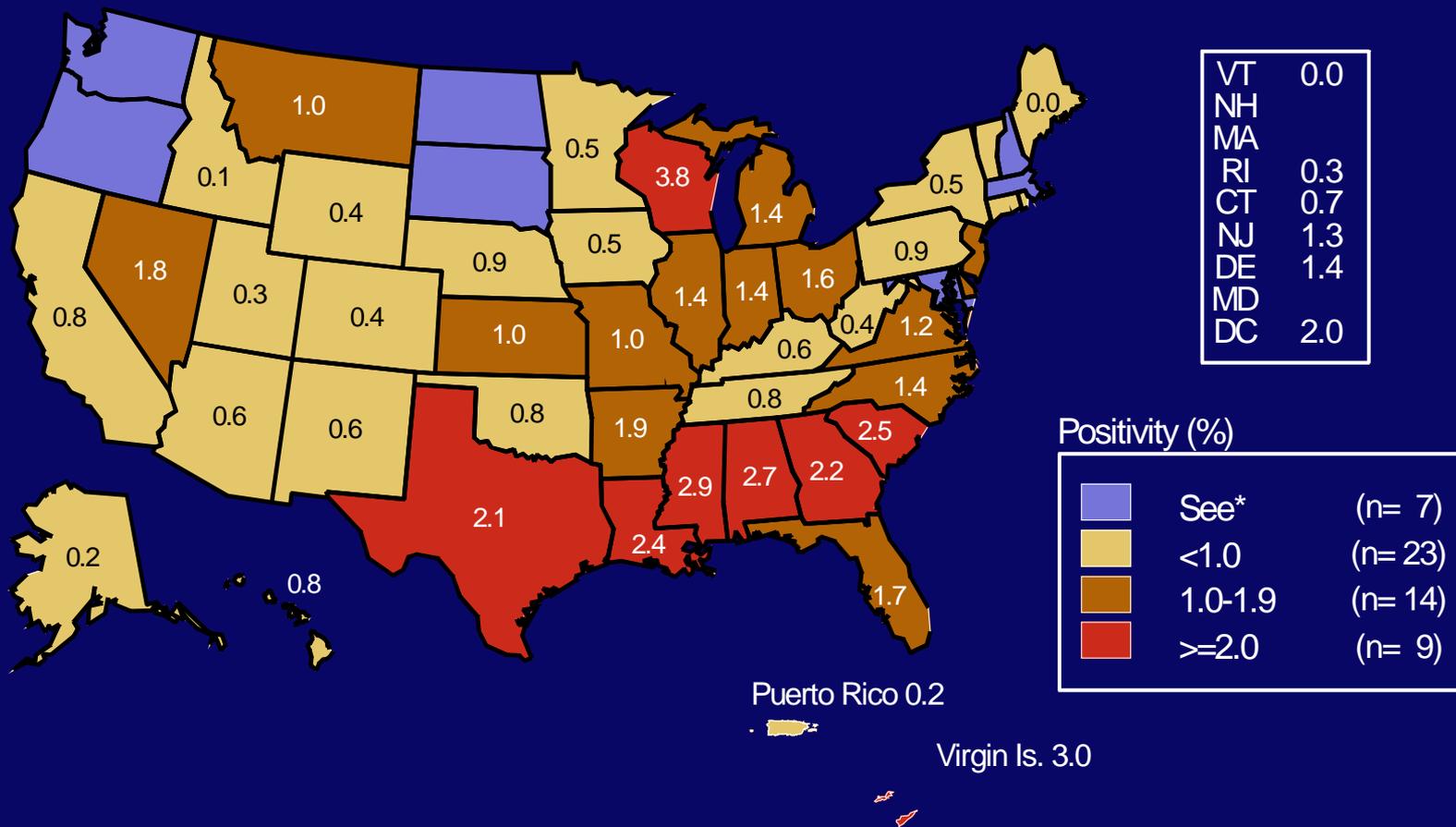


Gonorrhea — Cases by reporting source and sex: United States, 1999–2008

Cases (in thousands)



Gonorrhea — Positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2008



*States/areas not meeting minimum inclusion criteria.

Note: Includes states and outlying areas that reported positivity data on at least 500 women aged 15-24 years screened during 2008.

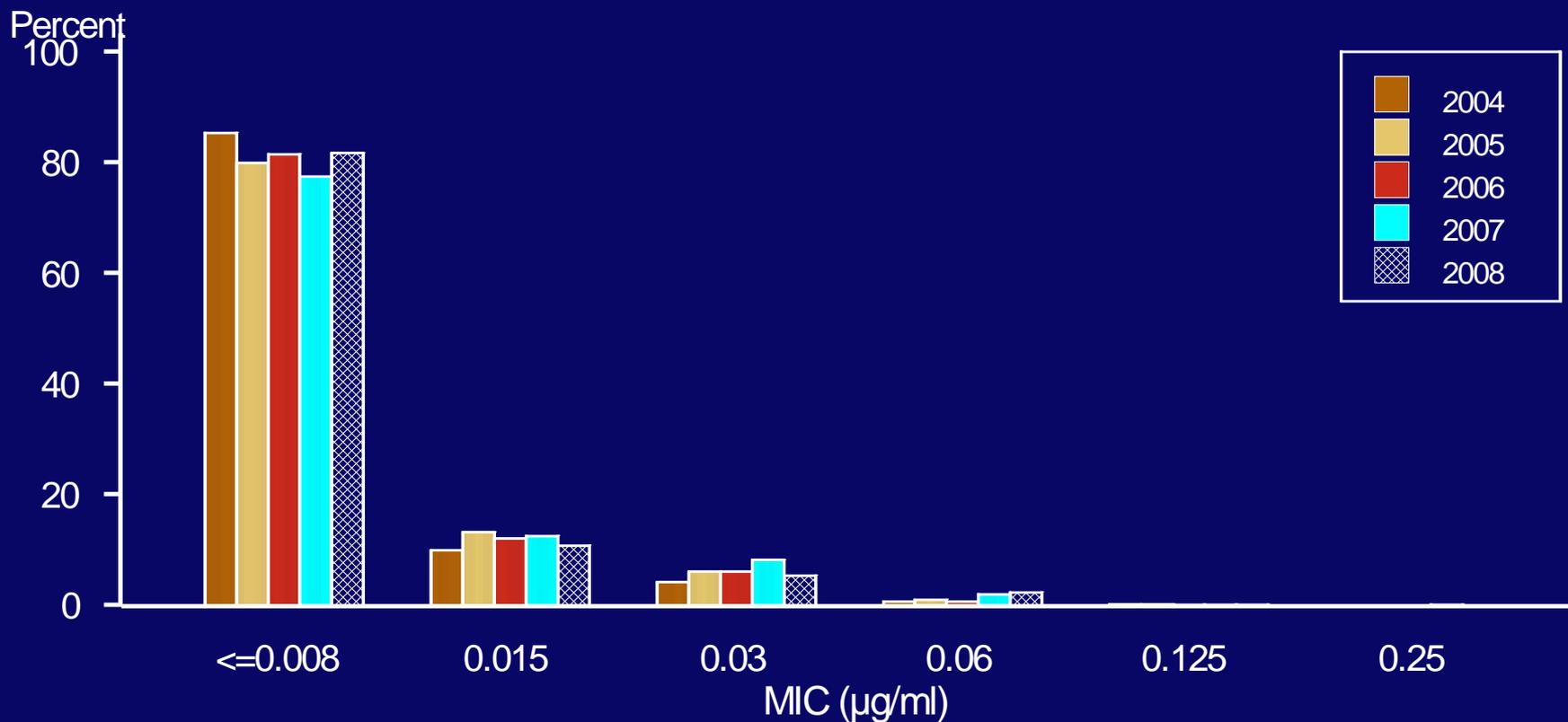
DATA SOURCE: Prevalence Monitoring Project (Regional Infertility Prevention Projects), Office of Population Affairs, Local and State STD Control Programs, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



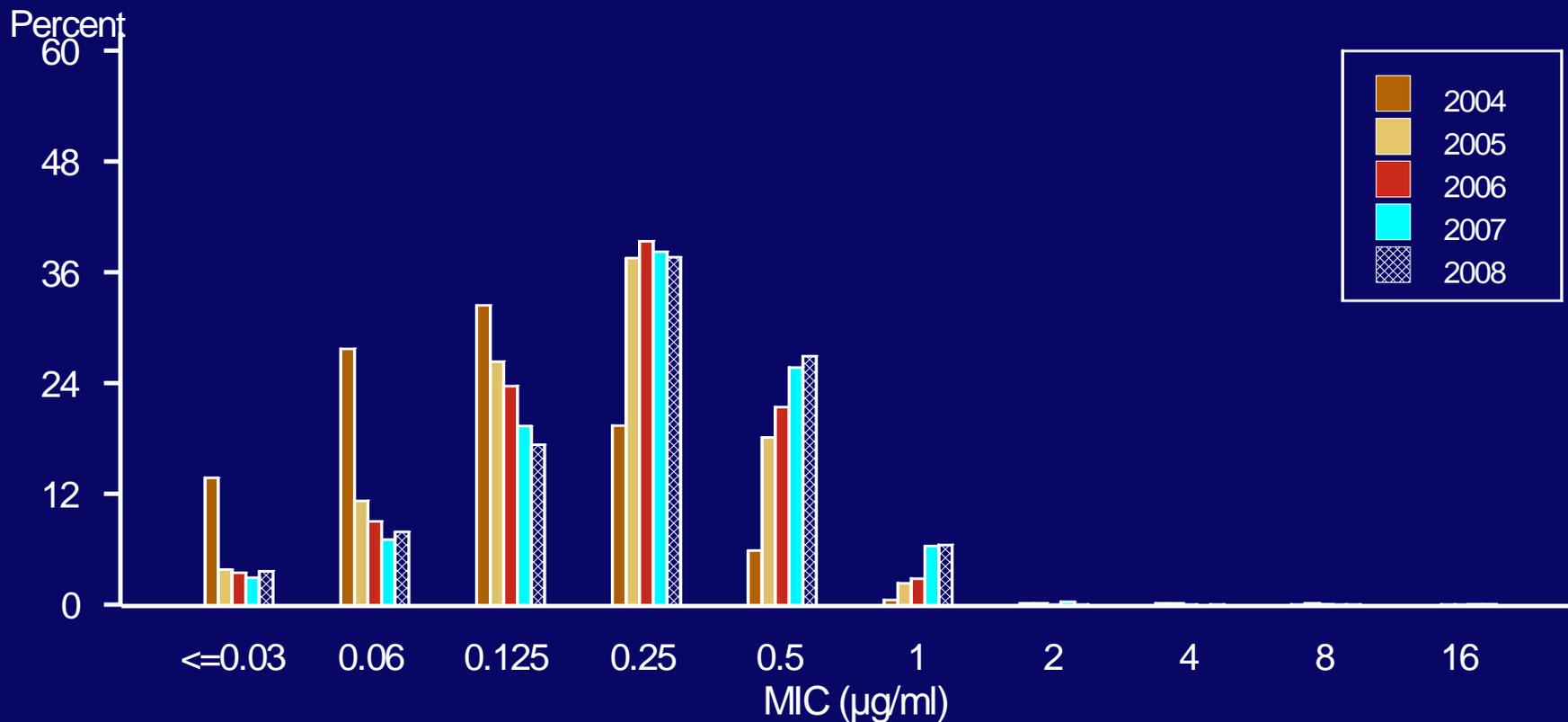
Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Location of participating sentinel sites and regional laboratories in the United States, 2008



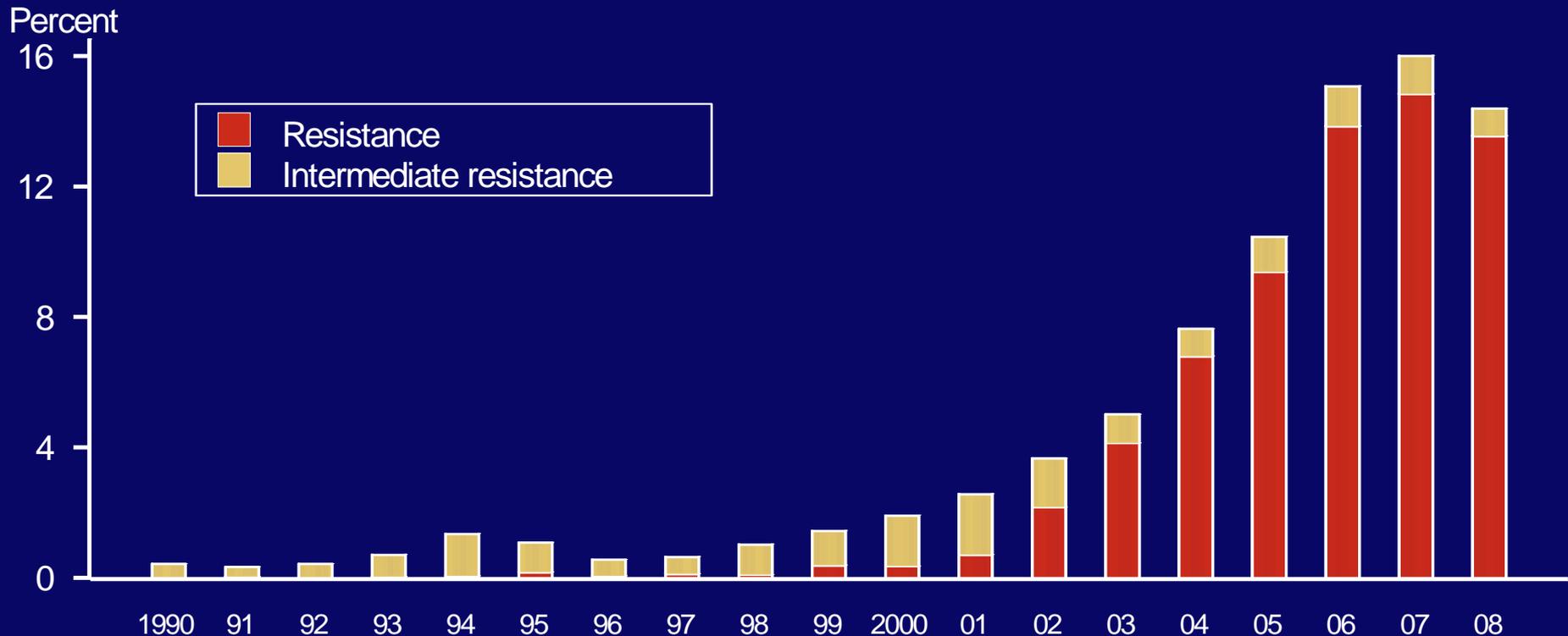
Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Distribution of MICs to ceftriaxone among GISP isolates, 2004–2008



Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Distribution of MICs to azithromycin among GISP isolates, 2004–2008



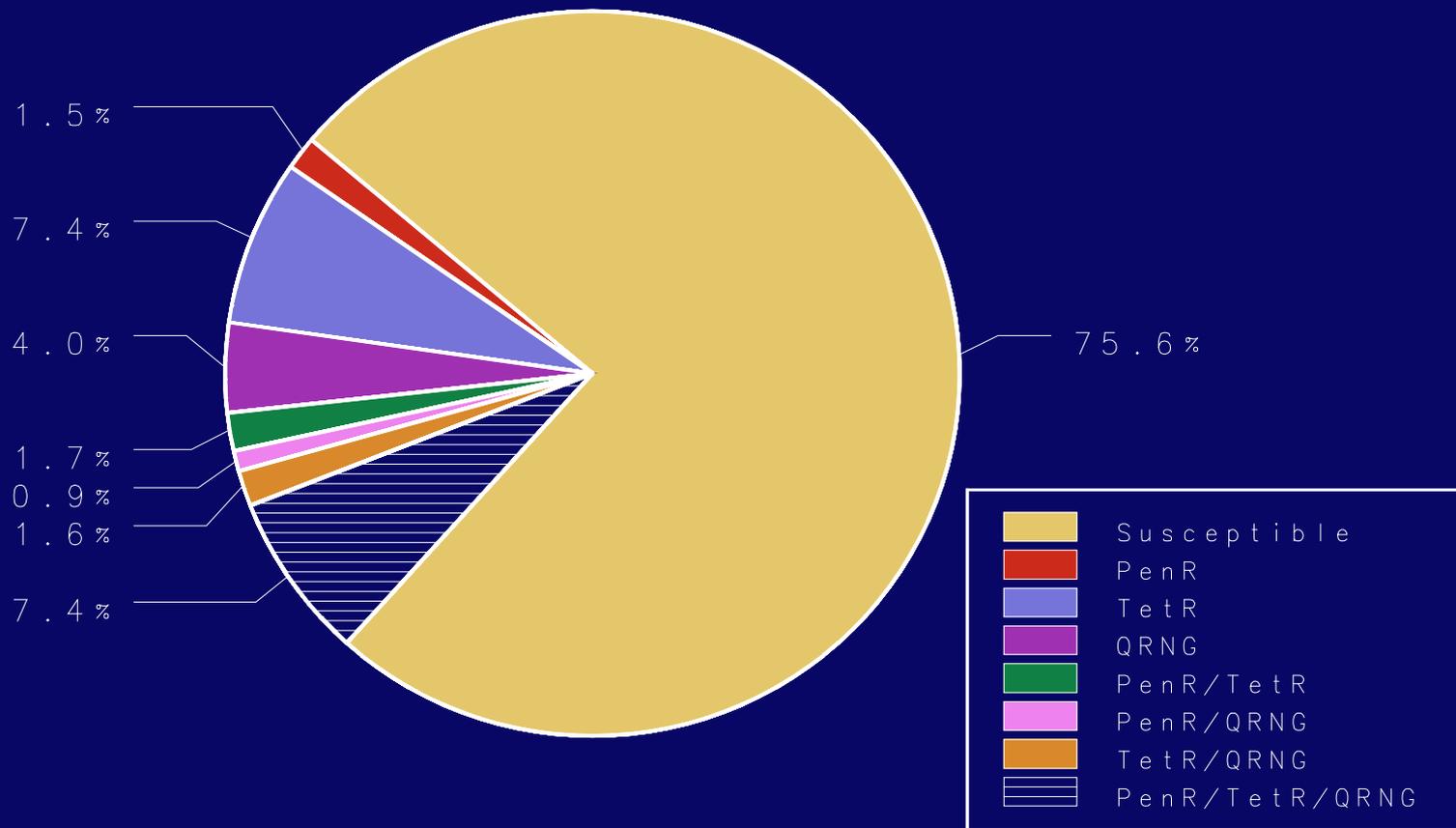
Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates with resistance or intermediate resistance to ciprofloxacin, 1990–2008



Note: Resistant isolates have ciprofloxacin MICs ≥ 1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. 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.

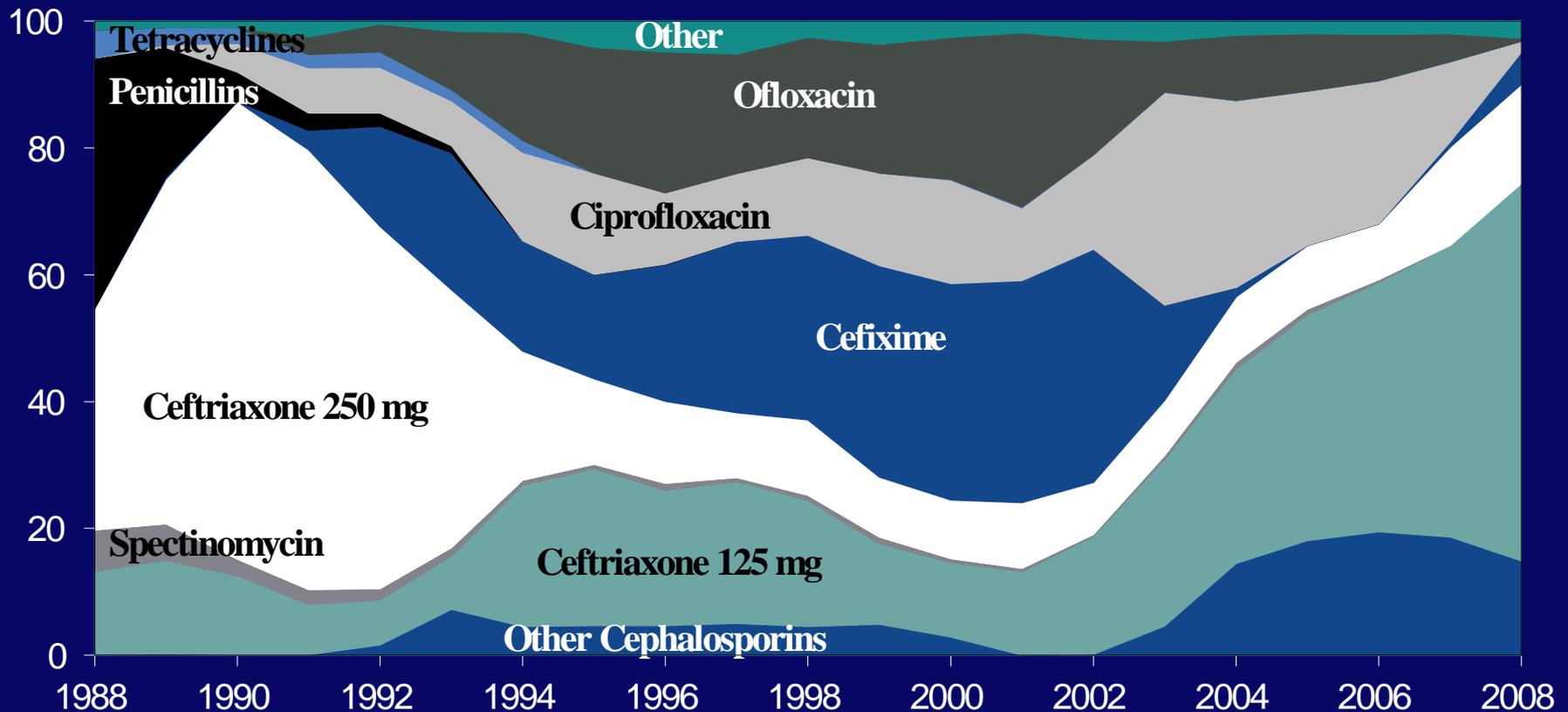


Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Penicillin, tetracycline, and ciprofloxacin resistance among GISP isolates, 2008



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

Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Drugs used to treat gonorrhea in GISP patients, 1988–2008



Note: For 2008, “Other” includes no therapy (1.3%), azithromycin 2 g (1.2%), levofloxacin (0.02%), and other less frequently used drugs.



Syphilis

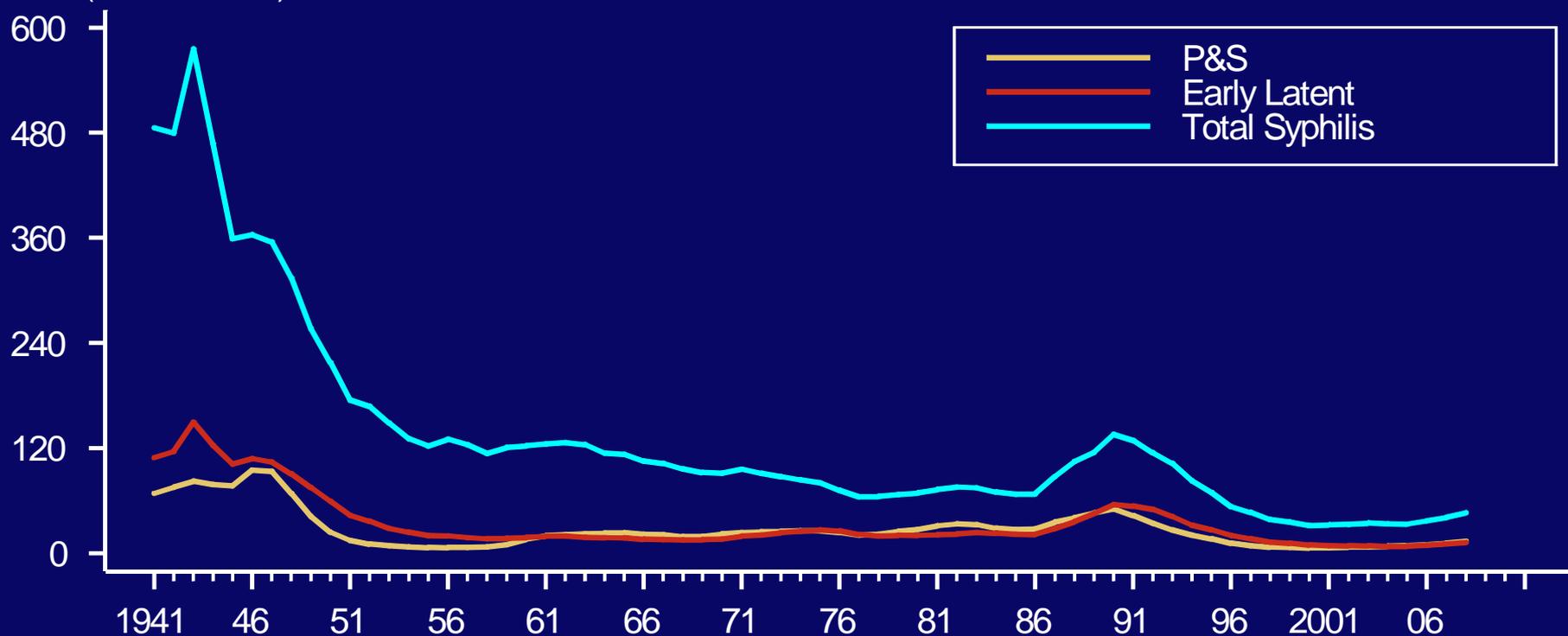
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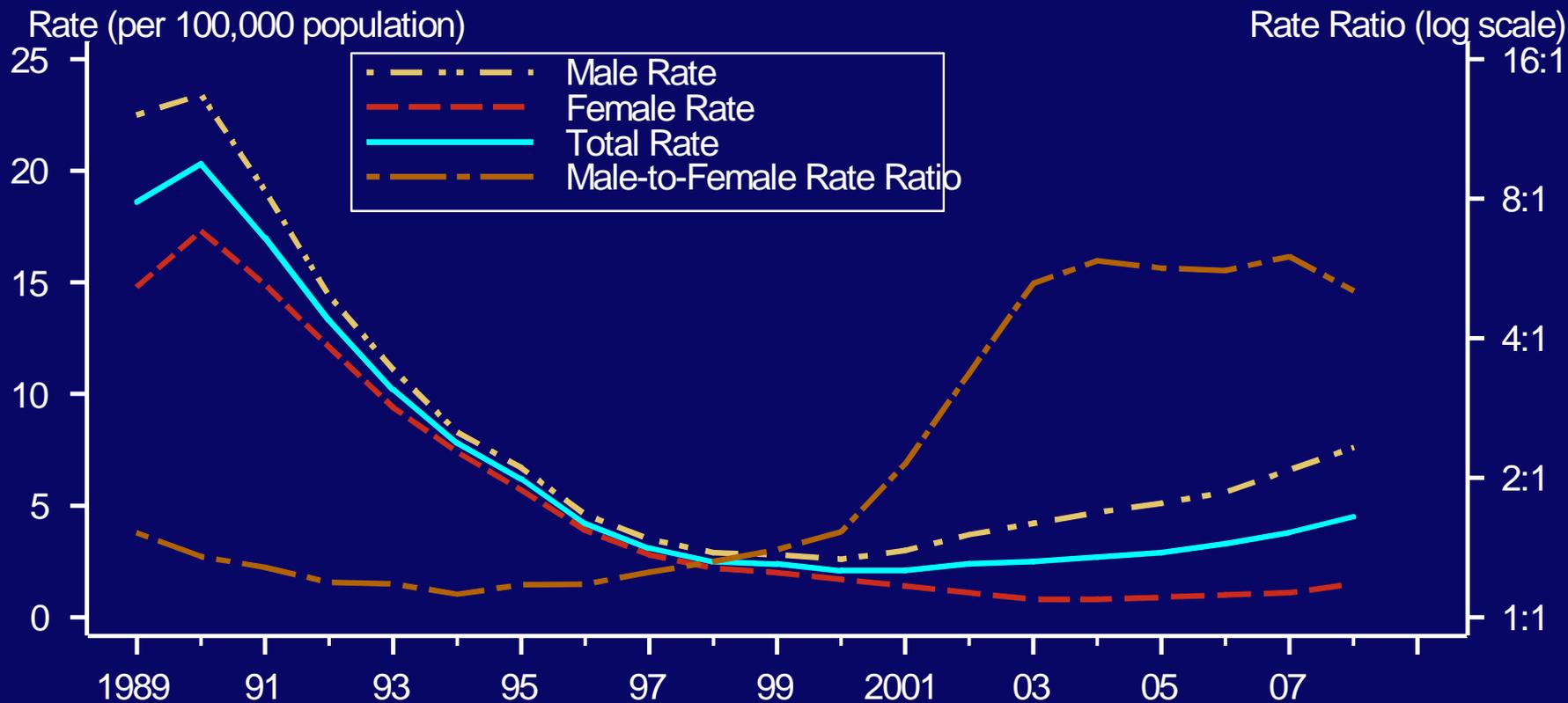


Syphilis — Reported cases by stage of infection: United States, 1941–2008

Cases (in thousands)

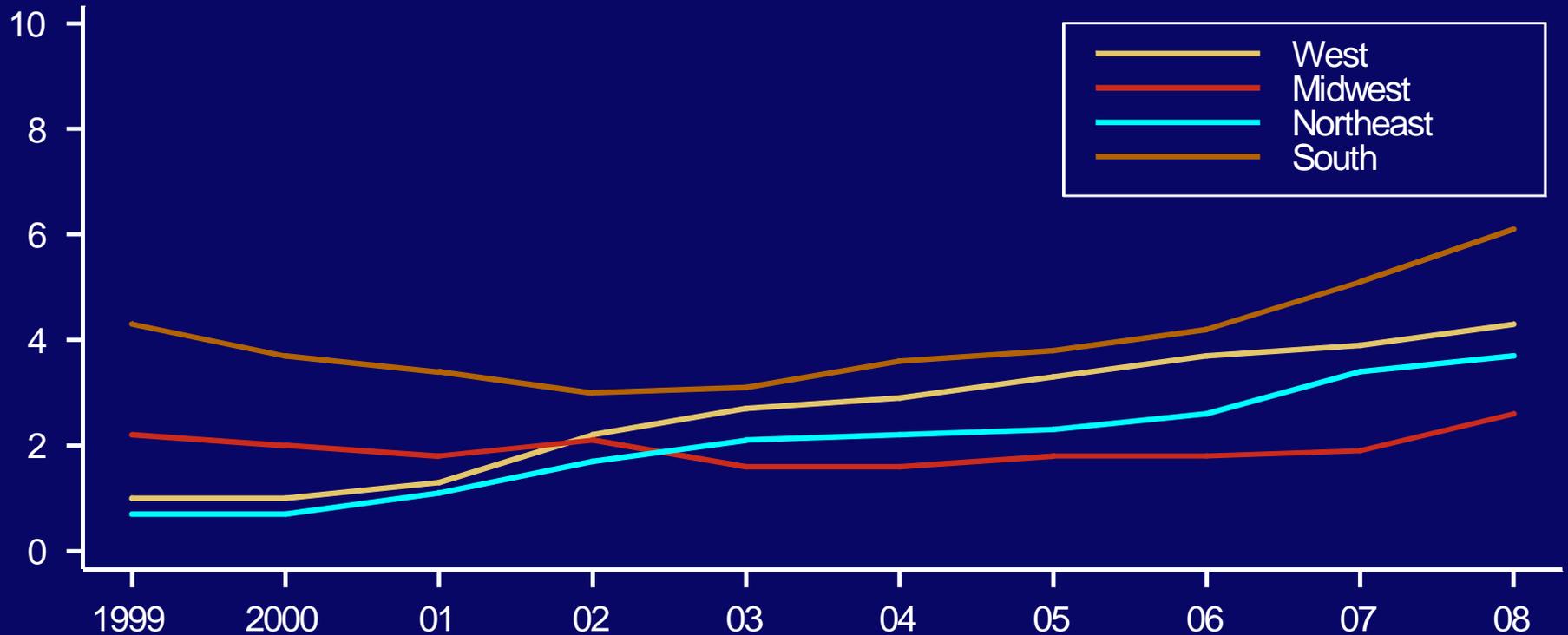


Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates: Total and by sex and male-to-female rate ratios: United States, 1989–2008

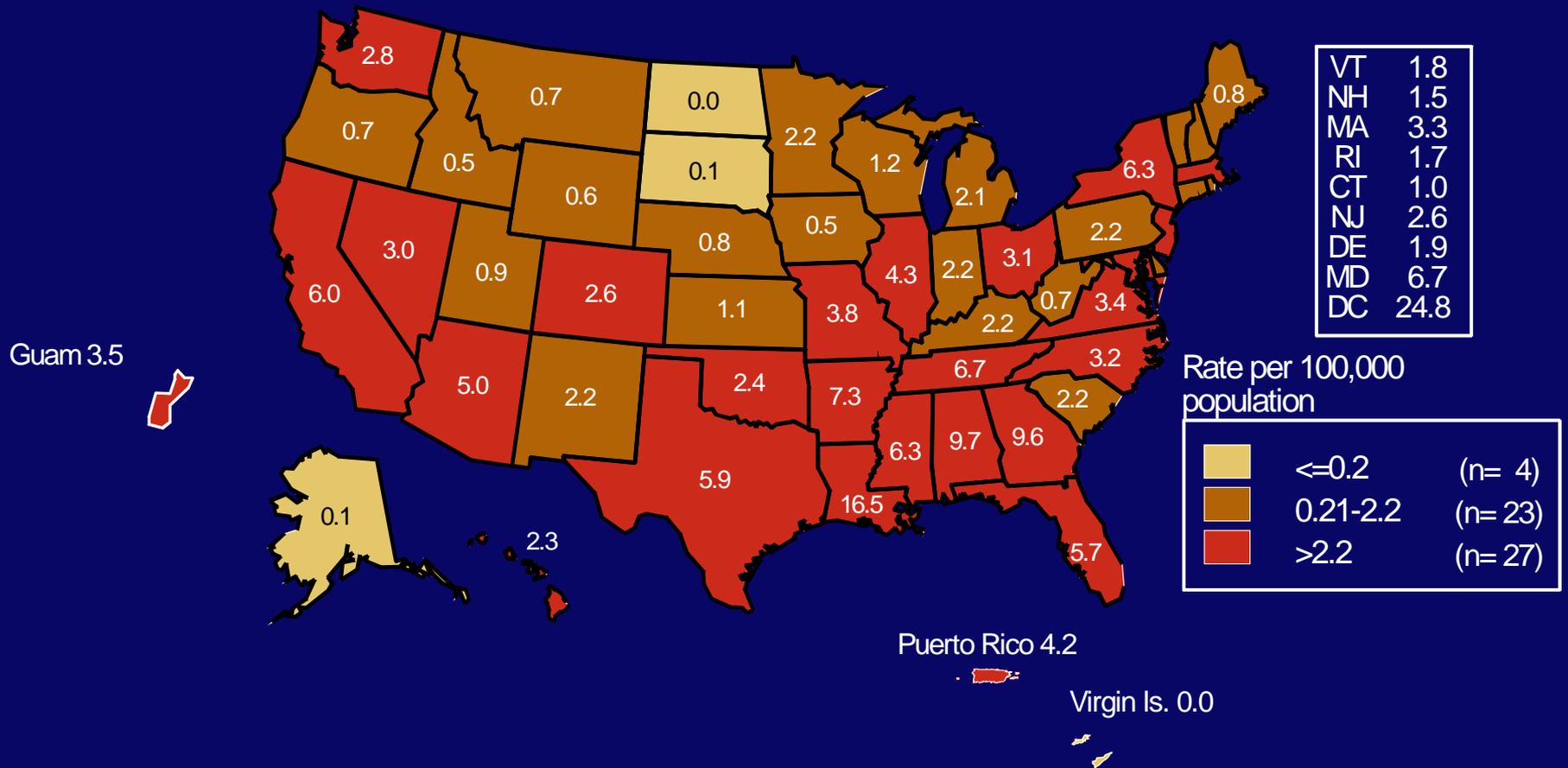


Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by region: United States, 1999–2008

Rate (per 100,000 population)



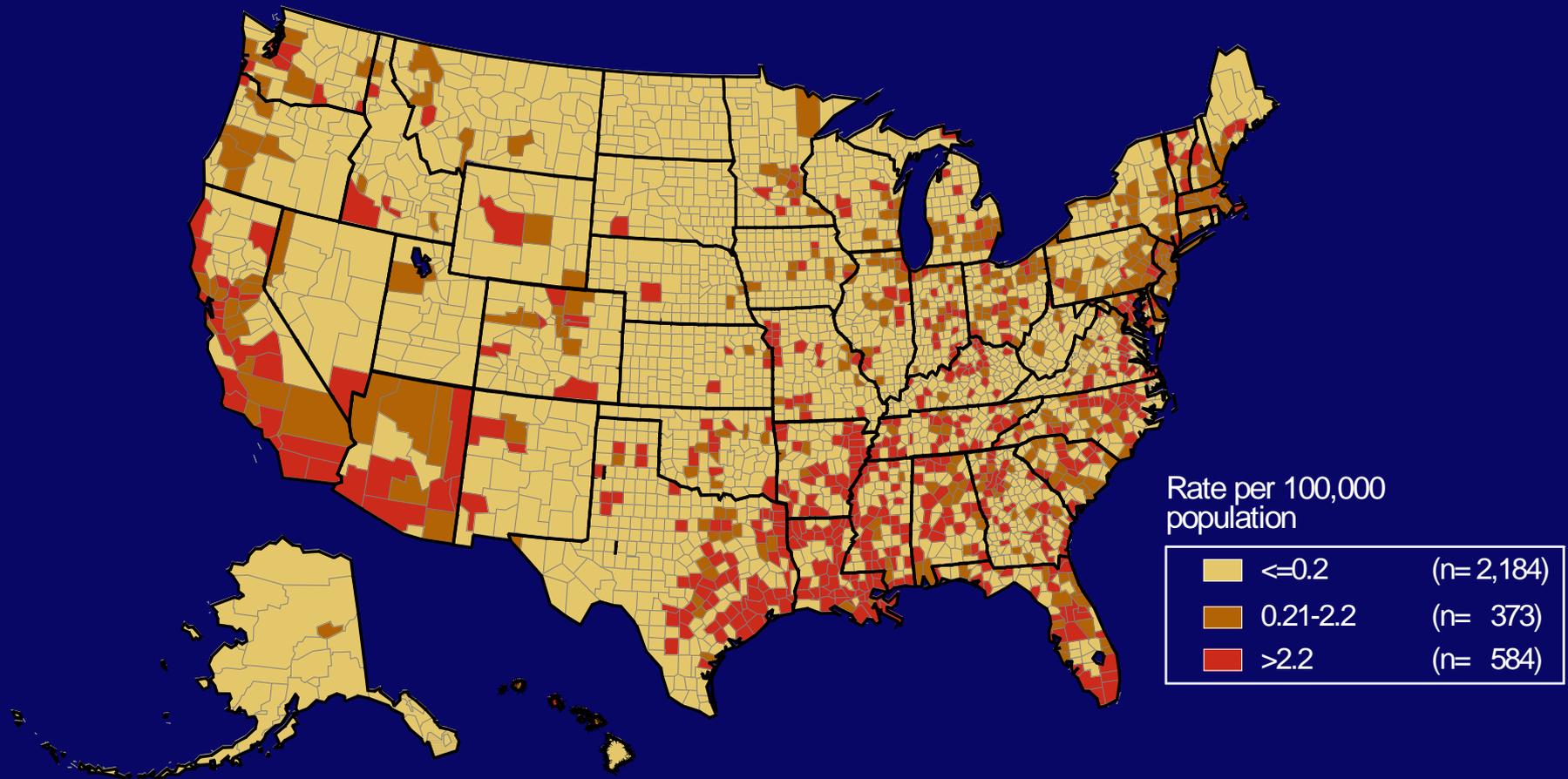
Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 2008



Note: The total rate of P&S syphilis for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) was 4.5 per 100,000 population.



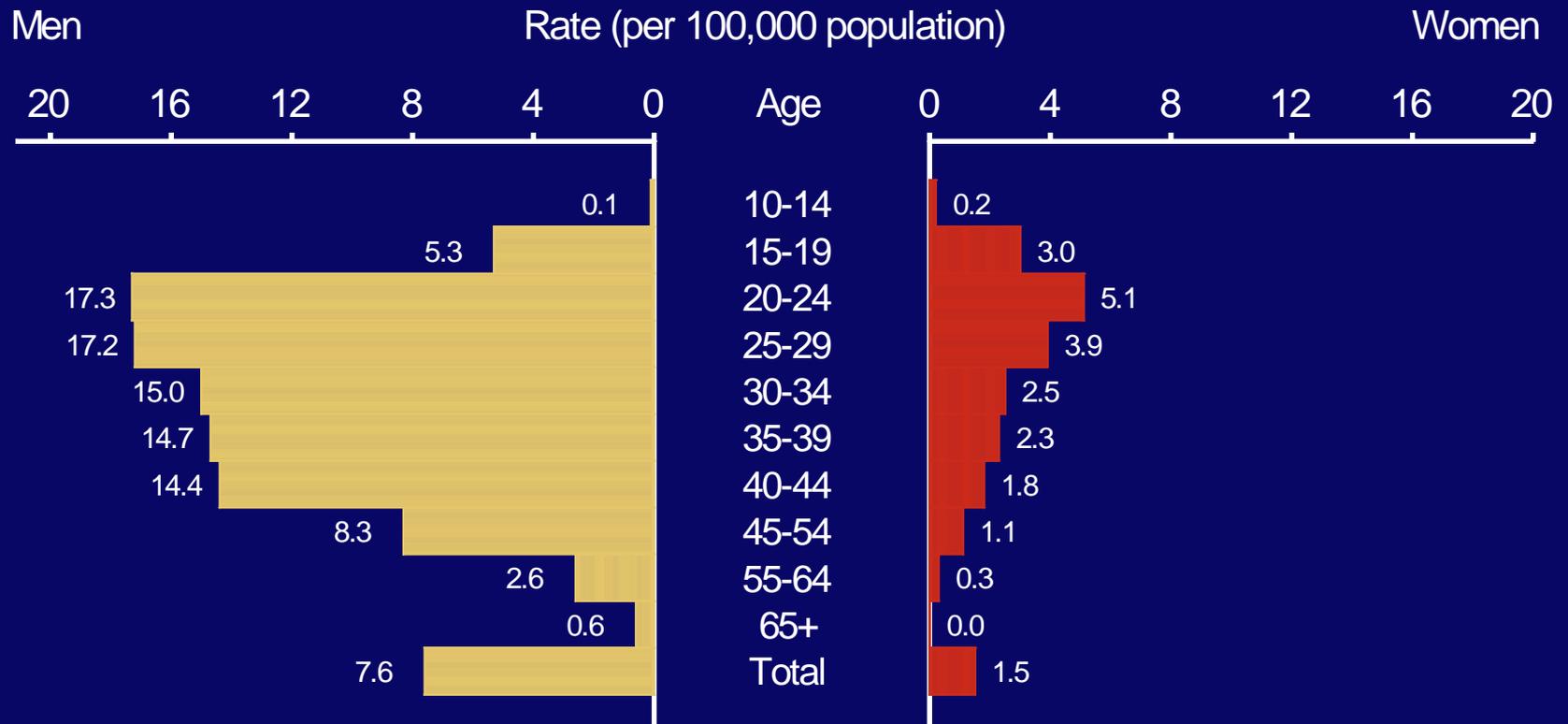
Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by county: United States, 2008



Note: In 2008, 2,180 (69.3%) of 3,141 counties in the U.S. reported no cases of P&S syphilis.

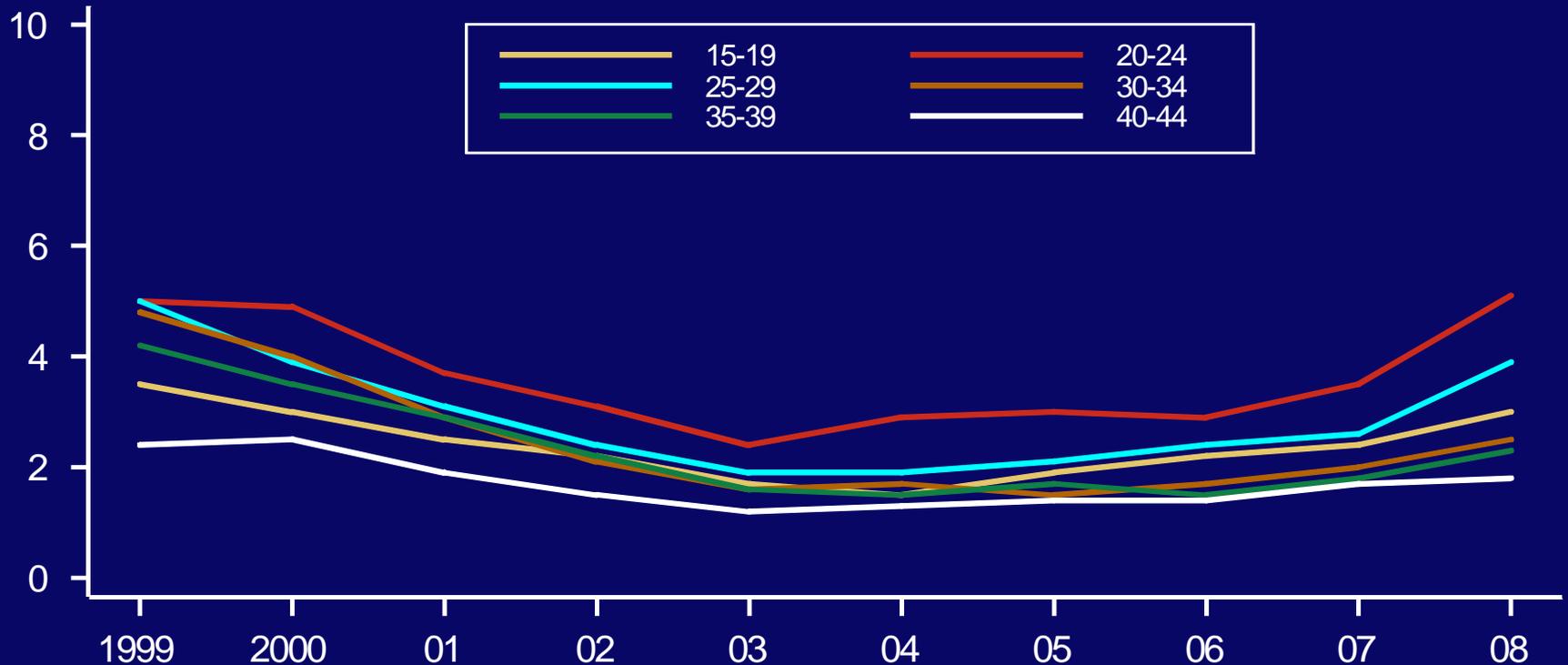


Primary and secondary syphilis — Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2008



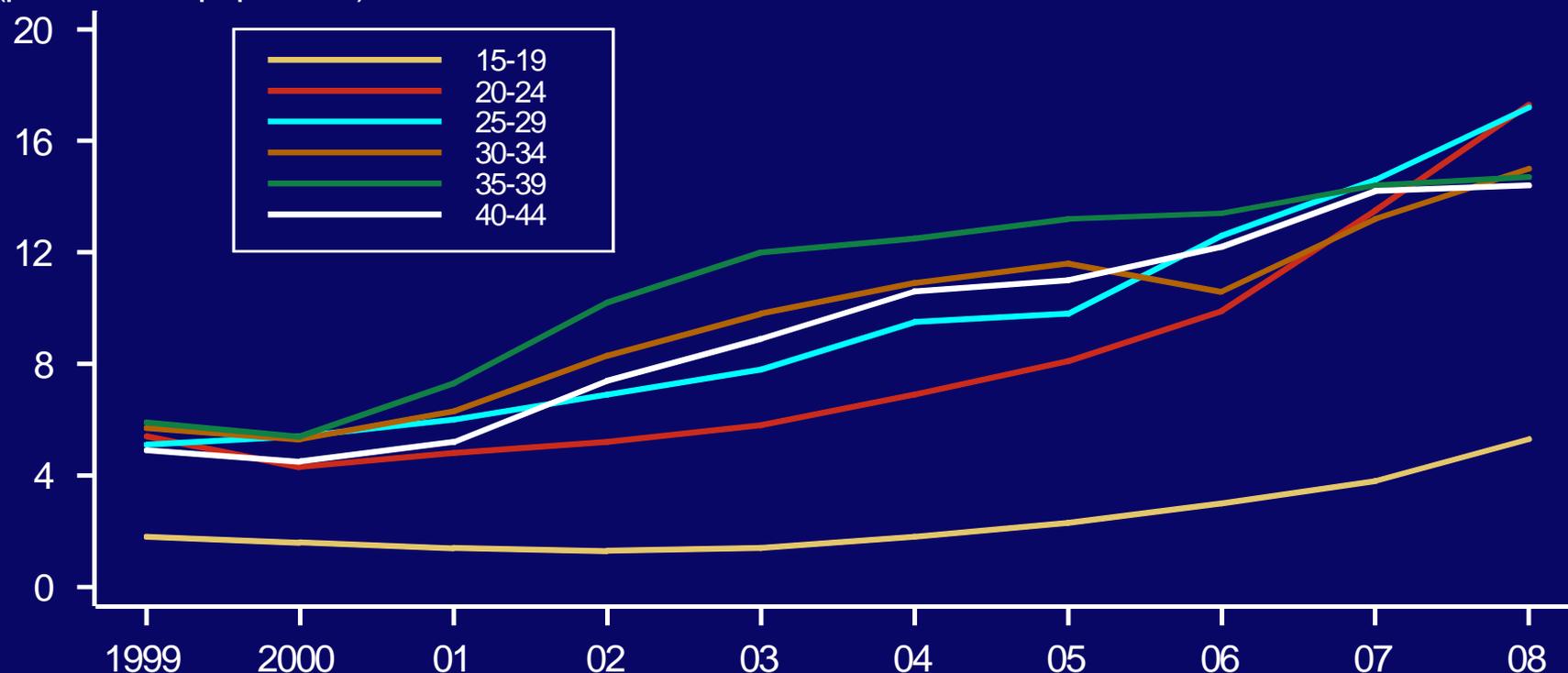
Primary and secondary syphilis — Age-specific rates among women 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1999–2008

Rate (per 100,000 population)



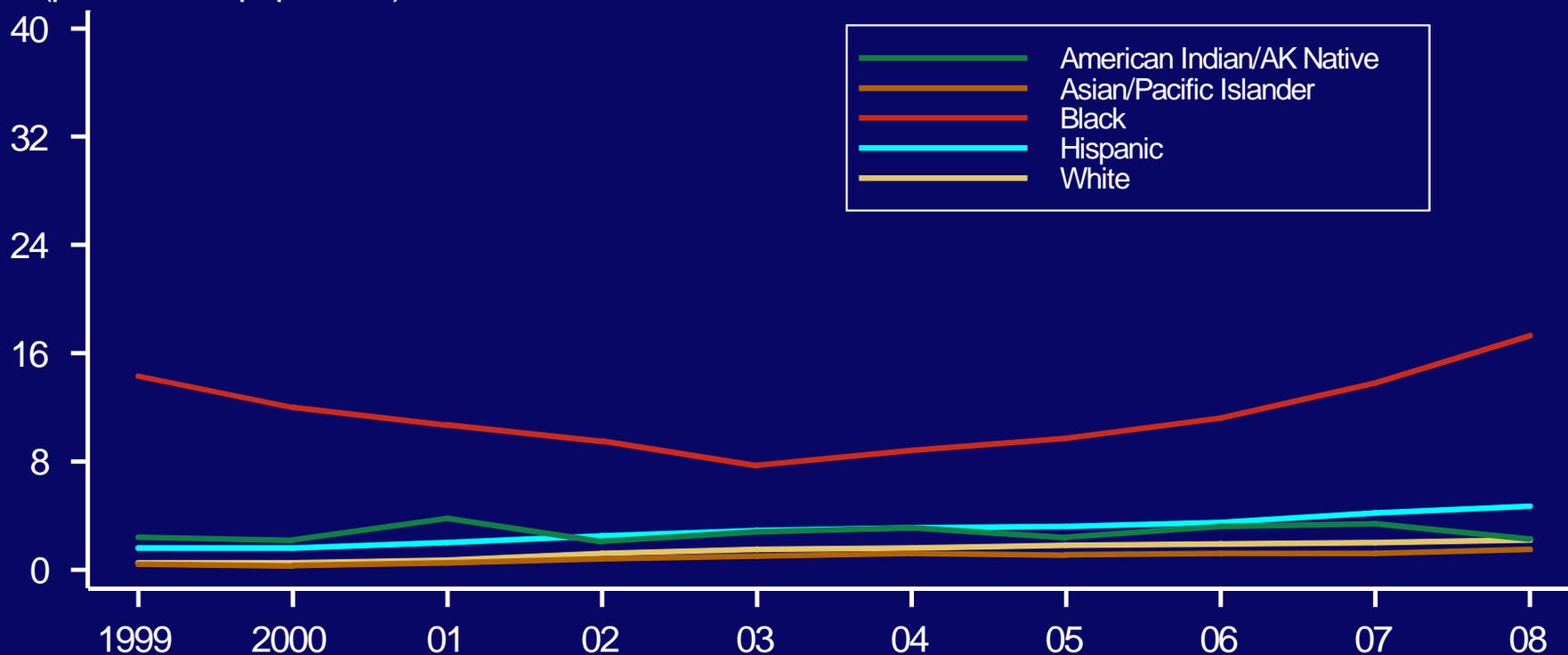
Primary and secondary syphilis — Age-specific rates among men 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1999–2008

Rate (per 100,000 population)

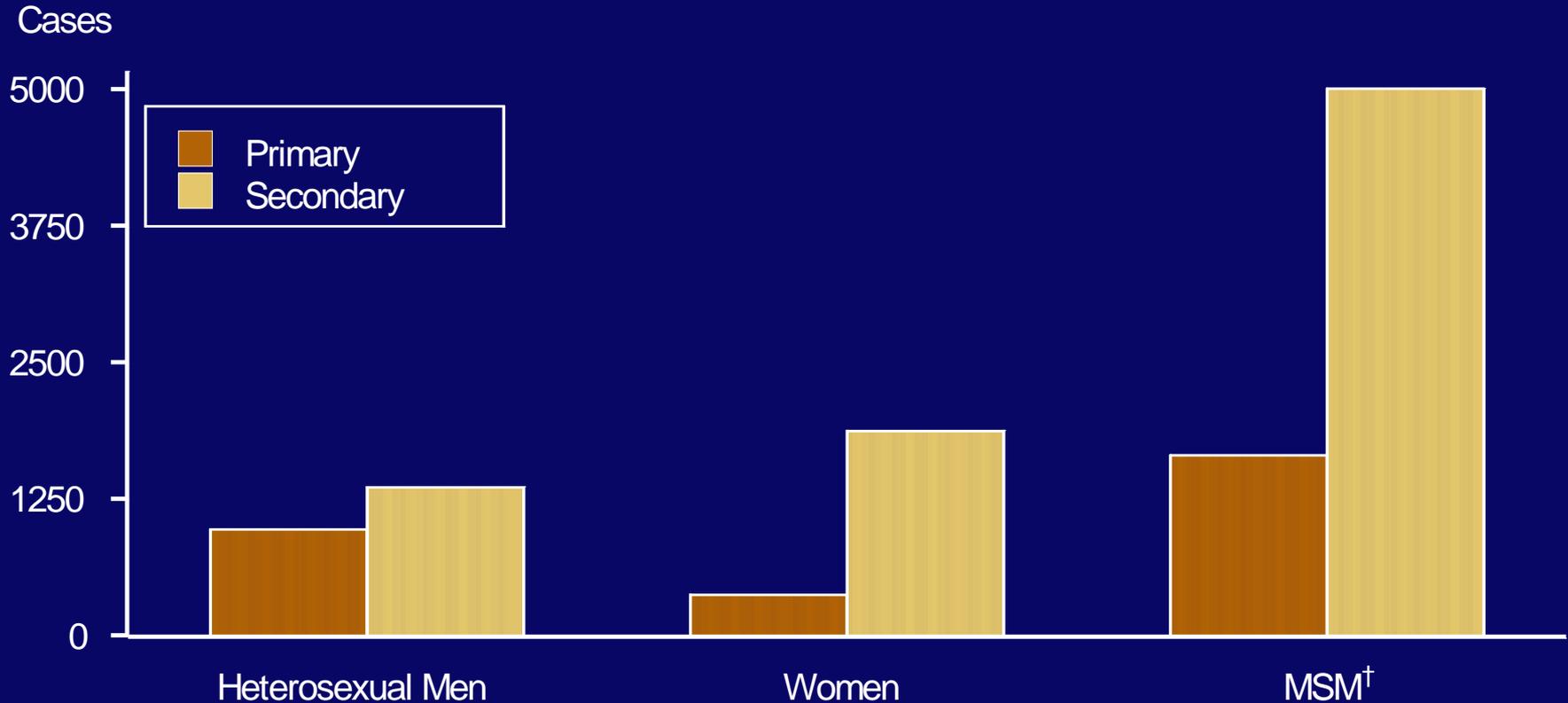


Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by race/ethnicity: United States, 1999–2008

Rate (per 100,000 population)



Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases* by stage and sexual orientation, 2008

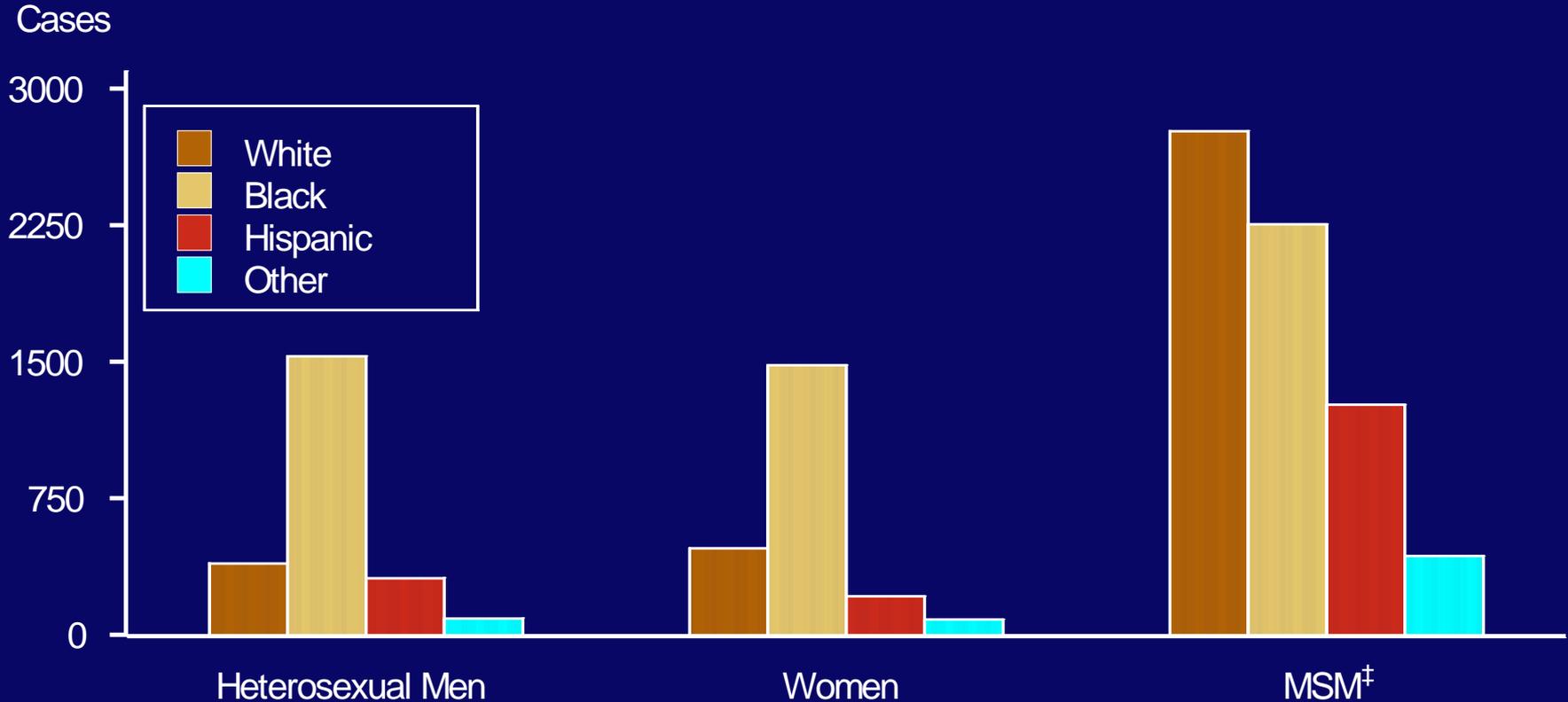


*20% of reported male cases with P&S syphilis were missing sex of sex partner information.

†MSM denotes men who have sex with men.



Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases* by sexual orientation and race/ethnicity,† 2008



*20% of reported male cases with P&S syphilis cases were missing sex of sex partner information; 2% of reported male cases with sex of partner data were missing race/ethnicity data.

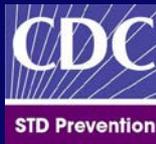
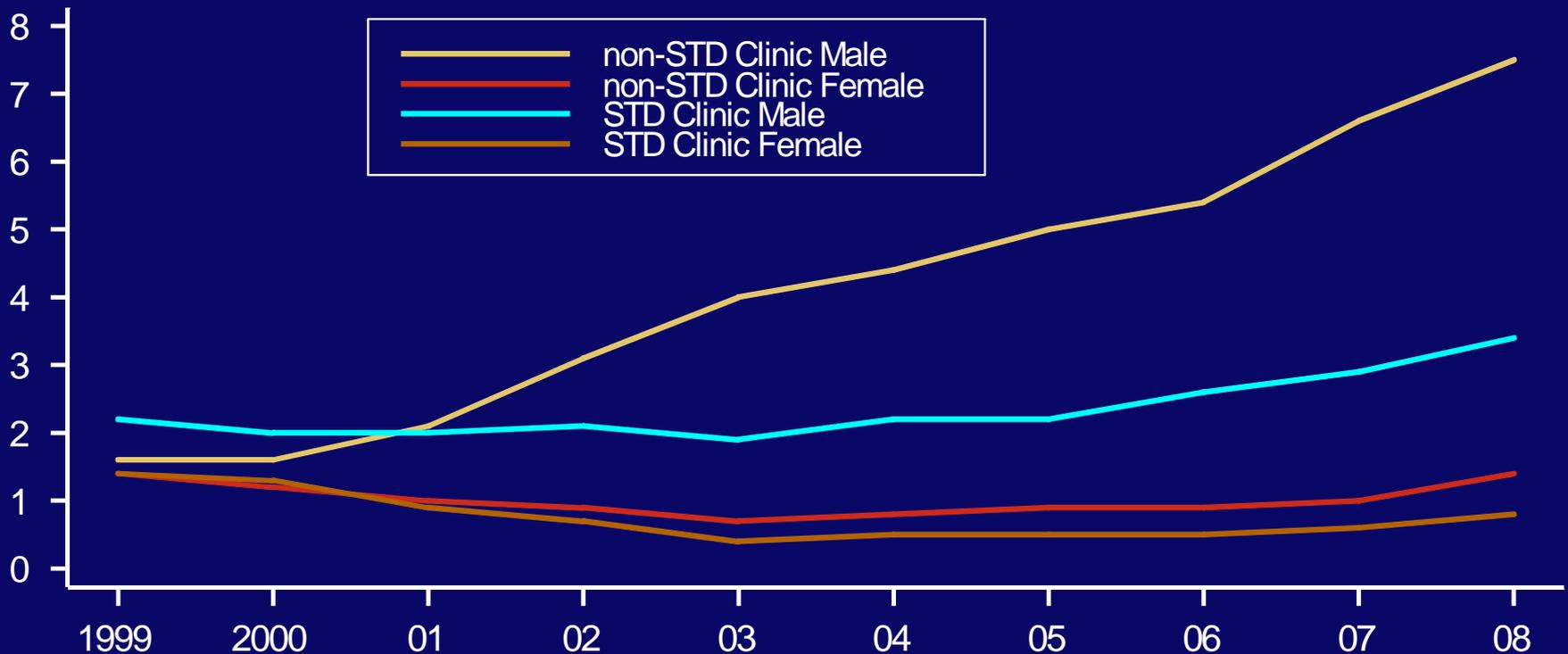
† No imputation was done for race/ethnicity.

‡ MSM denotes men who have sex with men.

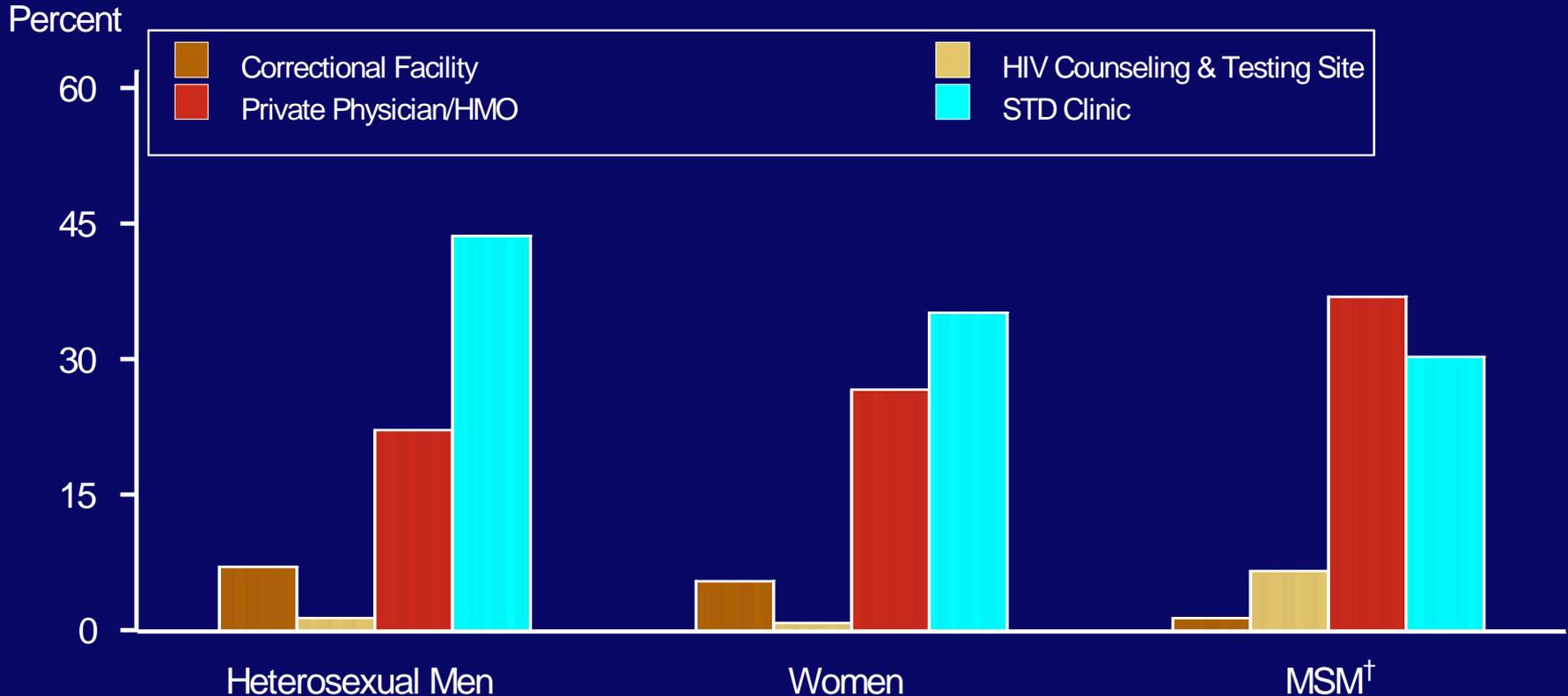


Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases by reporting source and sex: United States, 1999–2008

Cases (in thousands)



Primary and secondary syphilis — Percentage of reported cases* by sexual orientation and selected reporting sources, 2008

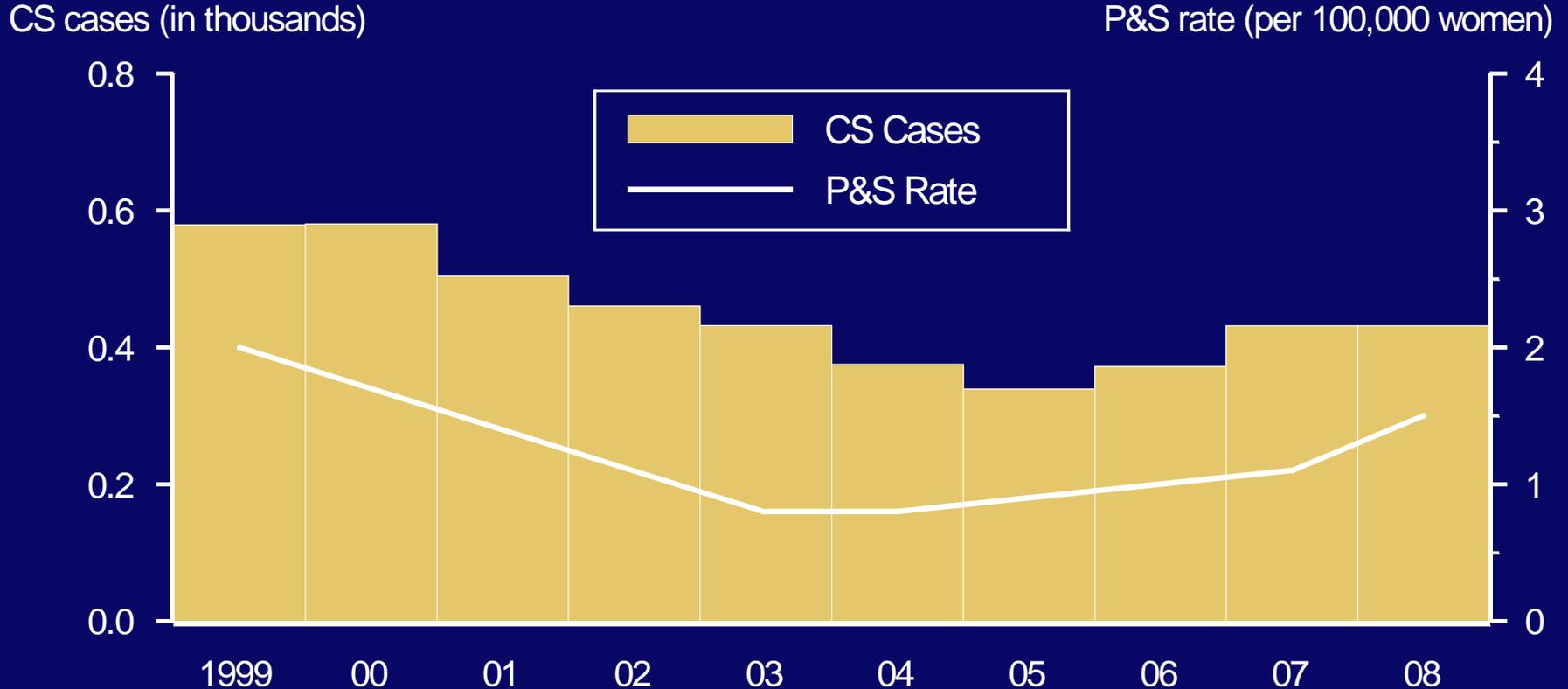


*20% of reported male cases with P&S syphilis cases were missing sex of sex partner information; 3% of reported male cases with sex of partner data were missing source of information data.

[†]MSM denotes men who have sex with men.



Congenital syphilis (CS) — Reported cases for infants <1 year of age and rates of primary and secondary syphilis among women: United States, 1999–2008



Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases

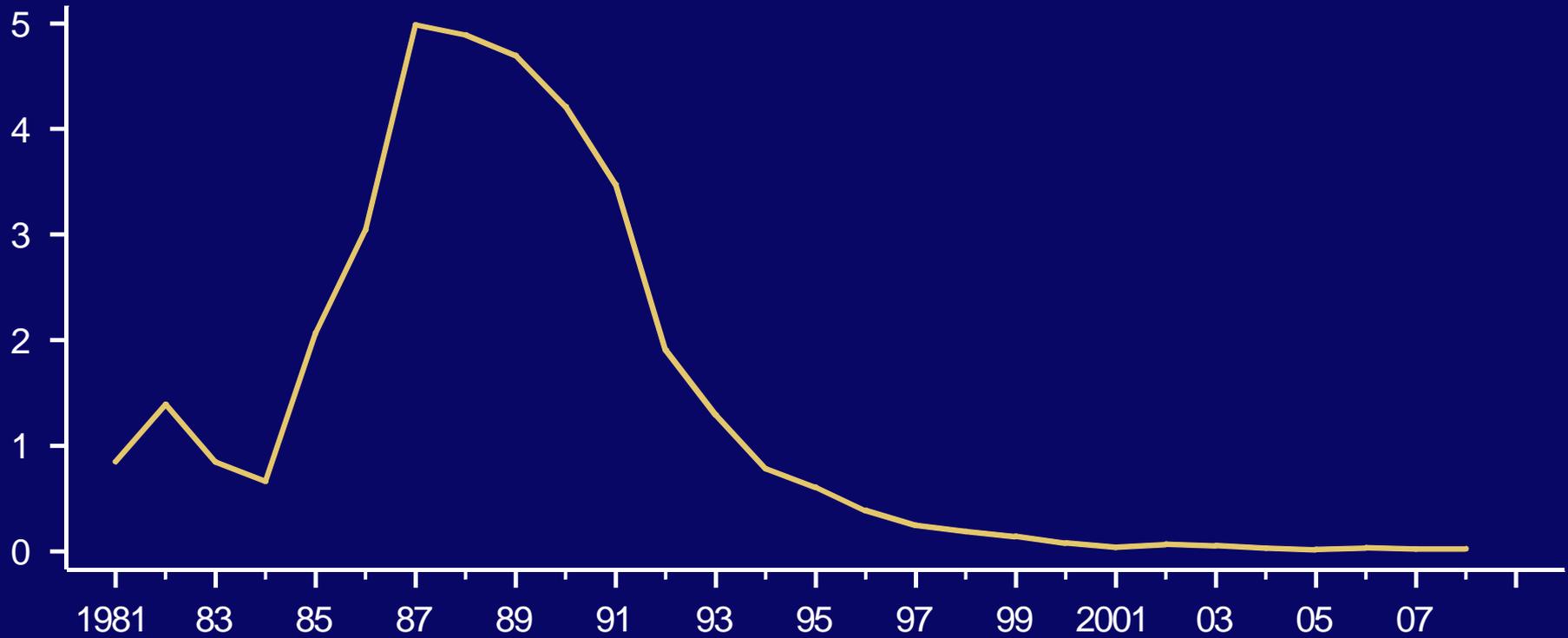
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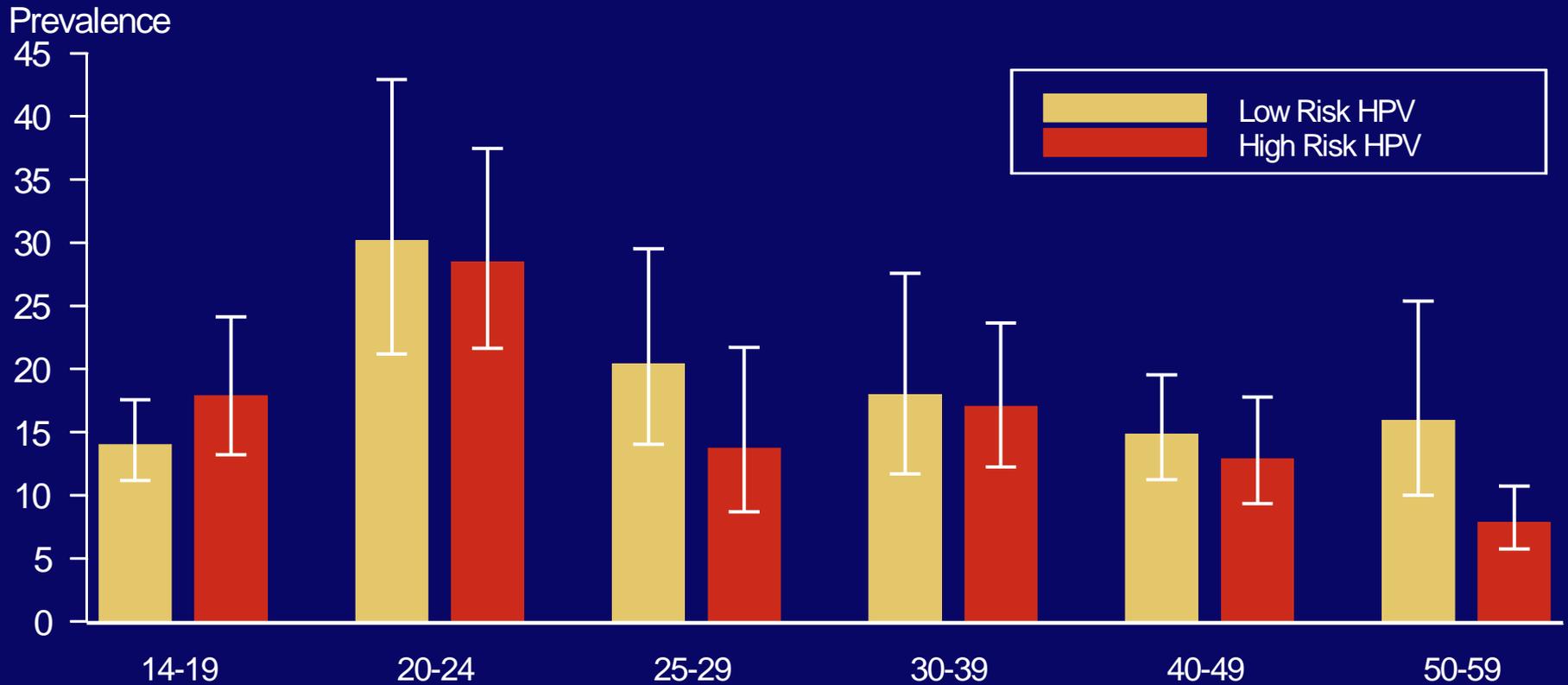


Chancroid — Reported cases: United States, 1981–2008

Cases (in thousands)



Human papillomavirus (HPV) — Prevalence of high-risk and low-risk types among females aged 14 to 59 years of age reported from a national survey, 2003-2004

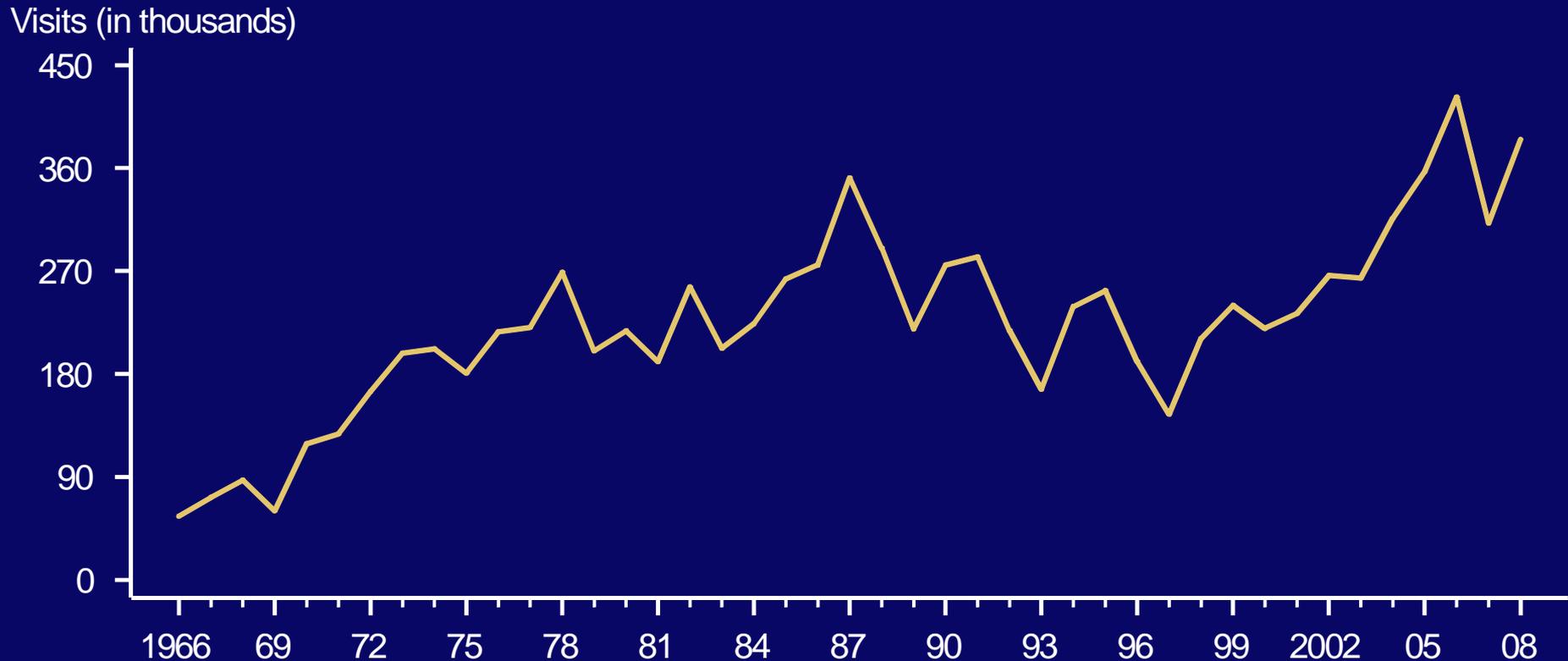


Note: Error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals. Both high-risk and low-risk HPV types were detected in some females.

SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. *JAMA* 2007, 297;813-819. © 2007, American Medical Association. All Rights reserved.



Genital warts — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2008

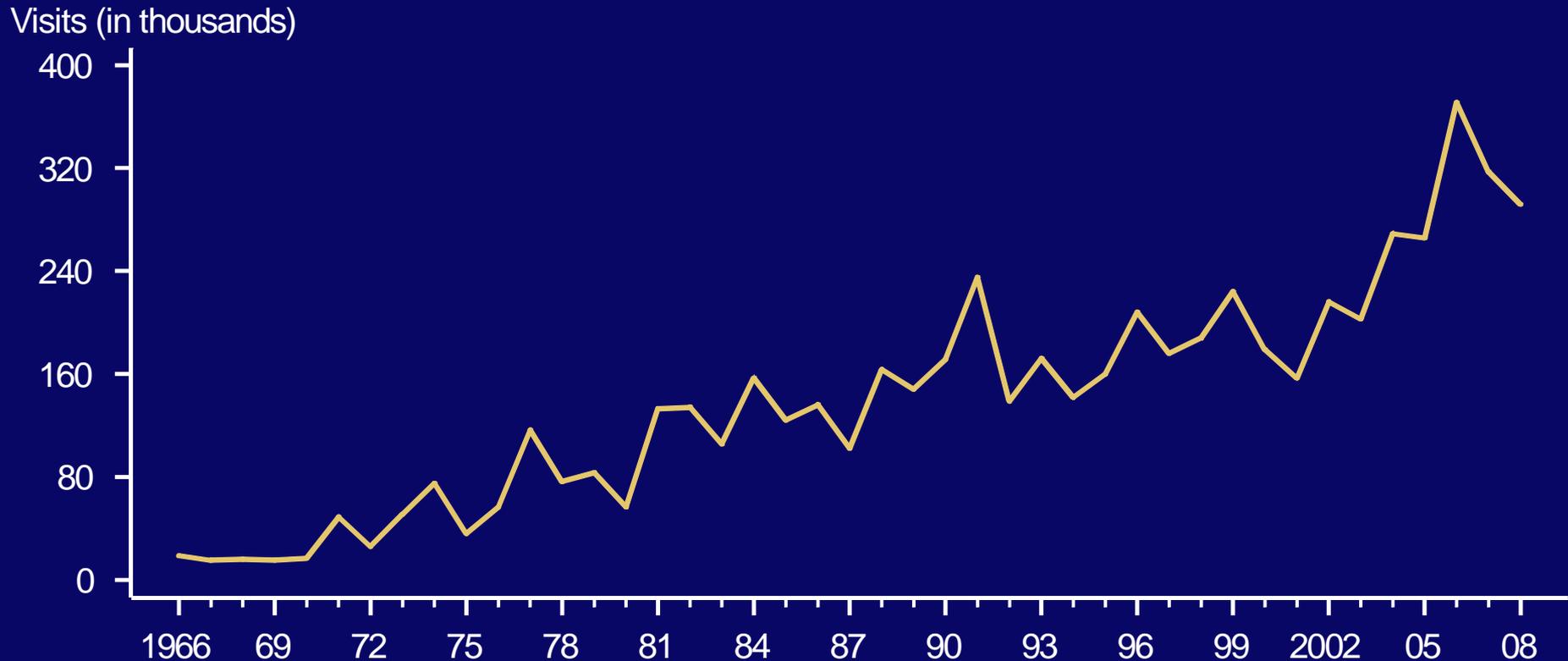


Note: The relative standard error for genital warts estimates range from 18% to 30%.

SOURCE: IMS Health, Integrated Promotional Services, IMS Health Report, 1966-2008 Hardcopy



Genital herpes — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2008



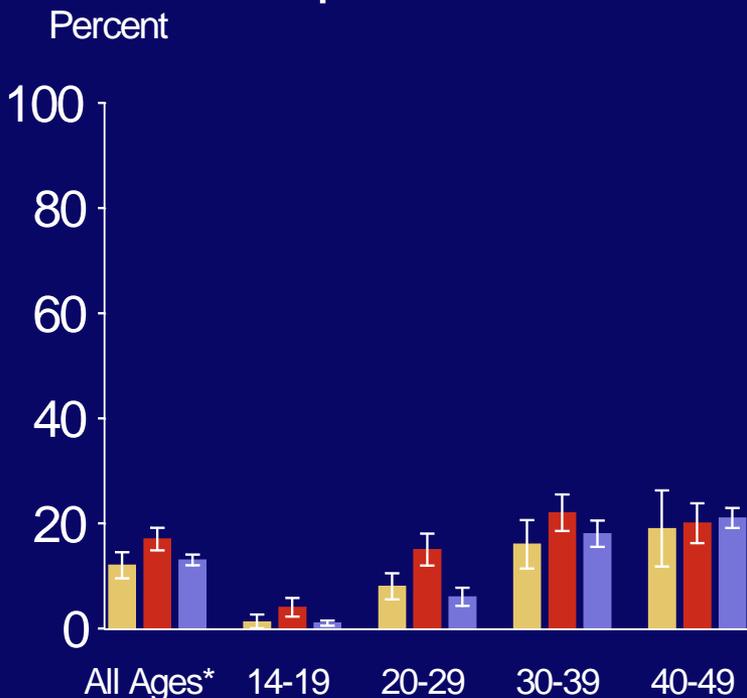
Note: The relative standard error for genital herpes estimates range from 18% to 30%.

SOURCE: IMS Health, Integrated Promotional Services, IMS Health Report, 1966-2008 Hardcopy

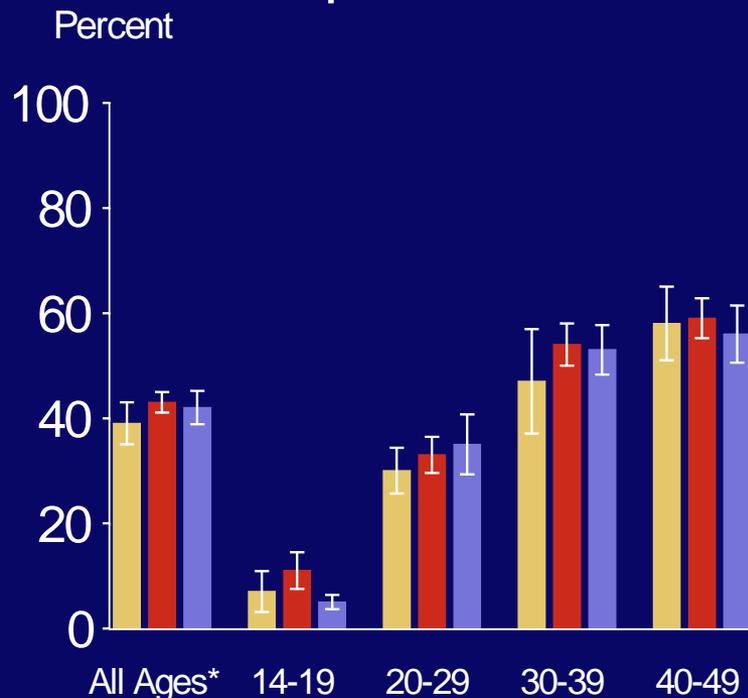


Genital herpes — Herpes simplex virus, type 2, seroprevalence in non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic blacks by age group reported from national surveys, 1976-1980, 1988-1994, 1999-2004

Non-Hispanic Whites



Non-Hispanic Blacks

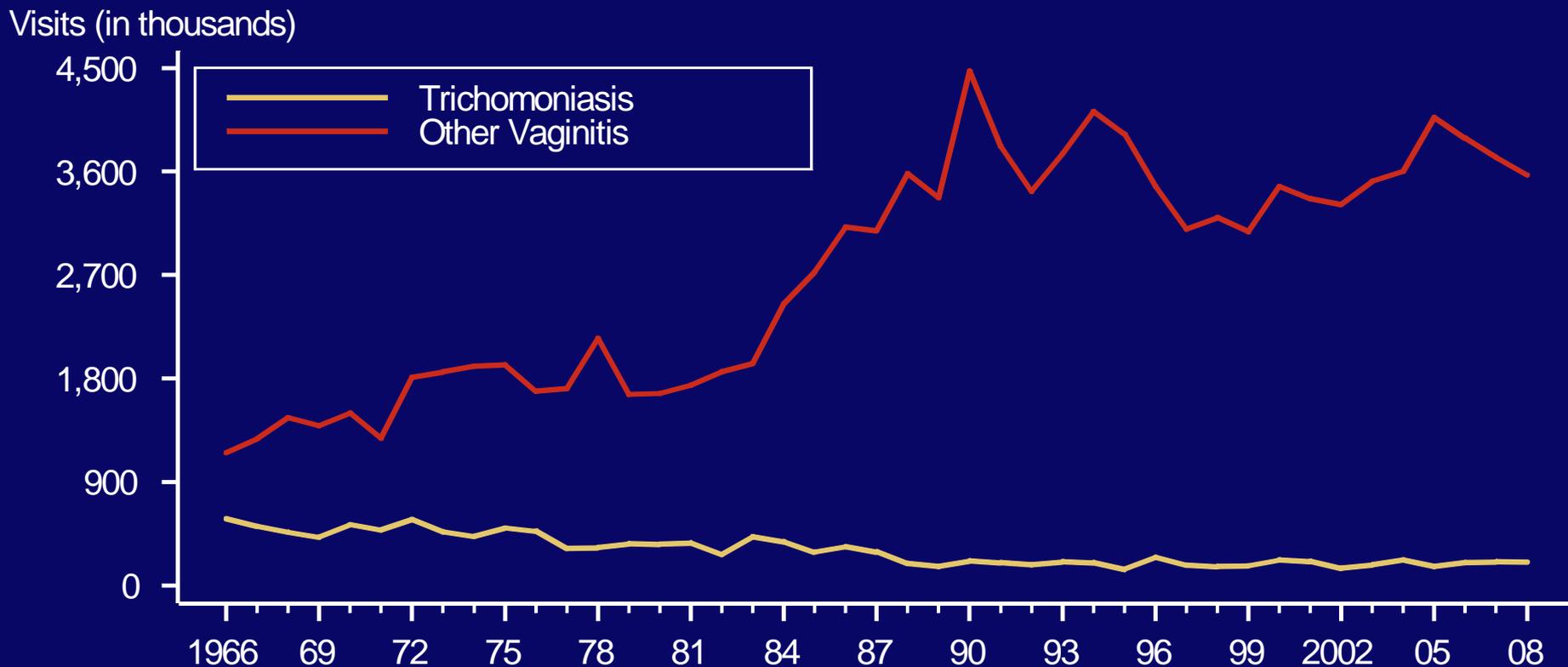


Note: Error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals. *Age-adjusted using the 2000 US Census civilian, noninstitutionalized population aged 14 to 49 years as the standard.

SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. *JAMA* 2006, 296:964-973. © 2006, American Medical Association. All Rights reserved.



Trichomoniasis and other vaginal infections in women — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2008



Note: The relative standard error for trichomoniasis estimates range from 16% to 27% and for other vaginitis estimates range from 8% to 13%.

SOURCE: IMS Health, Integrated Promotional Services, IMS Health Report, 1966-2008 Hardcopy



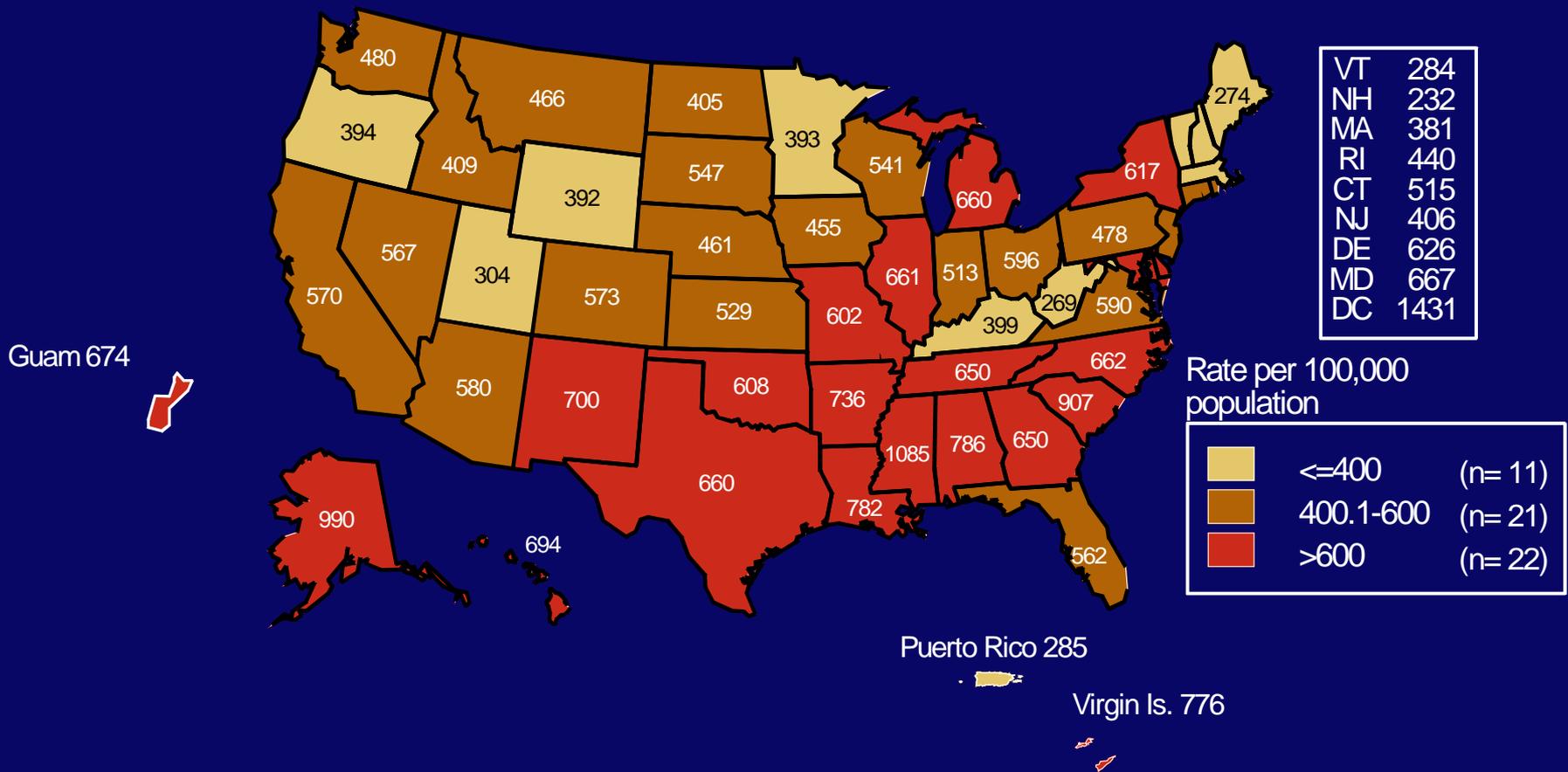
STDs in Women and Infants

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2008

Division of STD Prevention



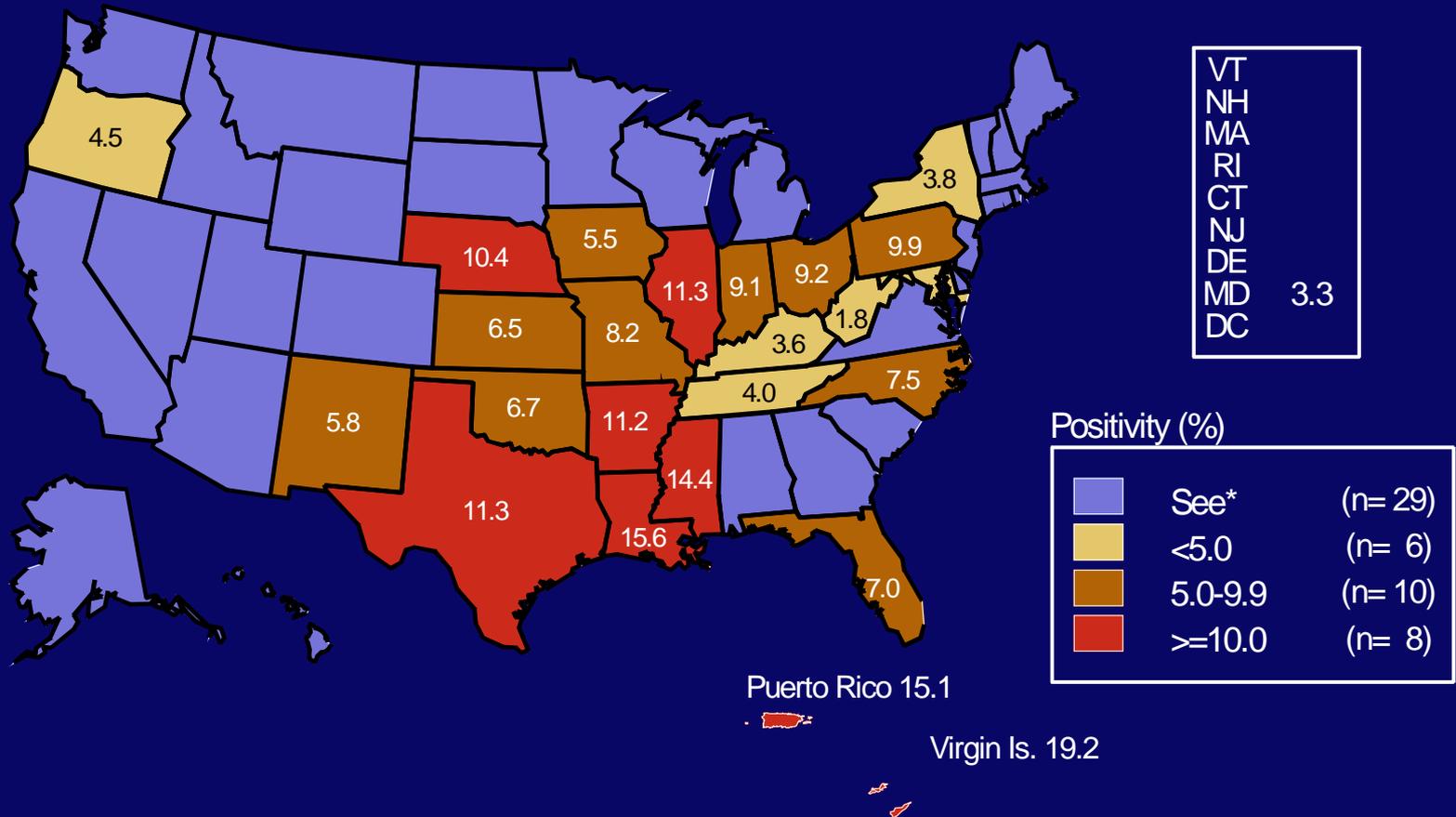
Chlamydia — Rates among women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2008



Note: The total chlamydial infection rate among women in the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) was 580.0 per 100,000 female population.



Chlamydia — Positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in prenatal clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2008



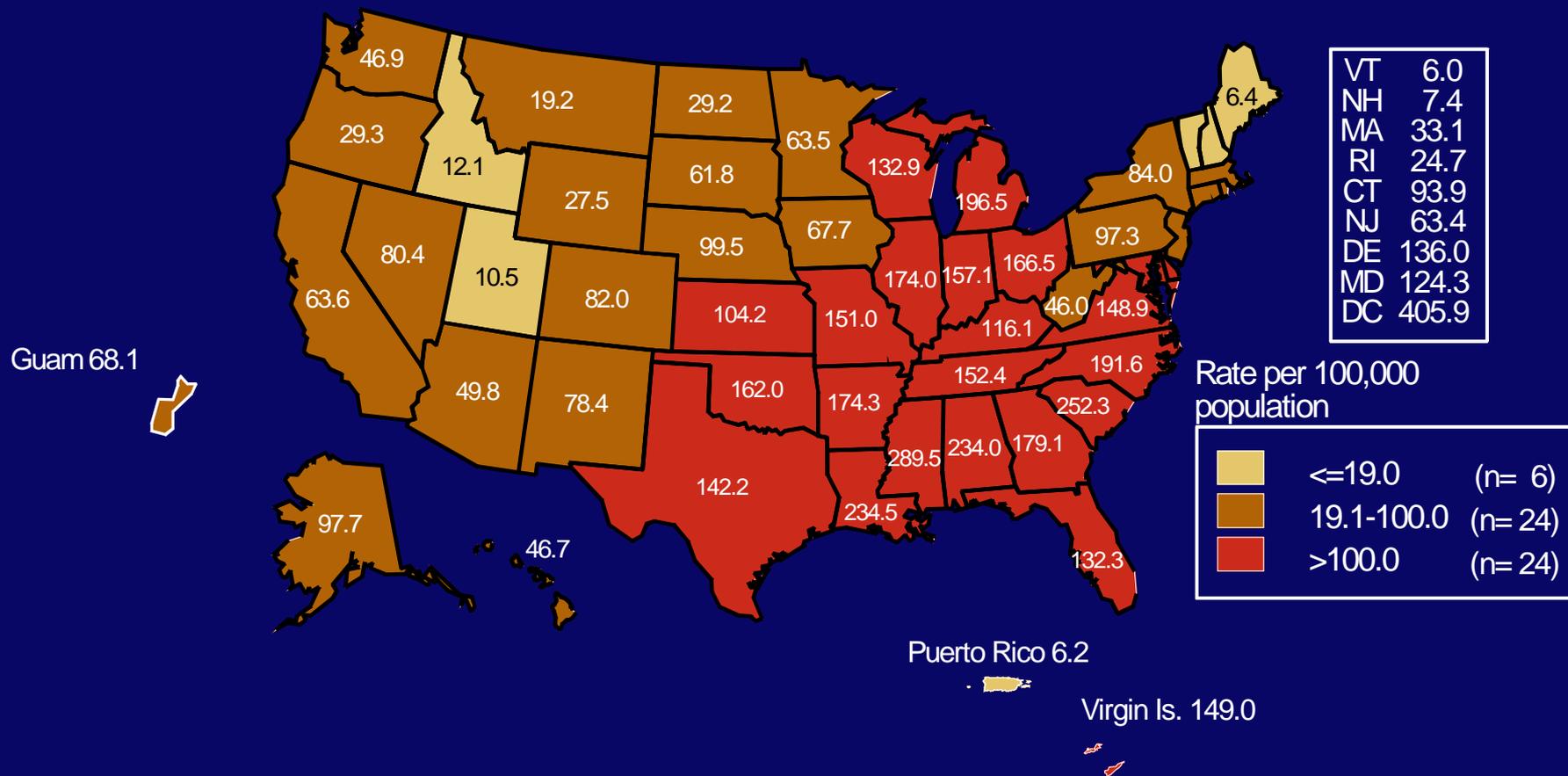
*States/areas not meeting minimum inclusion criteria in prenatal clinics.

Note: Includes states and outlying areas that reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 100 women aged 15 to 24 years during 2008.

DATA SOURCE: Prevalence Monitoring Project (Regional Infertility Prevention Projects), Office of Population Affairs, Local and State STD Control Programs, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



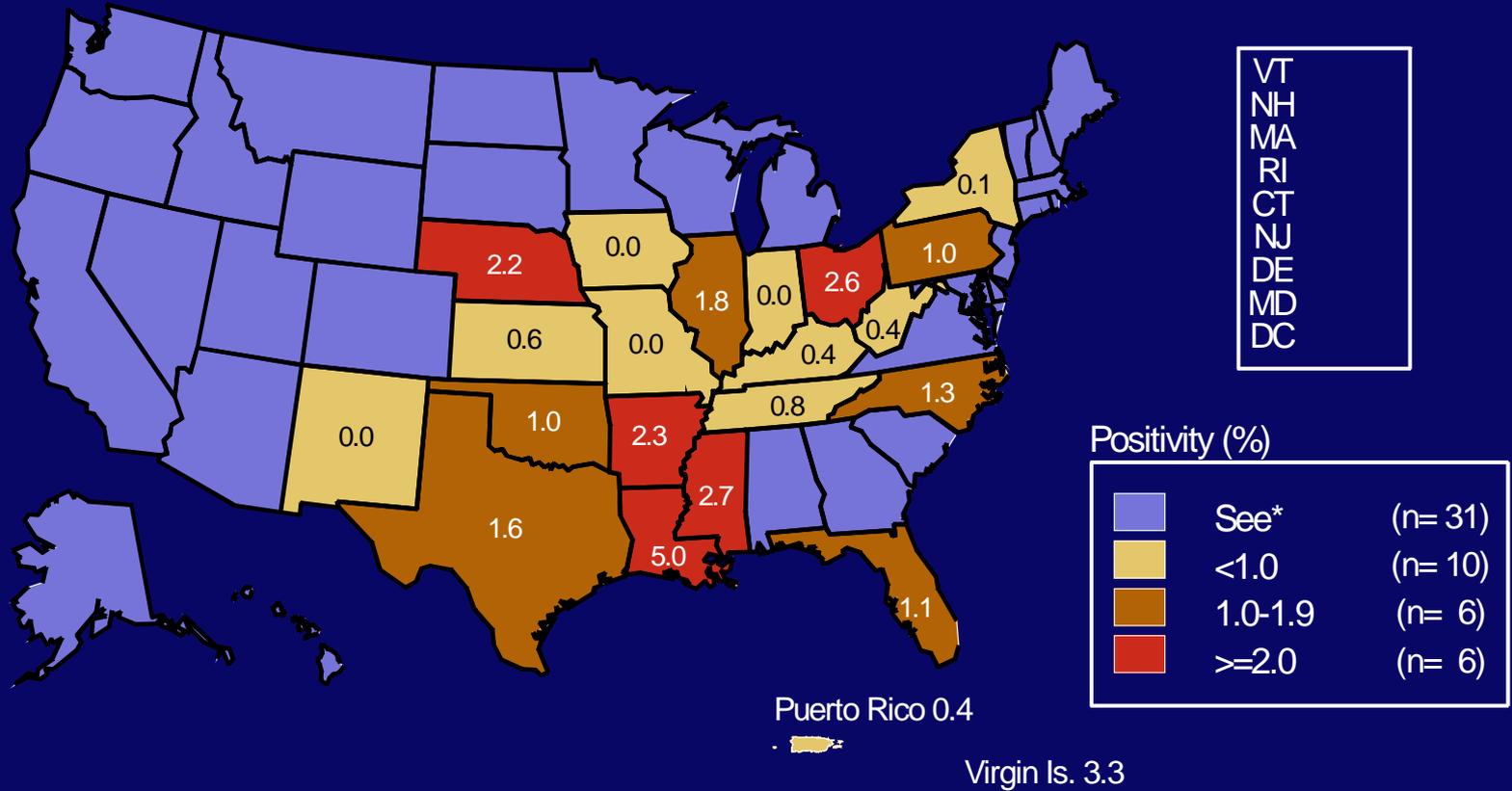
Gonorrhea — Rates among women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2008



Note: The total gonorrhea infection rate among women in the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) was 117.8 per 100,000 female population.



Gonorrhea — Positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in prenatal clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2008



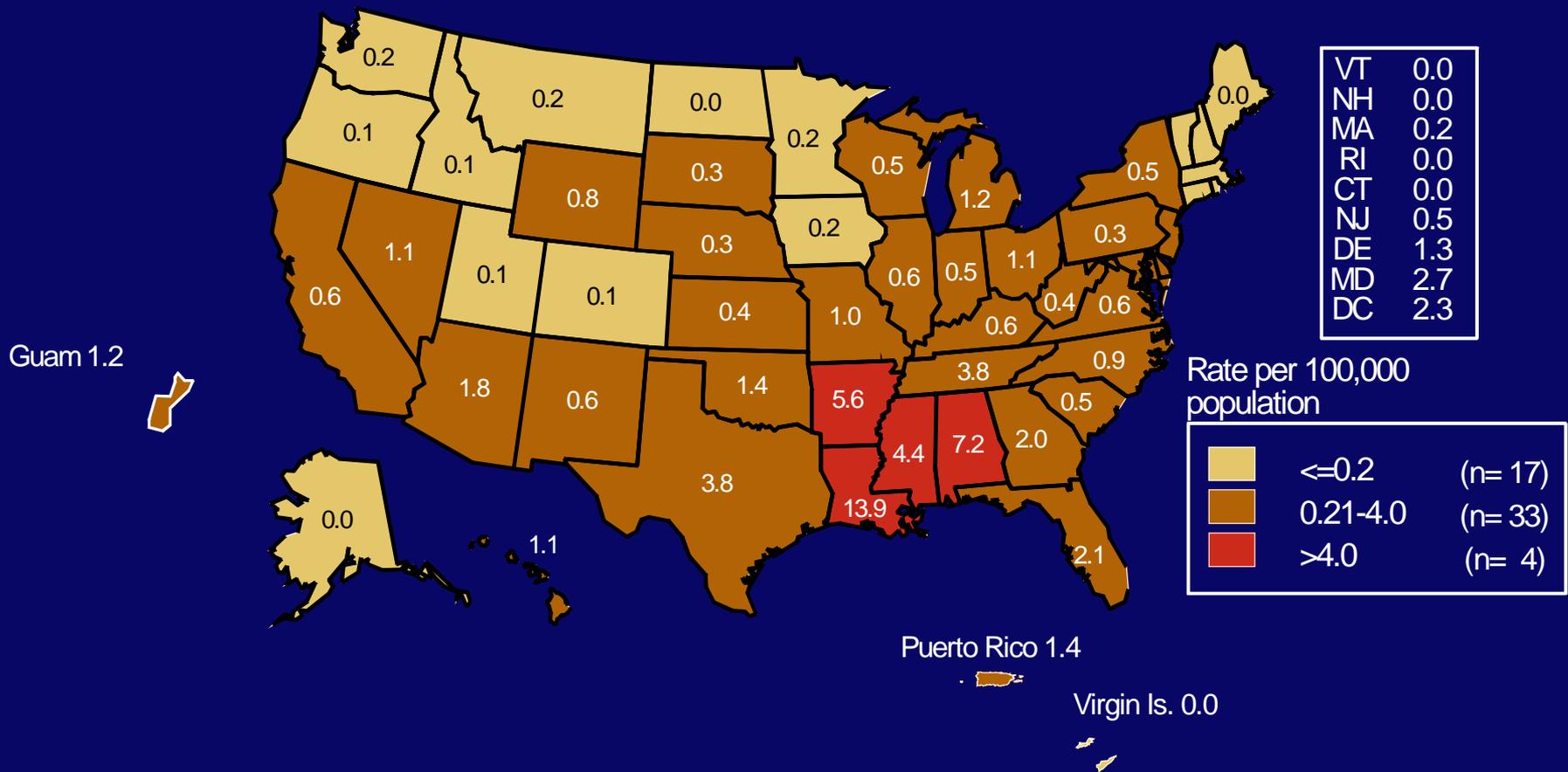
*States/areas not meeting minimum inclusion criteria in prenatal clinics.

Note: Includes states and outlying areas that reported gonorrhea positivity data on at least 100 women aged 15 to 24 years during 2008.

DATA SOURCE: Prevalence Monitoring Project (Regional Infertility Prevention Projects), Office of Population Affairs, Local and State STD Control Programs, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



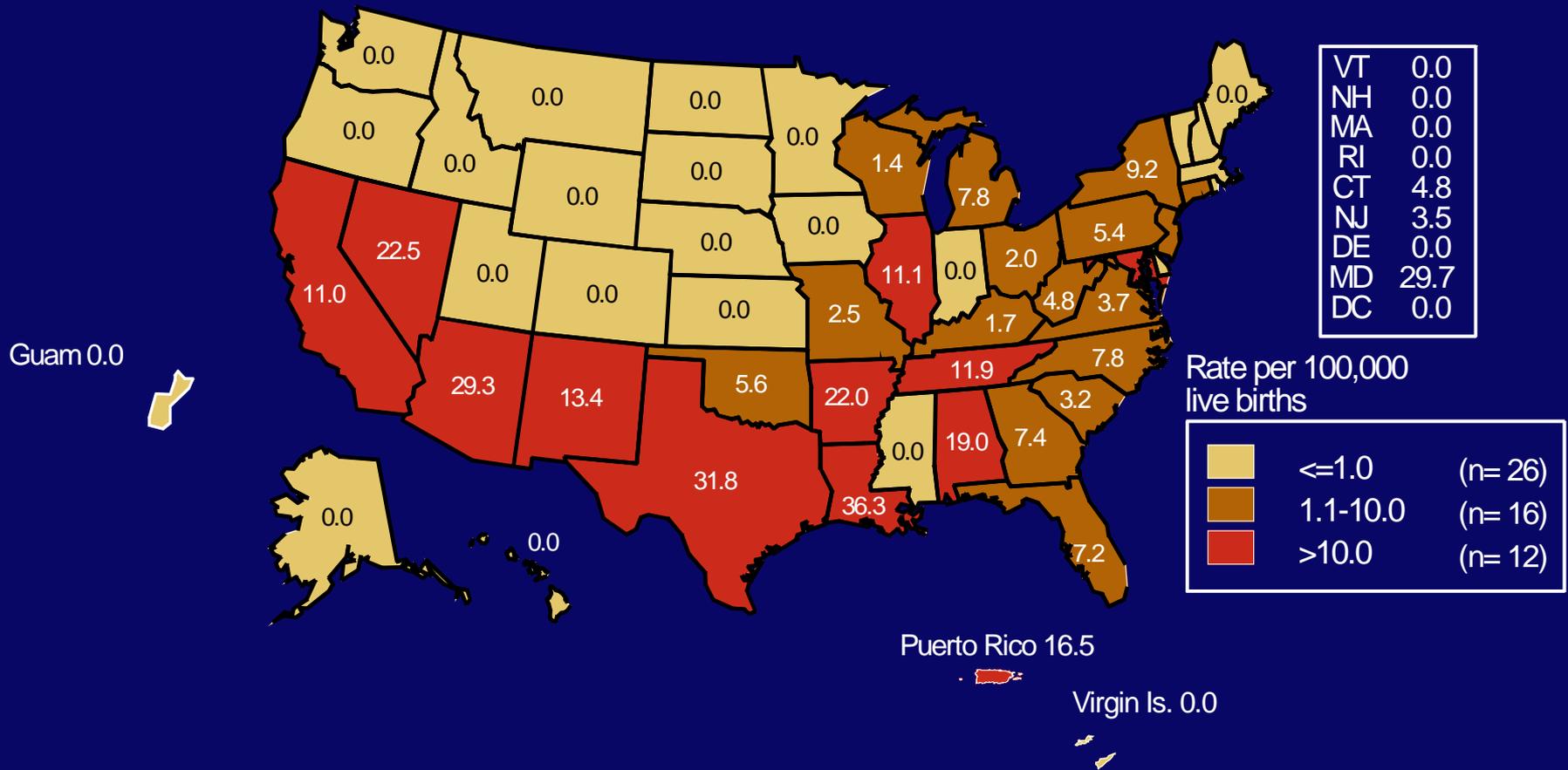
Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates among women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2008



Note: The total rate of P&S syphilis among women in the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) was 1.5 per 100,000 female population.



Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age by state: United States and outlying areas, 2008

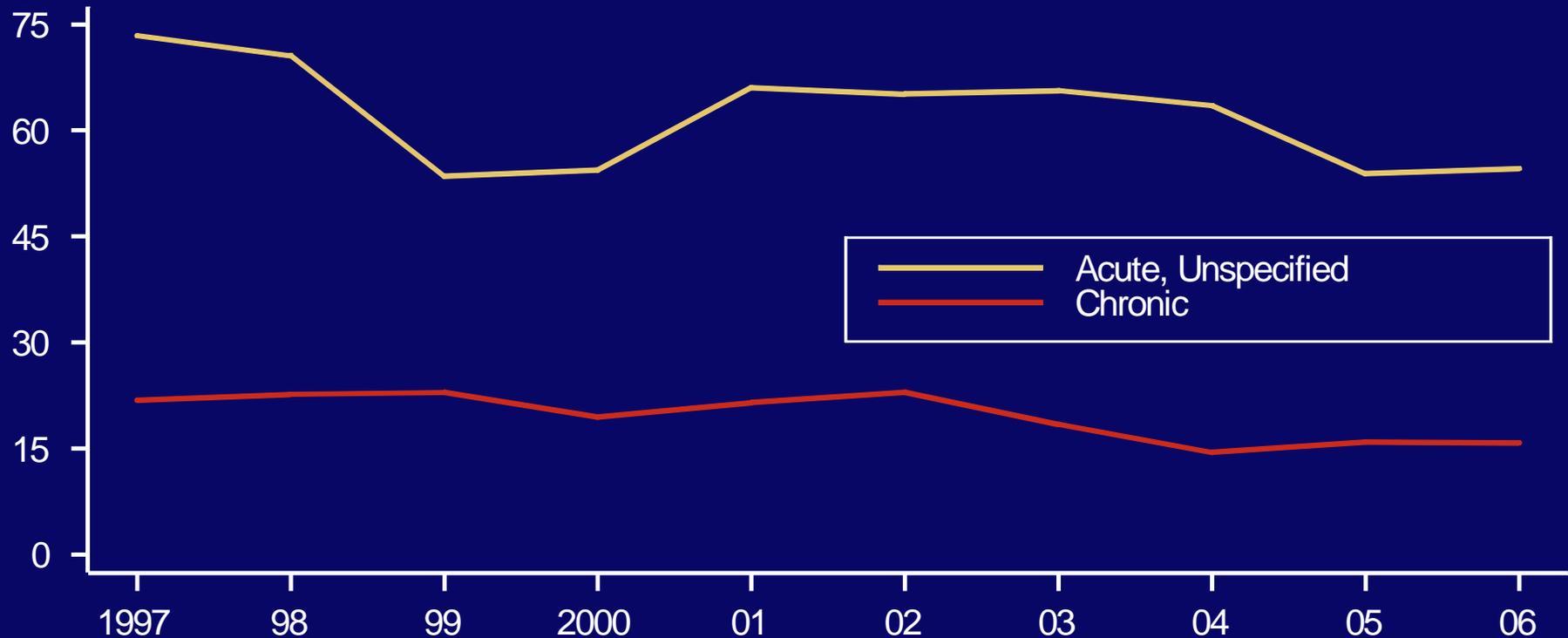


Note: The total rate of congenital syphilis for infants <1 year of age for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) was 10.2 per 100,000 live births.



Pelvic inflammatory disease — Hospitalizations of women 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1997–2006

Hospitalizations (in thousands)

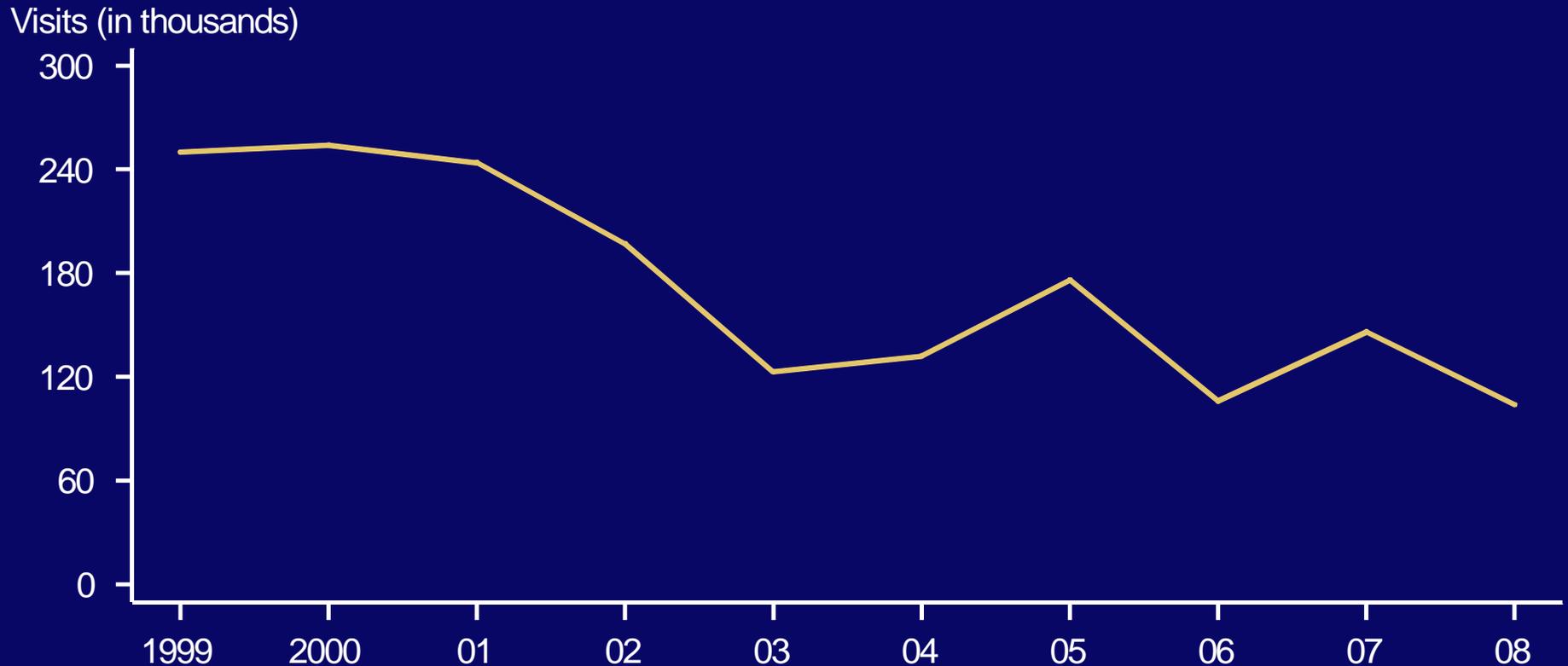


Note: The relative standard error for these estimates of the total number of acute unspecified PID cases ranges from 11.9% to 17.2%. The relative standard error for these estimates of the total number of chronic PID cases ranges from 11% to 18%. Data only available through 2006.

SOURCE: National Health Statistics Report, *2006 National Hospital Discharge Survey*. 2008 July. Report Number 5. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



Pelvic inflammatory disease — Initial visits to physicians' offices by women 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1999–2008



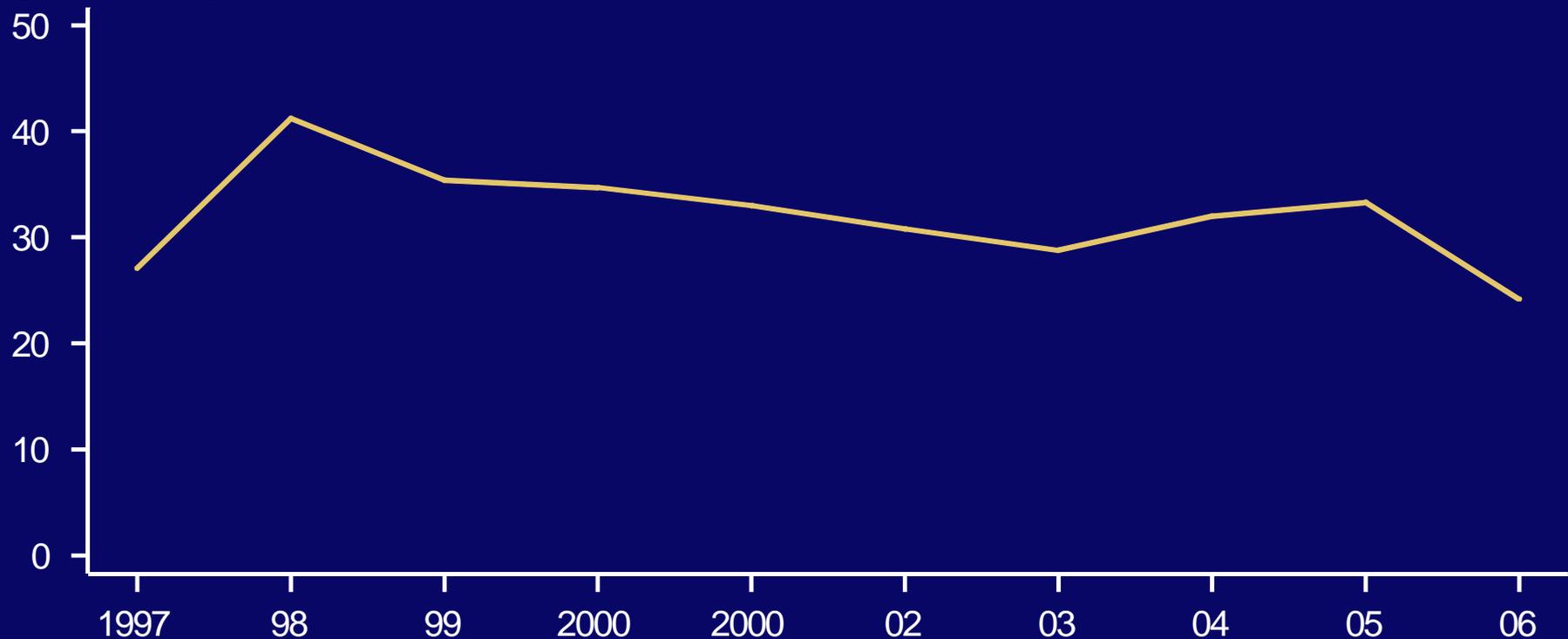
Note: The relative standard error for these estimates ranges from 21.6% to 29%.

SOURCE: IMS Health, Integrated Promotional Services, IMS Health Report, 1966-2008 Hardcopy



Ectopic pregnancy — Hospitalizations of women 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1997–2006

Hospitalizations (in thousands)



Note: The relative standard error for these estimates is 14.2%. Data only available through 2006.

SOURCE: National Health Statistics Report, *2006 National Hospital Discharge Survey*. 2008 July. Report Number 5. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



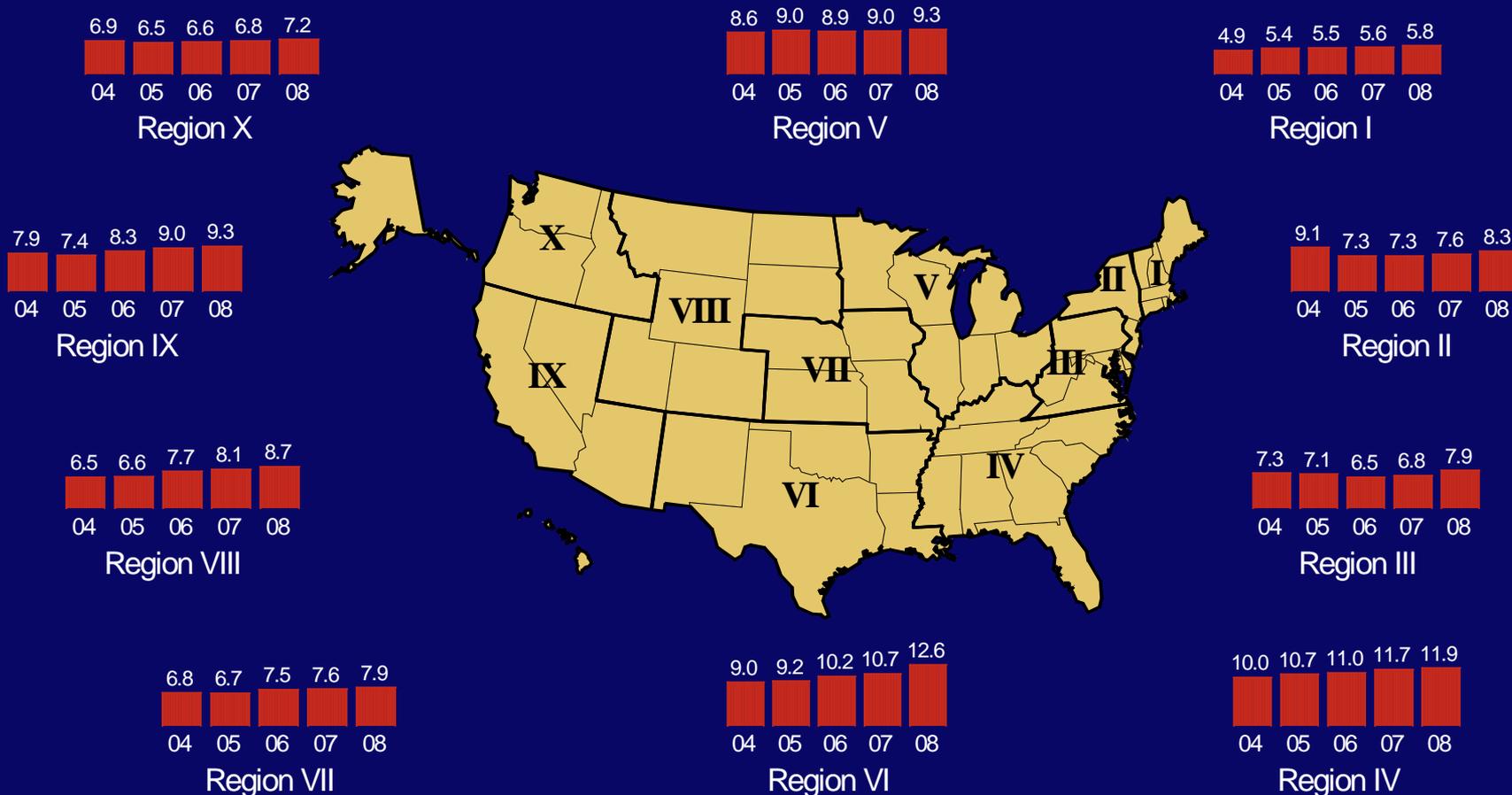
STDs in Adolescents and Young Adults

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2008

Division of STD Prevention



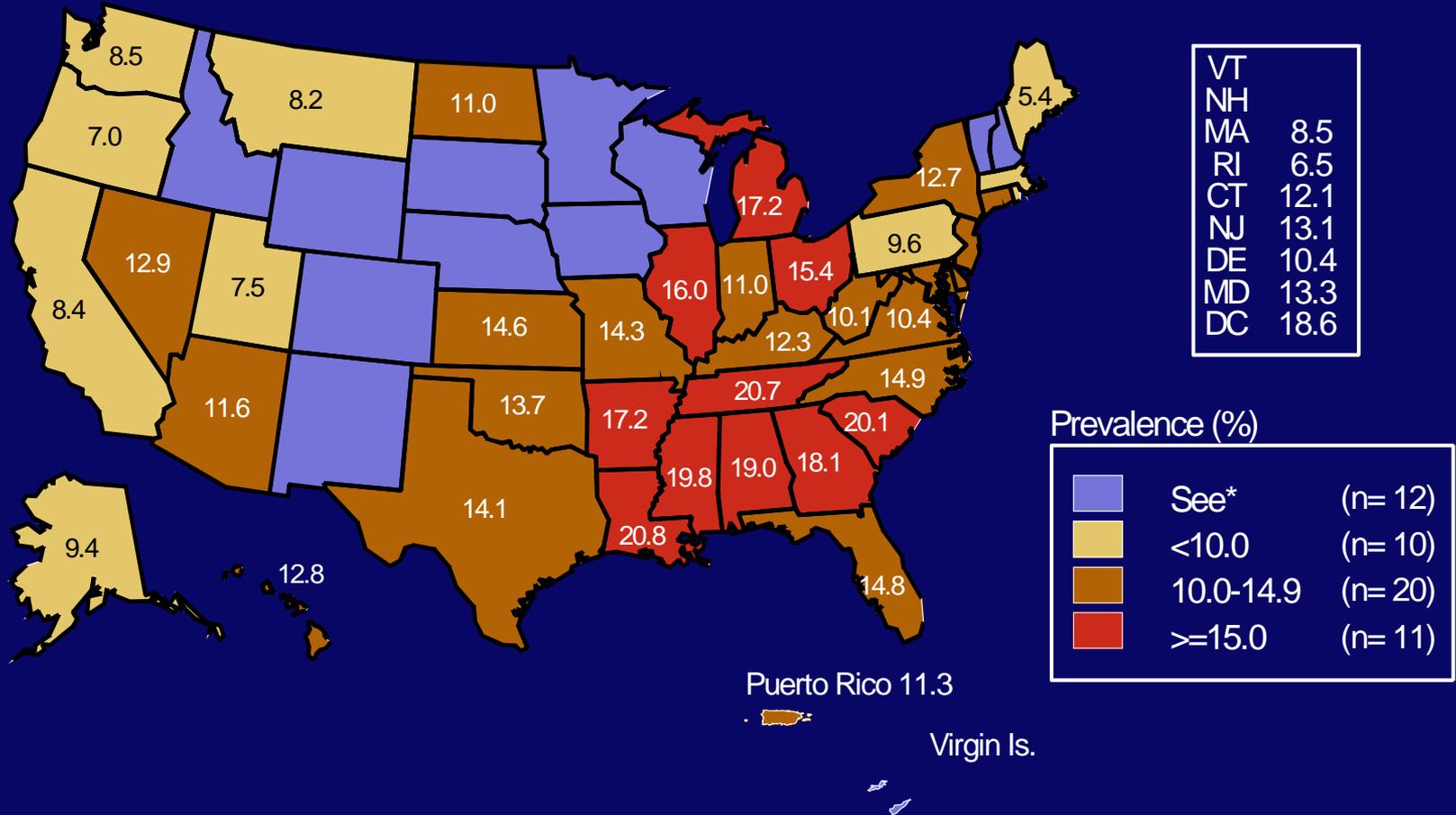
Chlamydia — Trends in positivity among 15- to 19-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS region, 2004–2008



DATA SOURCE: Prevalence Monitoring Project (Regional Infertility Prevention Projects), Office of Population Affairs, Local and State STD Control Programs, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



Chlamydia — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old women entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2008

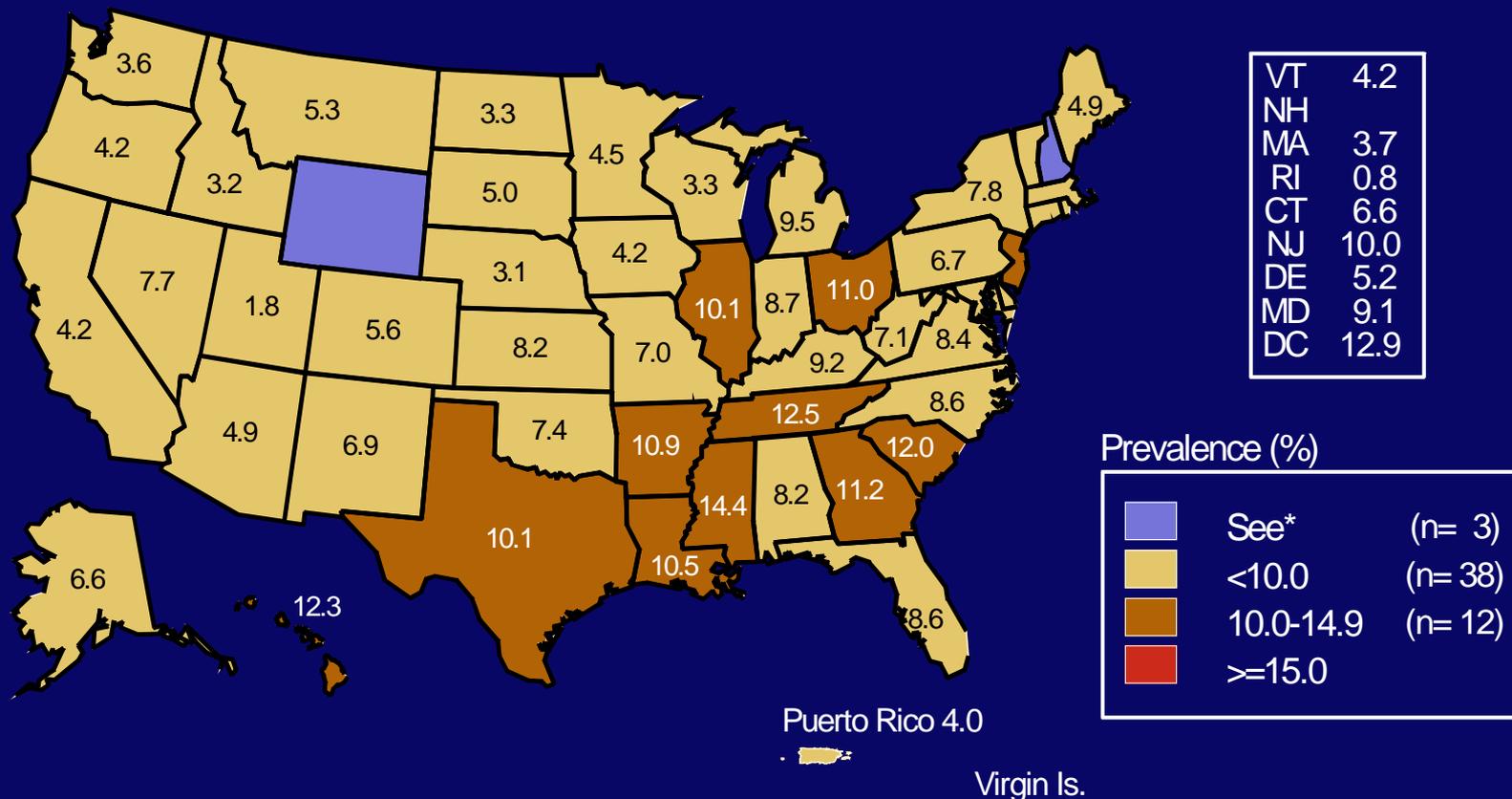


*Less than 100 women residing in these states/areas and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for chlamydia in 2008.

SOURCE: National Job Training Program, Department of Labor (in collaboration with the Center for Disease Detection, San Antonio, Texas).



Chlamydia — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old men entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2008

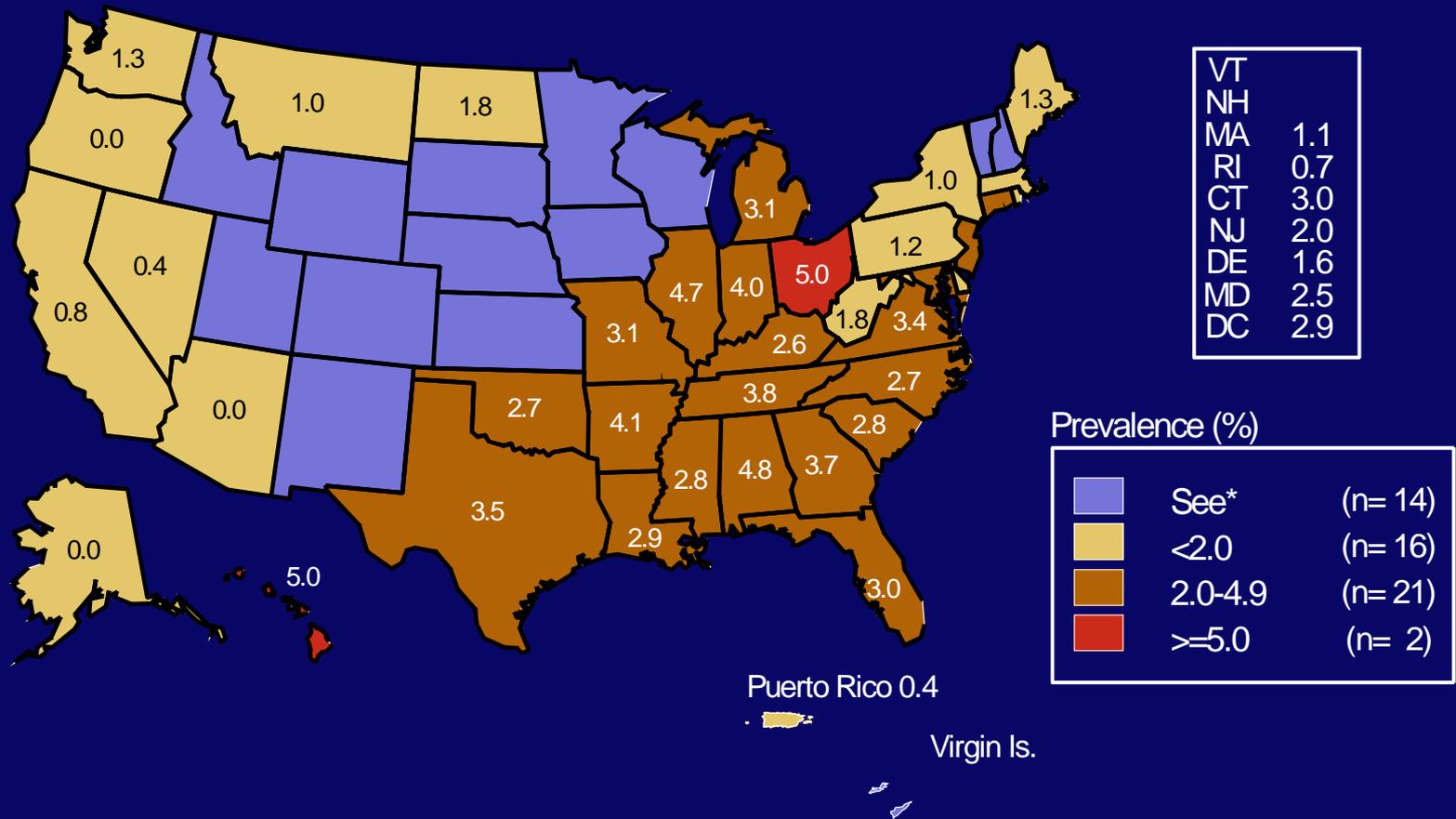


*Less than 100 men residing in these states/areas and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for chlamydia in 2008.

SOURCE: National Job Training Program, Department of Labor (in collaboration with the Center for Disease Detection, San Antonio, Texas).



Gonorrhea — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old women entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2008



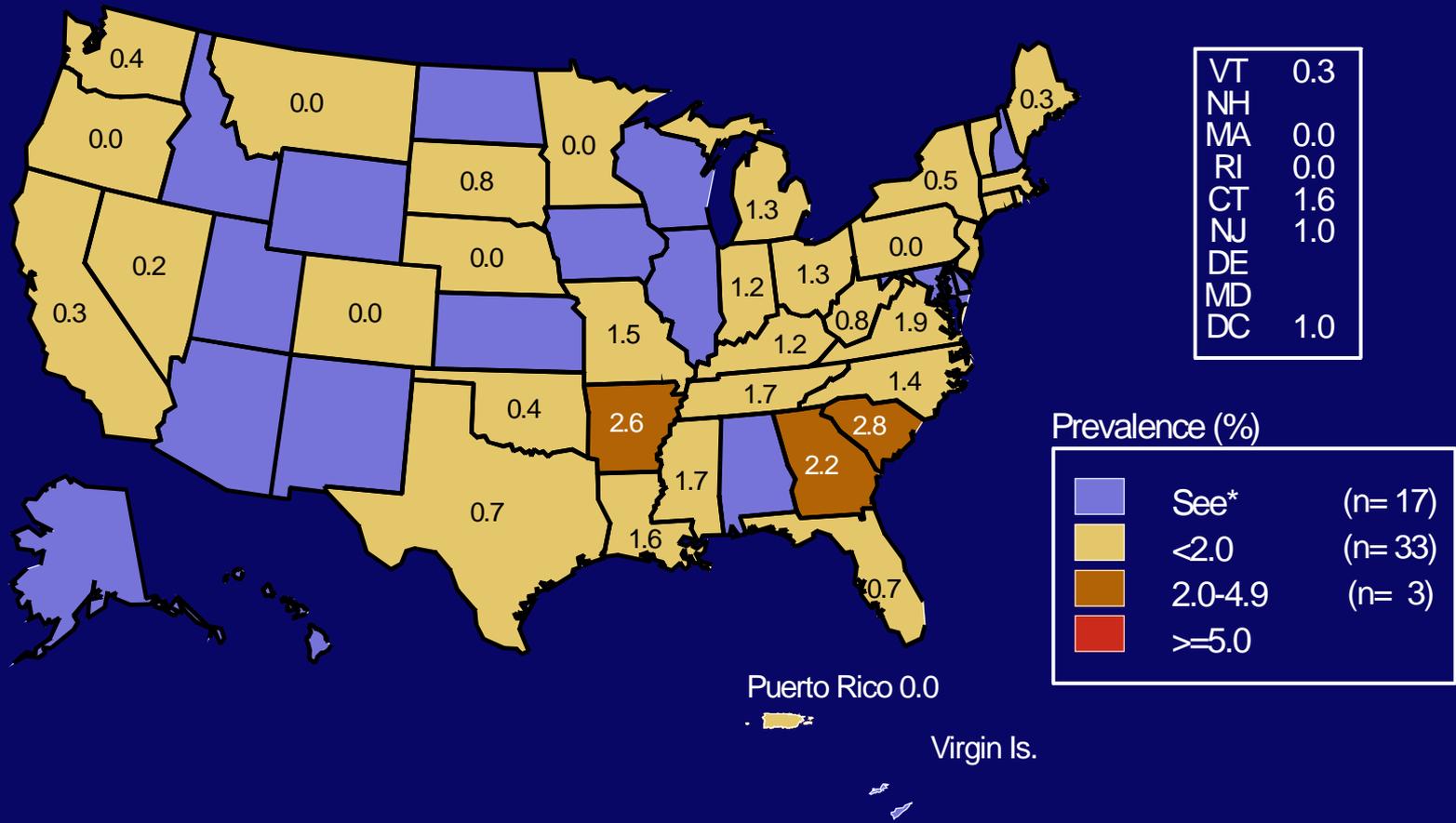
*Less than 100 women residing in these states/areas and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for gonorrhea by the national contract laboratory in 2008.

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.

SOURCE: National Job Training Program, Department of Labor (in collaboration with the Center for Disease Detection, San Antonio, Texas).



Gonorrhea — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old men entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2008



*Less than 100 men residing in these states/areas and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for gonorrhea by the national contract laboratory in 2008.

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.

SOURCE: National Job Training Program, Department of Labor (in collaboration with the Center for Disease Detection, San Antonio, Texas).



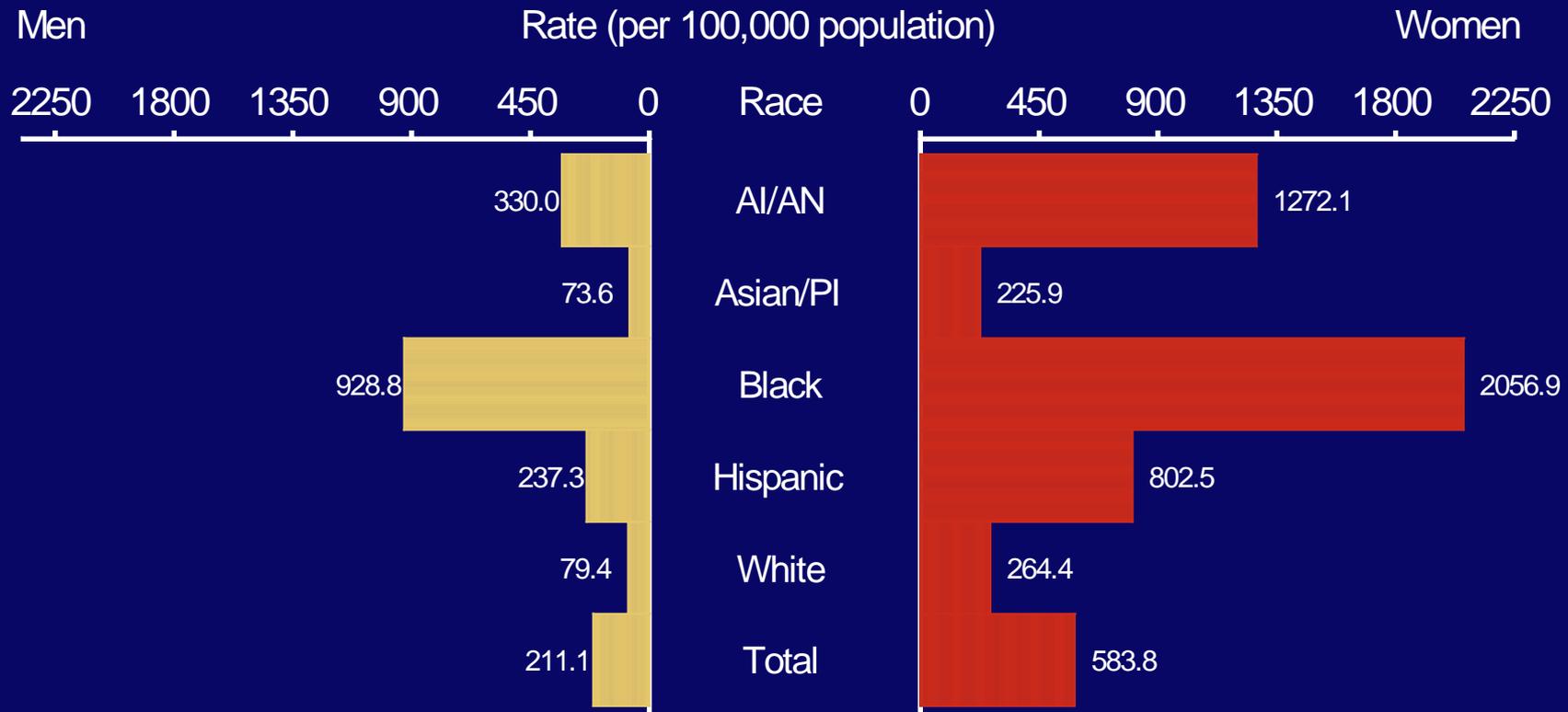
STDs in Racial and Ethnic Minorities

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2008

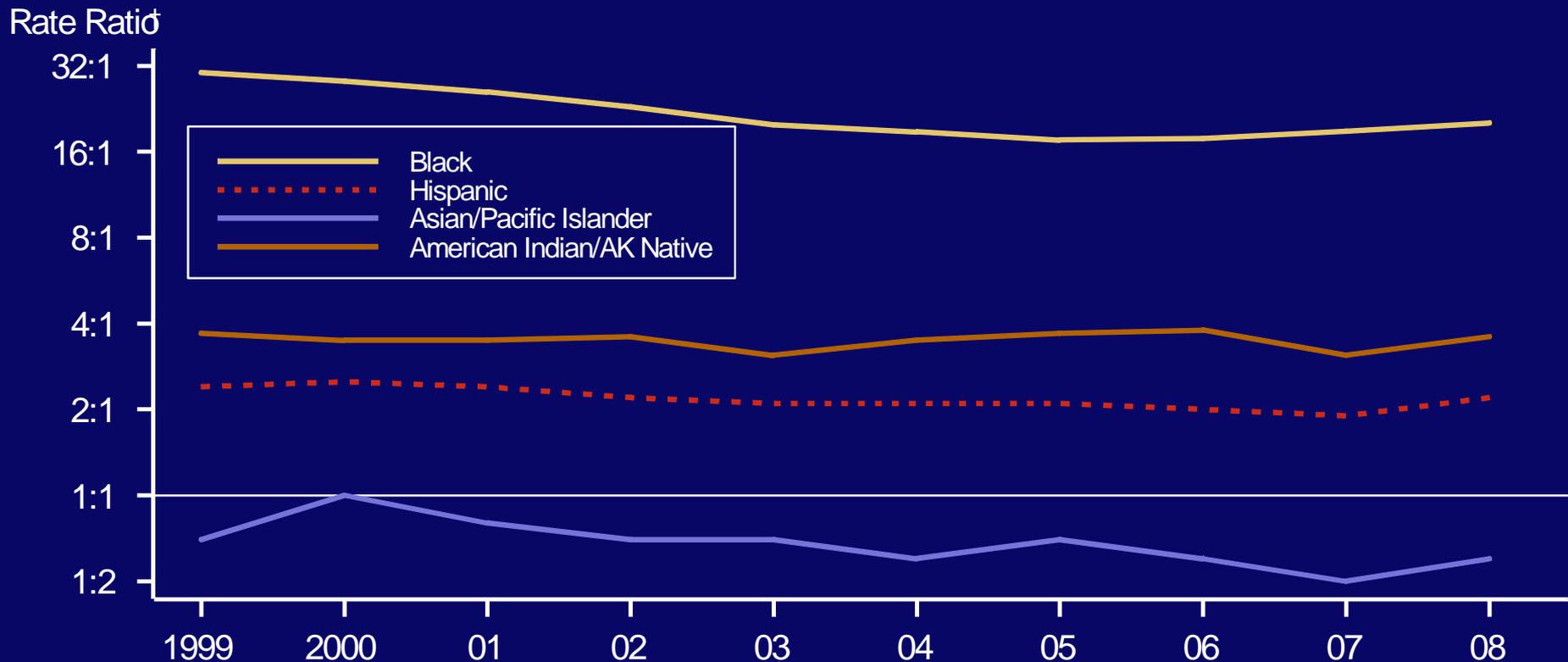
Division of STD Prevention



Chlamydia — Rates by race/ethnicity and sex: United States, 2008



Gonorrhea — Rate ratios* by race/ethnicity: United States, 1999–2008

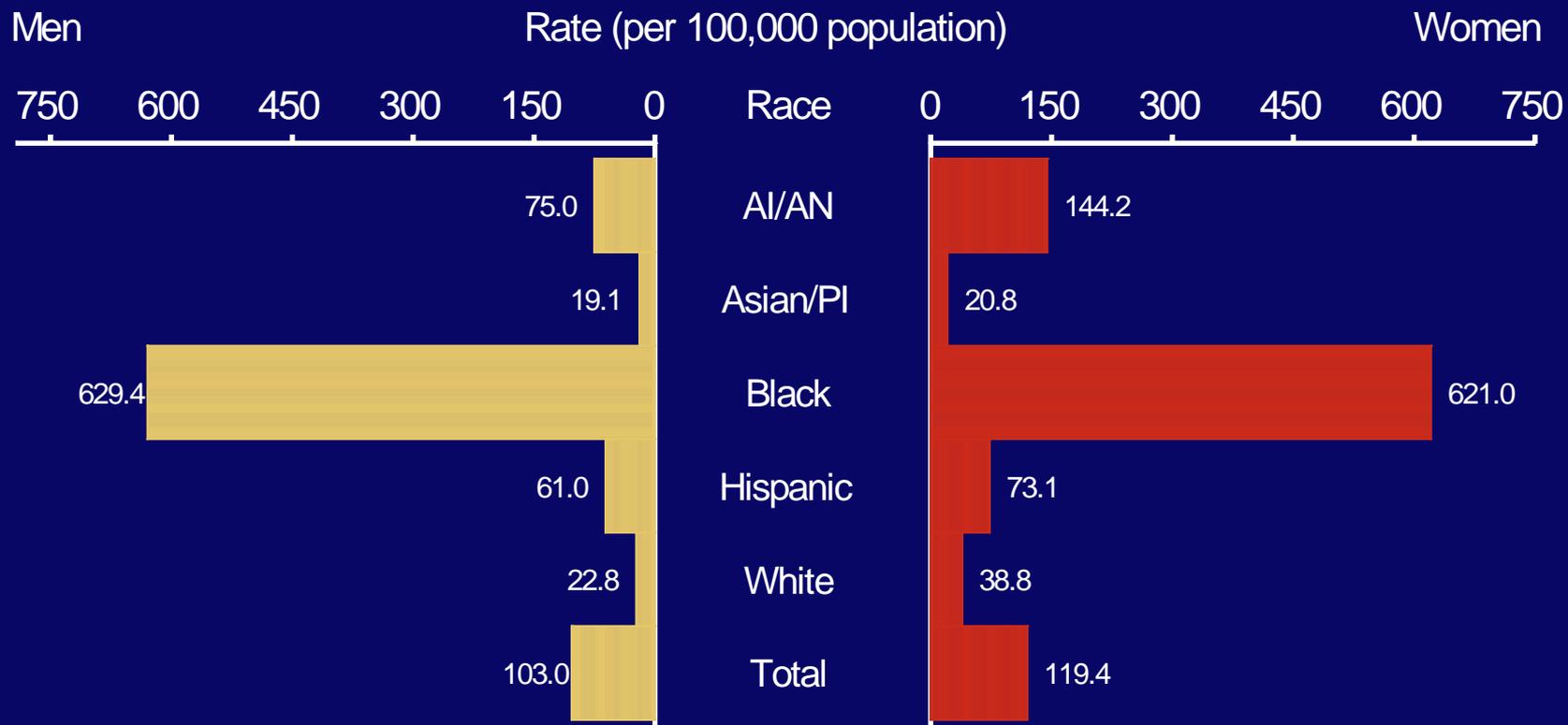


*Rate ratios are calculated as the gonorrhea rate per 100,000 population for a given racial or ethnic minority population divided by the gonorrhea rate per 100,000 population for non-Hispanic whites. Any population with a lower rate of gonorrhea than the non-Hispanic white population will have a rate ratio less than 1:1.

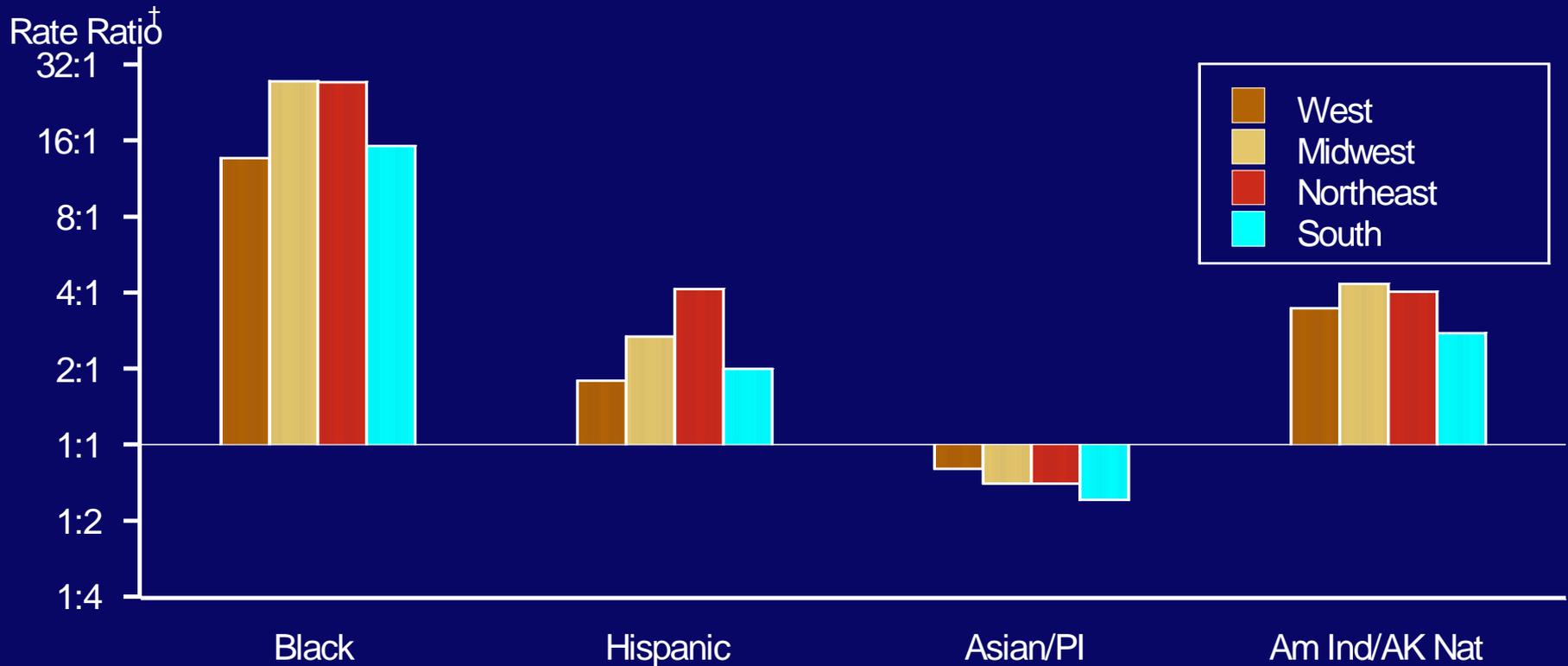
†Y-axis is log scale.



Gonorrhea — Rates by race/ethnicity and sex: United States, 2008



Gonorrhea — Rate ratios* by race/ethnicity and region: United States, 2008

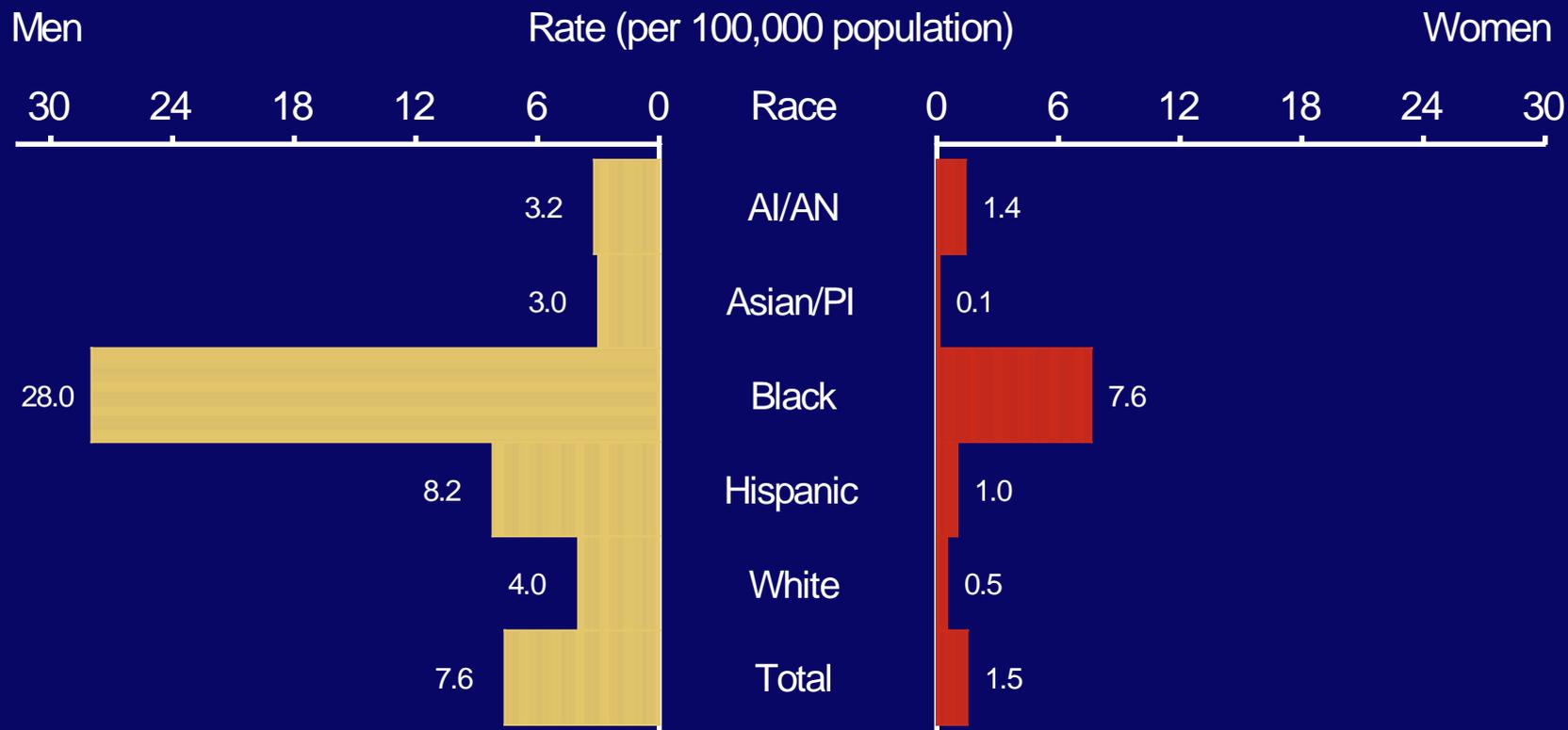


*Rate ratios are calculated as the gonorrhea rate per 100,000 population for a given racial or ethnic minority population divided by the gonorrhea rate per 100,000 population for non-Hispanic whites. Any population with a lower rate of gonorrhea than the non-Hispanic white population will have a rate ratio less than 1:1.

†Y-axis is log scale.

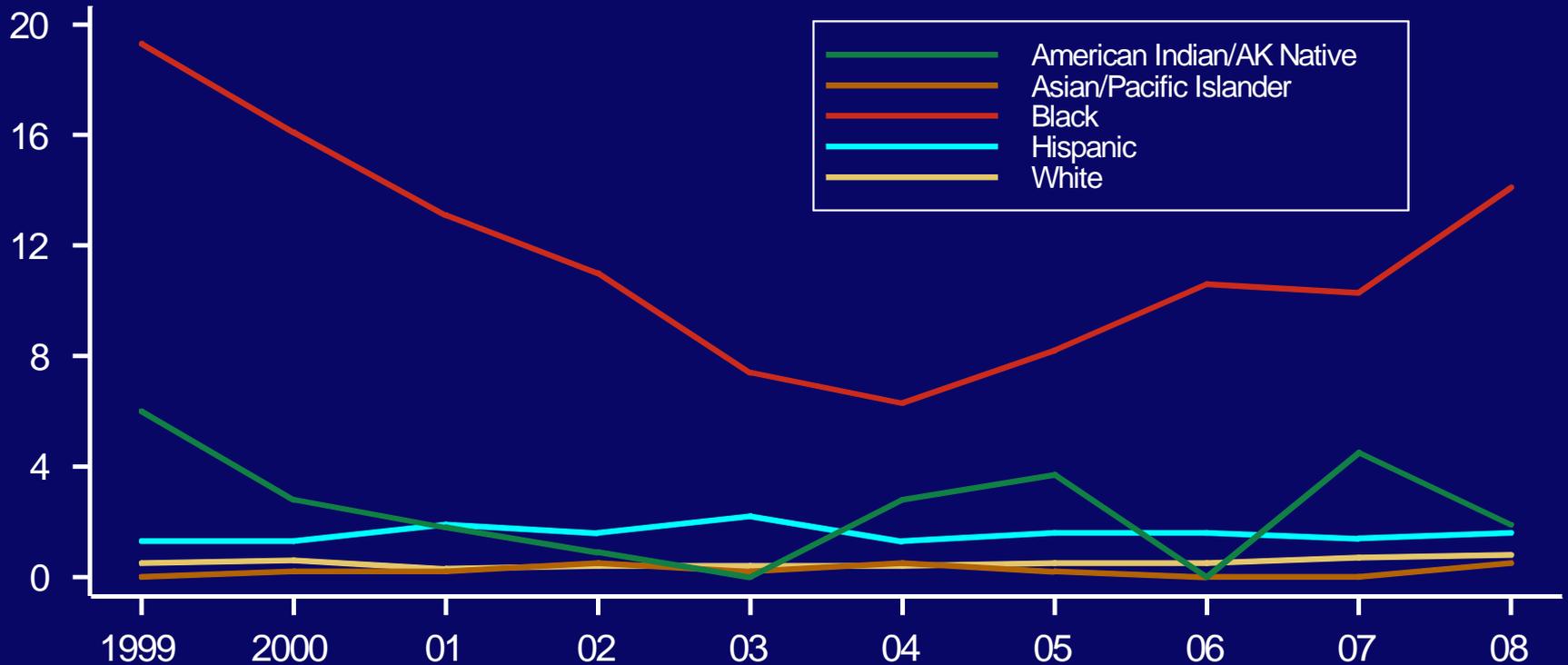


Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by race/ethnicity and sex: United States, 2008



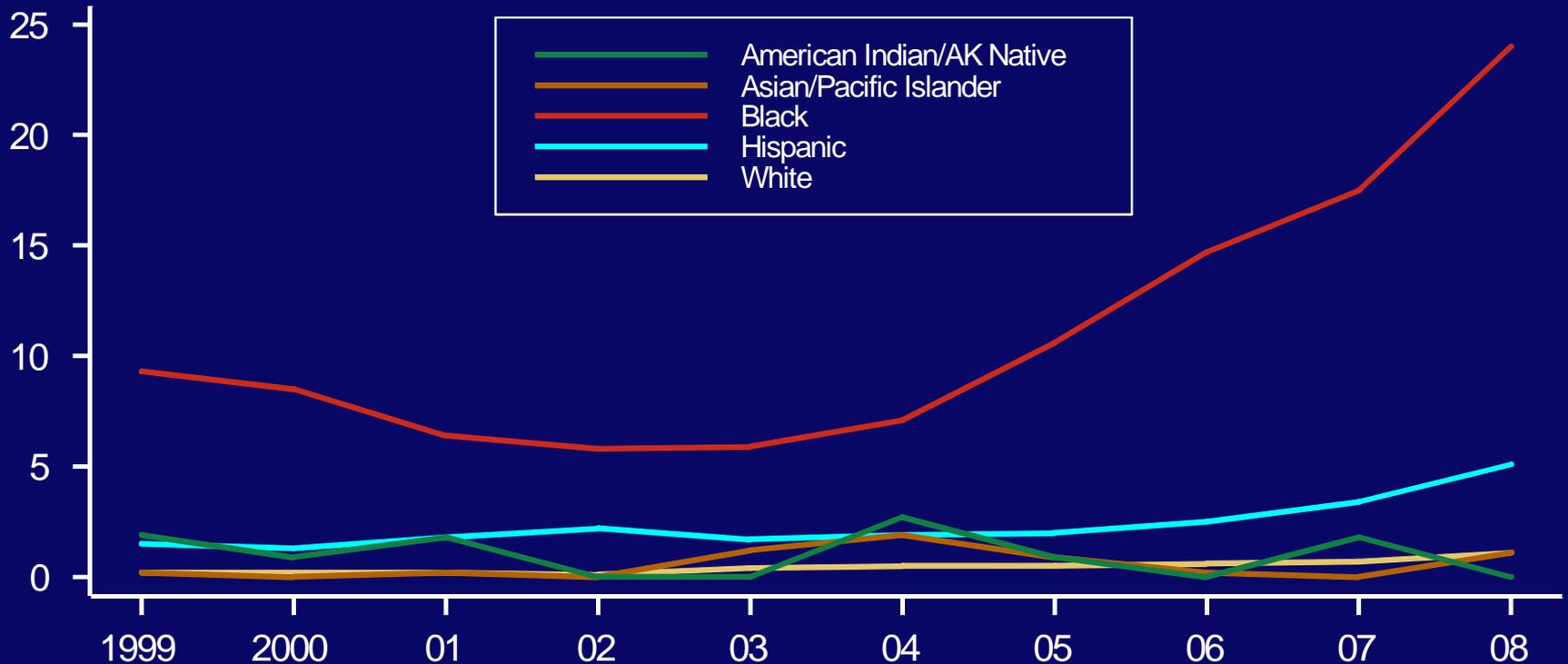
Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates among 15- to 19-year-old females by race/ethnicity: United States, 1999–2008

Rate (per 100,000 population)



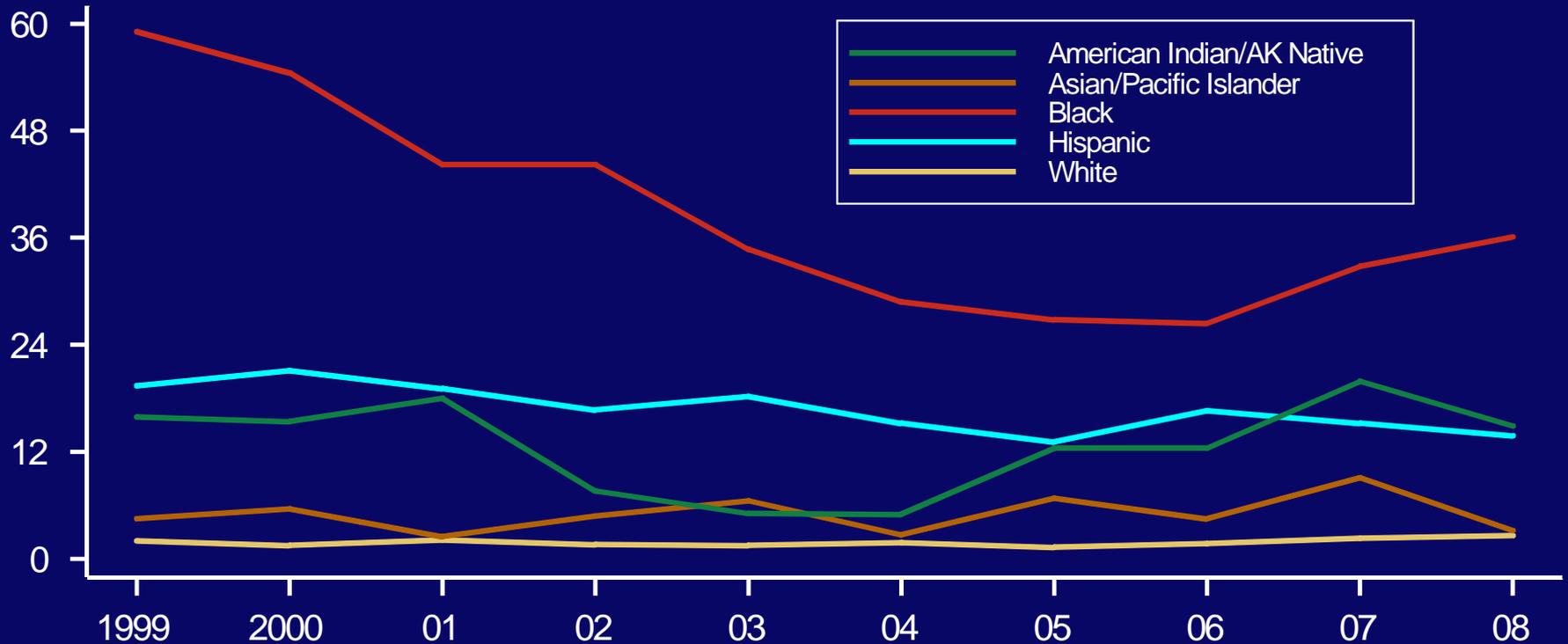
Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates among 15- to 19-year-old males by race/ethnicity: United States, 1999–2008

Rate (per 100,000 population)



Congenital syphilis — Rates among infants <1 year of age by mother's race/ethnicity: United States, 1999–2008

Rate (per 100,000 live births)



Note: Less than 1% of cases had missing maternal race/ethnicity information and were excluded.



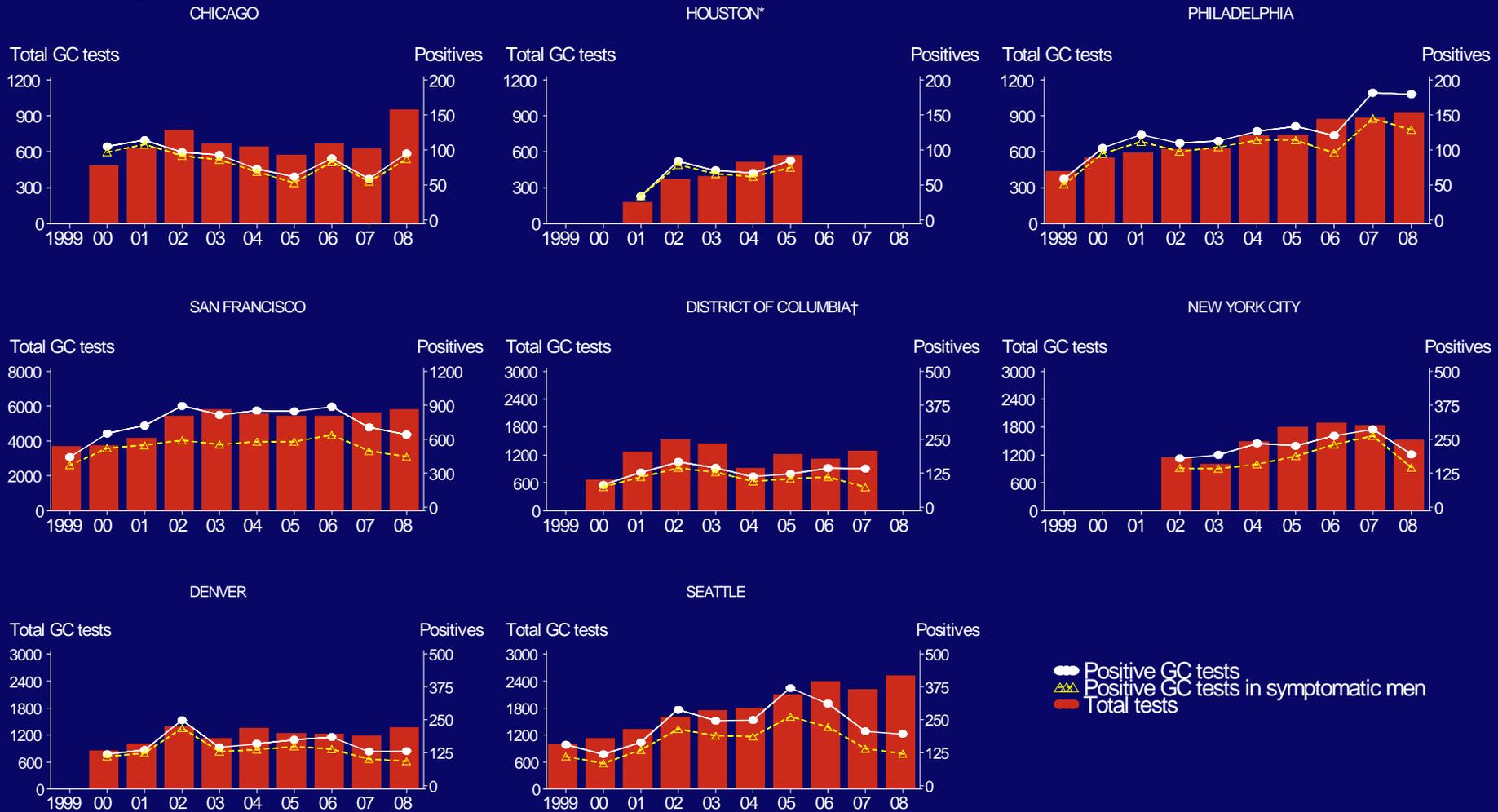
STDs in Men Who Have Sex with Men

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2008

Division of STD Prevention



MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project – Number of gonorrhea tests and number of positive tests in men who have sex with men, STD clinics, 1999-2008



*Data not reported in 2006, 2007, or 2008.

†Data not reported in 2008.

Note: The bars represent the number of total GC tests considering all anatomic sites (pharyngeal, rectal, and urethral) each year. The scales on the left and right axis differ. The bar graphs use the scale on the left. The line graphs use the scale on the right.



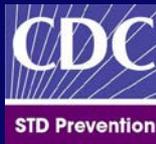
MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project — Syphilis serologic reactivity among men who have sex with men, STD clinics, 1999–2008



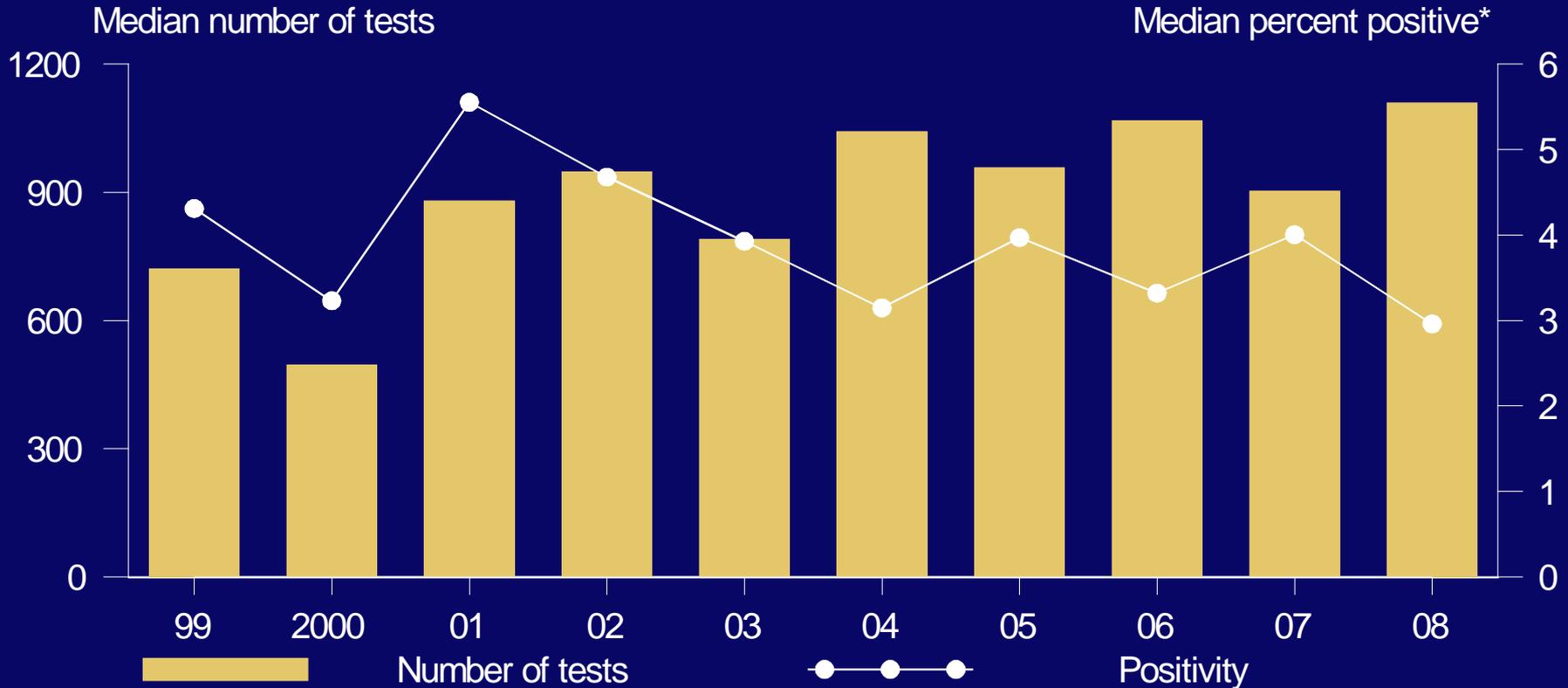
*Data not reported in 2006, 2007, or 2008. Titer data not reported in 2004 or 2005.

†Data not reported in 2008.

Note: Seroreactivity was based on nontreponemal test results. All sites used the Rapid Plasma Reagin (RPR) test, with the exception of San Francisco where the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test was used and Seattle where the type of test was changed from VDRL to RPR in 2004.



MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project — City-specific median number of HIV tests and positivity among men who have sex with men, STD clinics, 1999–2008



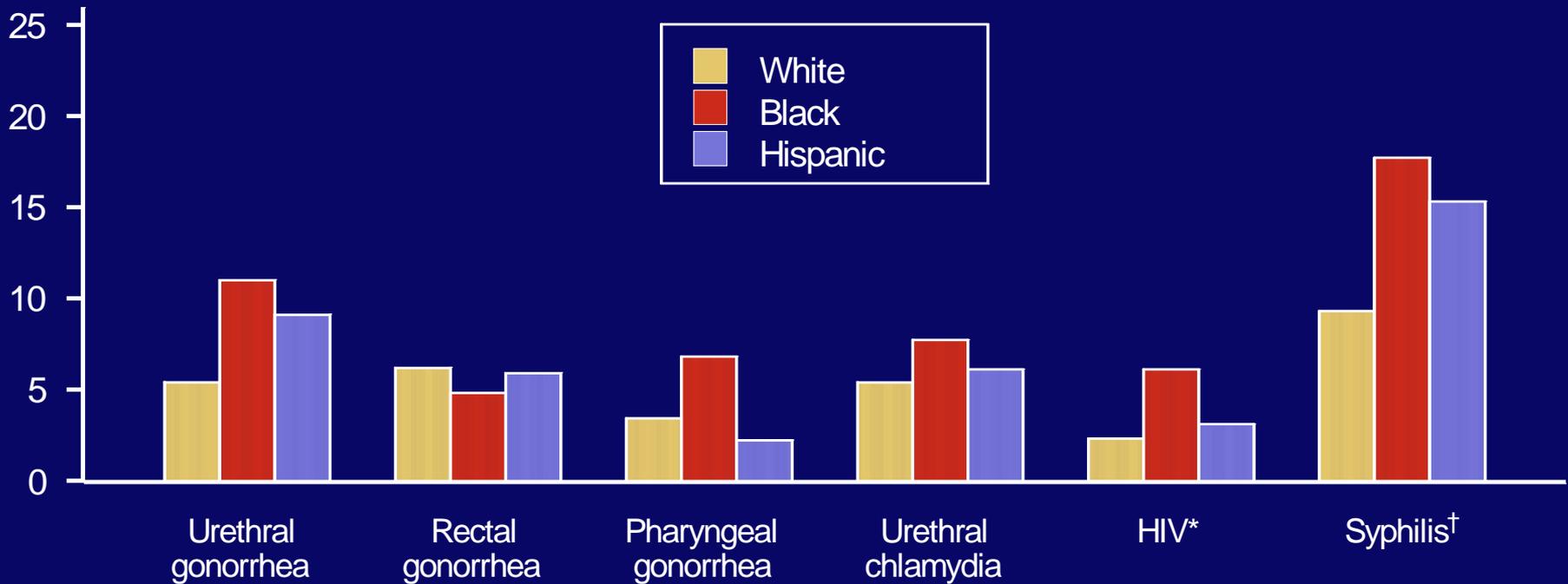
*Excludes persons previously known to be HIV-positive.

Note: The bar graph uses the scale on the left. The line graph uses the scale on the right.



MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project — Test positivity for gonorrhea, chlamydia, and HIV and seroreactivity to syphilis among men who have sex with men, by race/ethnicity, STD clinics, 2008

Median positivity

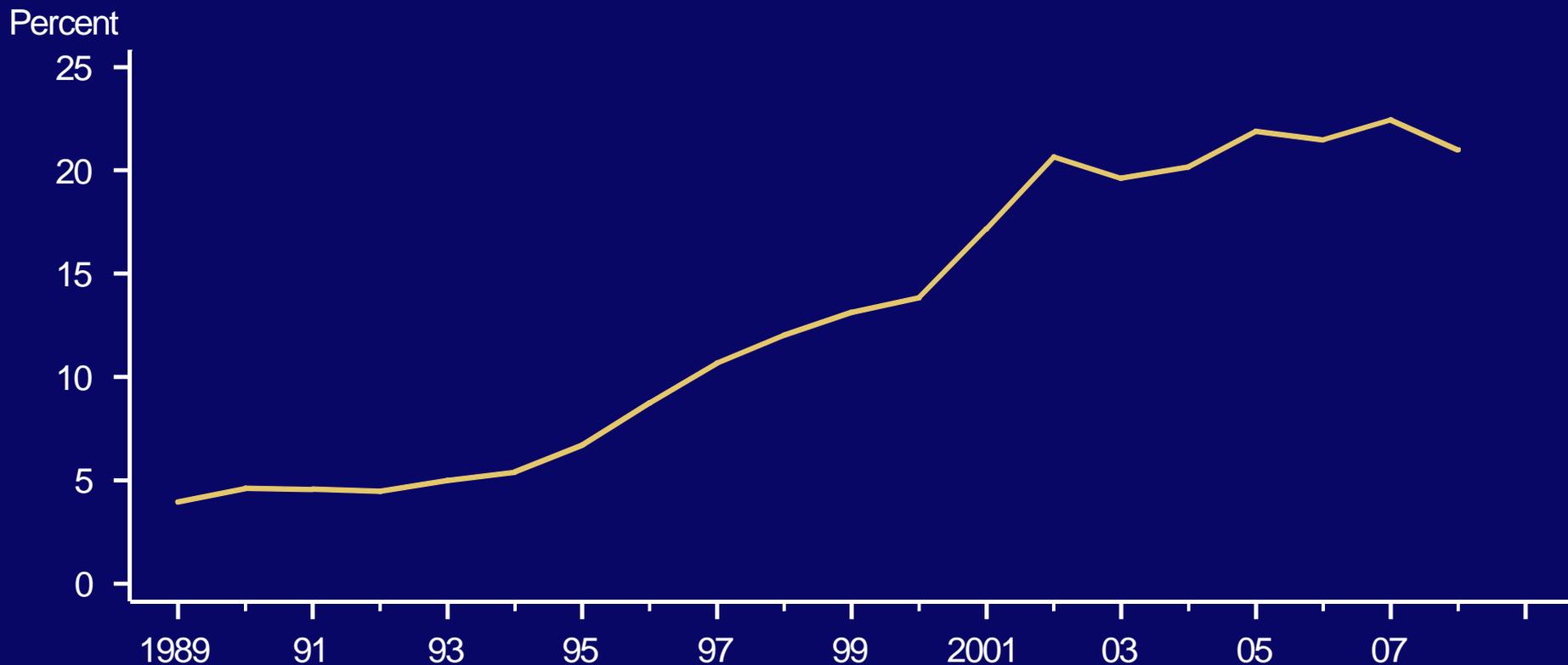


*Excludes persons previously known to be HIV-positive.

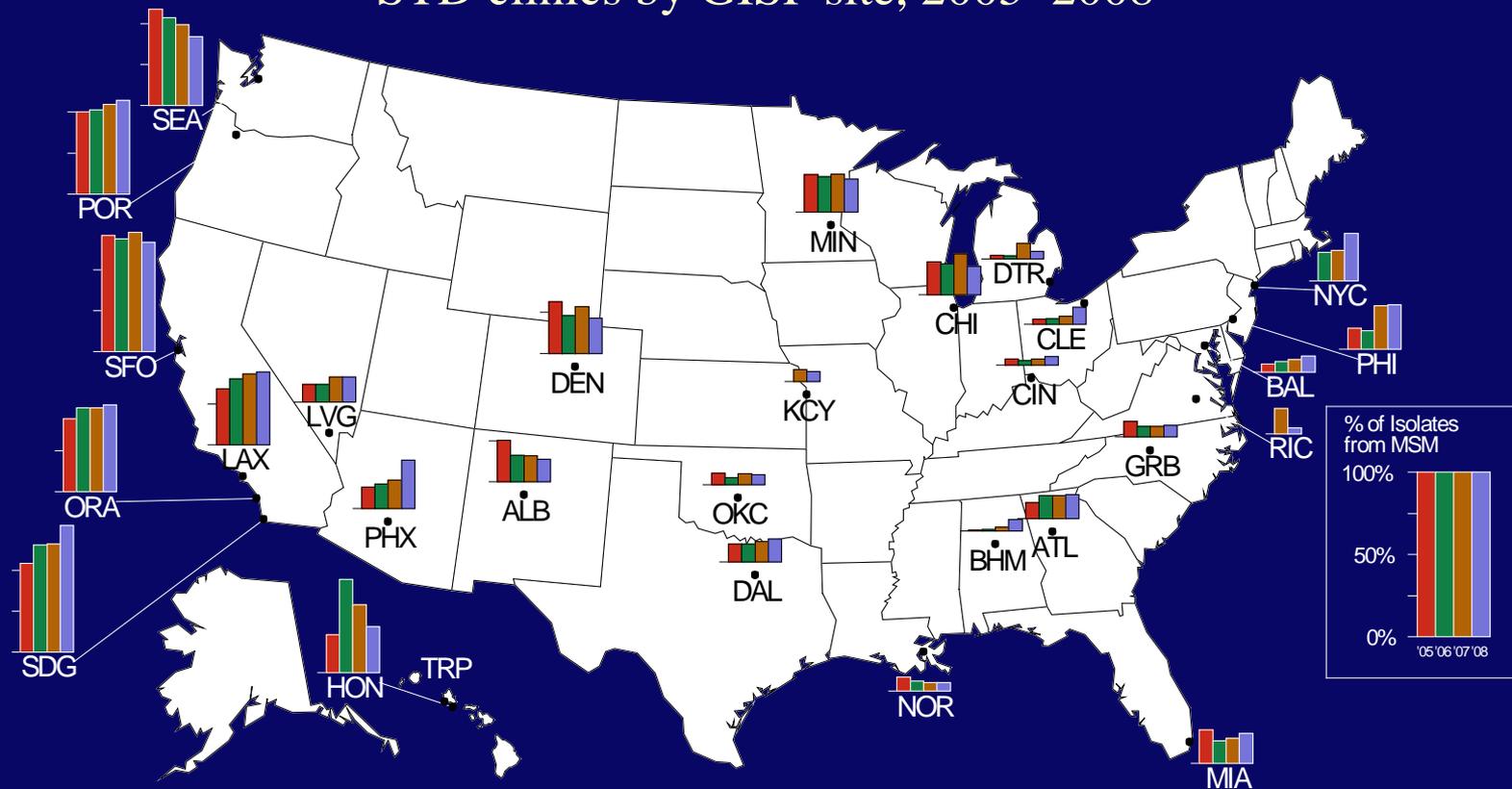
†Seroreactivity



Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of urethral *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates obtained from men who have sex with men attending STD clinics, 1989–2008



Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of urethral *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates obtained from men who have sex with men attending STD clinics by GISP site, 2005–2008



Note: Not all clinics participated in GISP for the last 4 years. Sites include: ALB=Albuquerque, NM; 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; GRB=Greensboro, NC; HON=Honolulu, HI; KCY=Kansas City, MO; LAX=Los Angeles, CA; LVG=Las Vegas, NV; MIA=Miami, FL; MIN=Minneapolis, MN; NOR=New Orleans, LA; NYC=New York City, NY; OKC=Oklahoma City, OK; ORA=Orange County, CA; PHI=Philadelphia, PA; PHX=Phoenix, AZ; POR=Portland, OR; RIC=Richmond, VA; SDG=San Diego, CA; SEA=Seattle, WA; SFO=San Francisco, CA; and TRP=Tripler Army Medical Center, HI (does not provide sexual risk behavior data).

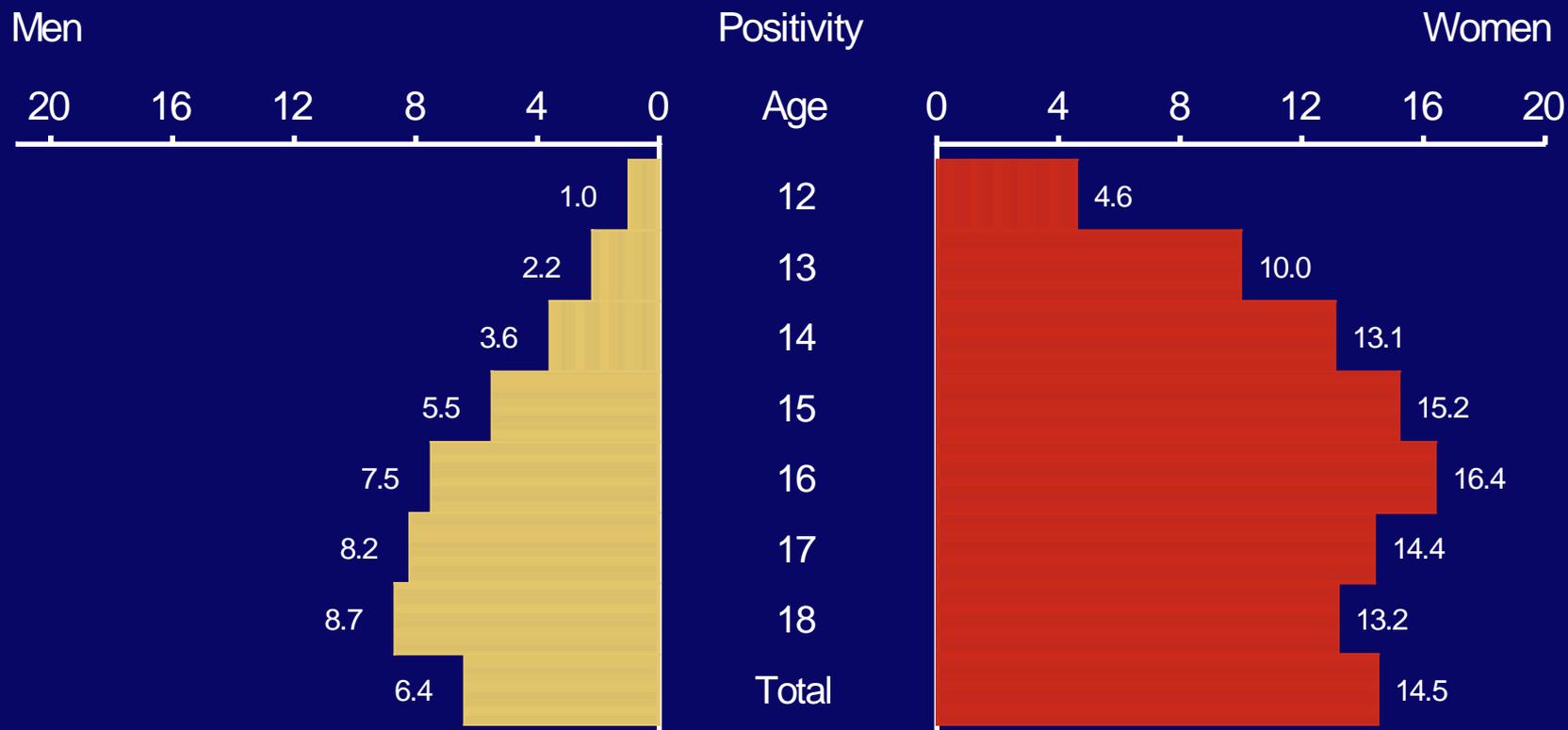
STDs in Persons Entering Corrections Facilities

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2008

Division of STD Prevention



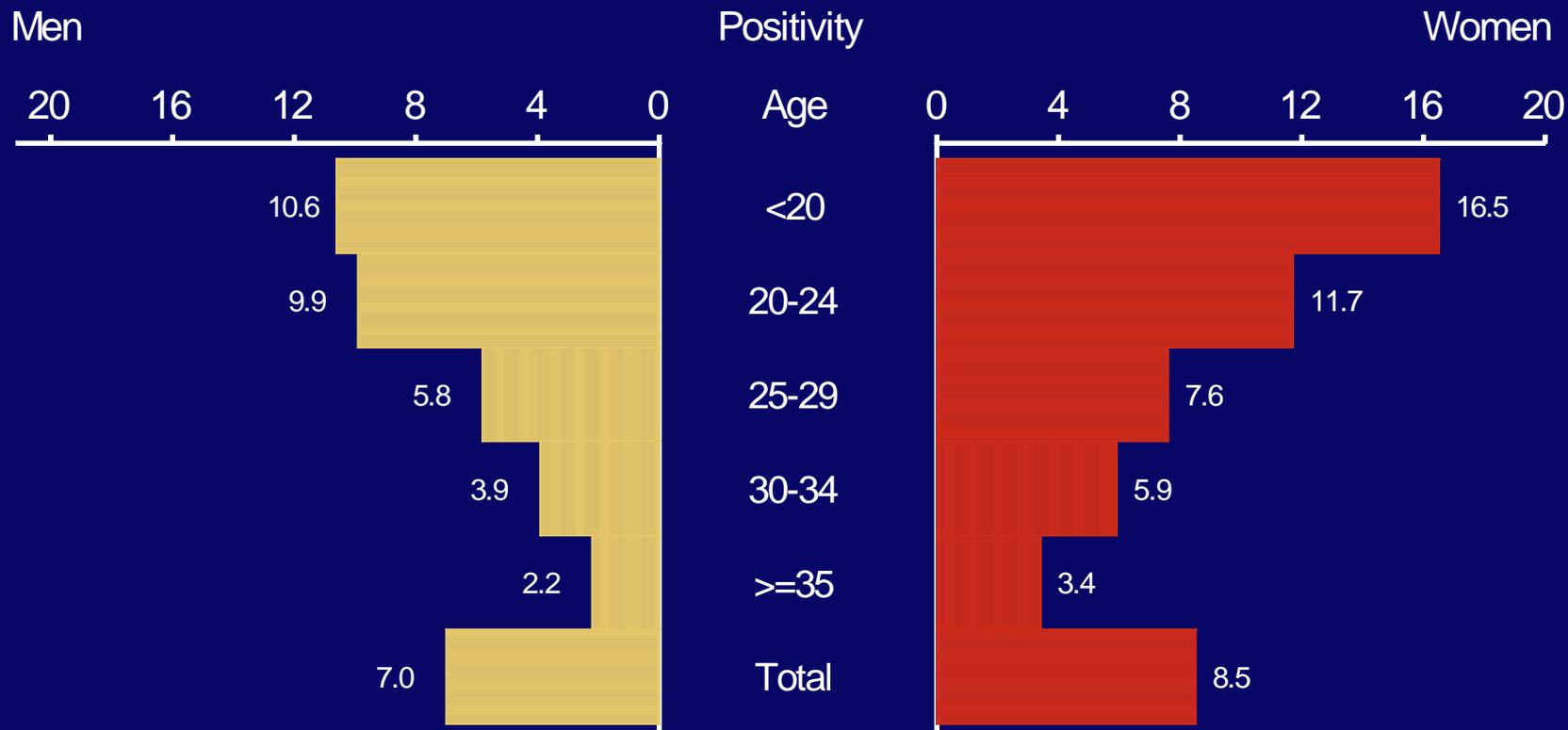
Chlamydia — Positivity by age and sex, juvenile corrections facilities, 2008



Note: Percent positivity is presented from facilities reporting >100 test results.



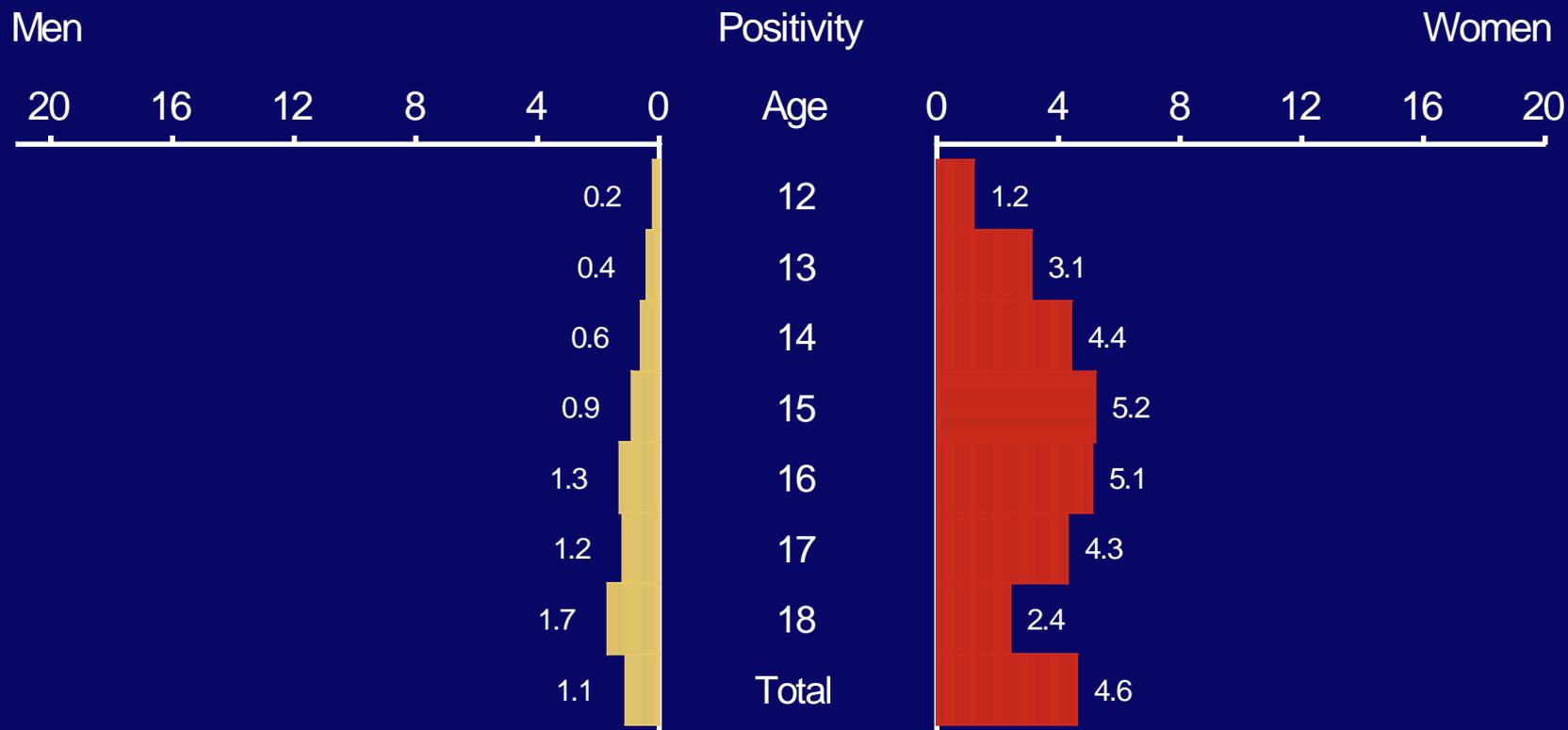
Chlamydia — Positivity by age group and sex, adult corrections facilities, 2008



Note: Percent positivity is presented from facilities reporting >100 test results.



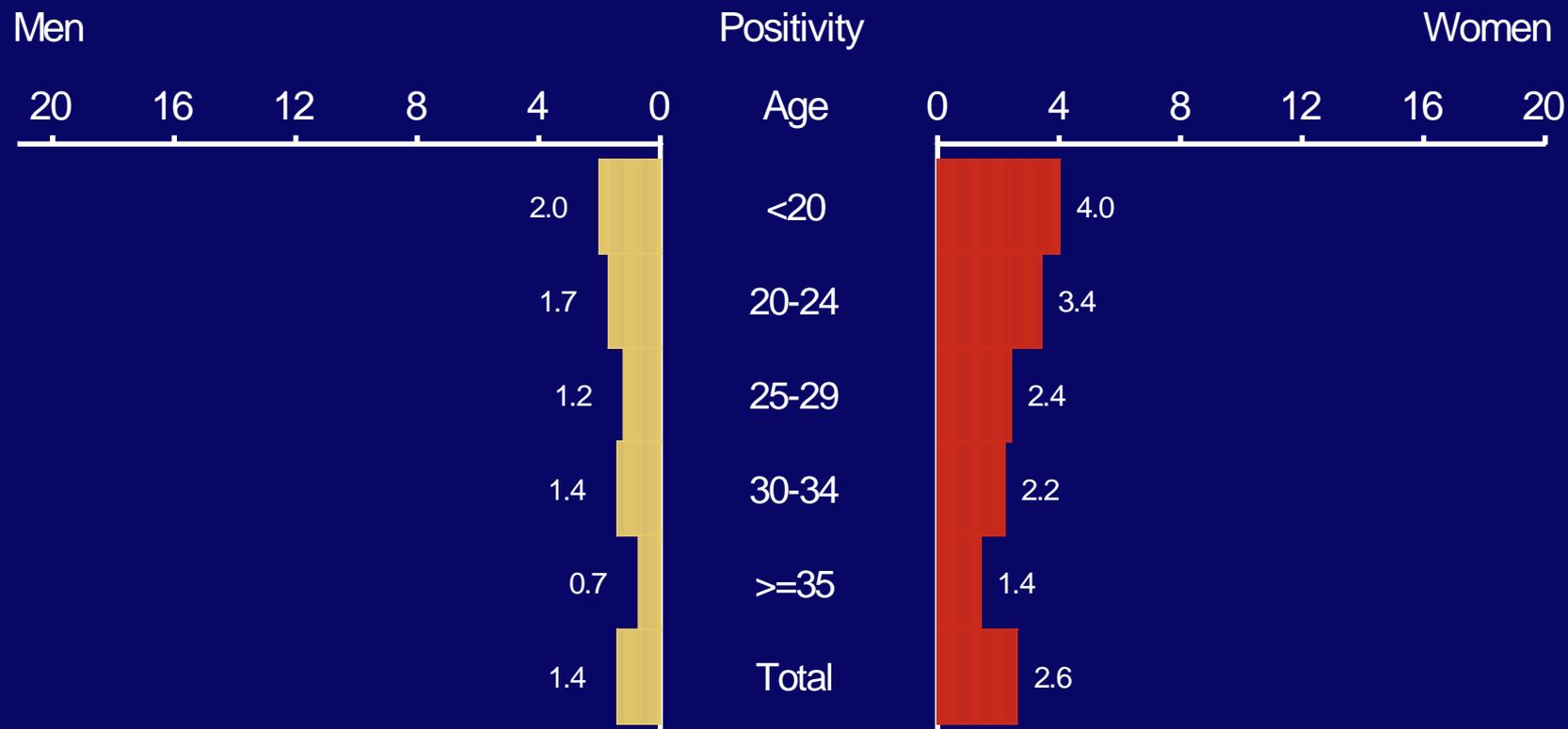
Gonorrhea — Positivity by age and sex, juvenile corrections facilities, 2008



Note: Percent positivity is presented from facilities reporting >100 test results.



Gonorrhea — Positivity by age group and sex, adult corrections facilities, 2008



Note: Percent positivity is presented from facilities reporting >100 test results.

