

Sexually Transmitted Disease

Surveillance 2012

CHLAMYDIA

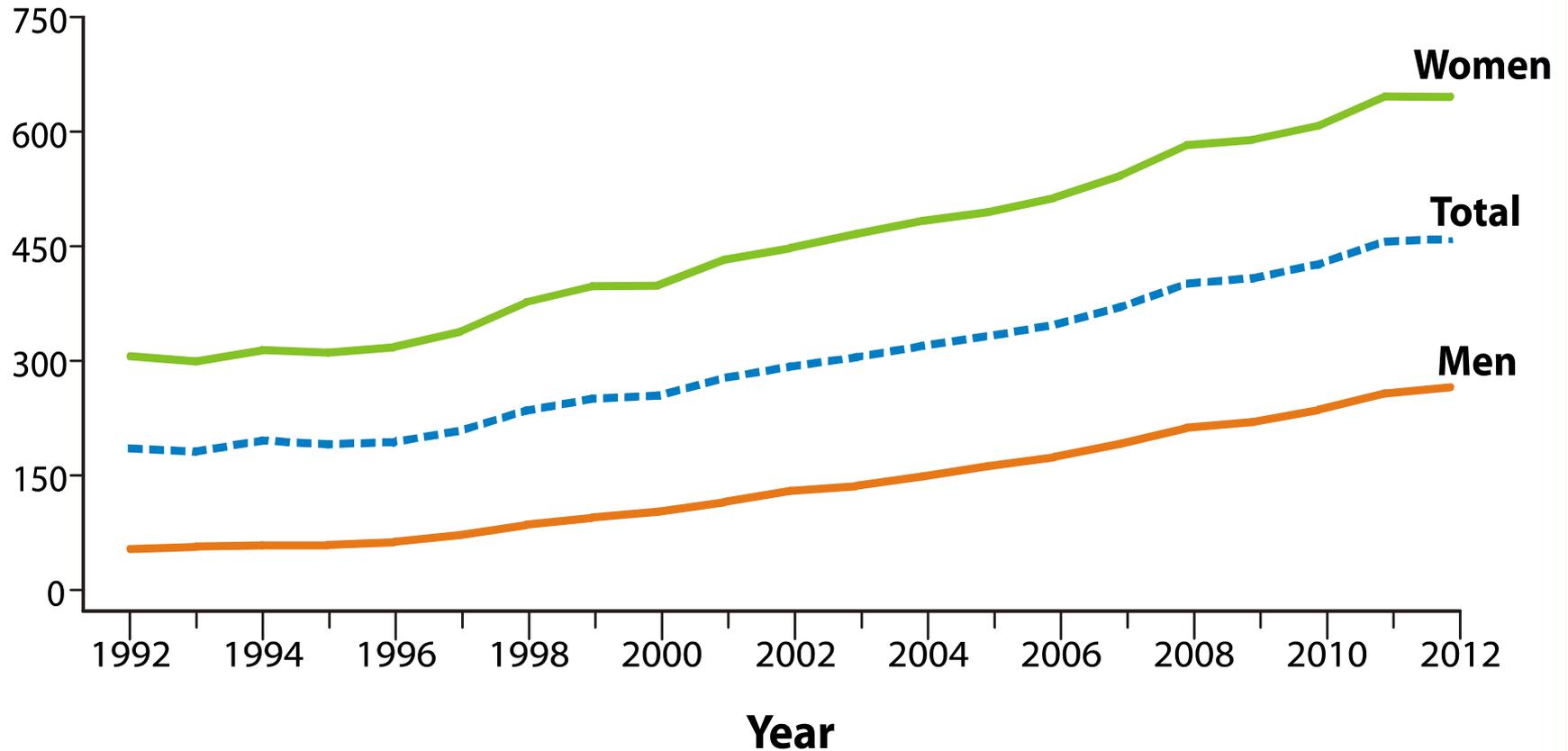
Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2012

Division of STD Prevention



Chlamydia—Rates by Sex, United States, 1992–2012

Rate (per 100,000 population)

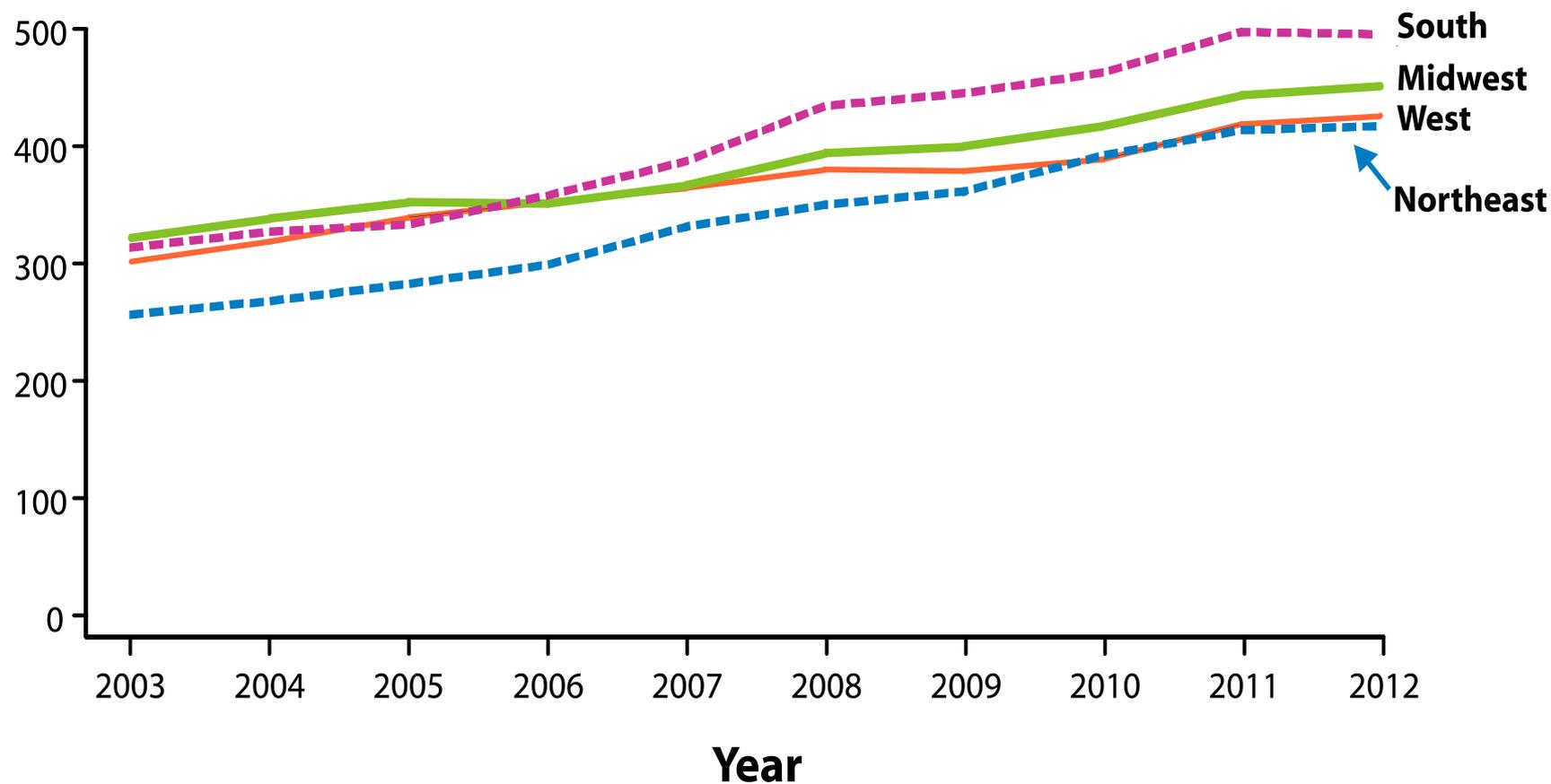


NOTE: As of January 2000, all 50 states and the District of Columbia have regulations that require the reporting of chlamydia cases.

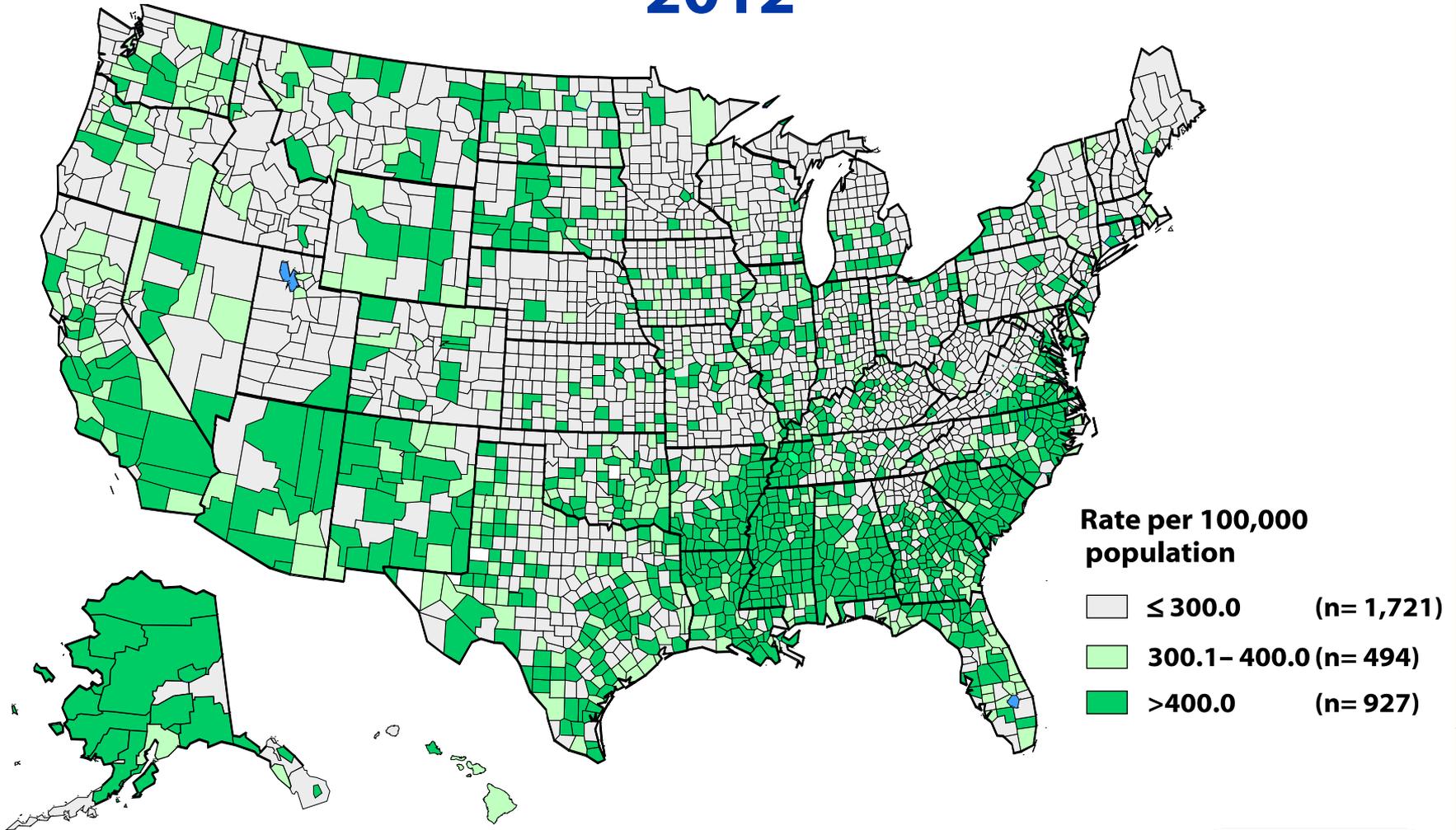


Chlamydia—Rates by Region, United States, 2003–2012

Rate (per 100,000 population)

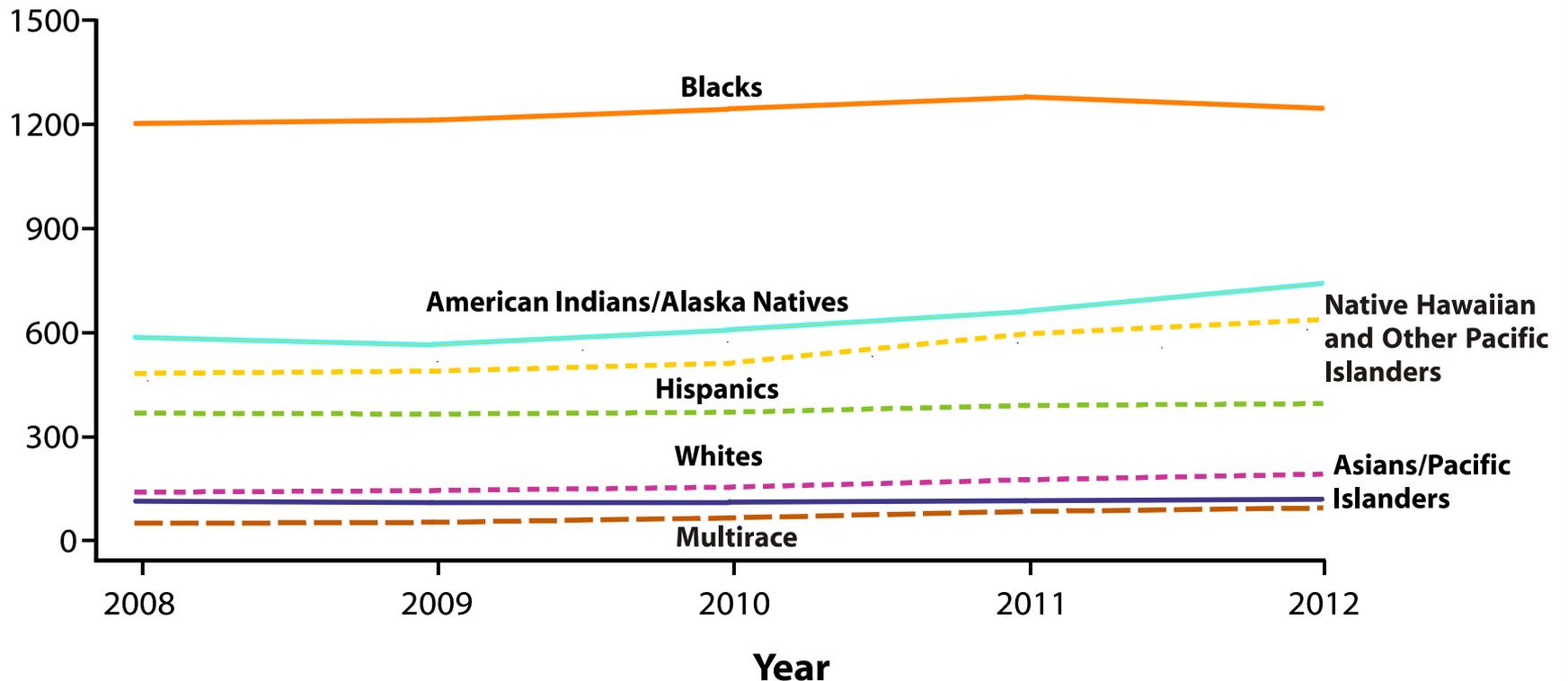


Chlamydia—Rates by County, United States, 2012



Chlamydia—Rates by Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2008–2012

Rate (per 100,000 population)

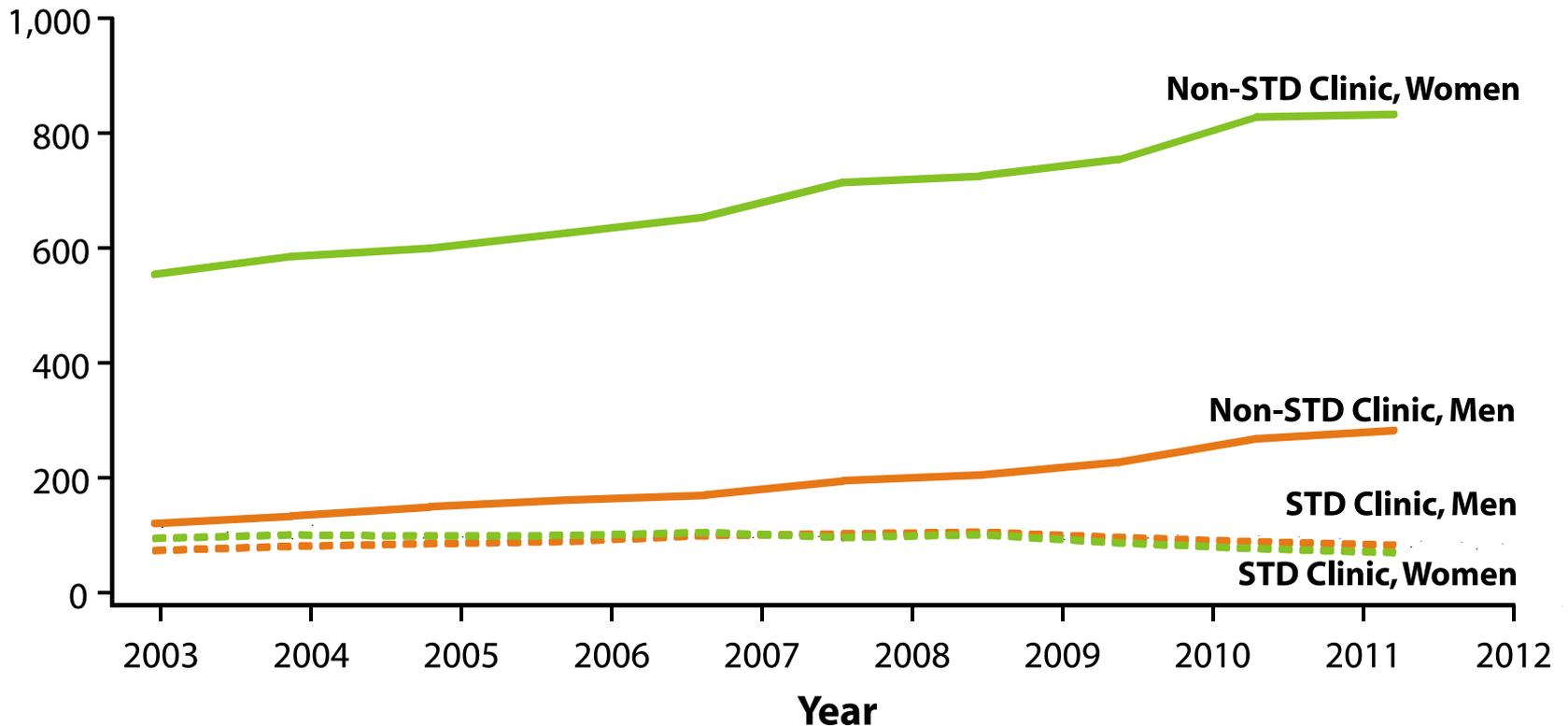


NOTE: Includes 38 states and the District of Columbia reporting race/ethnicity data in Office of Management and Budget compliant formats during 2008–2012.



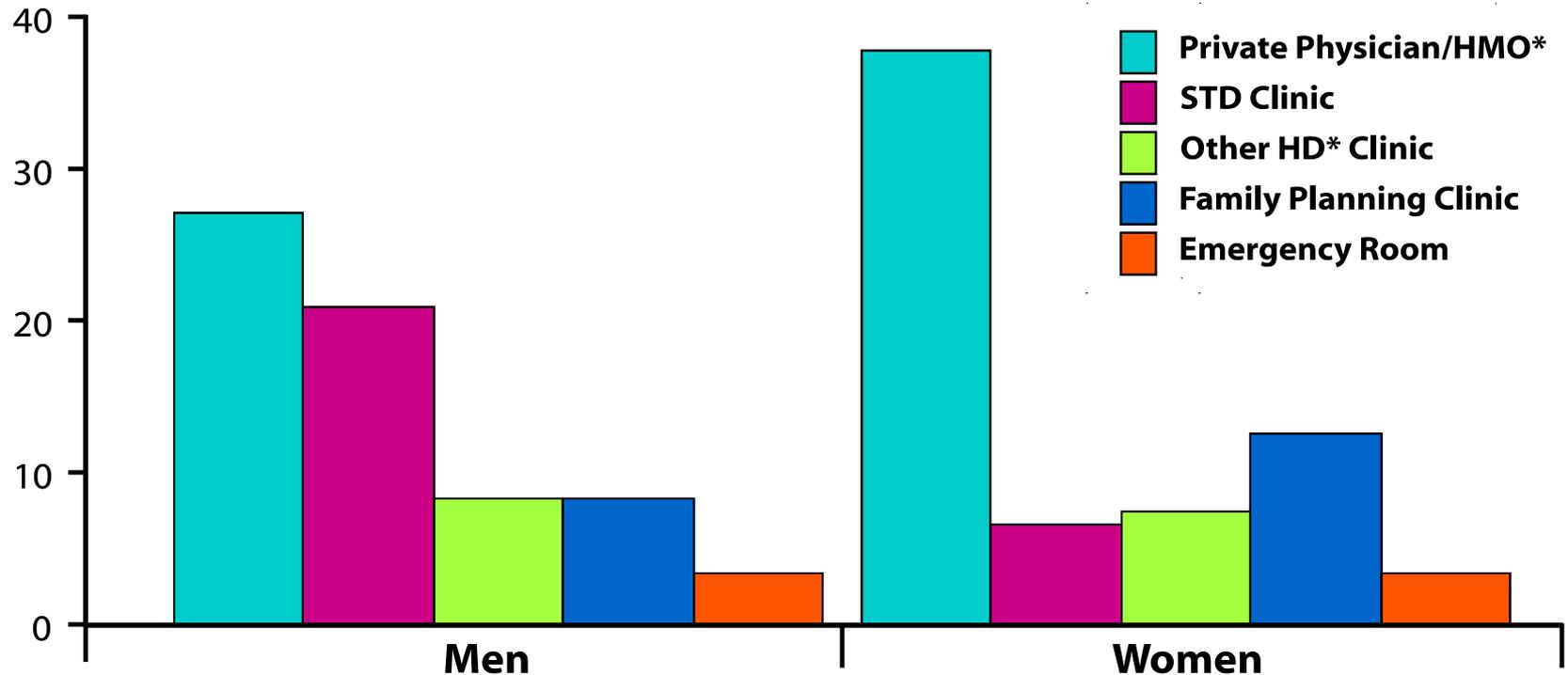
Chlamydia—Cases by Reporting Source and Sex, United States, 2003–2012

Cases (in thousands)



Chlamydia—Percentage of Reported Cases by Sex and Selected Reporting Sources, United States, 2012

Percentage

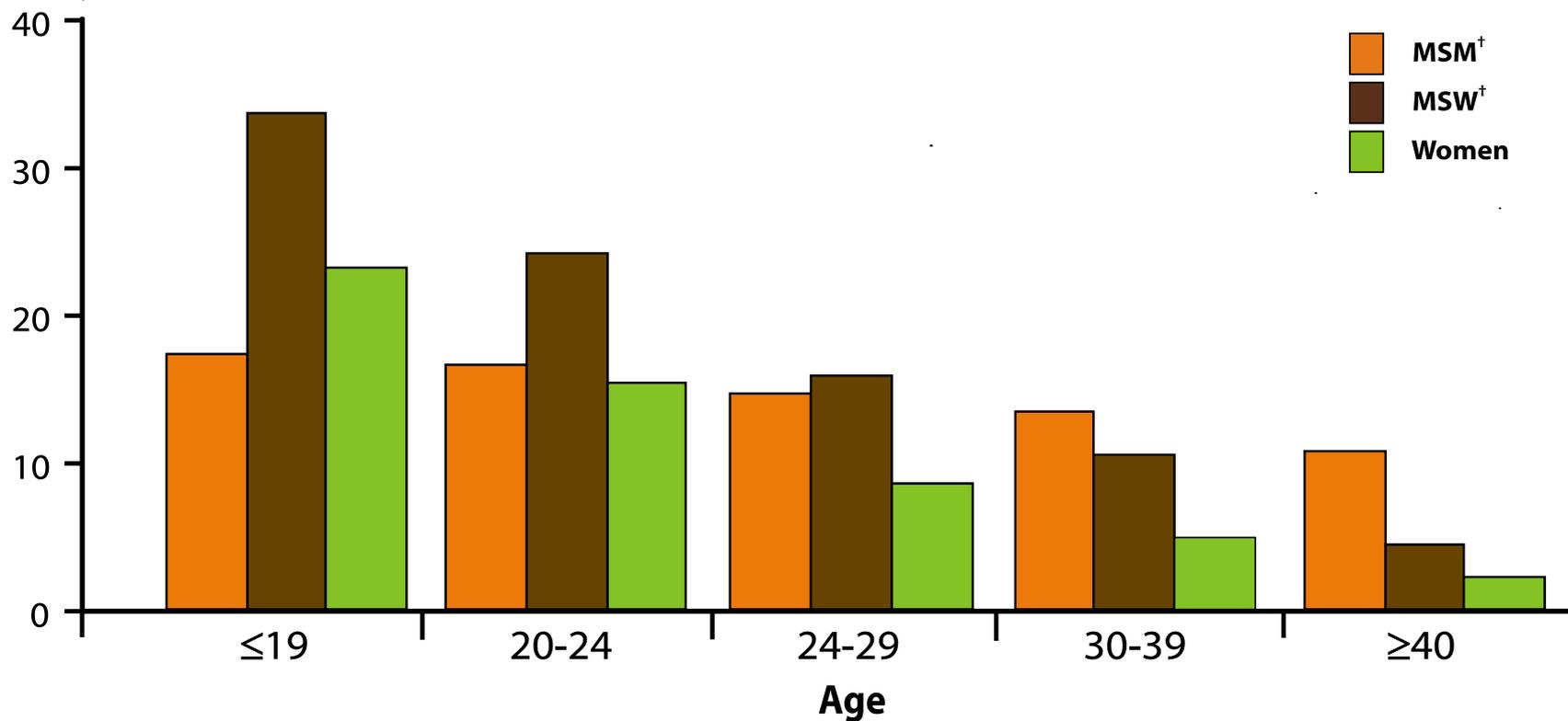


*HMO=health maintenance organization; HD=health department

NOTE: Of all cases, 11.4% had a missing or unknown reporting source. Among cases with a known reporting source, the categories presented represent 69.8% of cases; 30.2% were reported from sources other than those shown.

Chlamydia—Proportion of STD Clinic Patients* Testing Positive by Age, Sex and Sexual Behavior, STD Surveillance Network (SSuN), 2012

Percentage

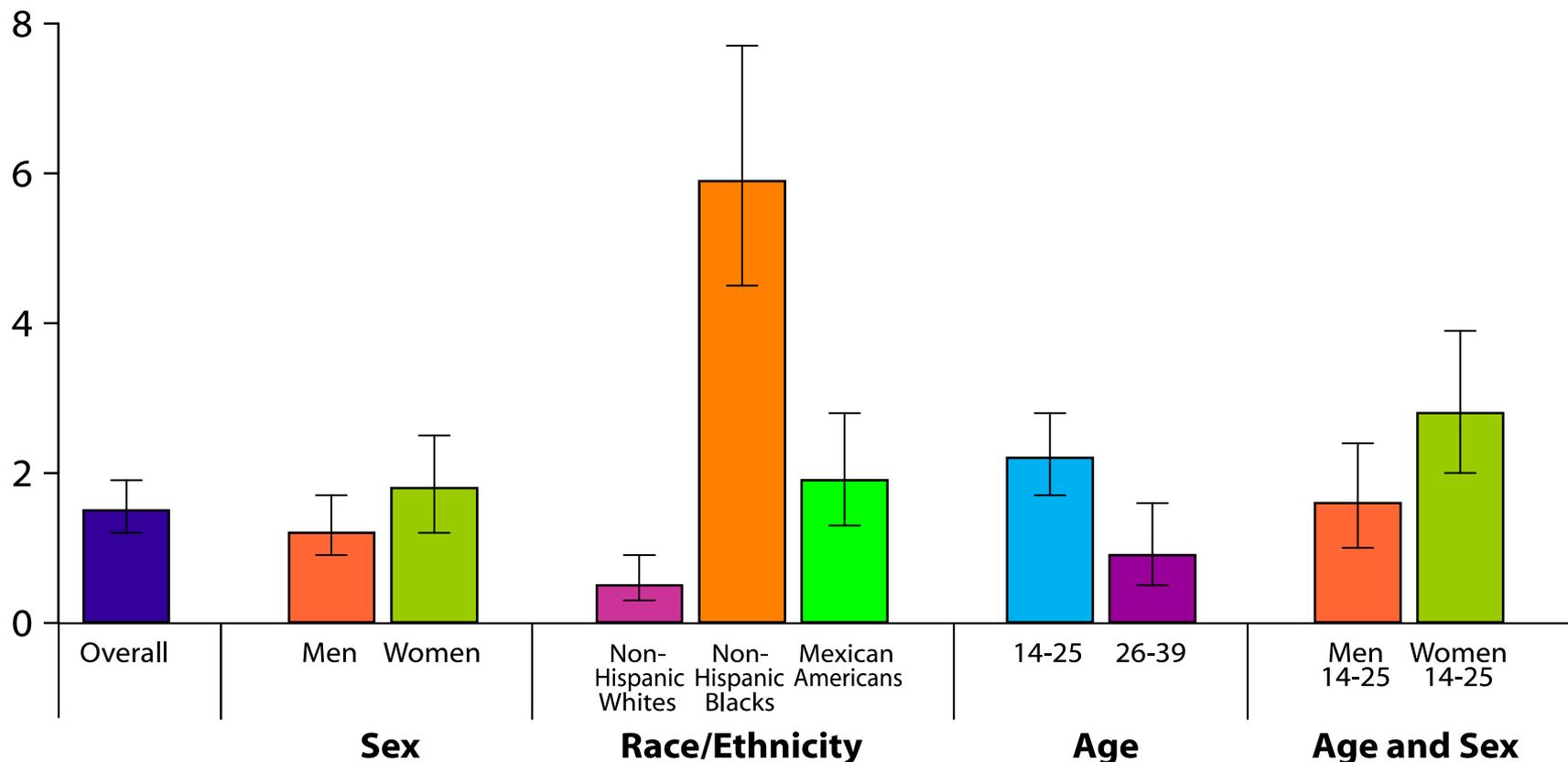


*Only includes patients tested for chlamydia

†MSM=men who have sex with men; MSW=men who have sex with women only.

Chlamydia—Prevalence Among Persons Aged 14–39 Years by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, or Age Group, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2005–2008

Prevalence, %



NOTE: Error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals.



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GONORRHEA

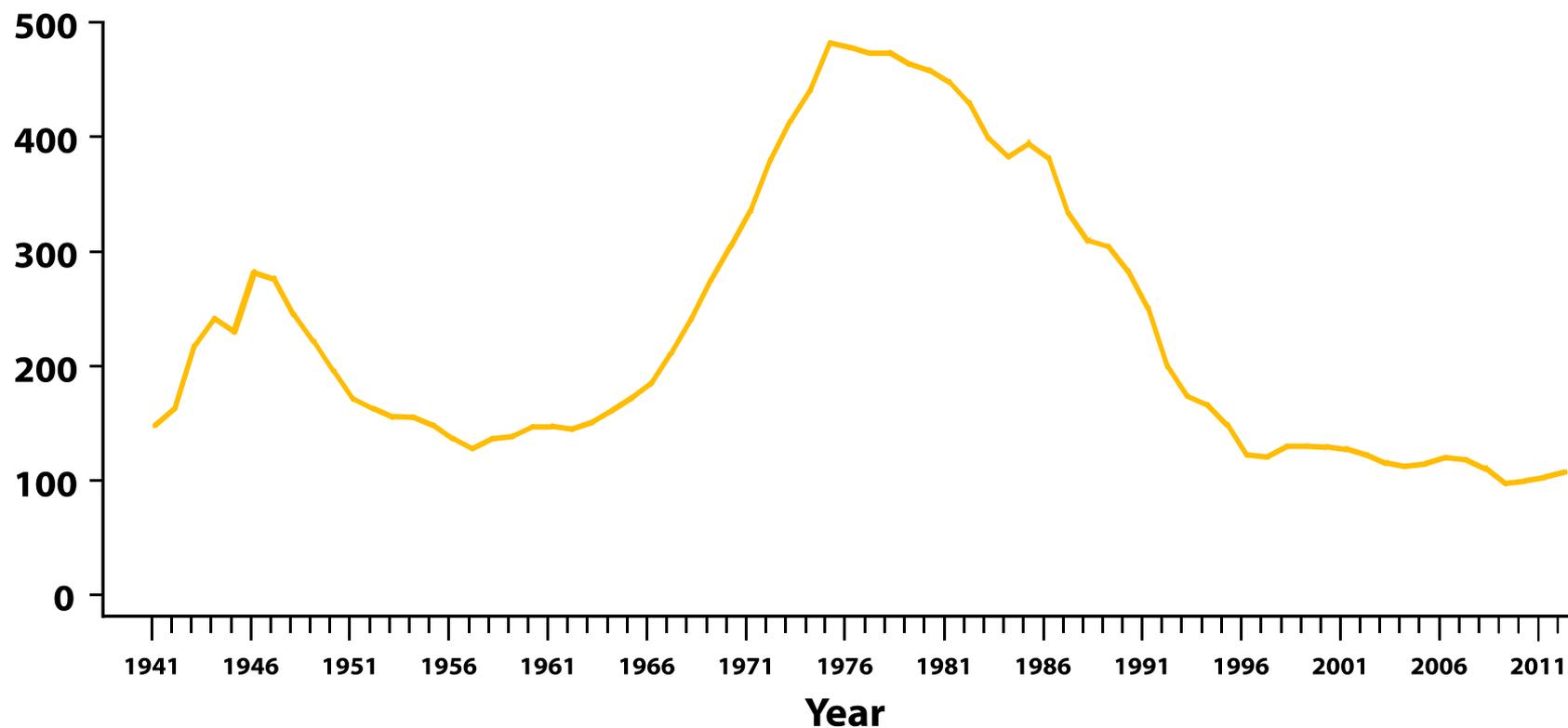
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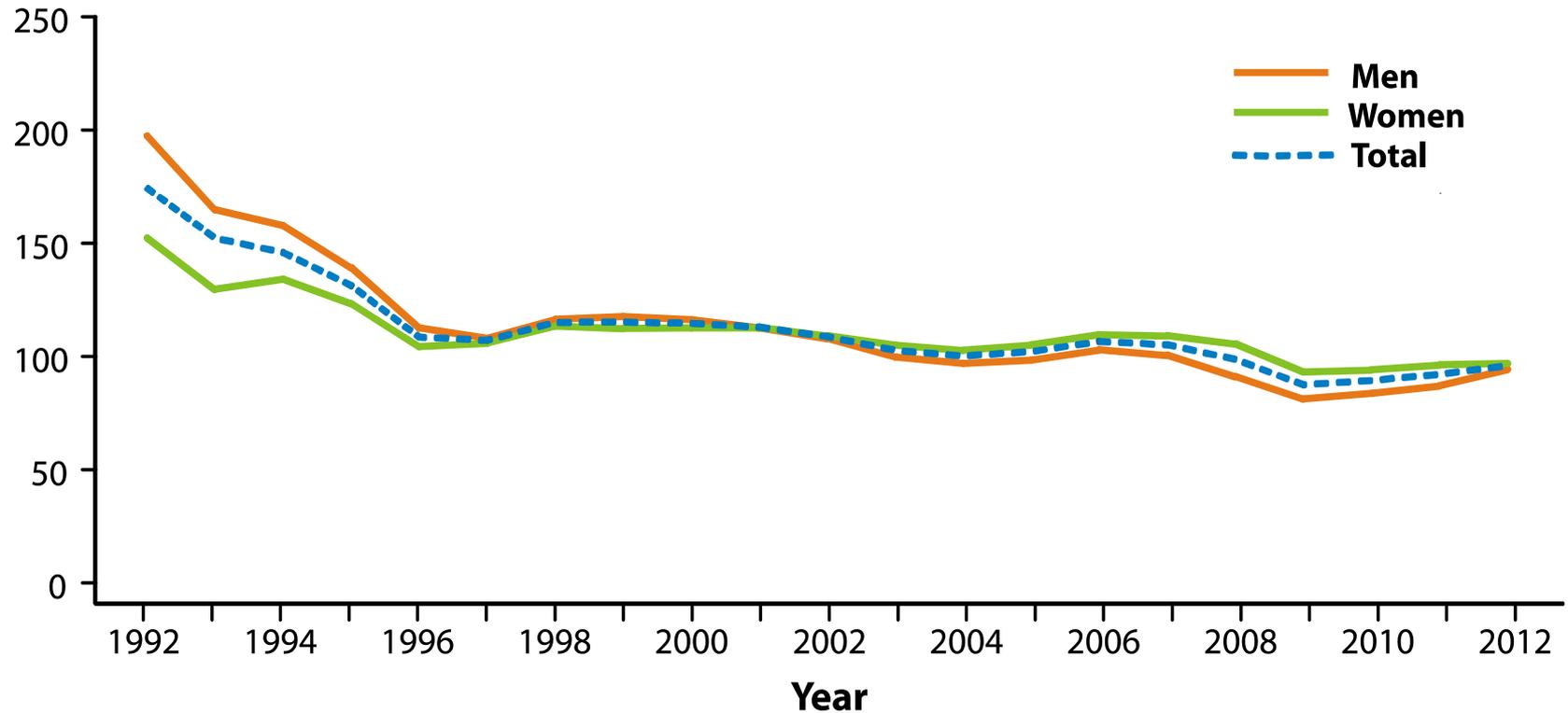
Gonorrhea—Rates, United States, 1941–2012

Rate (per 100,000 population)

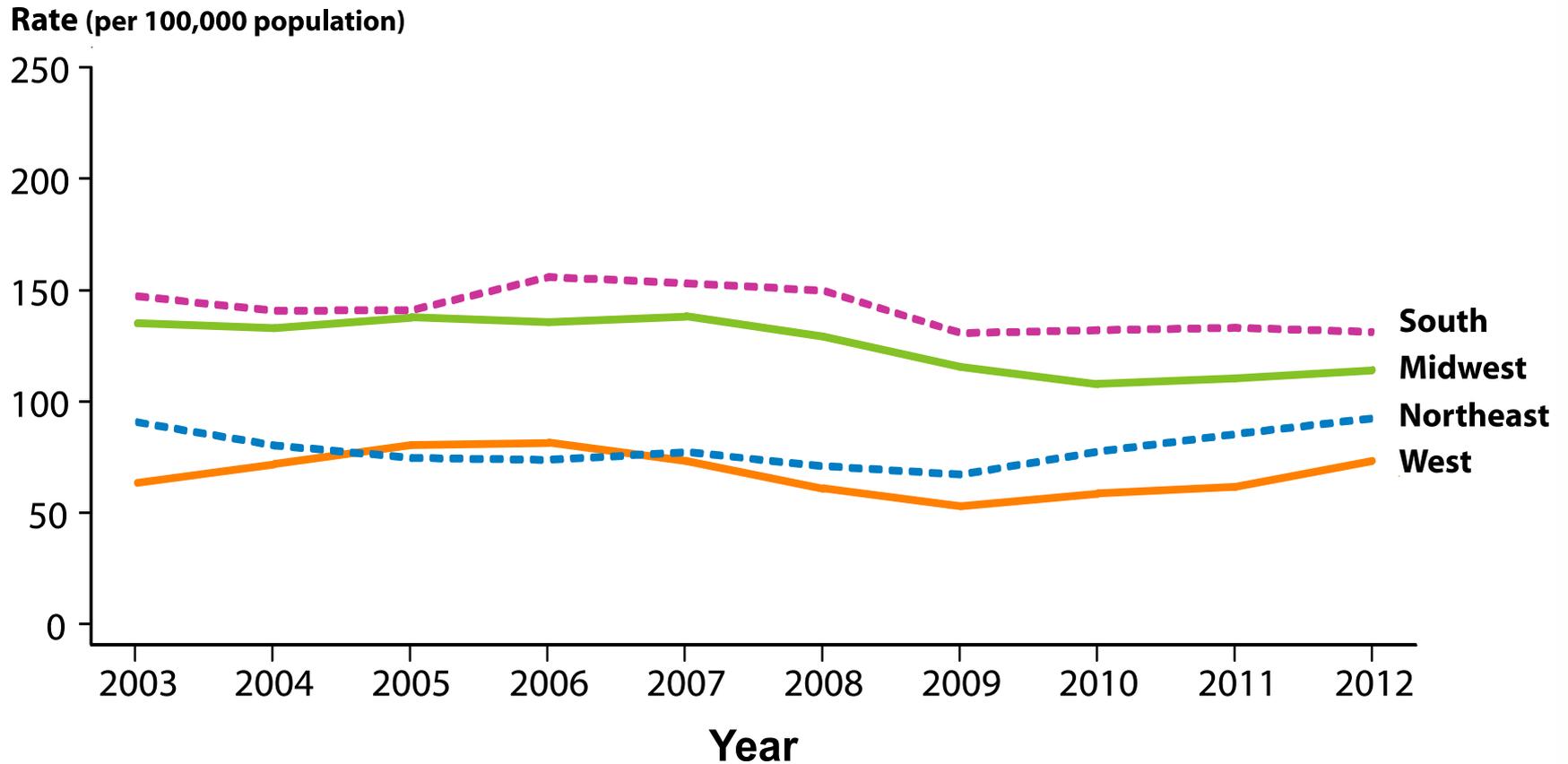


Gonorrhea—Rates by Sex, United States, 1992–2012

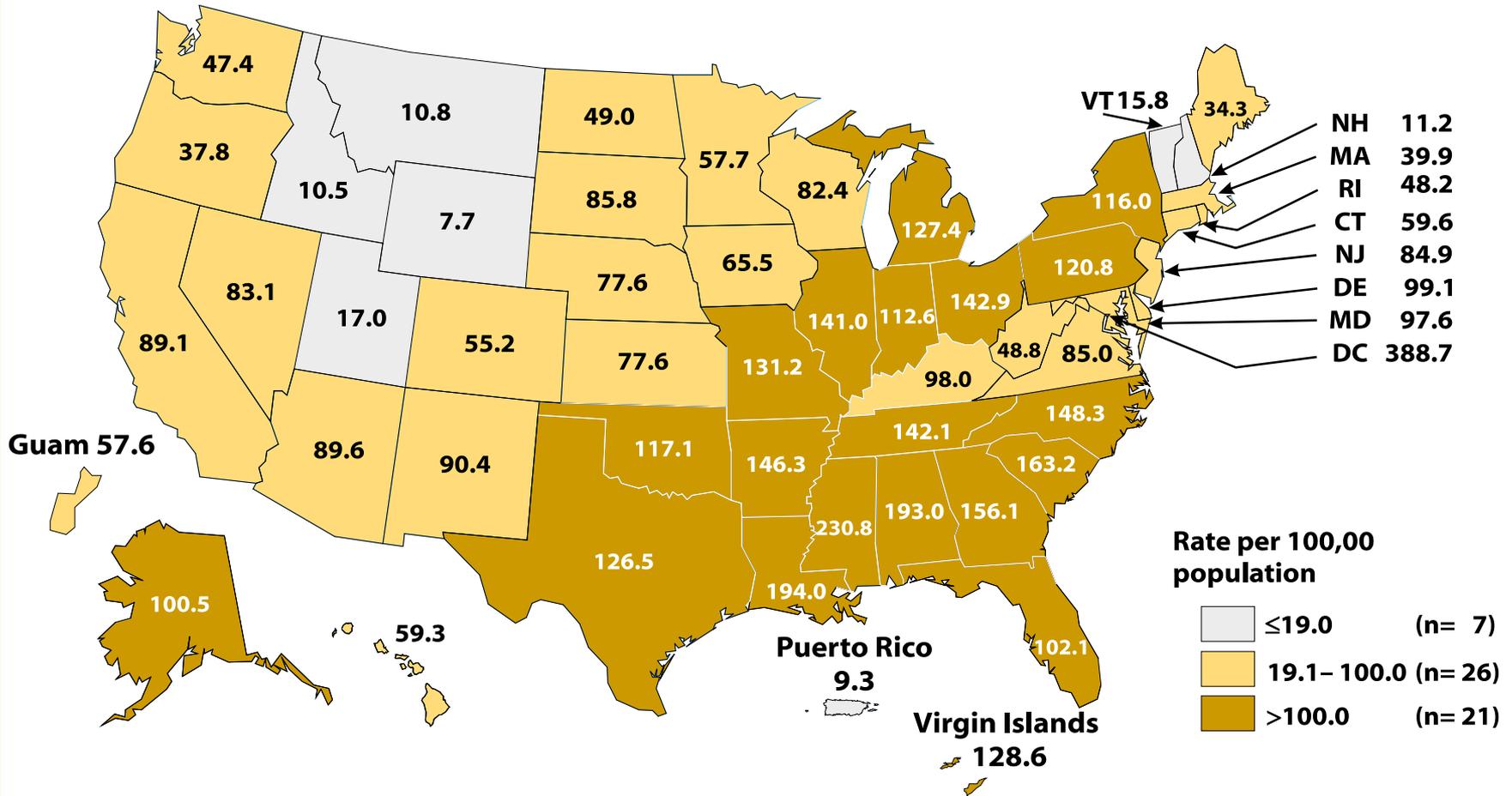
Rate (per 100,000 population)



Gonorrhea—Rates by Region, United States, 2003–2012



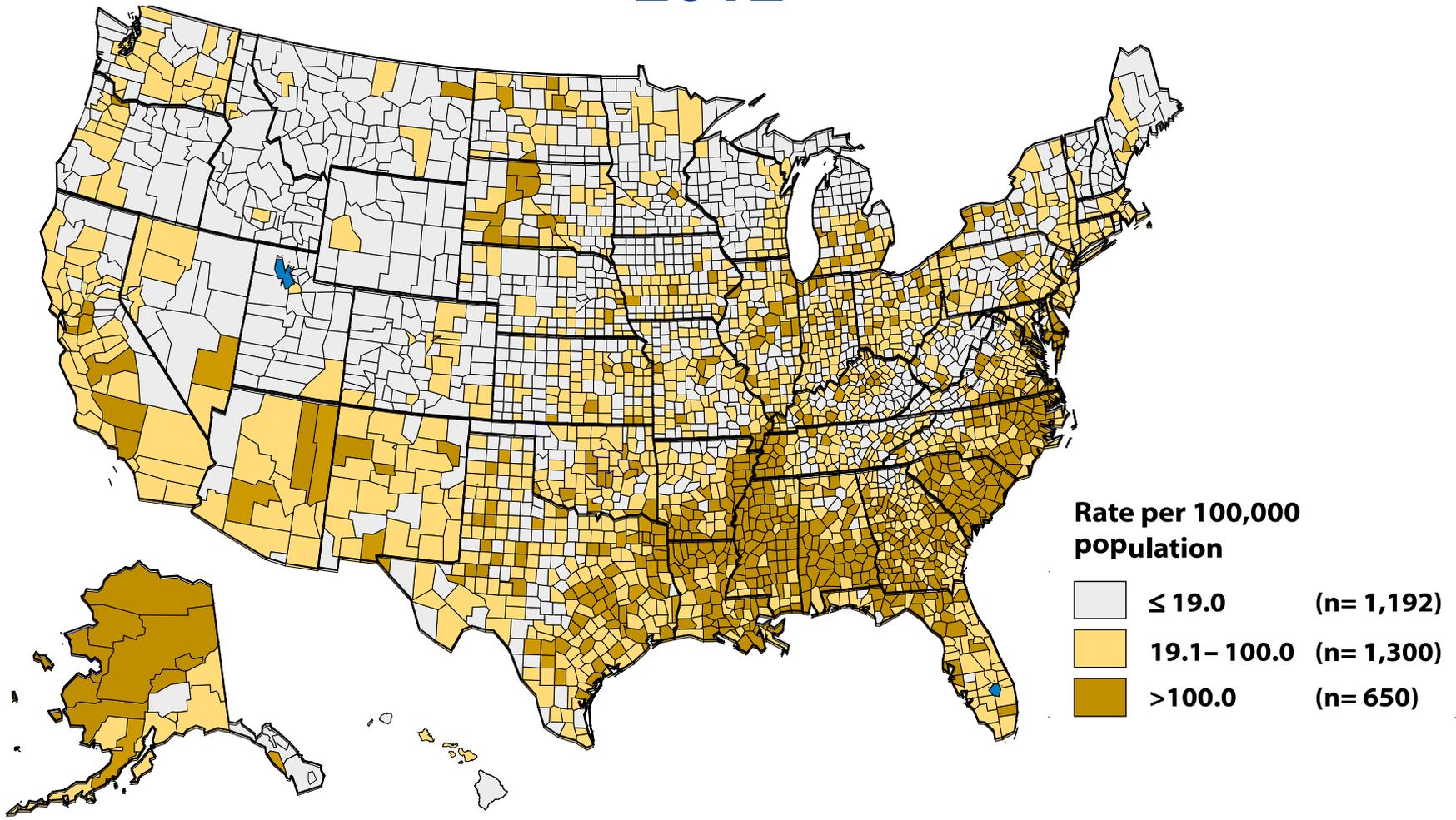
Gonorrhea—Rates by State, United States and Outlying Areas, 2012



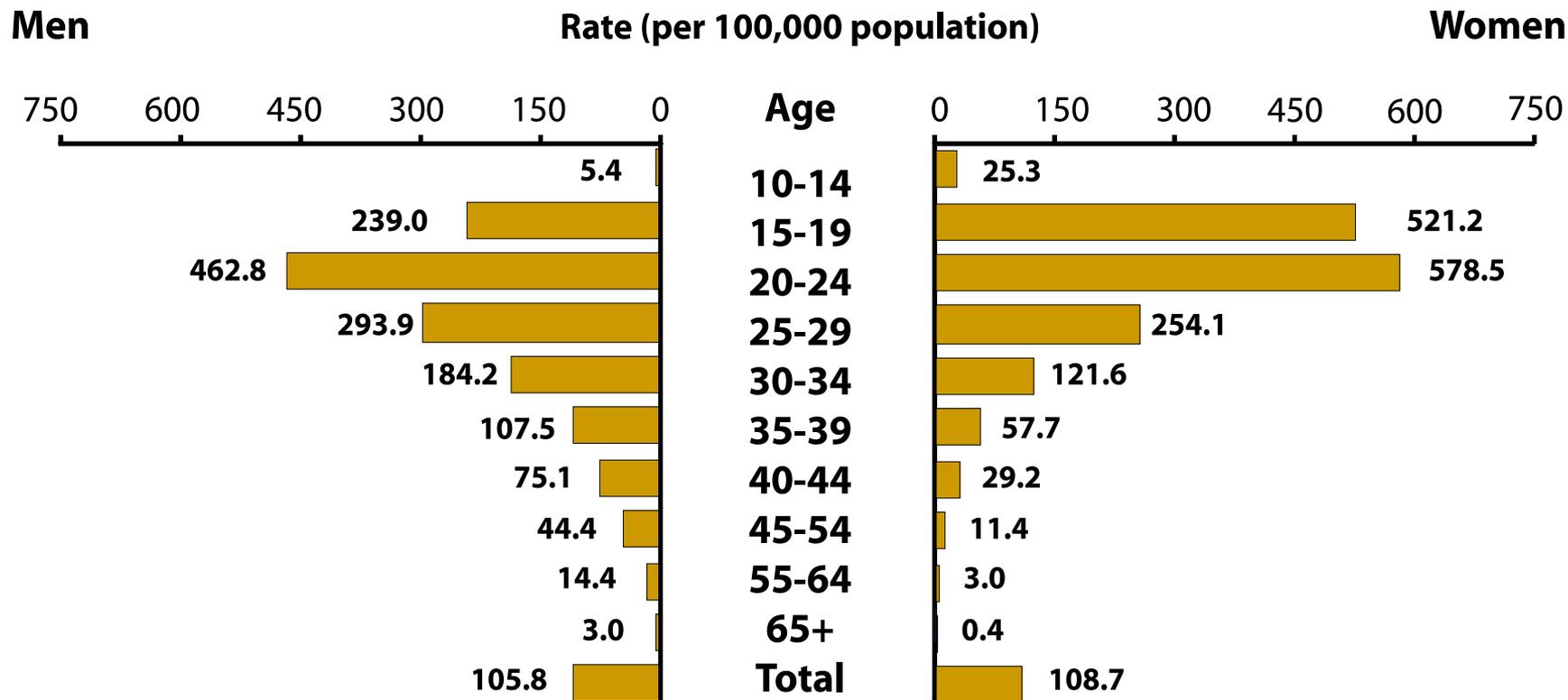
NOTE: The total rate of gonorrhea for the United States and outlying area (Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) was 106.3 per 100,000 population.



Gonorrhea—Rates by County, United States, 2012

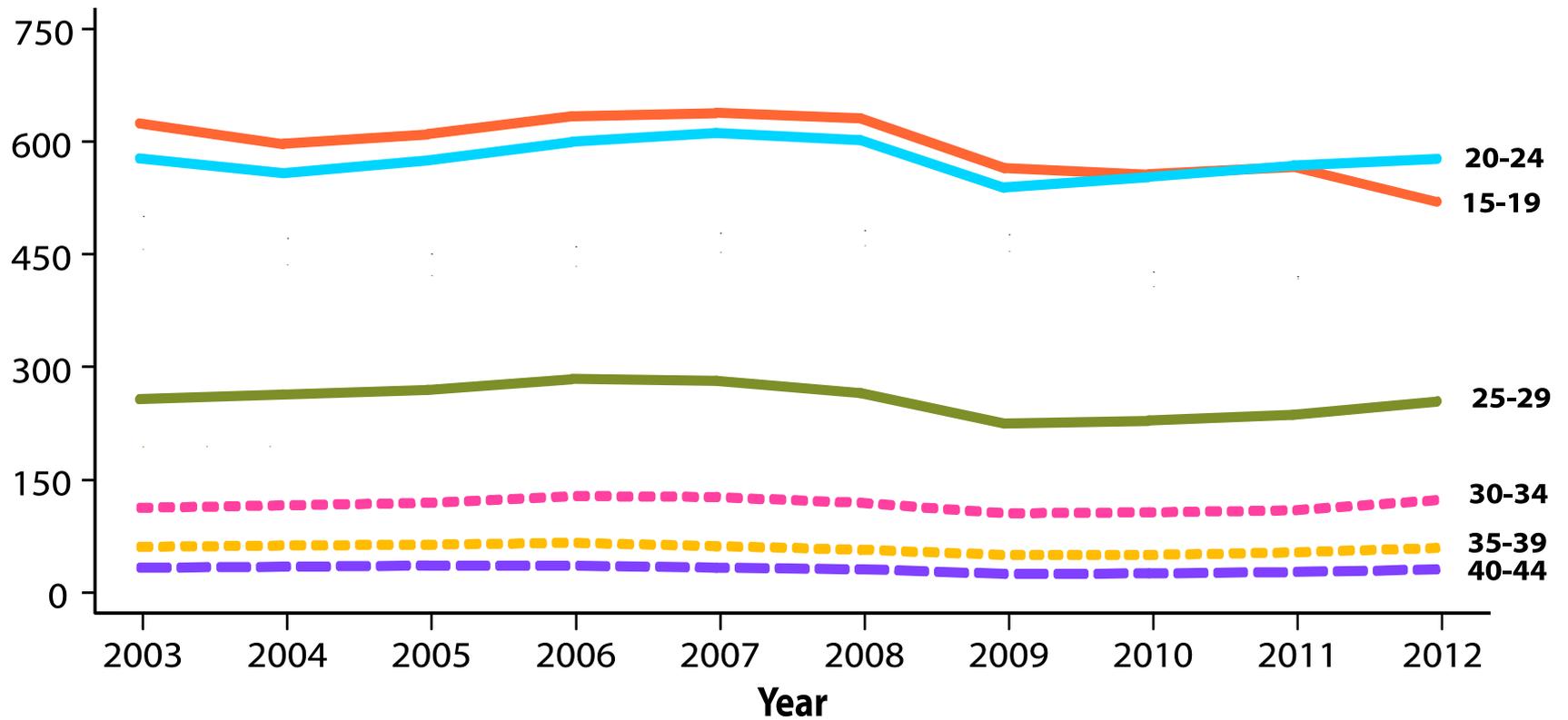


Gonorrhea—Rates by Age and Sex, United States, 2012



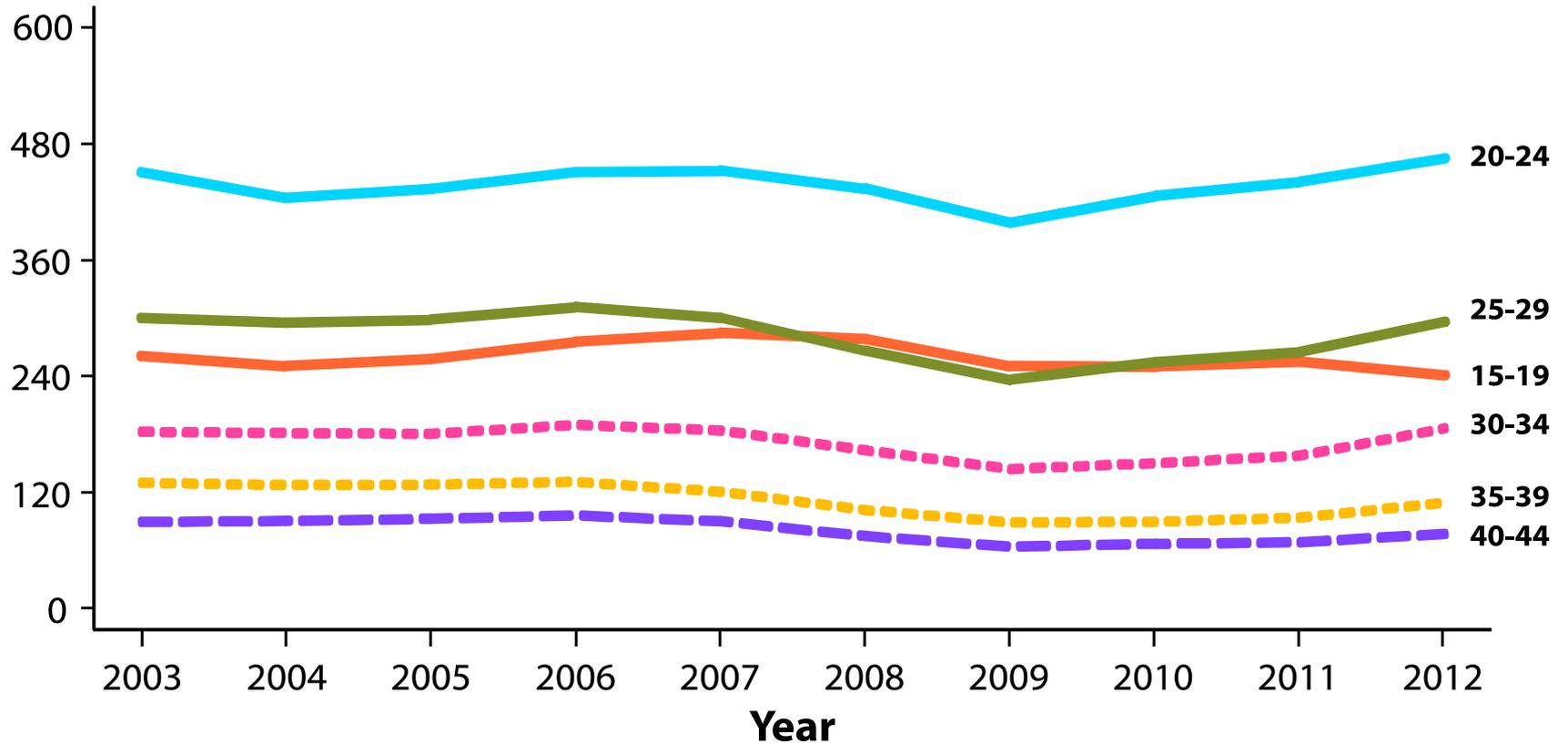
Gonorrhea—Rates by Age Among Women Aged 15–44 Years, United States, 2003–2012

Rate (per 100,000 population)



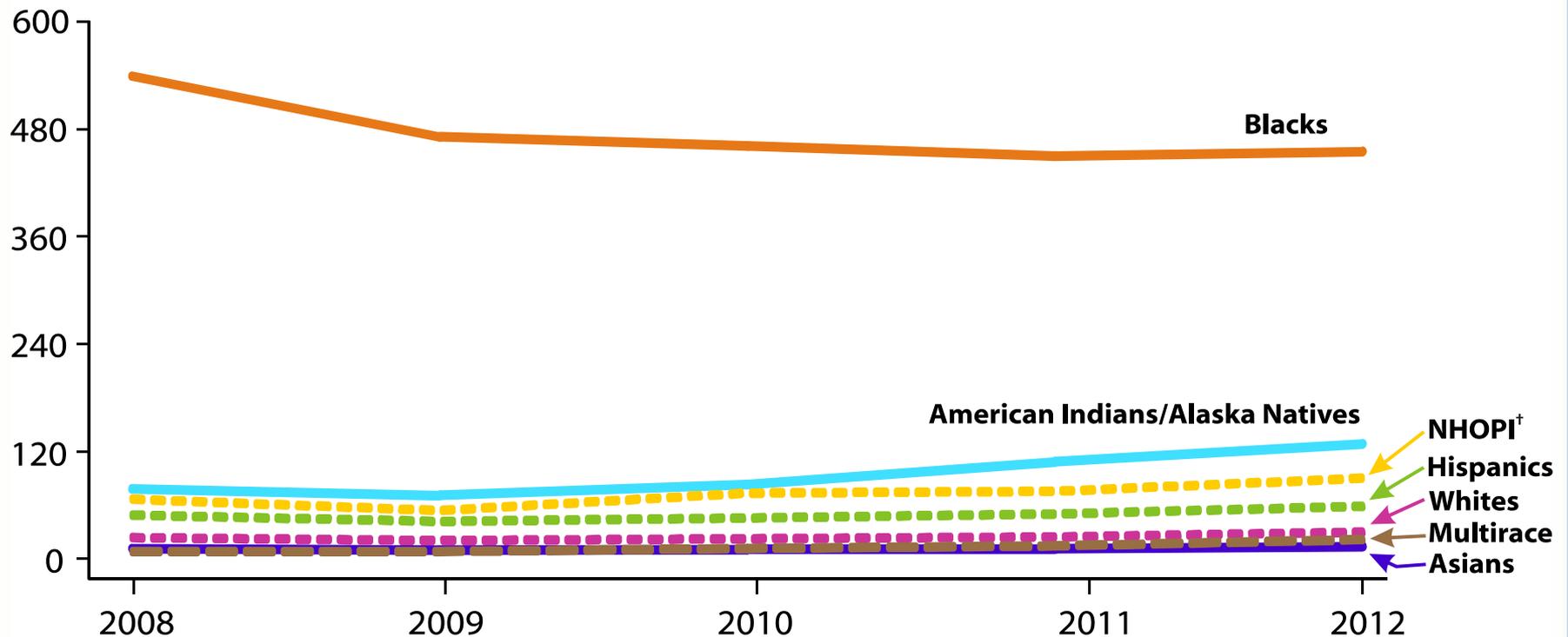
Gonorrhea—Rates by Age Among Men Aged 15–44 Years, United States, 2003–2012

Rate (per 100,000 population)



Gonorrhea—Rates by Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2008–2012

Rate (per 100,000 population)



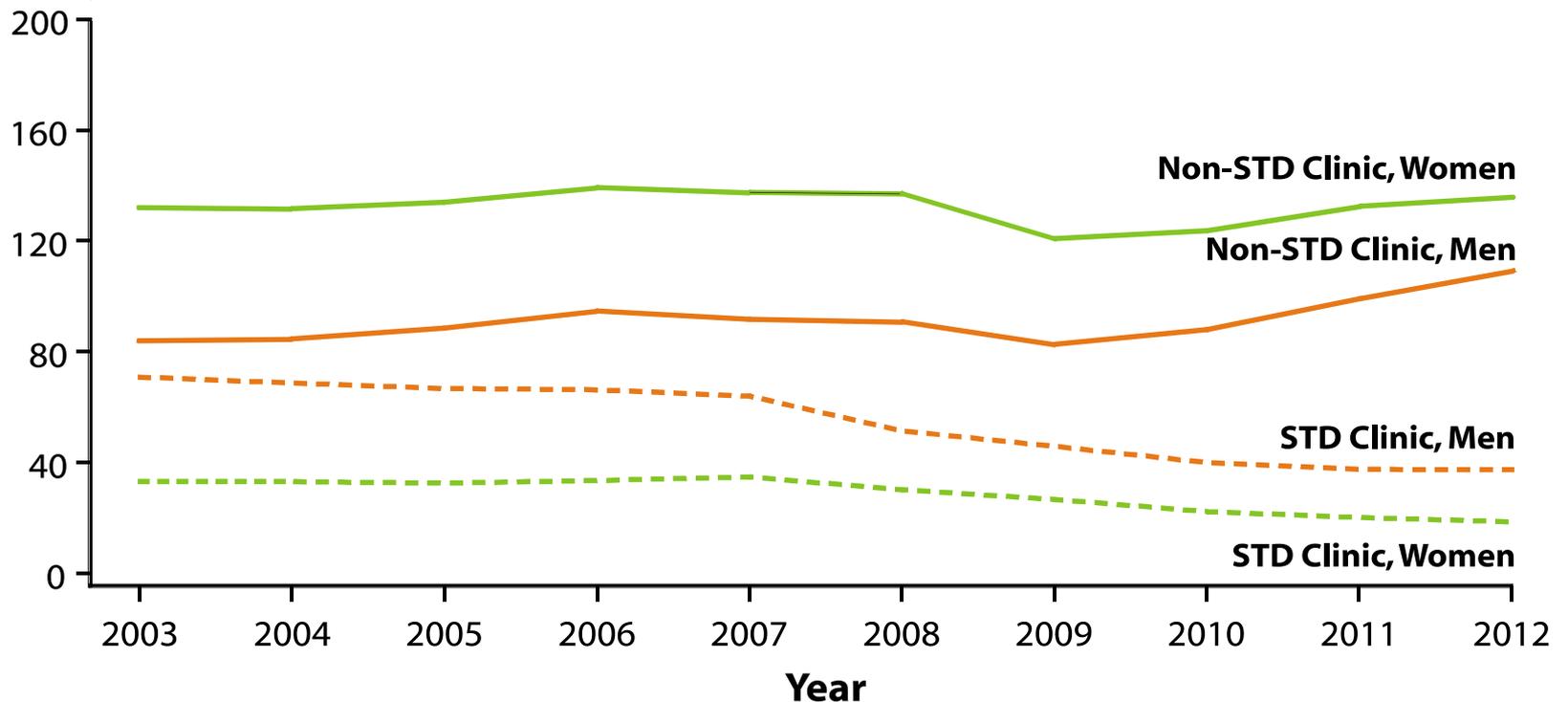
†NHOPI = Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders.

NOTE: Includes 38 states and the District of Columbia reporting race/ethnicity data in Office of Management and Budget compliant formats during 2008–2012.



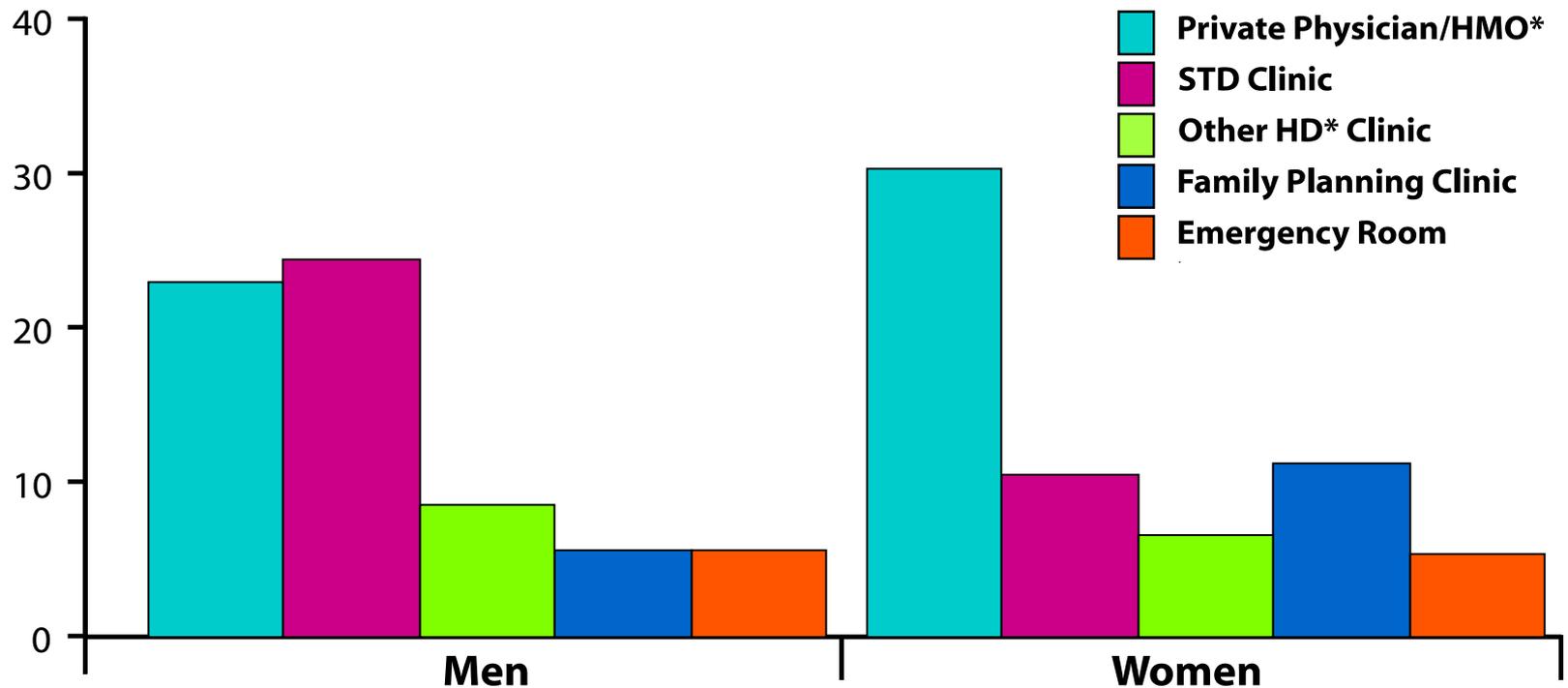
Gonorrhea—Cases by Reporting Source and Sex, United States, 2003–2012

Cases (in thousands)



Gonorrhea—Percentage of Reported Cases by Sex and Selected Reporting Sources, United States, 2012

Percentage



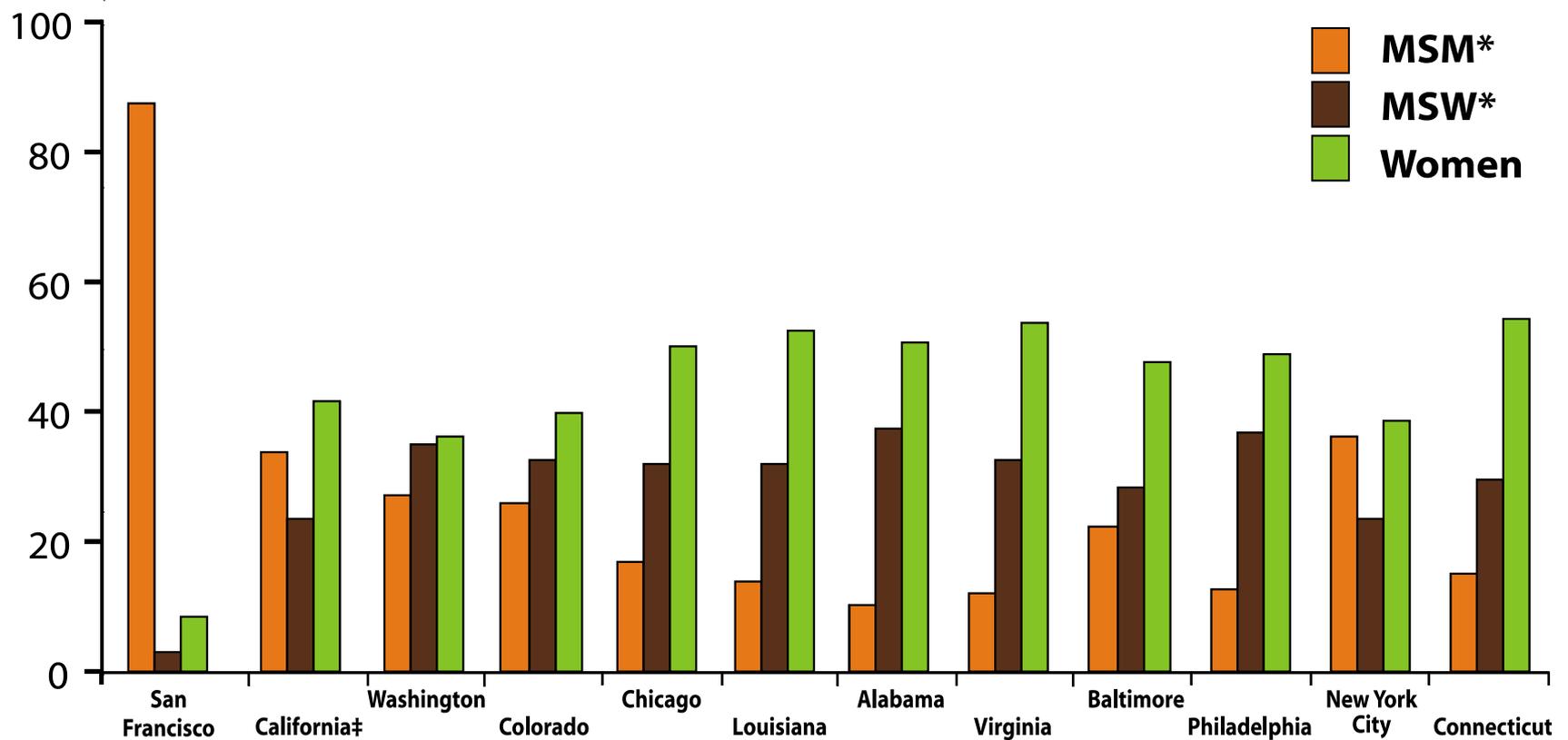
*HMO=health maintenance organization; HD=health department

NOTE: Of all cases, 11.7% had a missing or unknown reporting source. Among cases with a known reporting source, the categories presented represent 66.2% of cases; 33.8% were reported from sources other than those shown.



Estimated Proportion of MSM*, MSW*, and Women Among Gonorrhea Cases[†] by Site, STD Surveillance Network (SSuN), 2012

Percentage



***MSM**=men who have sex with men; **MSW**=men who have sex with women only.

†Estimate based on interviews (n=6,228) conducted from a random sample of reported cases of gonorrhea in 2012; cases weighted for analysis by county and to adjust for non-response.

‡California data excludes San Francisco County (shown separately).



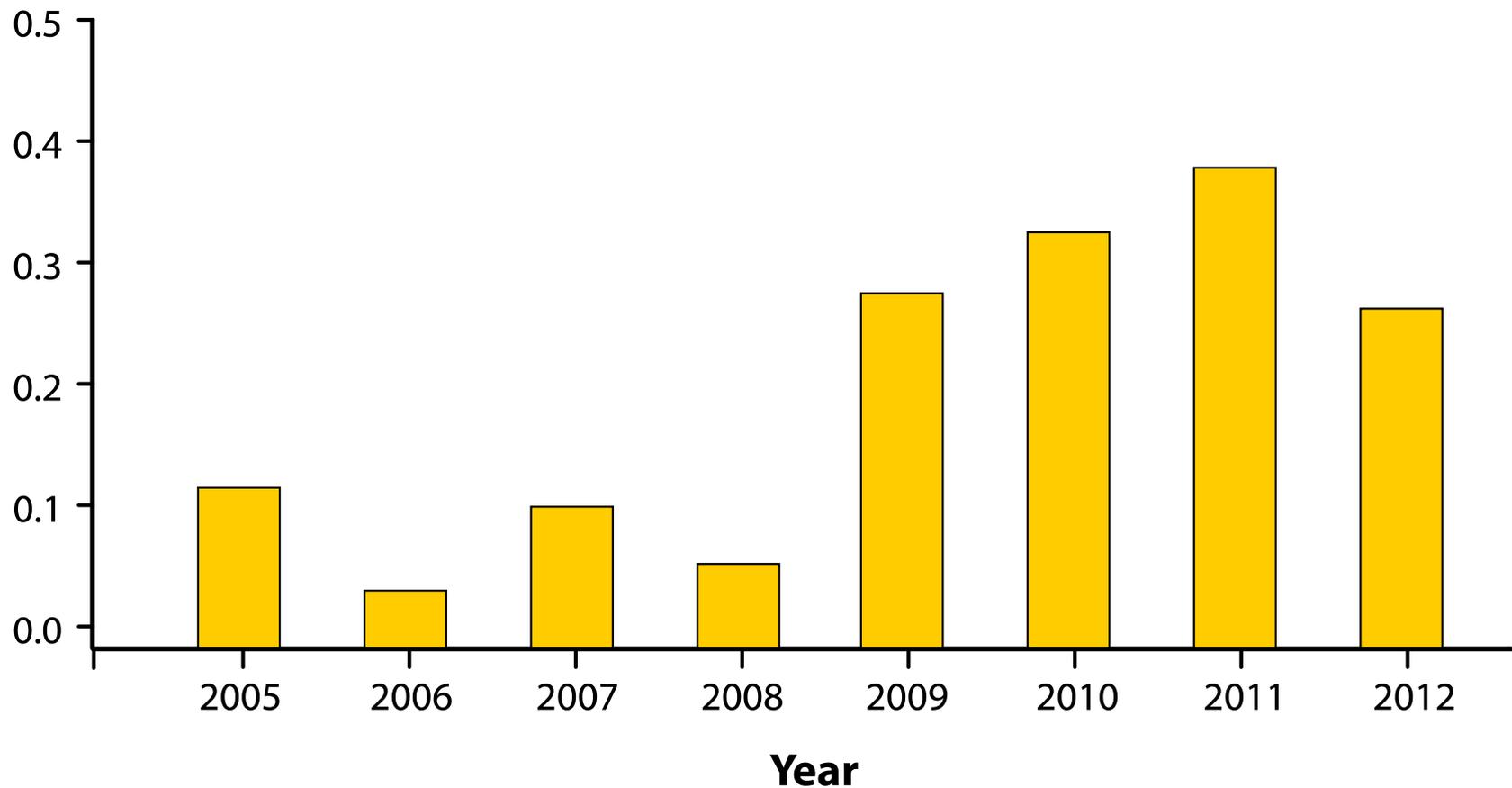
Location of Participating Sentinel Sites and Regional Laboratories, Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), United States, 2012



***NOTE:** Austin is a regional laboratory only.

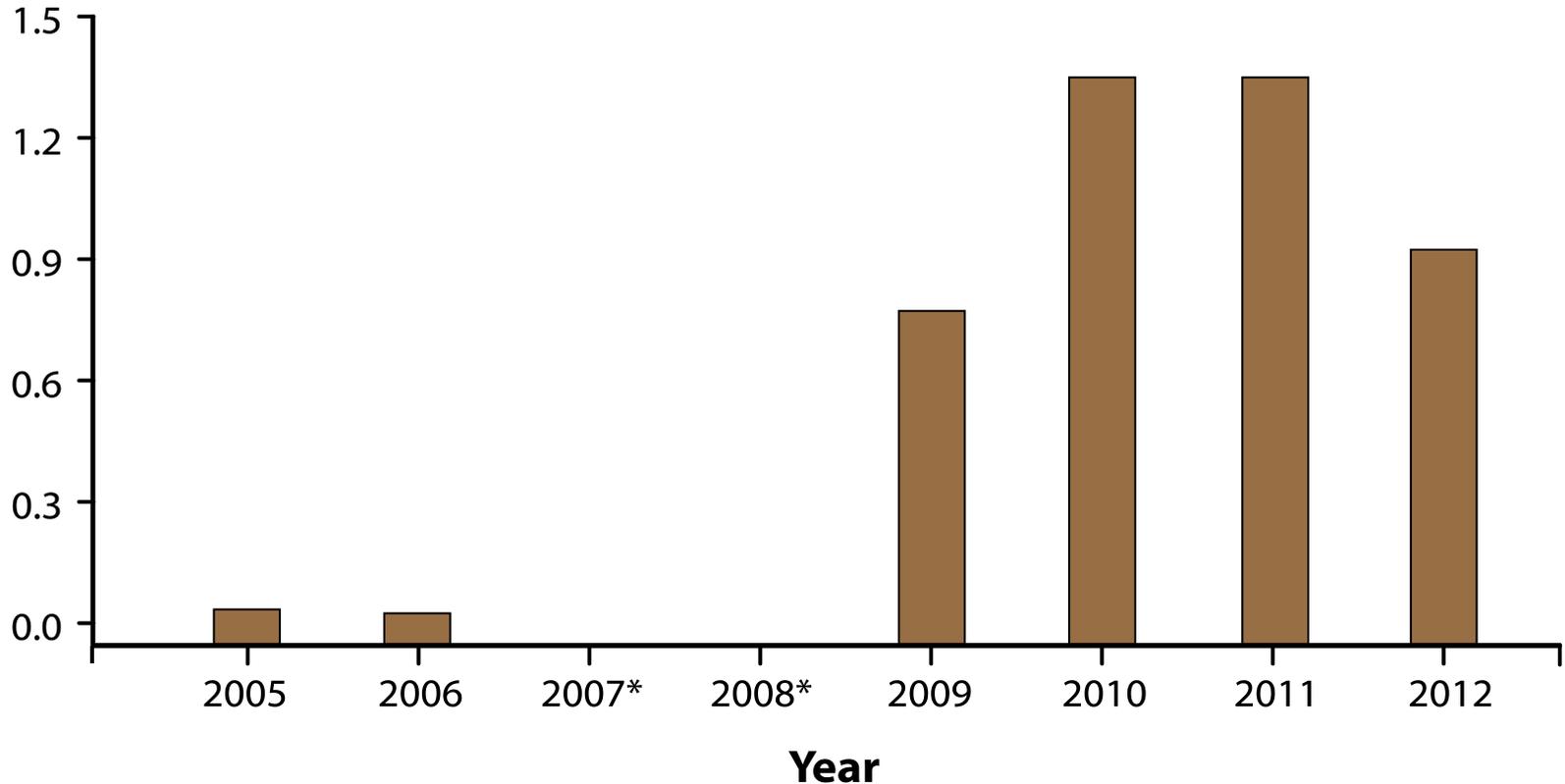
Percentage of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* Isolates with Elevated Ceftriaxone Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations (MICs) (≥ 0.125 $\mu\text{g/ml}$), Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), 2005 – 2012

Percentage



Percentage of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* Isolates with Elevated Cefixime Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations (MICs) (≥ 0.25 $\mu\text{g/ml}$), Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), 2005 – 2012

Percentage

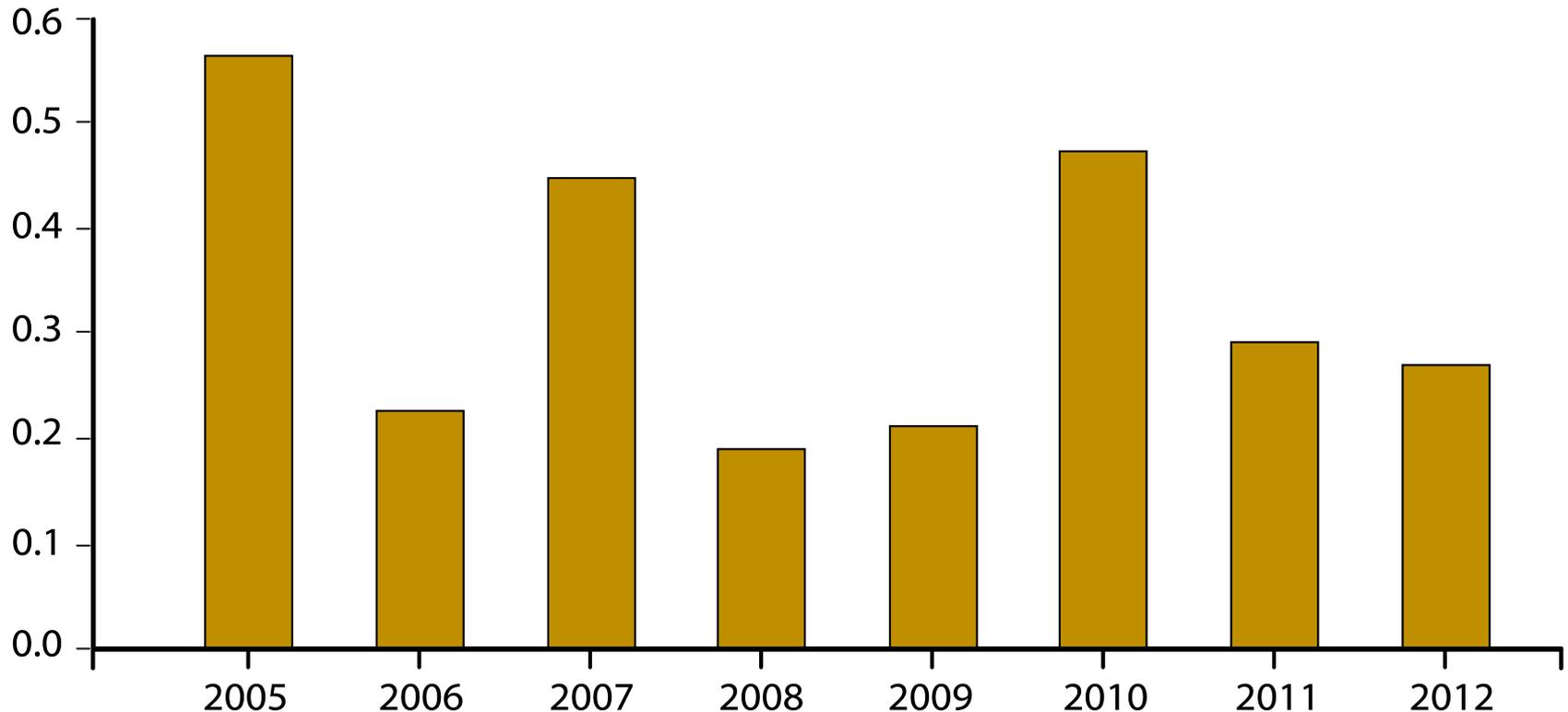


***NOTE:** Isolates were not tested for cefixime susceptibility in 2007 and 2008

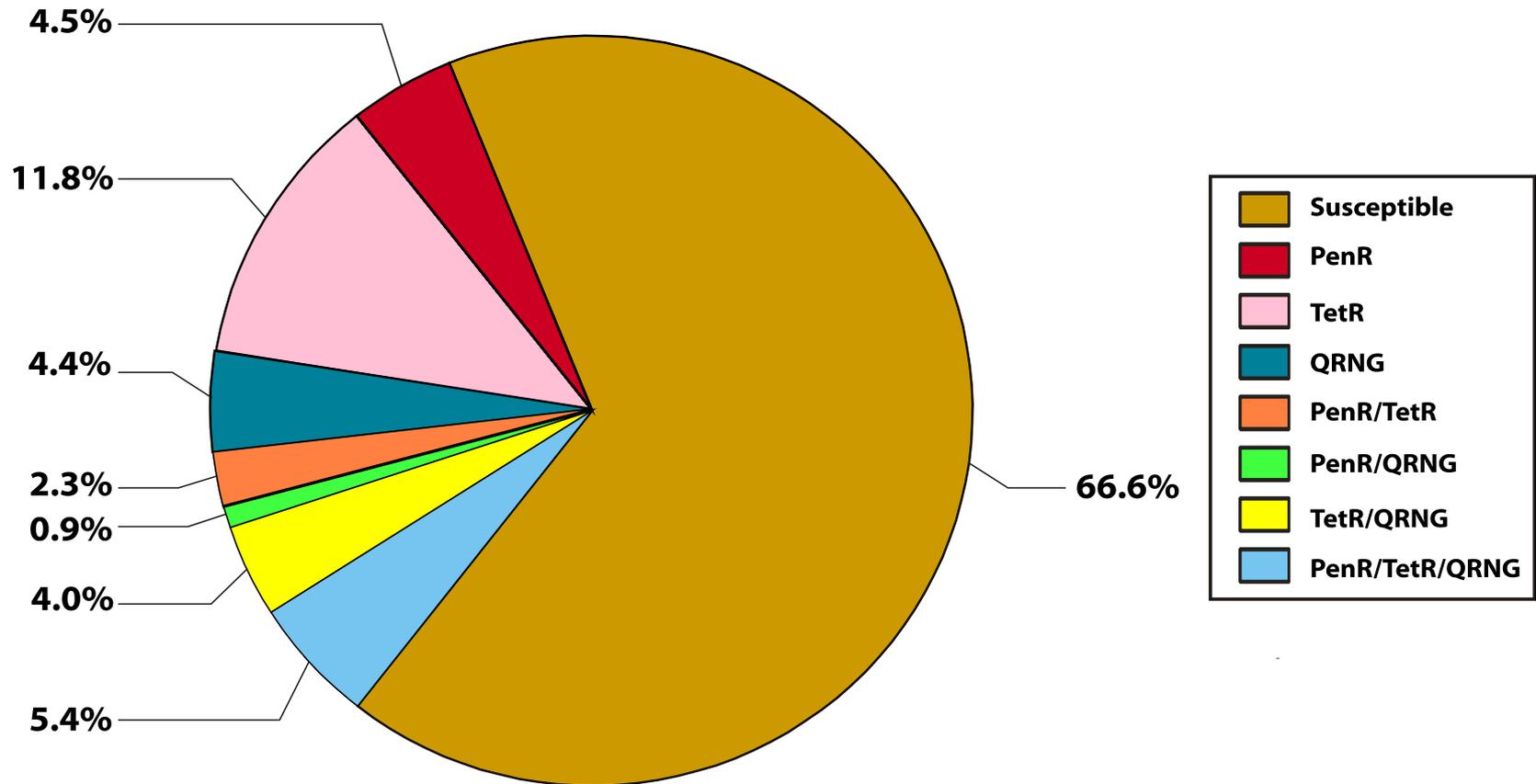


Percentage of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* Isolates with Elevated Azithromycin Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations (MICs) (≥ 2.0 $\mu\text{g/ml}$), Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), 2005 – 2012

Percentage

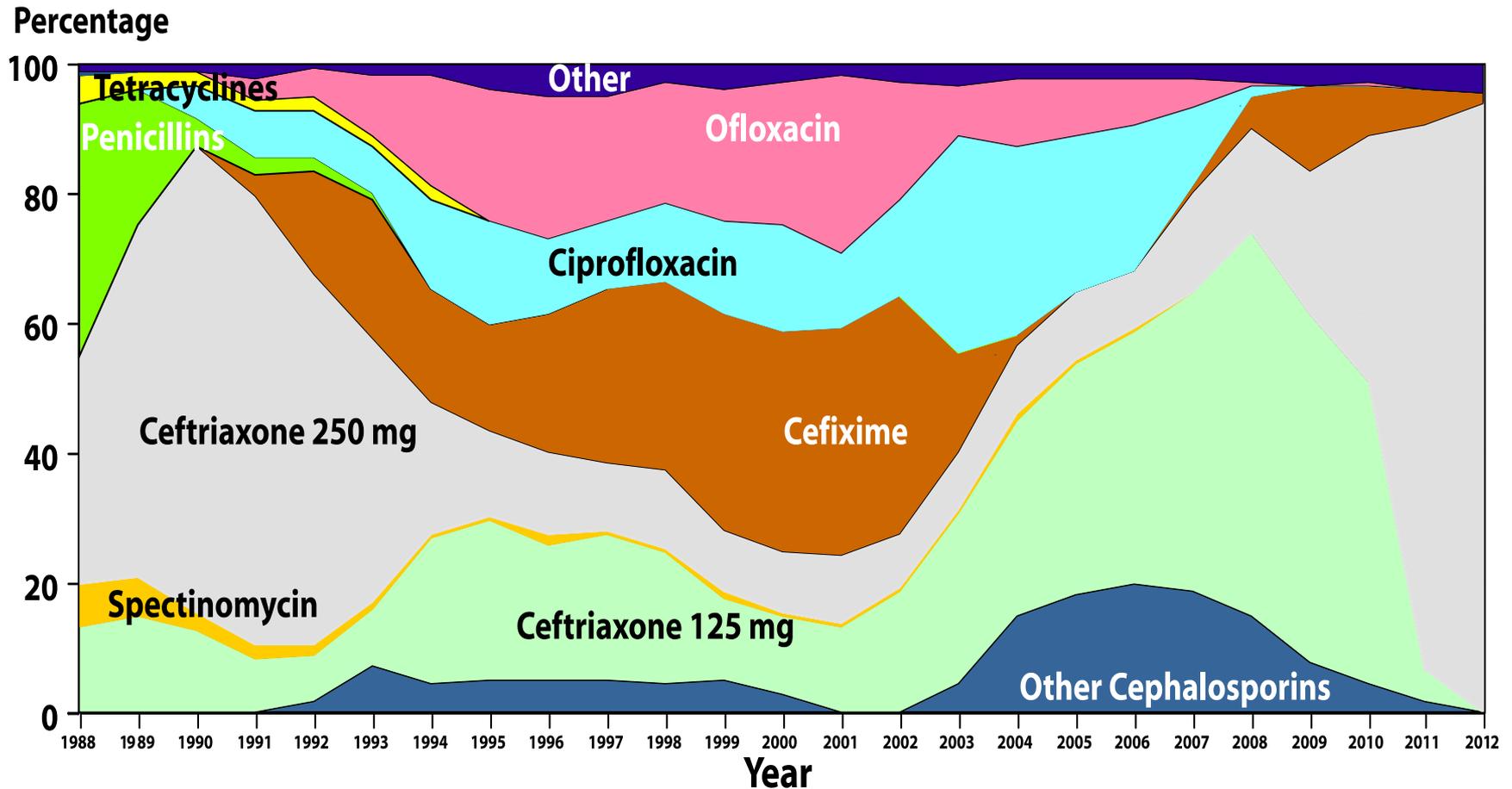


Penicillin, Tetracycline, and Ciprofloxacin Resistance Among *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* Isolates, Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), 2012



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

Antimicrobial Drugs Used to Treat Gonorrhea Among Participants, Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), 1988–2012



NOTE: For 2012, "Other" includes no therapy (1.1%), azithromycin 2g (3.2%), and other less frequently used drugs (0.1%).



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SYPHILIS

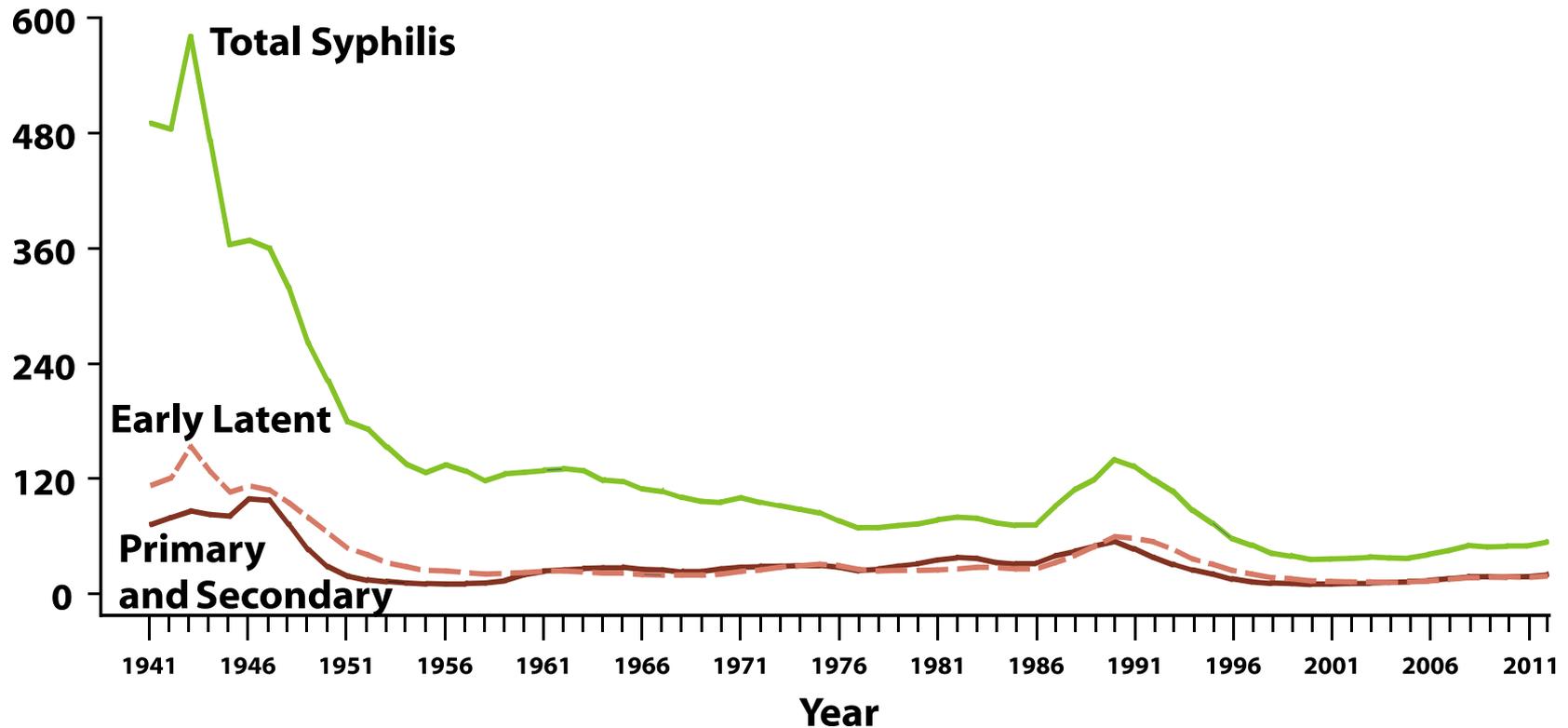
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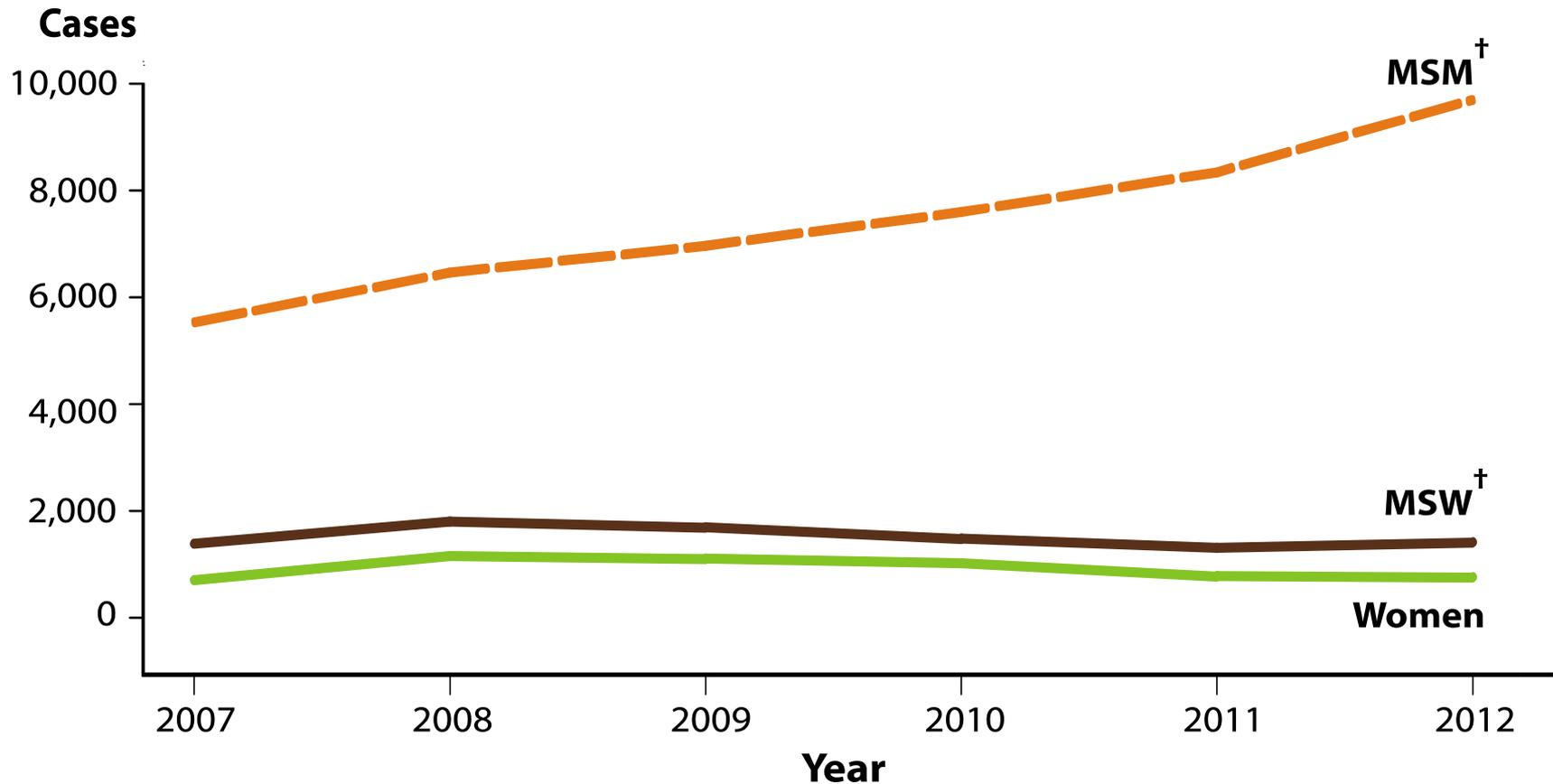


Syphilis—Reported Cases by Stage of Infection, United States, 1941–2012

Cases (in thousands)



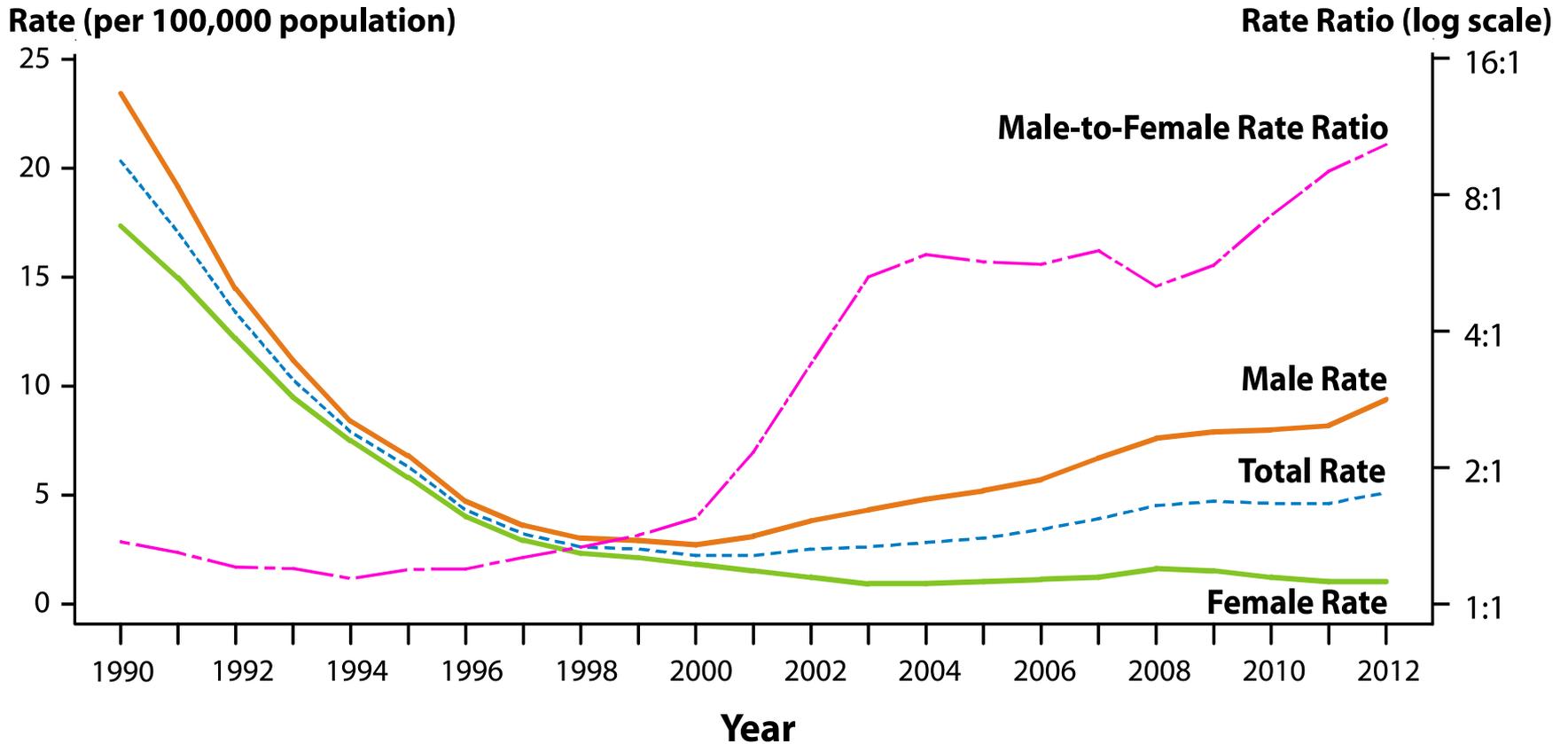
Primary and Secondary Syphilis—by Sex and Sexual Behavior, 33 Areas*, 2007–2012



*32 states and Washington, DC reported sex of partner data for $\geq 70\%$ of cases of P&S syphilis for each year during 2007–2012.

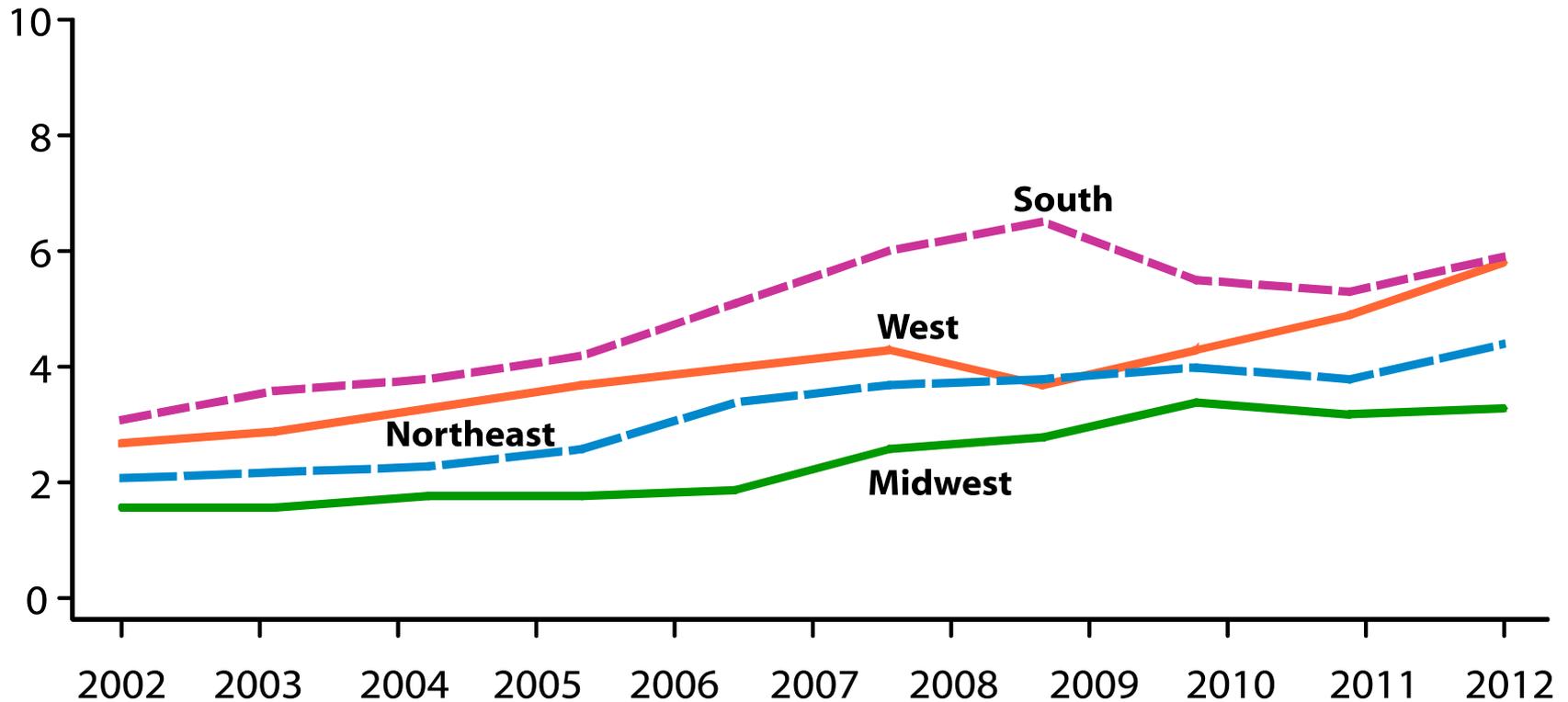
[†]**MSM**=men who have sex with men; **MSW**=men who have sex with women only.

Primary and Secondary Syphilis—Rates by Sex and Male-to-Female Rate Ratios, United States, 1990–2012

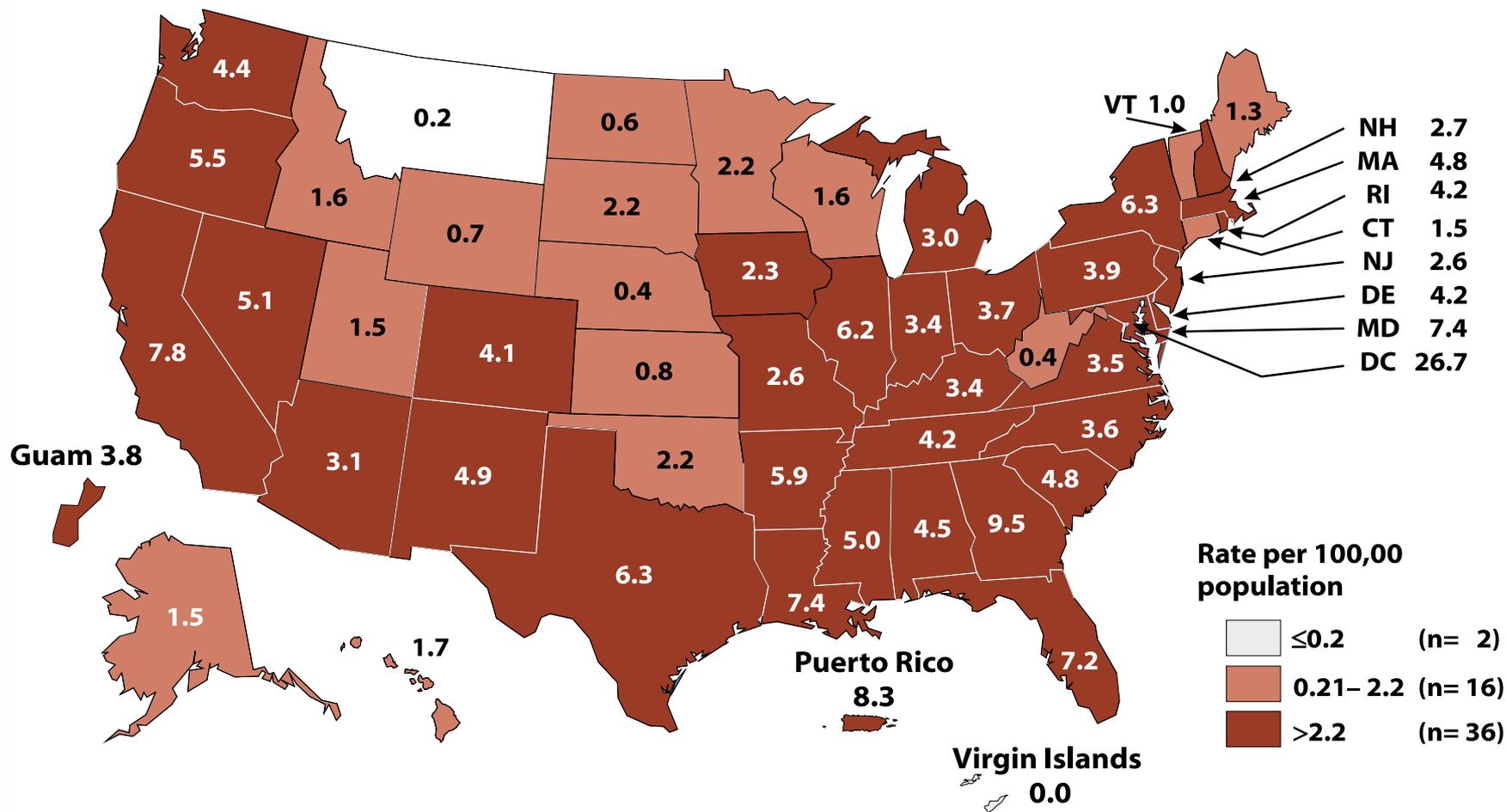


Primary and Secondary Syphilis—Rates by Region, United States, 2003–2012

Rate (per 100,000 population)



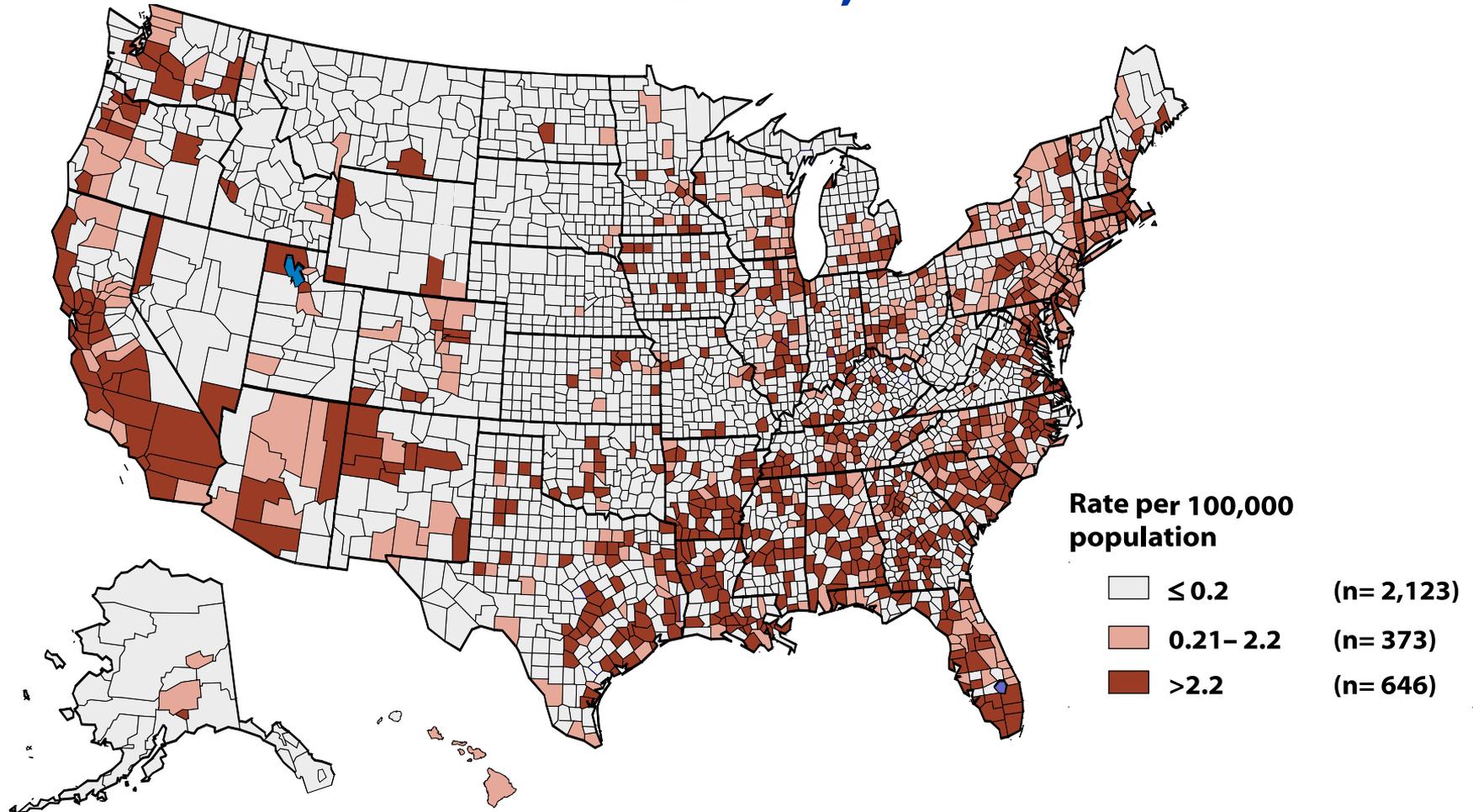
Primary and Secondary Syphilis—Rates by State, United States and Outlying Areas, 2012



NOTE: The total rate of primary and secondary syphilis for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) was 5.1 per 100,000 population.

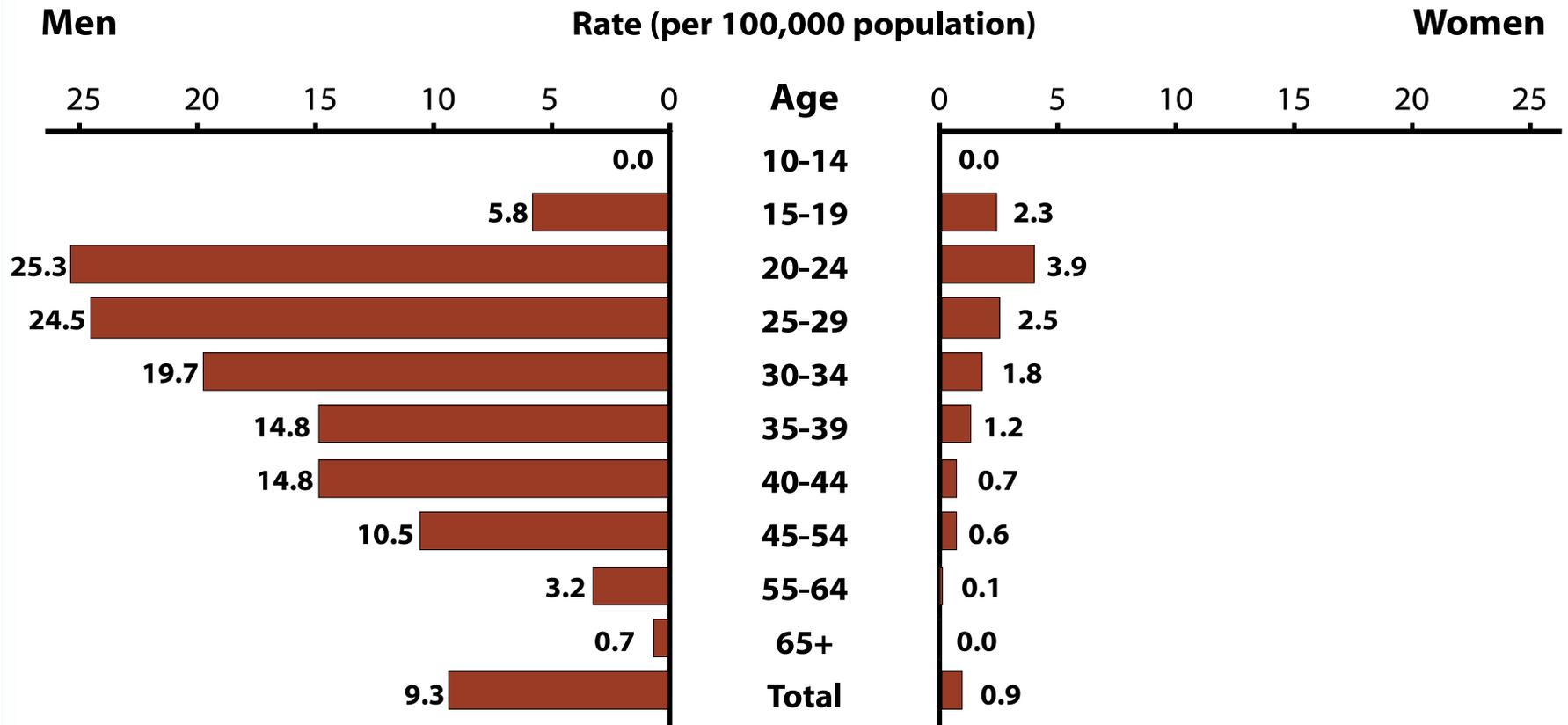


Primary and Secondary Syphilis—Rates by County, United States, 2012



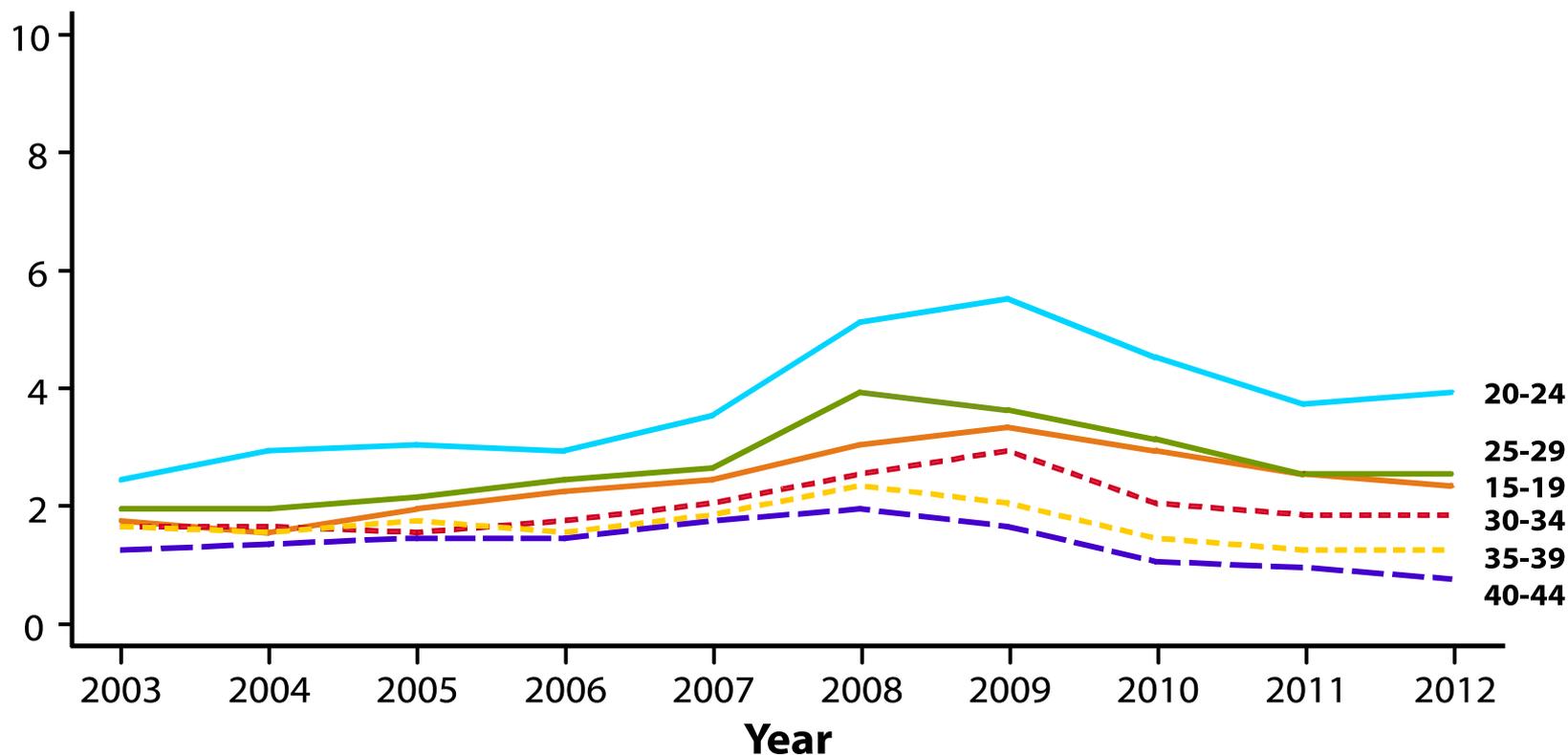
NOTE: In 2012, 2,123 (67.6%) of 3,142 counties in the United States reported no cases of primary and secondary syphilis.

Primary and Secondary Syphilis—Rates by Age and Sex, United States, 2012



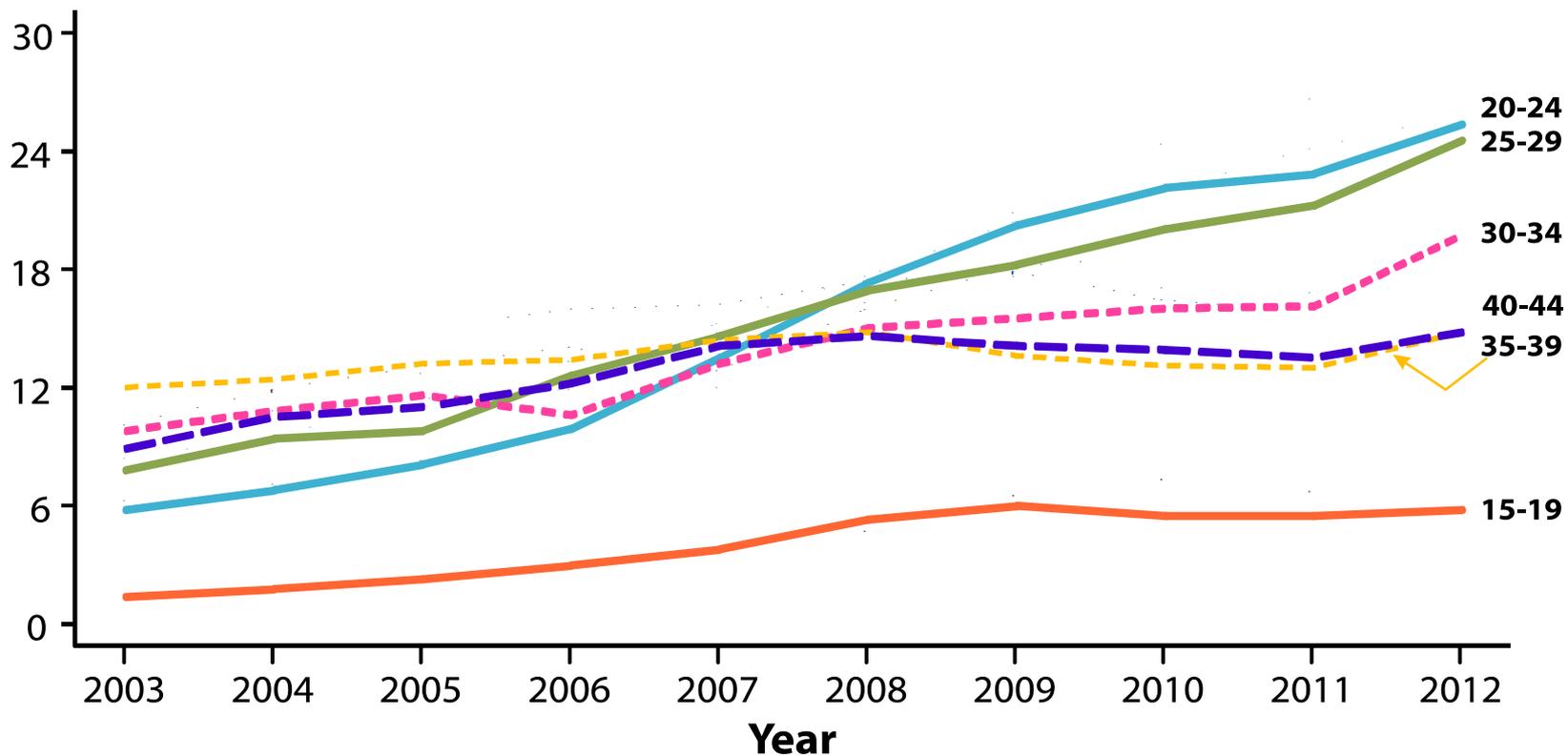
Primary and Secondary Syphilis—Rates by Age Among Women Aged 15–44 Years, United States, 2003–2012

Rate (per 100,000 population)



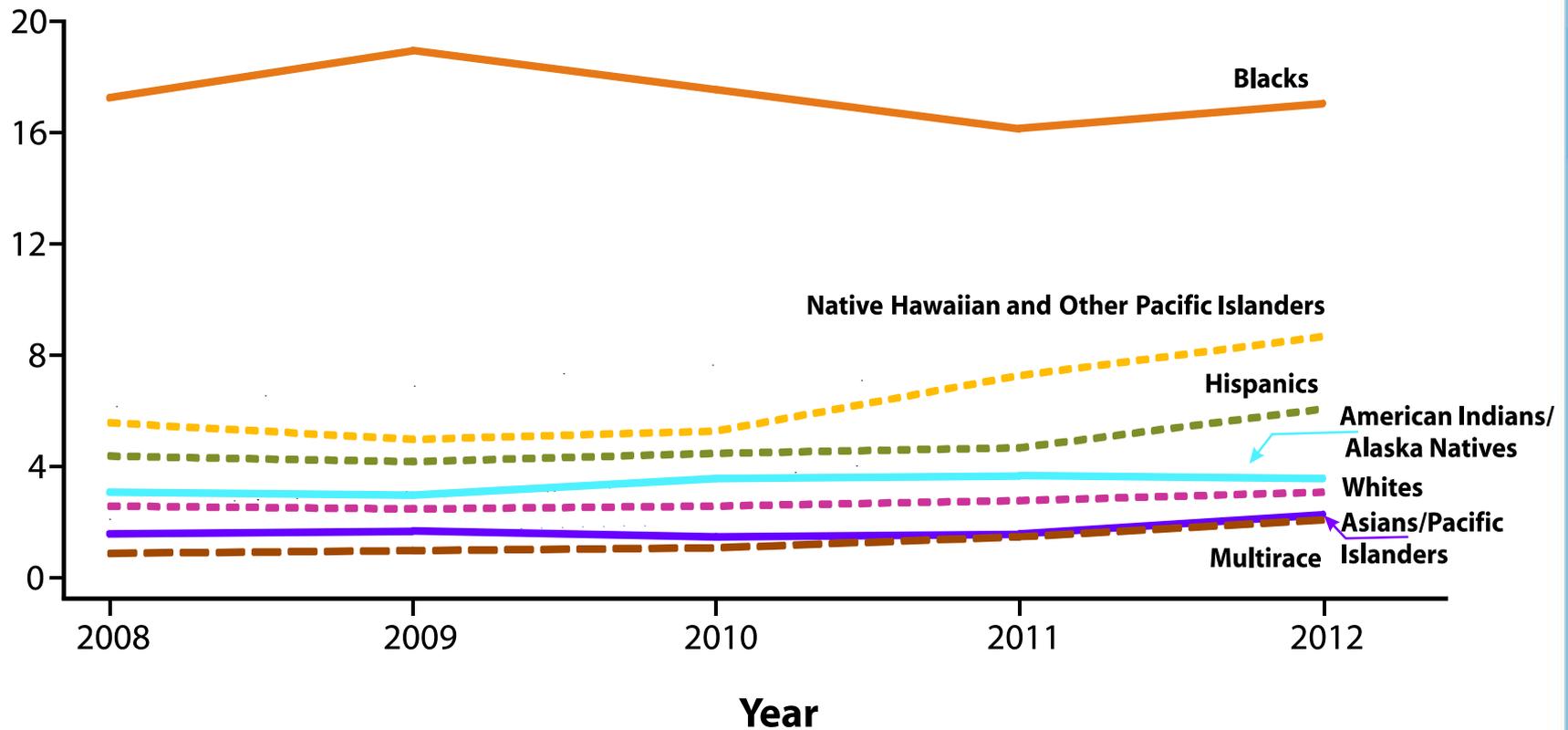
Primary and Secondary Syphilis—Rates by Age Among Men Aged 15–44 Years, United States, 2003–2012

Rate (per 100,000 population)



Primary and Secondary Syphilis—Rates by Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2008–2012

Rate (per 100,000 population)

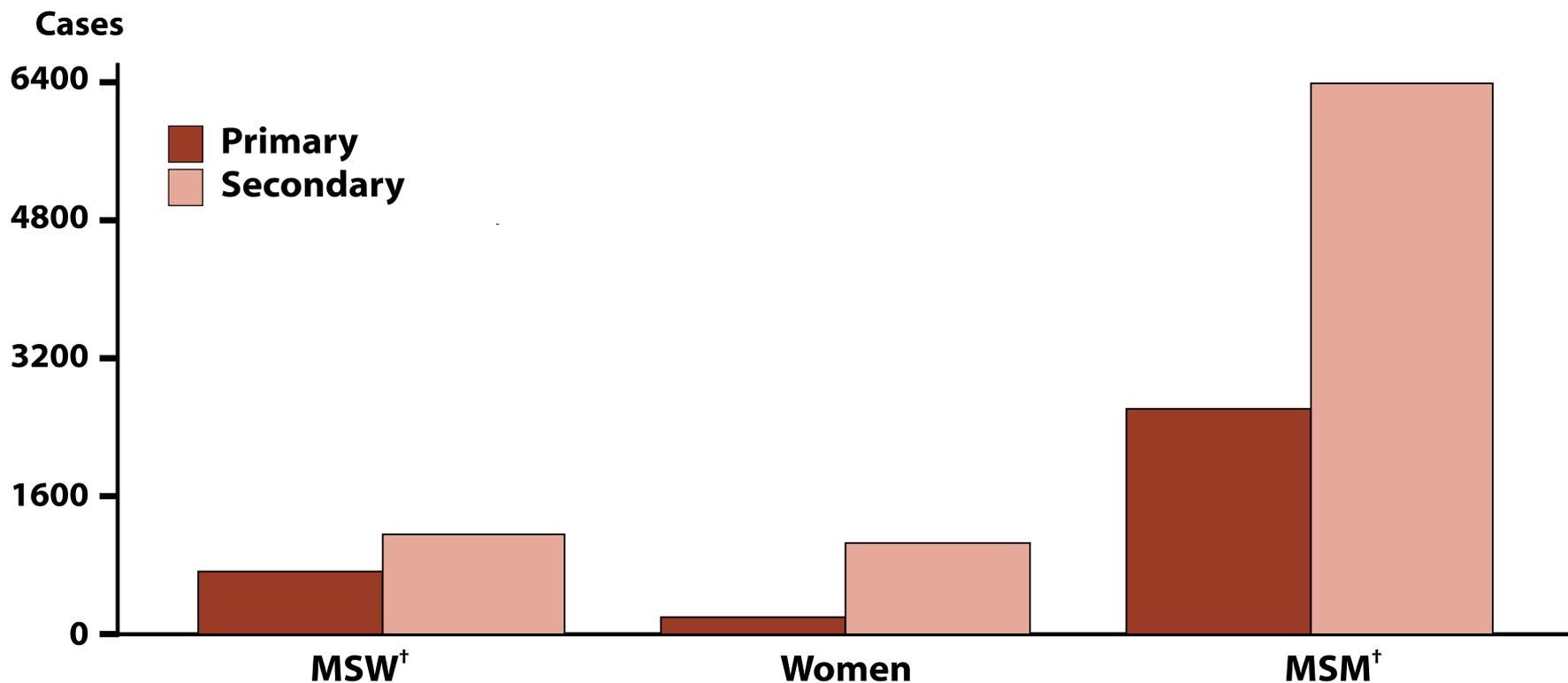


* AI/AN = American Indians/Alaska Natives; NHOPI = Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders.

NOTE: Includes 38 states and the District of Columbia reporting race/ethnicity data in Office of Management and Budget compliant formats during 2008-2012.



Primary and Secondary Syphilis—Reported Cases* by Stage, Sex, and Sexual Behavior, 2012

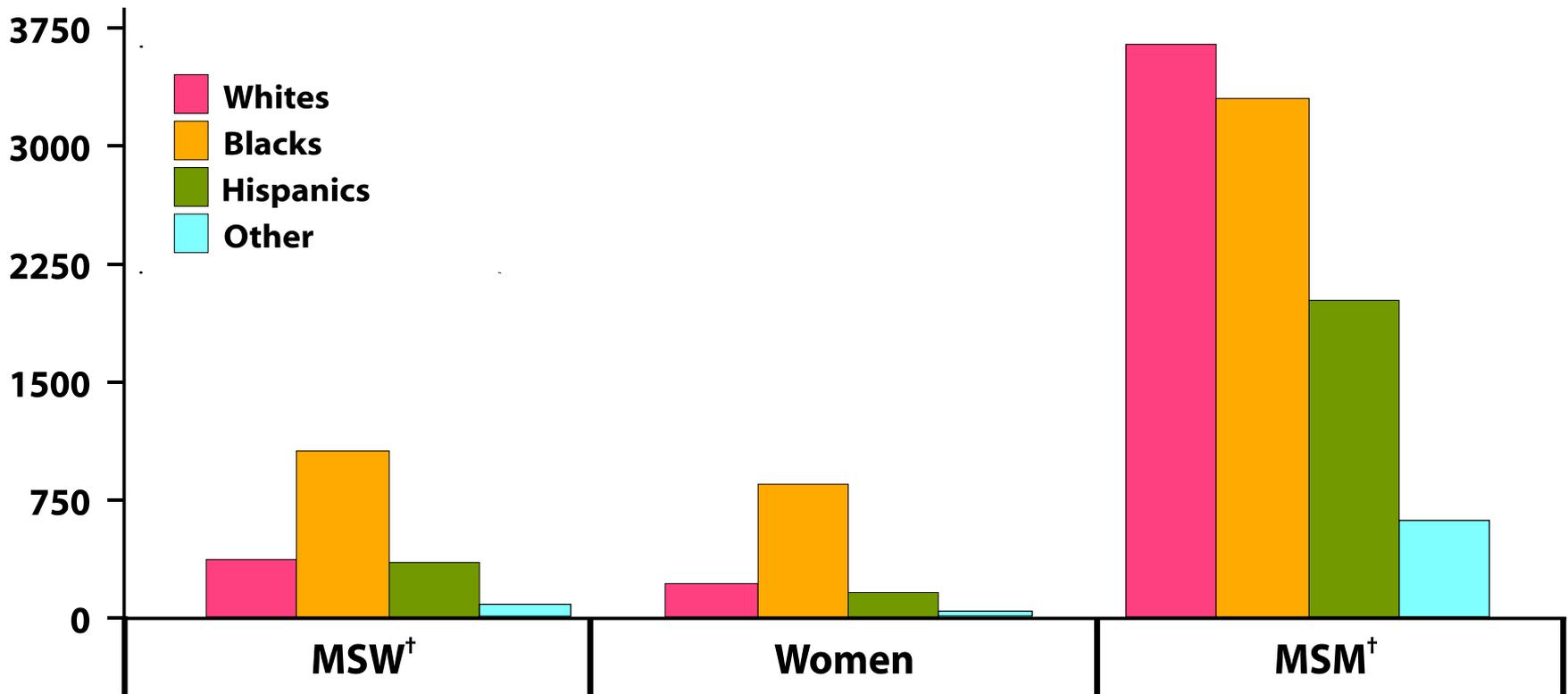


* Of the reported male cases of primary and secondary syphilis, 17.4% were missing sex of sex partner information.

† **MSW**=men who have sex with women only; **MSM**=men who have sex with men.

Primary and Secondary Syphilis—Reported Cases* by Sex, Sexual Behavior, and Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2012

Cases



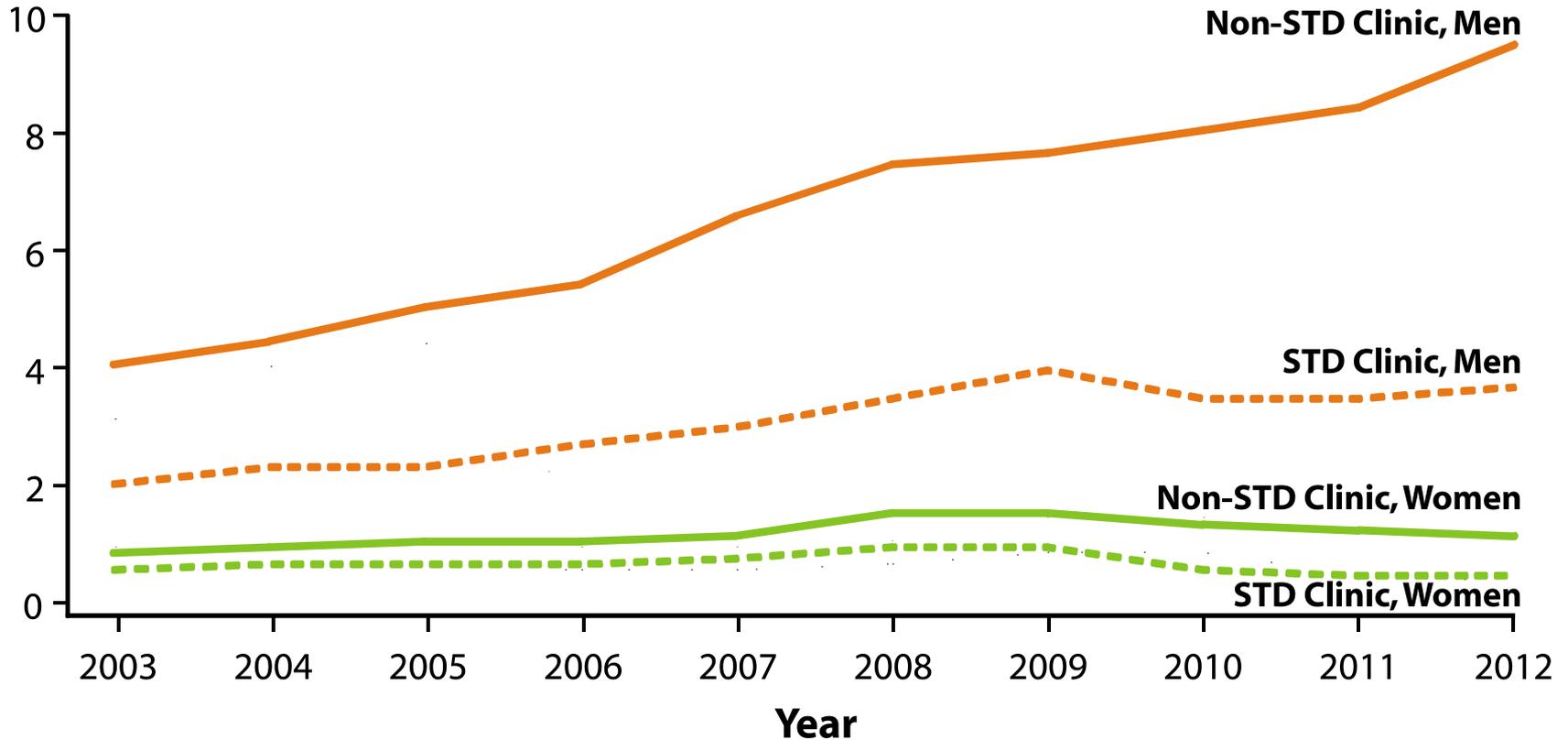
*Of the reported male cases of primary and secondary syphilis, 17.4% were missing sex of sex partner information; 2.0% reported male cases with of sex partner data were missing race/ethnicity data.

[†]MSW=men who have sex with women only; MSM=men who have sex with men.



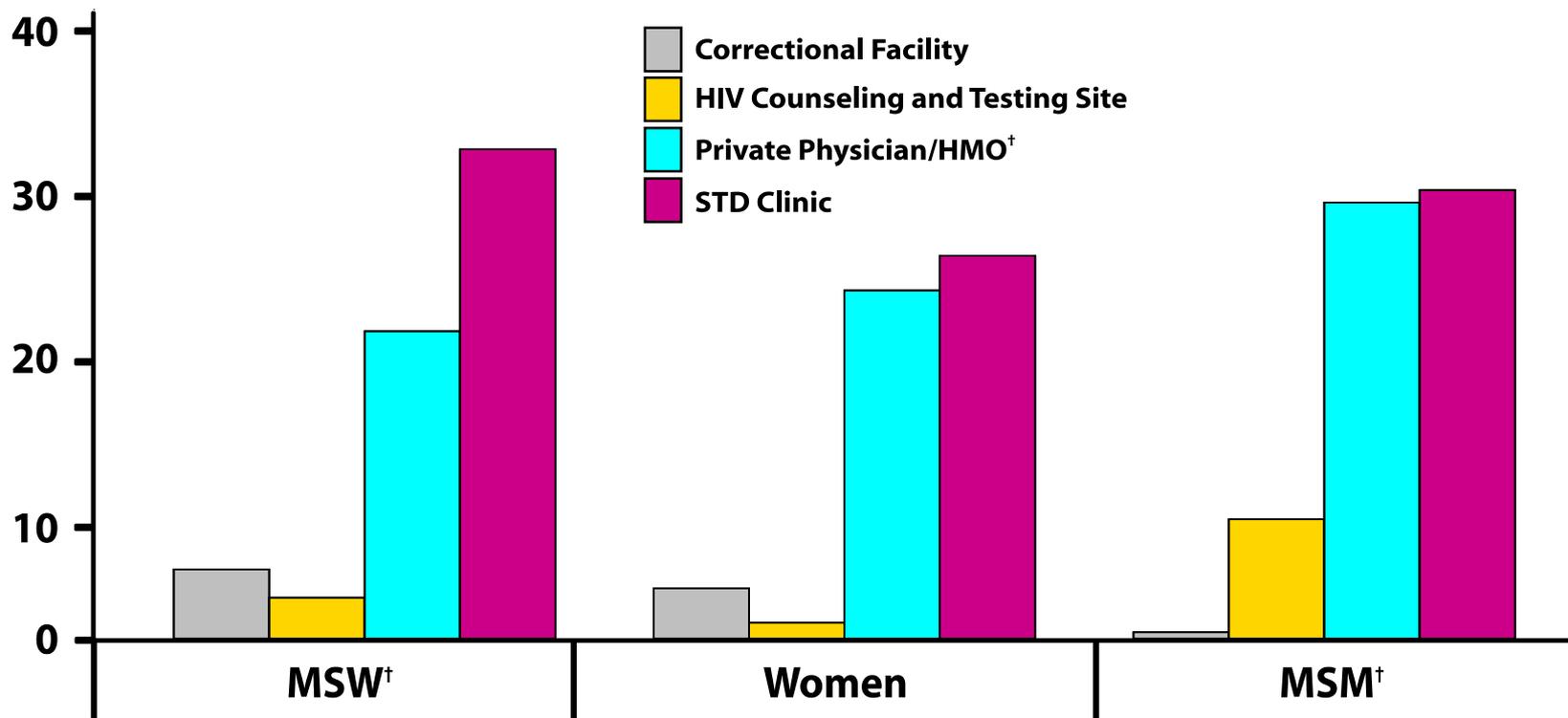
Primary and Secondary Syphilis—Reported Cases by Reporting Source and Sex, United States, 2003–2012

Cases (in thousands)



Primary and Secondary Syphilis—Percentage of Reported Cases* by Sex, Sexual Behavior, and Selected Reporting Sources, 2012

Percentage, %



* Of the reported male cases of primary and secondary syphilis, 17.4% were missing sex of sex partner information, and 6.2% of reported male cases with sex of sex partner data were missing source of information data.

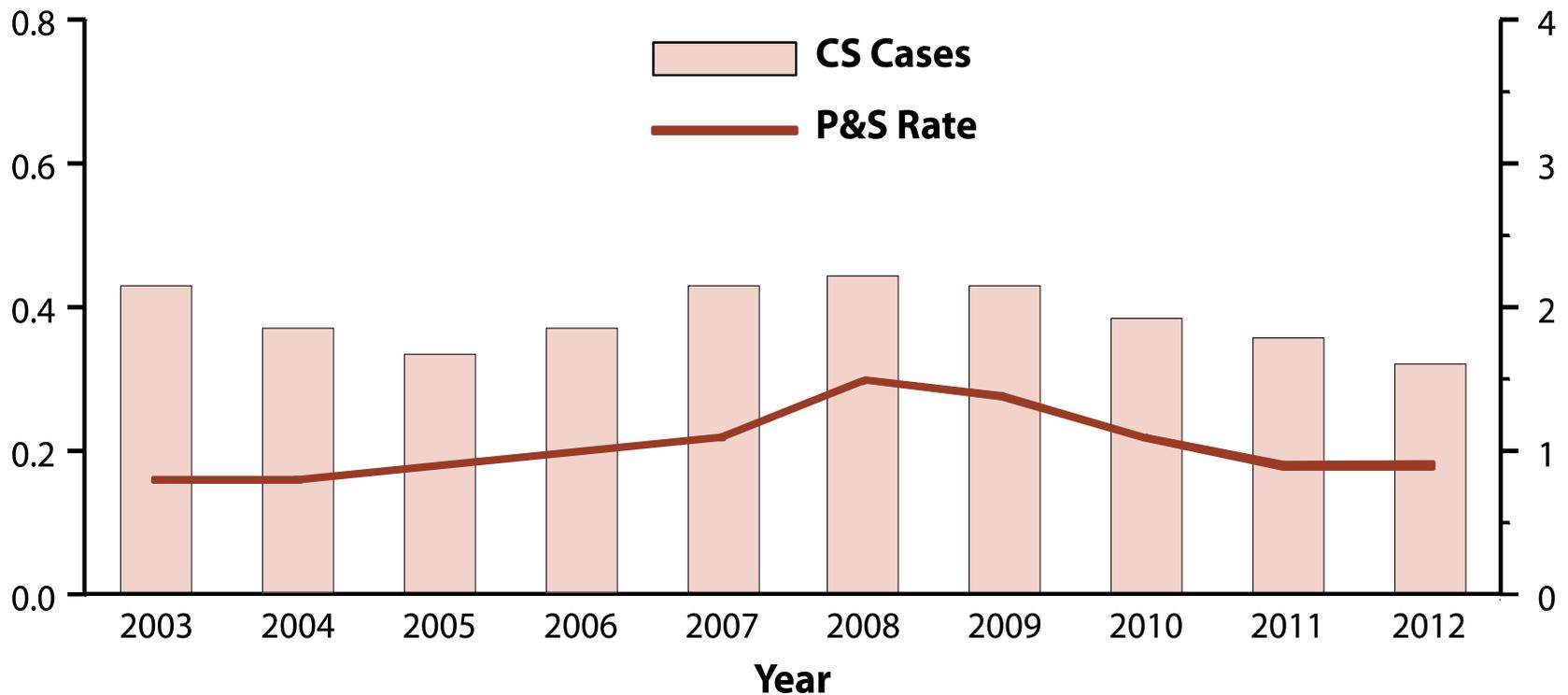
† HMO=health maintenance organization; MSM=men who have sex with men; MSW=men who have sex with women only.



Congenital Syphilis—Reported Cases Among Infants by Year of Birth and Rates of Primary and Secondary Syphilis Among Women, United States, 2003—2012

CS* cases (in thousands)

P&S* rate (per 100,000 women)



* CS=congenital syphilis; P&S=primary and secondary syphilis.



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Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases

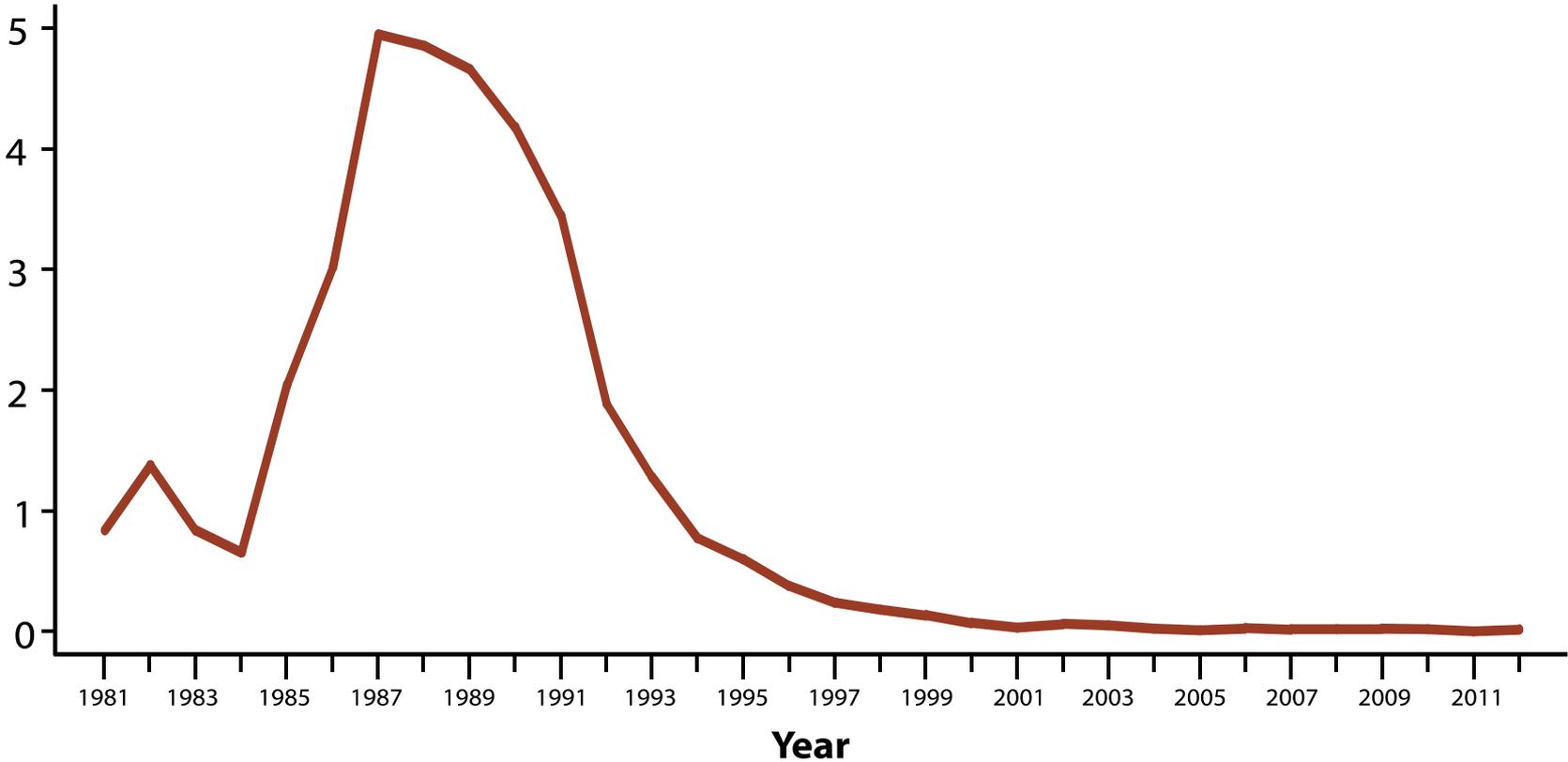
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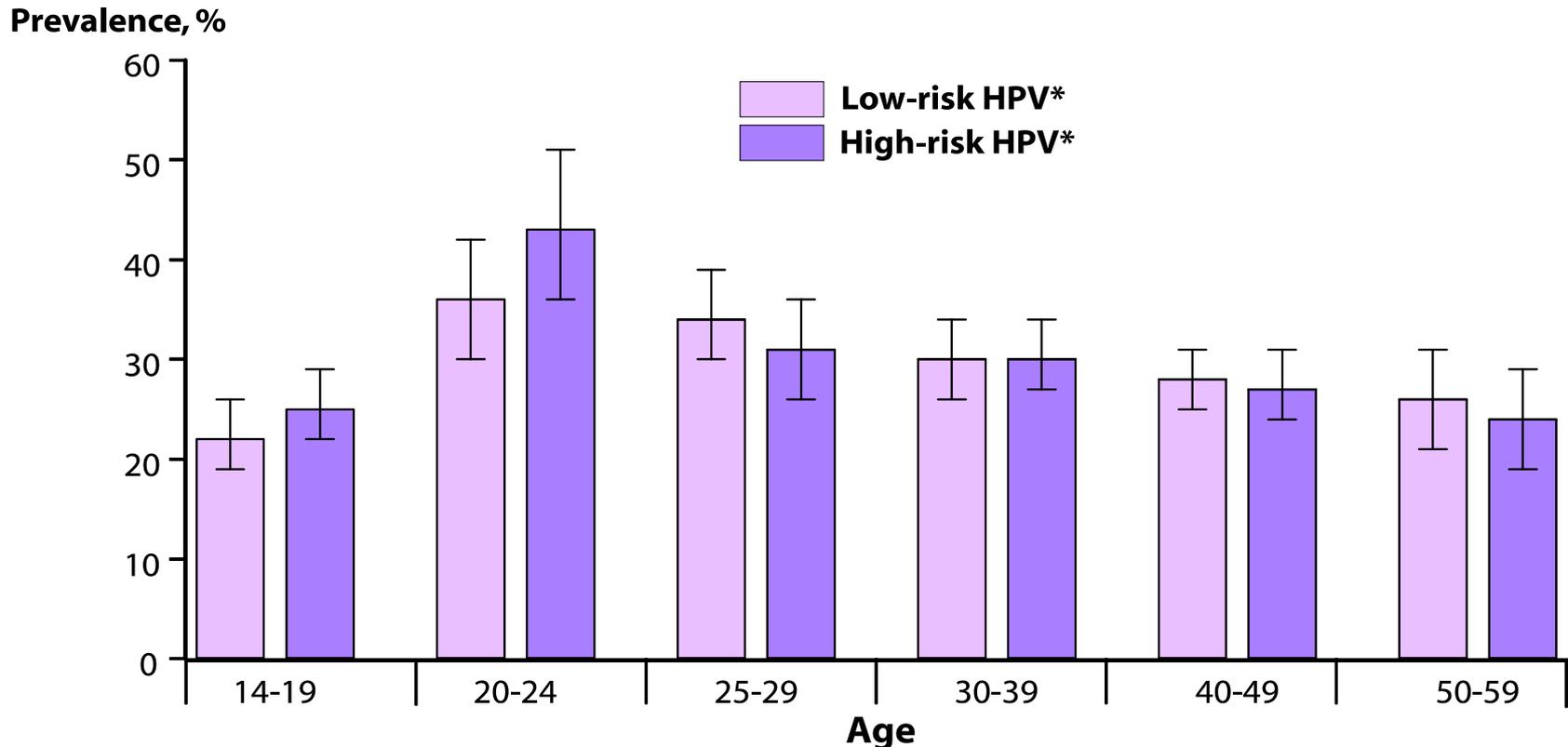


Chancroid—Reported Cases by Year, United States, 1981–2012

Cases (in thousands)



Human Papillomavirus—Prevalence of High-risk and Low-risk Types Among Females Aged 14–59 Years, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2003–2006



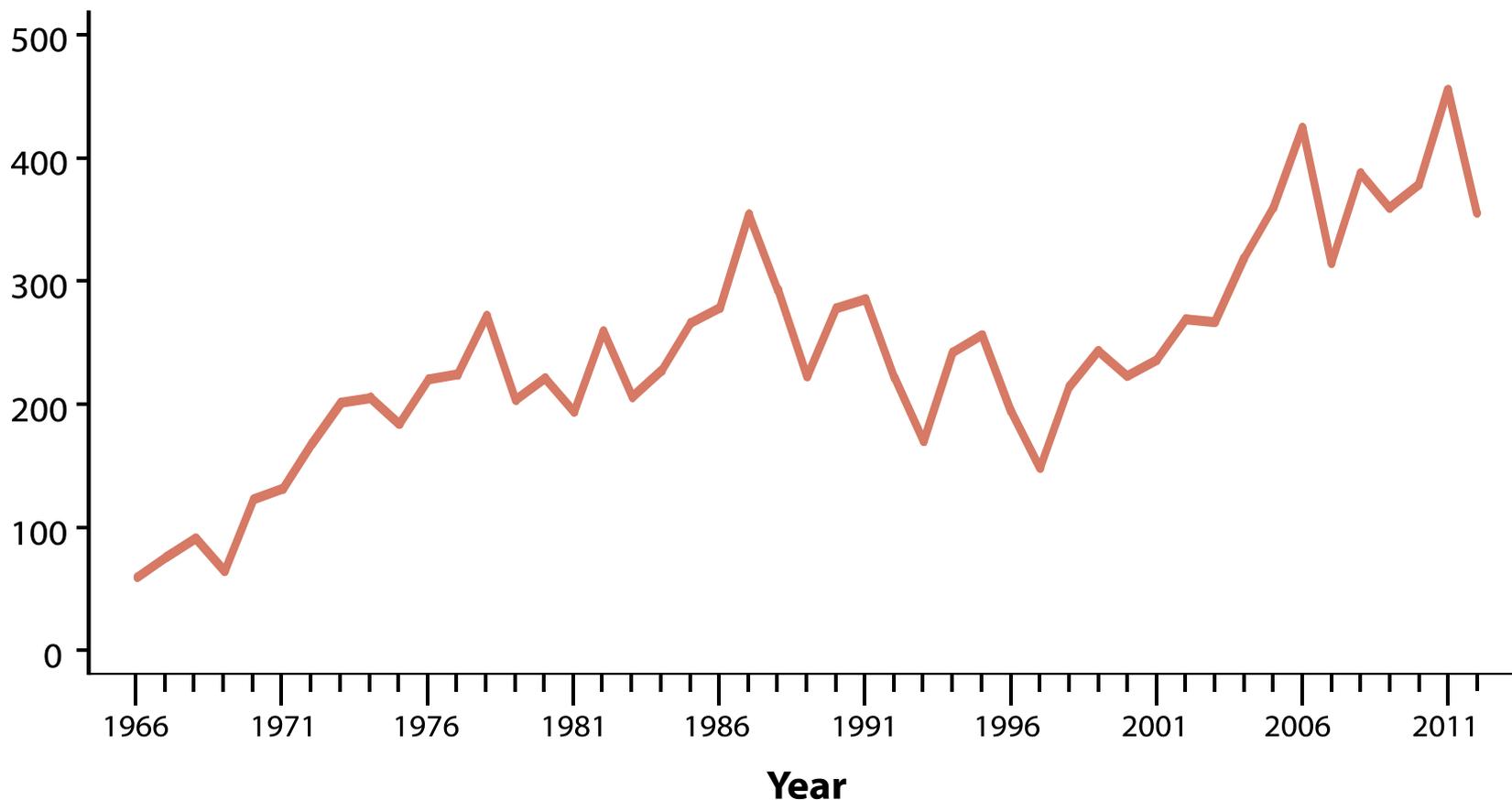
*HPV=human papillomavirus.

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

SOURCE: Hariri S, Unger ER, Sternberg M, Dunne EF, Swan D, Patel S, et al. Prevalence of genital HPV among females in the United States, the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2003-2006. *J Infect Dis.* 2011;204(4):566-73.

Genital Warts—Initial Visits to Physicians' Offices, United States, 1966–2012

Visits (in thousands)



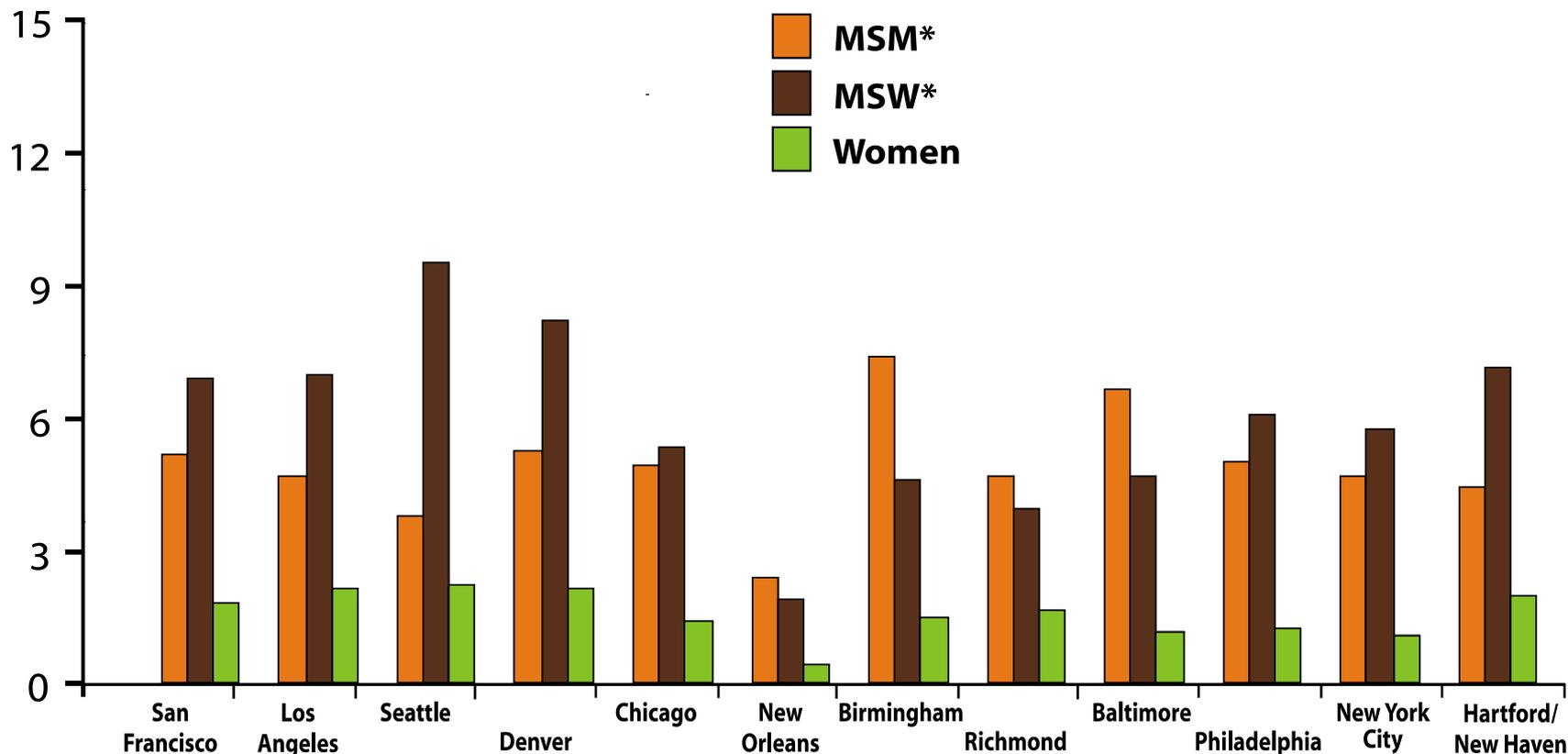
NOTE: The relative standard errors for genital warts estimates of more than 100,000 range from 18% to 30%.

SOURCE: IMS Health, Integrated Promotional Services™. IMS Health Report, 1966–2012.



Genital Warts—Prevalence Among STD Clinic Patients by Sex, Sex of Partners, and Site, STD Surveillance Network (SSuN), 2012

Prevalence, %

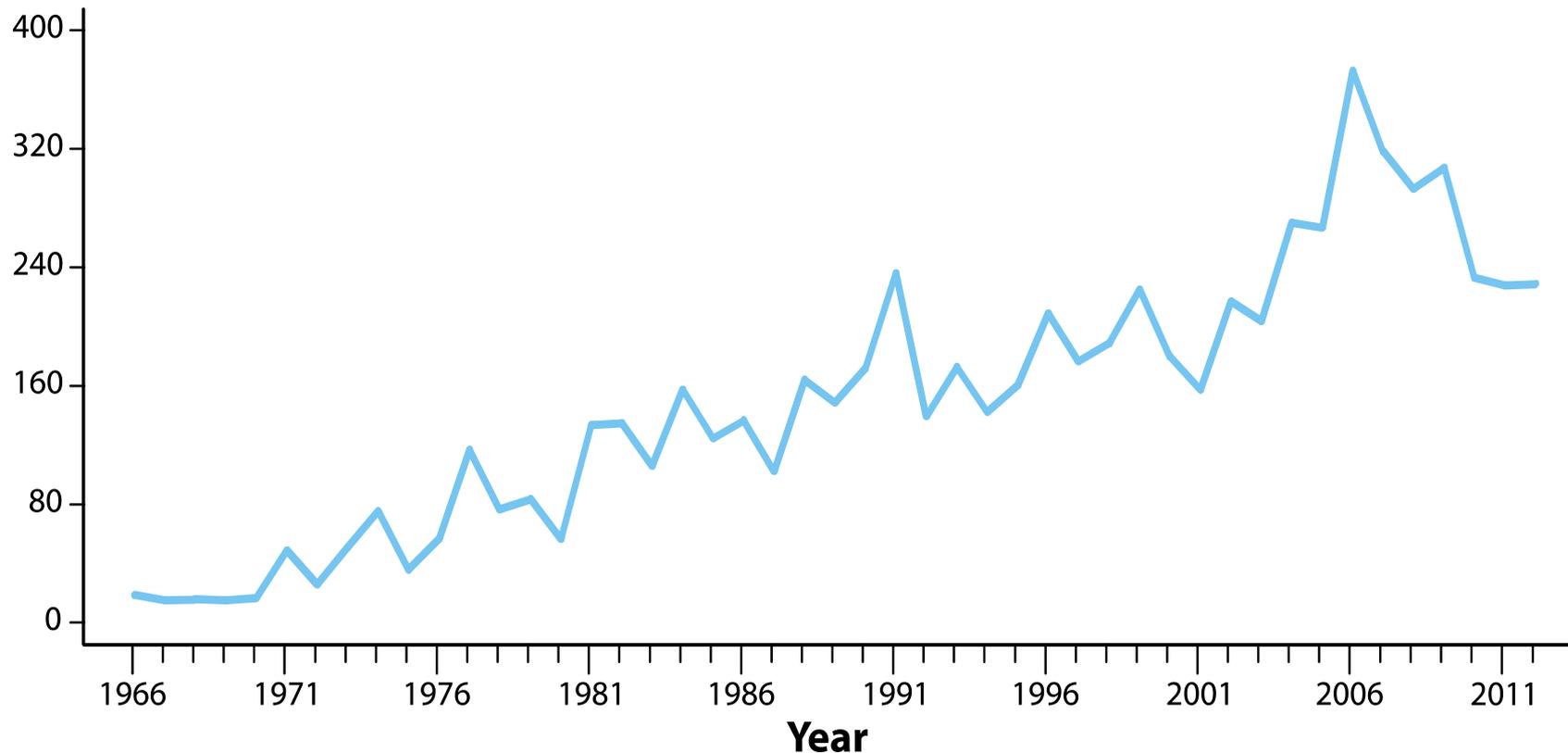


***MSM**=men who have sex with men; **MSW**=men who have sex with women only.



Genital Herpes—Initial Visits to Physicians' Offices, United States, 1966–2012

Visits (in thousands)

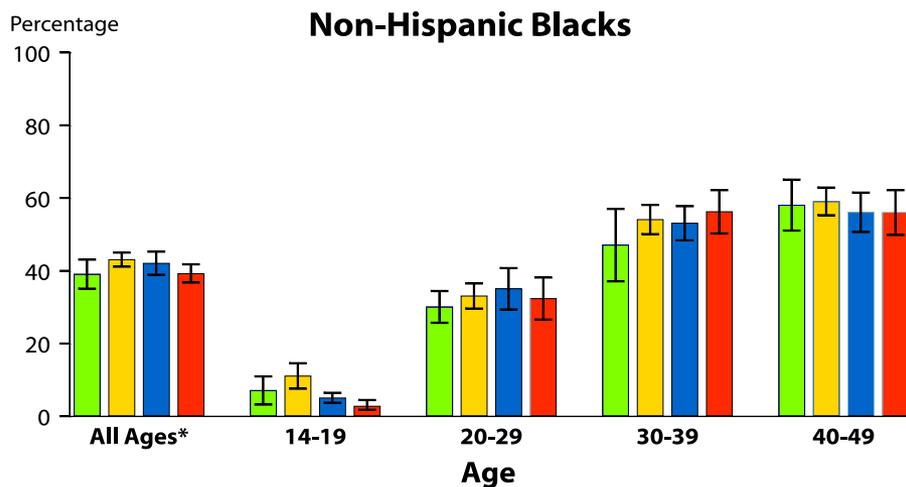
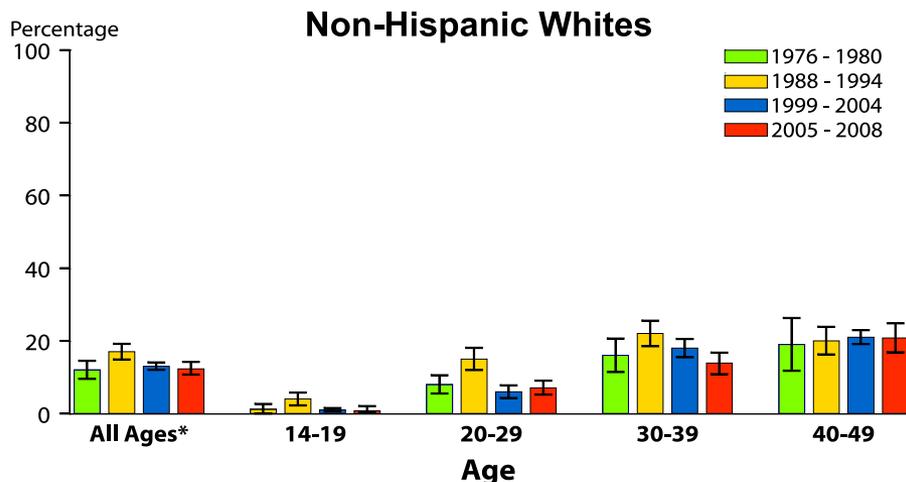


NOTE: The relative standard errors for genital herpes estimates of more than 100,000 range from 18% to 30%.

SOURCE: IMS Health, Integrated Promotional Services™. IMS Health Report, 1966–2012.



Herpes Simplex Virus Type 2—Seroprevalence Among Non-Hispanic Whites and Non-Hispanic Blacks by Age Group, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1976–1980, 1988–1994, 1999–2004, 2005–2008

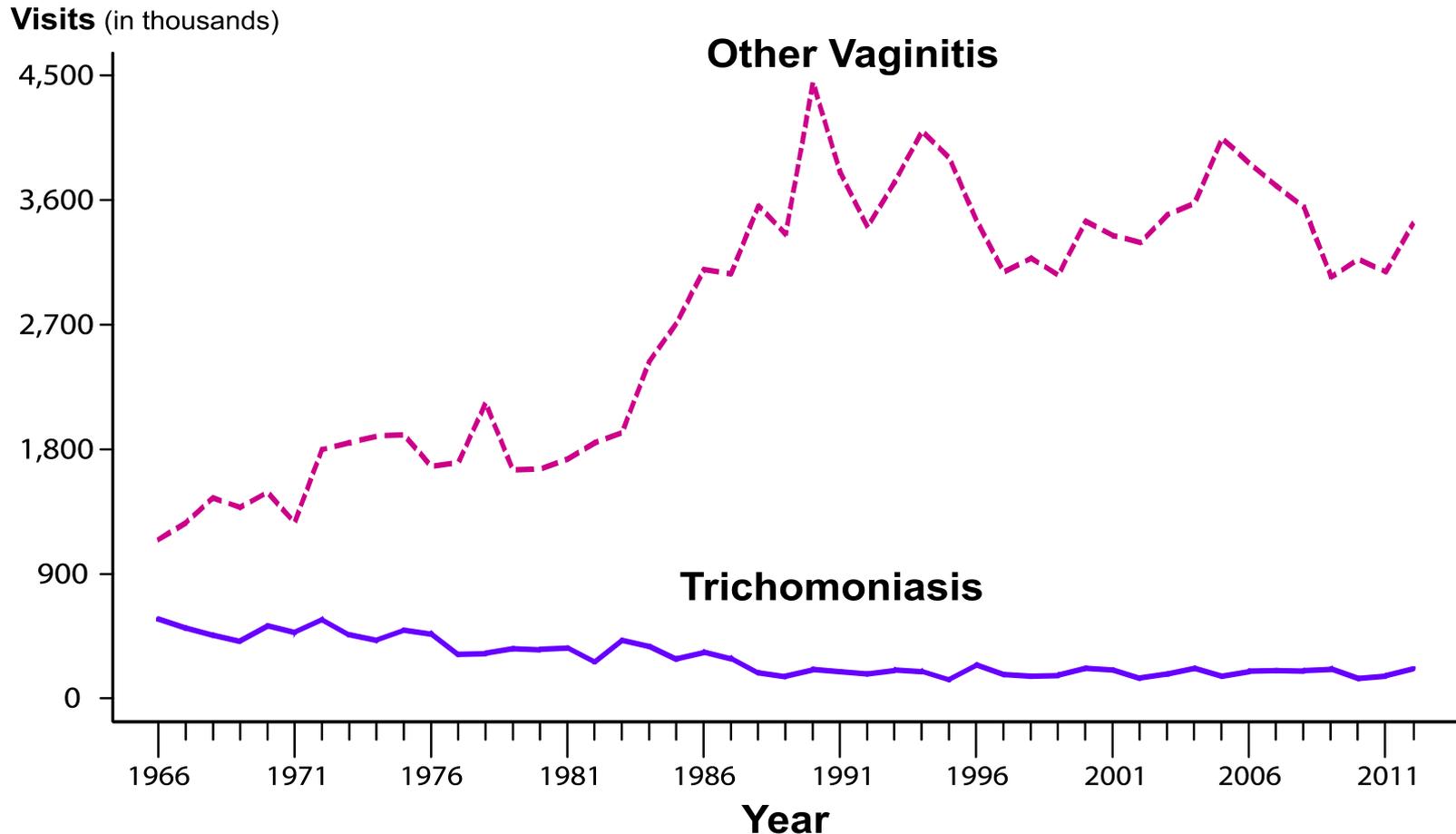


*Age-adjusted by using the 2000 U.S. Census civilian, non-institutionalized population aged 14-49 years as the standard.

NOTE: Error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals.



Trichomoniasis and Other Vaginal Infections— Women—Initial Visits to Physicians' Offices, United States, 1966–2012



NOTE: The relative standard errors 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, 1966–2012.

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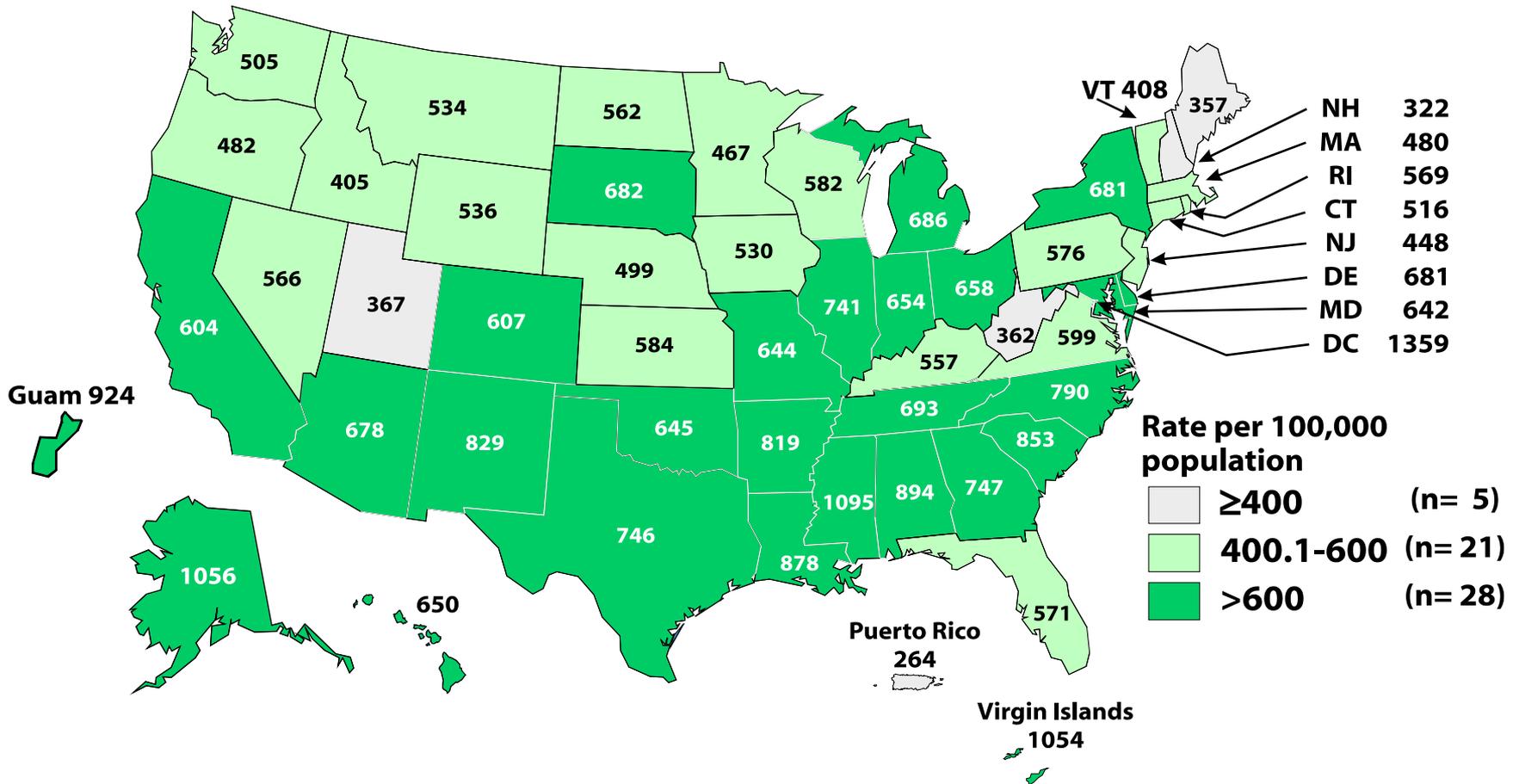
STDs in Women and Infants

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2012

Division of STD Prevention



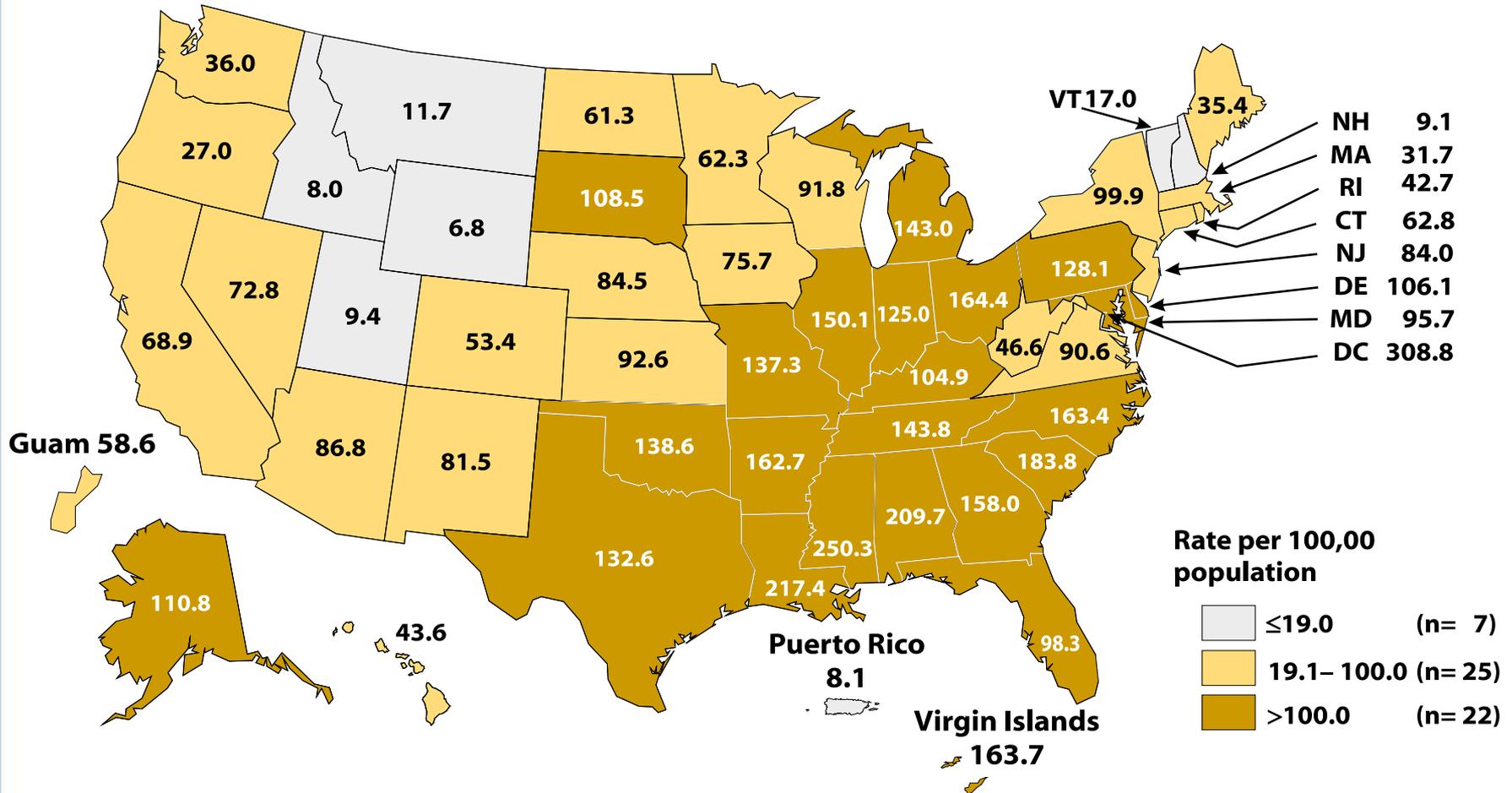
Chlamydia—Women—Rates by State, United States and Outlying Areas, 2012



NOTE: The total chlamydial infection rate among women in the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) was 639.0 per 100,000 female population.



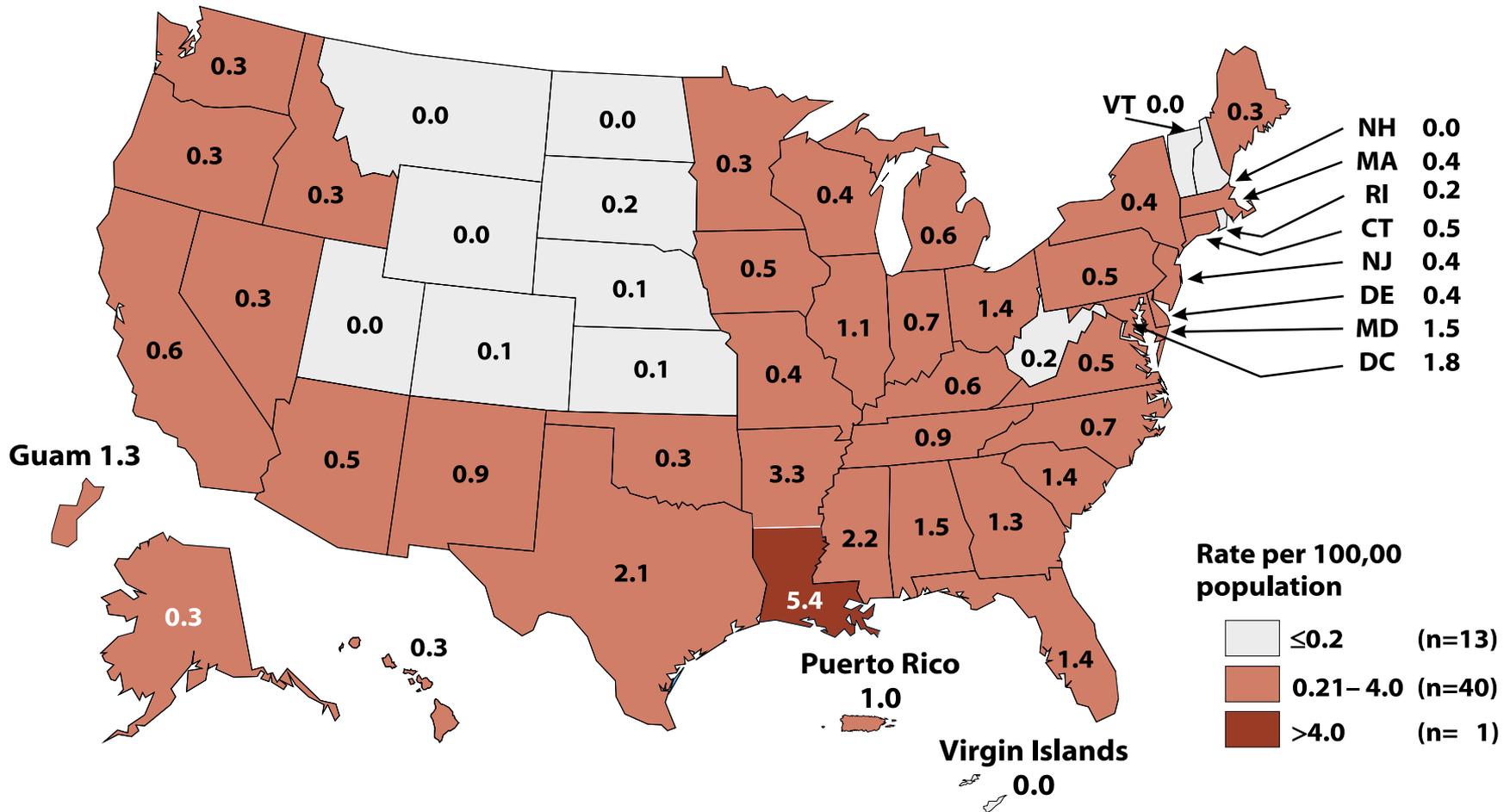
Gonorrhea—Women—Rates by State, United States and Outlying areas, 2012



NOTE: The total gonorrhea infection rate among women in the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) was 107.5 per 100,000 female population.



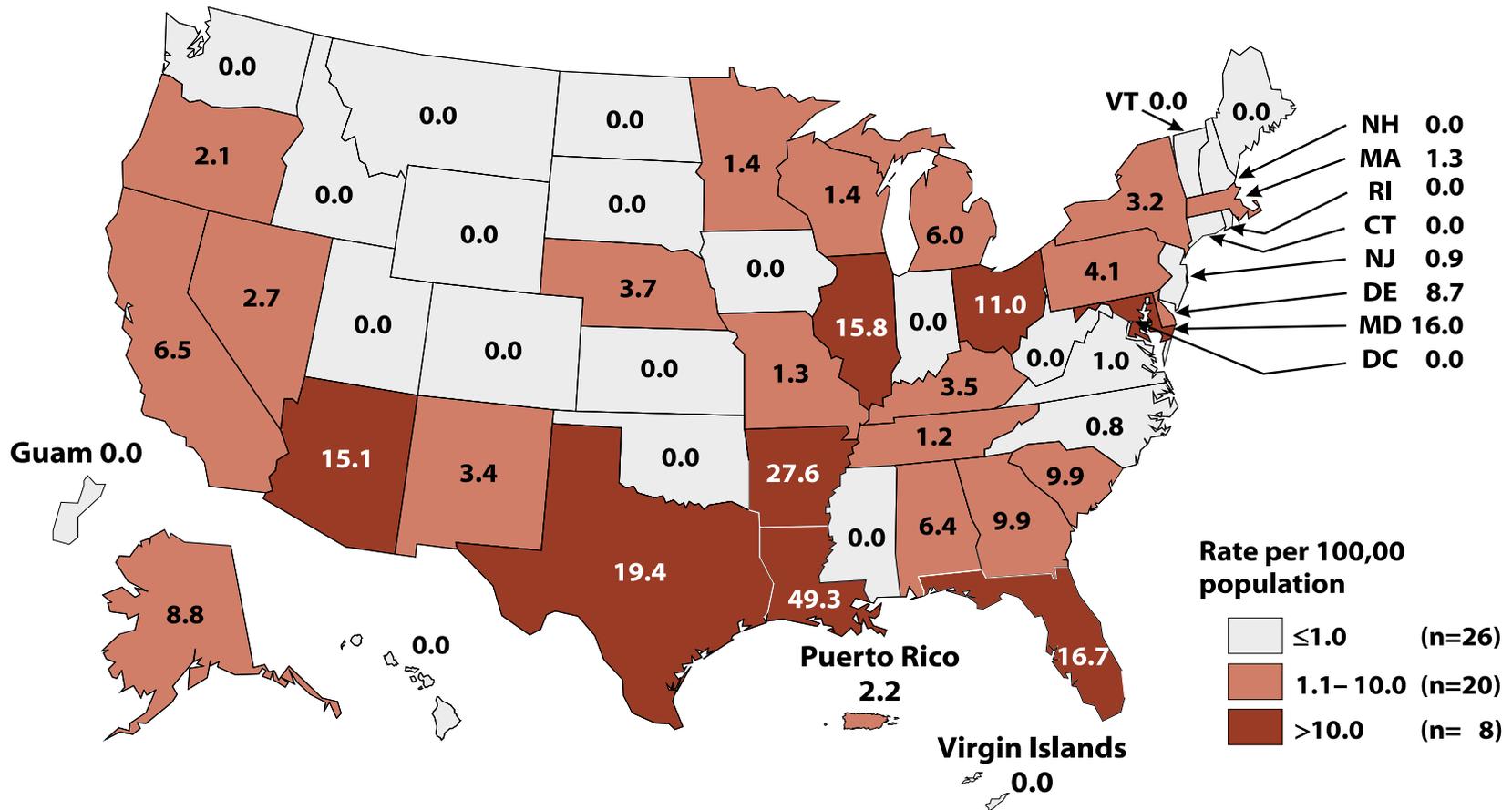
Primary and Secondary Syphilis—Women—Rates by State, United States and Outlying Areas, 2012



NOTE: The total rate of primary and secondary syphilis among women in the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) was 0.9 per 100,000 females.



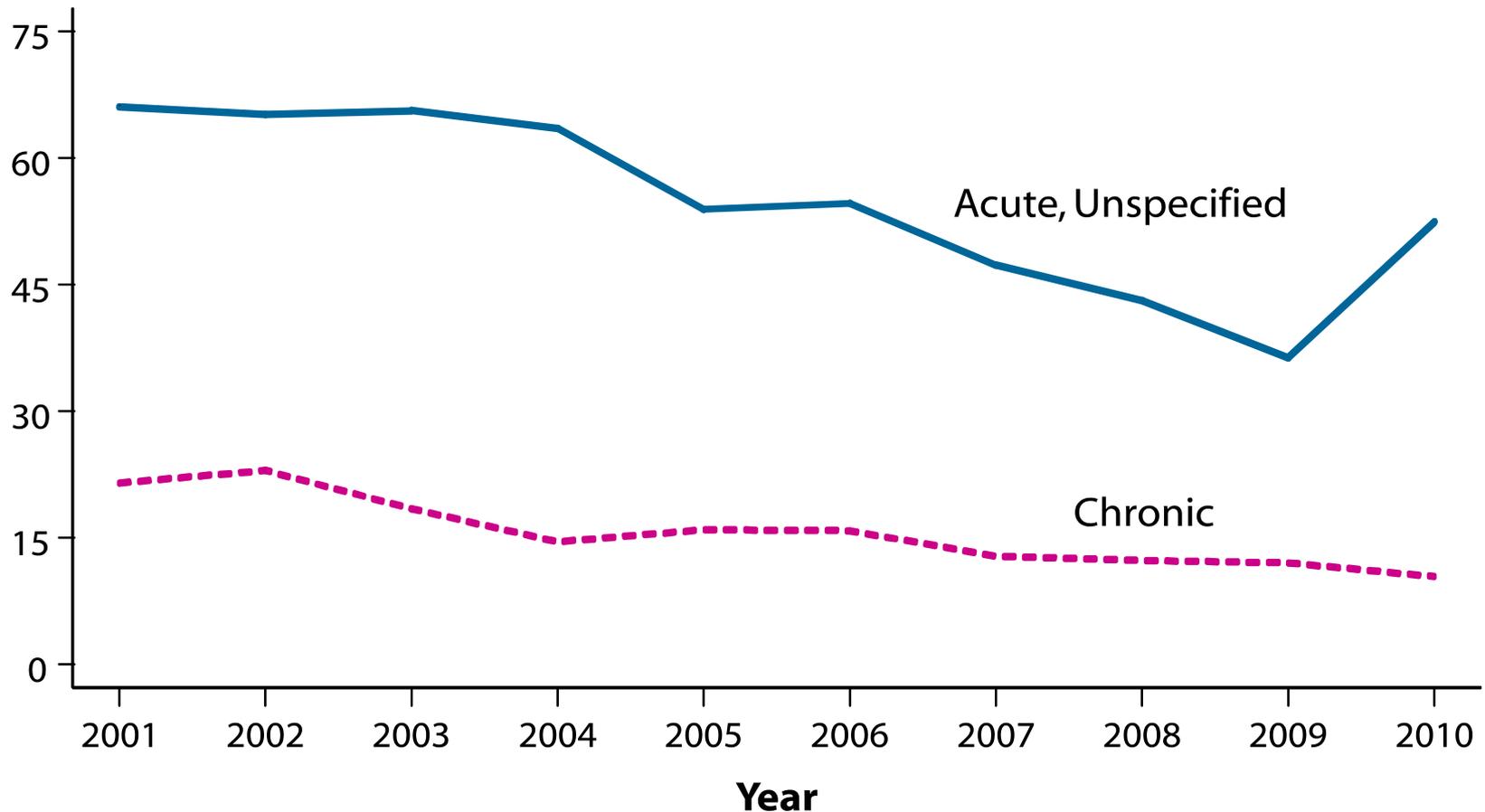
Congenital Syphilis—Infants—Rates by Year of Birth and State, United States and Outlying areas, 2012



NOTE: The total rate of congenital syphilis for infants by year of birth for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) was 7.7 per 100,000 live births.

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease—Hospitalizations of Women Aged 15—44 Years, United States, 2001-2010

Hospitalizations (in thousands)



NOTE: The relative standard errors for acute and unspecified pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) cases ranges from 8%-18%. The relative standard error for chronic PID cases ranges from 12%-28%. Data only available through 2010.

SOURCE: 2010 National Hospital Discharge Survey [Internet]. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhds.htm>.



Pelvic Inflammatory Disease—Initial Visits to Physicians' Offices by Women Aged 15—44 Years, United States, 2003-2012

Visits (in thousands)



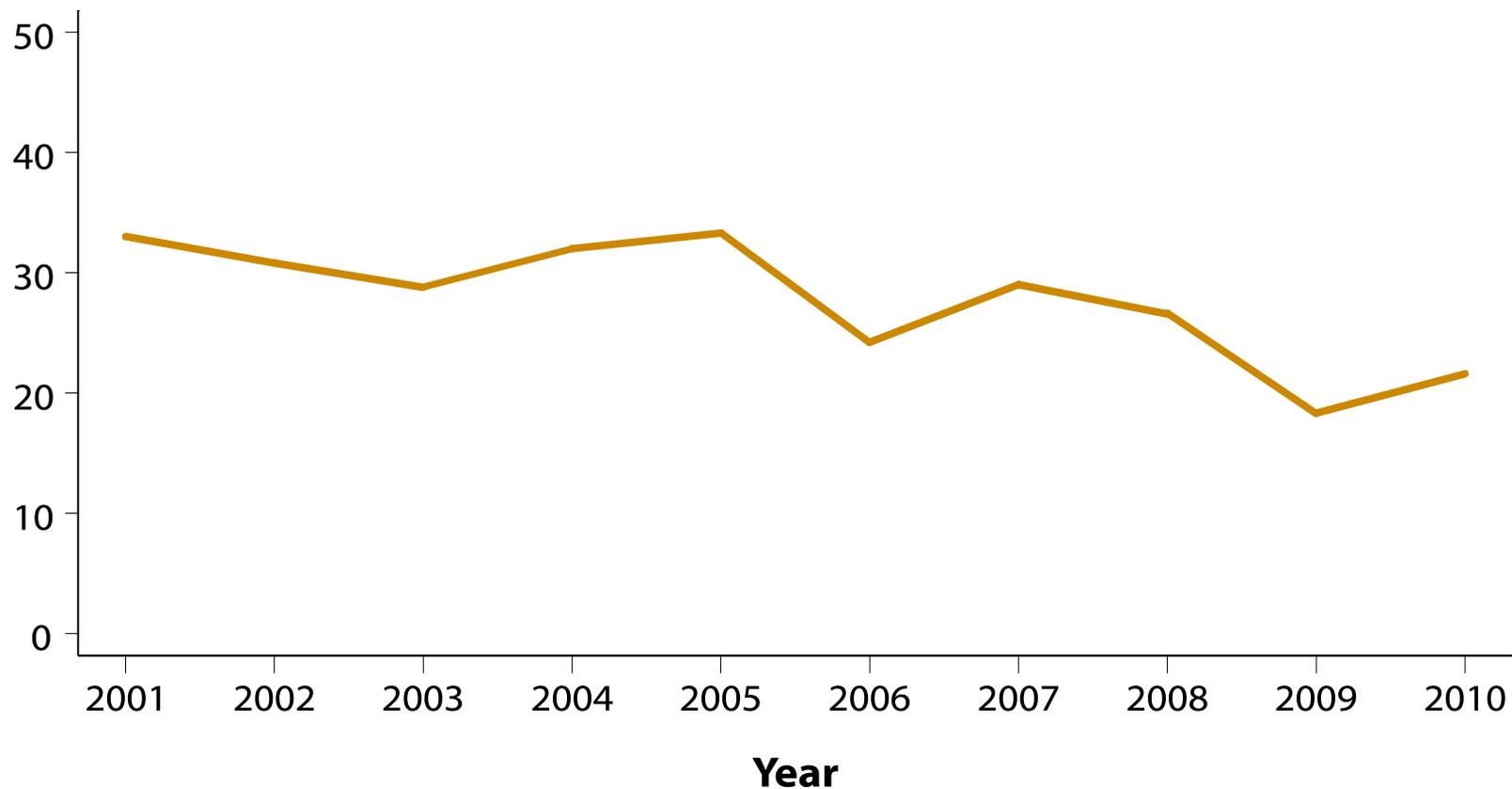
NOTE: The relative standard errors for these estimates are 21.6–30%.

SOURCE: IMS Health, Integrated Promotional Services™. IMS Health Report, 1966–2012.



Ectopic Pregnancy—Hospitalizations of Women Aged 15–44 Years, United States, 2001-2010

Hospitalizations (in thousands)



NOTE: The relative standard errors for these estimates are 10%–23% . Data only available through 2010.

SOURCE: 2010 National Hospital Discharge Survey [Internet]. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhds.htm>.



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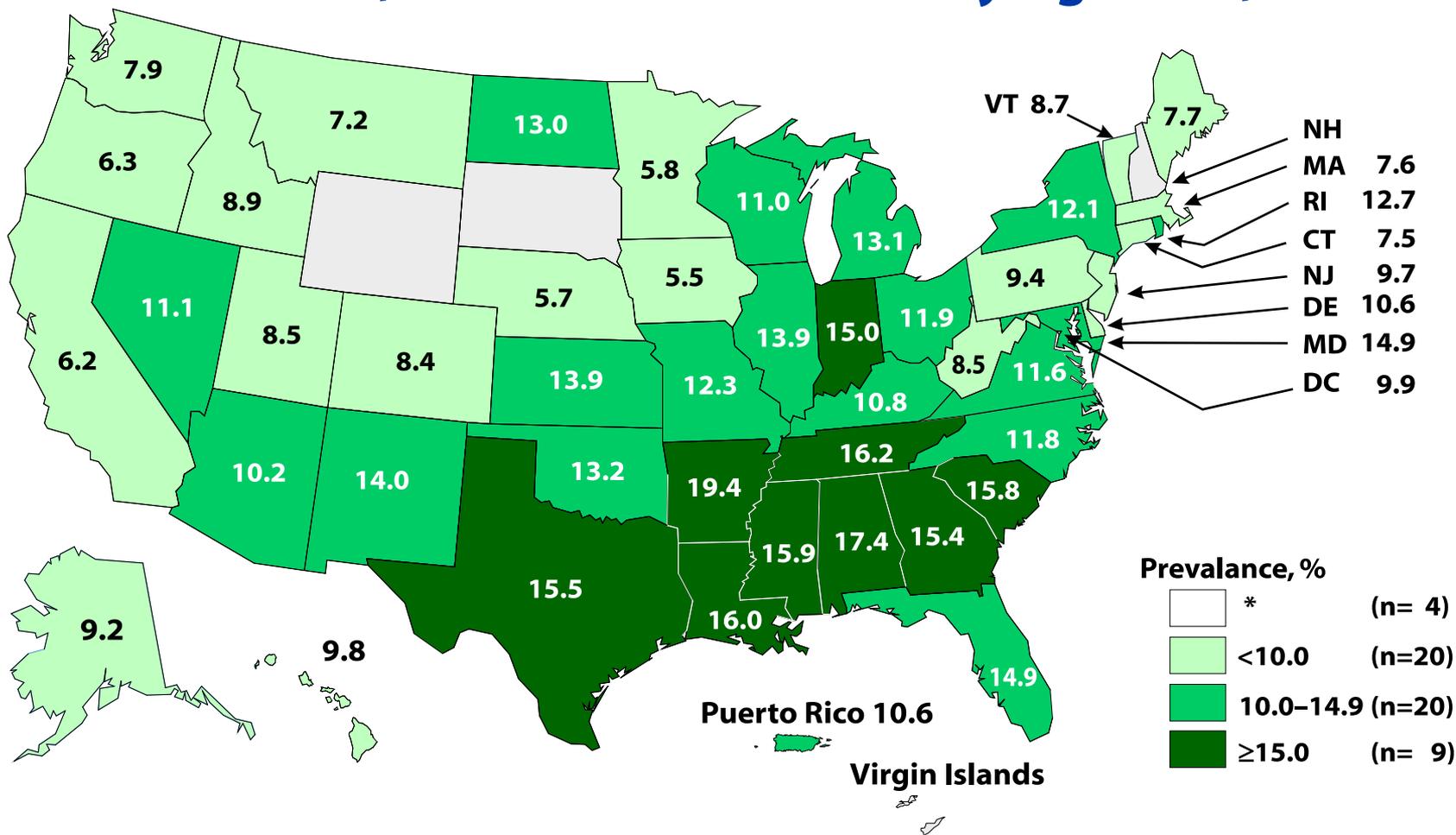
STDs in Adolescents and Young Adults

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2012

Division of STD Prevention



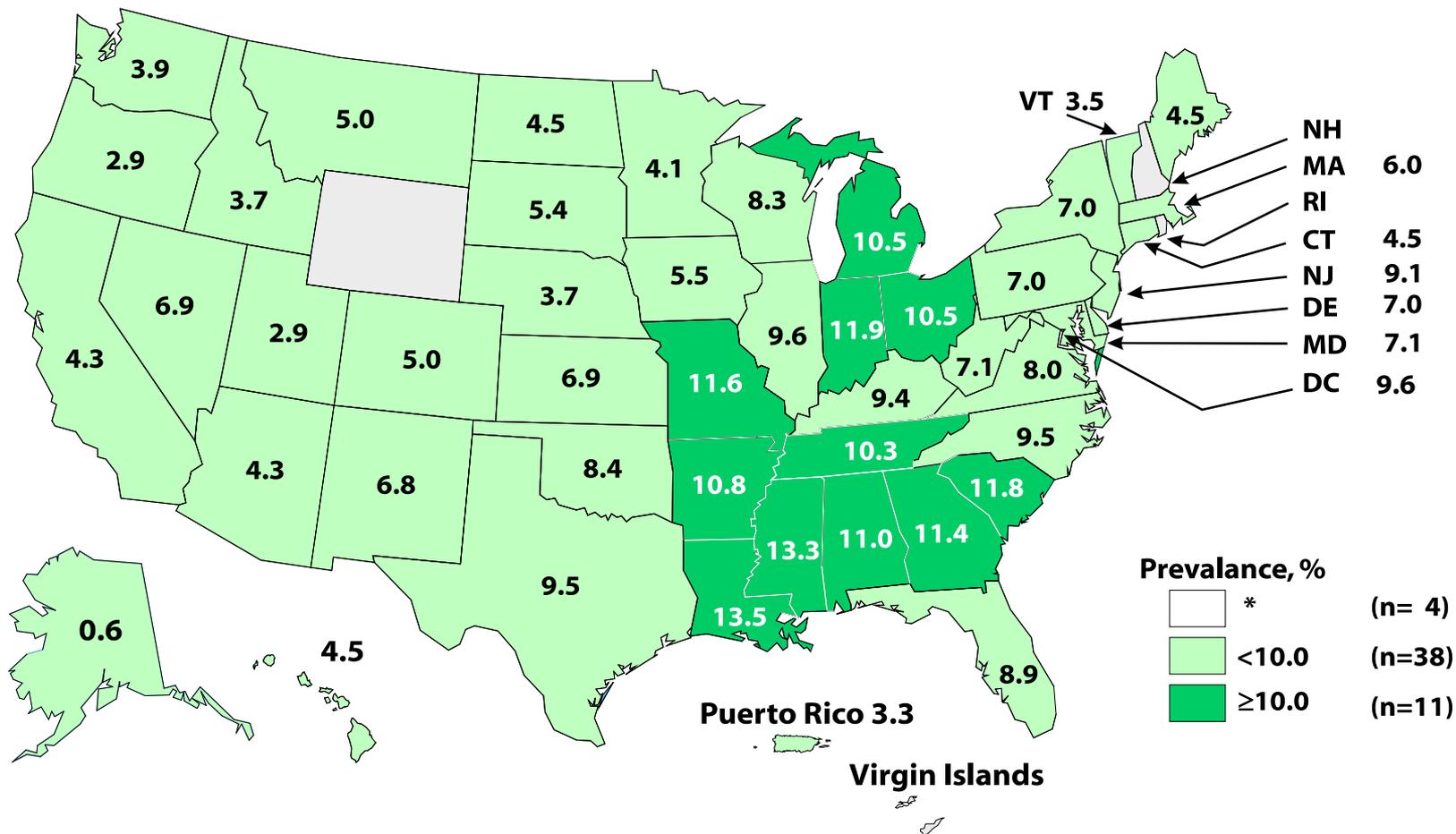
Chlamydia—Prevalence Among Women Aged 16–24 Years Entering the National Job Training Program, by State of Residence, United States and Outlying Areas, 2012



*Fewer than 100 women who resided in these states/areas and entered the National Job Training Program were screened for chlamydia in 2012.



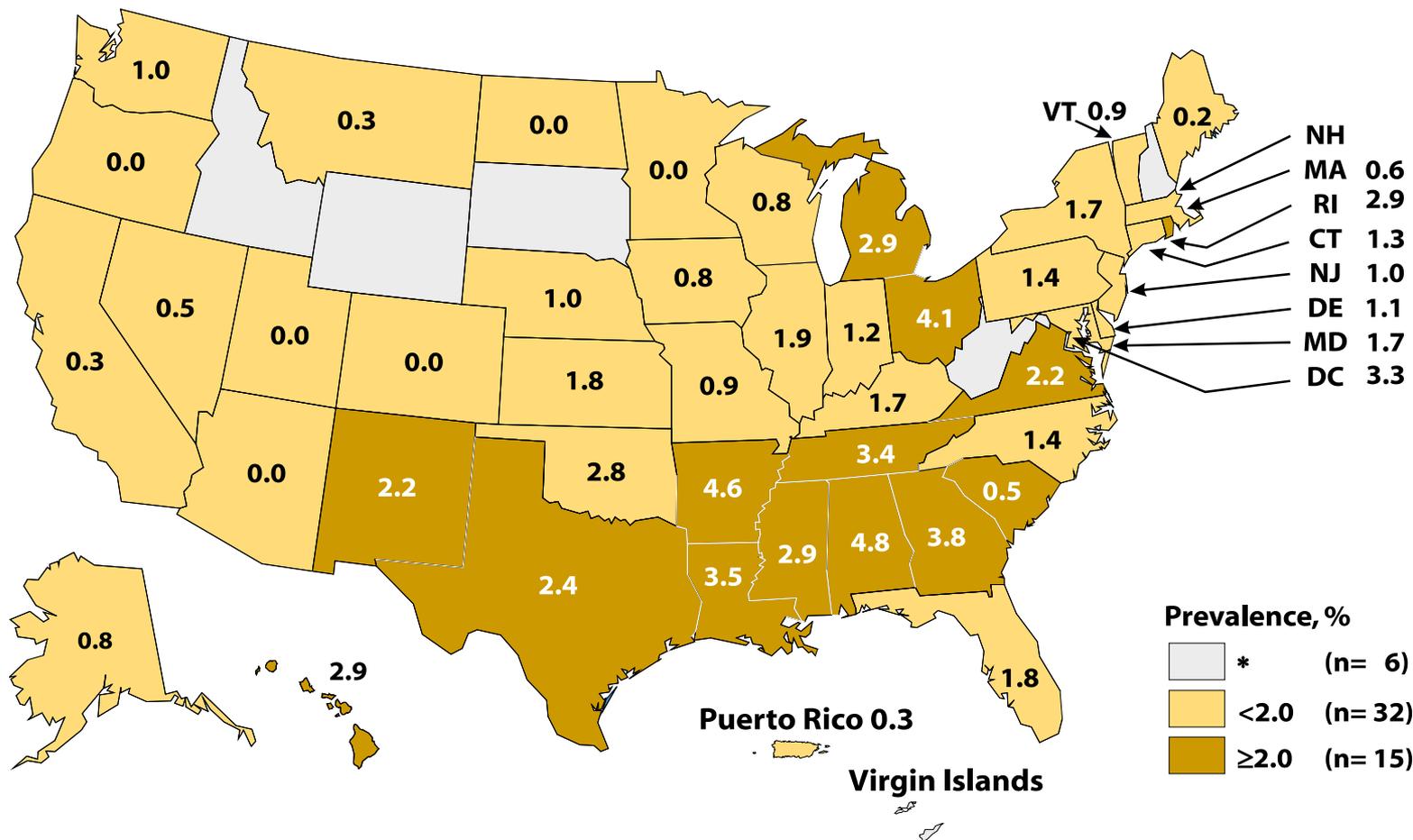
Chlamydia—Prevalence Among Men Aged 16–24 Years Entering the National Job Training Program, by State of Residence, United States and Outlying Areas, 2012



*Fewer than 100 men who resided in these states/areas and entered the National Job Training Program were screened for chlamydia in 2012.



Gonorrhea—Prevalence Among Women Aged 16–24 Years Entering the National Job Training Program, by State of Residence, United States and Outlying Areas, 2012

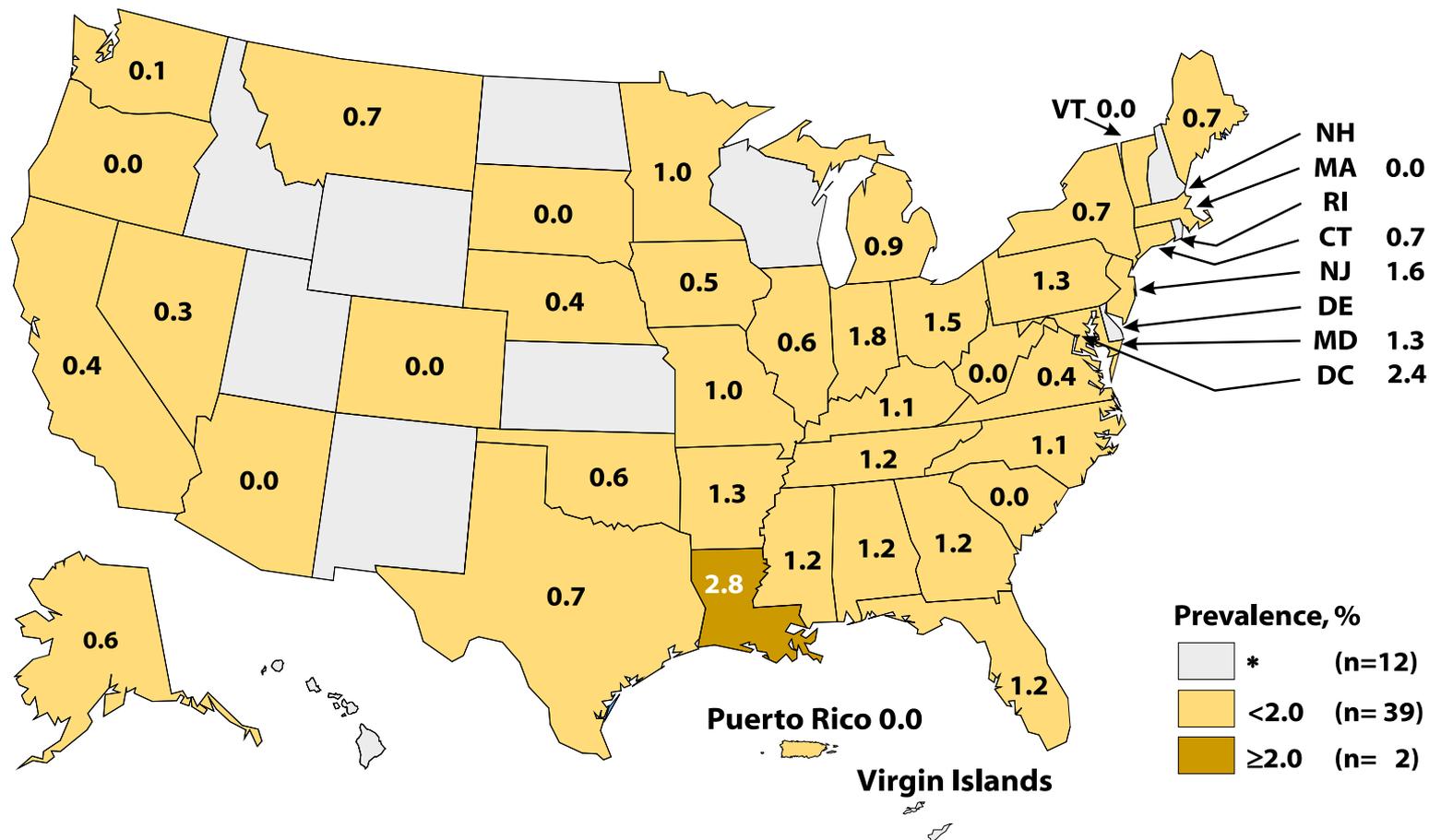


*Fewer than 100 women who resided in these states/areas and entered the National Job Training Program were screened for gonorrhea in 2011.

NOTE: Many training centers use local laboratories to test female students for gonorrhea; these results are not available to CDC. For this map, gonorrhea test results for students at centers that submitted 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



Gonorrhea—Prevalence Among Men Aged 16–24 Years Entering the National Job Training Program, by State of Residence, United States and Outlying Areas, 2012



*Fewer than 100 men who resided in these states/areas and entered the National Job Training Program were screened for gonorrhea in 2012.

NOTE: Many training centers use local laboratories to test male students for gonorrhea; these results are not available to CDC. For this map, gonorrhea test results for students at centers that submitted 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



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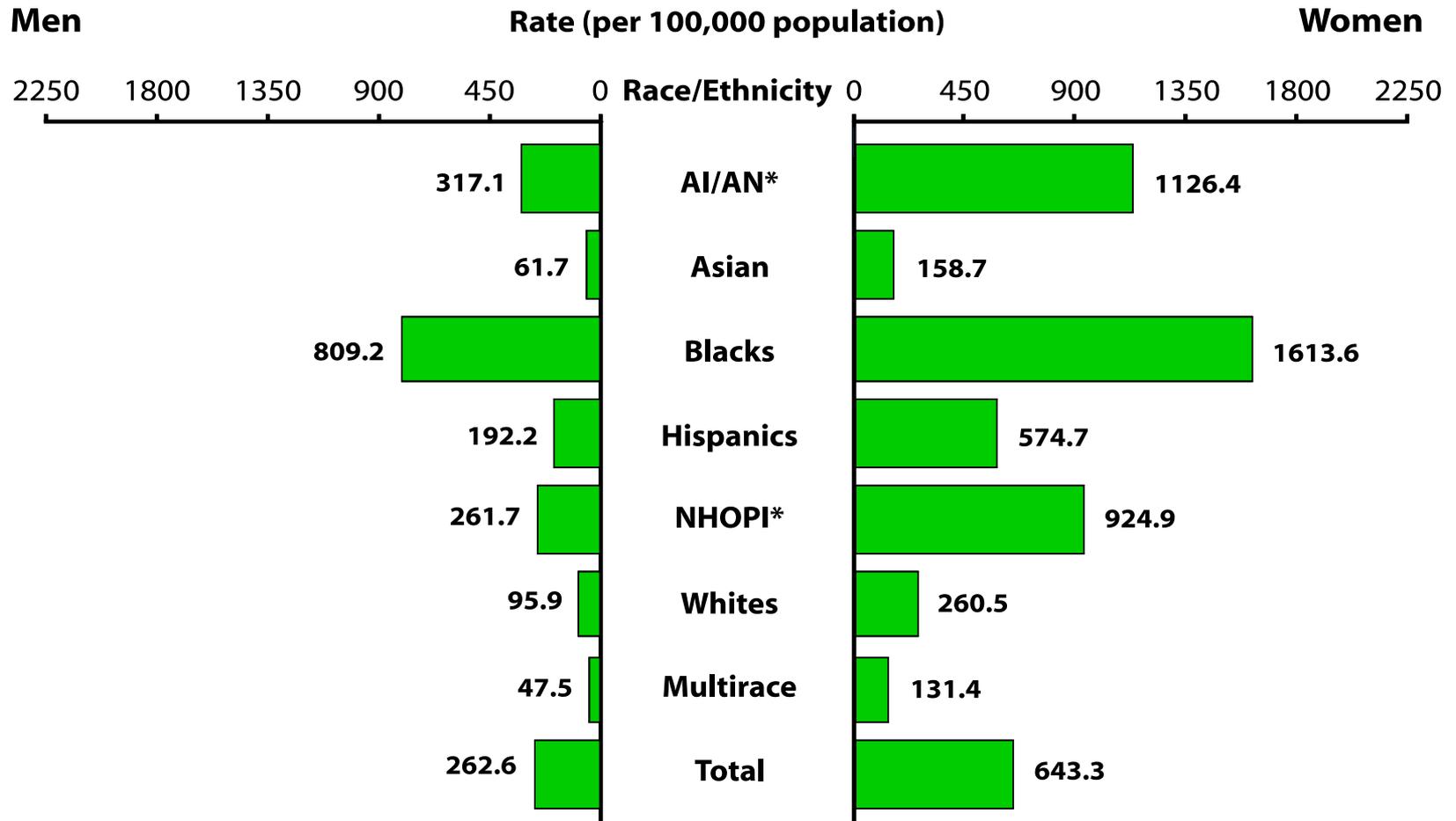
STDs in Racial and Ethnic Minorities

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2012

Division of STD Prevention



Chlamydia—Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, United States, 2012

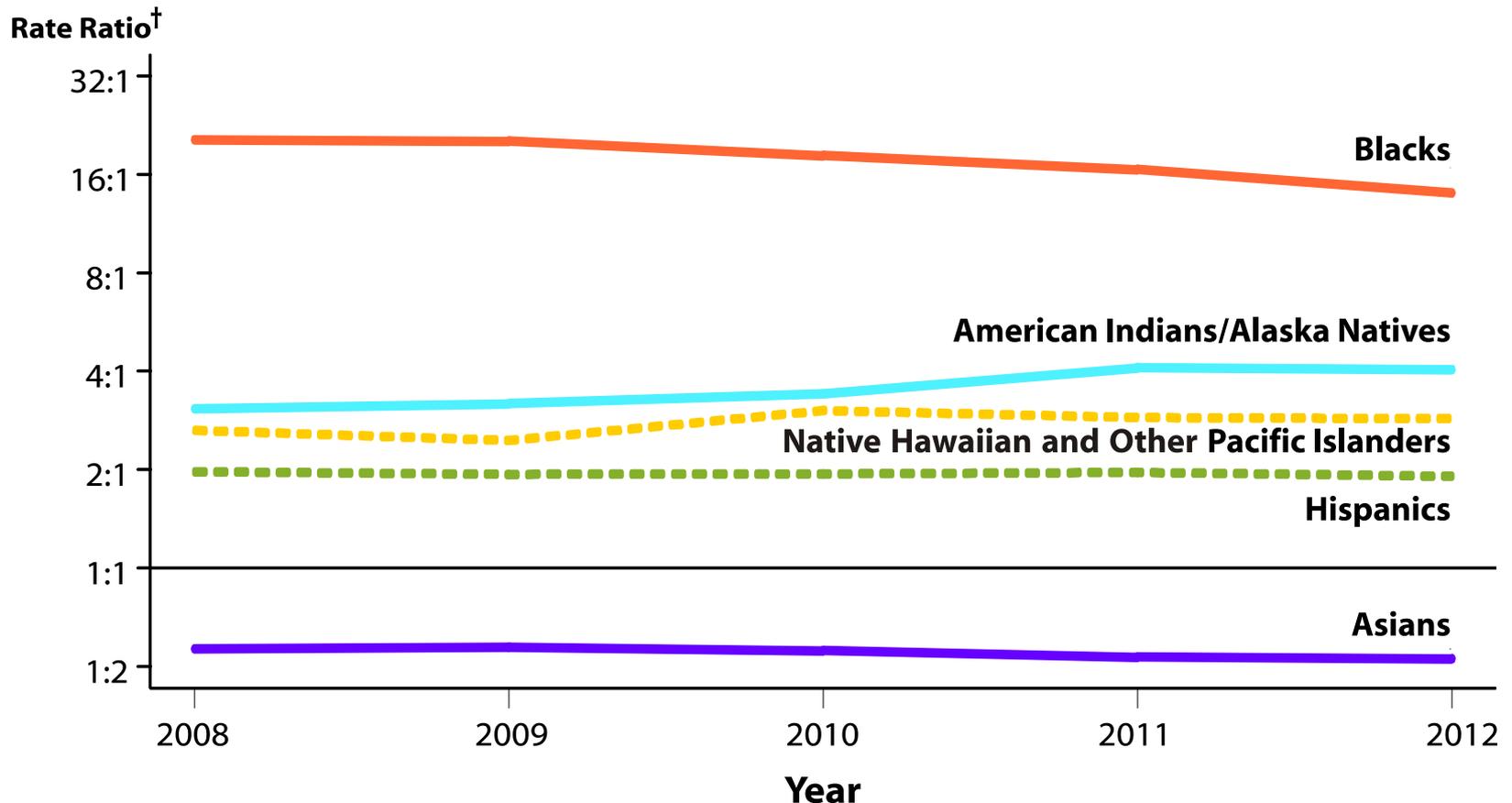


*AI/AN = American Indians/Alaska Natives; NHOPI = Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders.

NOTE: Includes 47 states and the District of Columbia reporting race/ethnicity data in Office of Management and Budget compliant formats in 2012.



Gonorrhea—Rate Ratios by Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2008–2012



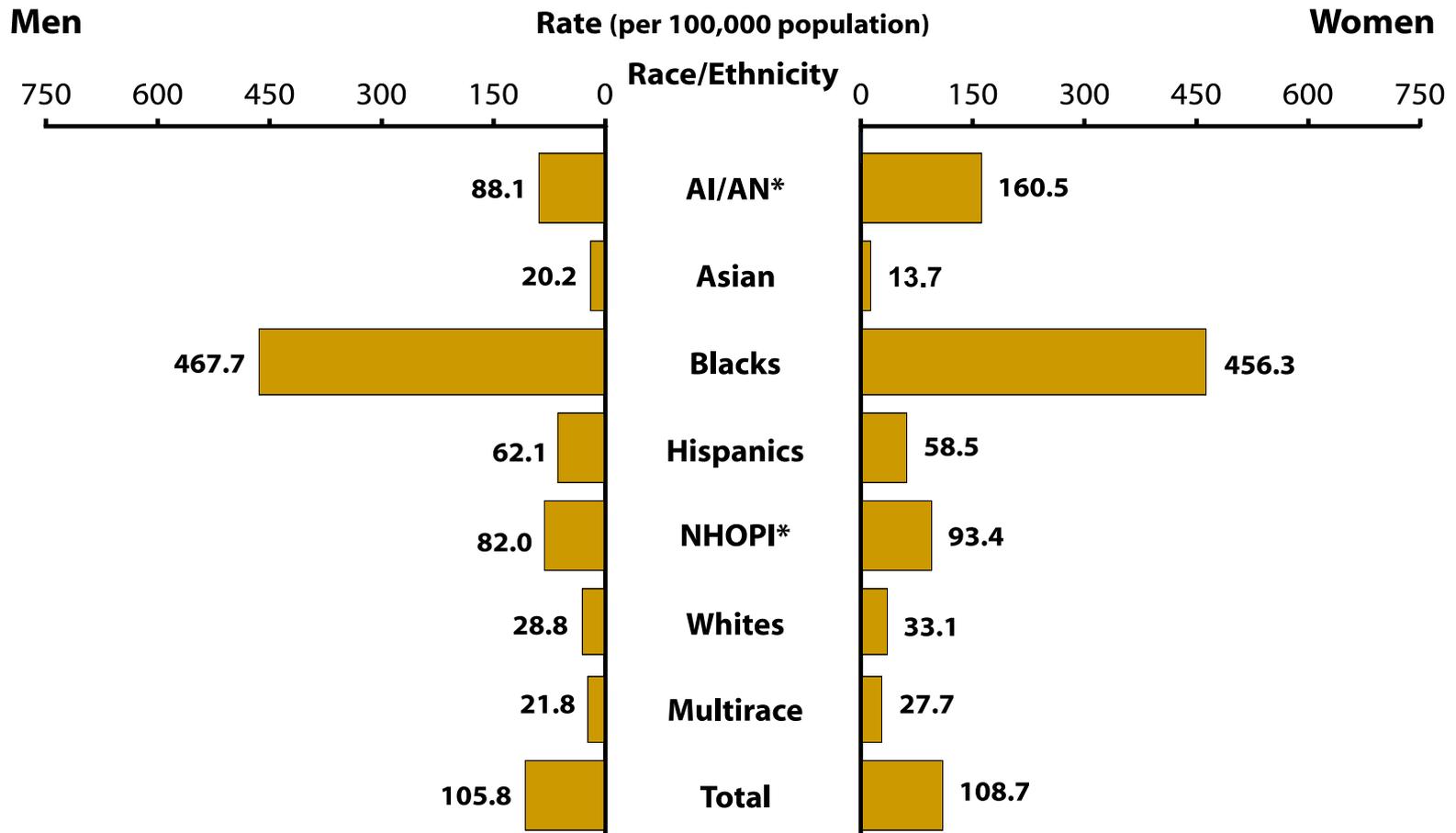
Rate ratios are calculated as the gonorrhea rate per 100,000 population for a given racial or ethnic minority population divided by the gonorrhea rate per 100,000 population for non-Hispanic whites. Any population with a lower rate of gonorrhea than the non-Hispanic white population will have a rate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

† Y-axis is log scale.

NOTE: Includes 38 states and the District of Columbia reporting race/ethnicity data in Office of Management and Budget compliant formats during 2008–2012.



Gonorrhea—Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, United States, 2012



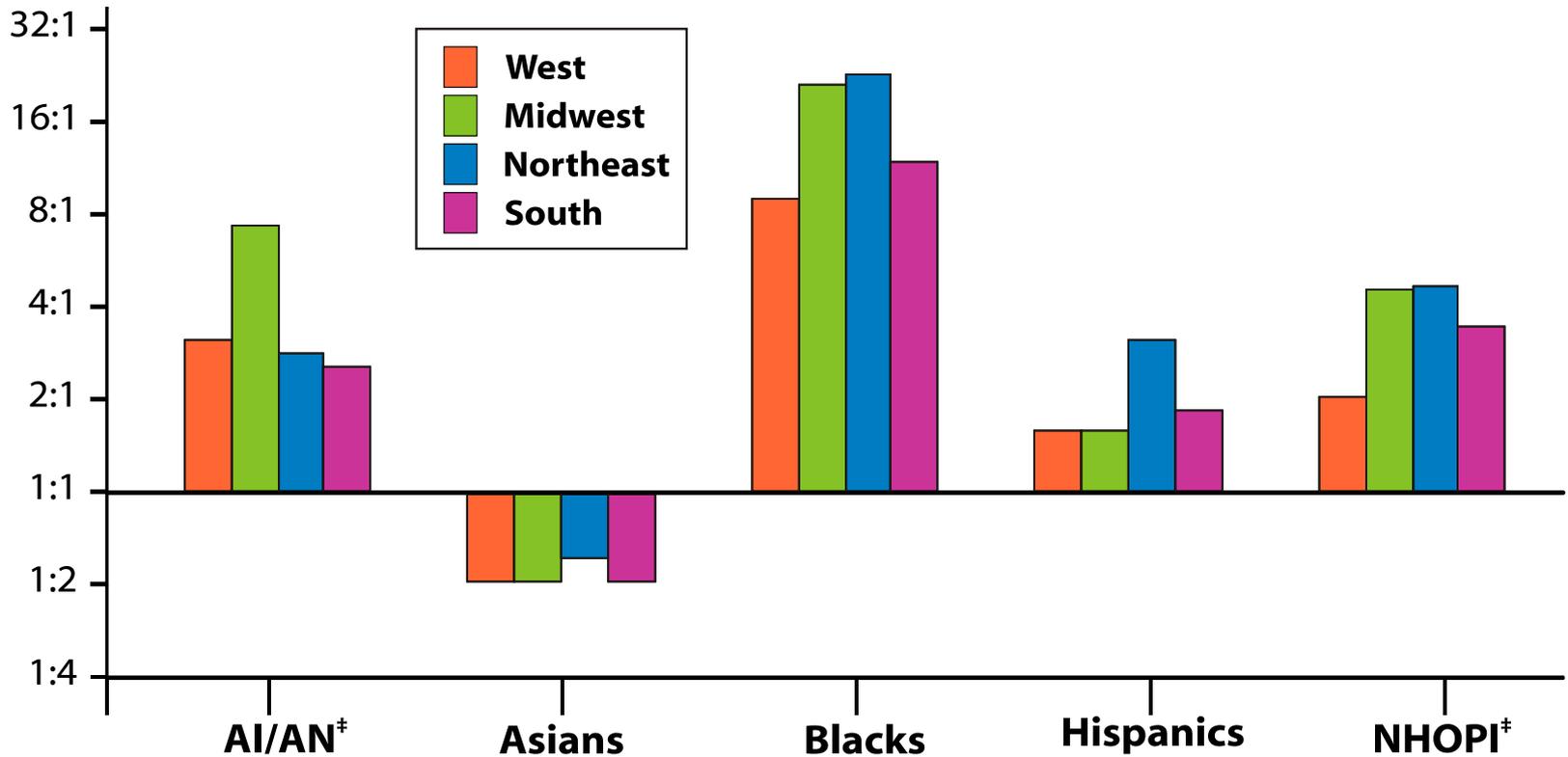
***AI/AN** = American Indians/Alaska Natives; **NHOPI** = Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders.

NOTE: Includes 47 states and the District of Columbia reporting race/ethnicity data in Office of Management and Budget compliant formats in 2012.



Gonorrhea—Rate Ratios by Race/Ethnicity and Region, United States, 2012

Rate Ratio[†]



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 of less than 1:1.

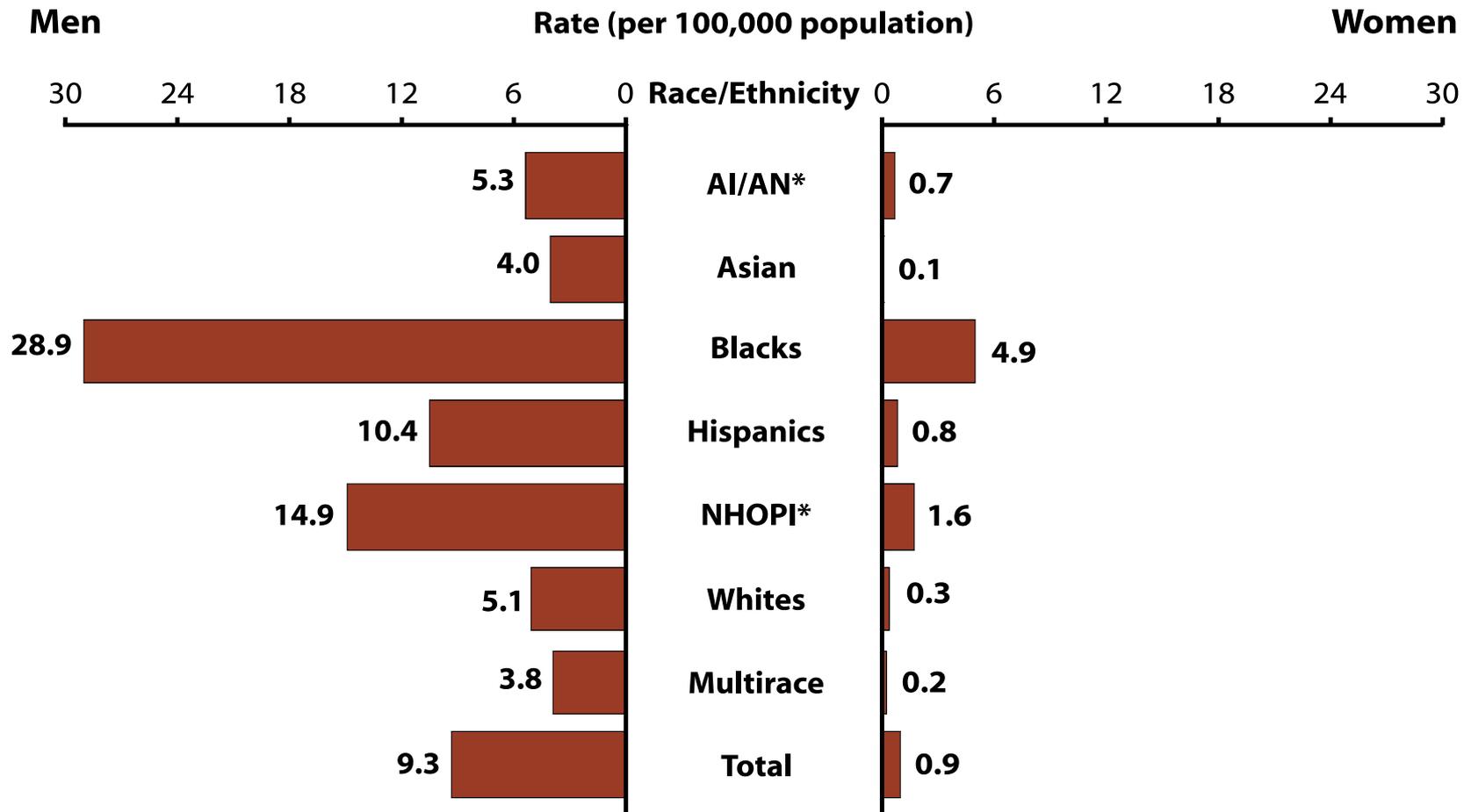
[†] Y-axis is log scale.

[#] AI/AN = American Indians/Alaska Natives; NHOPI = Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders.

NOTE: Includes 47 states and the District of Columbia reporting race/ethnicity data in Office of Management and Budget compliant formats in 2012.



Primary and Secondary Syphilis—Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, United States, 2012



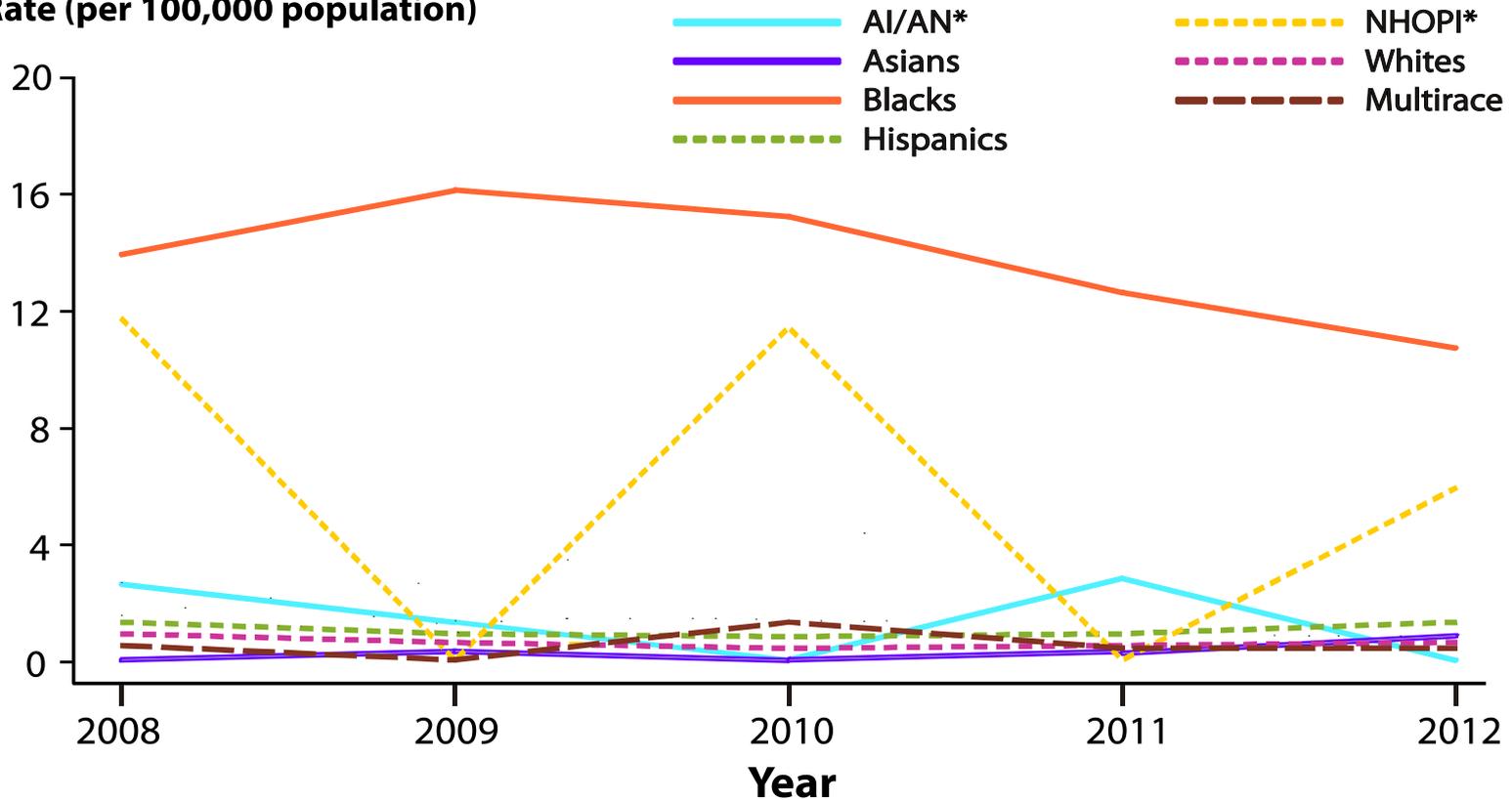
* **AI/AN** = American Indians/Alaska Natives; **NHOPI** = Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders.

NOTE: Includes 47 states and the District of Columbia reporting race/ethnicity data in Office of Management and Budget compliant formats in 2012.



Primary and Secondary Syphilis—Rates Among Females Aged 15-19 Years by Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2008–2012

Rate (per 100,000 population)



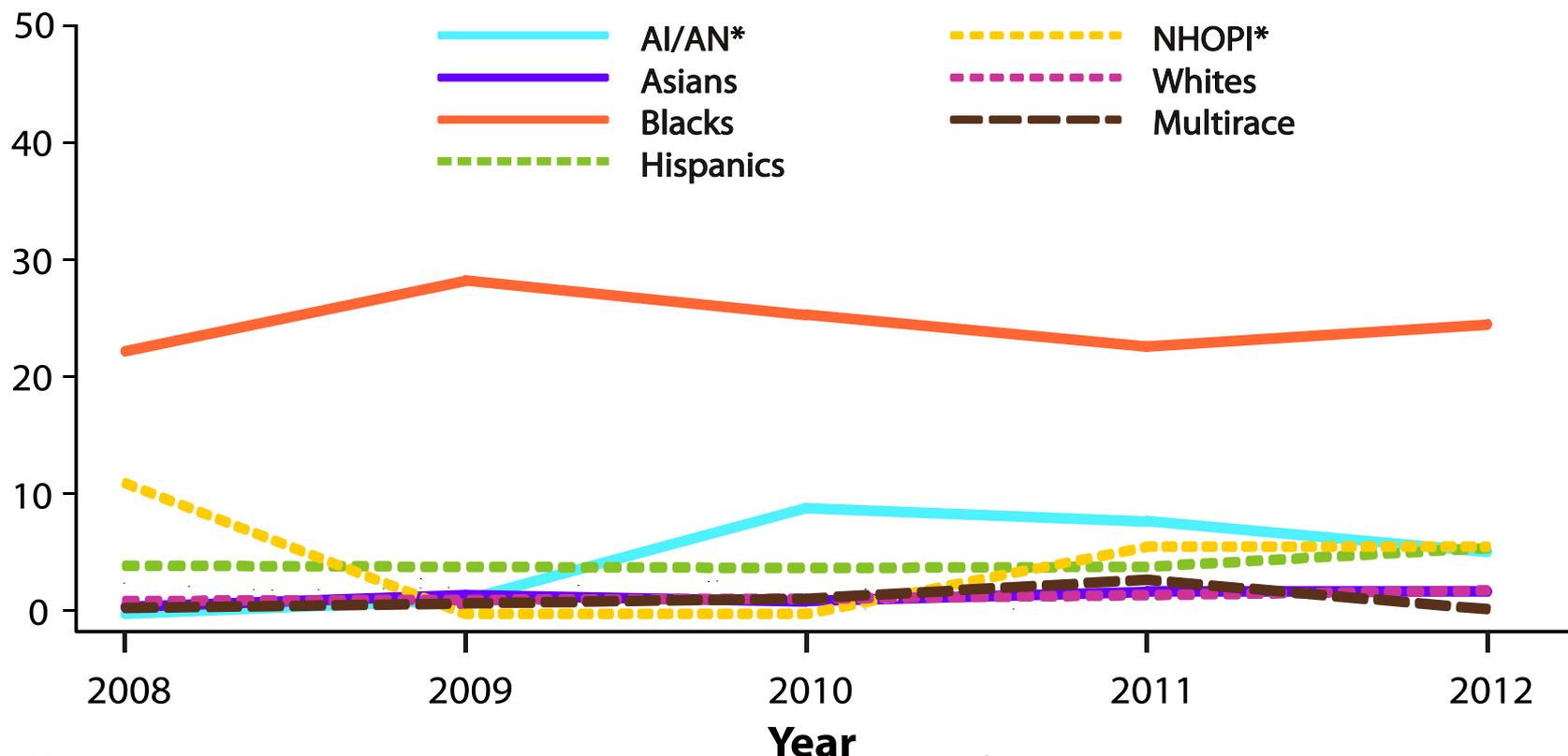
* **AI/AN** = American Indians/Alaska Natives; **NHOPI** = Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders.

NOTE: Includes 38 states and the District of Columbia reporting race/ethnicity data in Office of Management and Budget compliant formats during 2008–2012.



Primary and Secondary Syphilis—Rates Among Males Aged 15-19 Years by Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2008–2012

Rate (per 100,000 population)



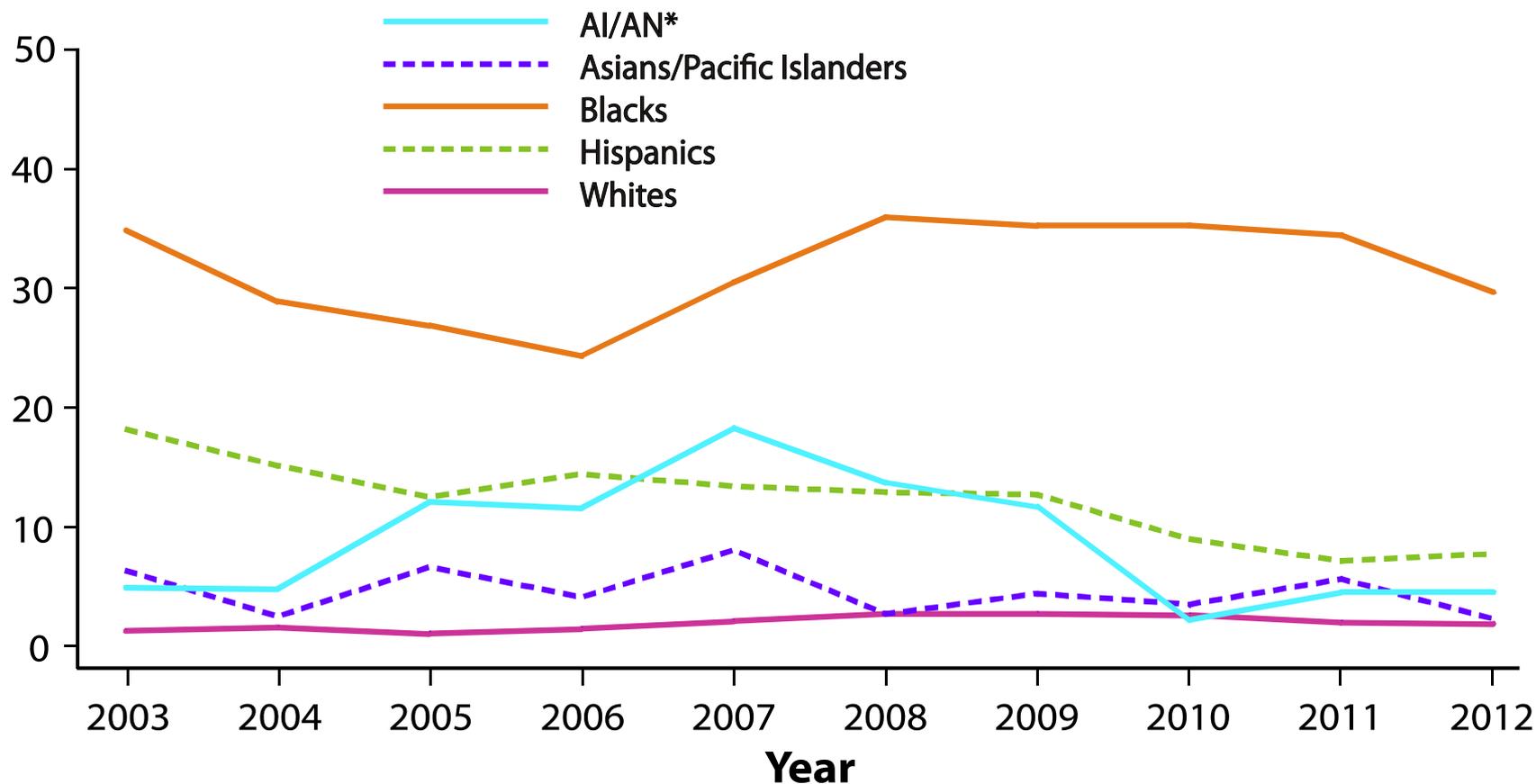
* **AI/AN** = American Indians/Alaska Natives; **NHOPI** = Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders.

NOTE: Includes 38 states and the District of Columbia reporting race/ethnicity data in Office of Management and Budget compliant formats during 2008–2012.



Congenital Syphilis—Infants—Rates by Year of Birth and Mother's Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2003—2012

Rate (per 100,000 live births)



* AI/AN= American Indians/Alaska Natives.

NOTE: National Center for Health Statistics bridged race categories are presented to allow the display of data across several years. Cases missing maternal race/ethnicity information were excluded (< 1% of cases).



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STDs in Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM)

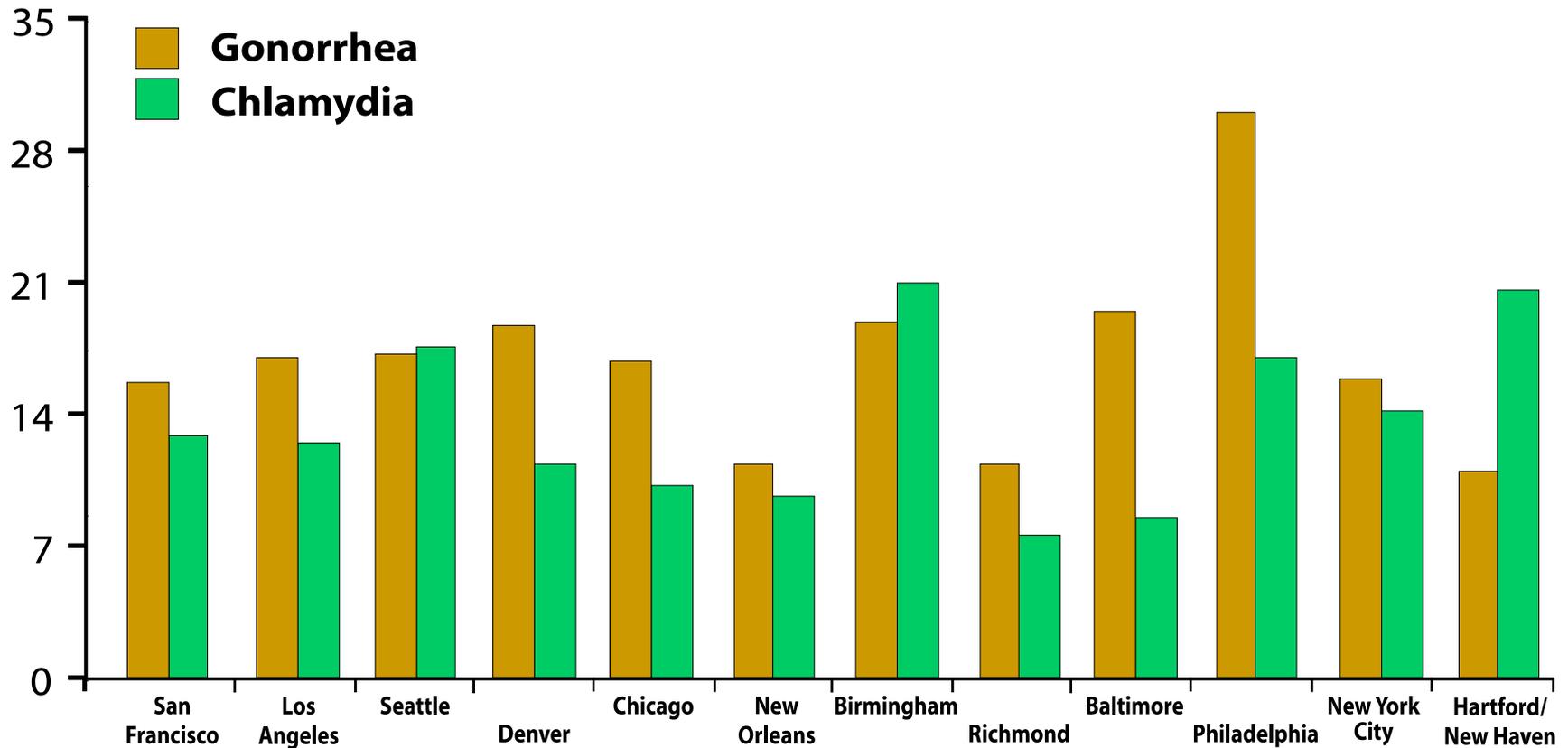
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Gonorrhea and Chlamydia—Proportion of MSM* Attending STD Clinics Testing Positive for Gonorrhea and Chlamydia, STD Surveillance Network (SSuN), 2012

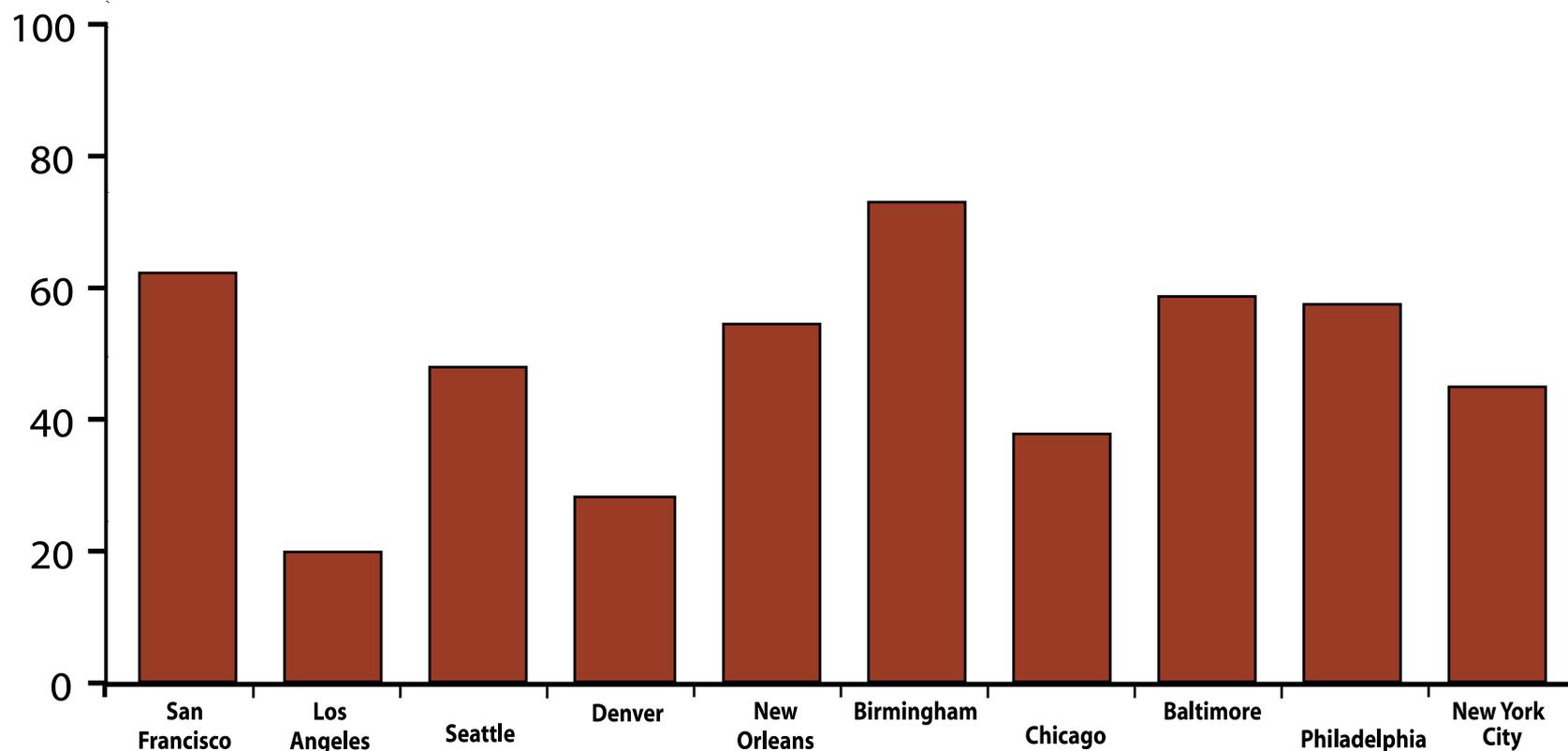
Percentage



*Among men who have sex with men who were tested for gonorrhea and/or chlamydia.

Primary and Secondary Syphilis and HIV—Proportion of MSM* Attending STD Clinics with Primary and Secondary Syphilis who are Co-infected with HIV, STD Surveillance Network (SSuN), 2012

Percentage



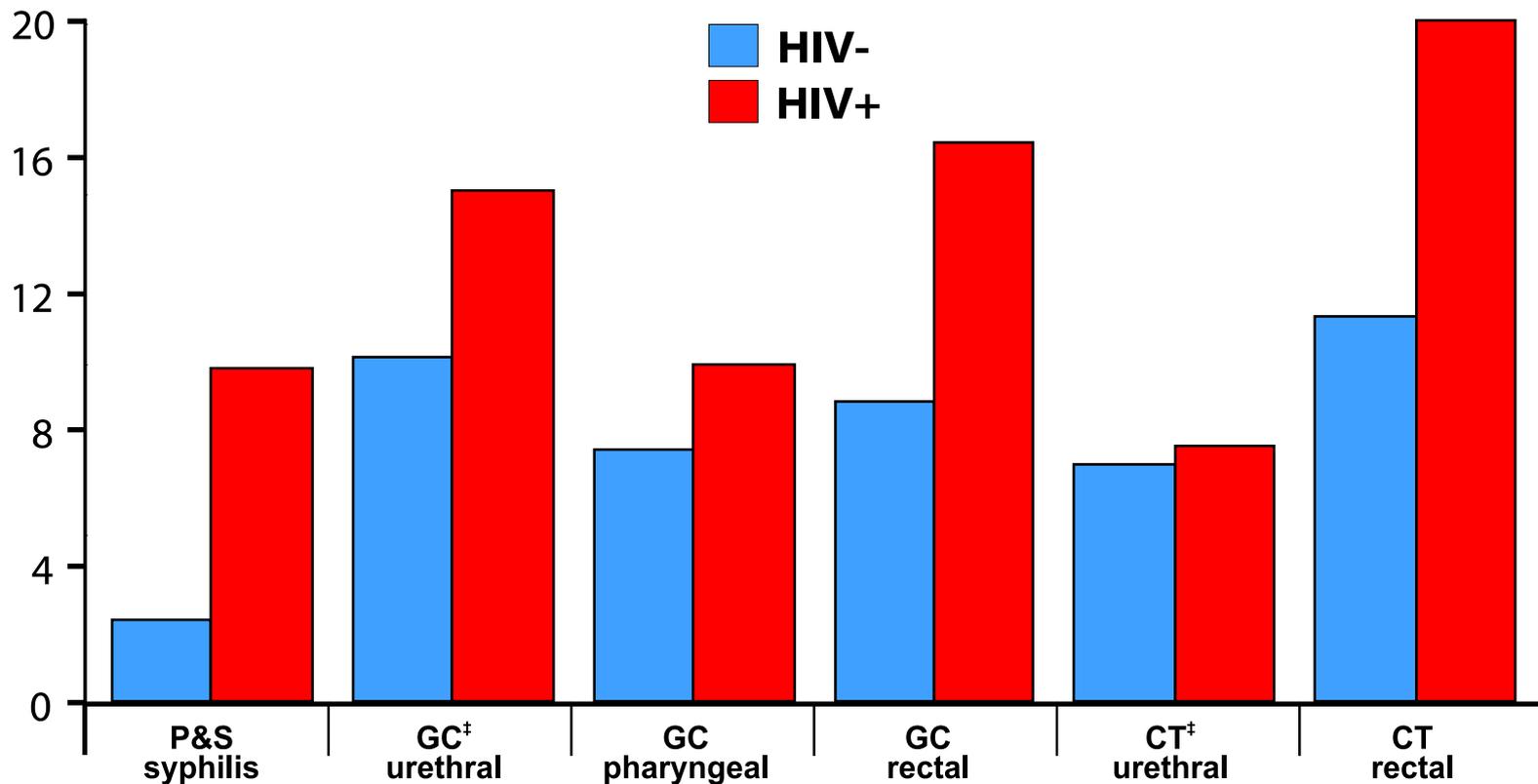
*MSM=men who have sex with men.

NOTE: Includes sites that reported data on at least 25 MSM with primary and secondary syphilis in 2012.



Proportion of MSM* Attending STD Clinics with Primary and Secondary Syphilis, Gonorrhea or Chlamydia by HIV Status†, STD Surveillance Network (SSuN), 2012

Percentage



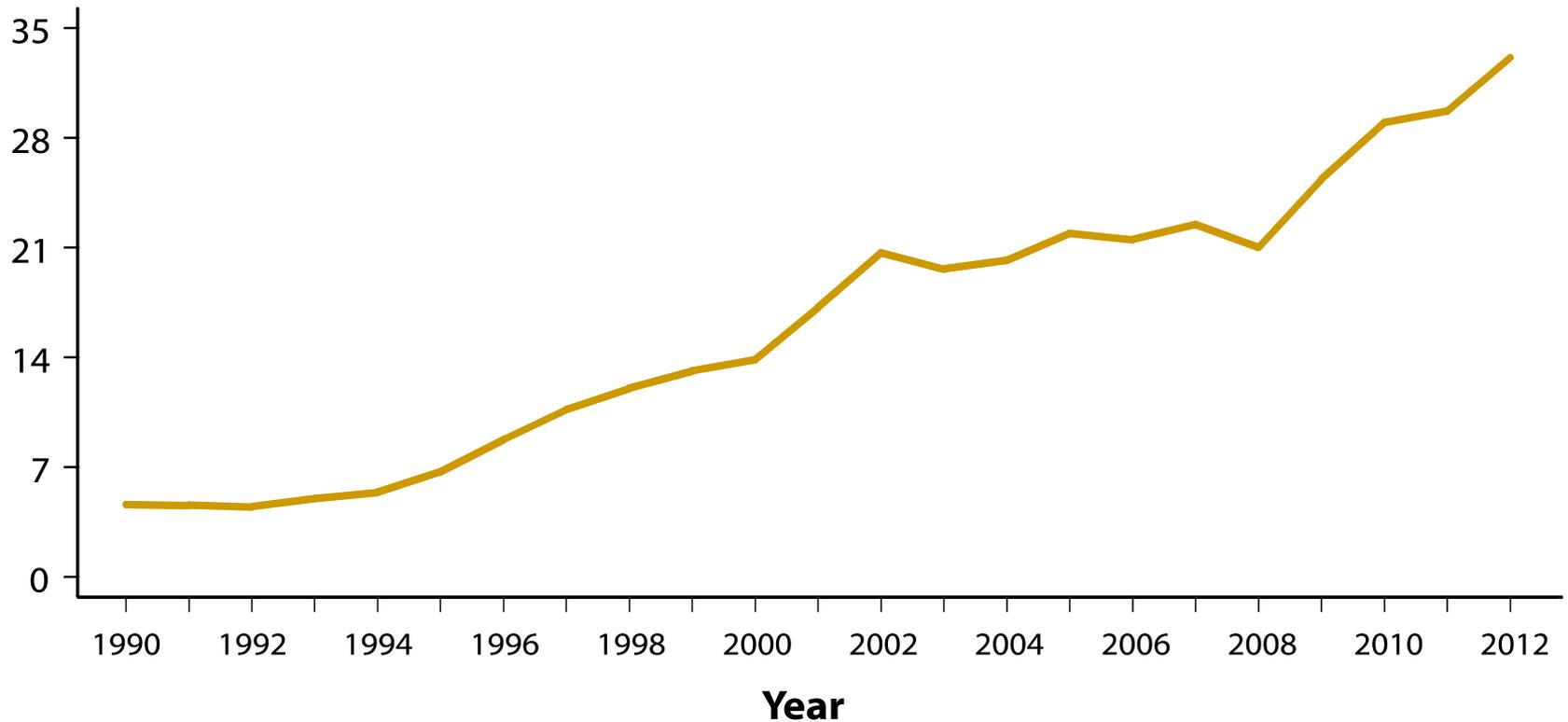
*MSM=men who have sex with men.

†Excludes all persons for whom there was no laboratory documentation or self-report of HIV status.

‡GC urethral and CT urethral include results from both urethral and urine specimens.

Percentage of Urethral *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* Isolates Obtained from MSM* Attending STD Clinics, Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), 1990–2012

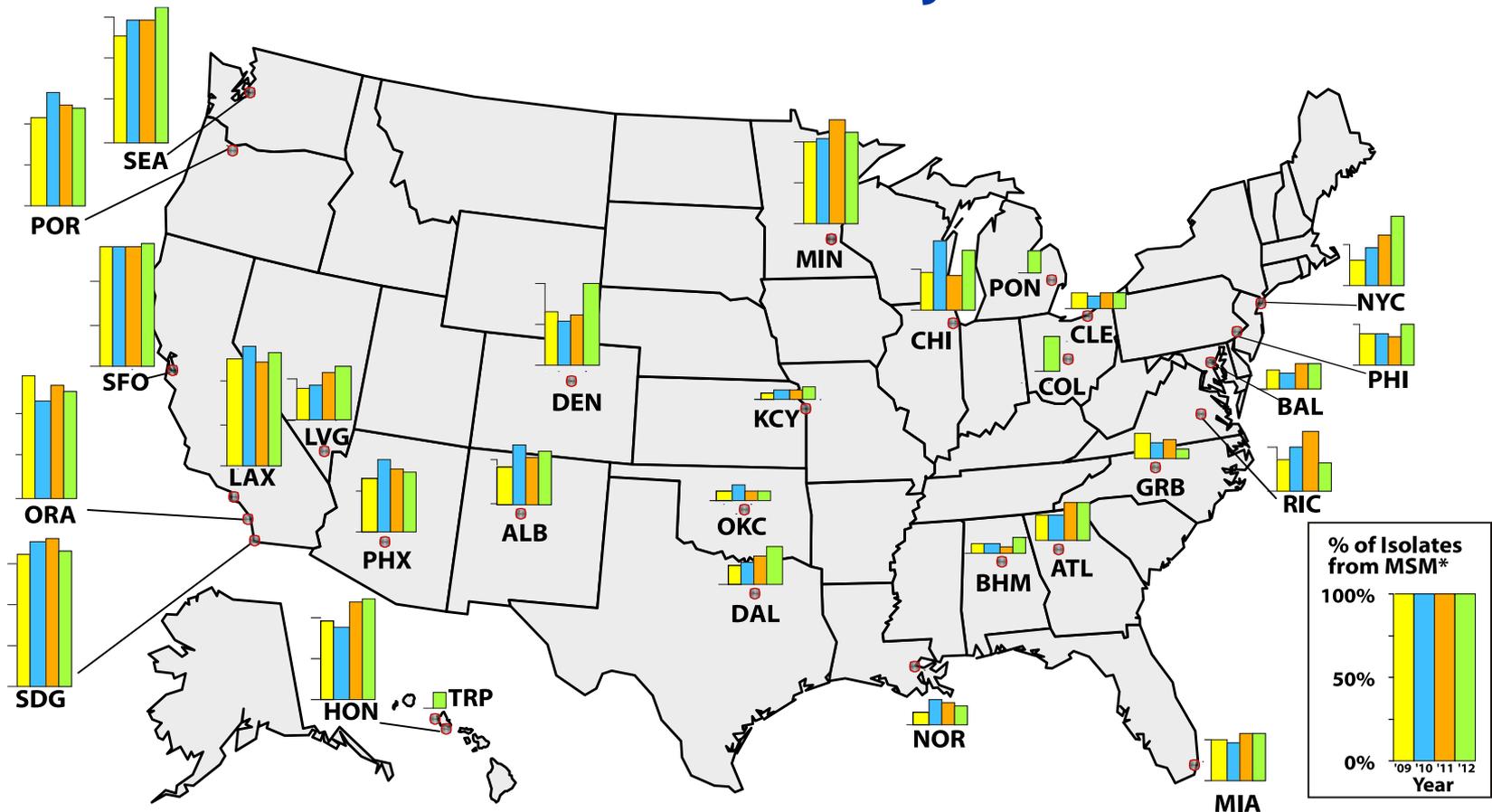
Percentage



*MSM=men who have sex with men



Percentage of Urethral *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* Isolates Obtained from MSM* Attending STD Clinics, by Site Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), 2009–2012



*MSM=men who have sex with men.

NOTE: Participating sites include ALB = Albuquerque, NM; ATL = Atlanta, GA; BAL = Baltimore, MD; BHM = Birmingham, AL; CHI = Chicago, IL; CLE = Cleveland, OH; COL = Columbus, OH; DAL = Dallas, TX; DEN = Denver, CO; 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; ORV = Orange County, CA; PHI = Philadelphia, PA; PHX = Phoenix, AZ; PON = Pontiac, MI; POR = Portland, OR; RIC = Richmond, VA; SDG = San Diego, CA; SEA =Seattle, WA; SFO = San Francisco, CA; and TRP = Tripler Army Medical Center, HI.



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