

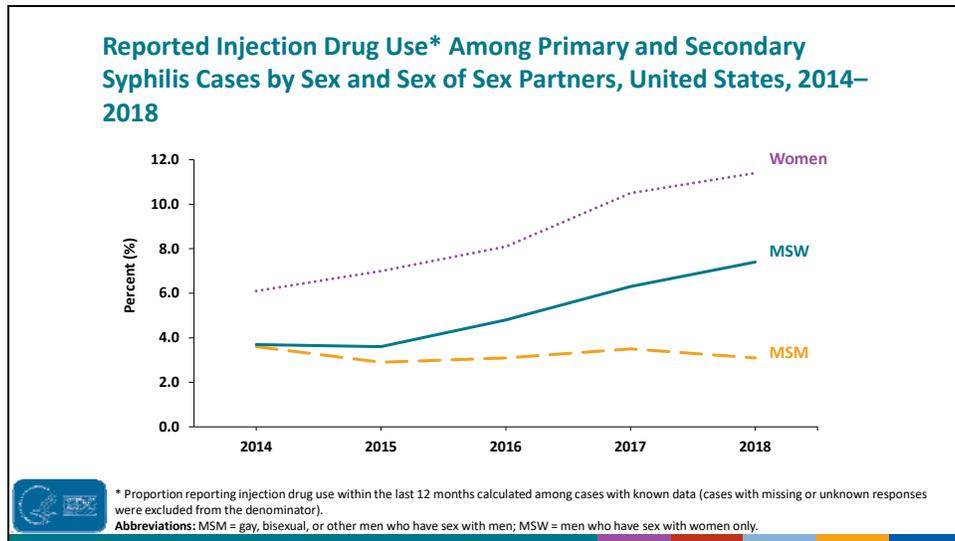
National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention
Division of STD Prevention



Syphilis Surveillance Supplement, 2014–2018

Slides

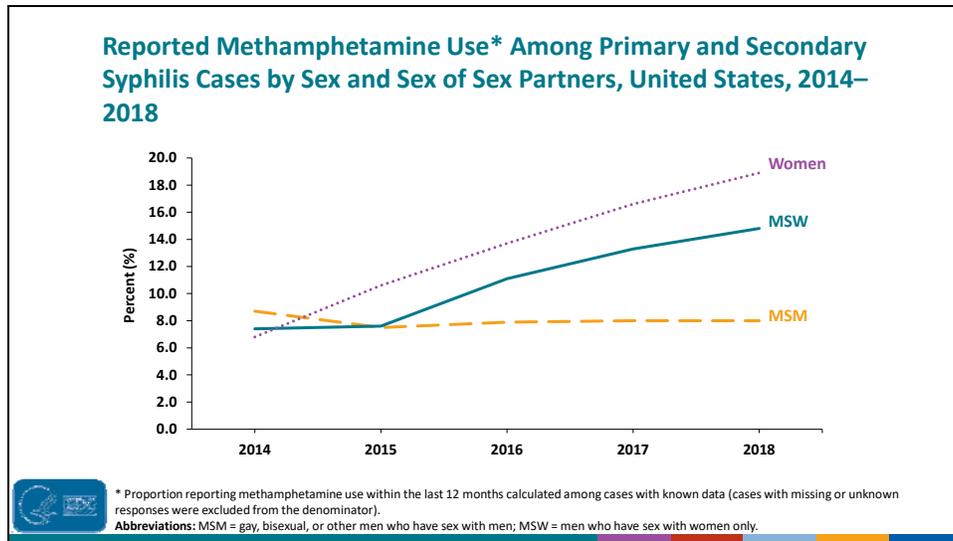
Figures in this presentation were created using data available at:
<https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats18/syphilis2018/>



During 2014–2018, the proportion of primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported injection drug use within the past 12 months doubled among women and MSW but decreased slightly among MSM cases.

During this period, the proportion of women primary and secondary syphilis cases reporting injection drug use increased from 6.1% to 11.4% and the proportion of MSW primary and secondary syphilis cases reporting injection drug use increased from 3.7% to 7.4%. In contrast, the proportion of MSM primary and secondary syphilis cases reporting injection drug use decreased slightly from 3.6% to 3.1%.

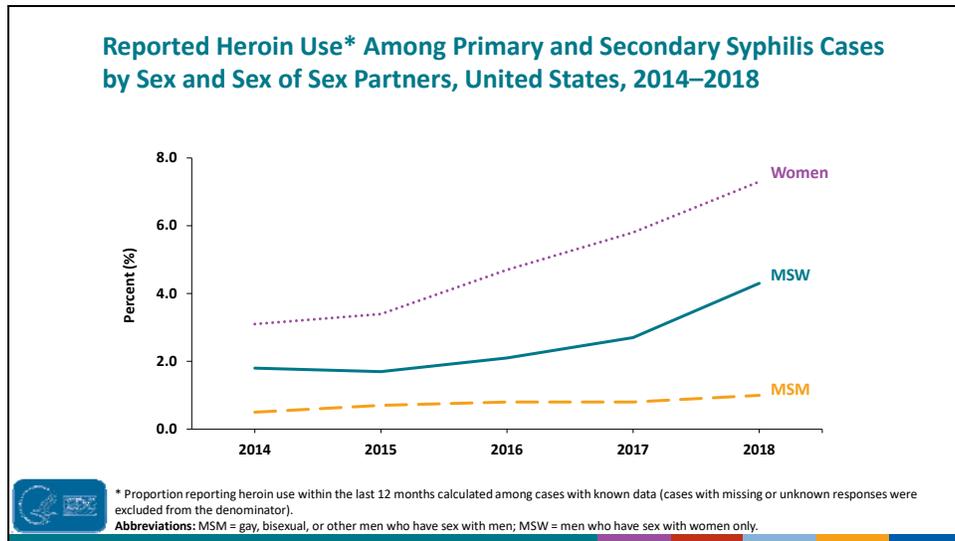
Data points for this figure are available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats18/syphilis2018/>



During 2014–2018, the proportion of primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported methamphetamine use within the past 12 months more than doubled among women and MSW, but decreased slightly among MSM cases.

During this period, the proportion of women primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported methamphetamine use increased from 6.8% to 18.9% and the proportion of MSW cases that reported methamphetamine use increased from 7.4% to 14.8%, while the proportion of MSM that reported methamphetamine use decreased slightly from 8.7% to 8.0%.

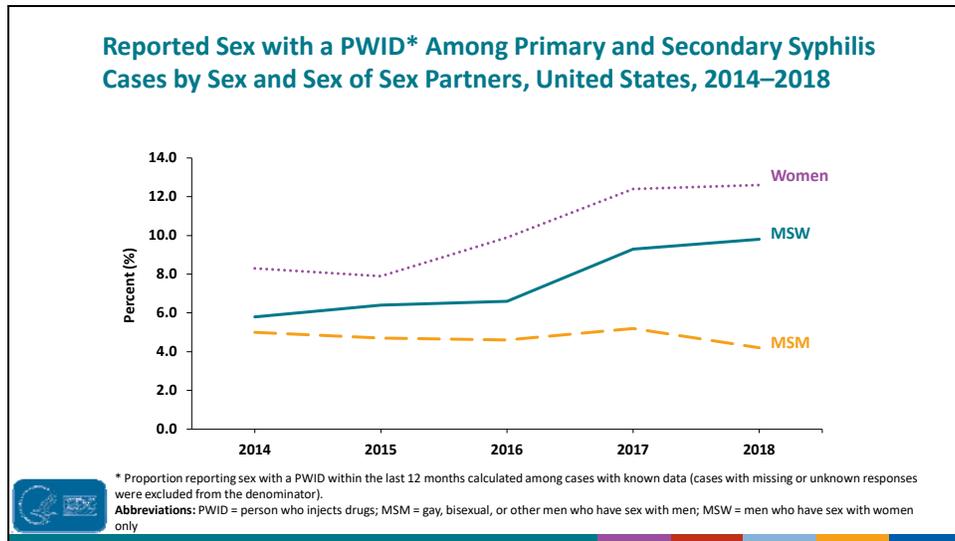
Data points for this figure are available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats18/syphilis2018/>



During 2014–2018, the proportion of primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported heroin use within the past 12 months increased among women, MSW, and MSM cases.

During this period, the proportion of women primary and secondary syphilis cases reporting heroin use increased from 3.1% to 7.3%, the proportion of MSW primary and secondary syphilis cases reporting heroin use increased from 1.8% to 4.3%, and the proportion of MSM primary and secondary syphilis cases reporting heroin use increased from 0.5% to 1.0%.

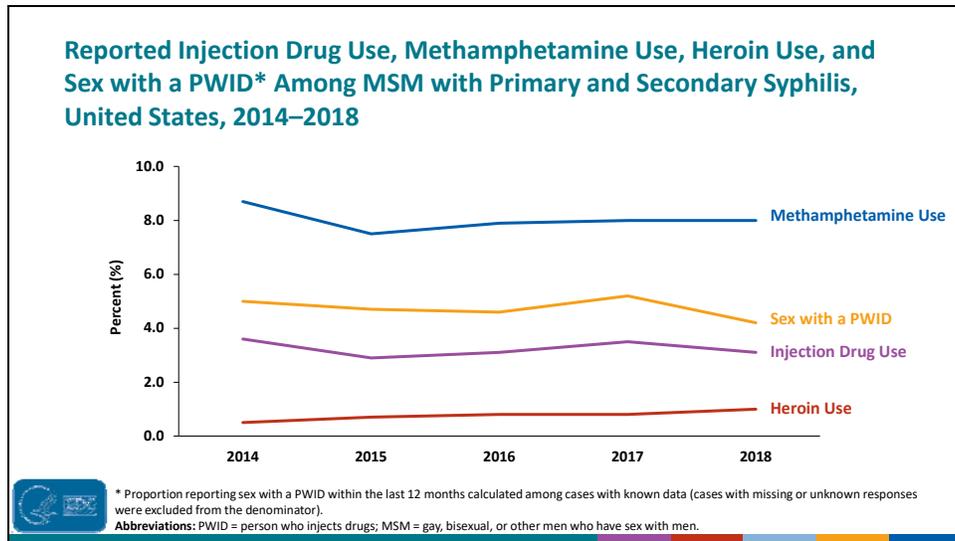
Data points for this figure are available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats18/syphilis2018/>



During 2014–2018, the proportion of primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported having sex with a PWID increased among women and MSW but decreased slightly among MSM cases.

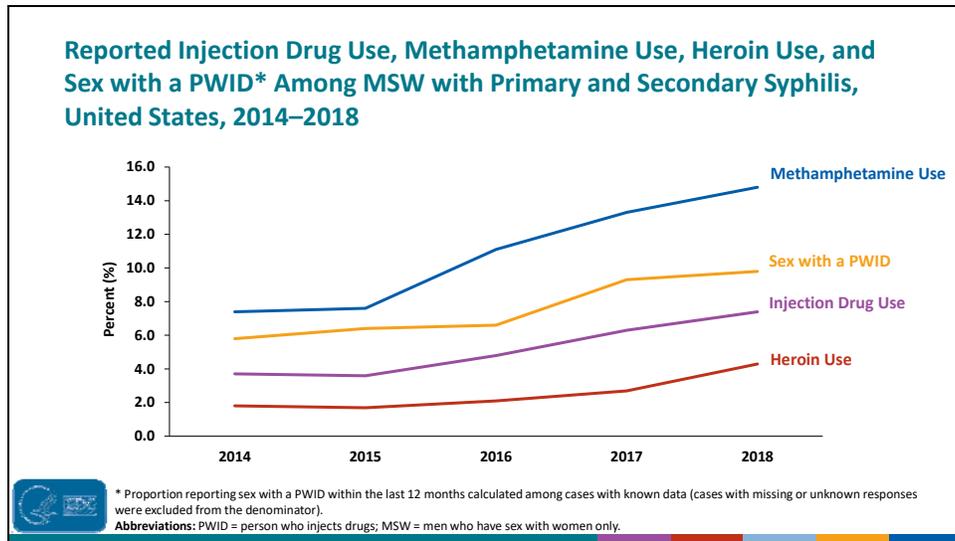
During this period, the proportion of women primary and secondary syphilis cases reporting sex with a PWID increased from 8.3% to 12.6%, the proportion of MSW primary and secondary syphilis cases reporting sex with a PWID increased from 5.8% to 9.8%, and the proportion of MSM primary and secondary syphilis cases reporting sex with a PWID decreased from 5.0% to 4.2%.

Data points for this figure are available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats18/syphilis2018/>



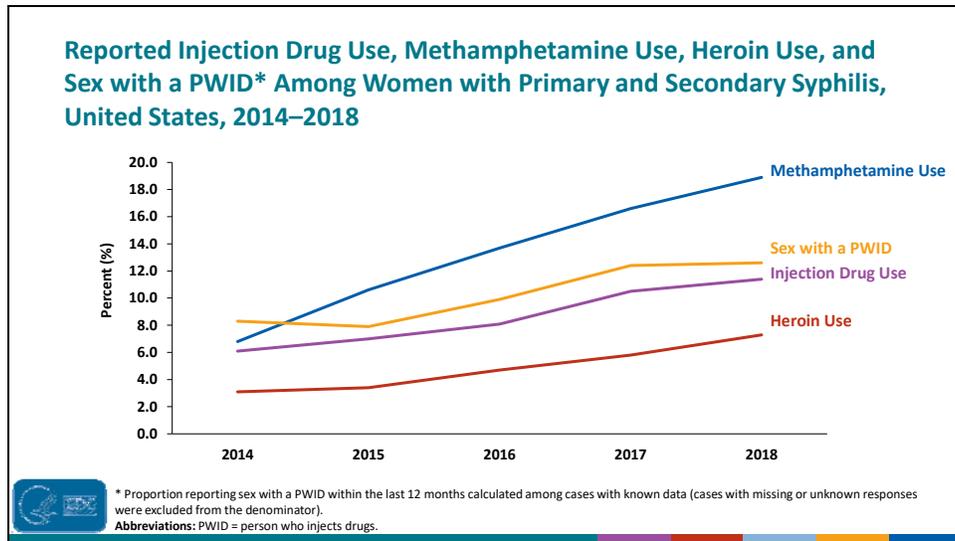
During 2014–2018, the proportion of MSM primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported injection drug use decreased slightly from 3.6% to 3.1%, the proportion that reported methamphetamine use decreased from 8.7% to 8.0%, the proportion reporting sex with a PWID decreased from 5.0% to 4.2%, and the proportion that reported heroin use increased from 0.5% to 1.0%,

Data points for this figure are available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats18/syphilis2018/>



During 2014–2018, the proportion of MSW primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported injection drug use increased from 3.7% to 7.4%, the proportion that reported methamphetamine use increased from 7.4% to 14.8%, the proportion that reported heroin use increased from 1.8% to 4.3%, and the proportion reporting sex with a PWID increased from 5.8% to 9.8%.

Data points for this figure are available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats18/syphilis2018/>

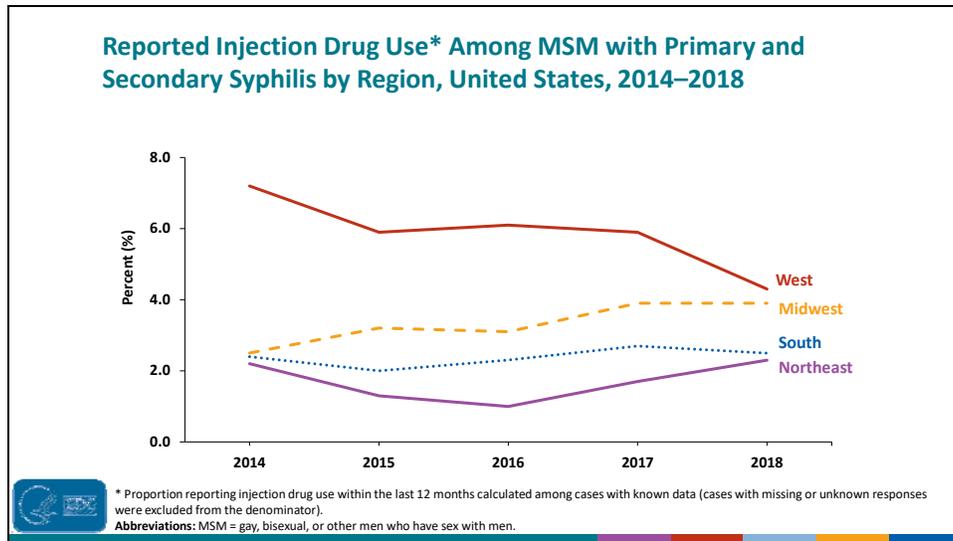


During 2014–2018, the proportion of women primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported injection drug use increased from 6.1% to 11.4%, the proportion that reported methamphetamine use increased from 6.8% to 18.9%, the proportion that reported heroin use increased from 3.1% to 7.3%, and the proportion reporting sex with a PWID increased from 8.3% to 12.6%.

Data points for this figure are available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats18/syphilis2018/>

Injection Drug Use

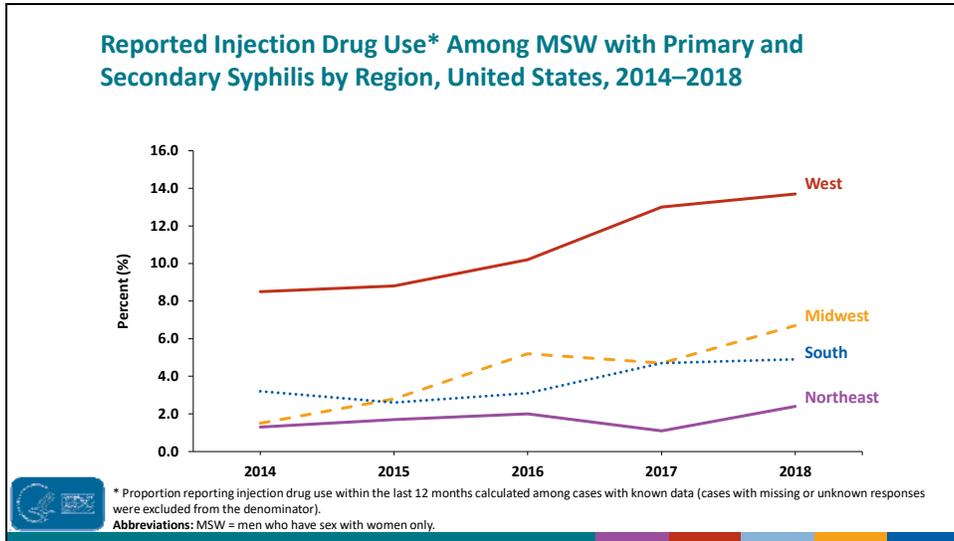




In 2018, the proportion of MSM primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported injection drug use within the past 12 months was highest in the West (4.3%) and Midwest (3.9%).

During 2014–2018, the proportion of MSM primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported injection drug use increased in the Midwest (from 2.5% to 3.9%), remained relatively unchanged in the Northeast (from 2.2% to 2.3%) and in the South (from 2.4% to 2.5%), and decreased in the West (from 7.2% to 4.3%).

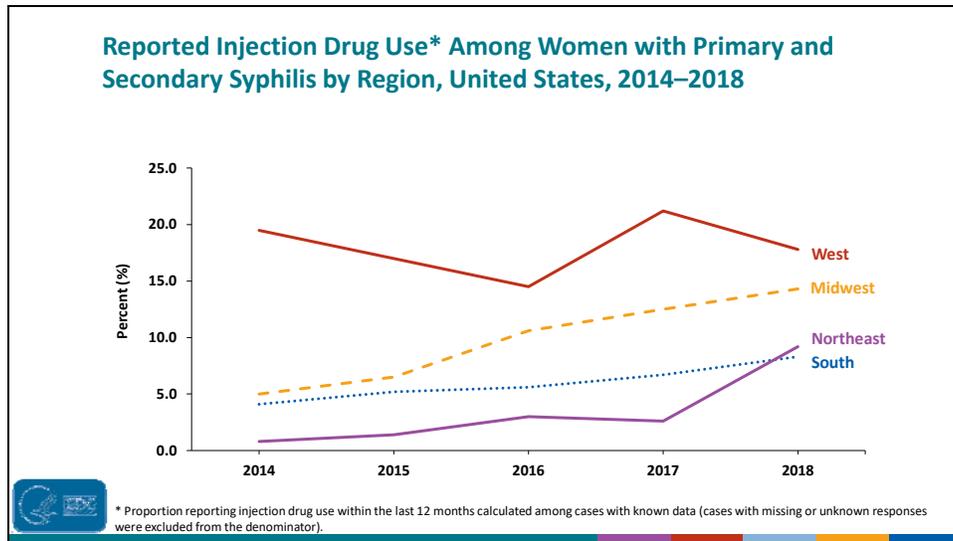
Data points for this figure are available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats18/syphilis2018/>



In 2018, the proportion of MSW primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported injection drug use within the past 12 months was highest in the West (13.7%).

During 2014–2018, the proportion of MSW primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported injection drug use increased in all regions of the United States: from 8.5% to 13.7% in the West, from 1.5% to 6.7% in the Midwest, from 3.2% to 4.9% in the South, and from 1.3% to 2.4% in the Northeast.

Data points for this figure are available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats18/syphilis2018/>



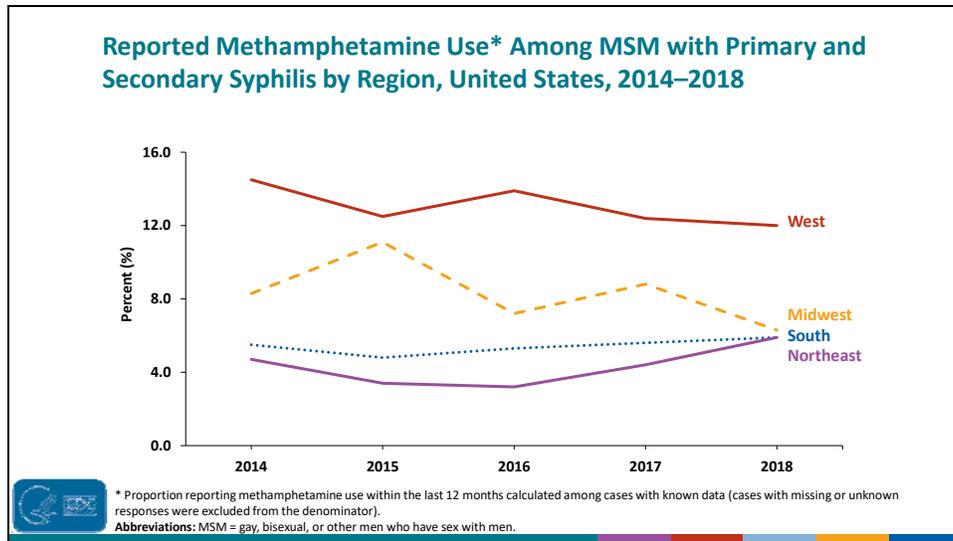
In 2018, the proportion of women primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported injection drug use within the past 12 months varied by region of the United States.

During 2014–2018, the proportion of women primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported injection drug use increased in the Midwest (from 5.0% to 14.3%), the South (from 4.1% to 8.3%), and the Northeast (from 0.8% to 9.2%), but decreased in the West (from 19.5% to 17.8%).

Data points for this figure are available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats18/syphilis2018/>

Methamphetamine Use

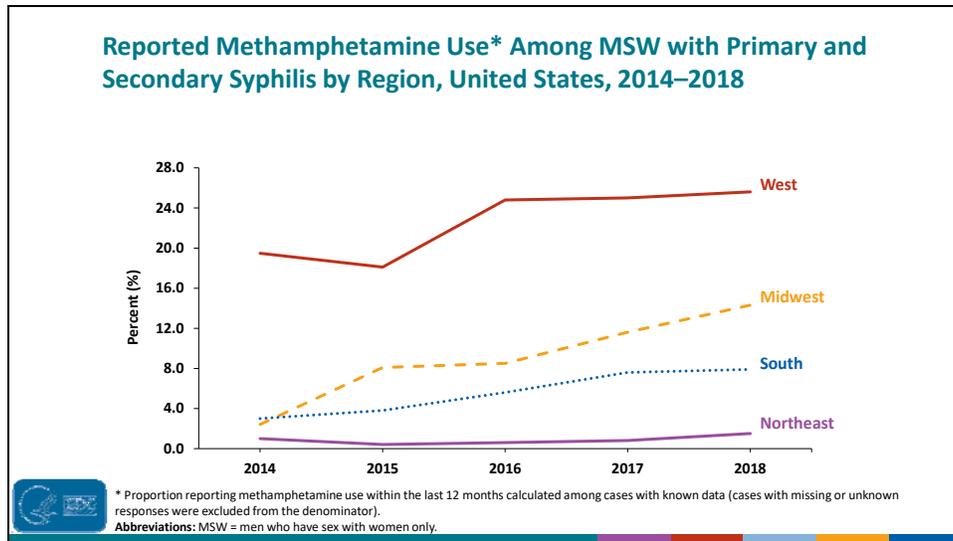




In 2018, the proportion of MSM primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported methamphetamine use within the past 12 months was highest in the West (12.0%).

During 2014–2018, the proportion of MSM primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported methamphetamine use increased in the South (from 5.5% to 5.9%) and the Northeast (from 4.7% to 5.9%), but decreased in the West (from 14.5% to 12.0%) and Midwest (from 8.3% to 6.3%).

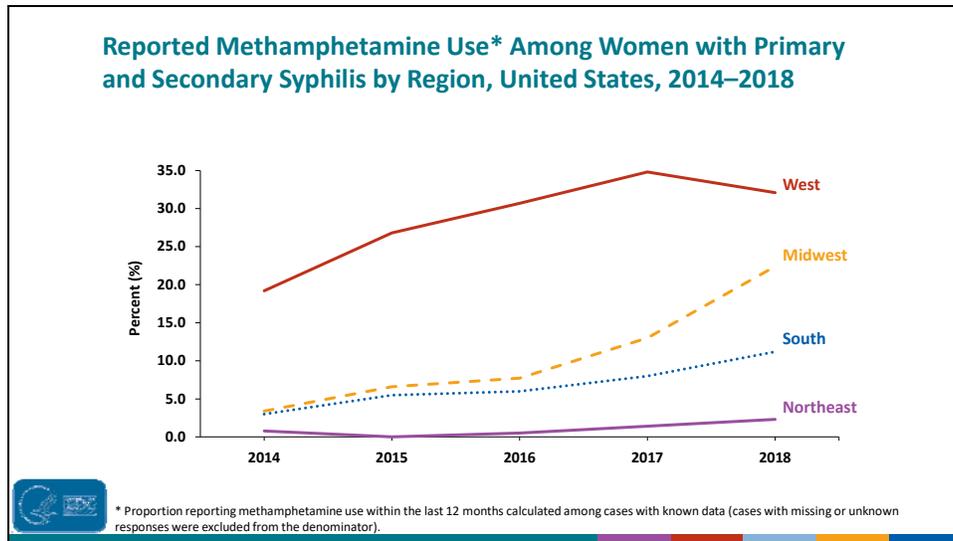
Data points for this figure are available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats18/syphilis2018/>



In 2018, the proportion of MSW primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported methamphetamine use within the past 12 months varied by region and was highest in the West (25.6%).

During 2014–2018, the proportion of MSW primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported methamphetamine use increased in all regions: from 19.5% to 25.6% in the West, from 2.4% to 14.3% in the Midwest, from 3.0% to 7.9% in the South, and from 1.0% to 1.5% in the Northeast.

Data points for this figure are available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats18/syphilis2018/>



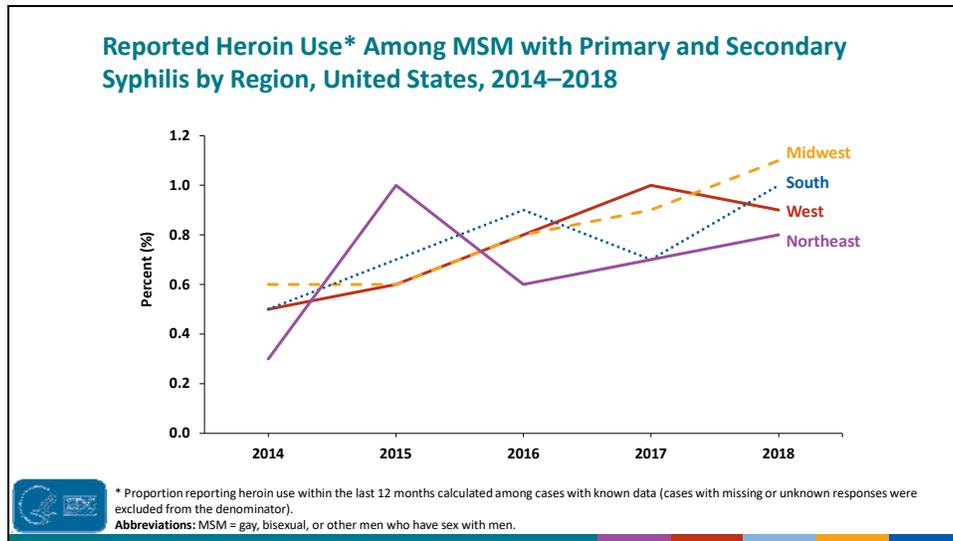
In 2018, the proportion of women primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported methamphetamine use within the past 12 months varied by region and was highest in the West (32.1%).

During 2014–2018, the proportion of women primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported methamphetamine use increased in all regions: from 19.2% to 32.1% in the West, from 3.4% to 22.4% in the Midwest, from 3.0% to 11.2% in the South, and from 0.8% to 2.3% in the Northeast.

Data points for this figure are available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats18/syphilis2018/>

Heroin Use

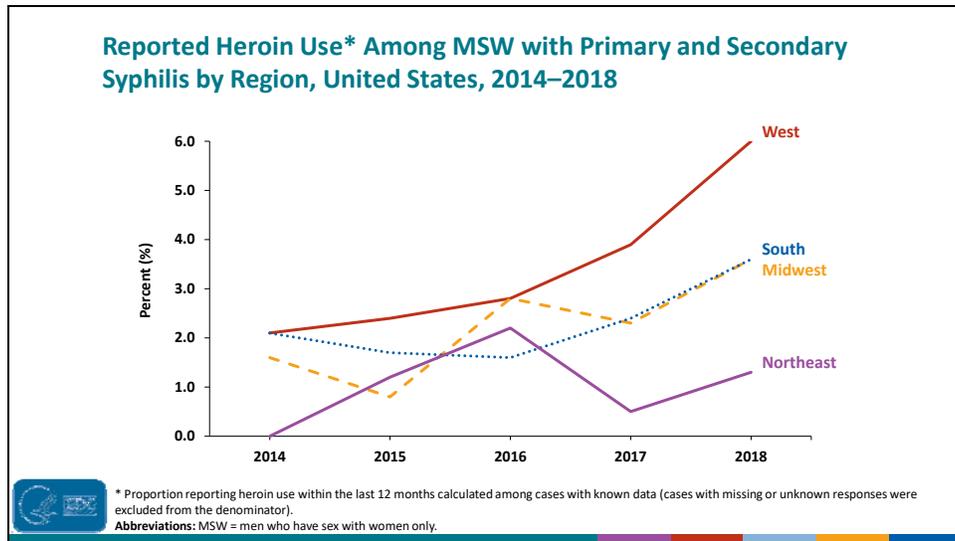




In 2018, the proportion of MSM primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported heroin use within the past 12 months was about 1% in all regions of the United States.

During 2014–2018, the proportion of MSM primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported heroin use increased in all regions: from 0.5% to 0.9% in the West, from 0.6% to 1.1% in the Midwest, from 0.5% to 1.0% in the South, and from 0.3% to 0.8% in the Northeast.

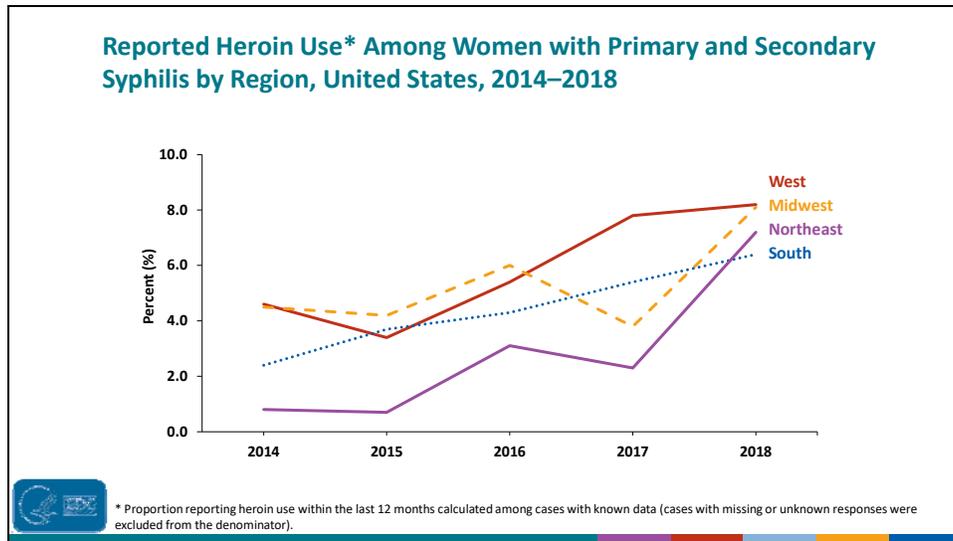
Data points for this figure are available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats18/syphilis2018/>



In 2018, the proportion of MSW primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported heroin use within the past 12 months was highest in the West (6.0%).

During 2014–2018, the proportion of MSW primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported heroin use increased in all regions: from 2.1% to 6.0% in the West, from 1.6% to 3.6% in the Midwest, from 2.1% to 3.6% in the South, and from 0.0% to 1.3% in the Northeast.

Data points for this figure are available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats18/syphilis2018/>



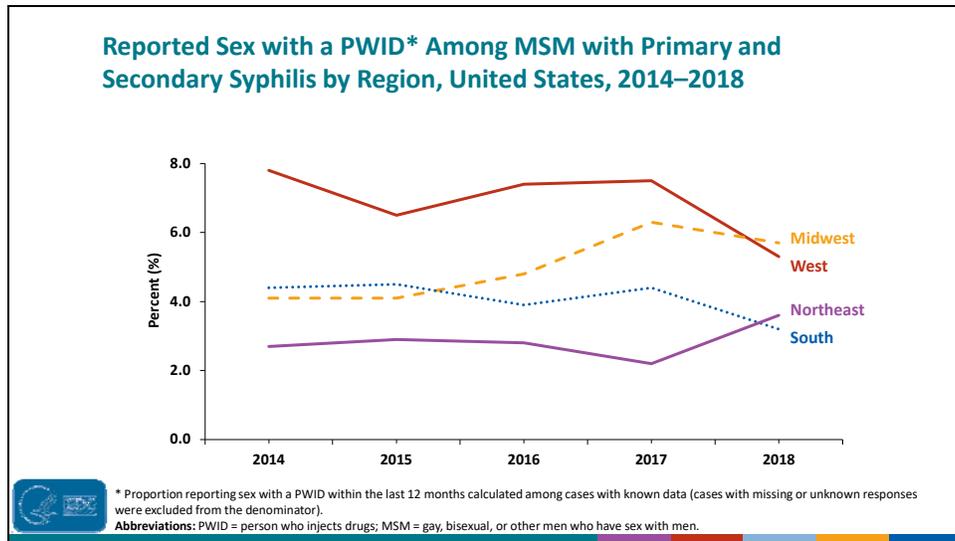
In 2018, the proportion of women primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported heroin use within the past 12 months was highest in the West (8.2%) and Midwest (8.1%).

During 2014–2018, the proportion of women primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported heroin use increased in all regions: from 4.6% to 8.2% in the West, from 4.5% to 8.1% in the Midwest, from 2.4% to 6.4% in the South, and from 0.8% to 7.2% in the Northeast.

Data points for this figure are available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats18/syphilis2018/>

Sex with a Person Who Injects Drugs

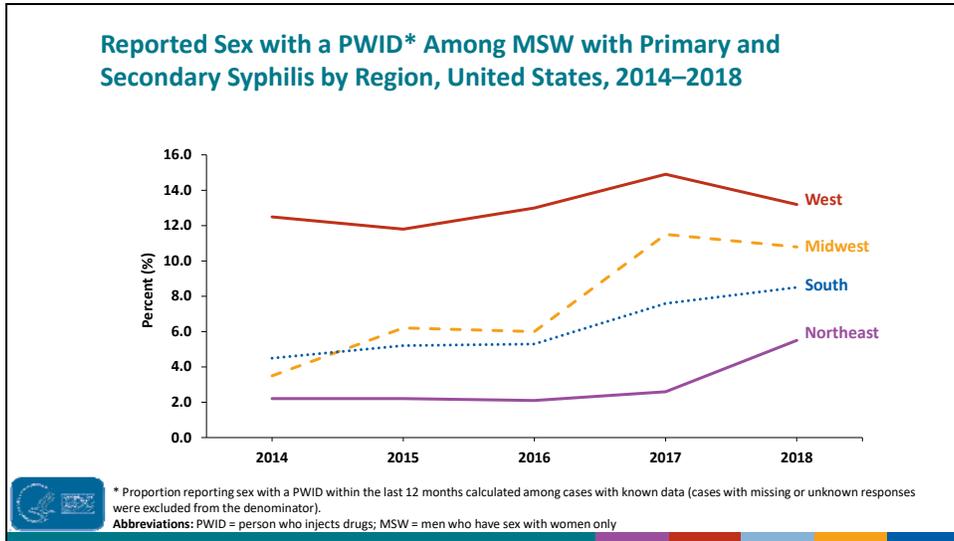




In 2018, the proportion of MSM primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported sex with a PWID within the past 12 months varied by region of the United States and was highest in the Midwest (5.7%).

During 2014–2018, the proportion of MSM primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported sex with a PWID increased in the Midwest (from 4.1% to 5.7%) and the Northeast (from 2.7% to 3.6%), but decreased in the West (from 7.8% to 5.3%) and the South (from 4.4% to 3.2%).

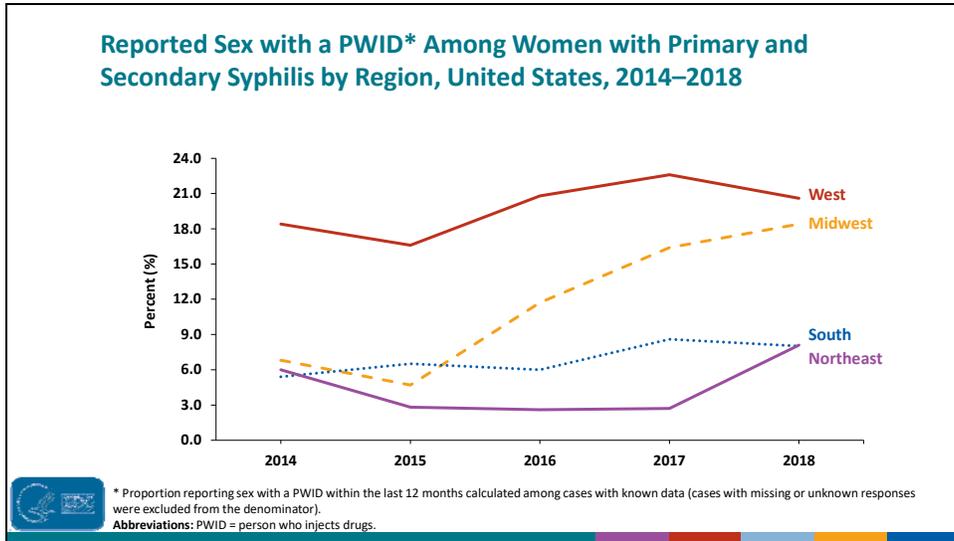
Data points for this figure are available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats18/syphilis2018/>



In 2018, the proportion of MSW primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported sex with a PWID within the past 12 months varied by region and was highest in the West (13.2%).

During 2014–2018, the proportion of MSW primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported sex with a PWID increased in all regions: from 12.5% to 13.2% in the West, from 3.5% to 10.8% in the Midwest, from 4.5% to 8.5% in the South, and from 2.2% to 5.5% in the Northeast.

Data points for this figure are available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats18/syphilis2018/>



In 2018, the proportion of women primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported sex with a PWID within the past 12 months varied by region and was highest in the West (20.6%) and Midwest (18.4%).

During 2014–2018, the proportion of women primary and secondary syphilis cases that reported sex with a PWID increased in all regions: from 18.4% to 20.6% in the West, from 6.8% to 18.4% in the Midwest, from 5.4% to 8.0% in the South, and from 6.0% to 8.1% in the Northeast.

Data points for this figure are available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats18/syphilis2018/>