

# All Slides

## Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 1997

Division of STD Prevention

# Chlamydia

## Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 1997

Division of STD Prevention

# Chlamydia - Age- and gender-specific rates: United States, 1997

Men

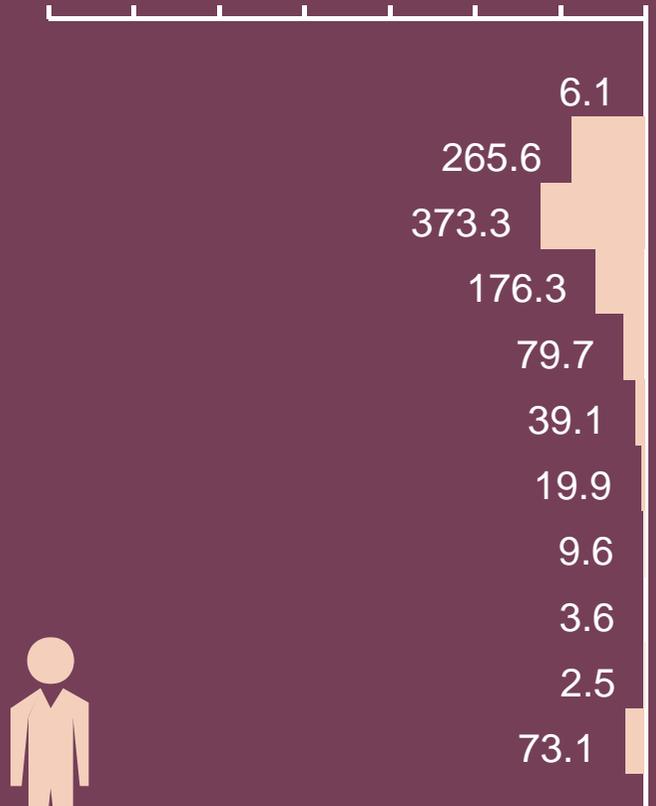
Rate (per 100,000 population)

Women

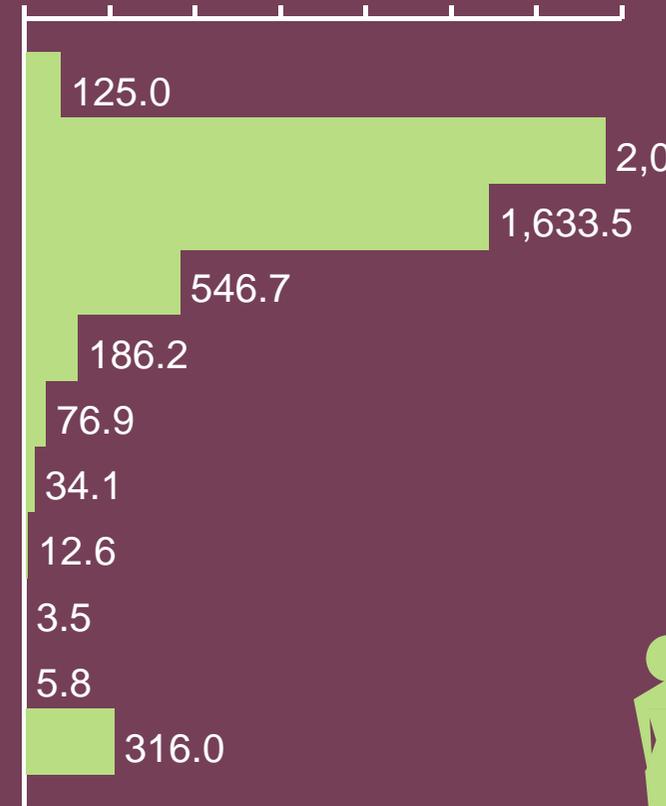
2,100 1,800 1,500 1,200 900 600 300 0

Age

0 300 600 900 1,200 1,500 1,800 2,100

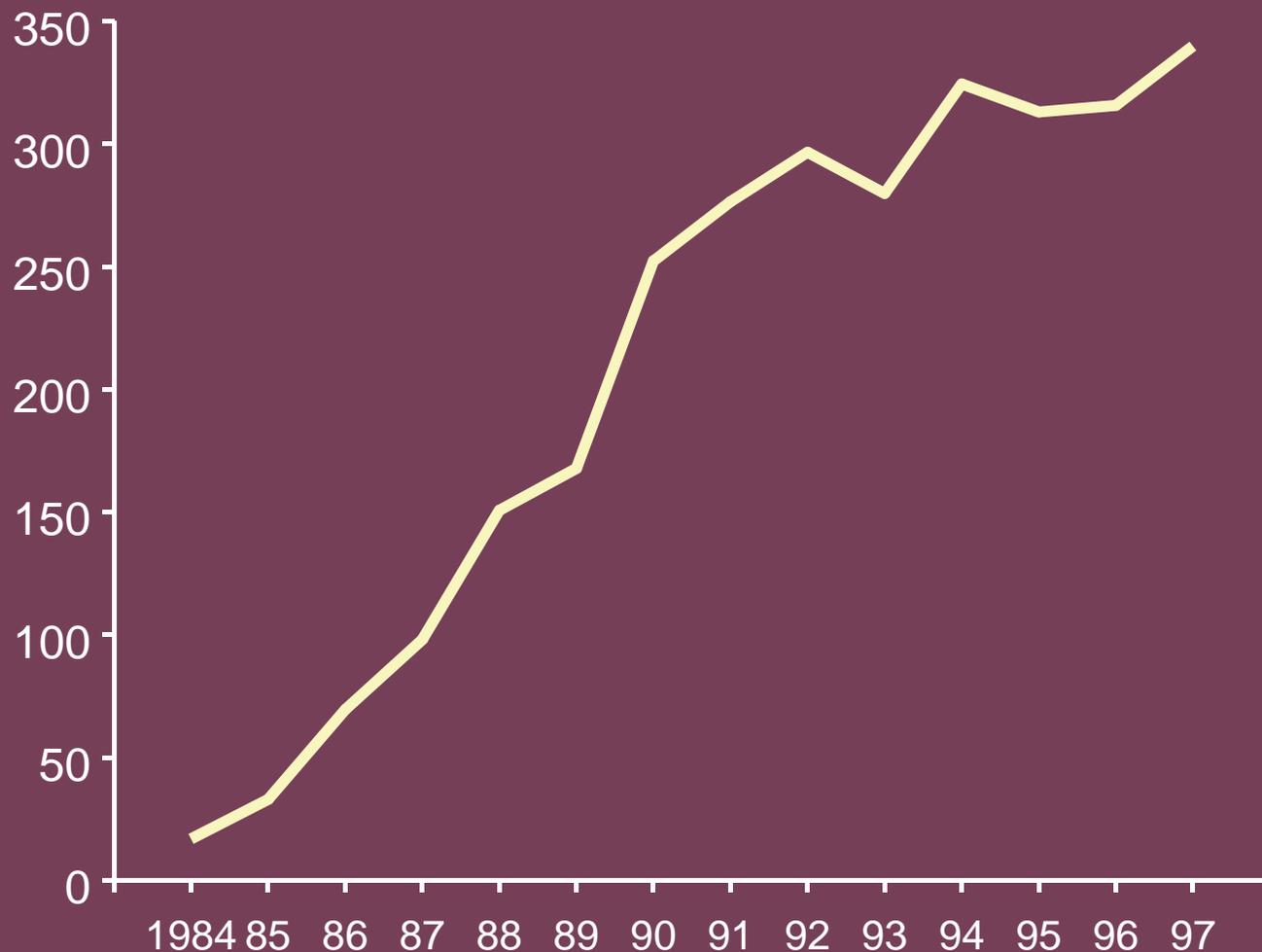


10-14  
15-19  
20-24  
25-29  
30-34  
35-39  
40-44  
45-54  
55-64  
65+  
Total

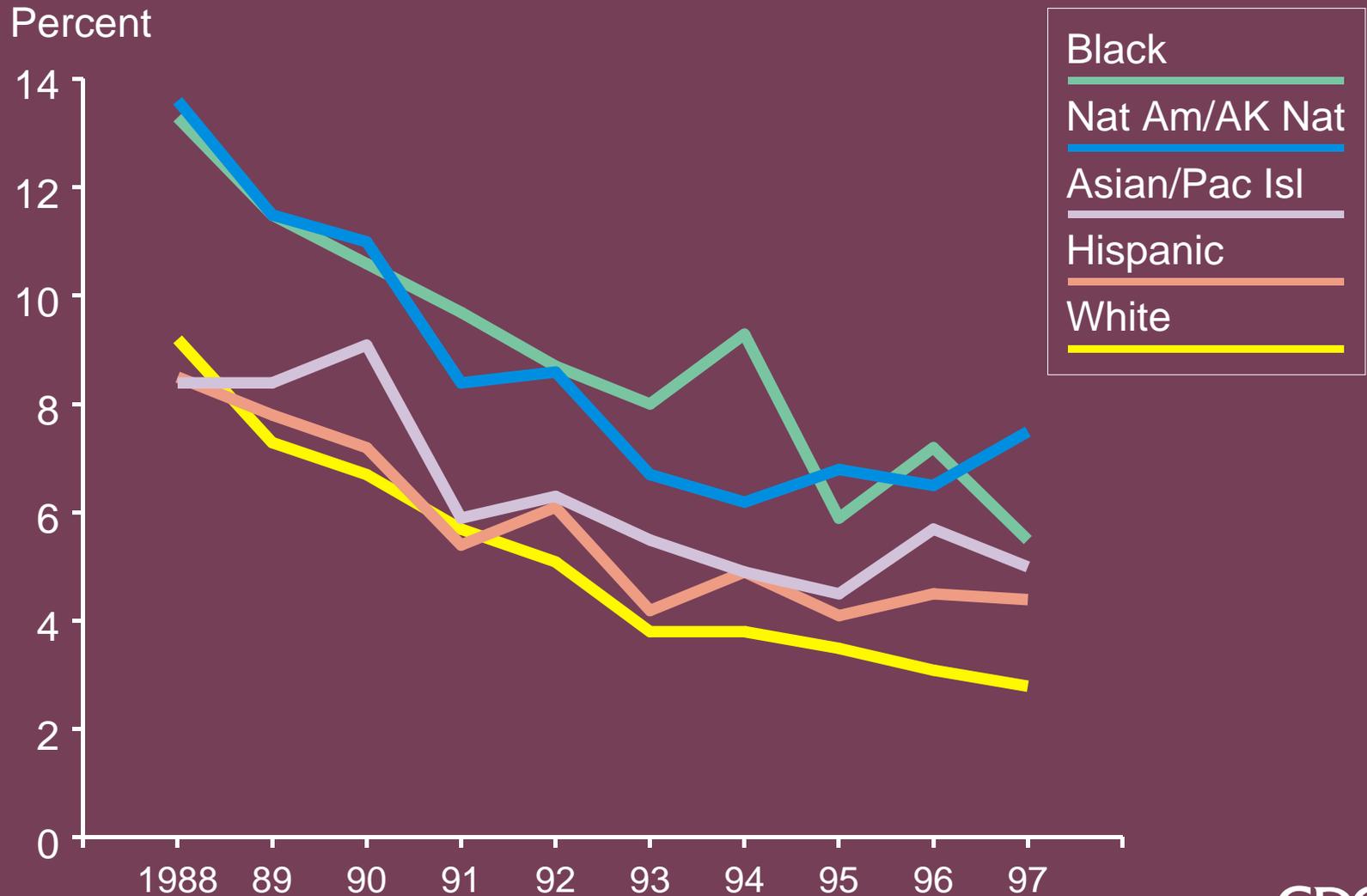


# Chlamydia - Rates in selected U.S. cities of >200,000 population, 1984-1997

Rate (per 100,000 population)

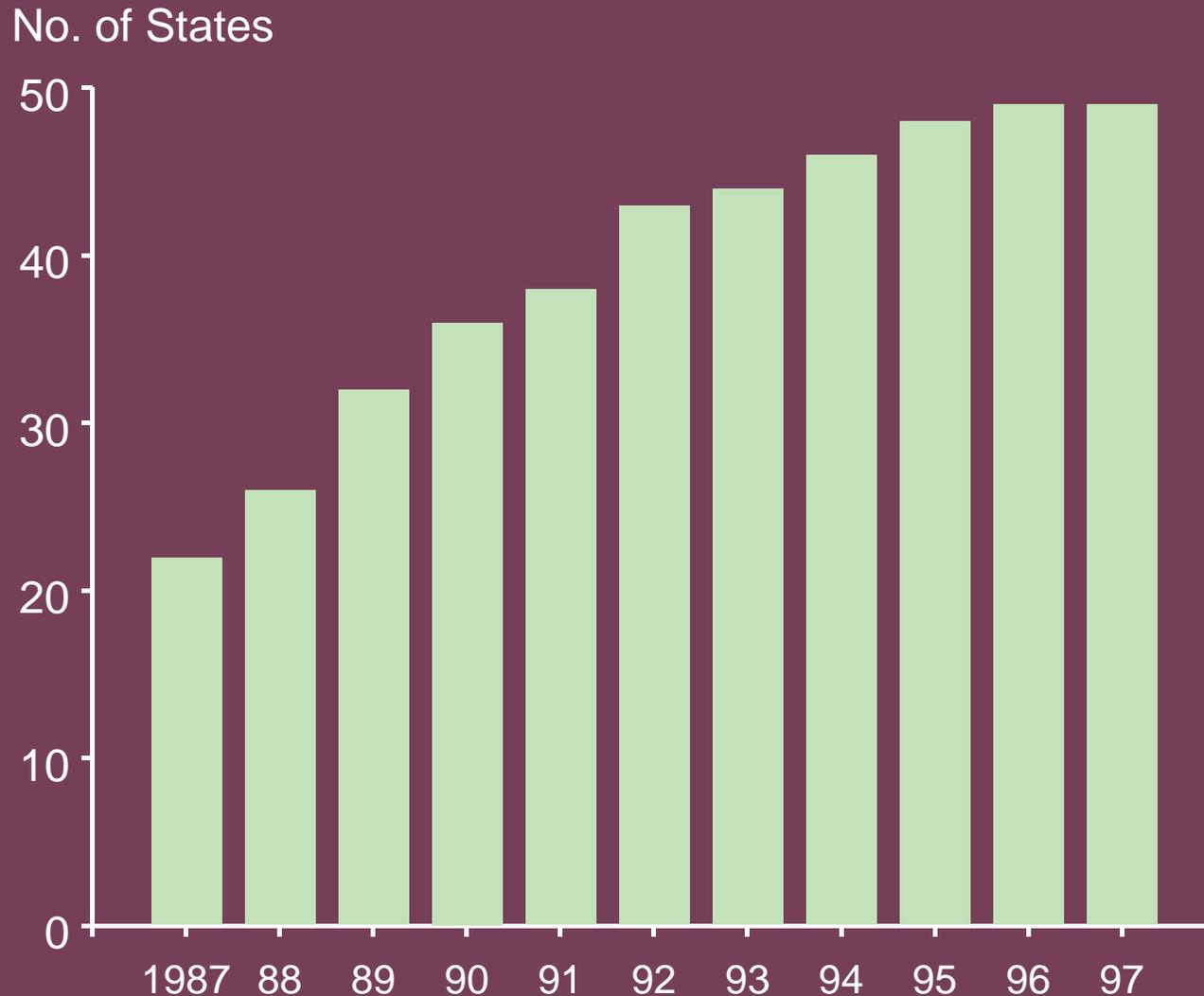


# Chlamydia - Positivity among women tested in family planning clinics by race and ethnicity: Region X, 1988-1997

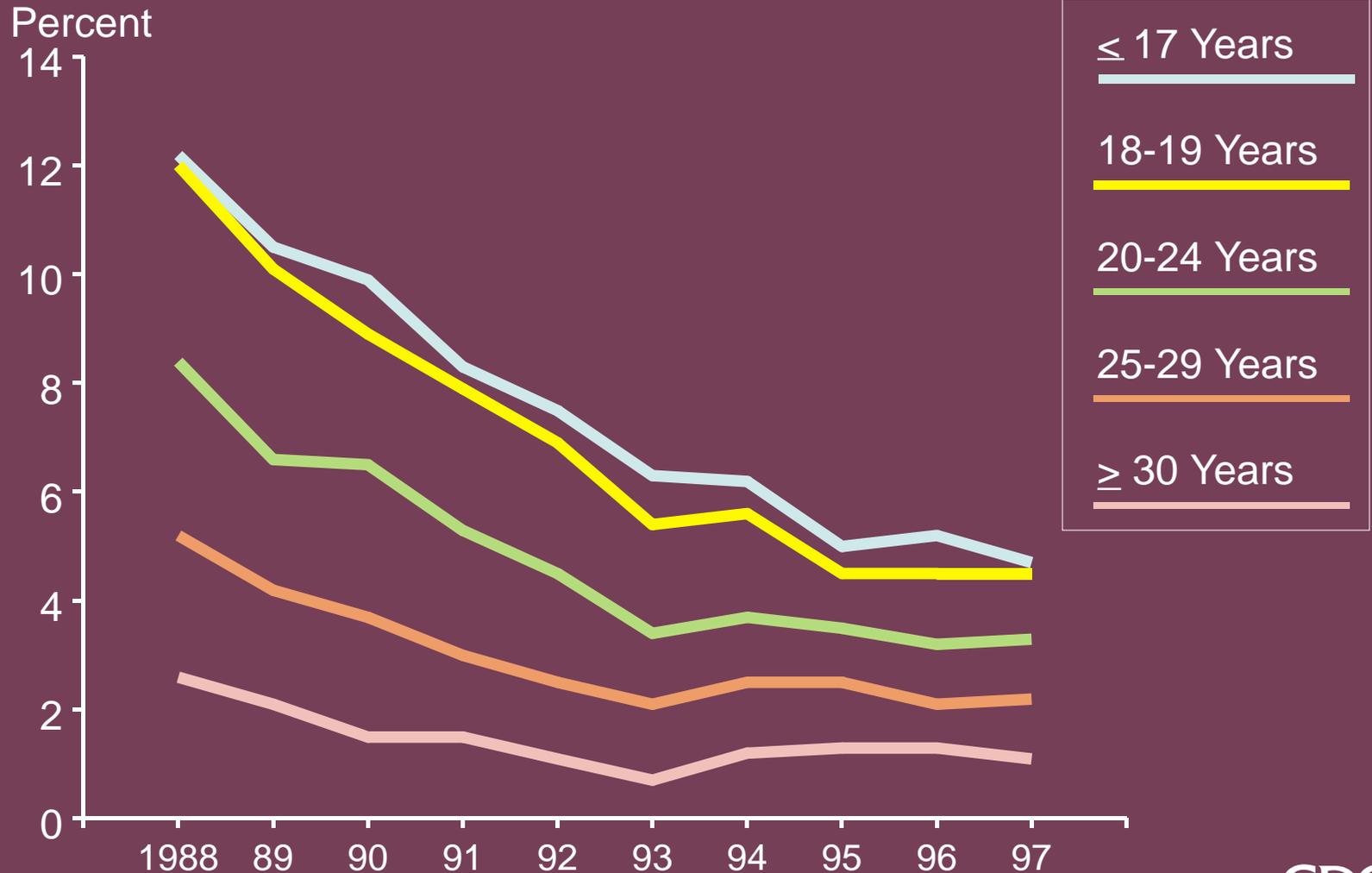


Note: Women who met screening criteria were tested.  
Source: Region X Chlamydia Project (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington)

## Chlamydia - Number of states that require reporting of *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections: United States, 1987-1997

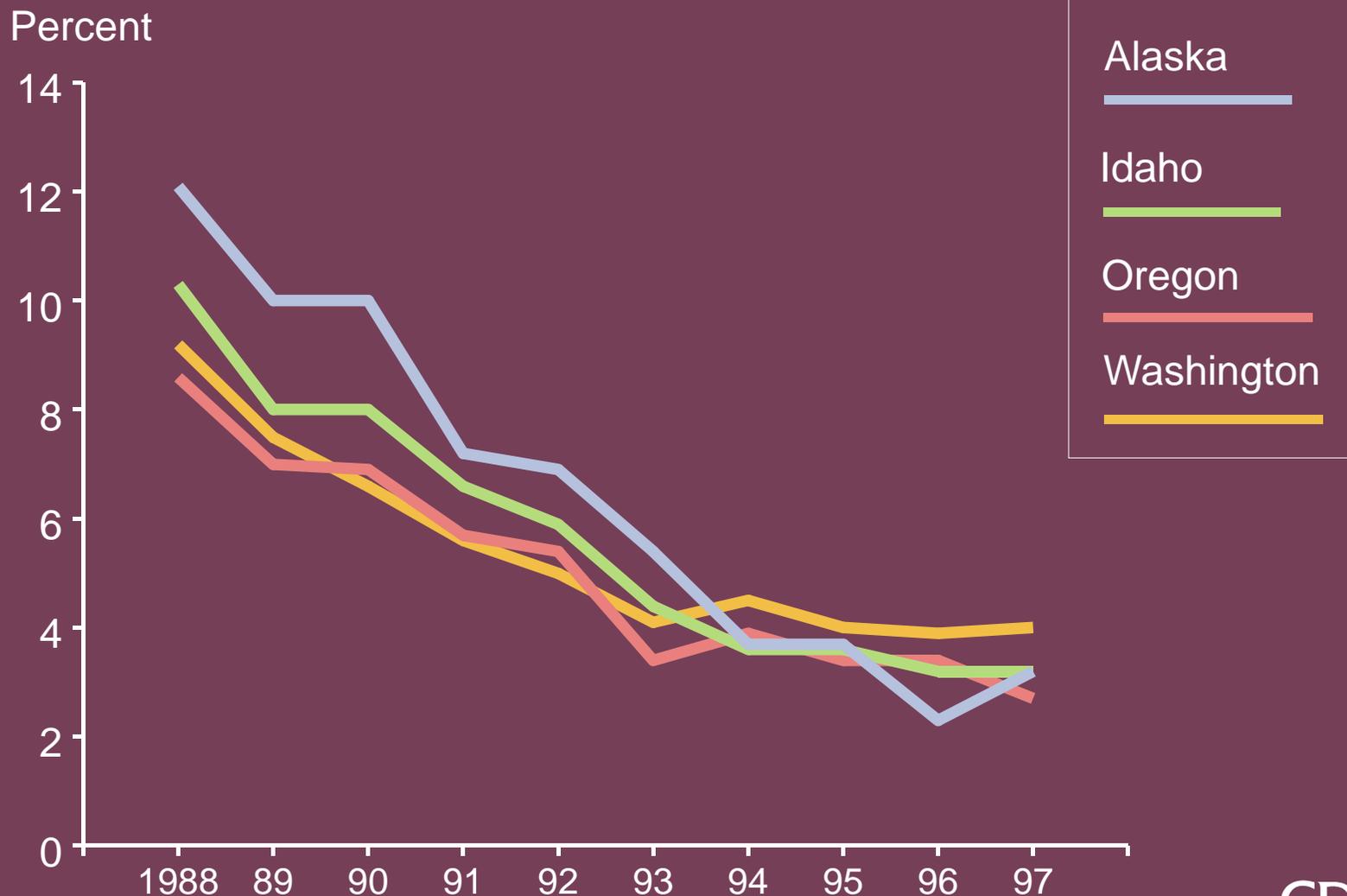


# Chlamydia - Positivity among women tested in family planning clinics by age group: Region X, 1988-1997



Note: Women who met screening criteria were tested.  
Source: Region X Chlamydia Project (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington)

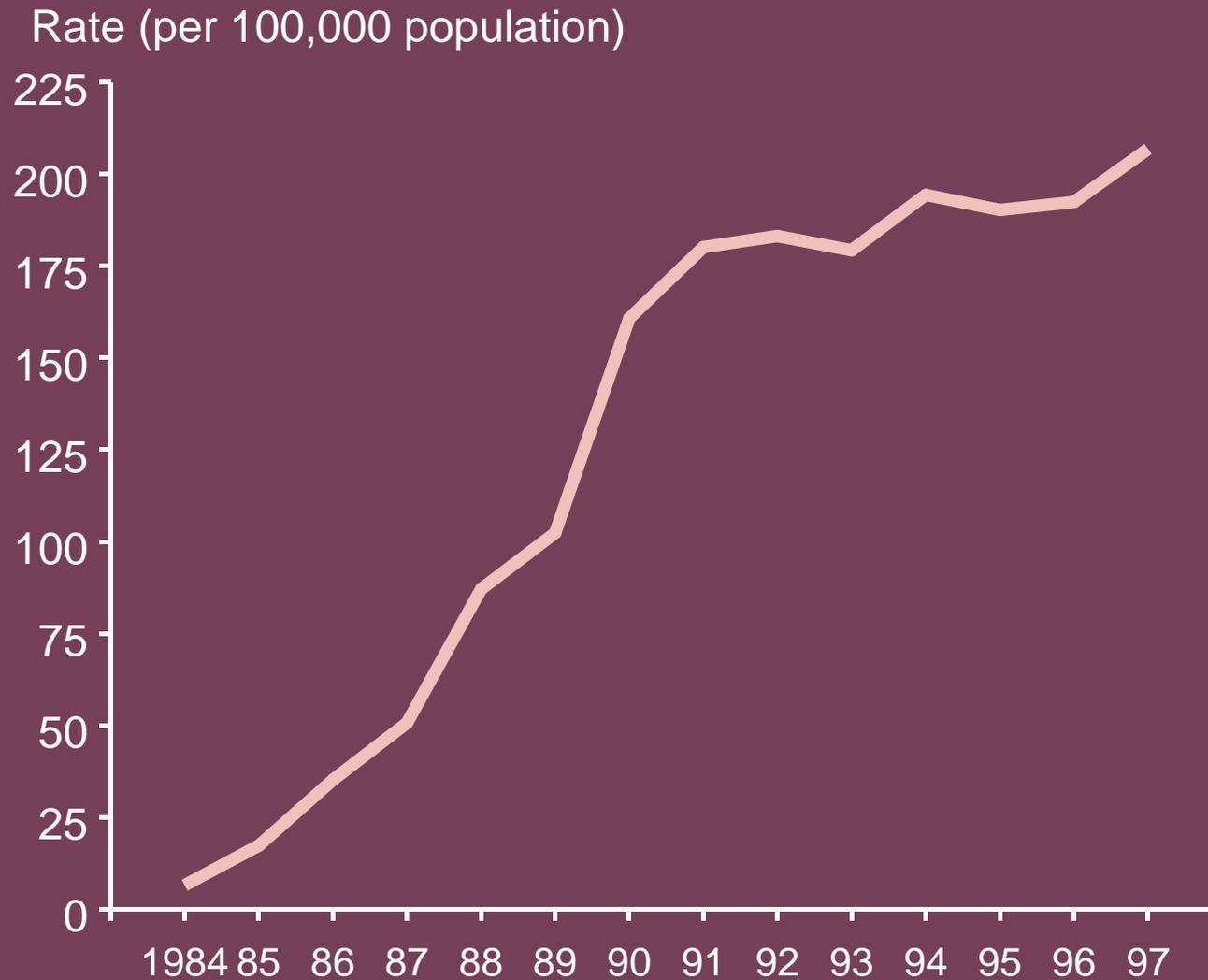
## Chlamydia - Positivity among women tested in family planning: clinics by state: Region X, 1988-1997



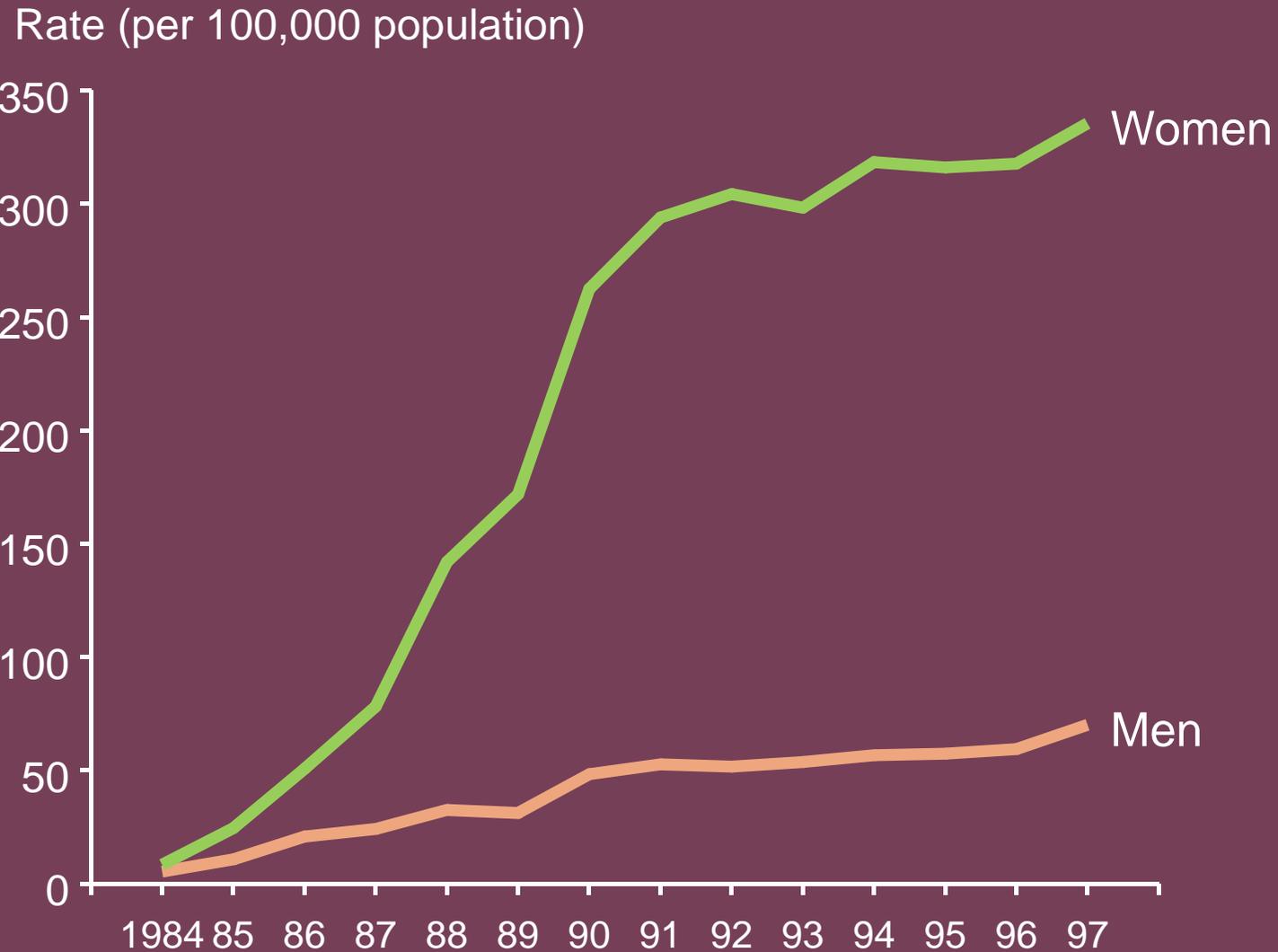
Note: Women who met screening criteria were tested

Source: Region X Chlamydia Project (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington)

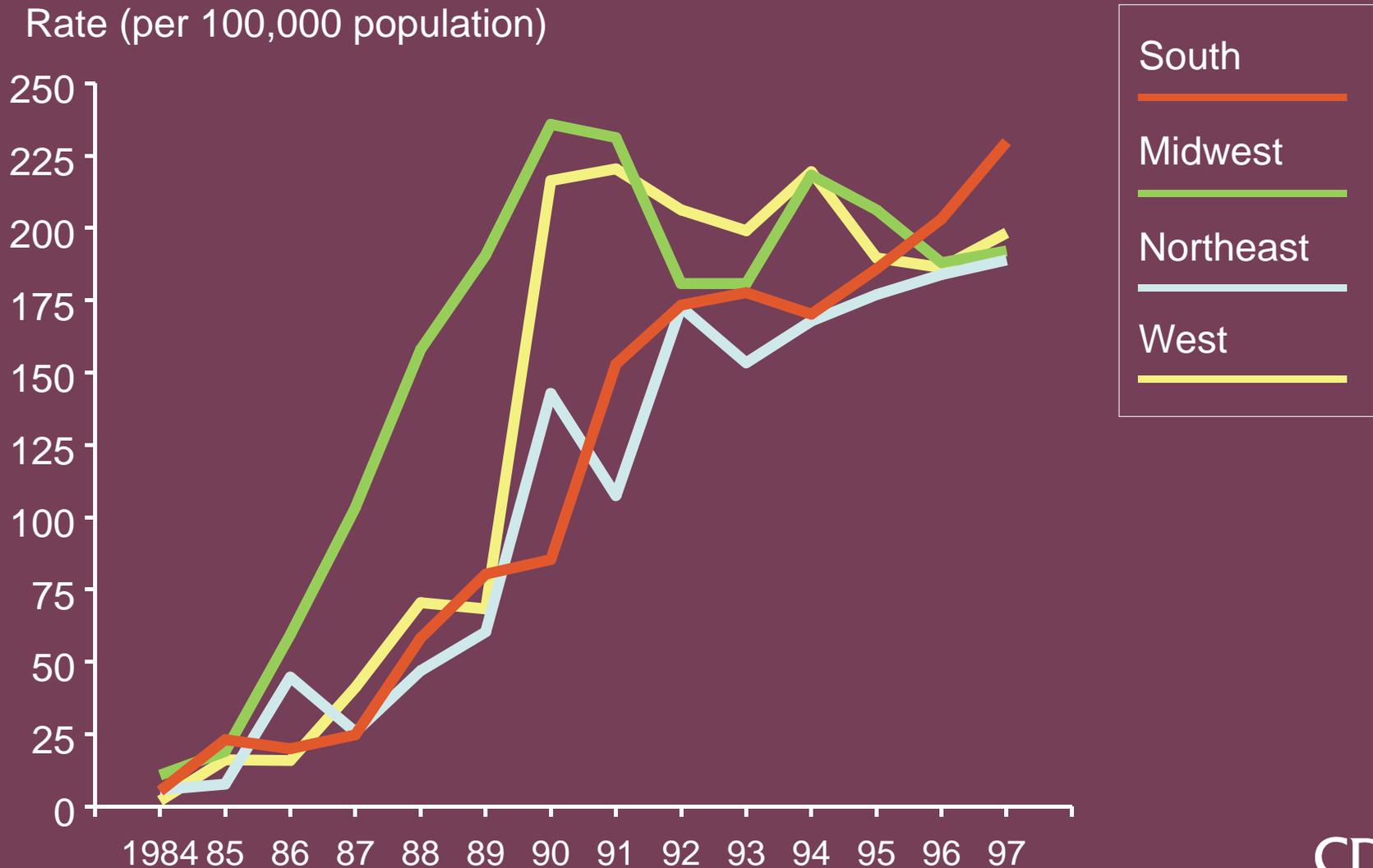
# Chlamydia - Reported rates: United States, 1984-1997



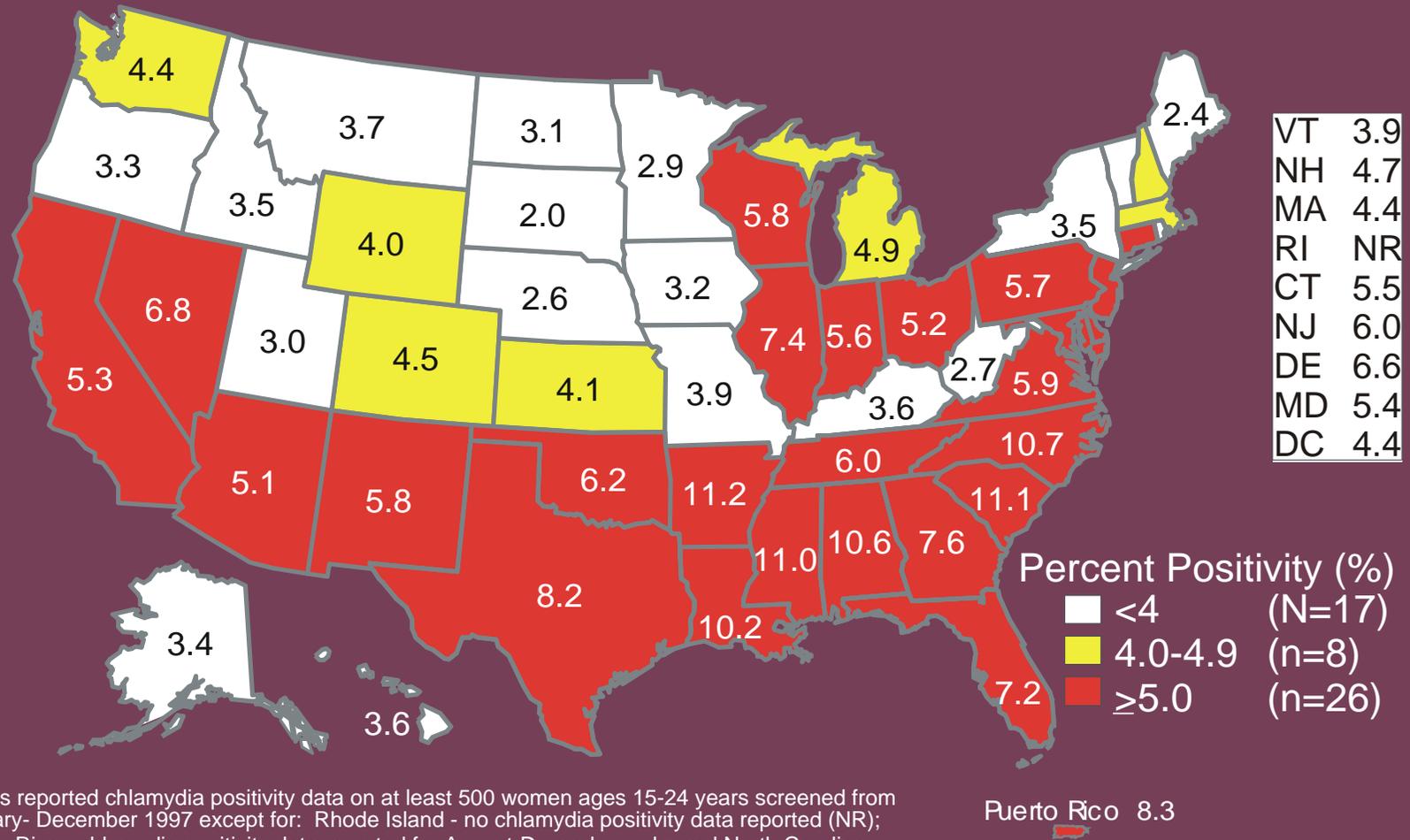
# Chlamydia - Rates by gender: United States, 1984-1997



# Chlamydia - Rates by region: United States, 1984-1997



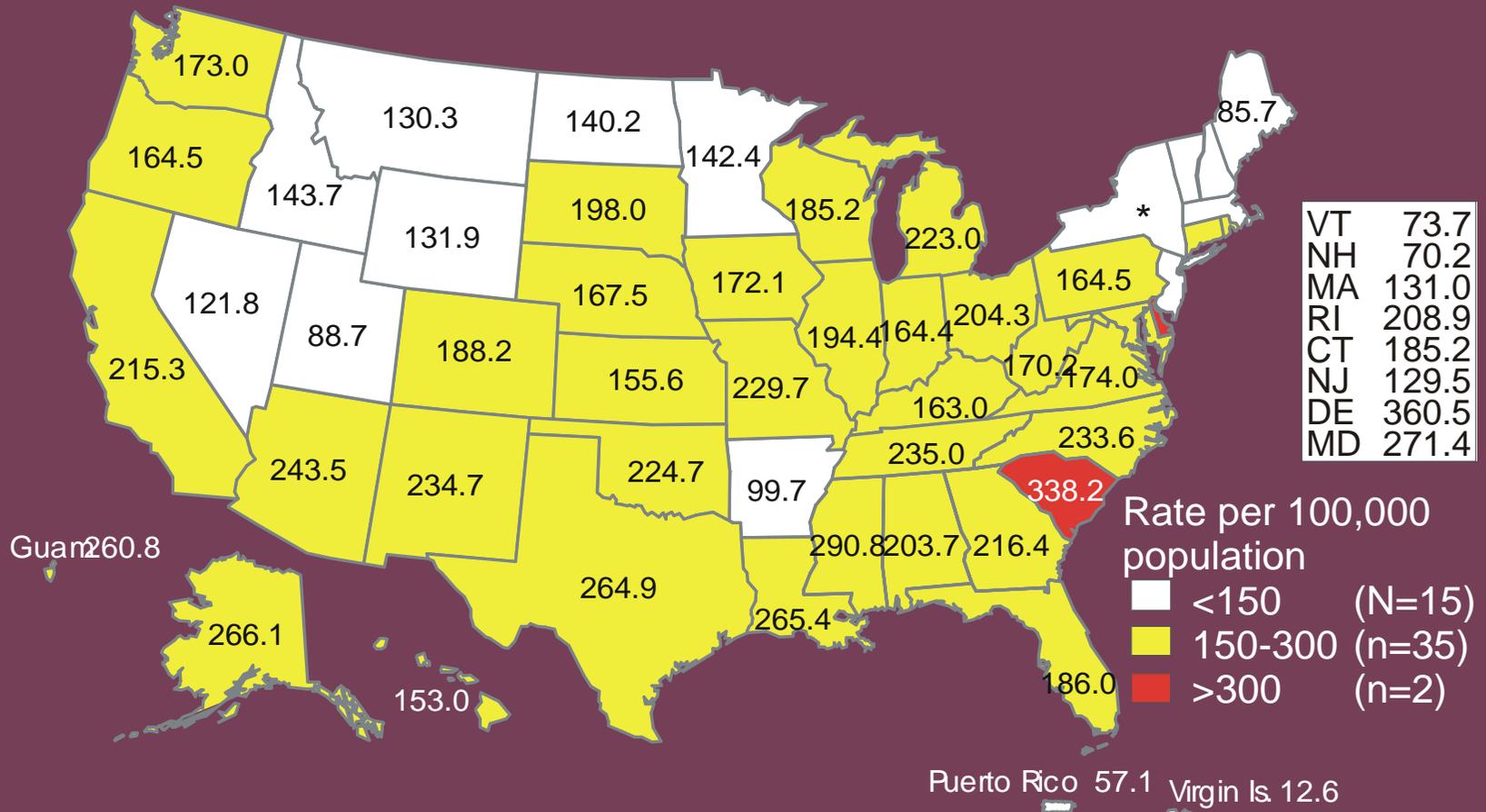
# Chlamydia - Positivity among 15-24 year old women tested family planning clinics by state, 1997



Note: States reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 500 women ages 15-24 years screened from January- December 1997 except for: Rhode Island - no chlamydia positivity data reported (NR); Puerto Rico - chlamydia positivity data reported for August-December only; and North Carolina - chlamydia positivity data reported for January-April only.

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

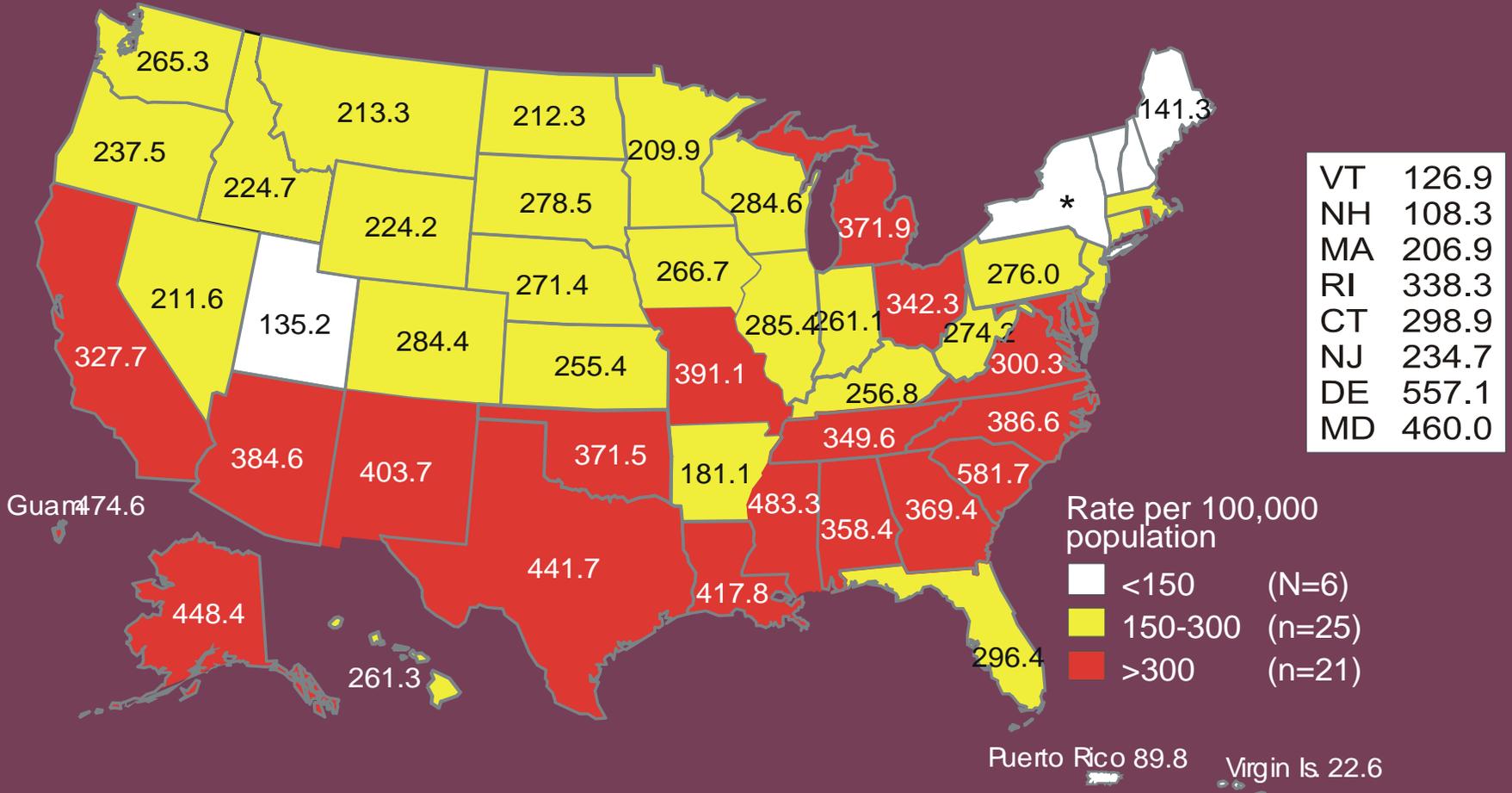
# Chlamydia - Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 1997



\*New York City's rate was 385.7 per 100,000 population. No cases were reported outside of New York City.

Note: The total rate of chlamydia for the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 204.7 per 100,000 population.

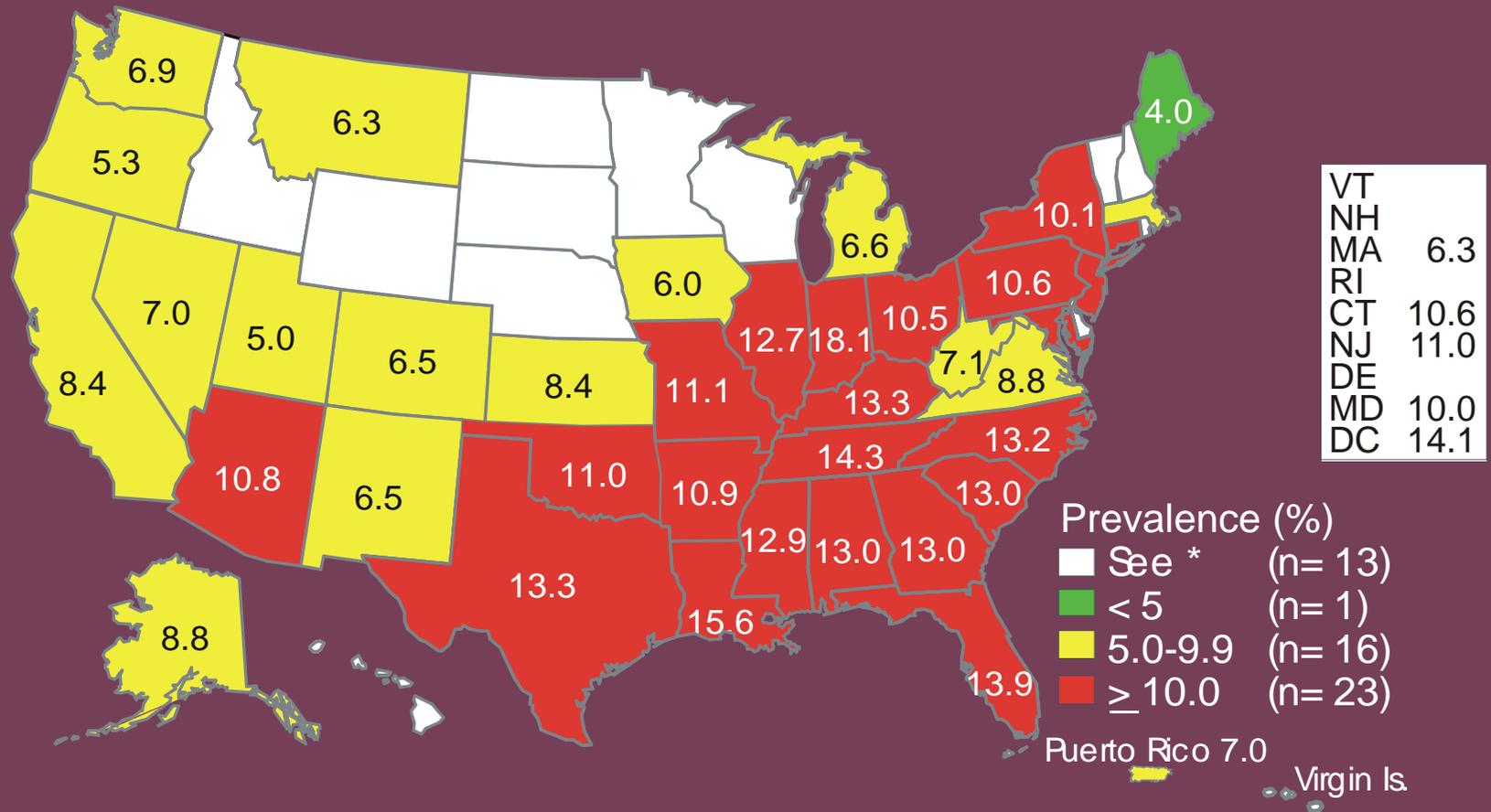
# Chlamydia - Rates for women by state: United States and outlying areas, 1997



\*New York City's rate was 659.1 per 100,000 population. No cases were reported outside of New York City.

Note: The total rate of chlamydia for women in the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) was 332.1 per 100,000 population.

# Chlamydia - Prevalence among 16-24 year-old women entering the U.S. Job Corps by state of residence, 1997

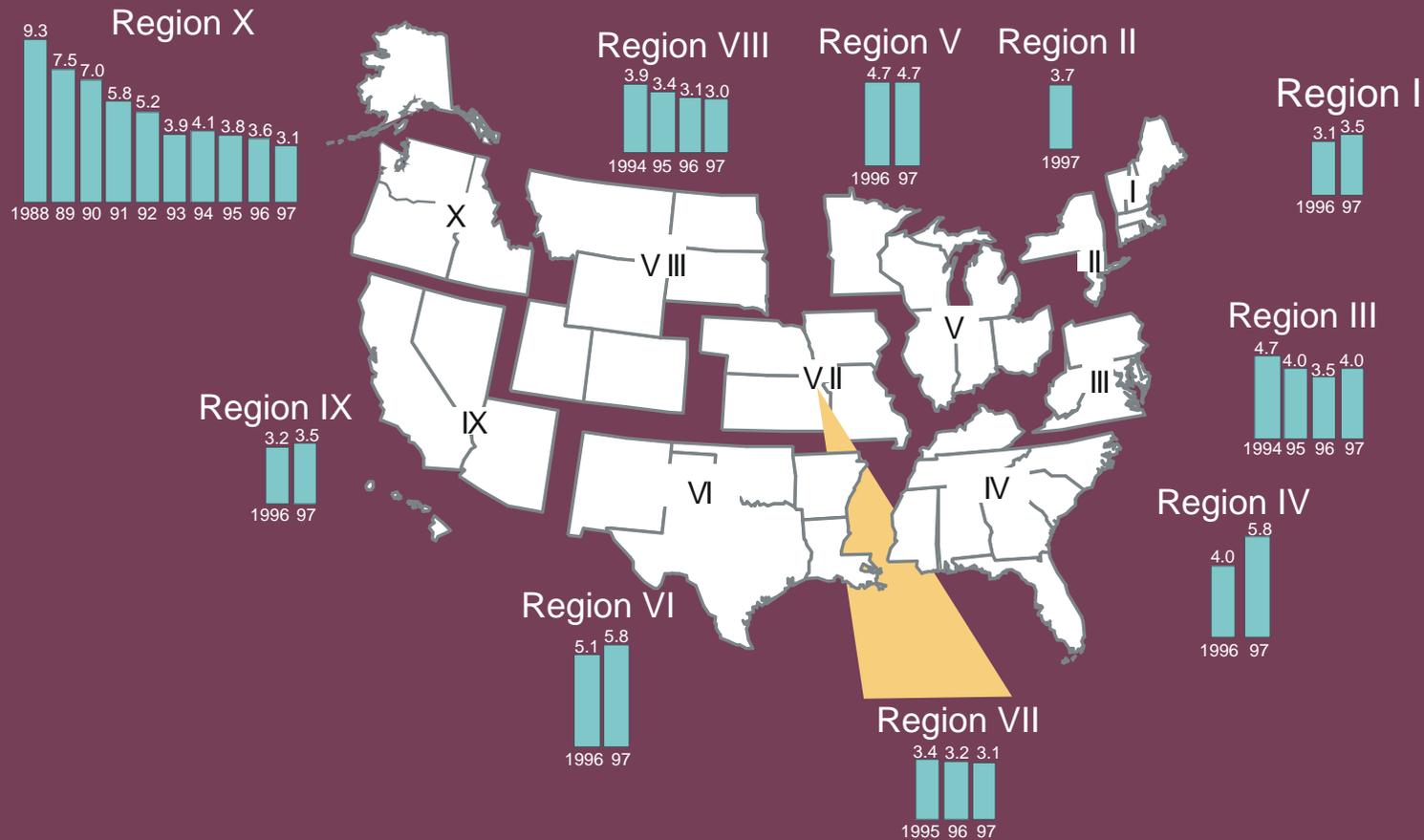


\*Fewer than 100 women residing in these states and entering the Job Corps were screened for chlamydia in 1997.

Note: The overall chlamydia prevalence among female students entering the U.S Job Corps was 10.4%. The Healthy People year 2000 objective for chlamydia prevalence among women under 25 years of age is 5.0%.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

# Chlamydia - Trends in positivity among 15-44 year old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS regions



Note: States reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 1,000 women ages 15-44 during 1997.

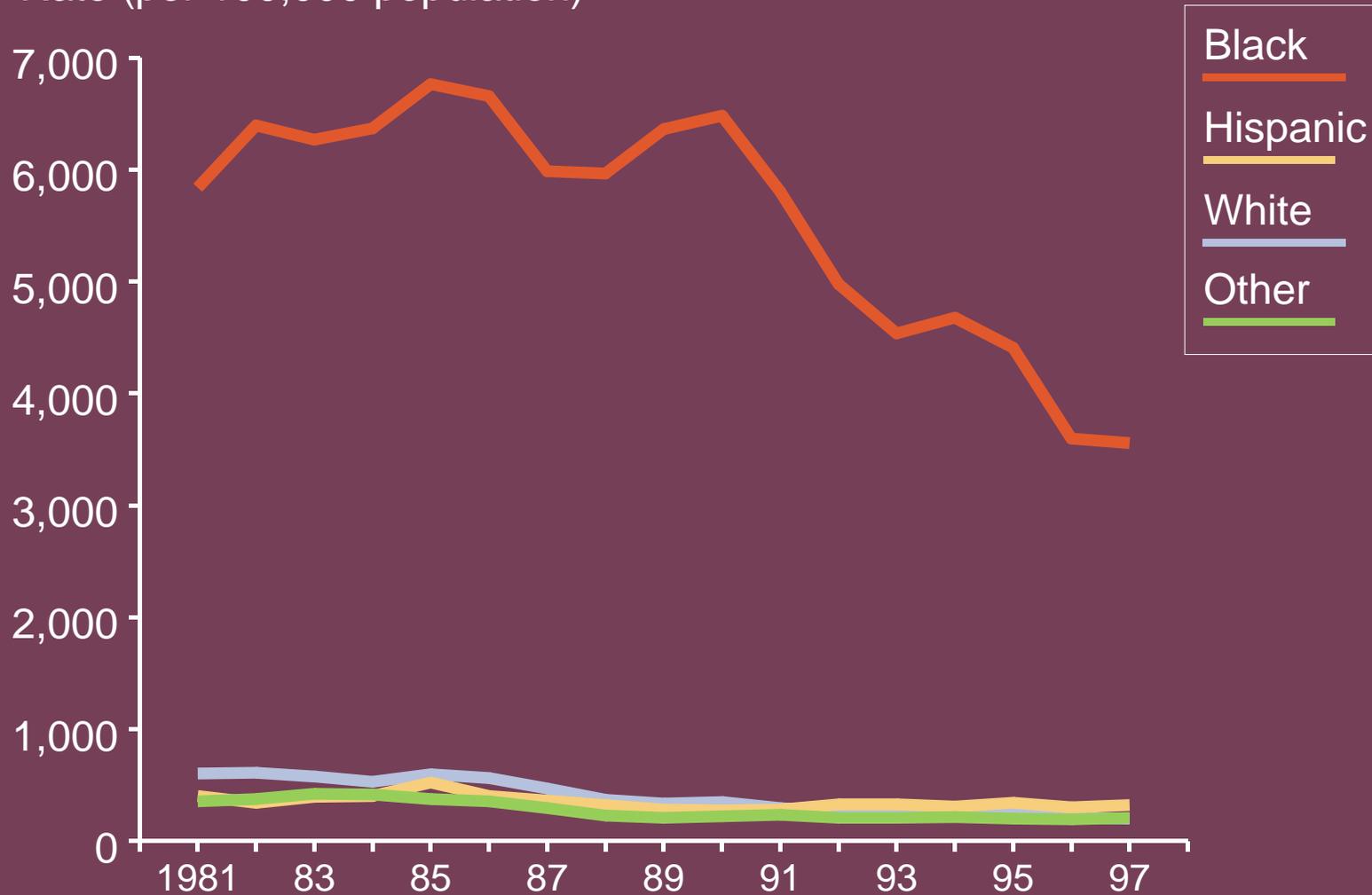
# Gonorrhea

## Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 1997

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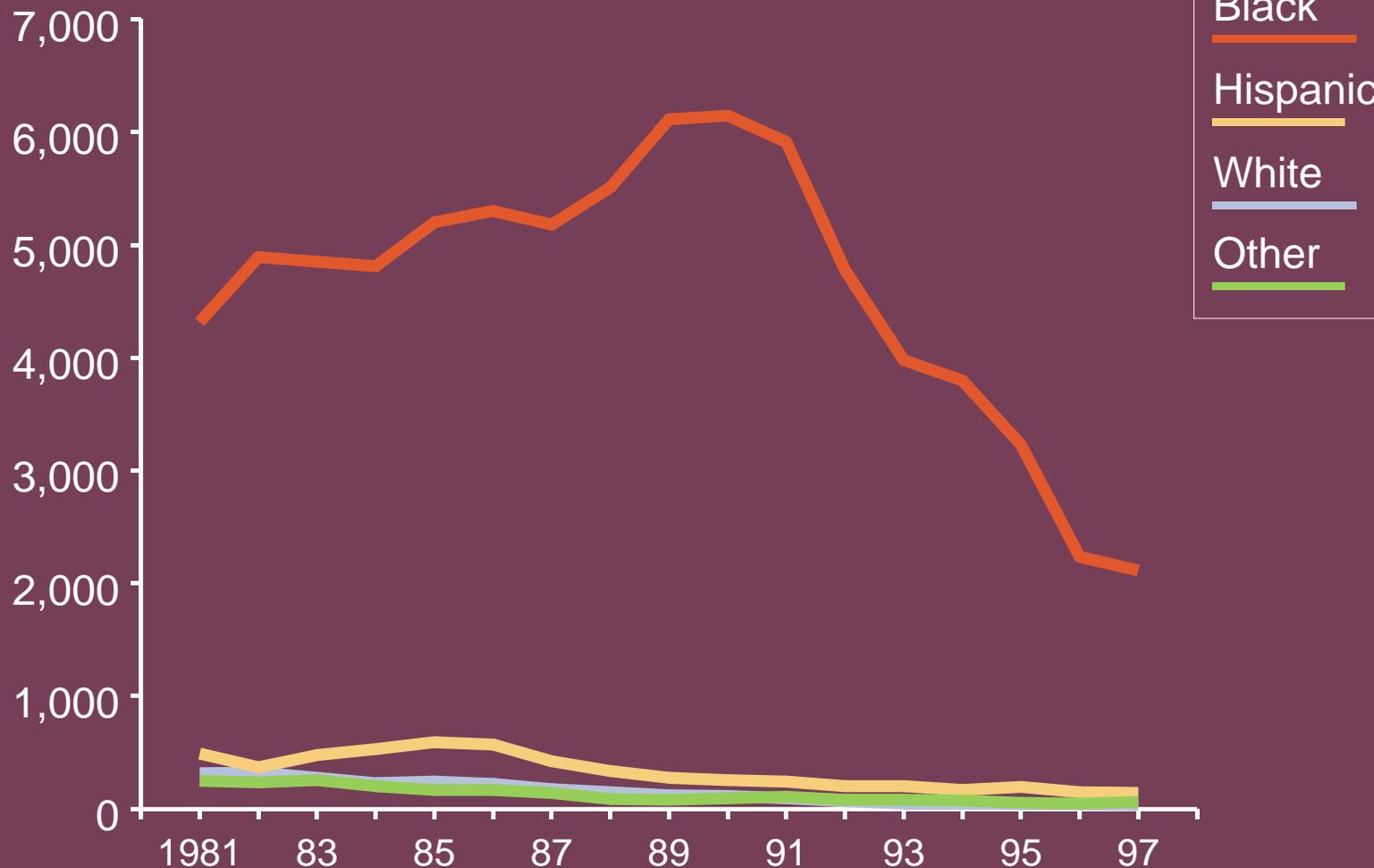
# Gonorrhea - Reported rates for 15-19 year old females by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981-1997

Rate (per 100,000 population)



# Gonorrhea - Reported rates for 15-19 year old males by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981-1997

Rate (per 100,000 population)

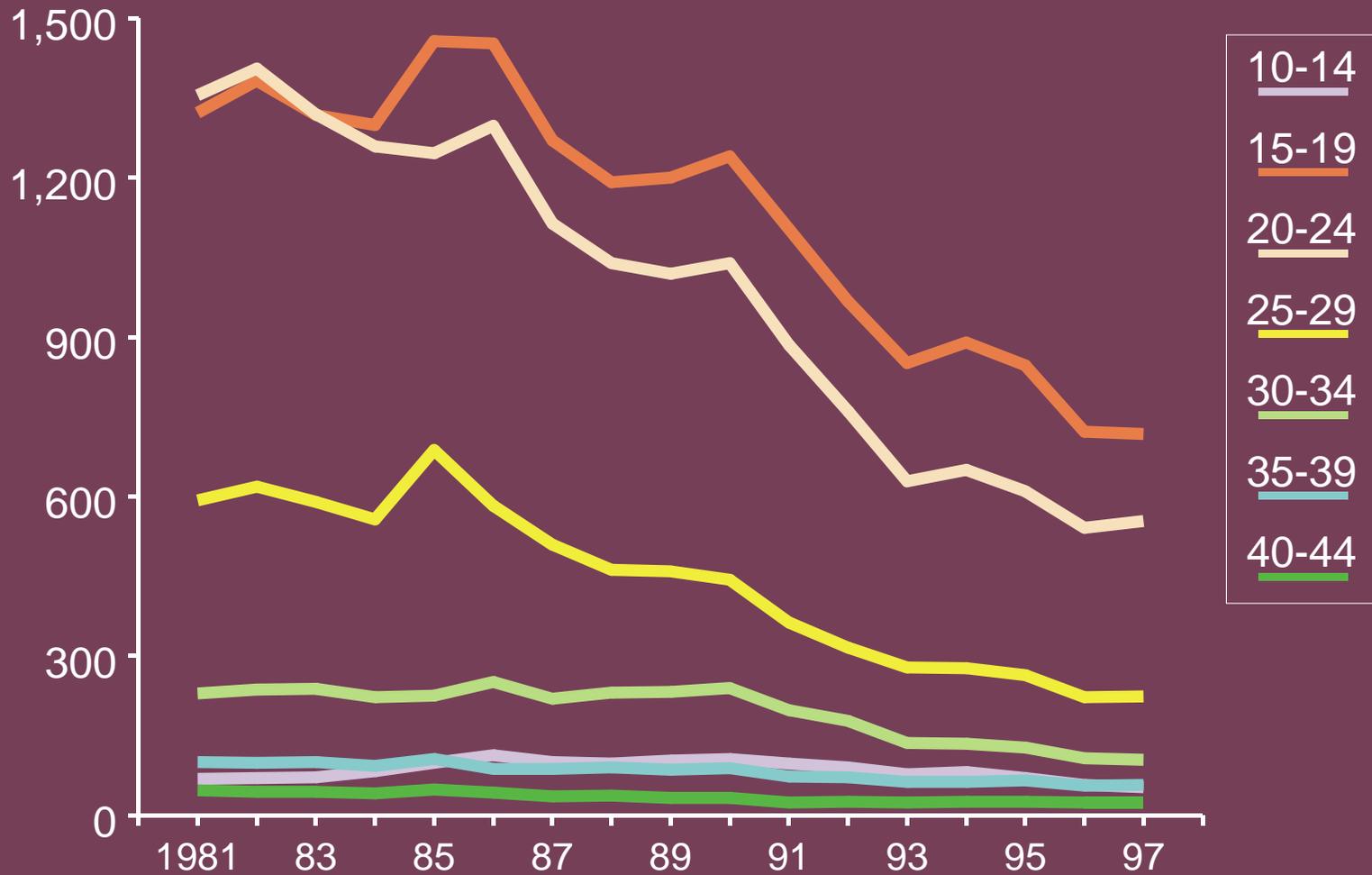


# Gonorrhea - Age- and gender-specific rates: United States, 1997



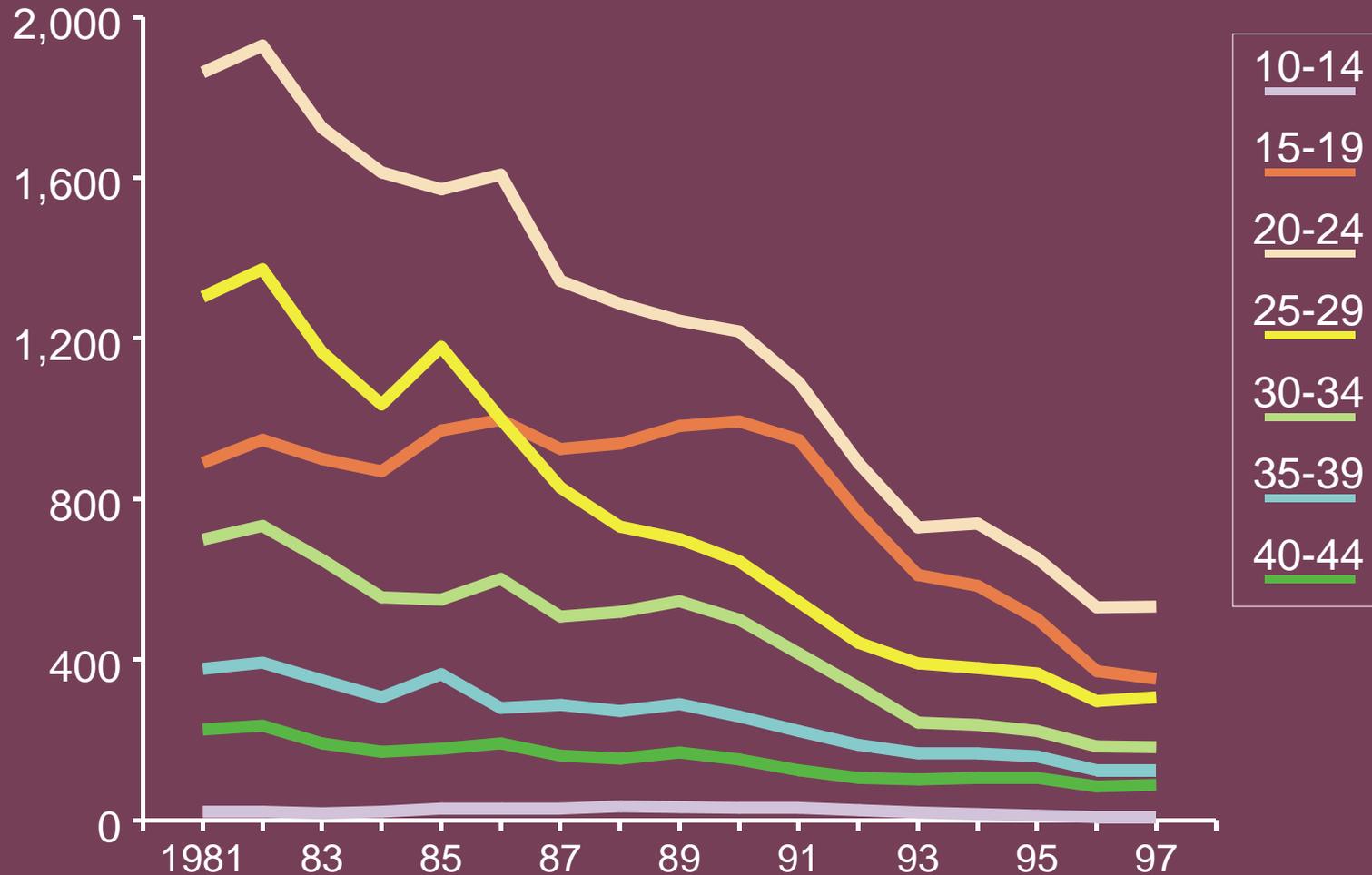
# Gonorrhea - Age-specific rates among women 10-44 years of age: United States 1981-1997

Rate (per 100,000 population)

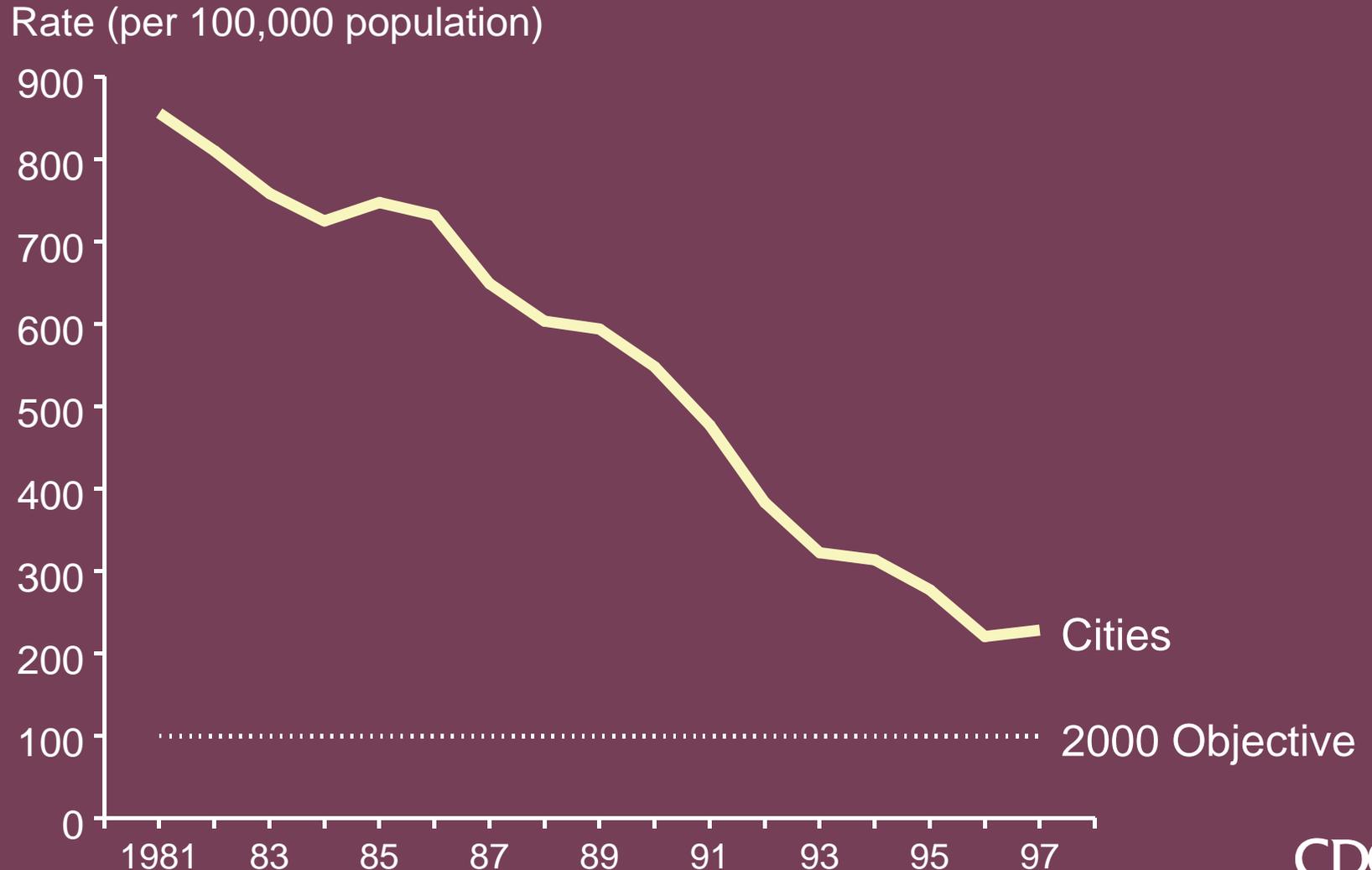


# Gonorrhea - Age-specific rates among men 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981-1997

Rate (per 100,000 population)

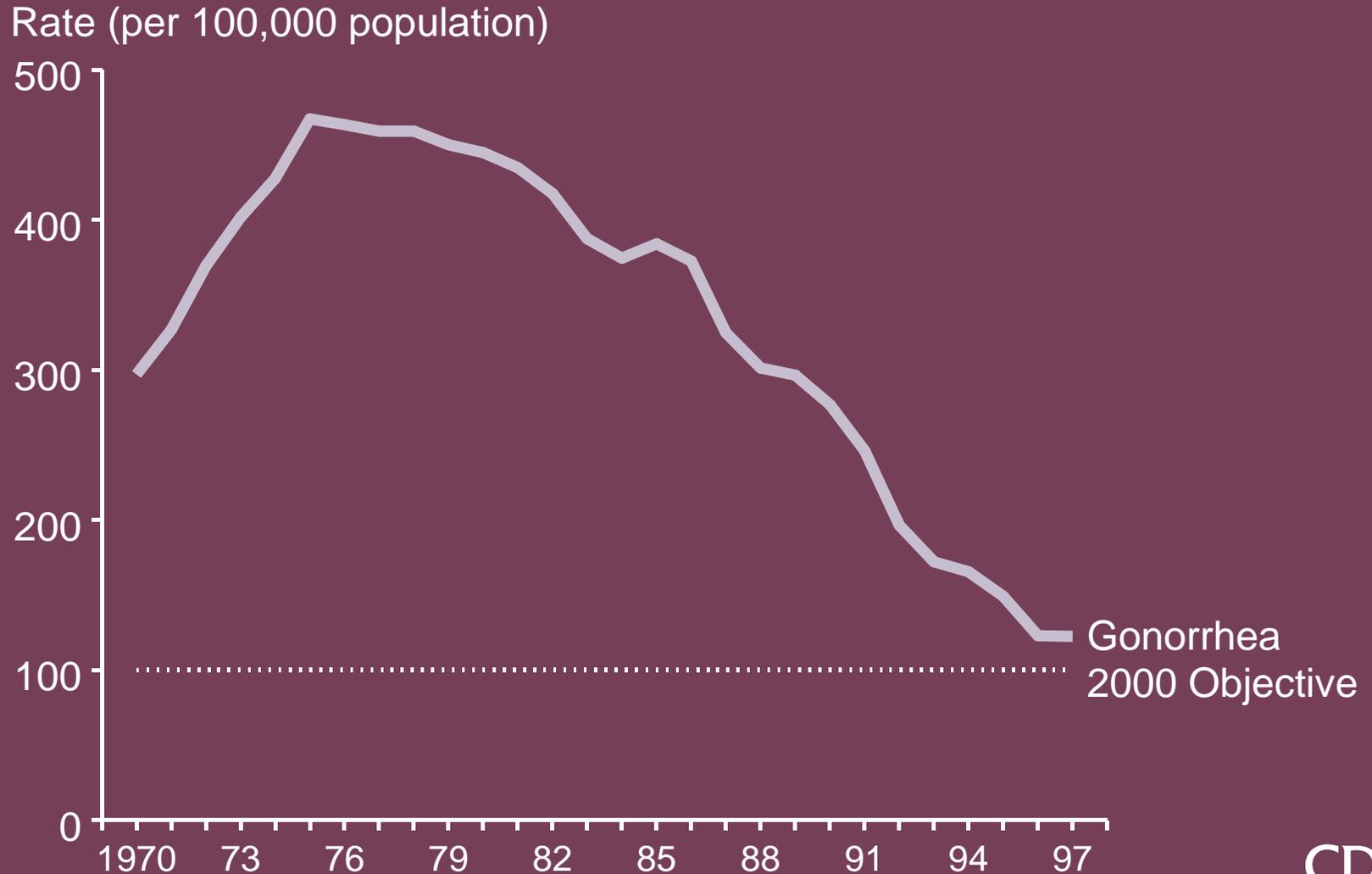


# Gonorrhea - Rates in selected U.S. cities of >200,000 population, 1981-1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



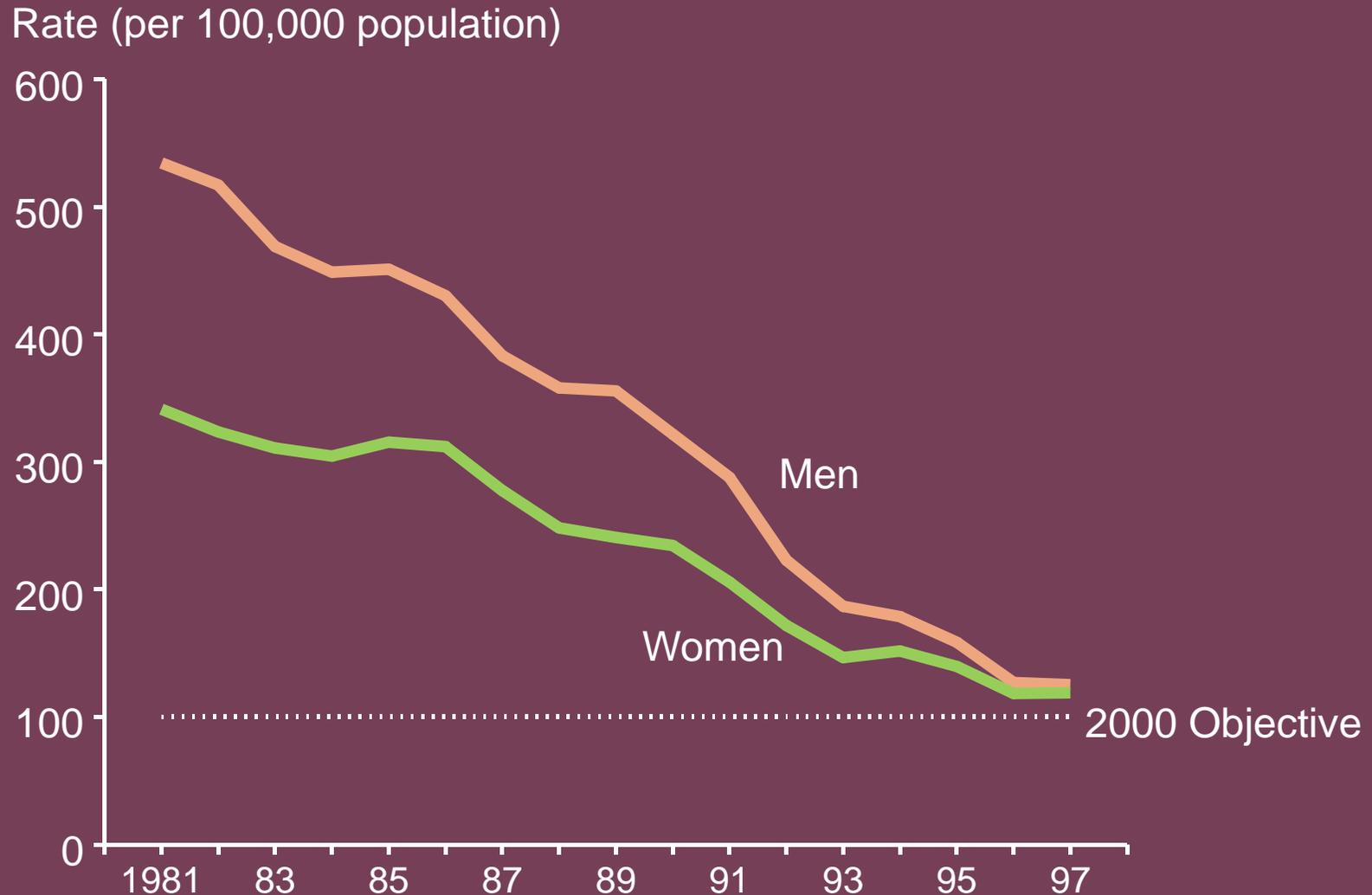
Note: Atlanta, GA did not report gonorrhea statistics in 1994.

# Gonorrhea - Reported rates: United States, 1970-1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



Note: Georgia did not report gonorrhea statistics in 1994.

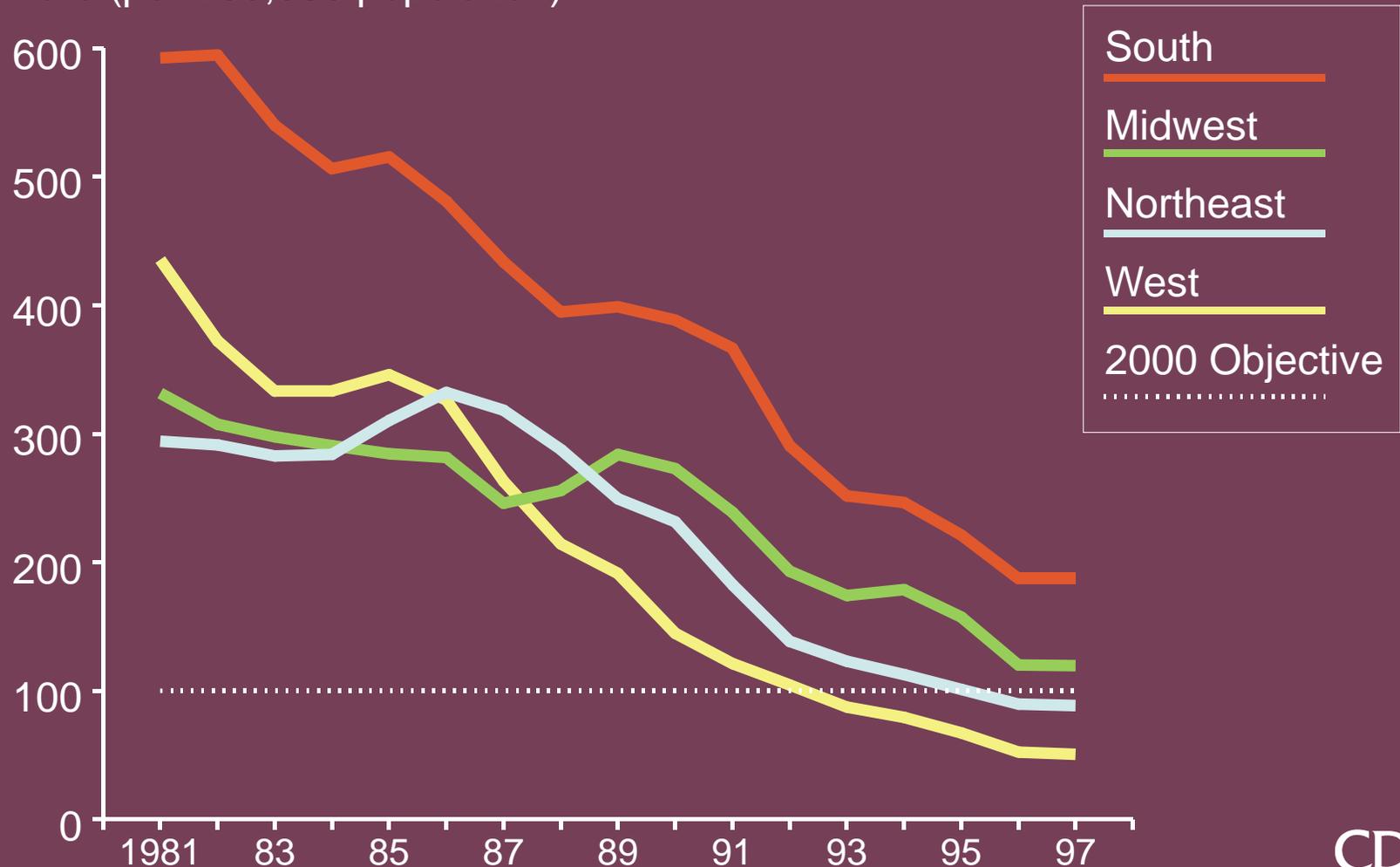
# Gonorrhea - Rates by gender: United States, 1981-1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



Note: Georgia did not report gonorrhea statistics in 1994.

# Gonorrhea - Rates by region: United States, 1981-1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective

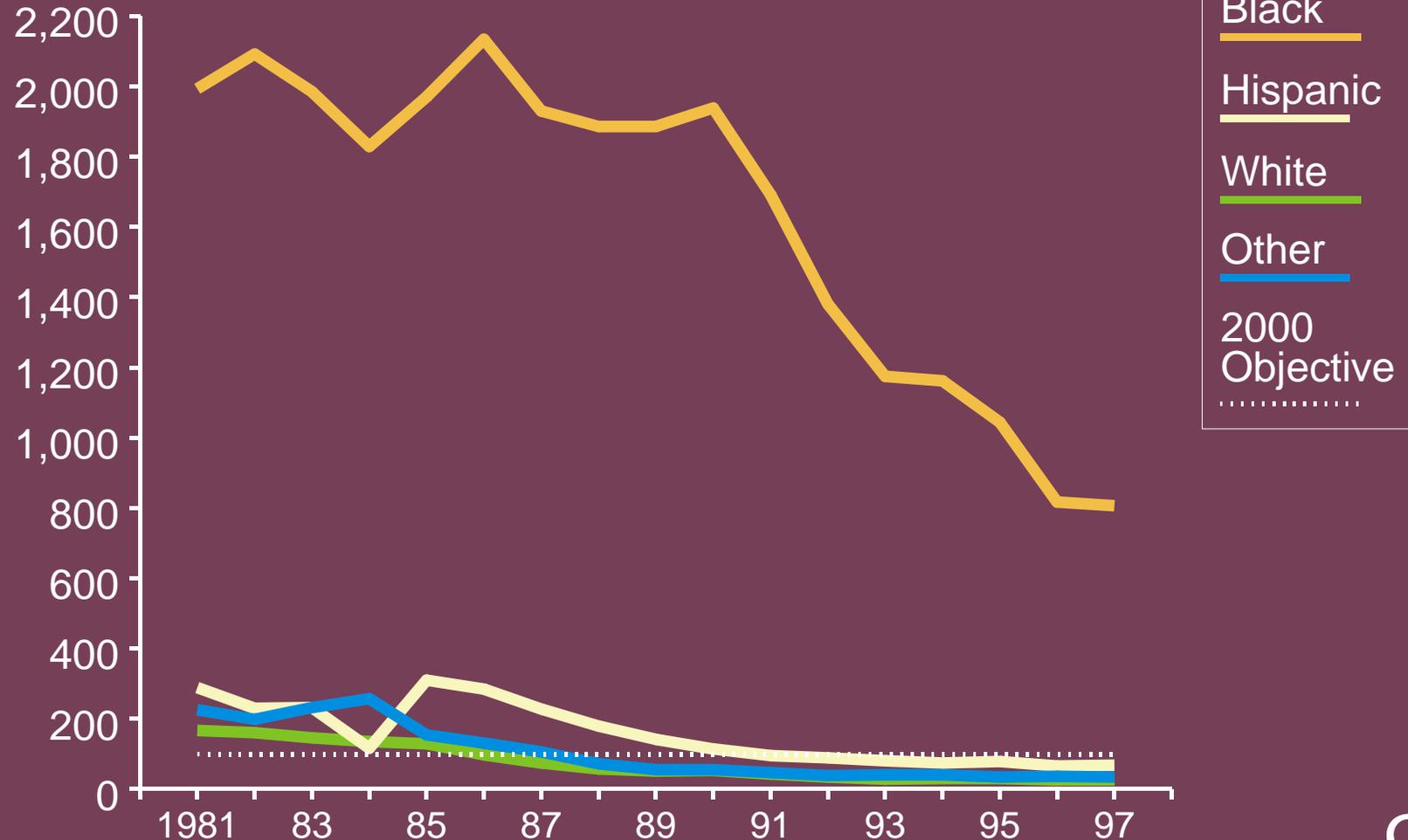
Rate (per 100,000 population)



Note: Georgia did not report gonorrhea statistics in 1994.

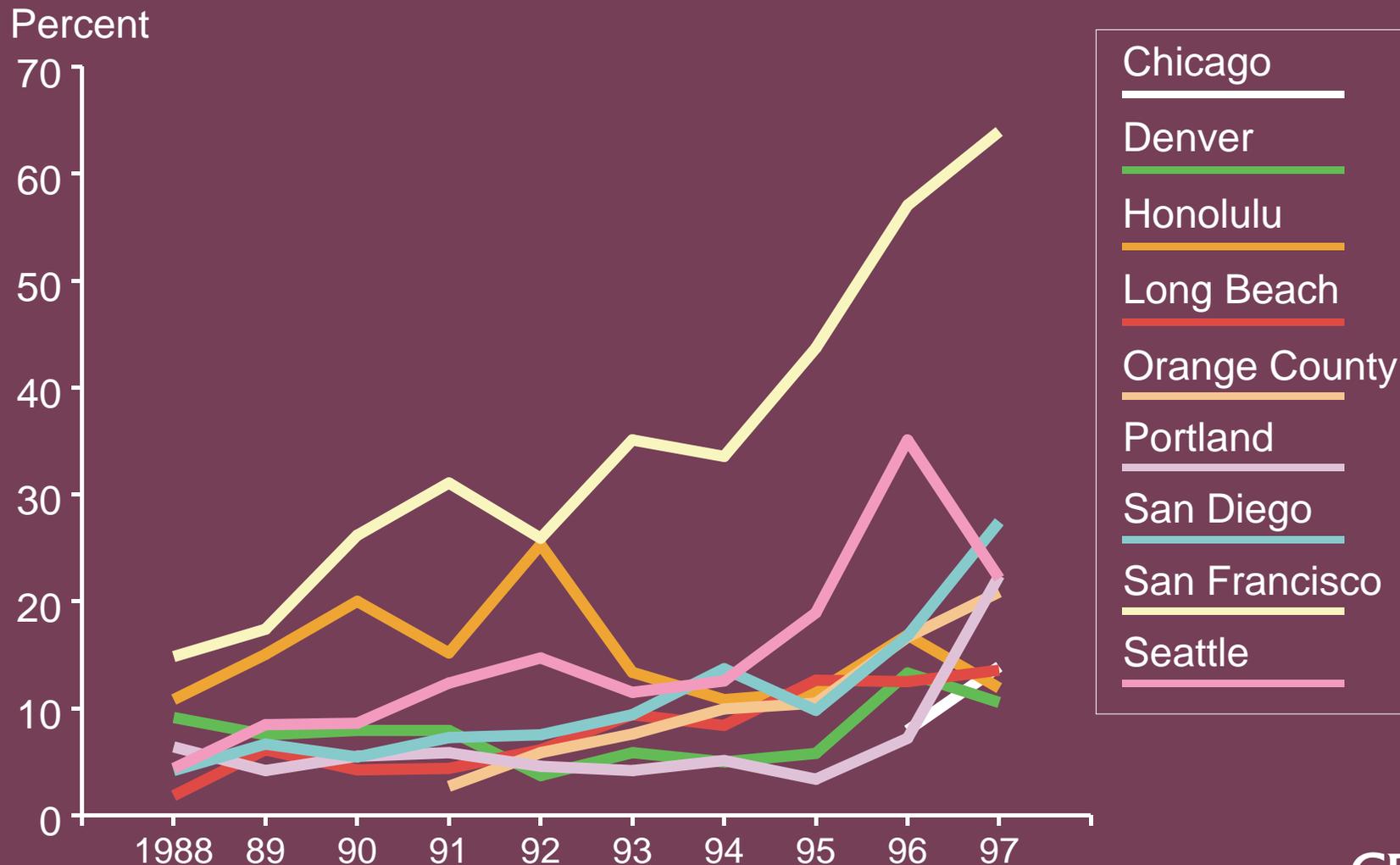
# Gonorrhea - Rates by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981-1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective

Rate (per 100,000 population)



Note: "Other" includes Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaska Native populations. Georgia did not report gonorrhea statistics in 1994.

## Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) - Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates obtained from men who have sex with men for STD clinics in nine cities, 1988-1997



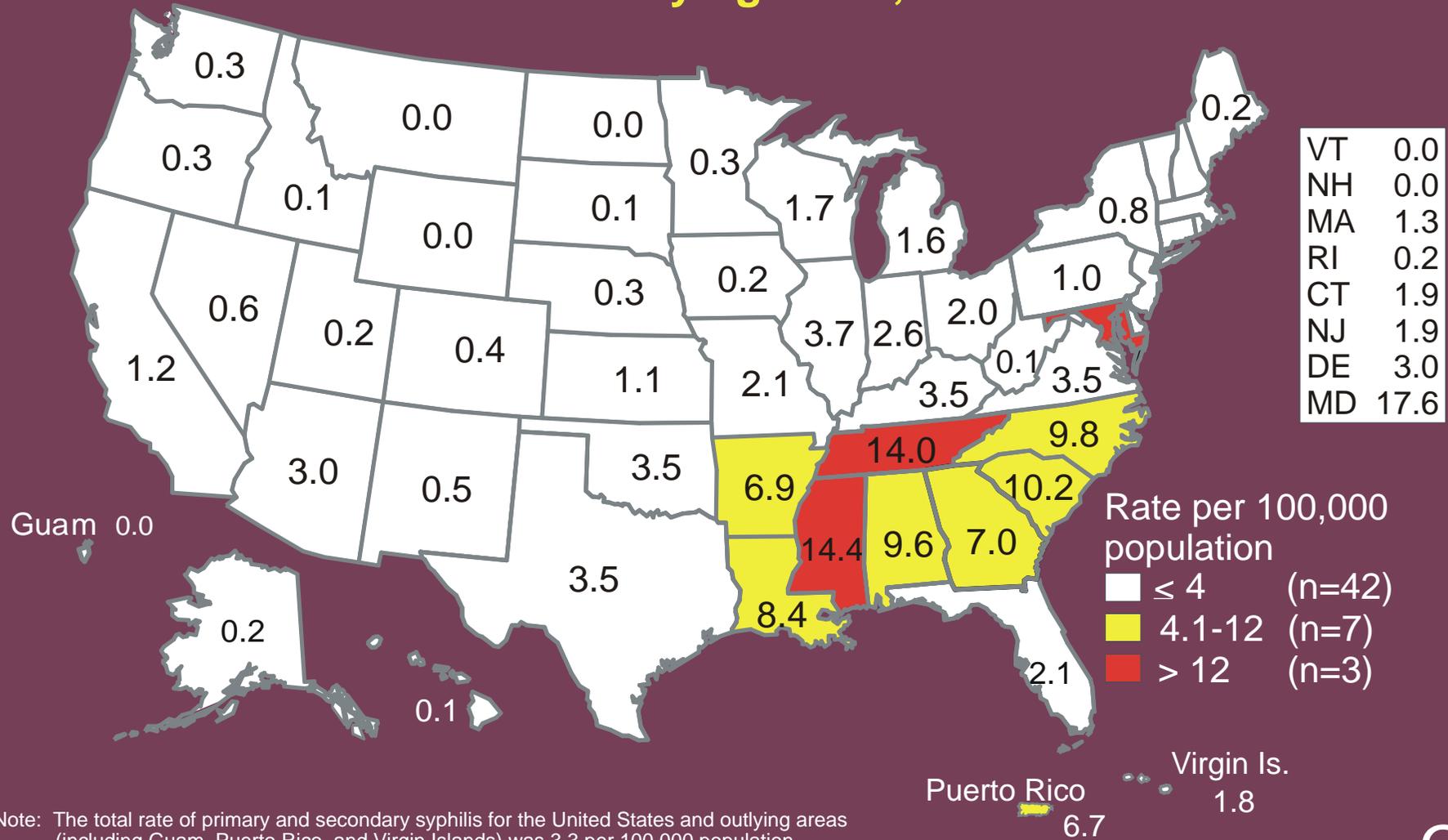
Note: These nine clinics reported 89.5% (394/440) of GISP gonorrhea cases in men who have sex with men. Orange County first participated in GISP in 1991 and Chicago first participated in 1996.

# Syphilis

## Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 1997

Division of STD Prevention

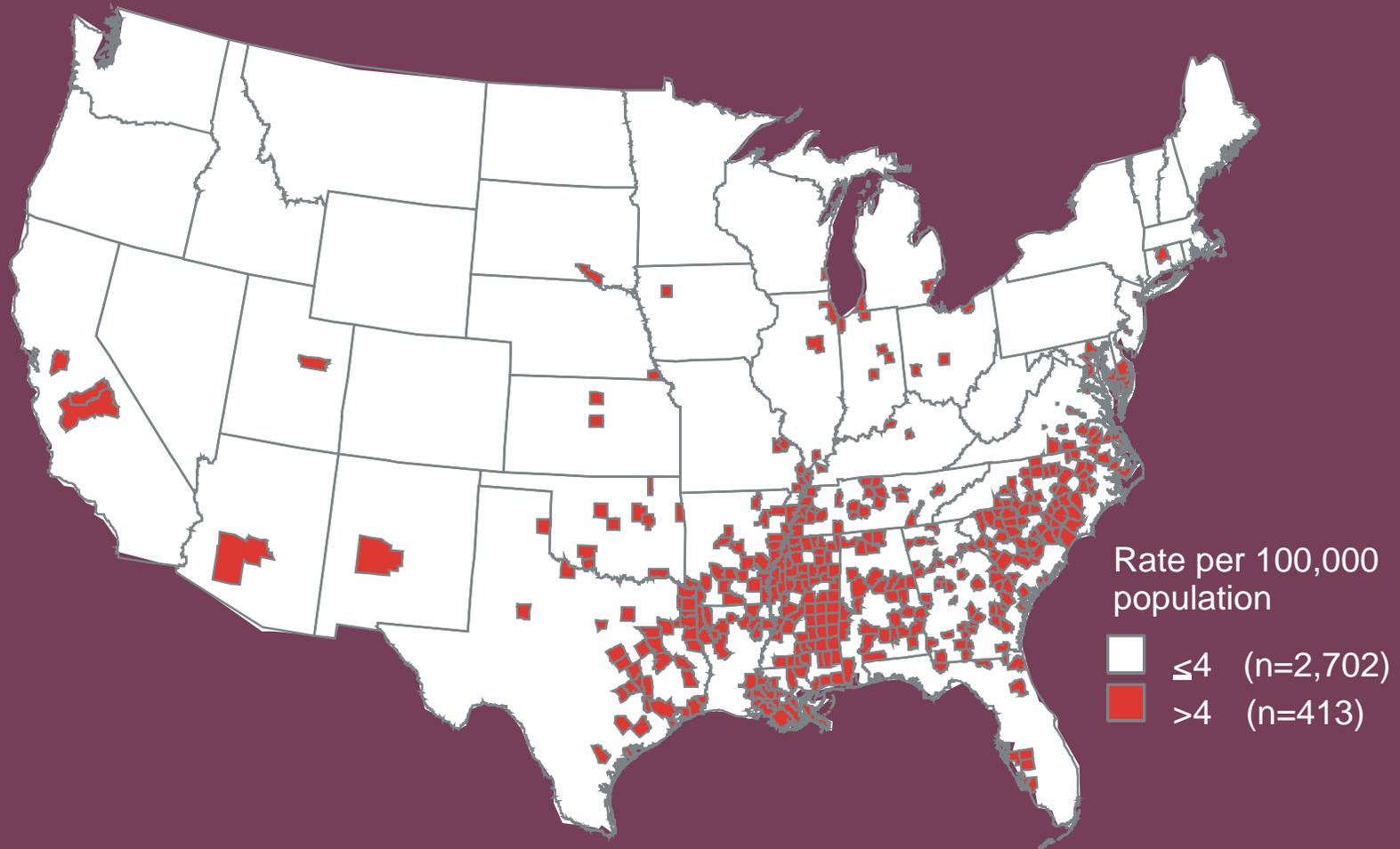
## Primary and secondary syphilis - Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 1997



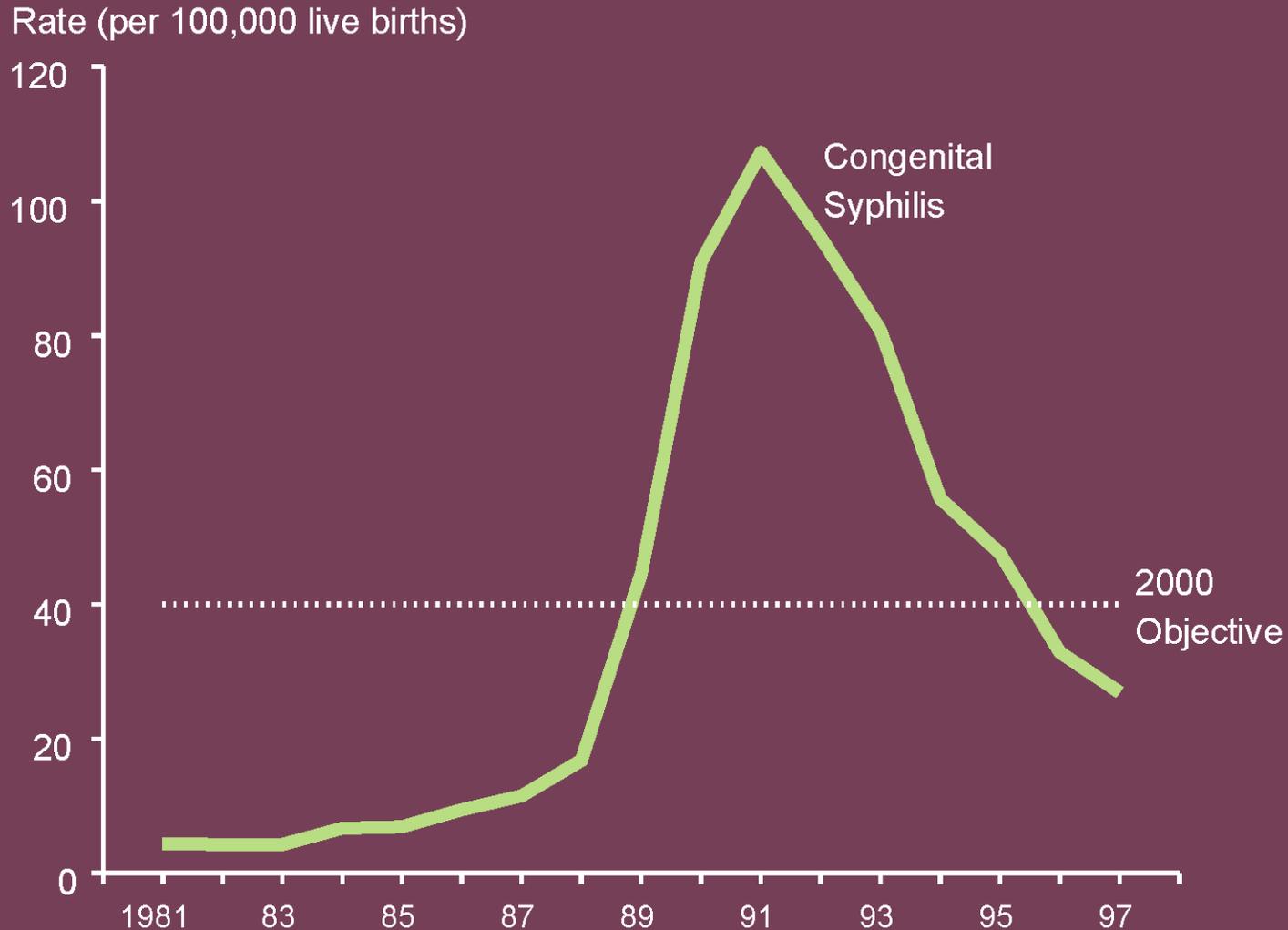
Note: The total rate of primary and secondary syphilis for the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) was 3.3 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People year 2000 objective is 4.0 per 100,000 population



# Primary and secondary syphilis - Counties with rates above and counties with rates below the Healthy People year 2000 objective: United States, 1997



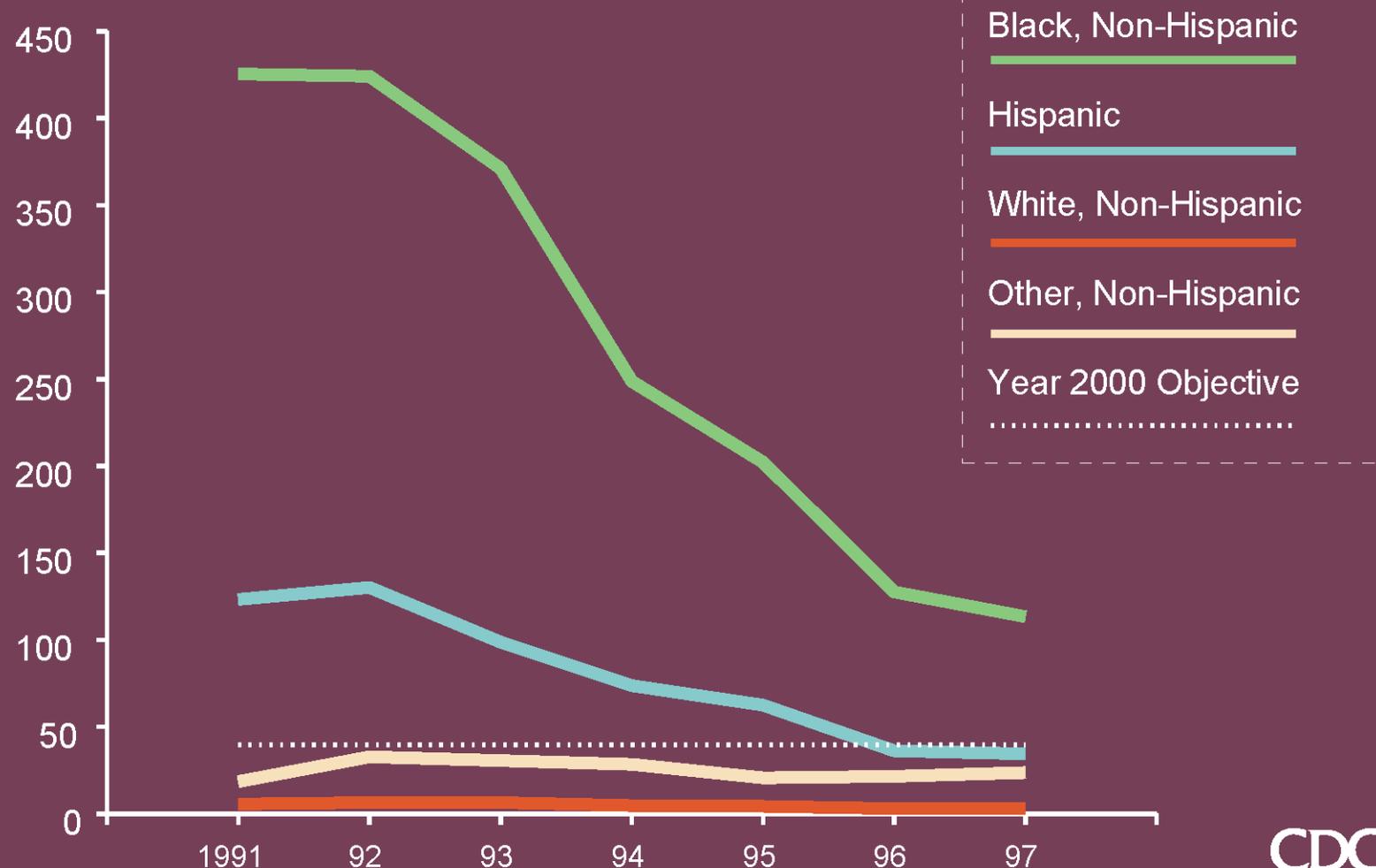
# Congenital syphilis - Rates for infants < 1 year of age: United States, 1981-1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



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

## Congenital syphilis - Rates in Infants < 1 year of age by race and ethnicity: United States, 1991-1997

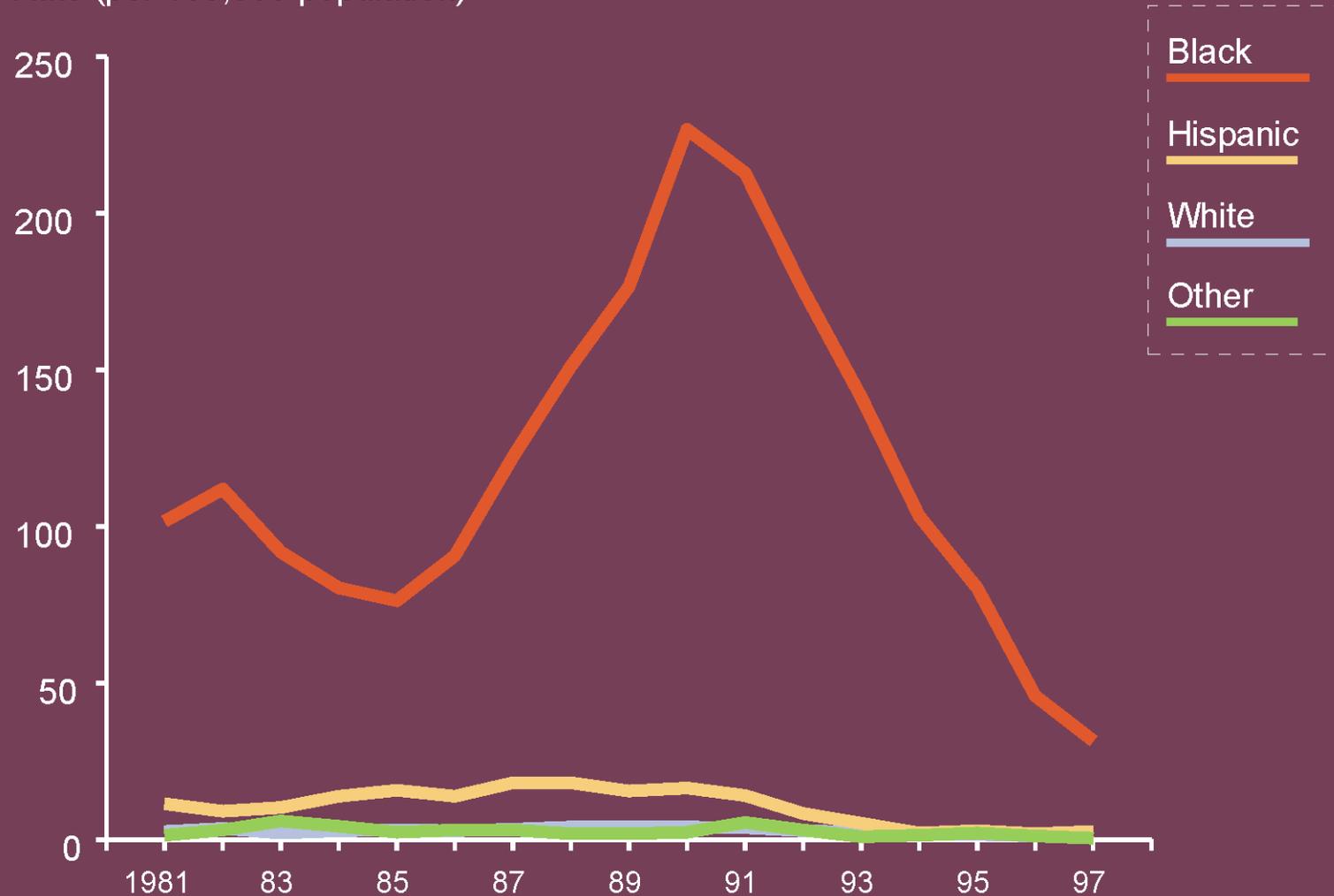
Rate (per 100,000 live births)



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

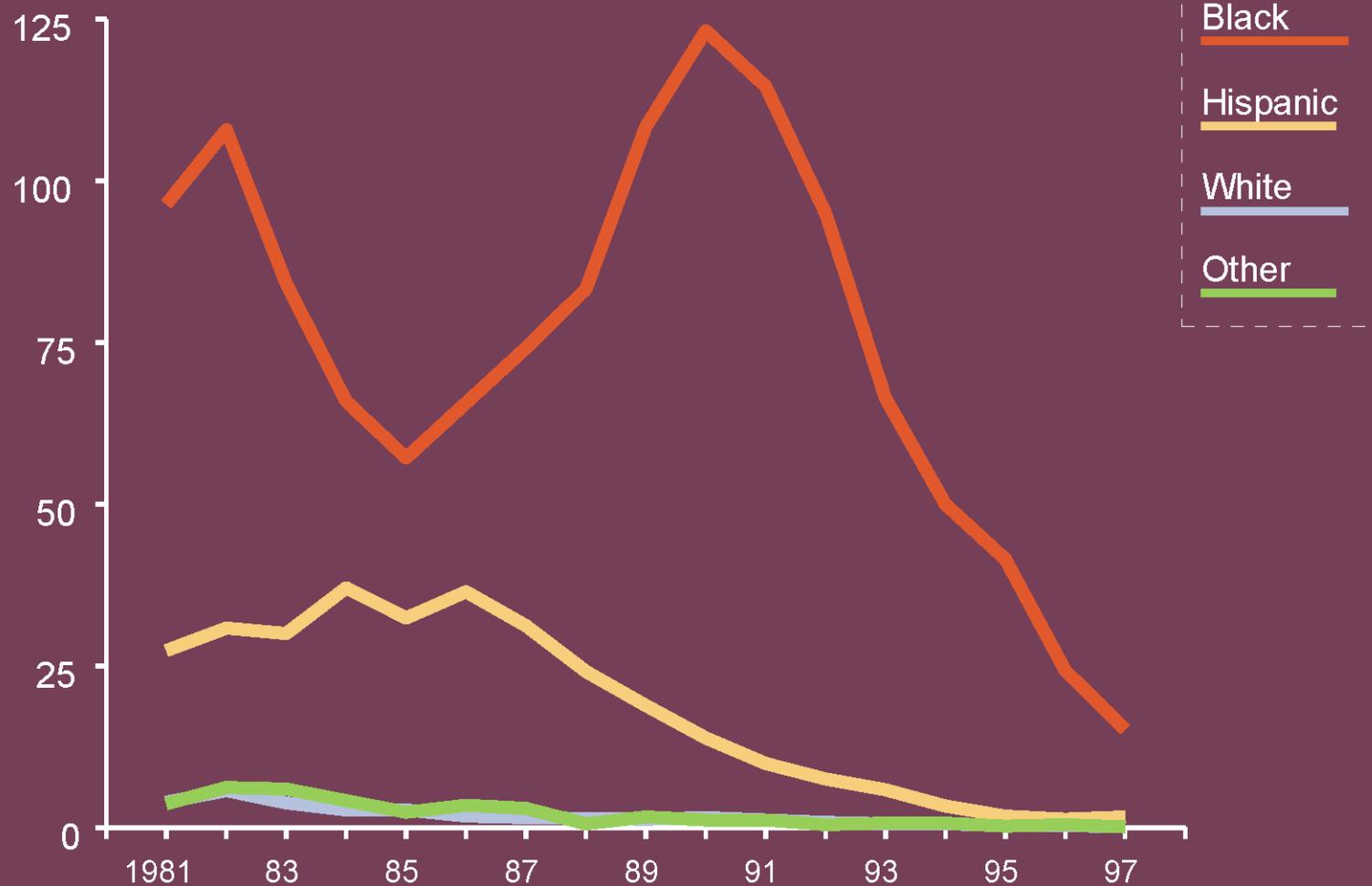
# Primary and secondary syphilis - Reported rates for 15-19 year old females by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981-1997

Rate (per 100,000 population)

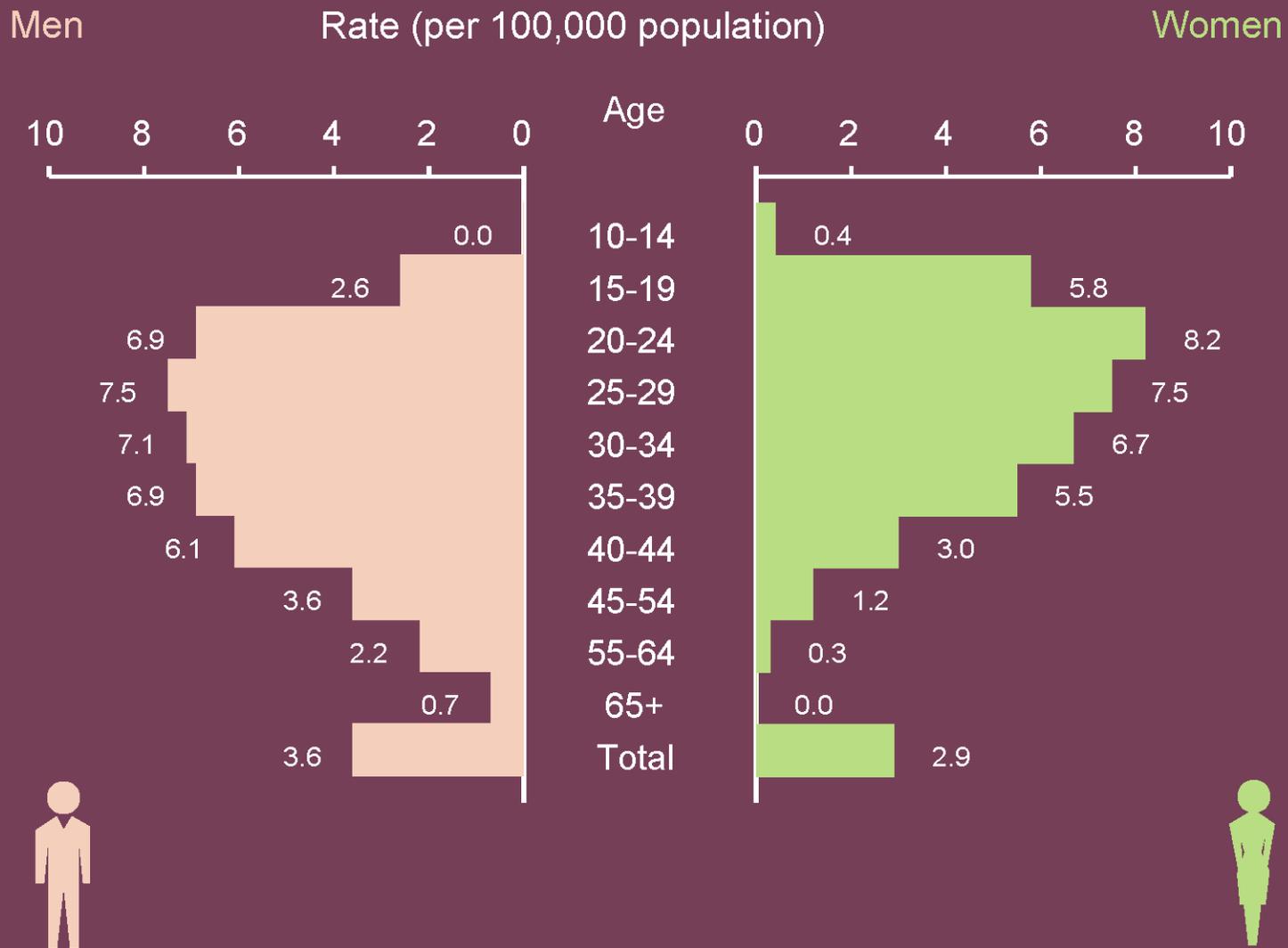


## Primary and secondary syphilis - Reported rates for 15-19 year old males by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981-1997

Rate (per 100,000 population)

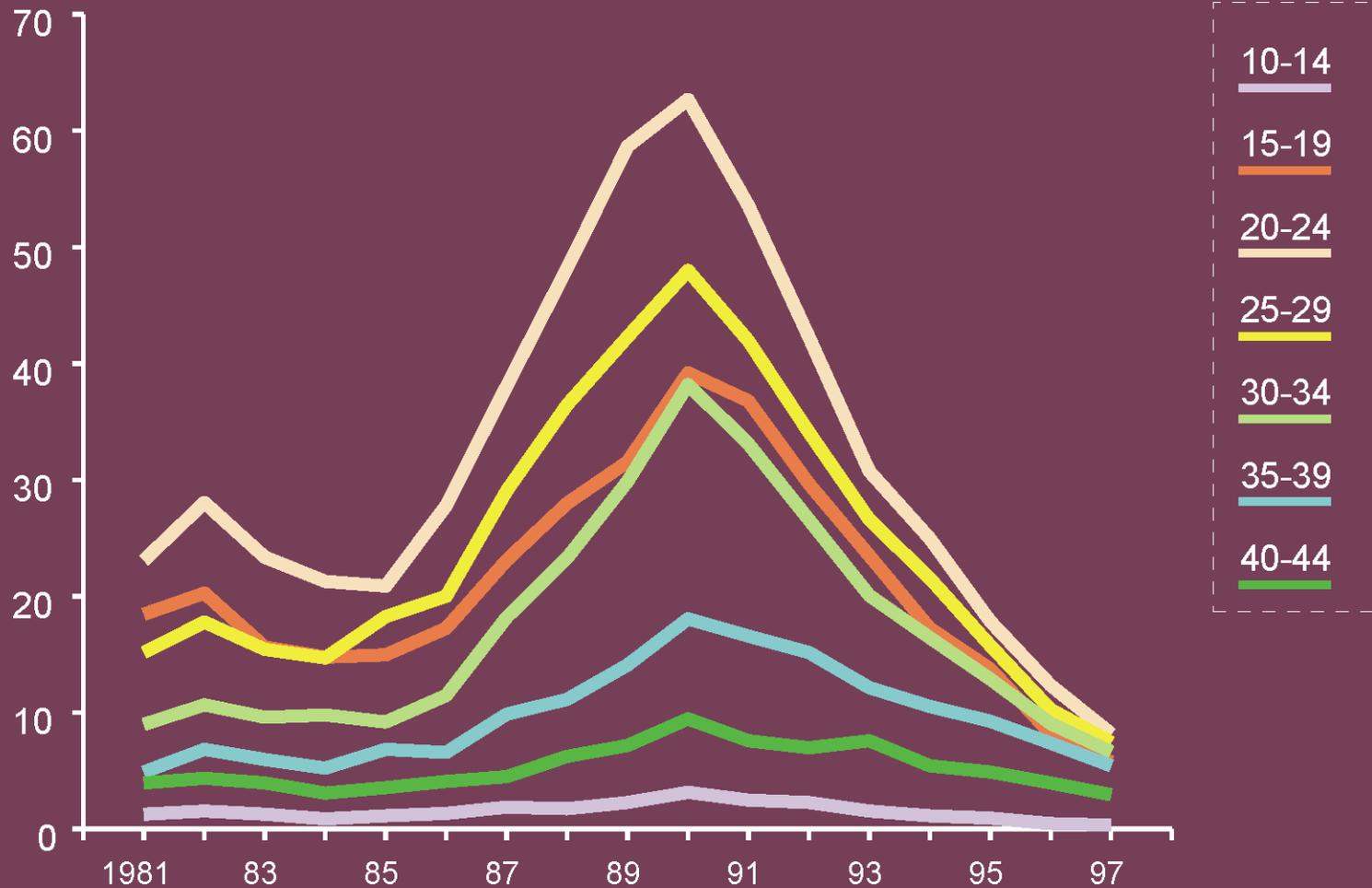


# Primary and secondary syphilis - Age- and gender-specific rates: United States, 1997



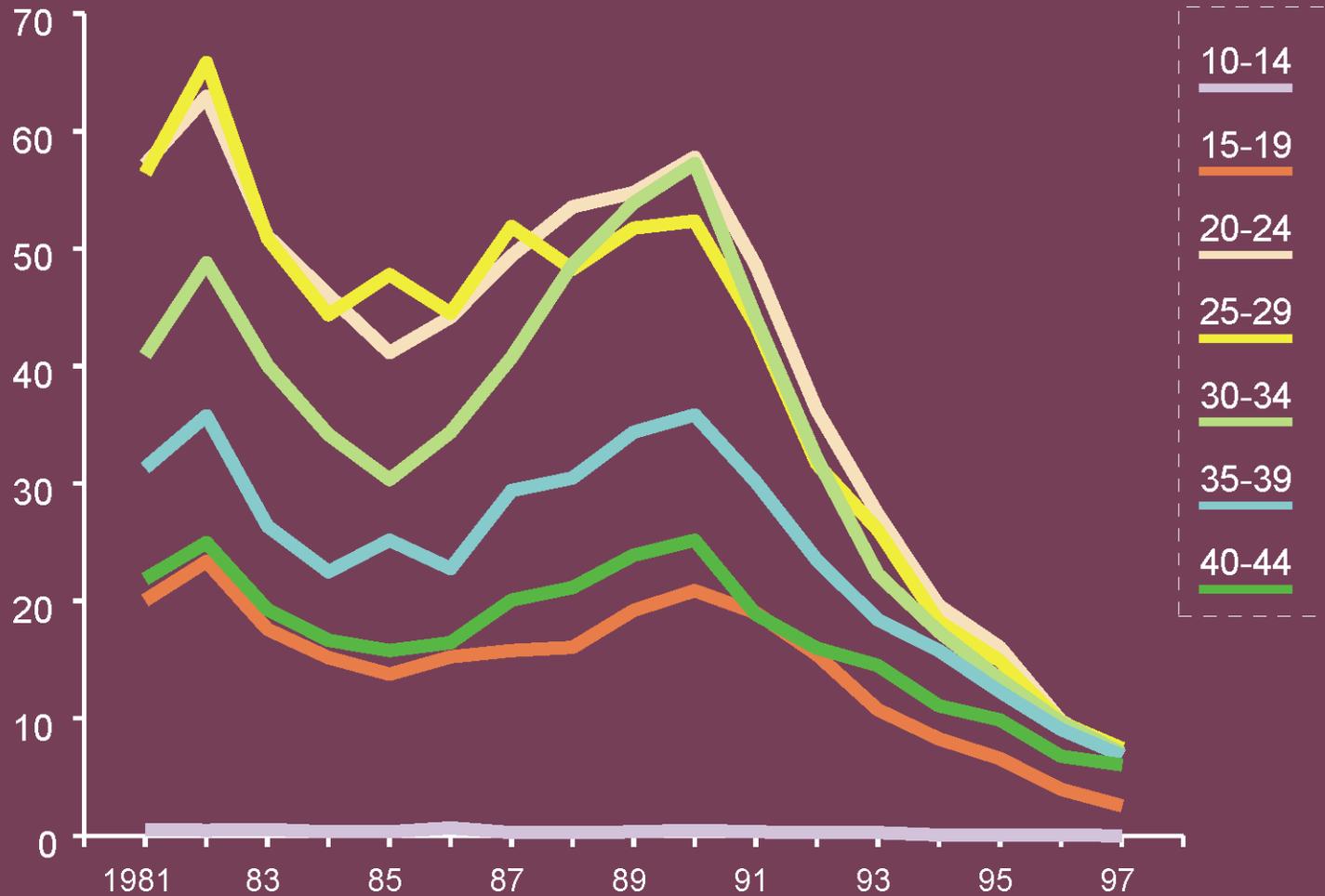
# Primary and secondary syphilis - Age-specific rates among women 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981-1997

Rate (per 100,000 population)



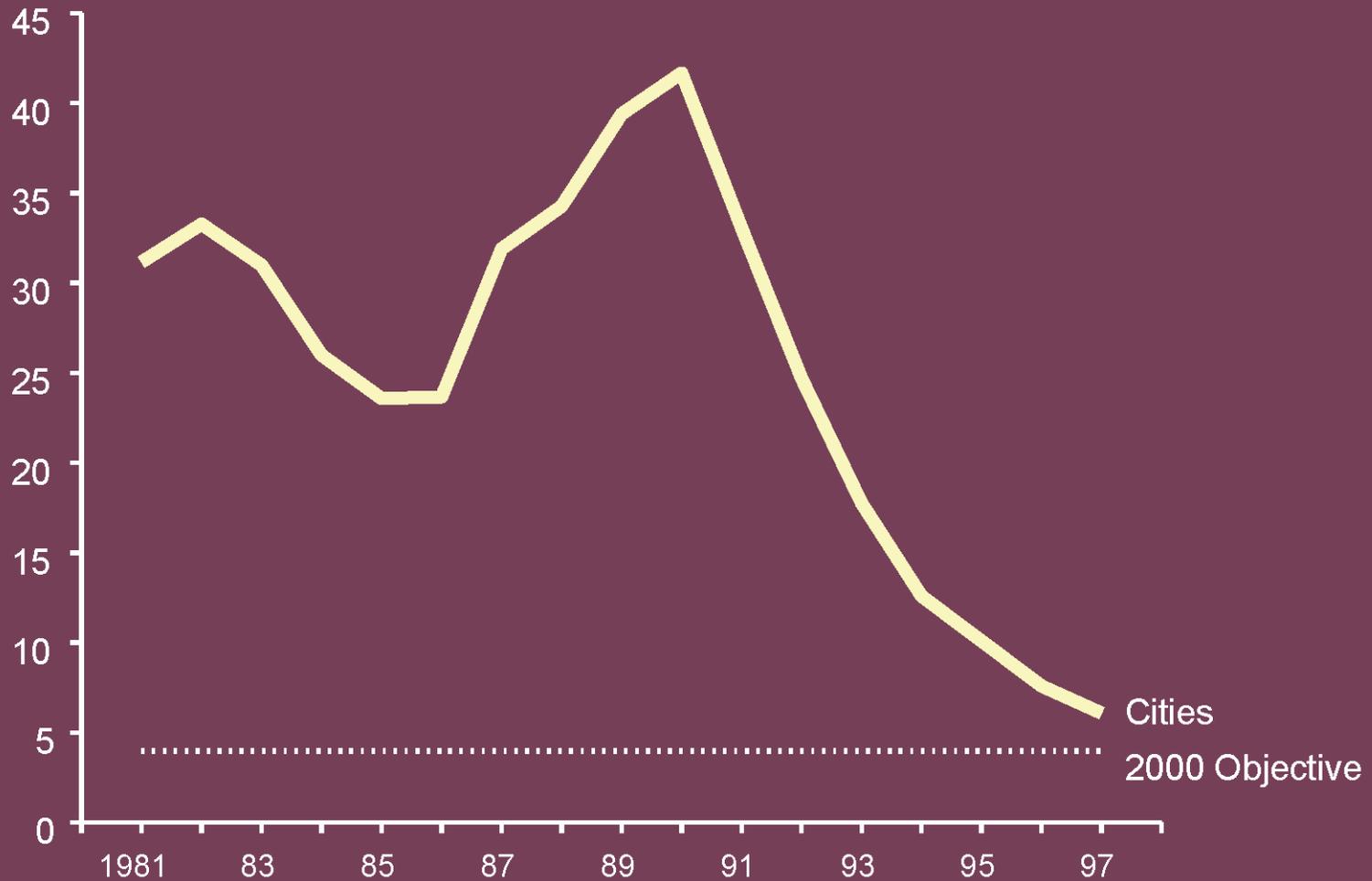
# Primary and secondary syphilis - Age-specific rates among men 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981-1997

Rate (per 100,000 population)



## Primary and secondary syphilis - Rates in selected U.S. cities of >200,000 population, 1981-1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective

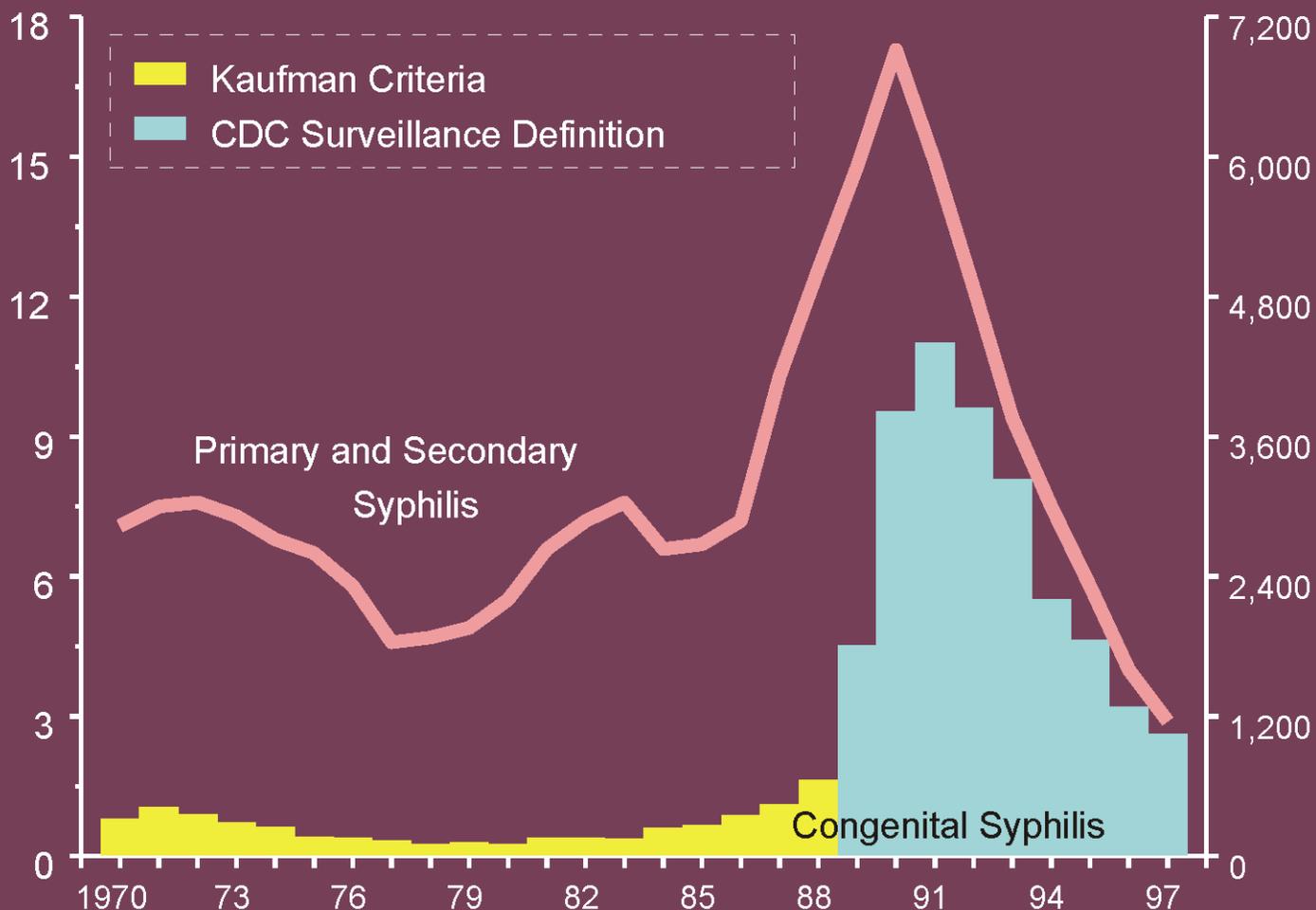
Rate (per 100,000 population)



# Congenital Syphilis - Reported cases for infants <1 year of age and rates of primary and secondary syphilis among women: United States, 1970-1997

P&S rate (per 100,000 population)

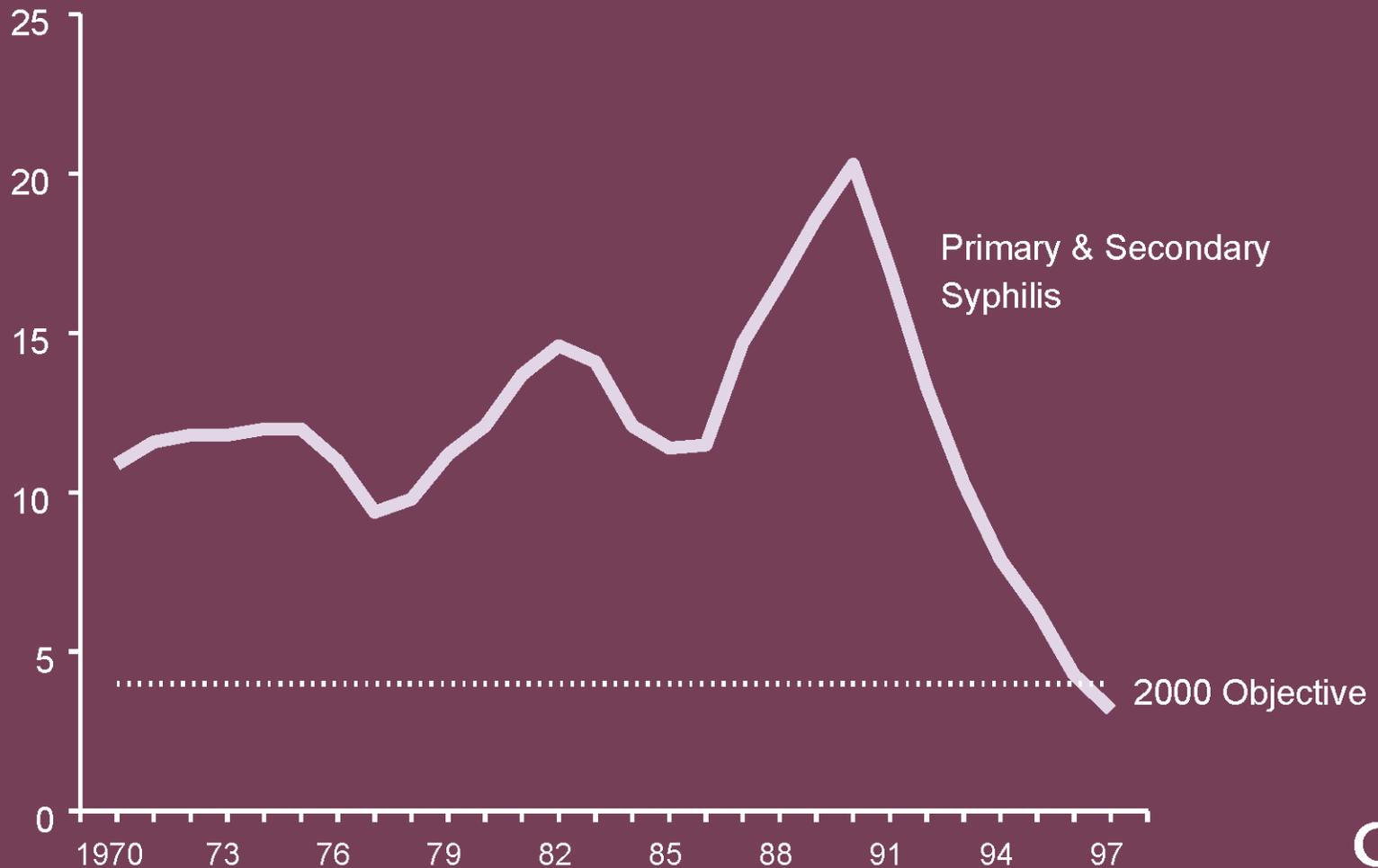
Congenital Syphilis cases



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

# Primary and secondary syphilis - Reported rates: United States, 1970-1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective

Rate (per 100,000 population)

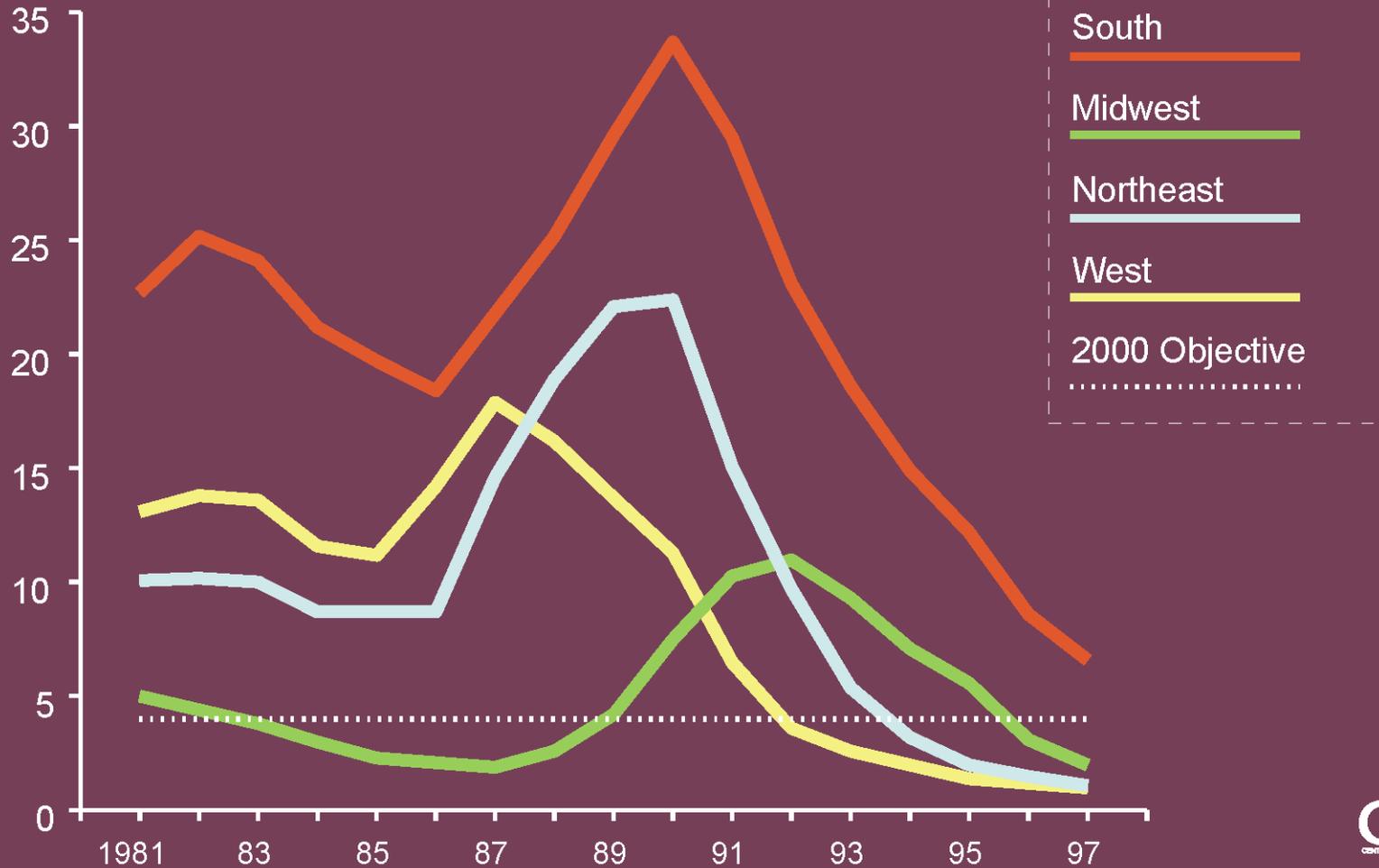


# Primary and secondary syphilis - Rates by gender: United States, 1981-1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



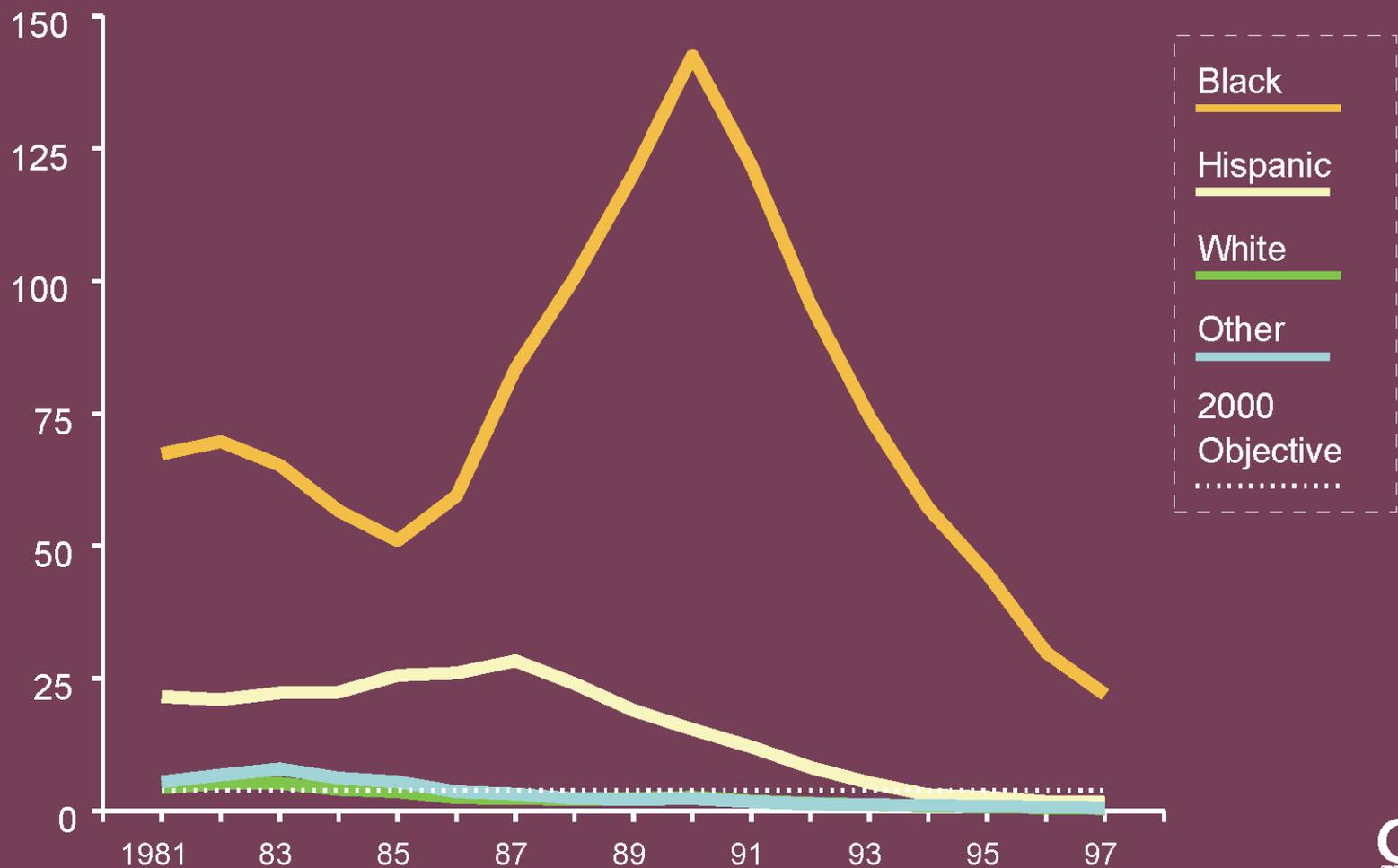
# Primary and secondary syphilis - Rates by region: United States, 1981-1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective

Rate (per 100,000 population)



# Primary and secondary syphilis - Rates by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981-1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective

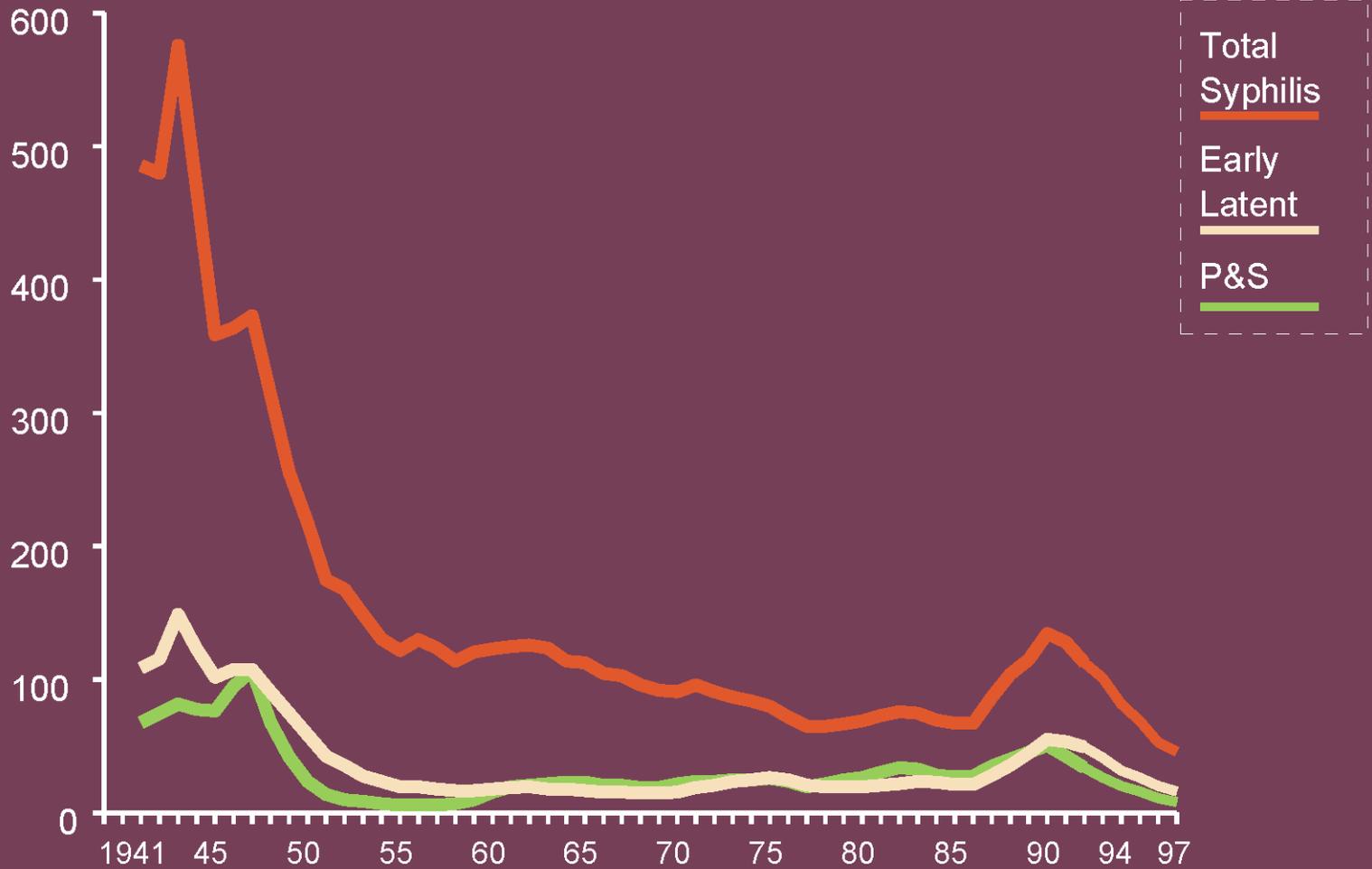
Rate (per 100,000 population)



Note: "Other" includes Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaska Native populations

# Syphilis - Reported cases by stage of illness: United States, 1941-1997

Thousands of Cases

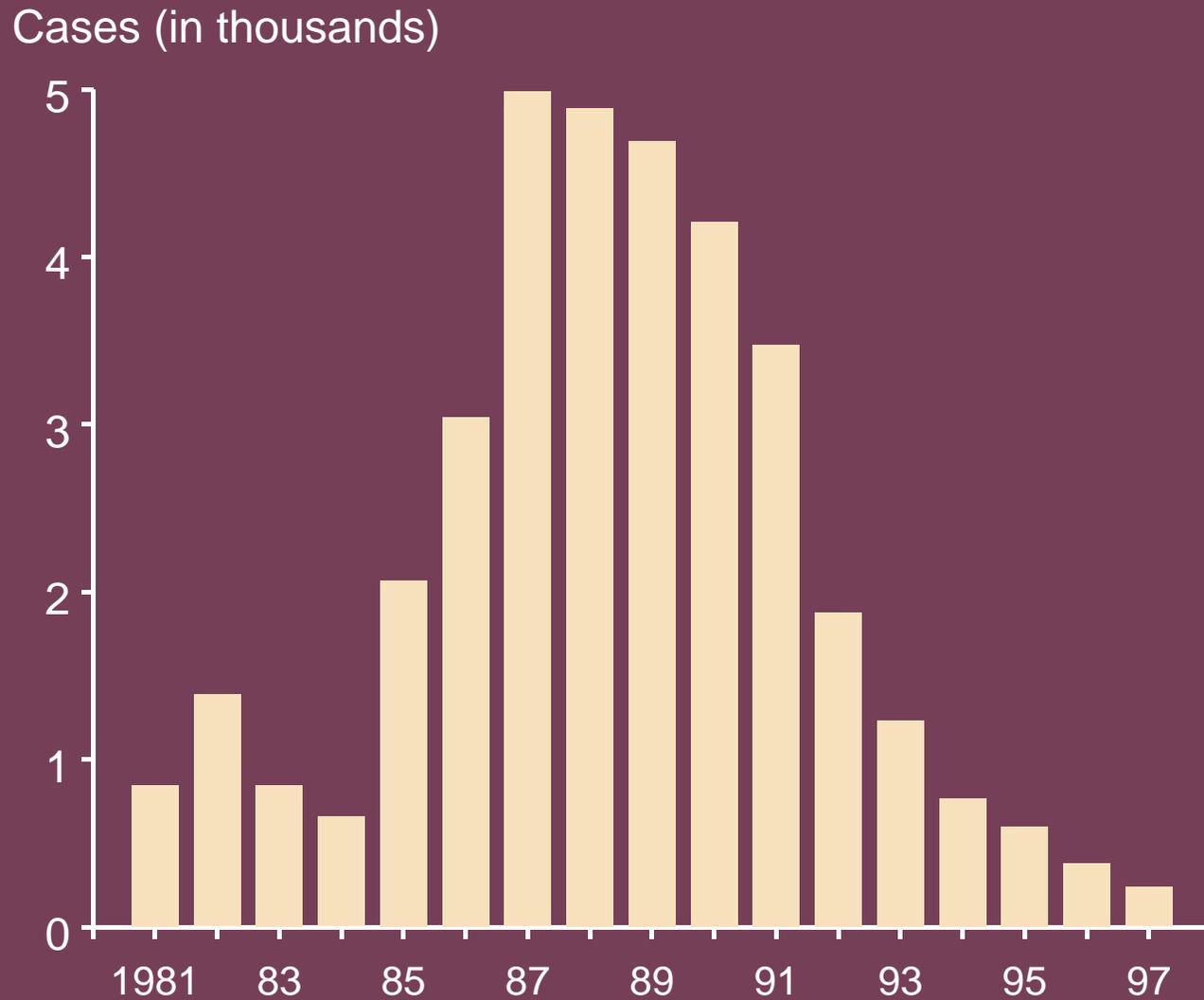


# Other STDs

## Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 1997

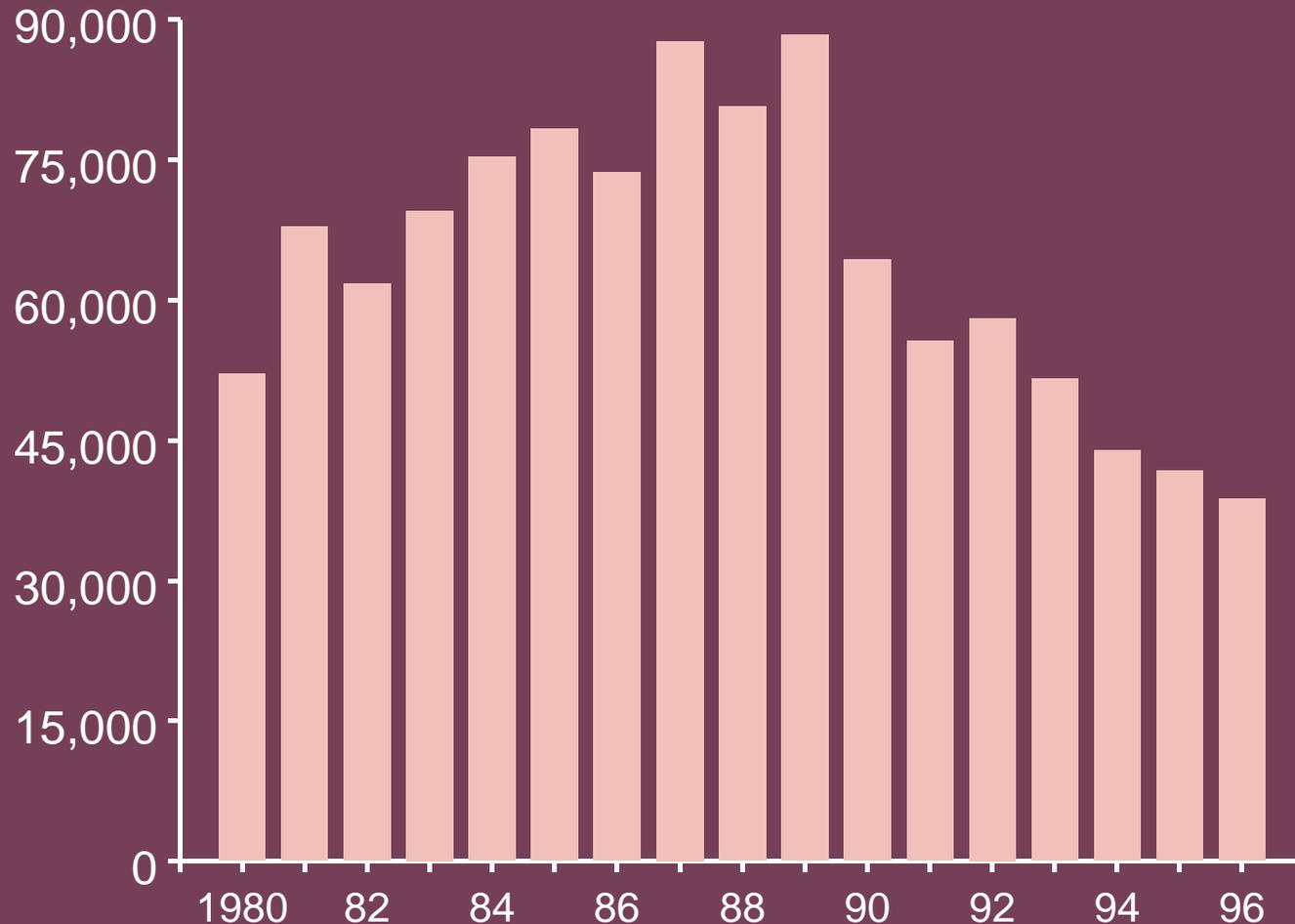
Division of STD Prevention

# Chancroid - Reported cases: United States, 1981-1997



# Ectopic pregnancy - Hospitalizations of women 15-44 years of age: United States, 1980-1996

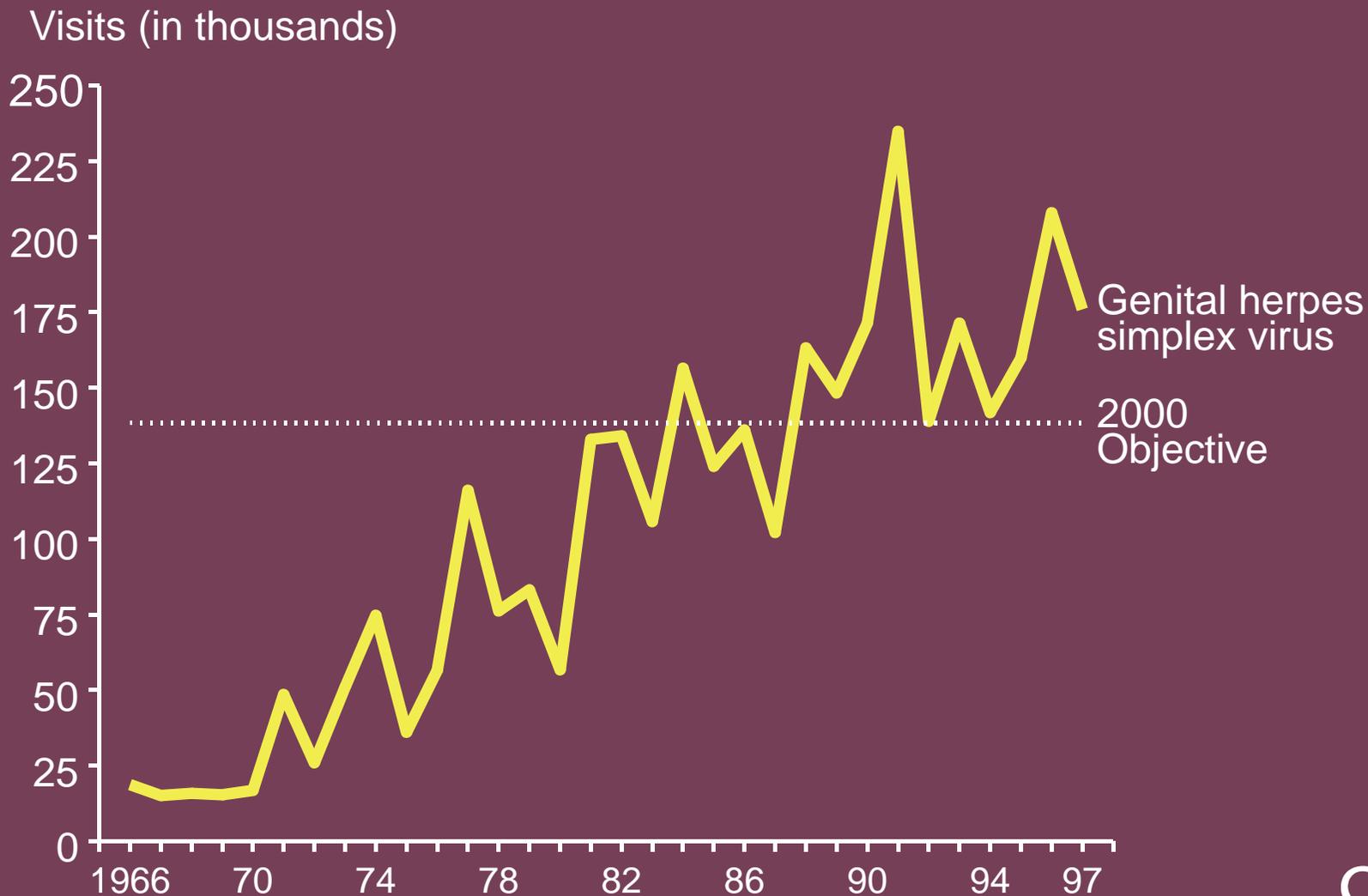
Number of Ectopic Pregnancies



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

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

# Genital herpes simplex virus infections - Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966-1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



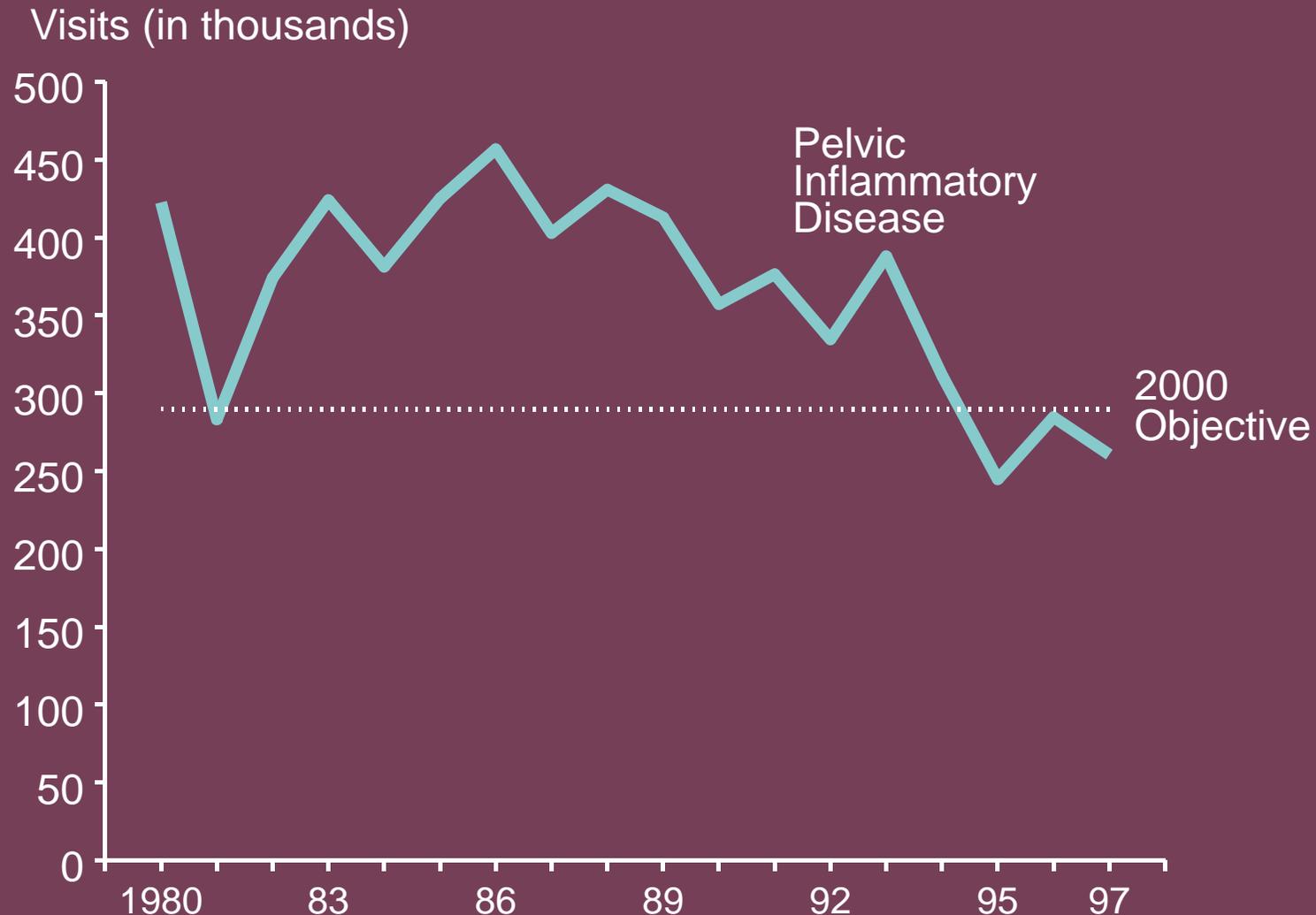
Source: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS America, Ltd.)

# Human papillomavirus (genital warts) - Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966-1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



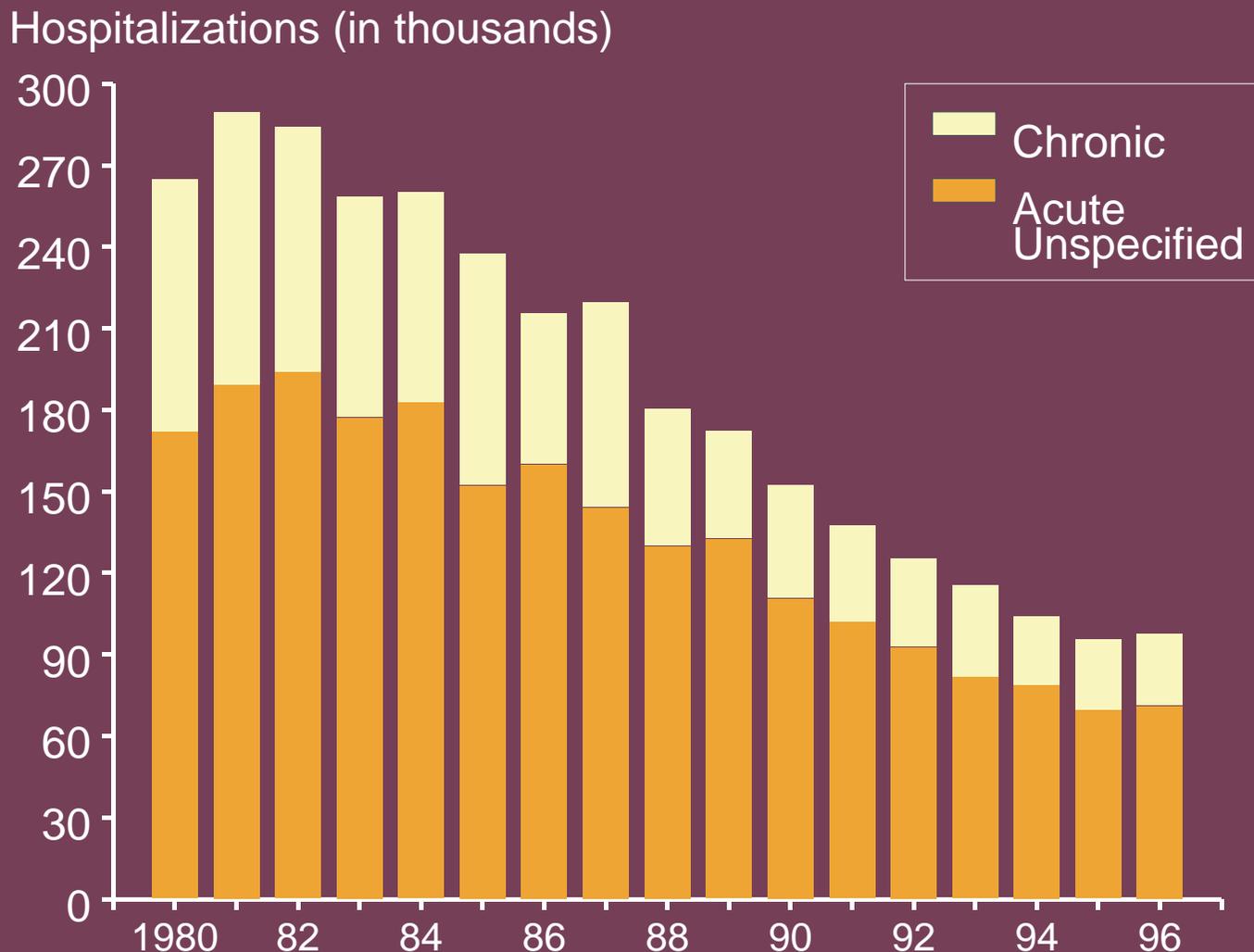
Source: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS America, Ltd.)

## Pelvic inflammatory disease - Initial visits to physicians' offices by women 15-44 years of age: United States, 1980-1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



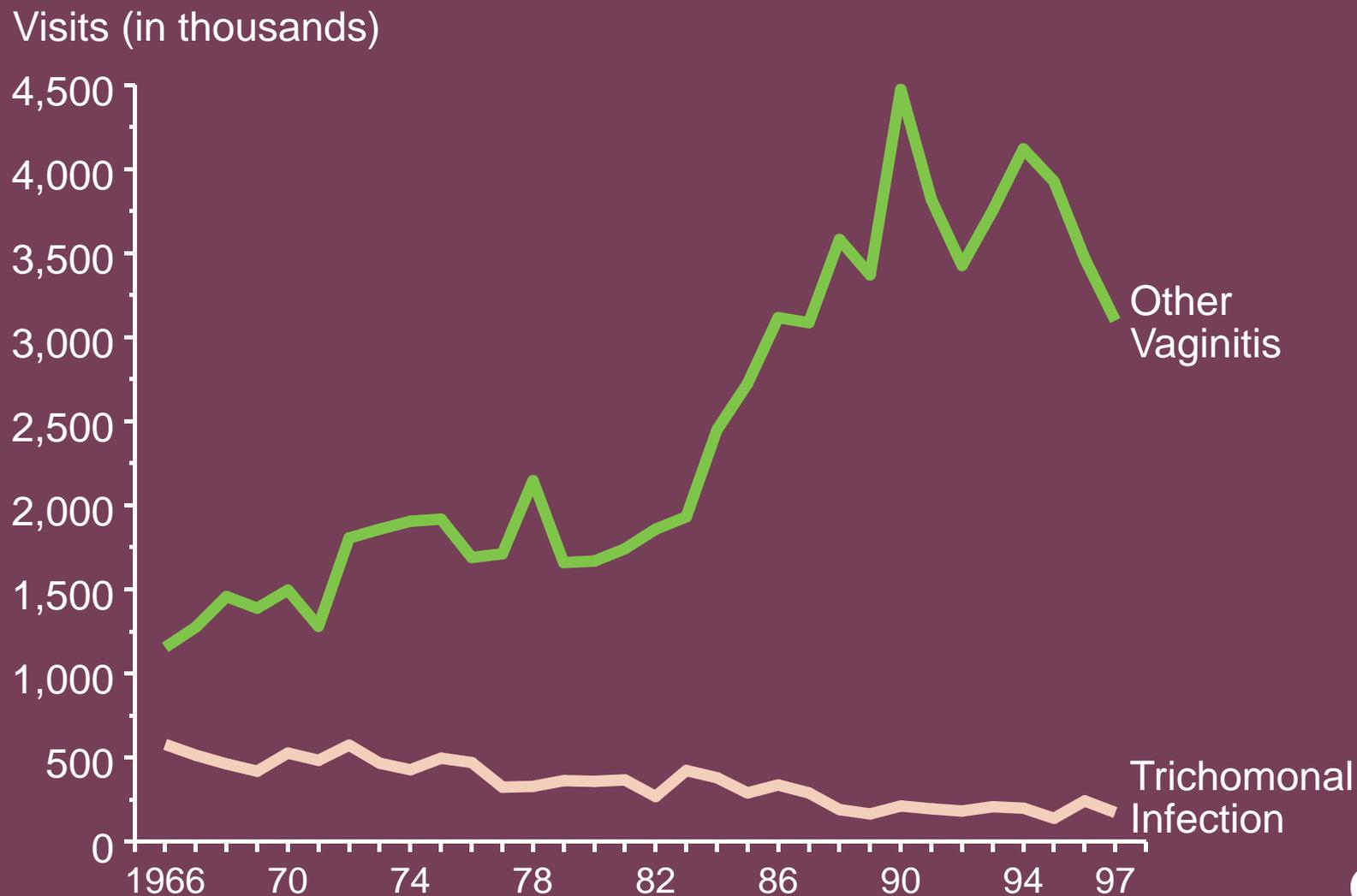
Source: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS America, Ltd.)

# Pelvic inflammatory disease - Hospitalizations of women 15-44 years of age: United States, 1980-1996



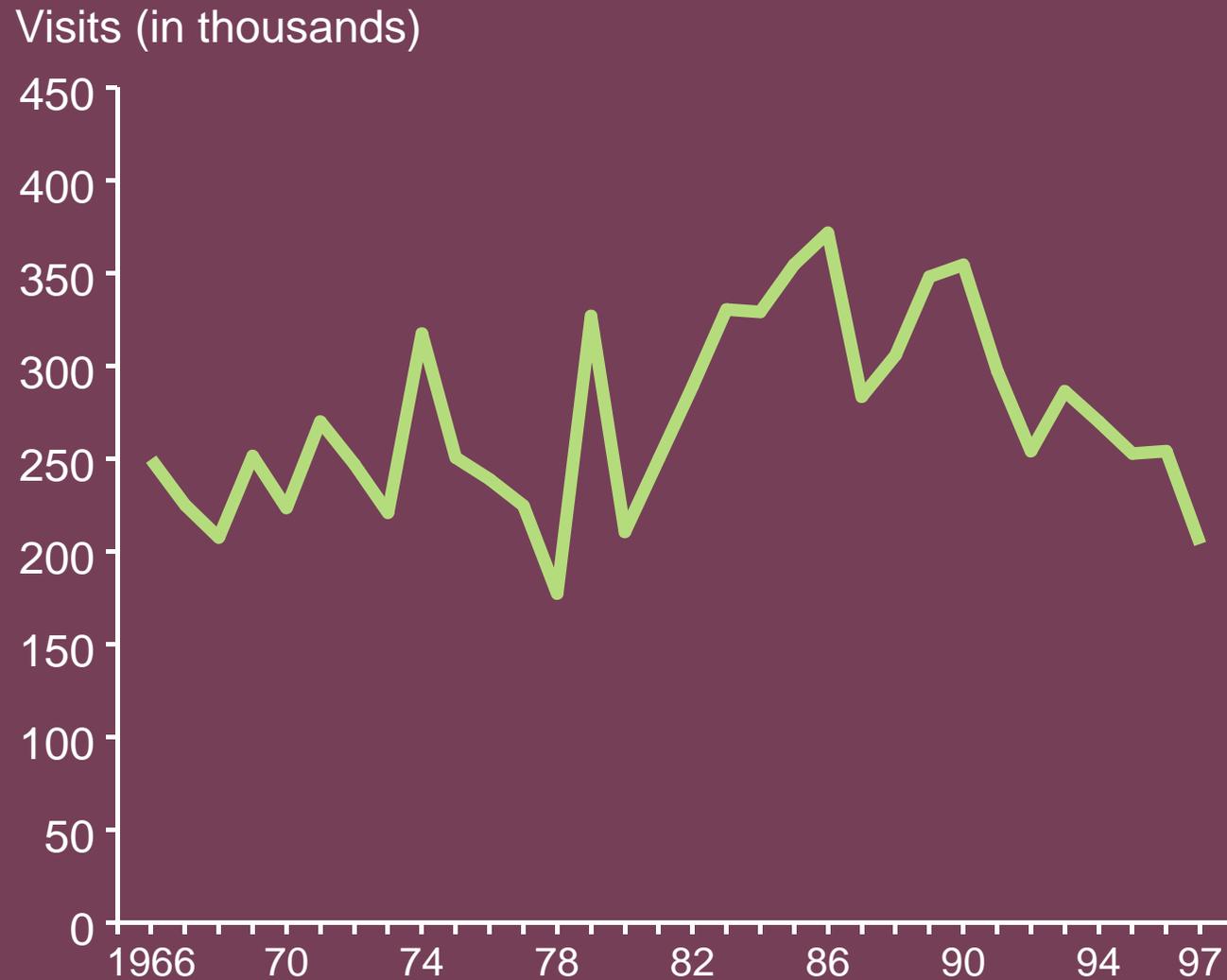
Note: The relative standard error for the estimates of the overall total number of PID cases range from 6% to 9%.  
Source: National Hospital Discharge Survey (National Center for Health Statistics, CDC).

## Trichomonal and other vaginal infections - Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966-1997



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

## Nonspecific urethritis - Initial visits to physicians' offices by men: United States, 1966-1997



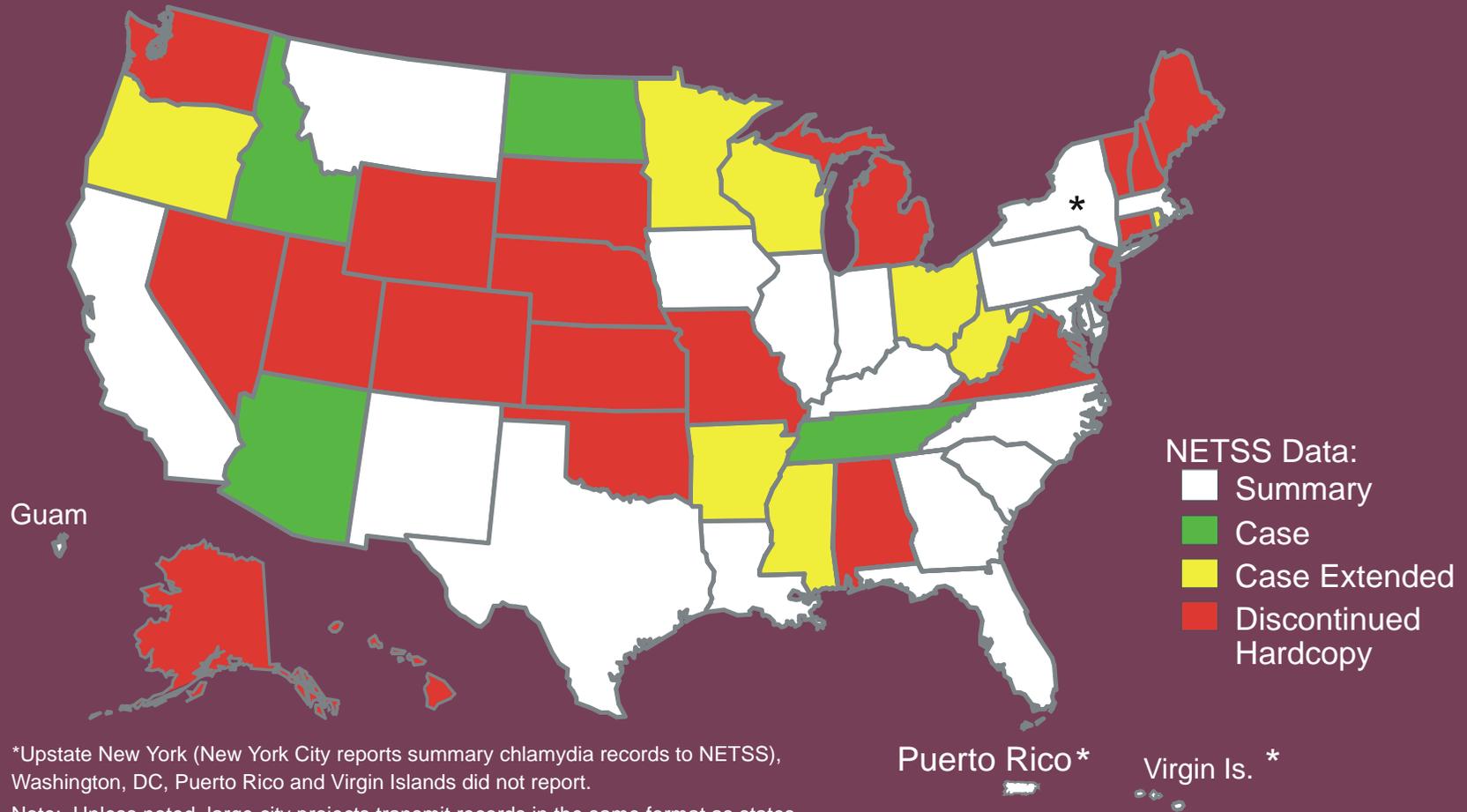
Source: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS America, Ltd.)

# NETSS

## Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 1997

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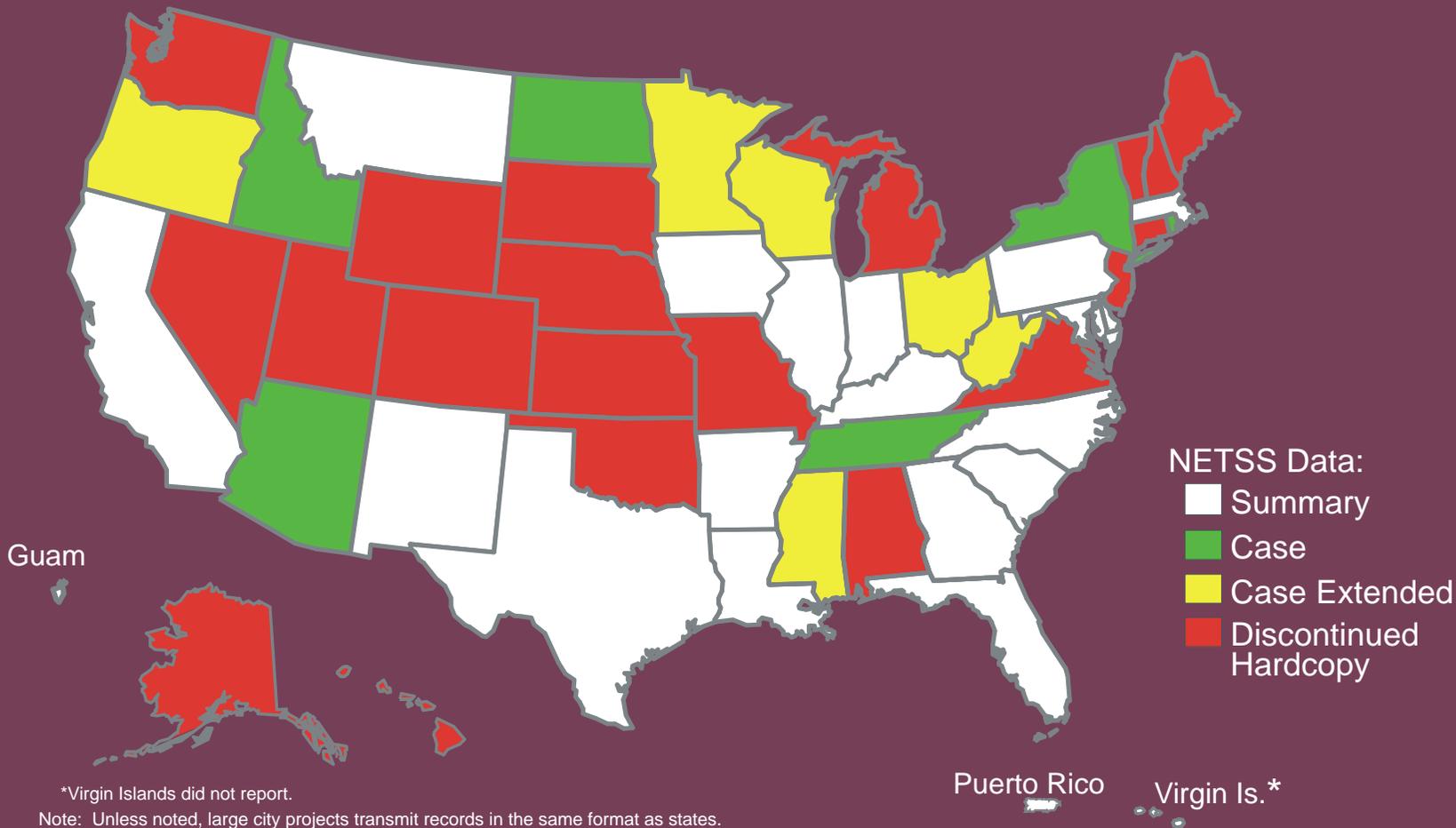
# Chlamydia - National electronic telecommunications surveillance system (NETSS) transmission status by state, 1997



\*Upstate New York (New York City reports summary chlamydia records to NETSS), Washington, DC, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands did not report.

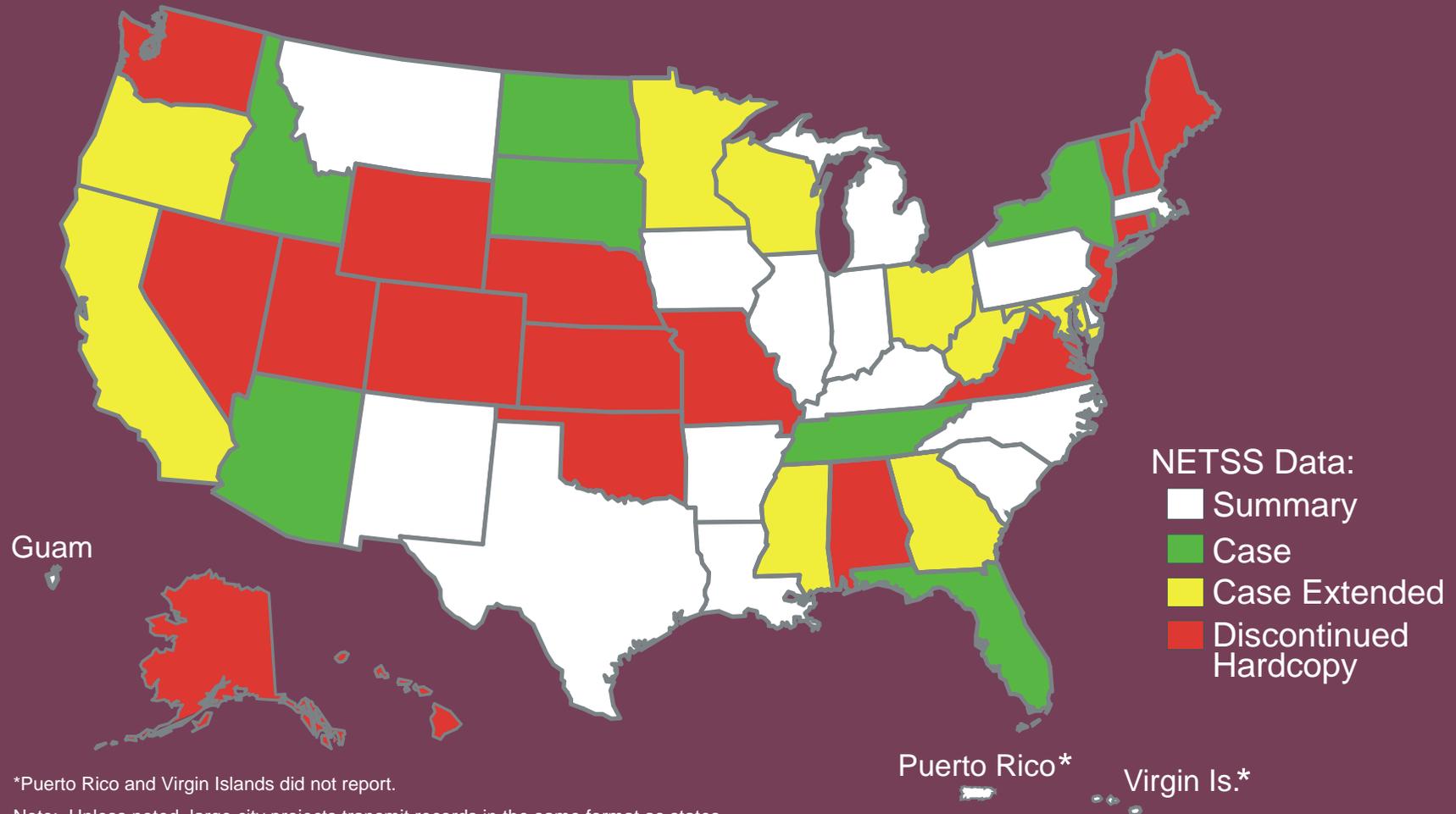
Note: Unless noted, large city projects transmit records in the same format as states. San Francisco, CA project reports case extended chlamydia records to NETSS.

# Gonorrhea - National electronic telecommunications surveillance system (NETSS) transmission status by state, 1997



\*Virgin Islands did not report.  
 Note: Unless noted, large city projects transmit records in the same format as states.  
 San Francisco, CA project reports case extended gonorrhea records to NETSS.  
 New York City and Washington, DC projects report summary gonorrhea records to NETSS.

# Primary and secondary syphilis - National electronic telecommunications surveillance system (NETSS) transmission status by state, 1997



\*Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands did not report.

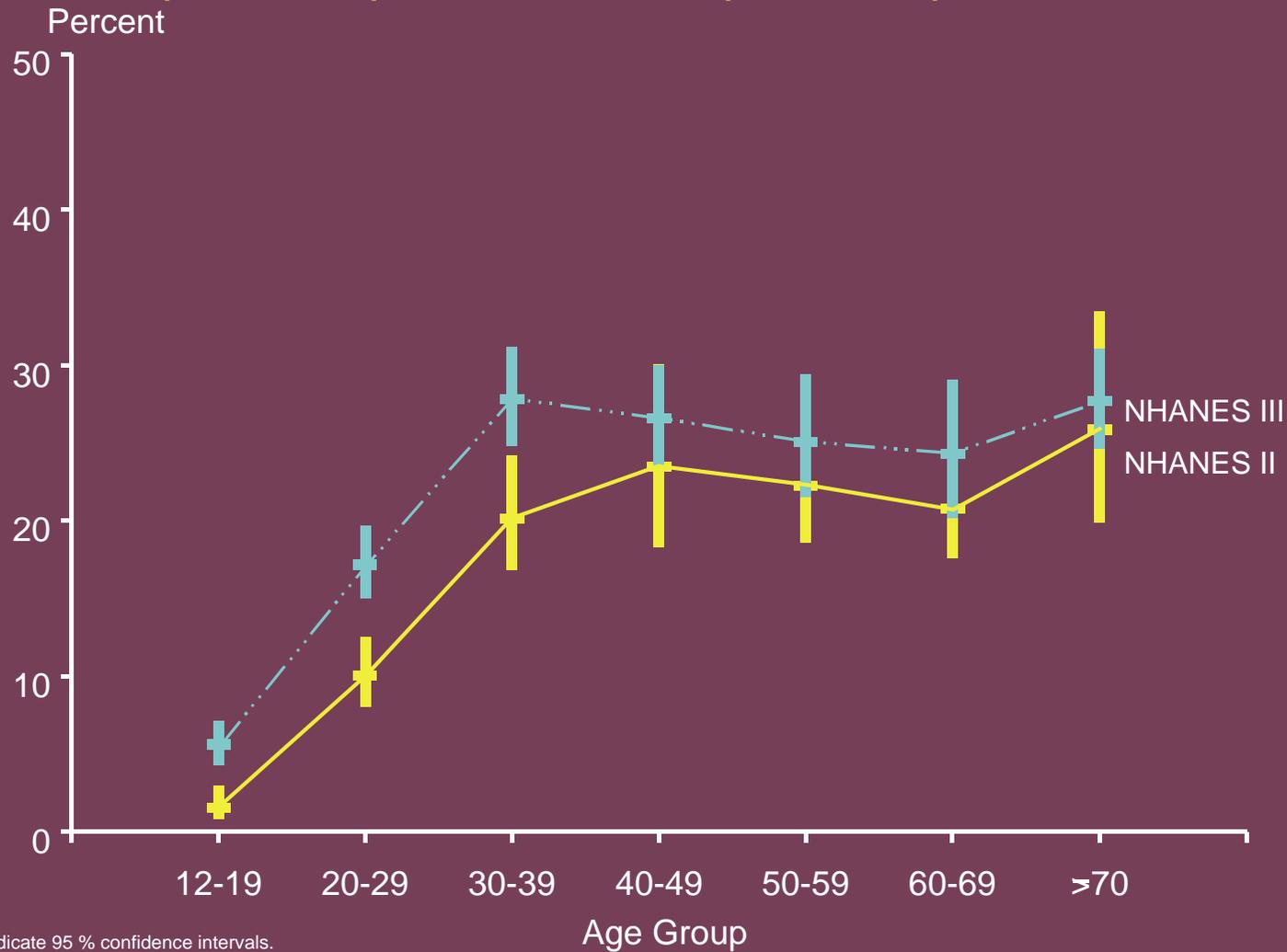
Note: Unless noted, large city projects transmit records in the same format as states.  
Los Angeles, CA project reports summary syphilis records to NETSS.

# NHANES

## Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 1997

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# Genital herpes simplex virus type 2 - Percent seroprevalence according to age in NHANES\*II (1976-1980) and NHANES III (1988-1994)



Note: Bars indicate 95 % confidence intervals.

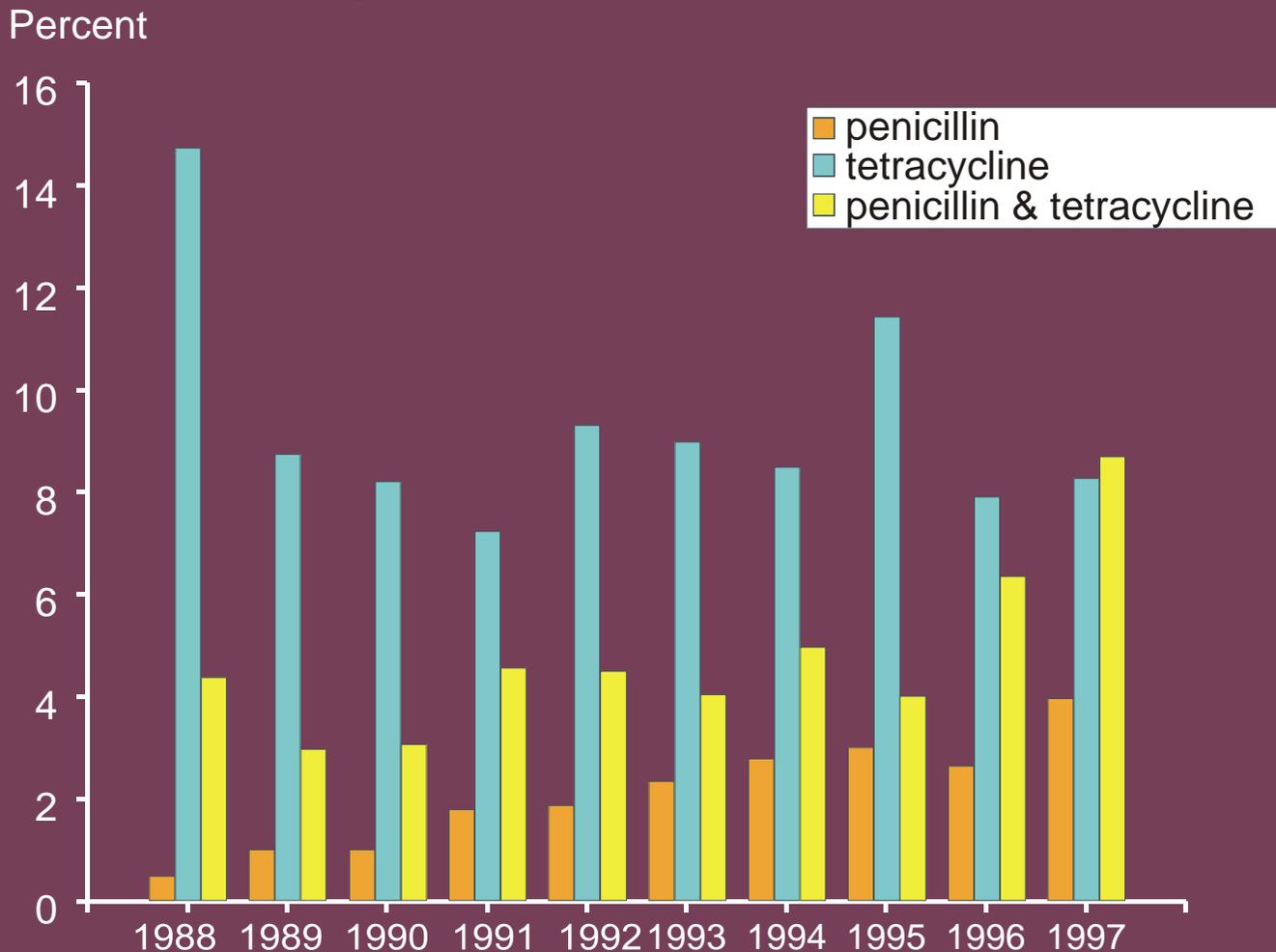
\*National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

# Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP)

Sexually Transmitted Disease  
Surveillance 1997

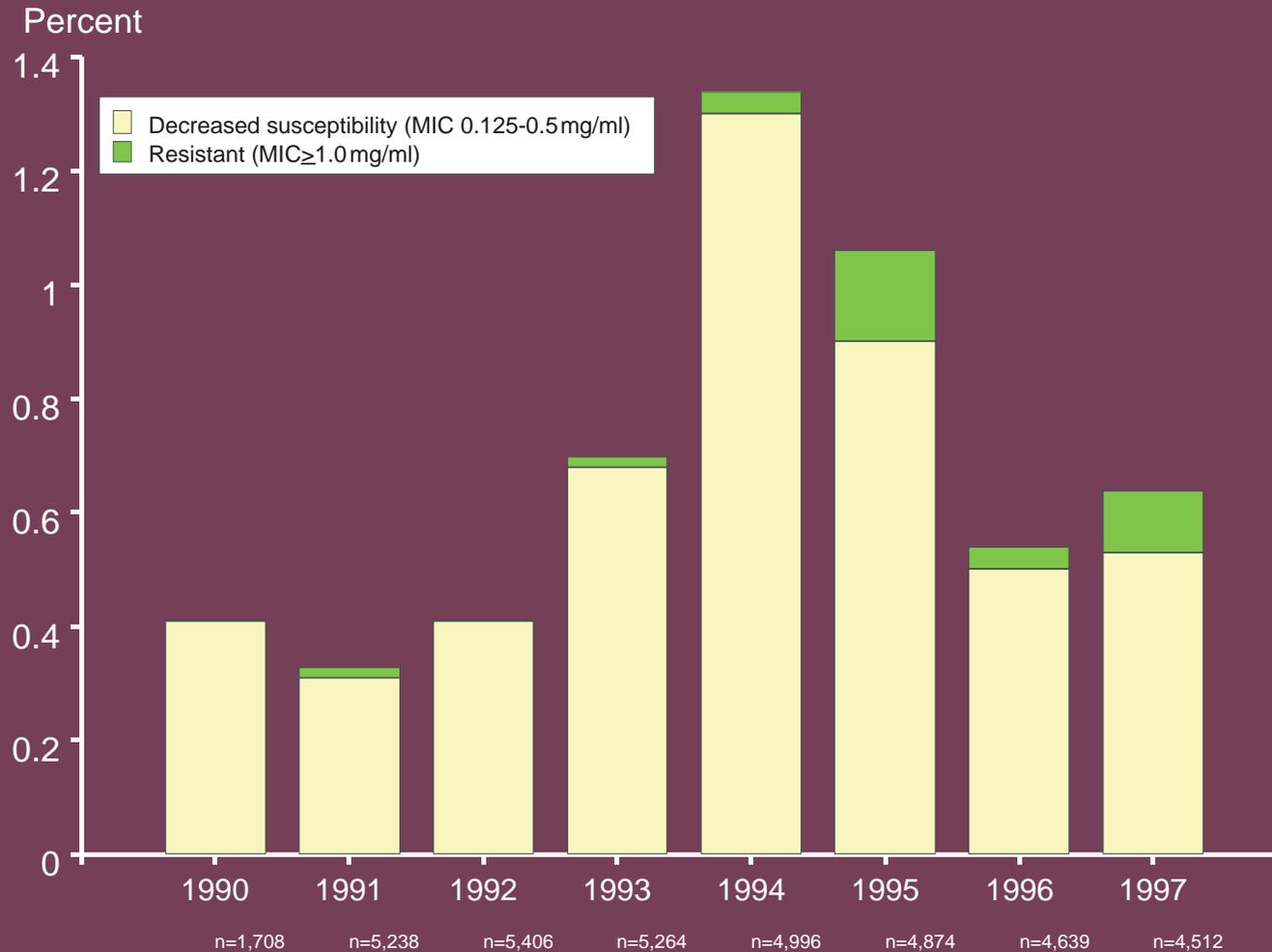
Division of STD Prevention

# Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) - Trends in chromosomally mediated resistance to penicillin and tetracycline, 1988-1997



Note: Chromosomally mediated resistance to penicillin denotes a minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of greater than or equal to 2 mg penicillin/mL and beta-lactamase negative; chromosomally-mediated resistance to tetracycline corresponds to a MIC of greater than or equal to 2 mg tetracycline/mL without plasmid-mediated tetracycline resistance.

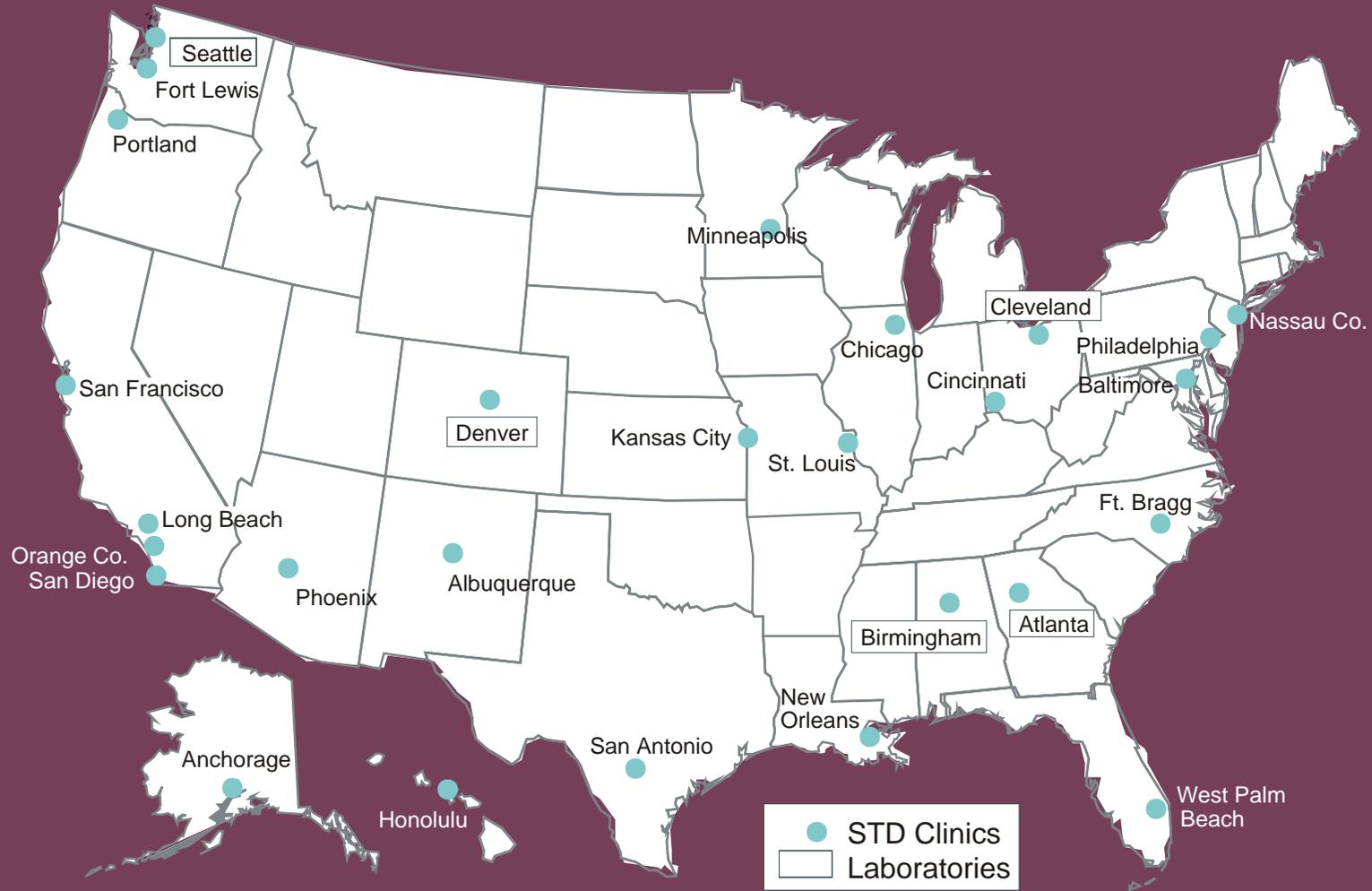
# Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) - Prevalence of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* with decreased susceptibility or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 1990-1997



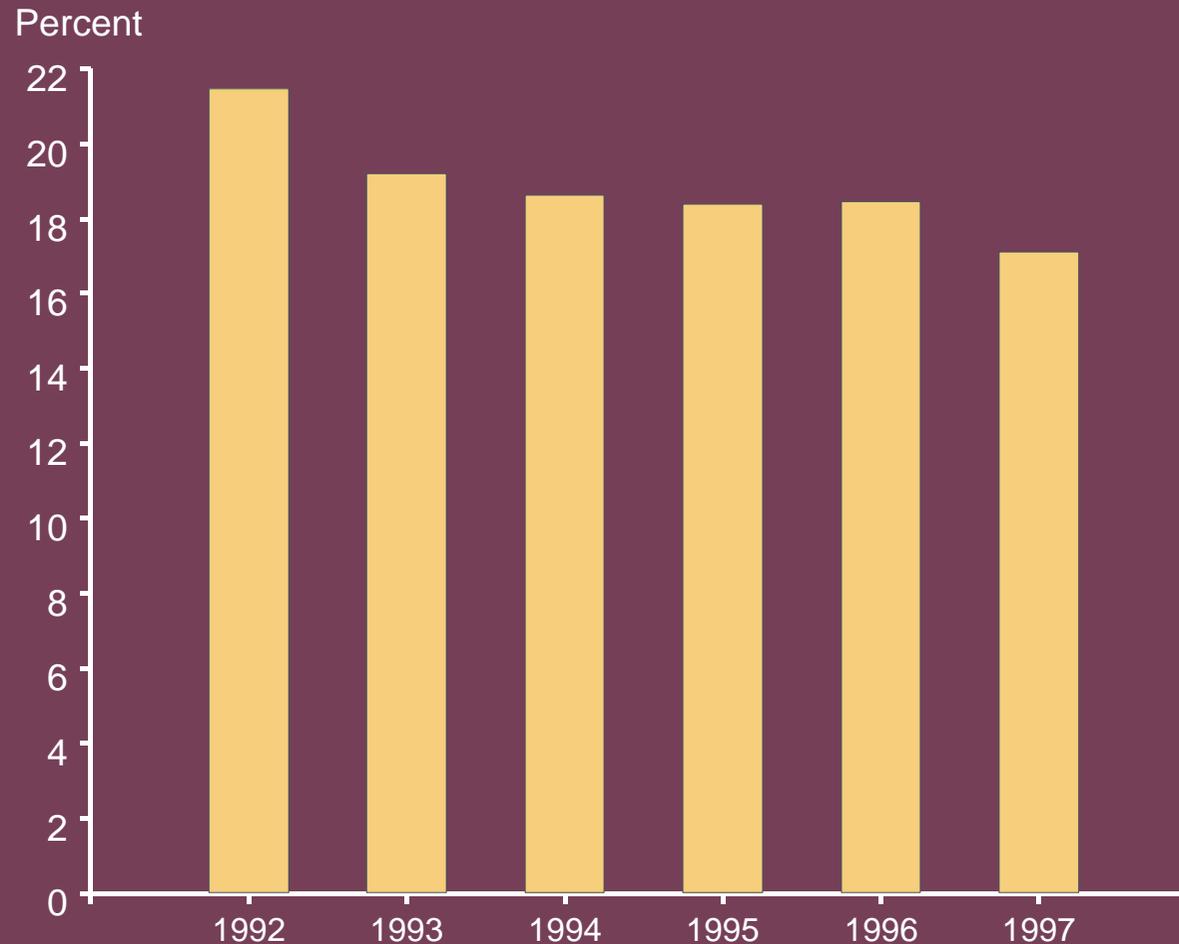
Note: Numbers of isolates with decreased susceptibility are given in the bars. There were nineteen (19) resistant isolates: one in 1991, one in 1993, two in 1994, eight in 1995, two in 1996 and five in 1997. Susceptibility to ciprofloxacin was first measured in GISP in 1990.

# Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP)

Location of participating clinics and regional laboratories: United States, 1997

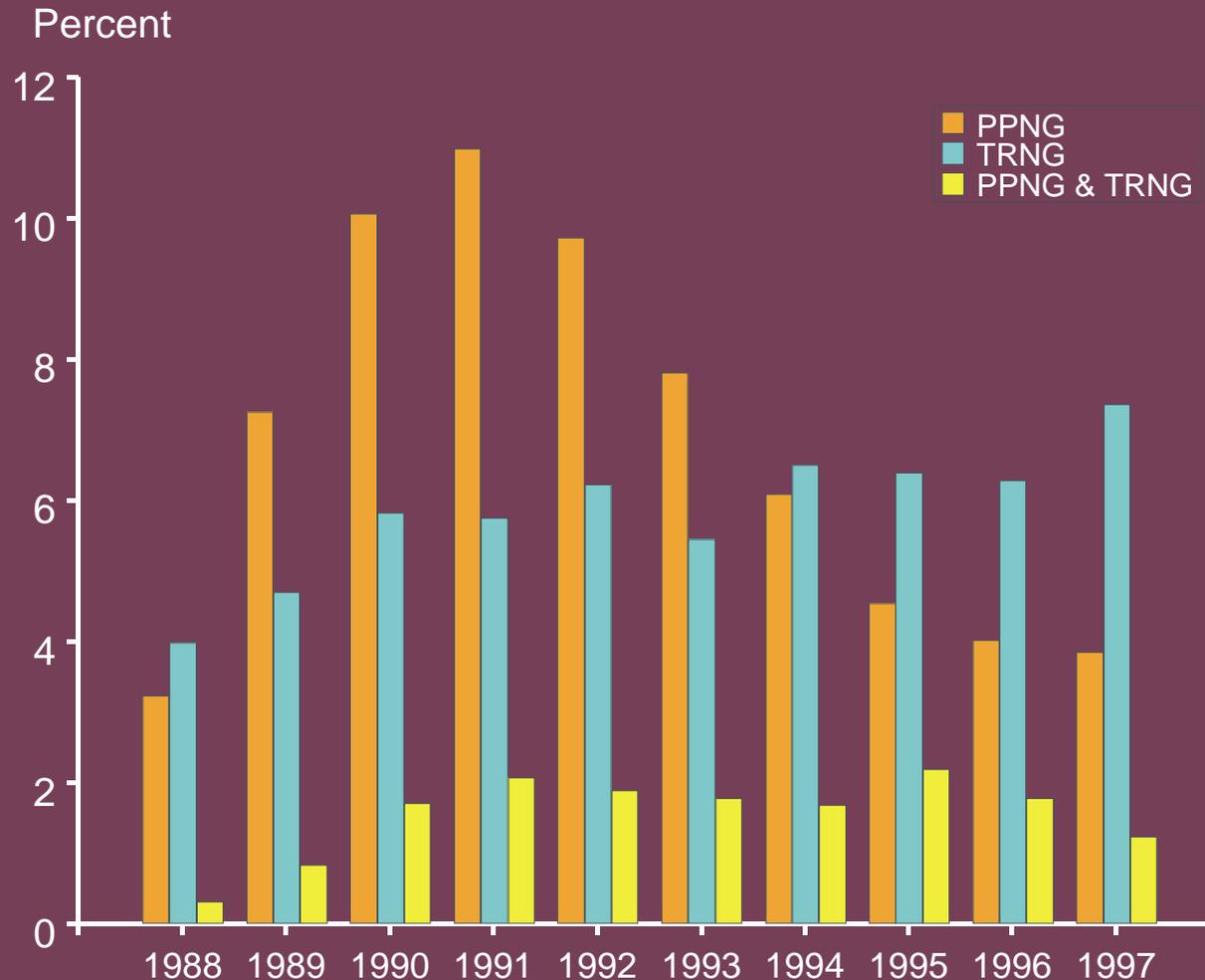


## Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) - Proportion of men with gonorrhea who report having a previous gonorrhea infection within the past year, 1992-1997



Note: GISP cases with no information on previous episodes of gonorrhea were excluded. Data on previous episodes of gonorrhea were first collected in 1992.

# Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) - Trends in plasmid-mediated resistance to penicillin and tetracycline, 1988-1997



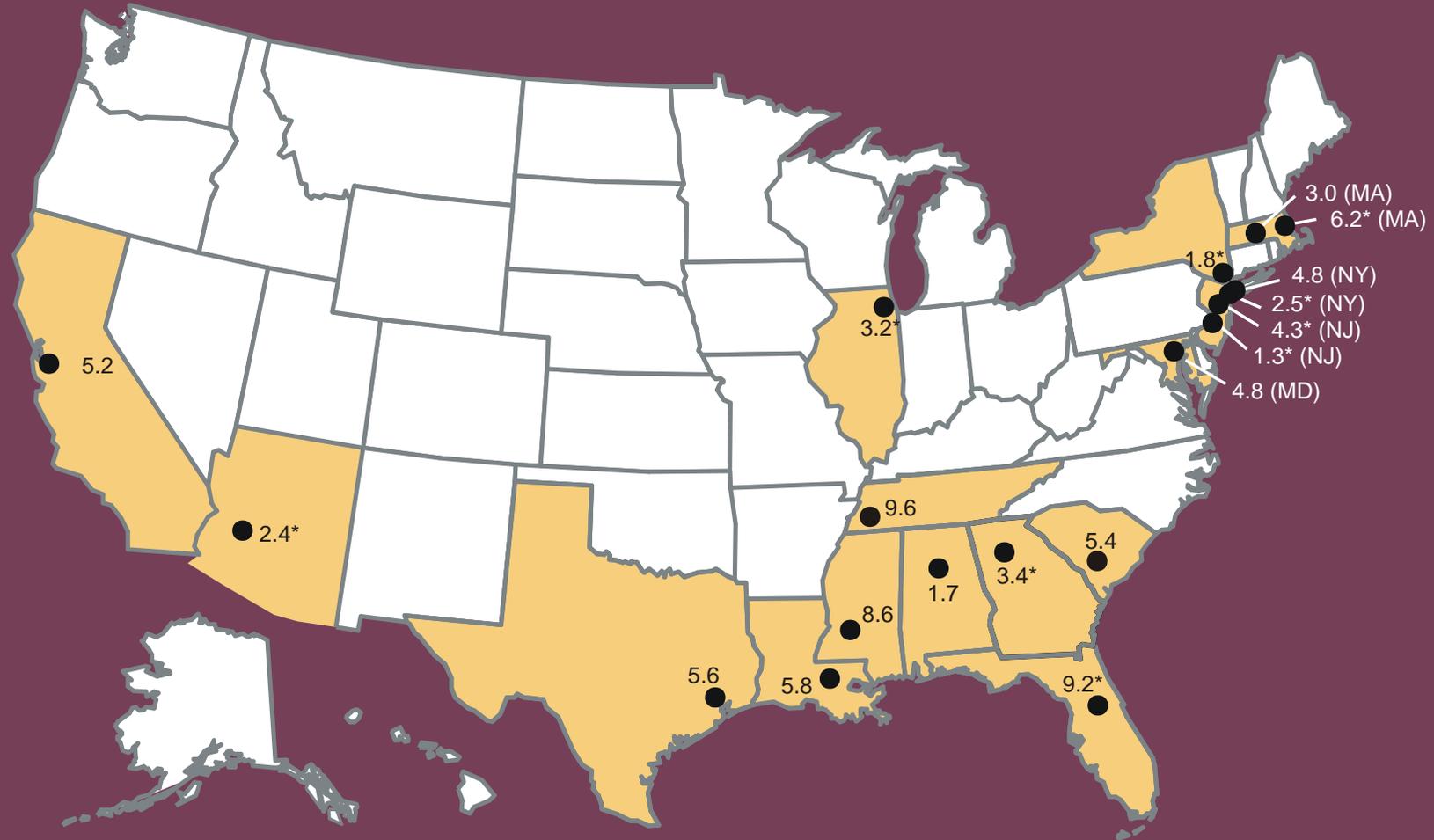
Note: "PPNG" (penicillinase-producing *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*) and "TRNG" (tetracycline-resistant *N. gonorrhoeae*) refer to plasmid-mediated resistance to penicillin and tetracycline, respectively.

# STDs in Persons Entering Corrections Facilities

Sexually Transmitted Disease  
Surveillance 1997

Division of STD Prevention

# Syphilis serologic tests - Percent seroreactivity in men entering adult corrections facilities,†1997

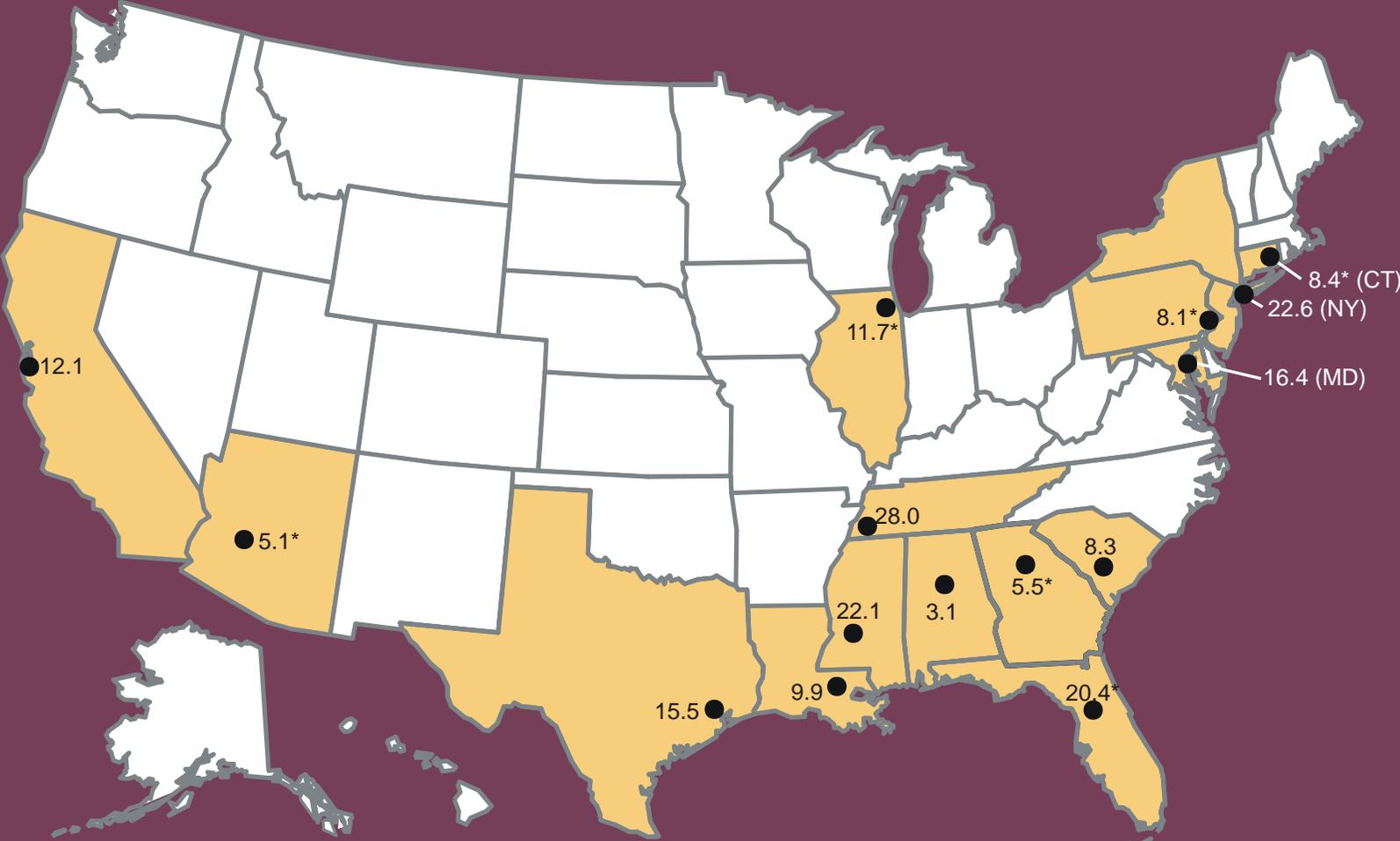


†From facilities reporting > 100 test results.

\* Data from STD Correctional Health Care Assessment, 1997.

Source: Local and State STD Control Programs; Regional Infertility Prevention Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

# Syphilis serologic tests - Percent seroreactivity in women entering adult corrections facilities,†1997



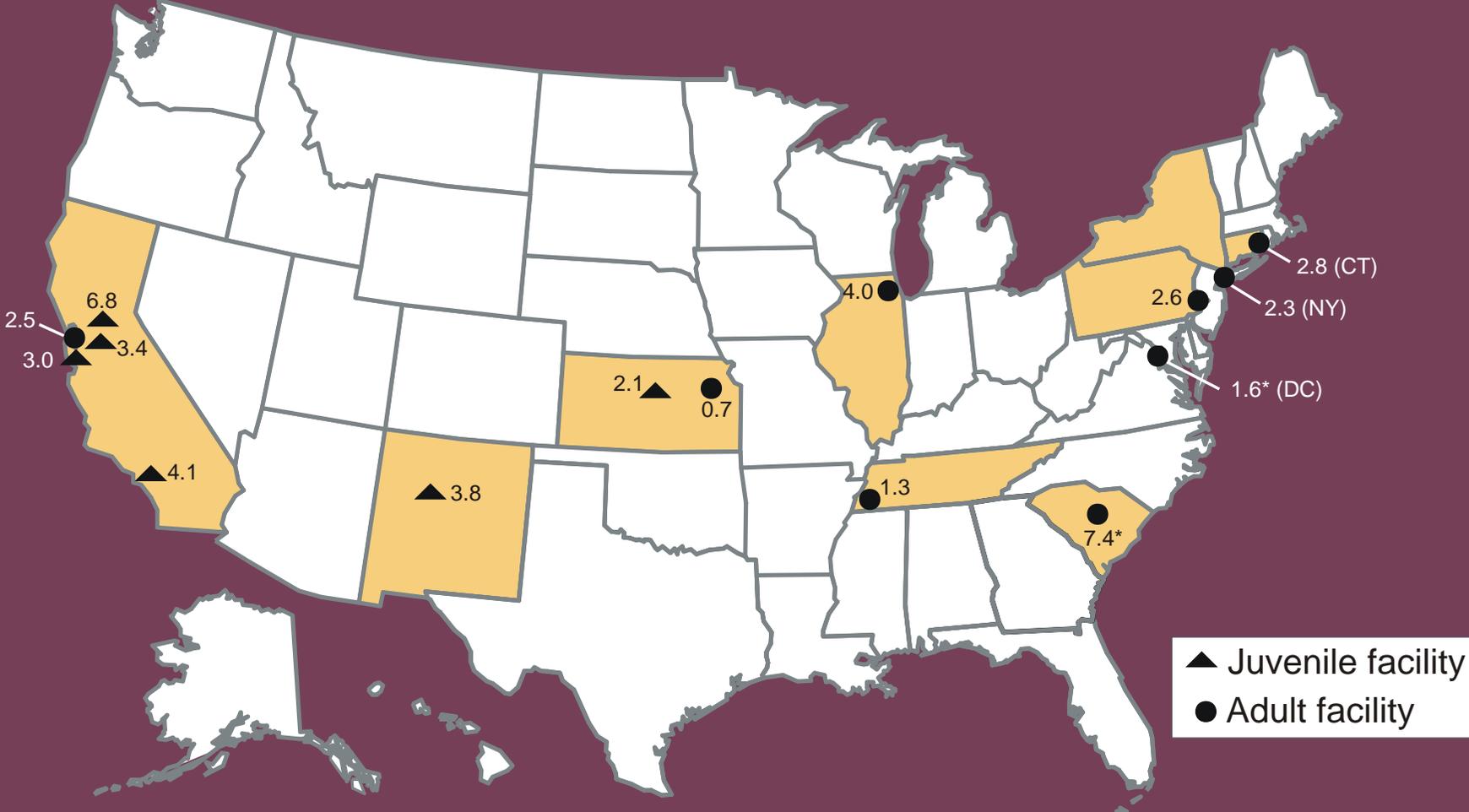
† From facilities reporting > 100 test results.

\* Data from STD Correctional Health Care Assessment, 1997.

Source: Local and State STD Control Programs; Regional Infertility Prevention Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



# Gonorrhea - Positivity in women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities,†1997



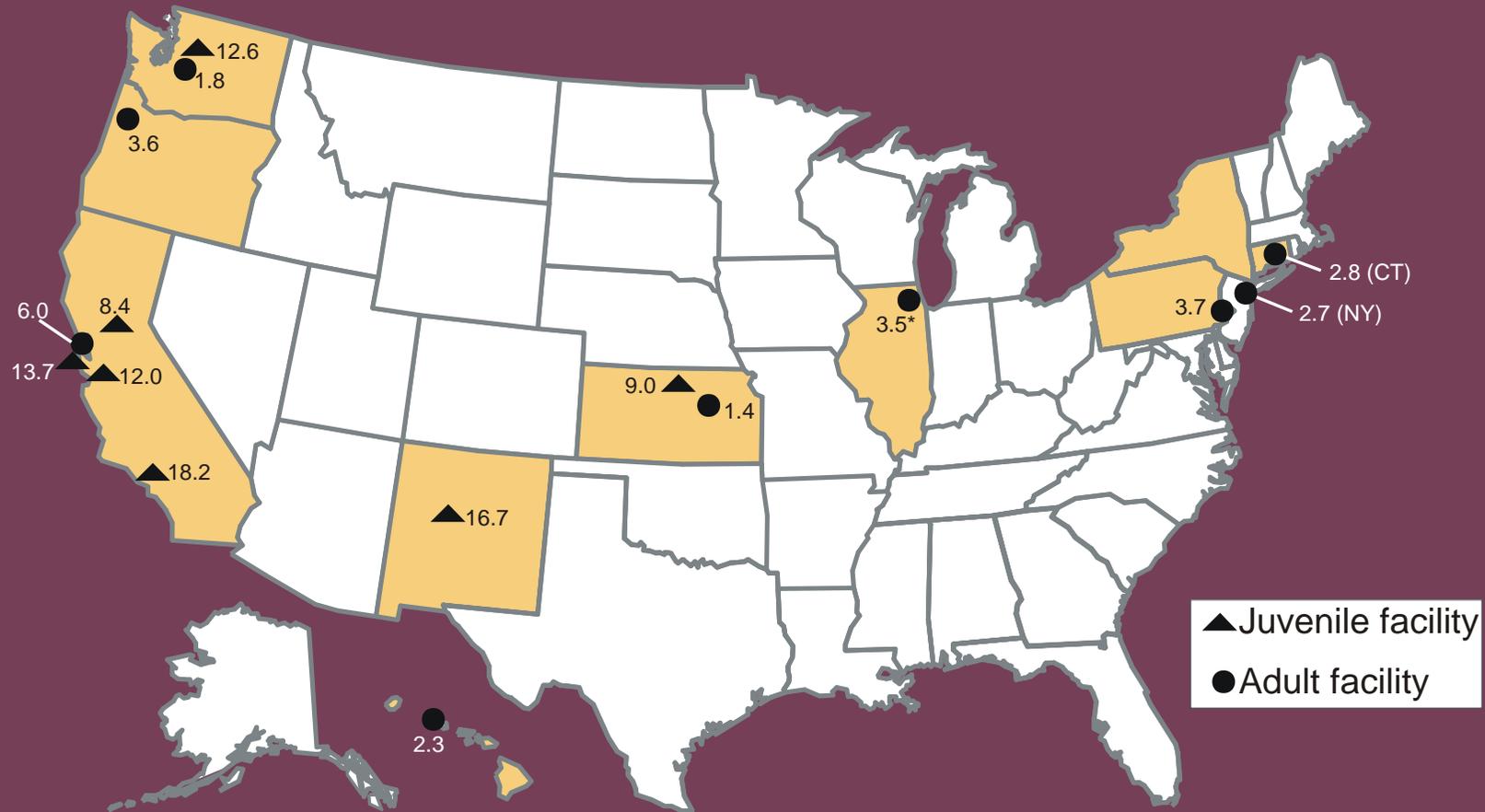
† From facilities reporting > 100 test results.

\* Data from STD Correctional Health Care Assessment, 1997.

Source: Local and State STD Control Programs; Regional Infertility Prevention Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



## Chlamydia - Positivity in women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities,†1997



† For facilities reporting > 100 test results.

\* Data from STD Correctional Health Care Assessment, 1997.

Source: Local and State STD Control Programs; Regional Infertility Prevention Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention