

All Slides

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 1999

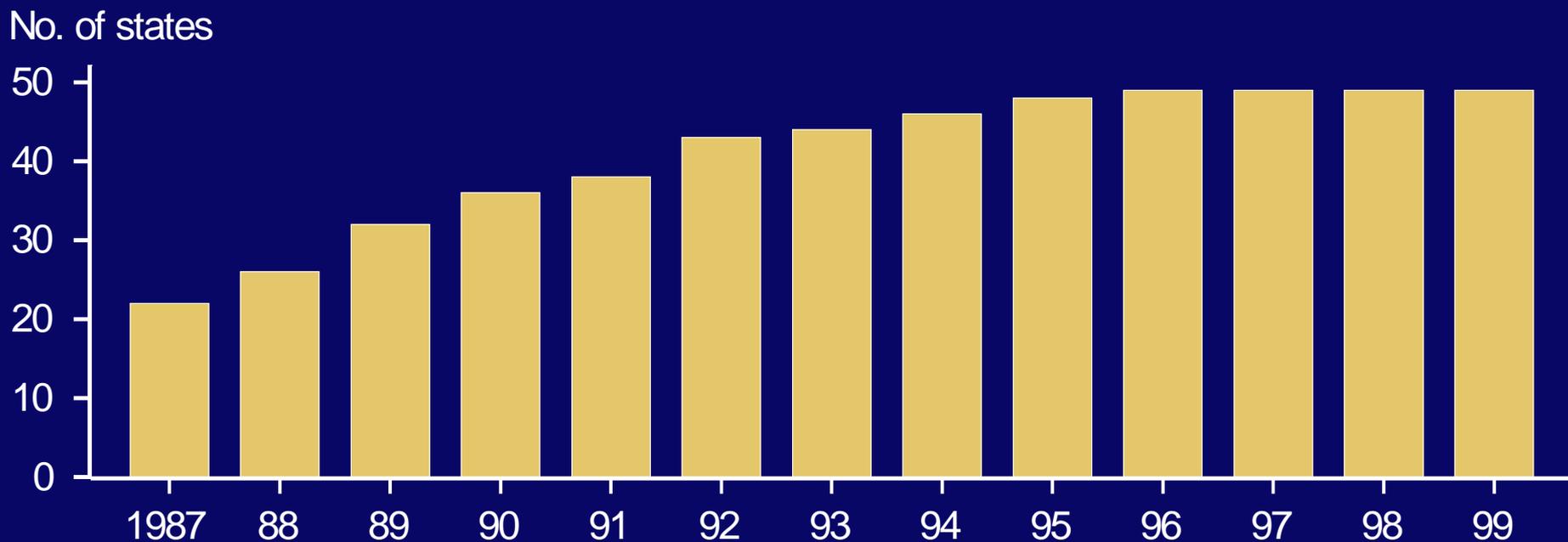
Division of STD Prevention

Chlamydia

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 1999

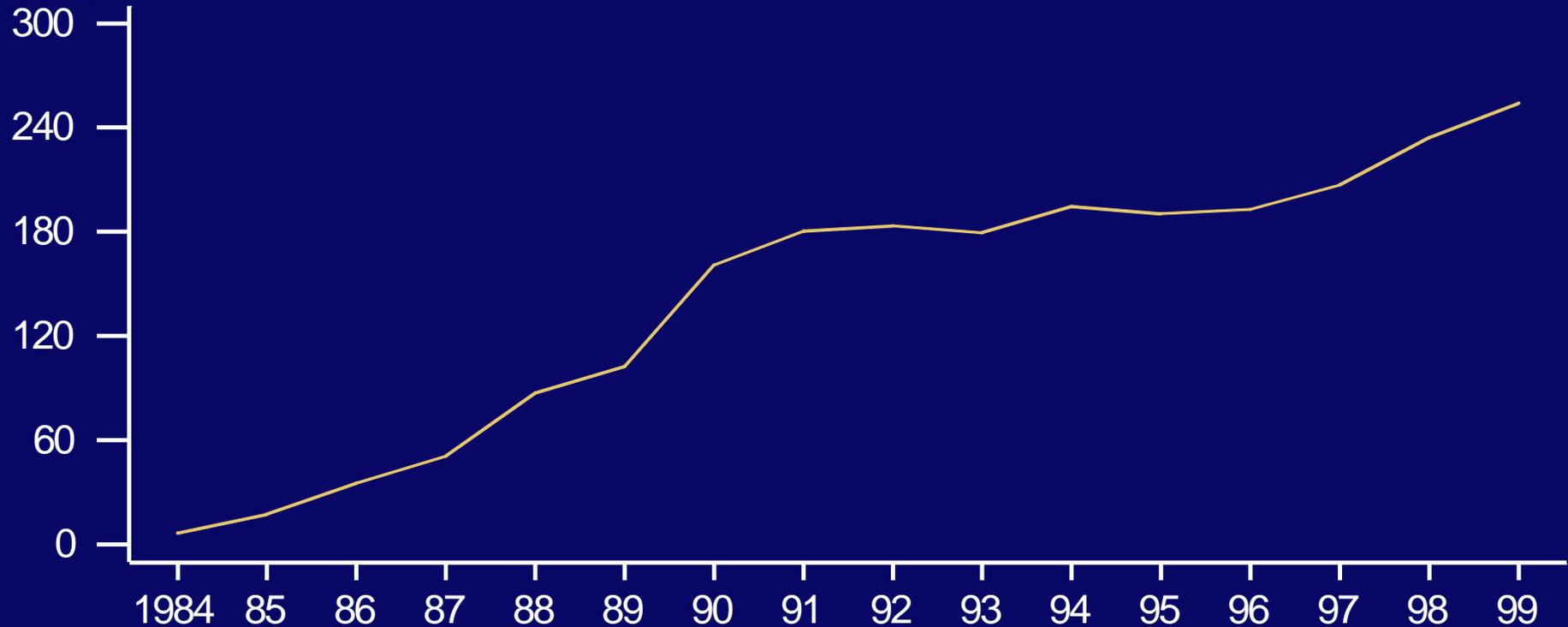
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Chlamydia — Number of states that require reporting of *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections: United States, 1987–1999

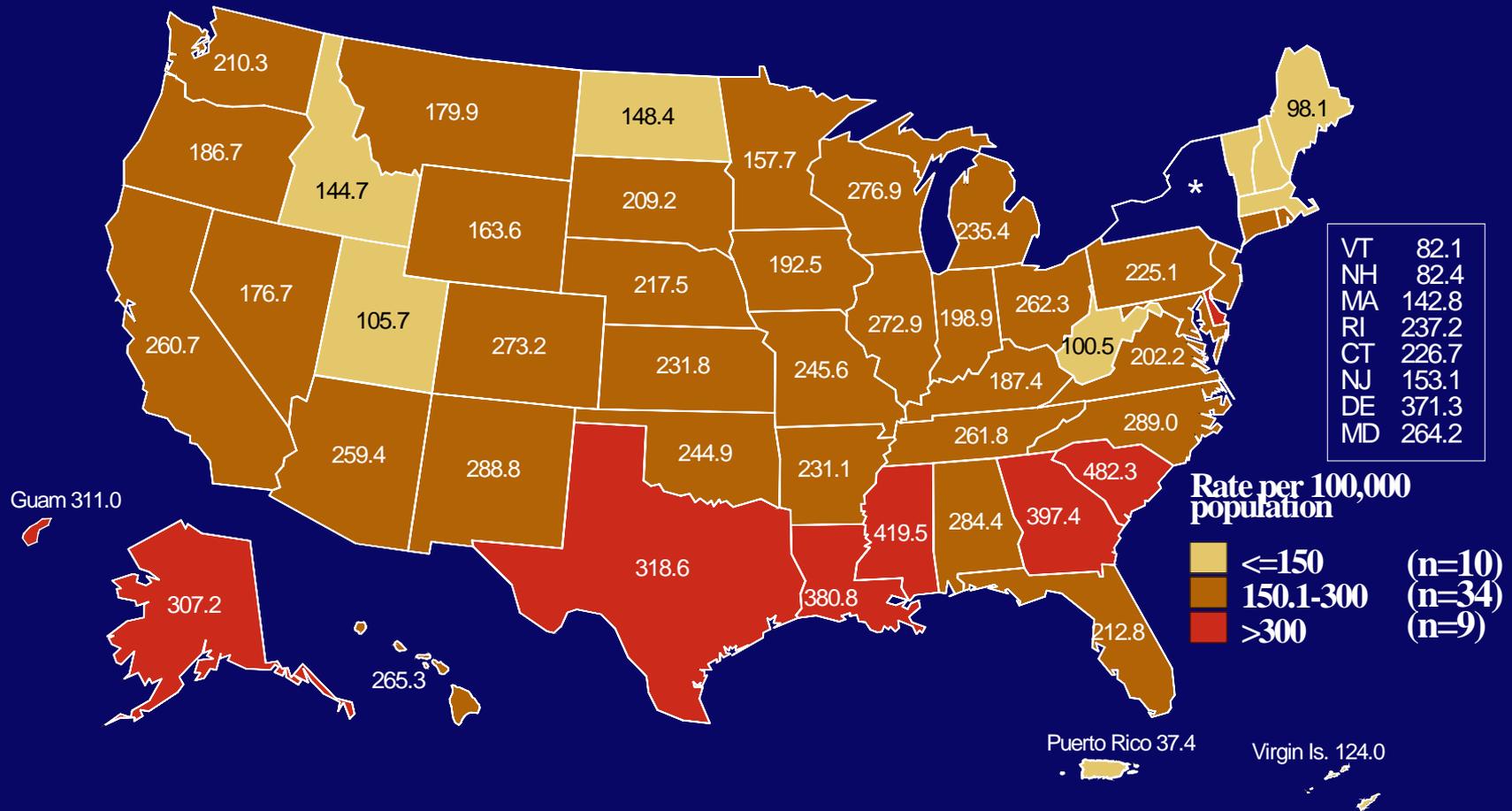


Chlamydia — Reported rates: United States, 1984–1999

Rate (per 100,000 population)

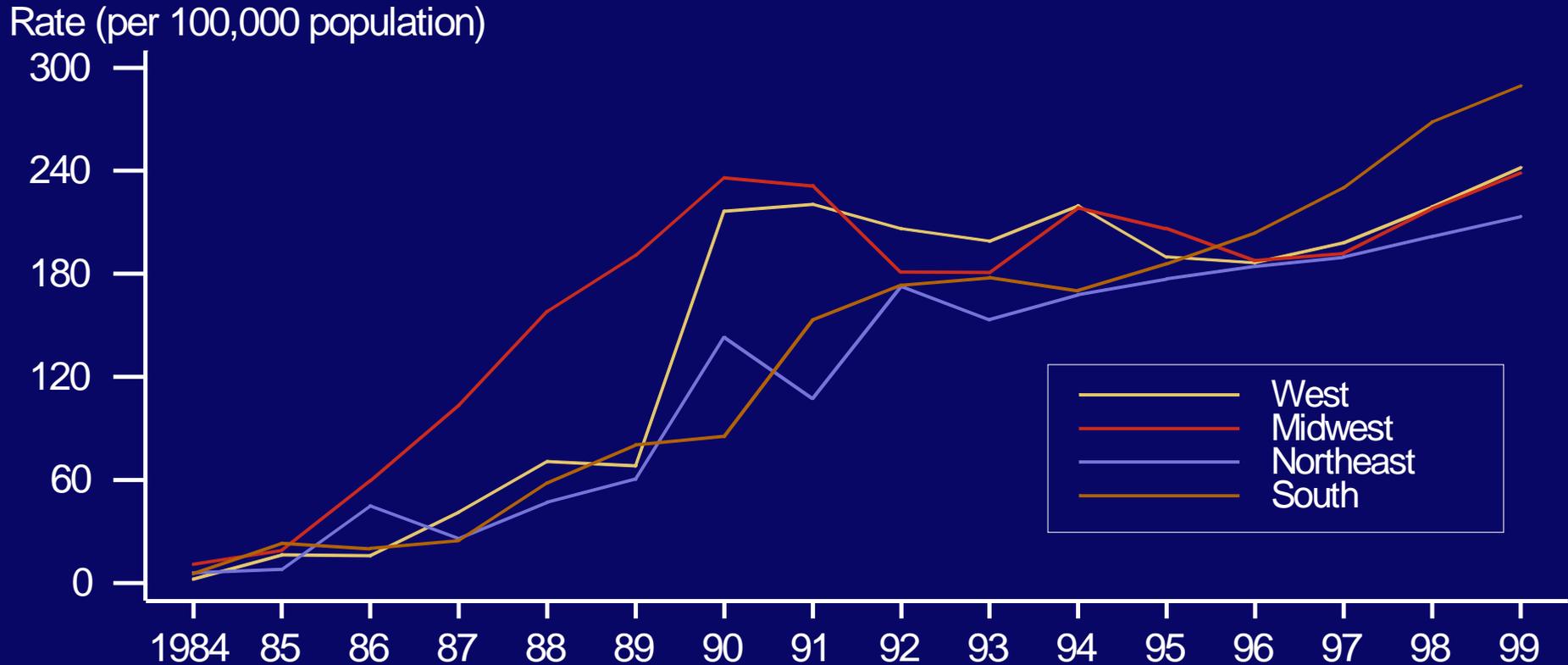


Chlamydia — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 1999

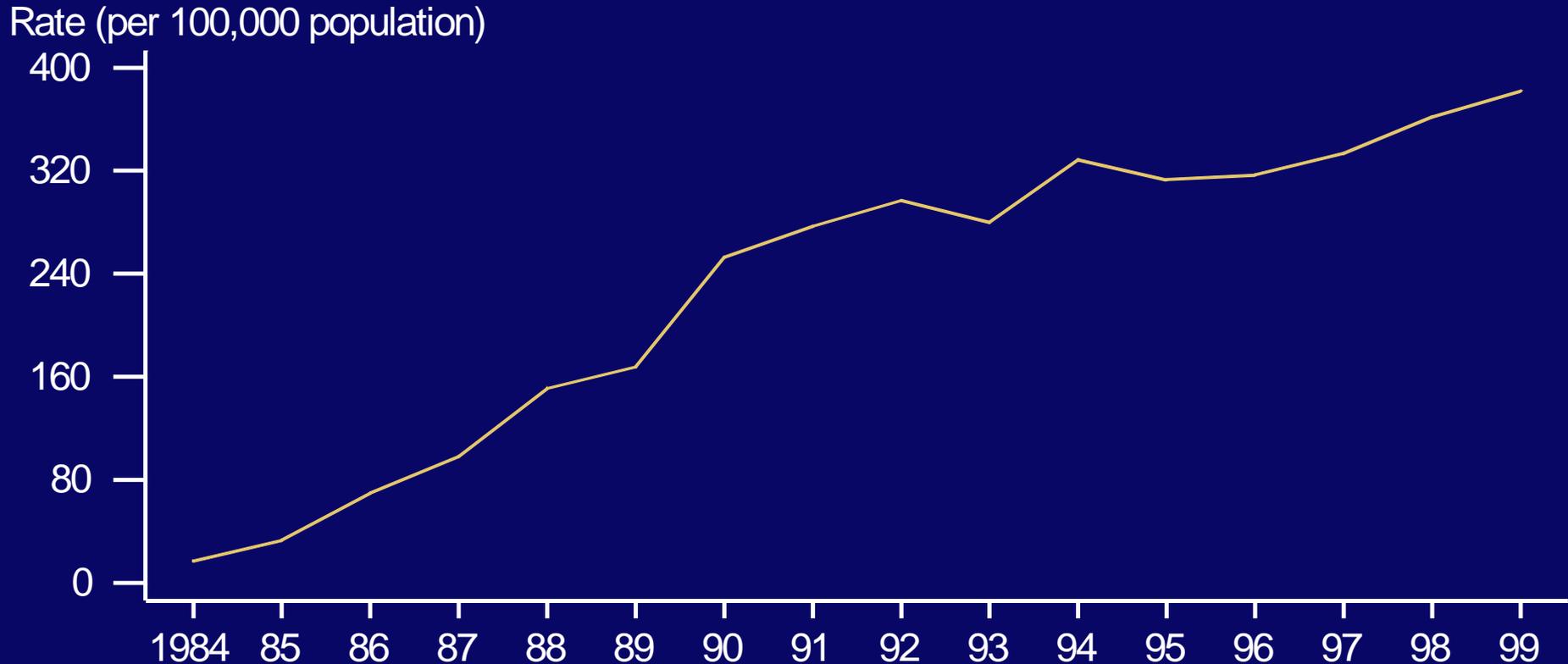


Note: *The New York City rate was 360.7 per 100,000 population. No cases were reported outside of New York City. The total rate of chlamydia for the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 250.9 per 100,000 population.

Chlamydia — Rates by region: United States, 1984–1999

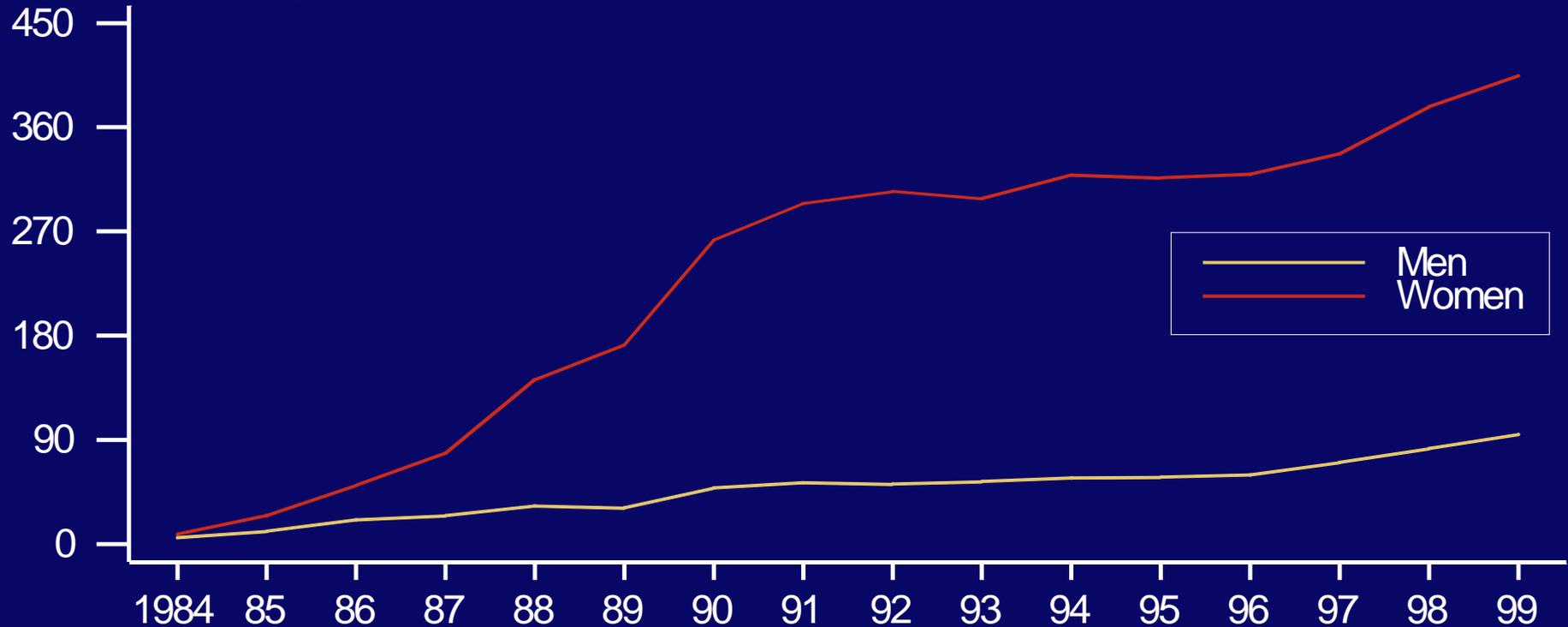


Chlamydia — Rates in selected U.S. cities of >200,000 population, 1984–1999

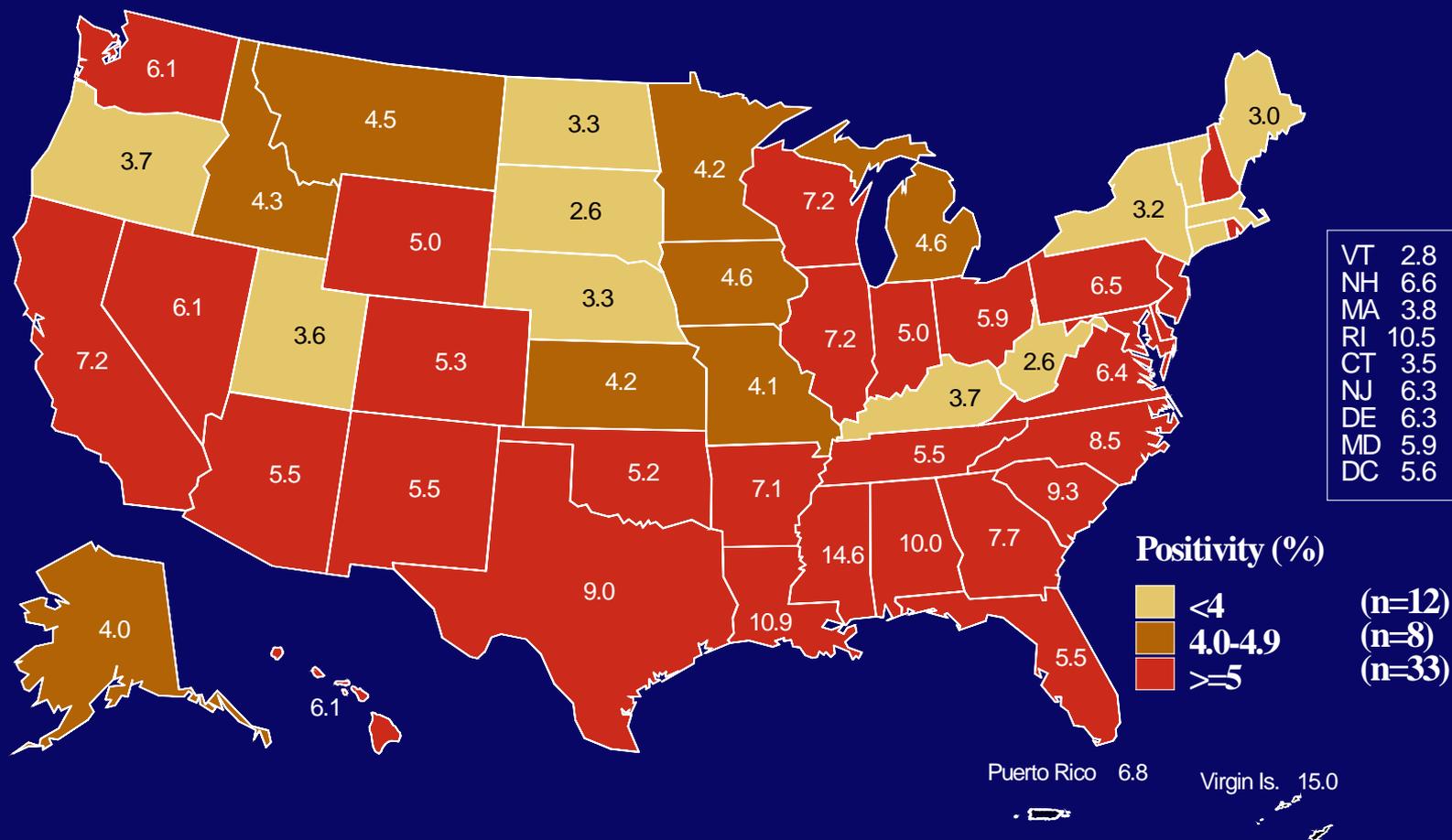


Chlamydia — Rates by gender: United States, 1984–1999

Rate (per 100,000 population)



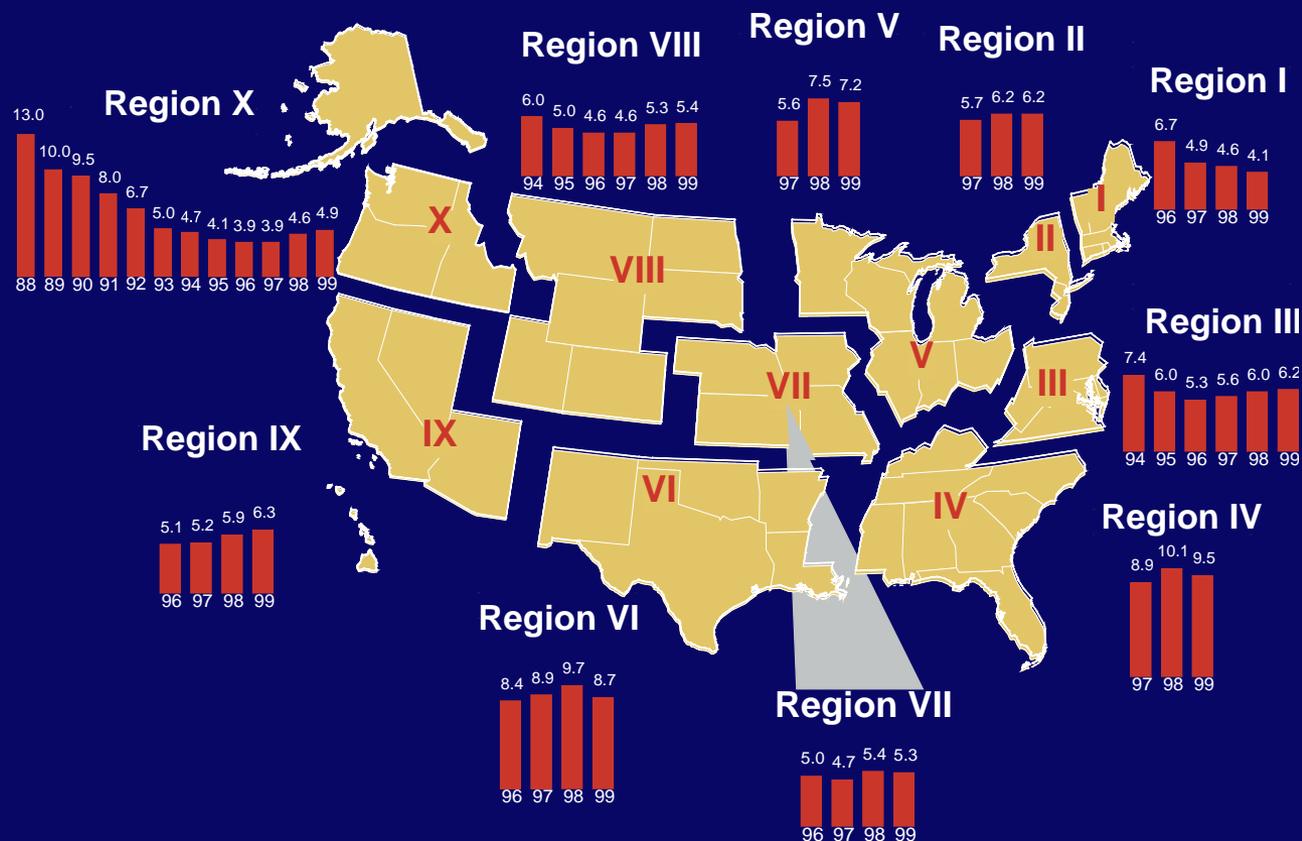
Chlamydia — Positivity among 15-24 year old women tested in family planning clinics by state, 1999



Note: States reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 500 women aged 15-24 years screened during 1999 except for Rhode Island; for Puerto Rico, - chlamydia positivity data were reported for August-December only.

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

Chlamydia — Trends in positivity among 15-44 year old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS regions, 1988–1999



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

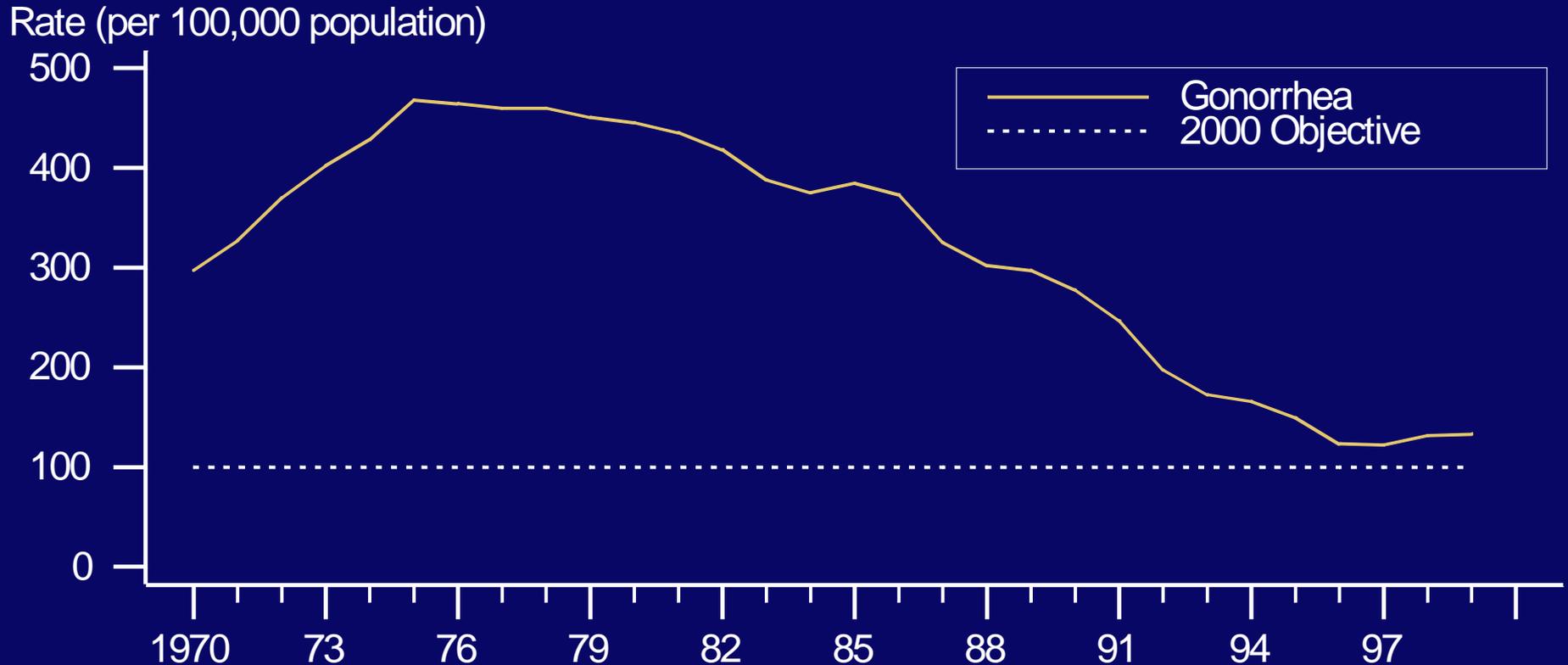
SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Programs; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Gonorrhea

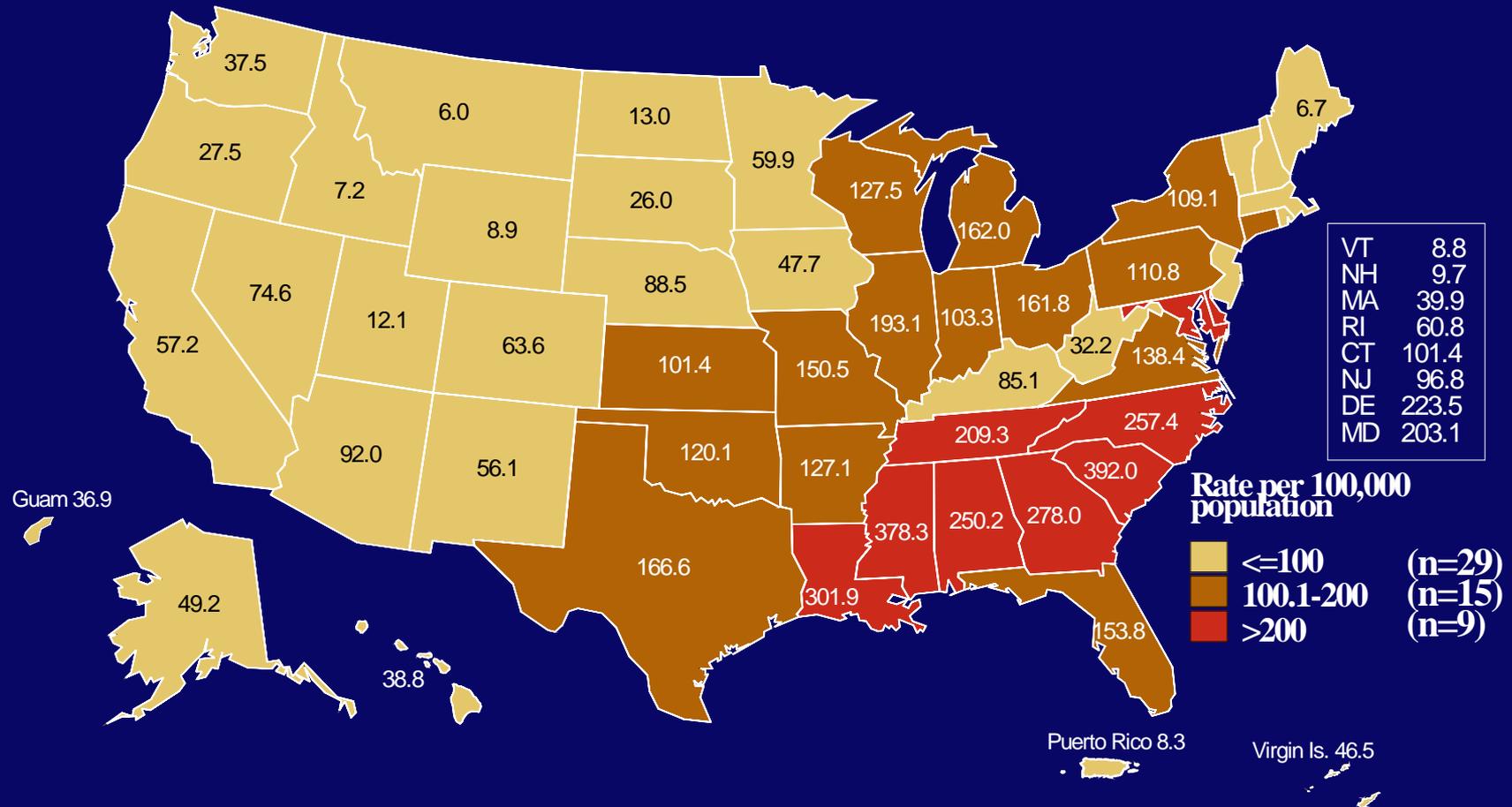
Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 1999

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Gonorrhea — Reported rates: United States, 1970–1999 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective

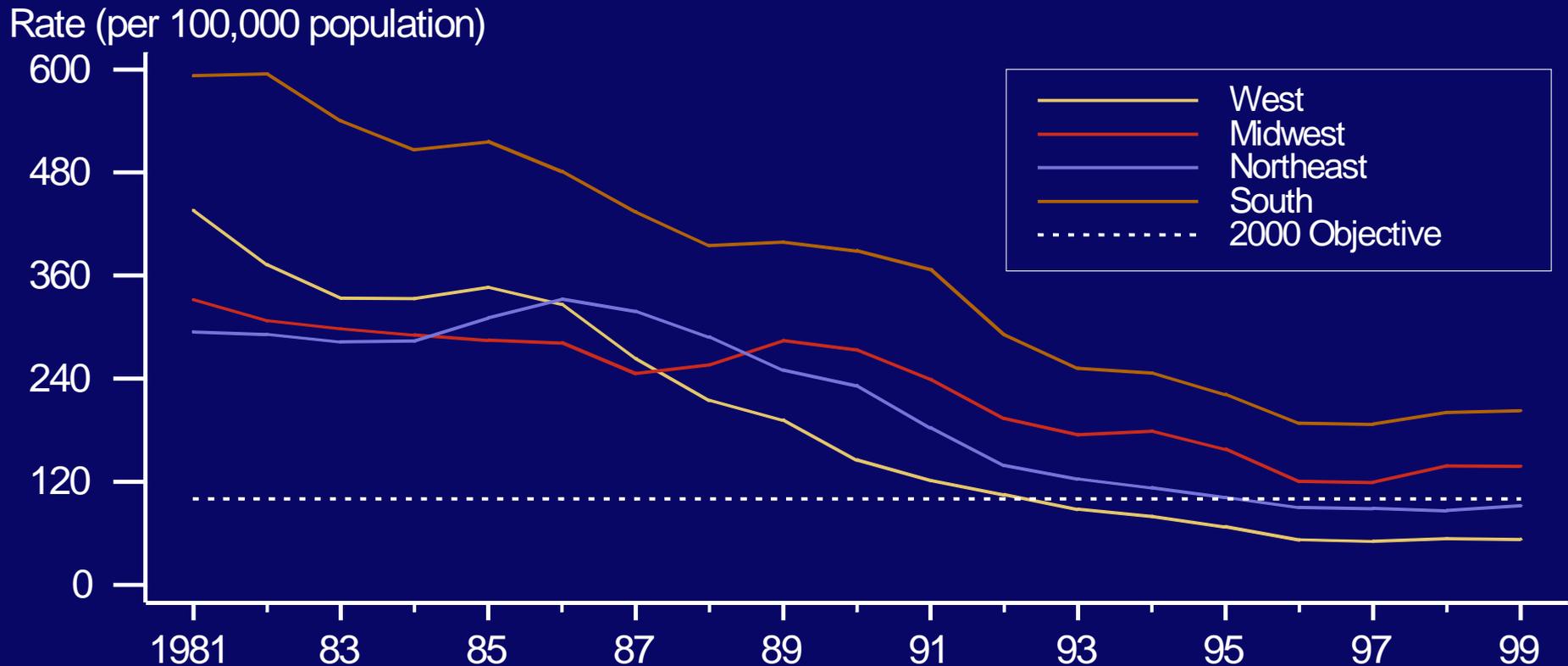


Gonorrhea — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 1999

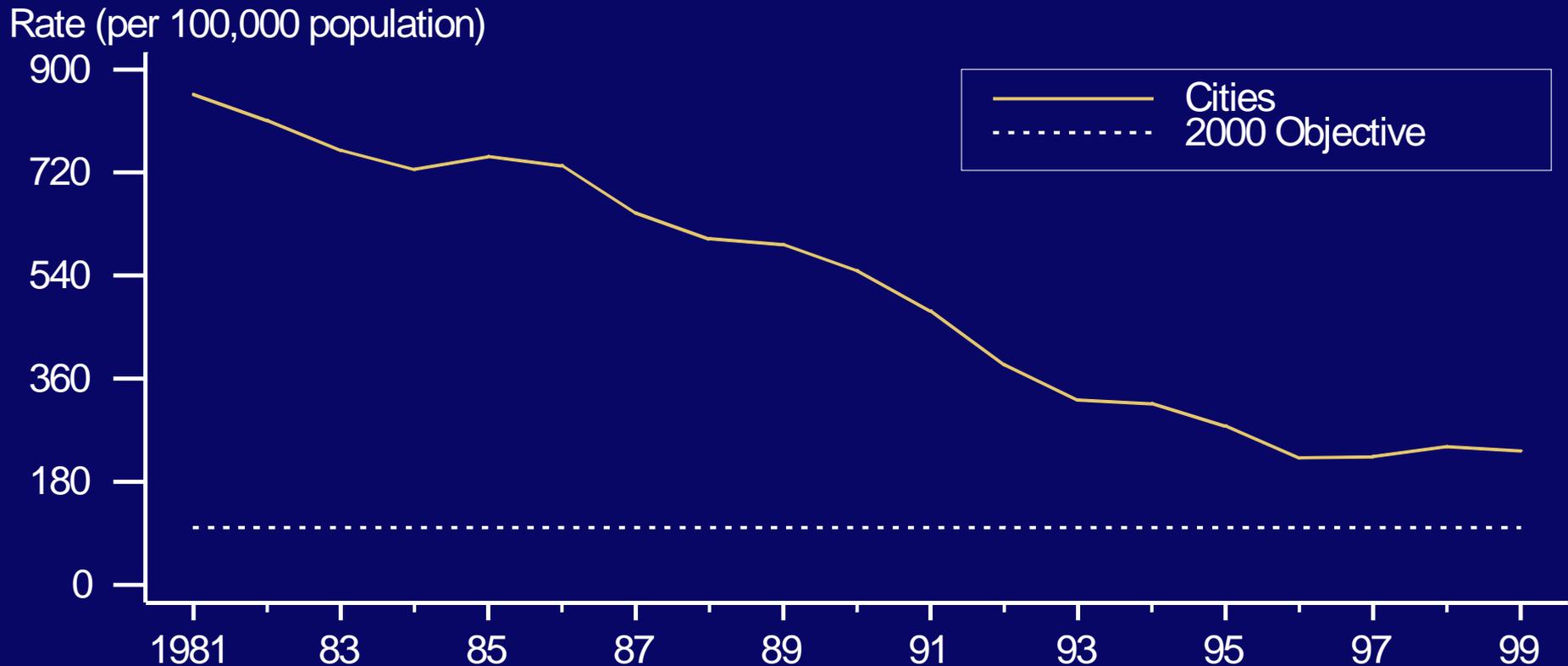


Note: The total rate of gonorrhea for the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 131.4 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People year 2000 objective is 100 per 100,000 population.

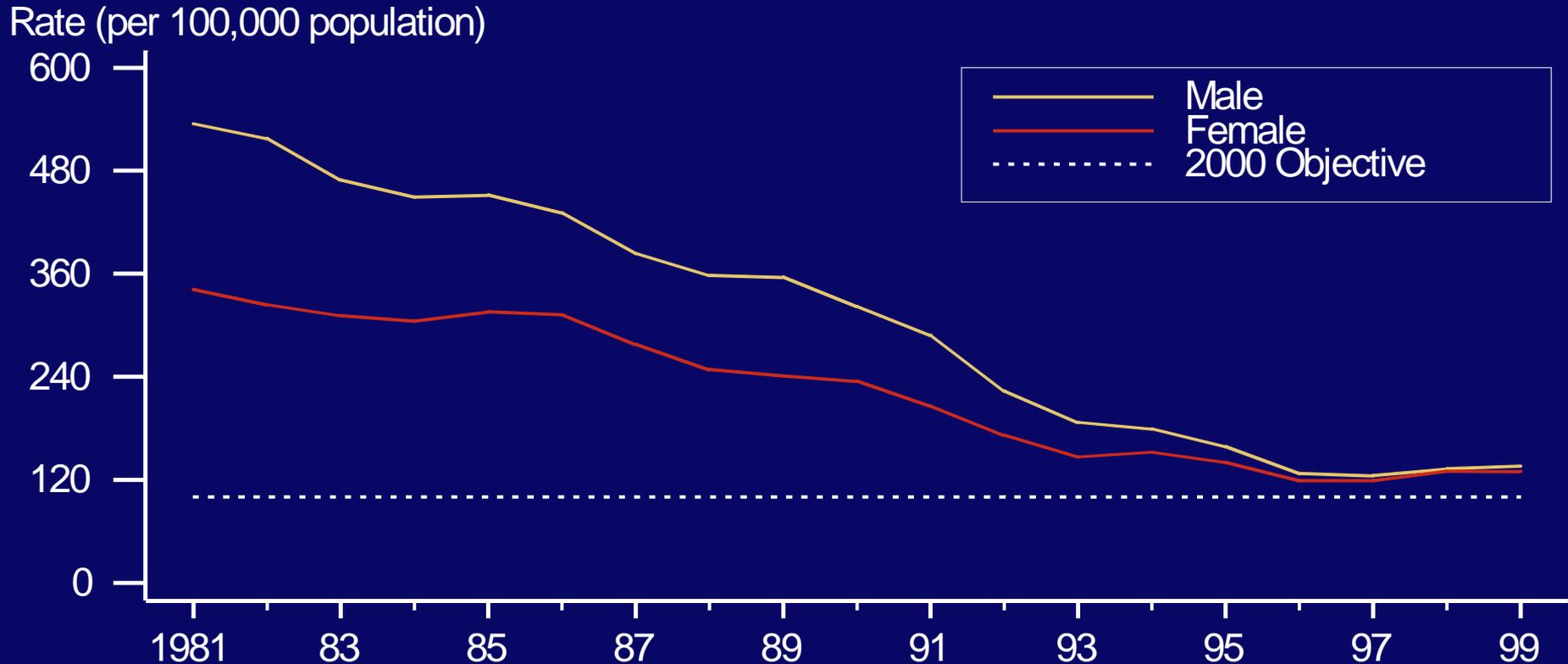
Gonorrhea — Rates by region: United States, 1981–1999 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



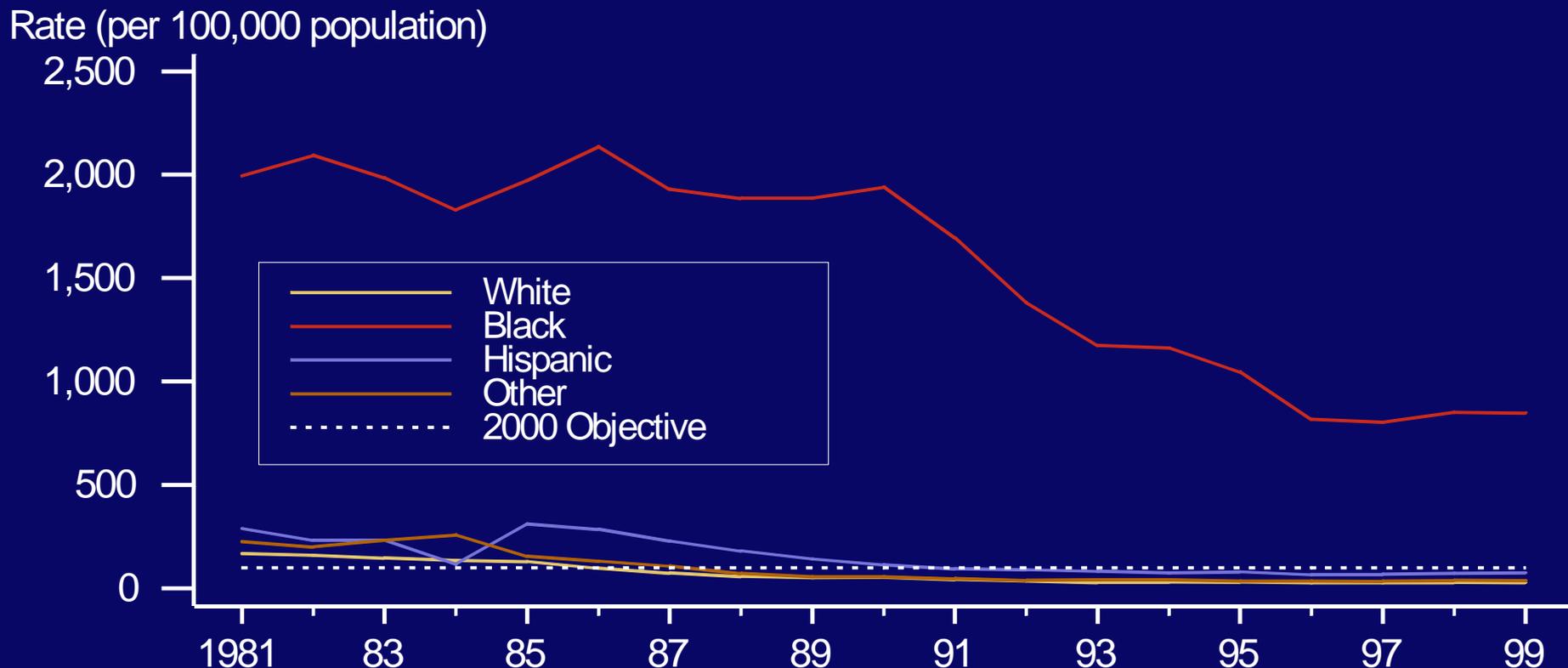
Gonorrhea — Rates in selected U.S. cities of >200,000 population, 1981–1999 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



Gonorrhea — Rates by gender: United States, 1981–1999 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective

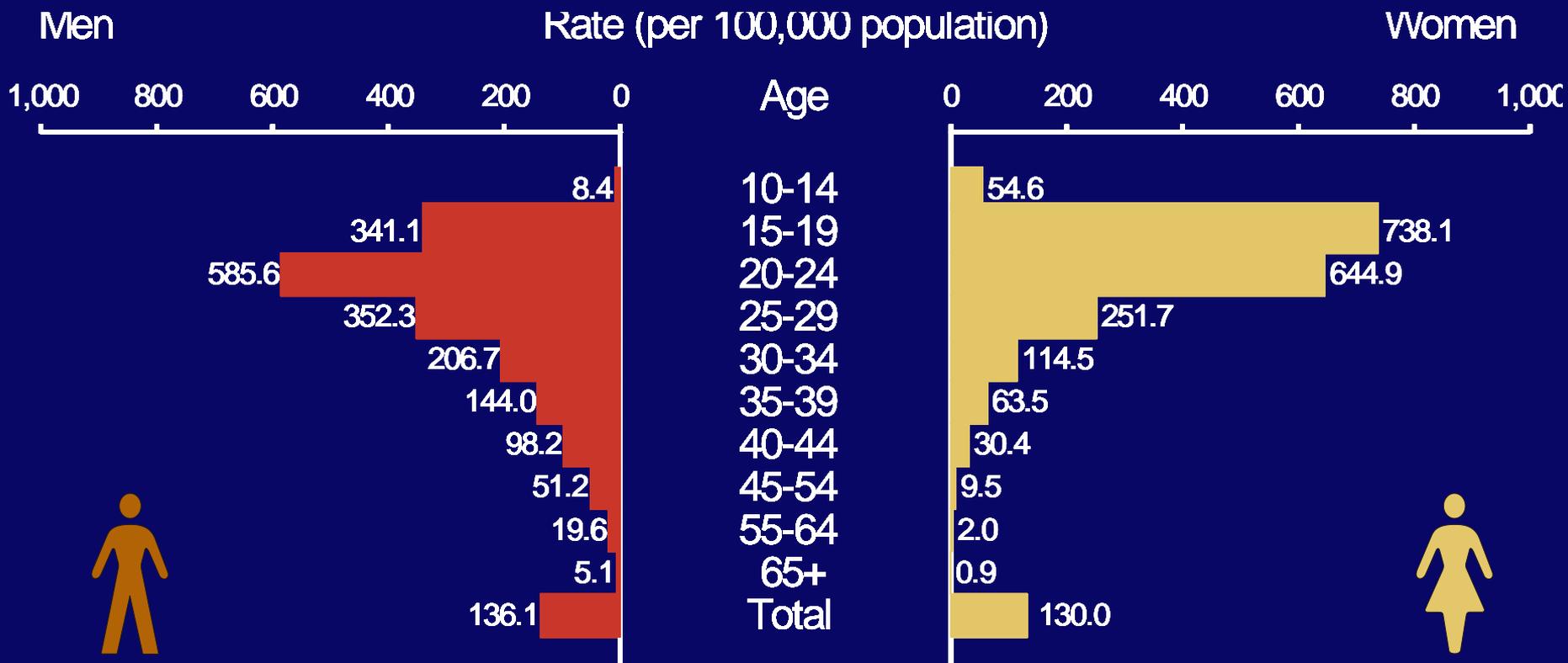


Gonorrhea — Rates by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–1999 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective

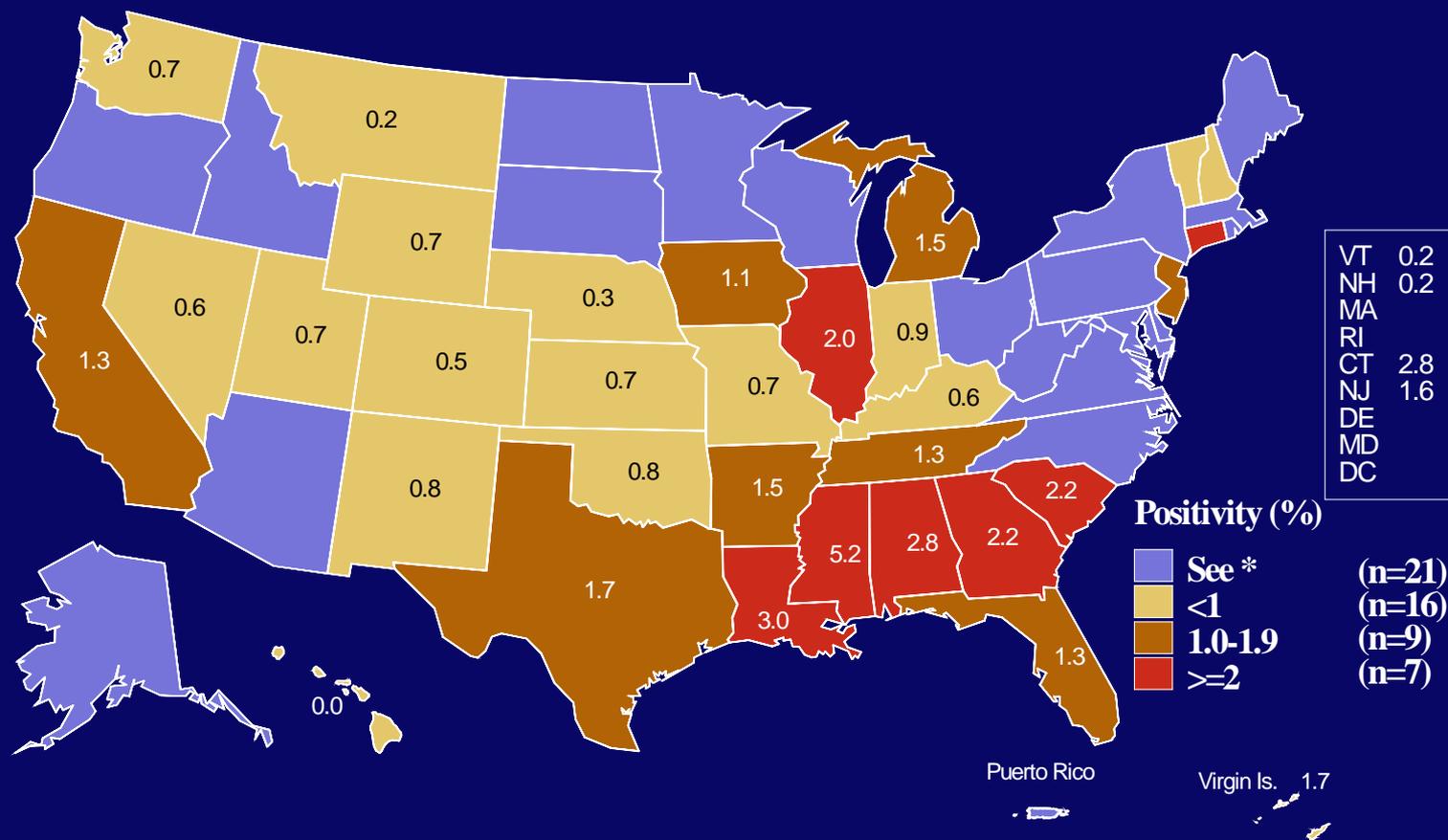


Note: "Other" includes Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaska Native populations. Black, White, and Other are non-Hispanic.

Gonorrhea — Age- and gender-specific rates: United States, 1999



Gonorrhea — Positivity among 15-24 year old women tested in family planning clinics by state, 1999



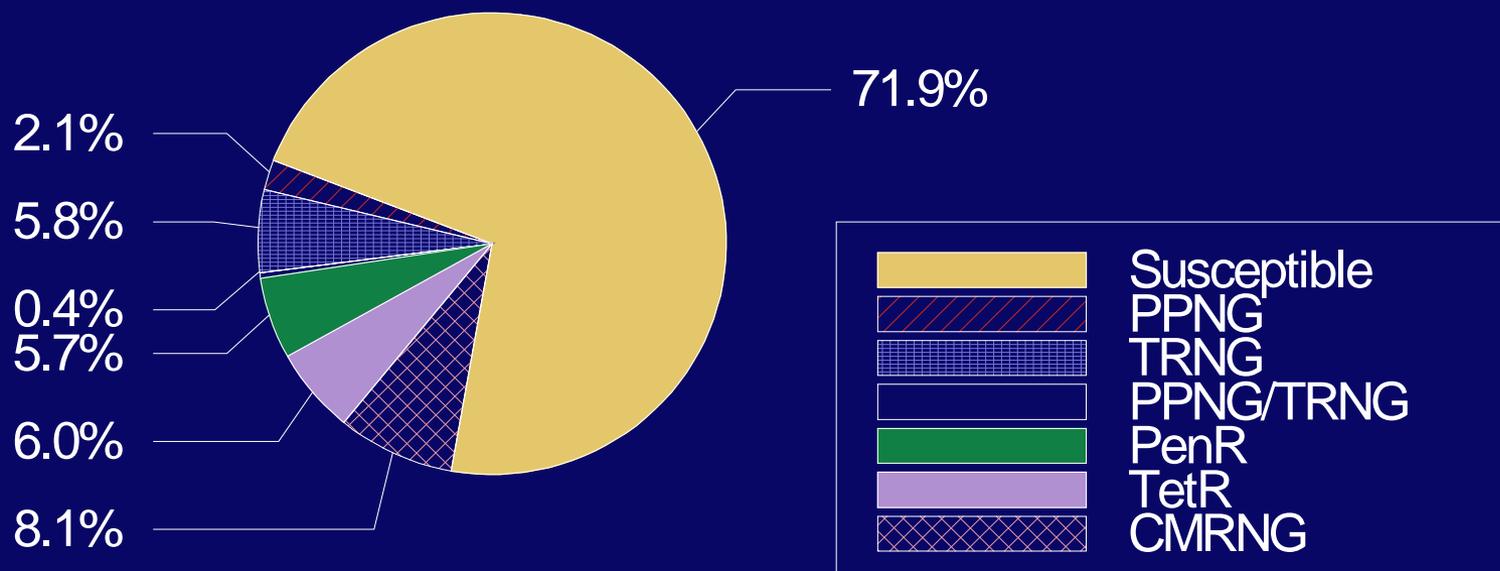
*States reported gonorrhea positivity data on less than 500 women aged 15-24 years during 1999 except for New Jersey and Virgin Islands submitting gonorrhea positivity data for July-December only.

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

Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Location of participating clinics and regional laboratories: United States, 1999

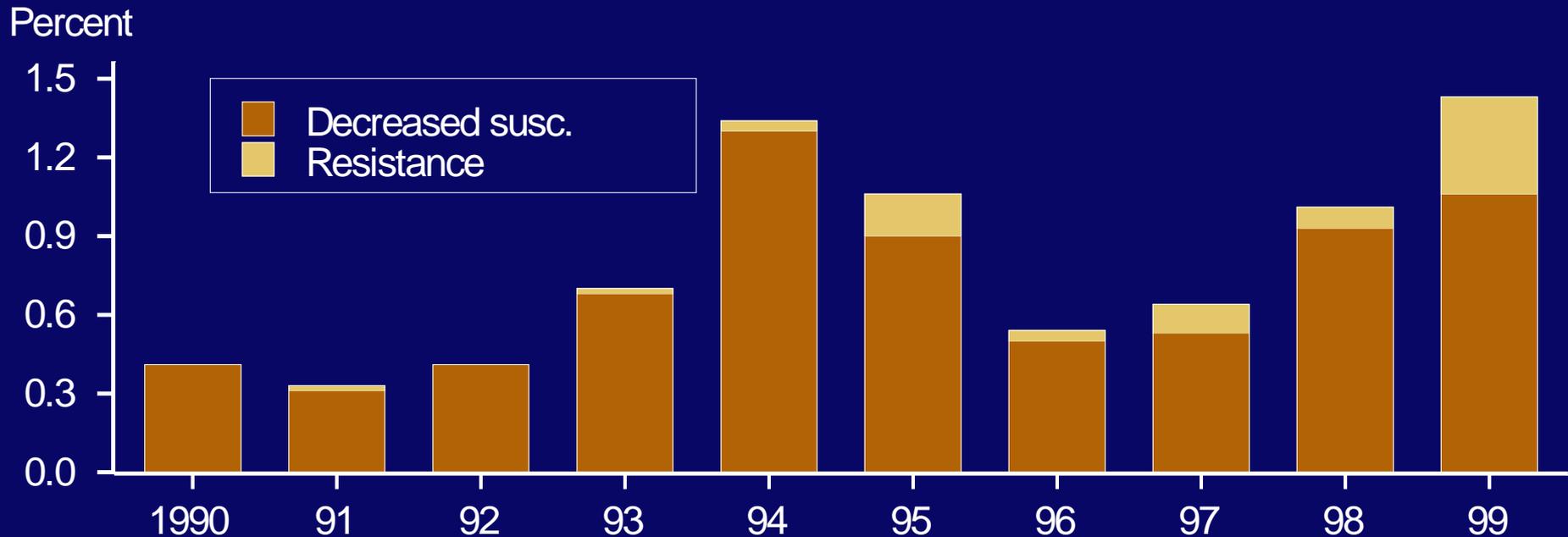


Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Penicillin and tetracycline resistance among GISP isolates, 1999



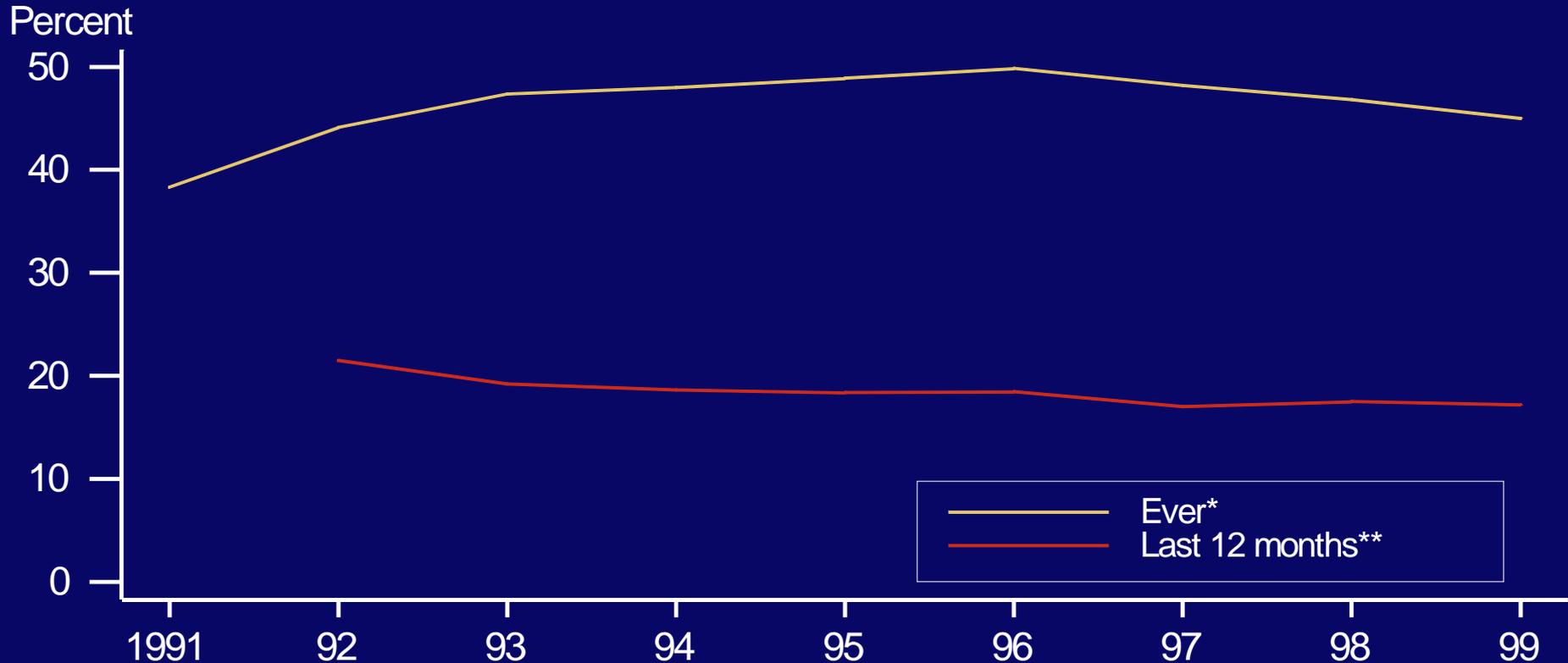
Note: PPNG=penicillinase-producing *N. gonorrhoeae*; TRNG=plasmid-mediated tetracycline resistant *N. gonorrhoeae*; PPNG-TRNG=plasmid-mediated penicillin and tetracycline resistant *N. gonorrhoeae*; PenR=chromosomally mediated penicillin resistant *N. gonorrhoeae*; TetR=chromosomally mediated tetracycline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

Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates with decreased susceptibility or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 1990–1999



Note: Resistant isolates have ciprofloxacin MICs ≥ 1 mg/mL. Isolates with decreased susceptibility have ciprofloxacin MICs of 0.125 - 0.5 mg/mL. There were forty two (42) resistant isolates: one in 1991, one in 1993, two in 1994, eight in 1995, two in 1996, five in 1997, four in 1998, and nineteen in 1999. Susceptibility to ciprofloxacin was first measured in GISP in 1990.

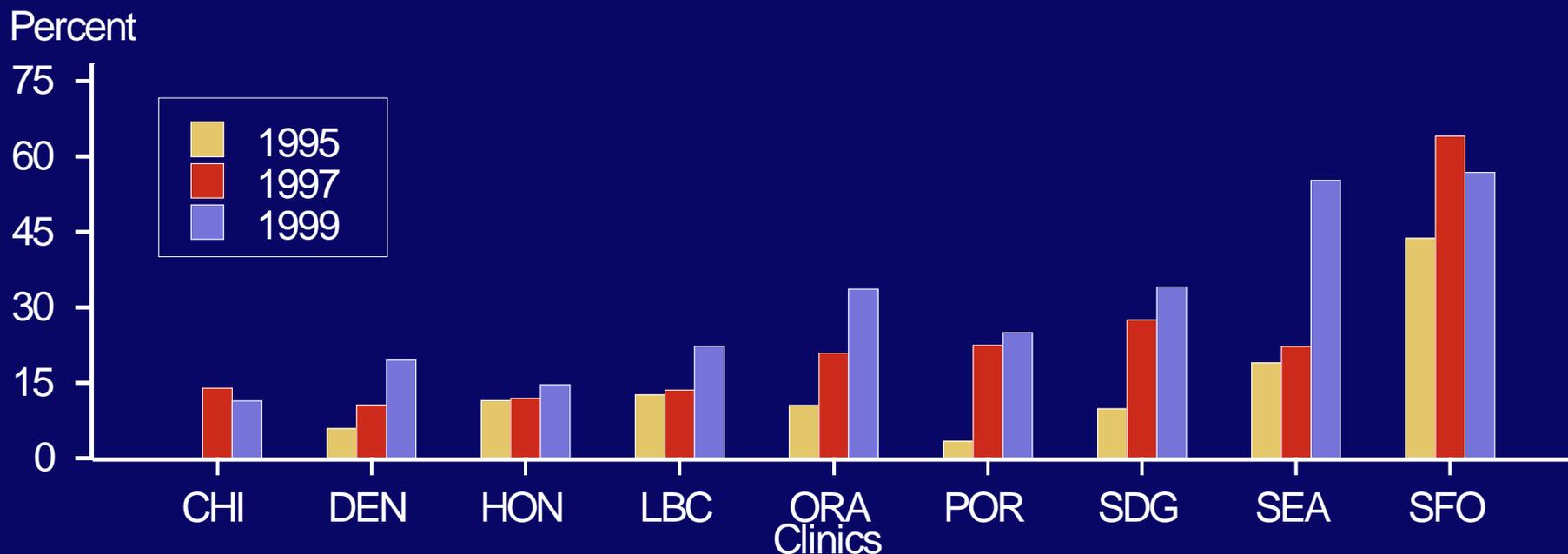
Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of men with gonorrhea who had a previous gonorrhea infection within the past year, 1991–1999



*Data first collected in 1991.

**Data first collected in 1992.

Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates obtained from men who have sex with men for STD clinics in nine cities, 1995, 1997 and 1999



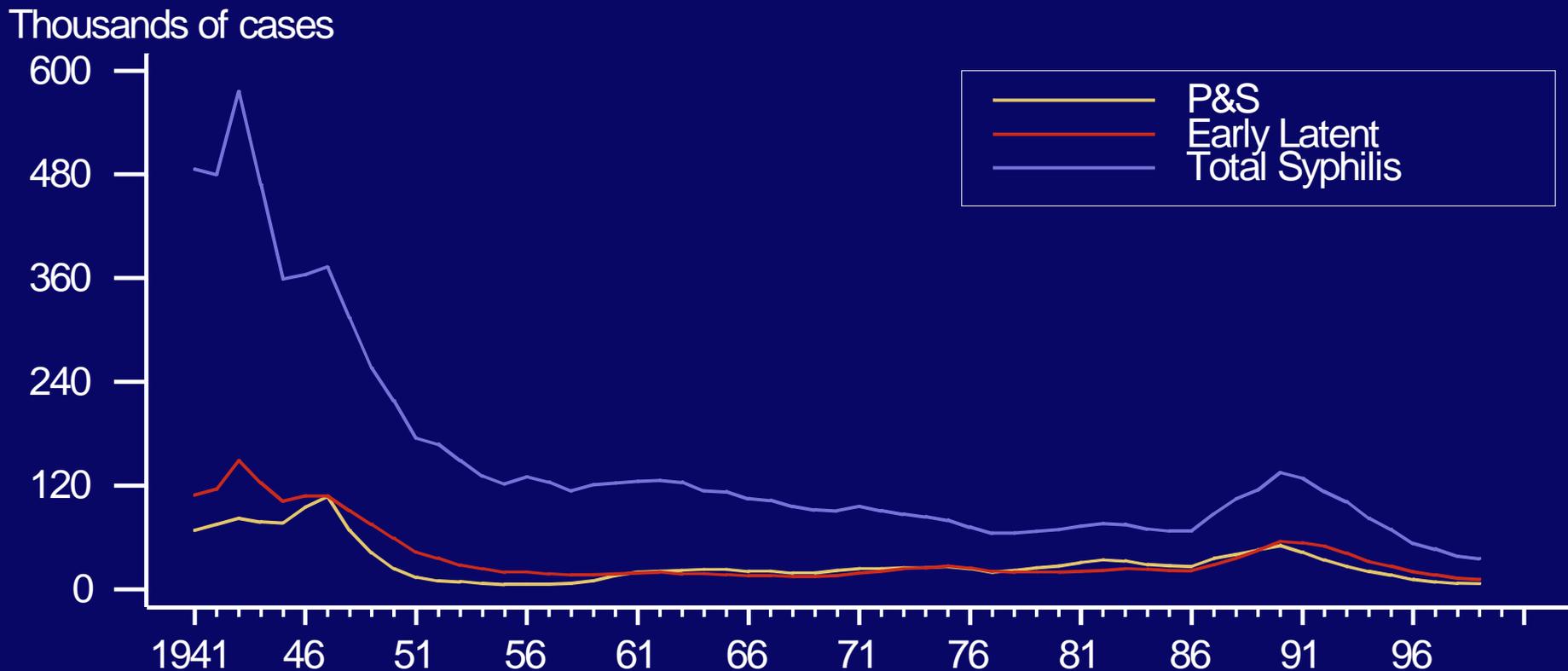
Note: In 1999, these nine clinics reported 83.4% (511/613) of GISP gonorrhea cases in men who have sex with men. Chicago first participated in 1996. Clinics include: CHI=Chicago, IL; DEN=Denver, CO; HON=Honolulu, HI; LBC=Long Beach, CA; ORA=Orange County, CA; POR=Portland, OR; SDG=San Diego, CA; SEA=Seattle, WA; and SFO=San Francisco, CA.

Syphilis

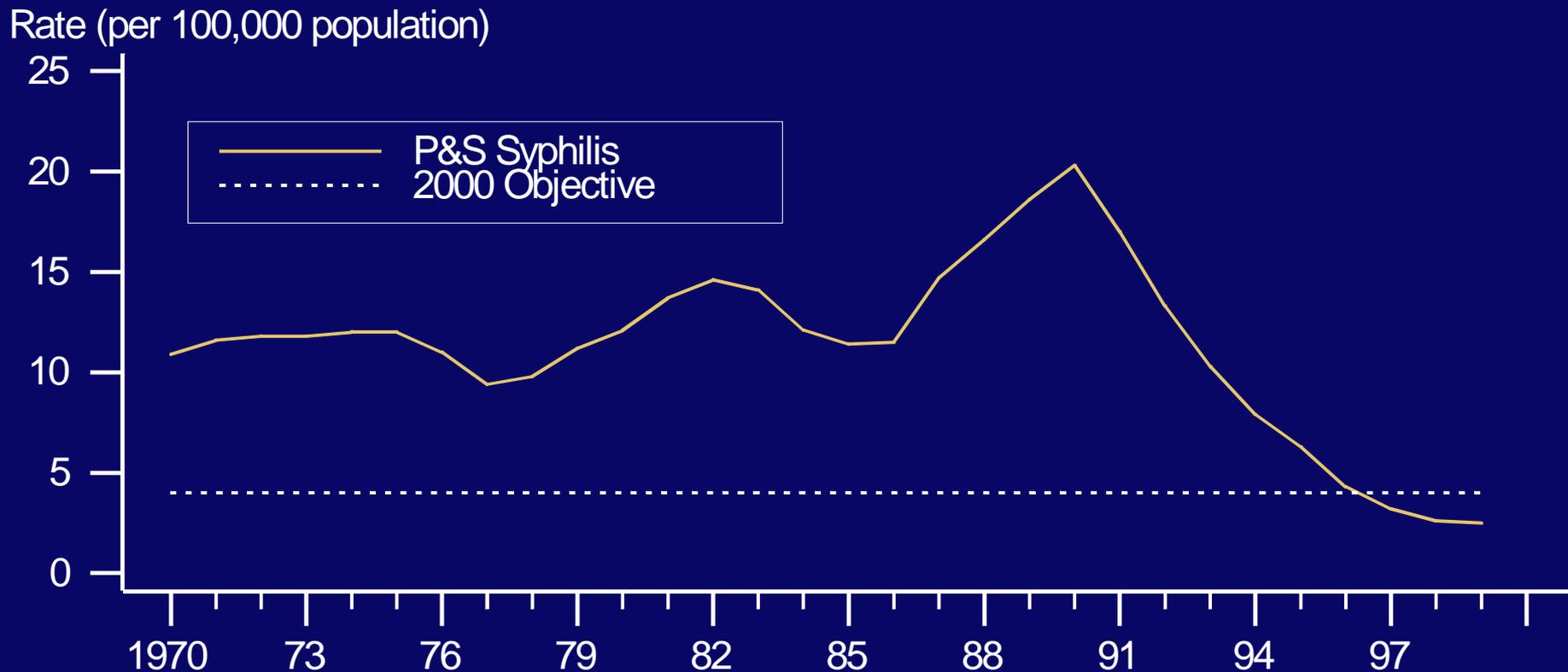
Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 1999

Division of STD Prevention

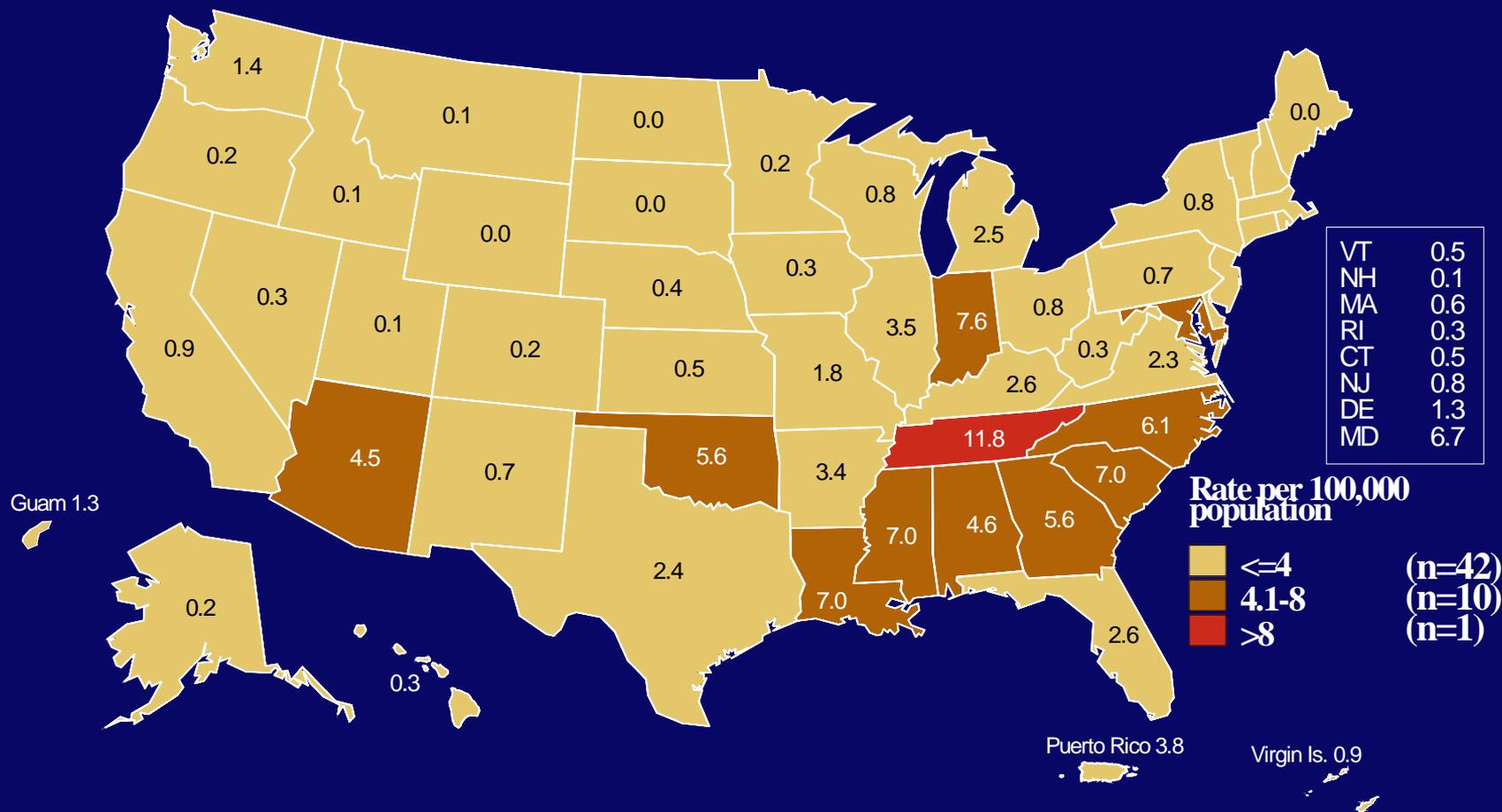
Syphilis — Reported cases by stage of illness: United States, 1941–1999



Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported rates: United States, 1970–1999 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective

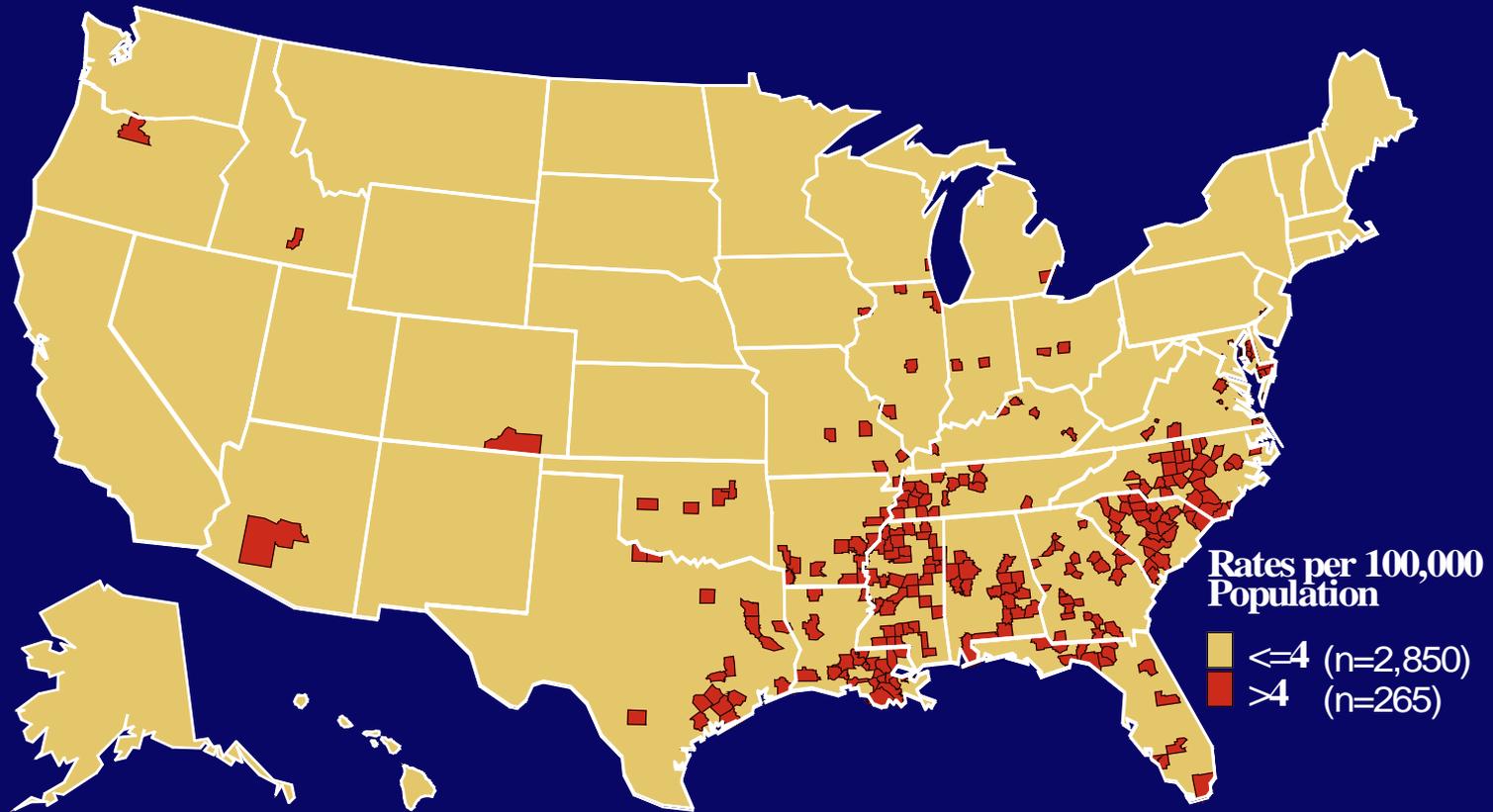


Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 1999



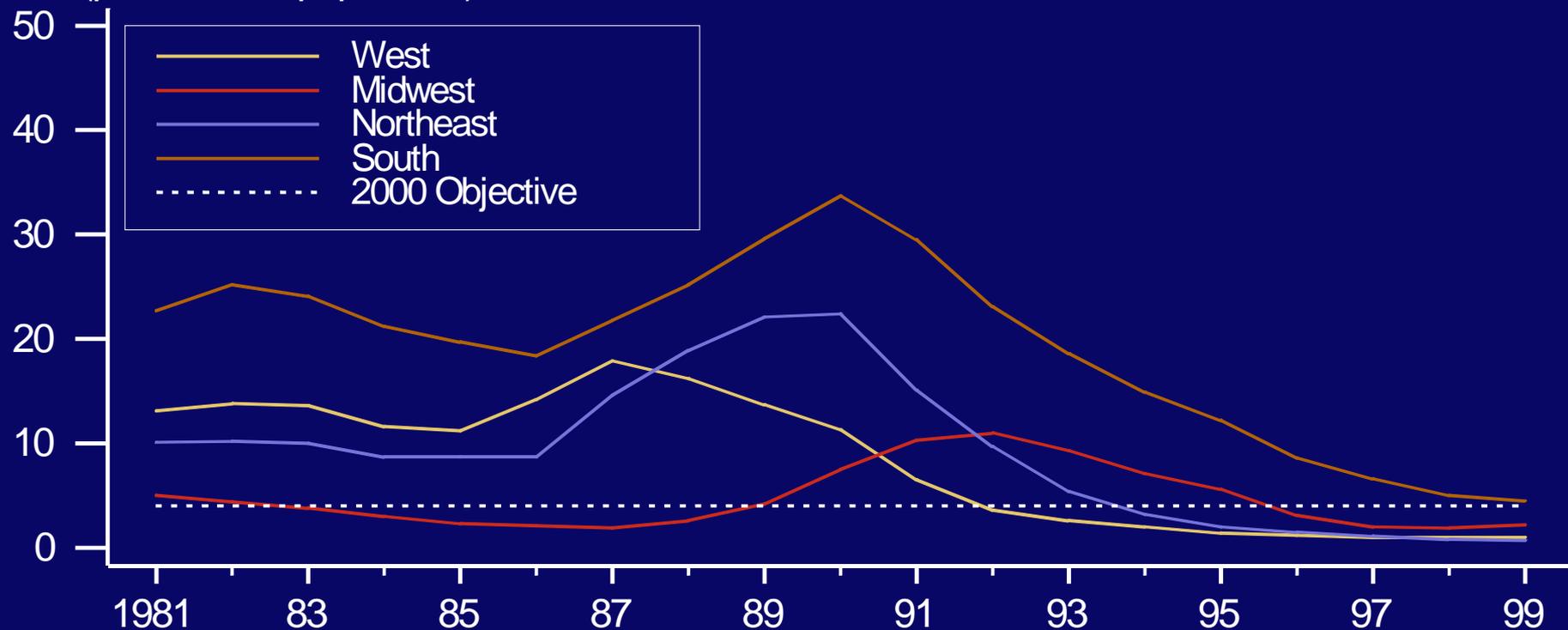
Note: The total rate of primary and secondary syphilis for the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 2.5 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People year 2000 objective is 4.0 per 100,000 population.

Primary and secondary syphilis — Counties with rates above and counties with rates below the Healthy People year 2000 objective: United States, 1999



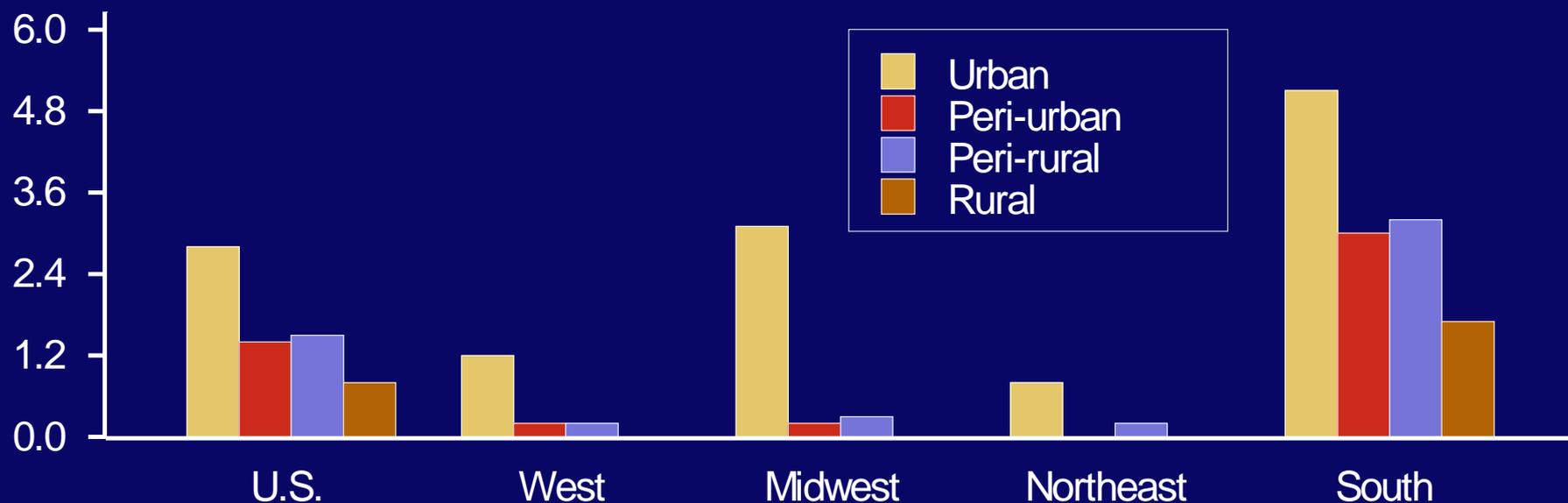
Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by region: United States, 1981–1999 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective

Rate (per 100,000 population)



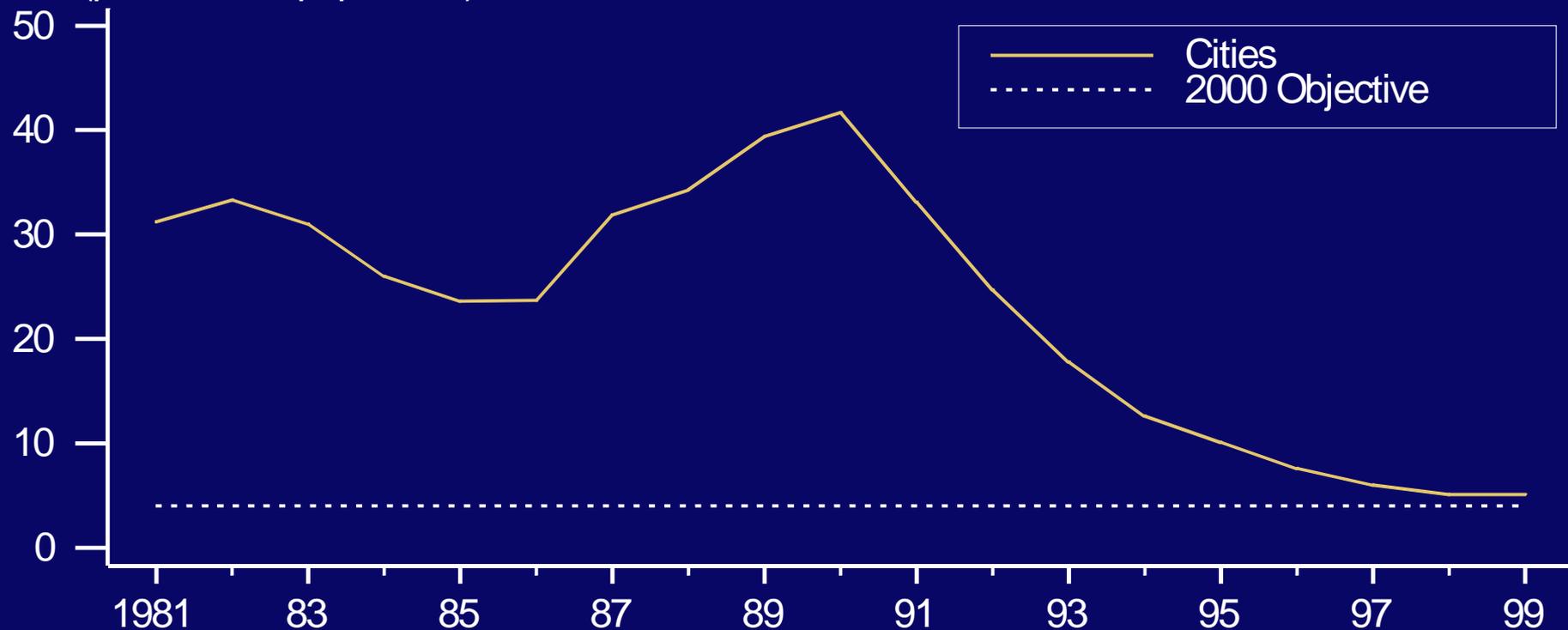
Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by urban-rural category and geographic region, 1999

Rate (per 100,000 population)

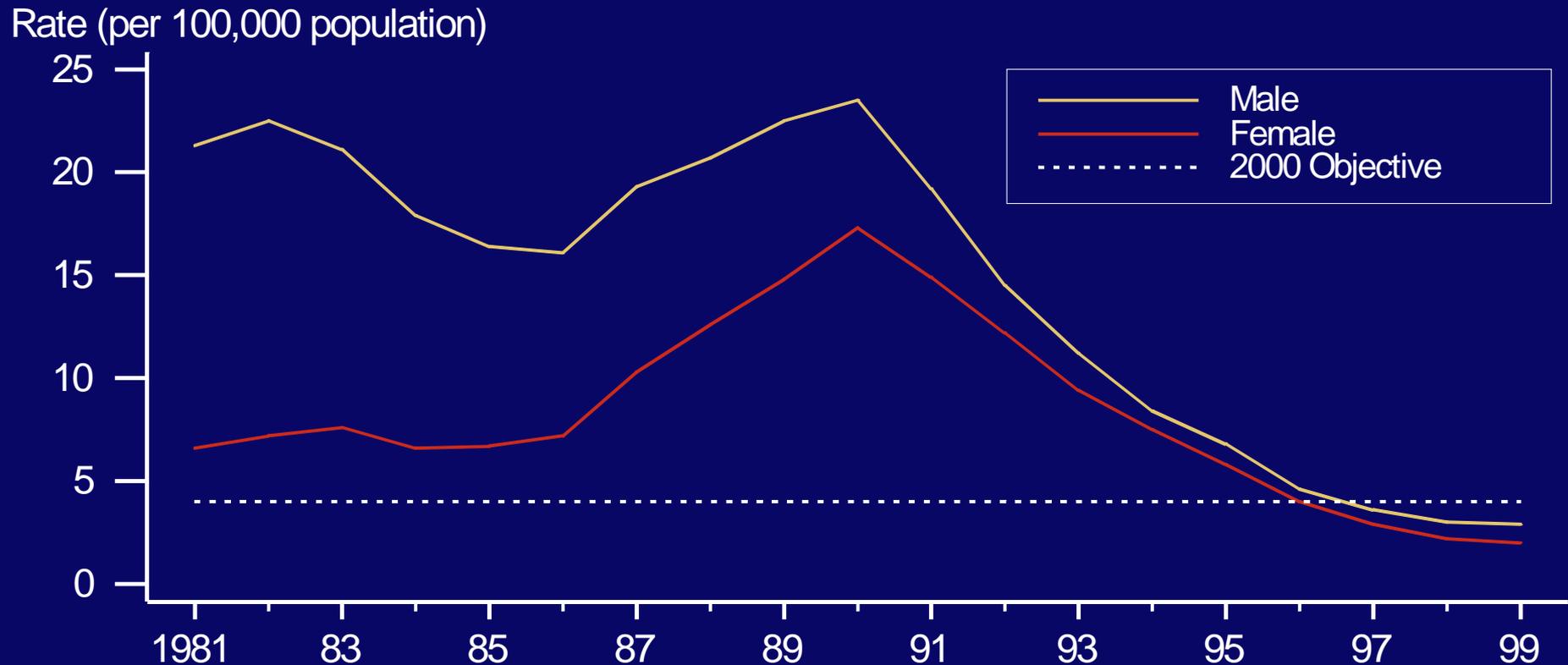


Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates in selected U.S. cities of >200,000 population, 1981–1999 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective

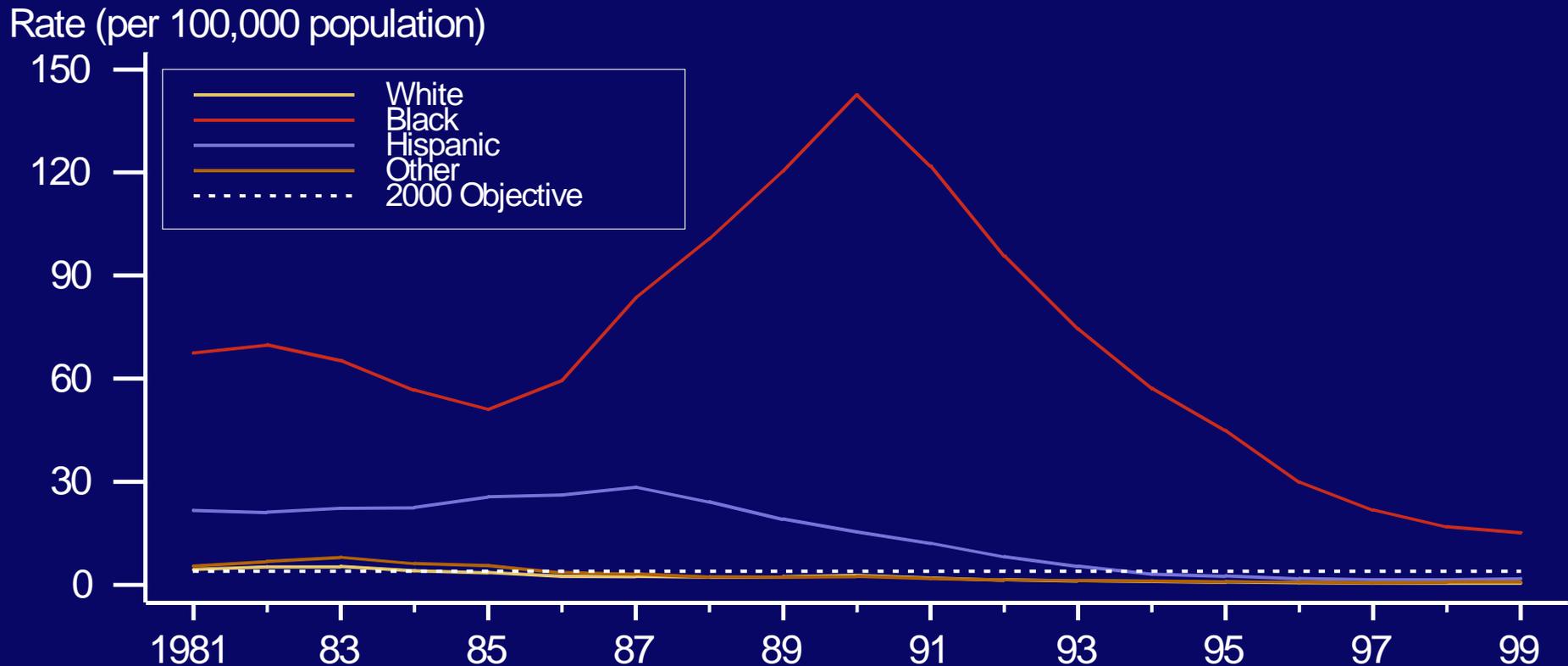
Rate (per 100,000 population)



Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by gender: United States, 1981–1999 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective

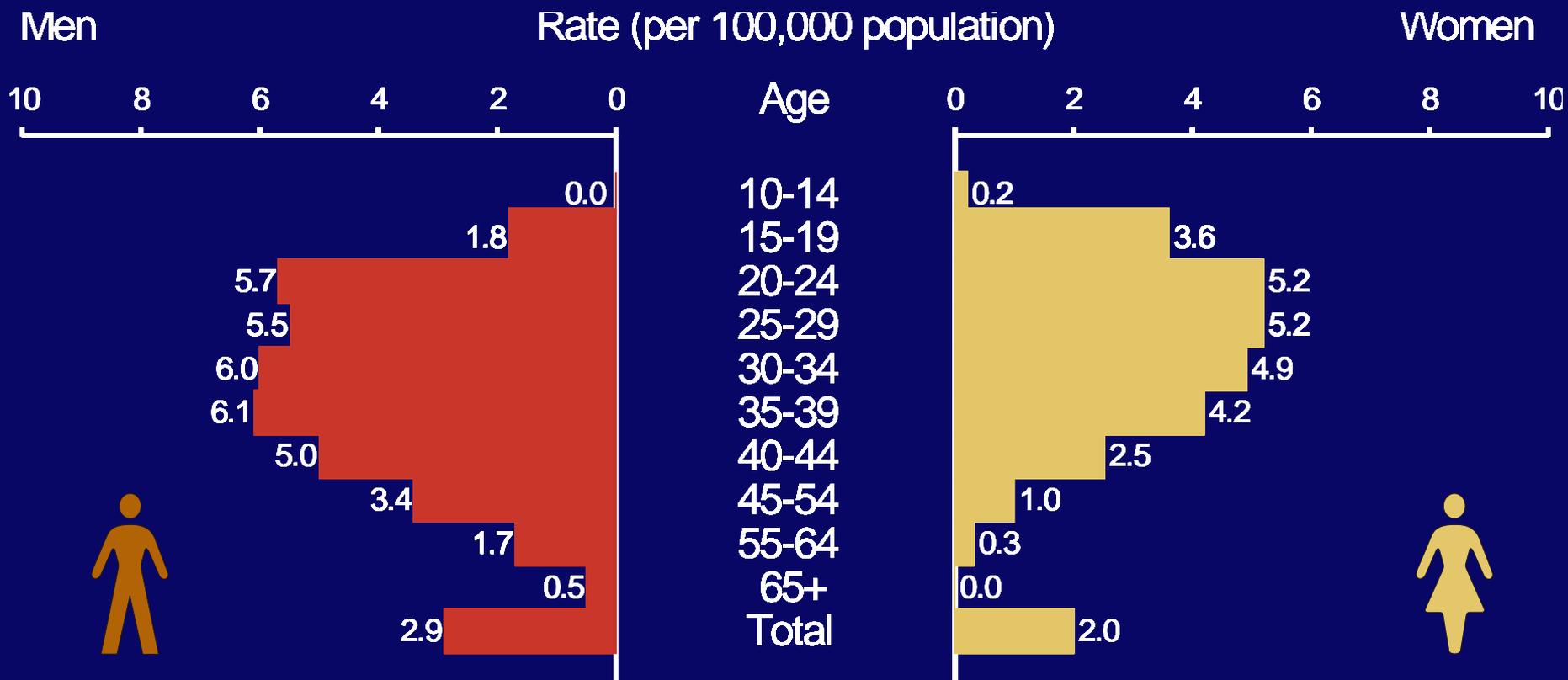


Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–1999 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective

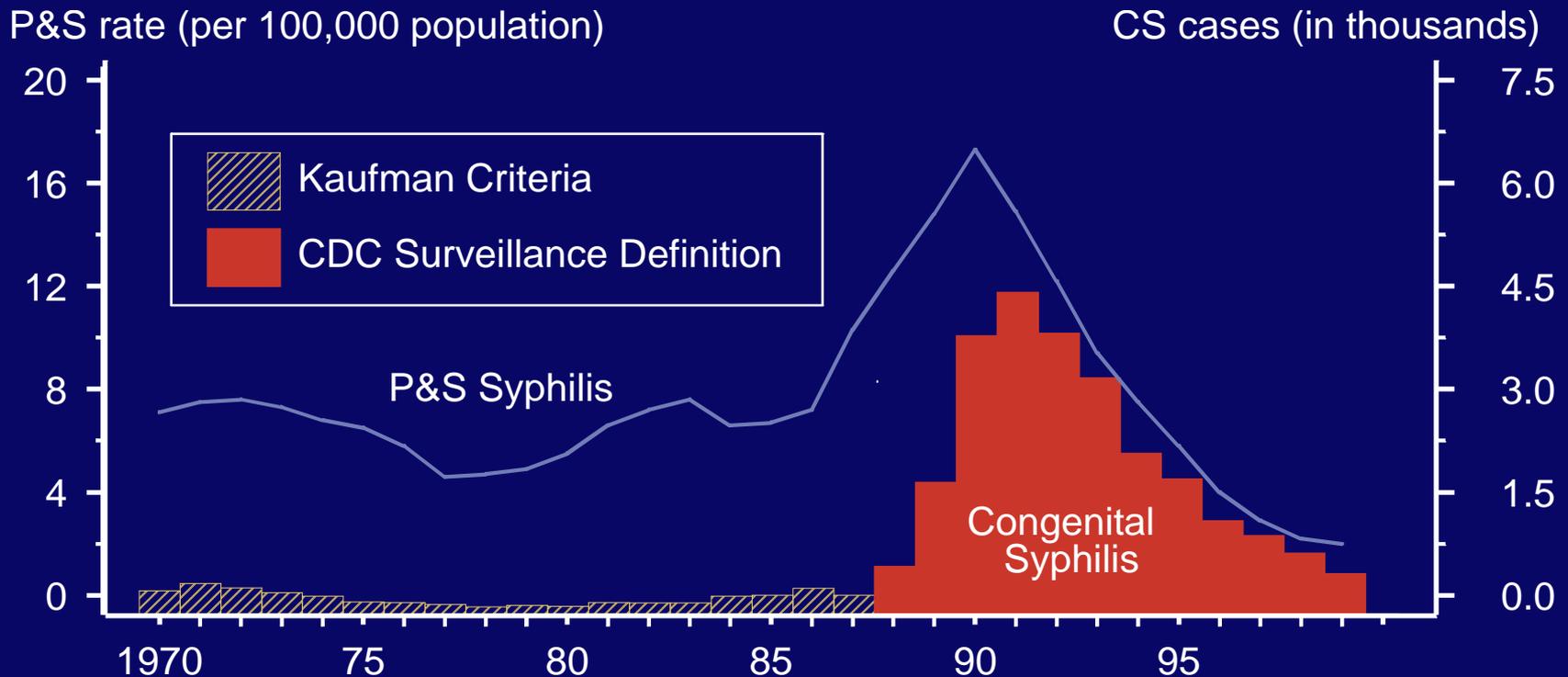


Note: "Other" includes Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaska Native populations. Black, White, and Other are non-Hispanic.

Primary and secondary syphilis — Age- and gender-specific rates: United States, 1999

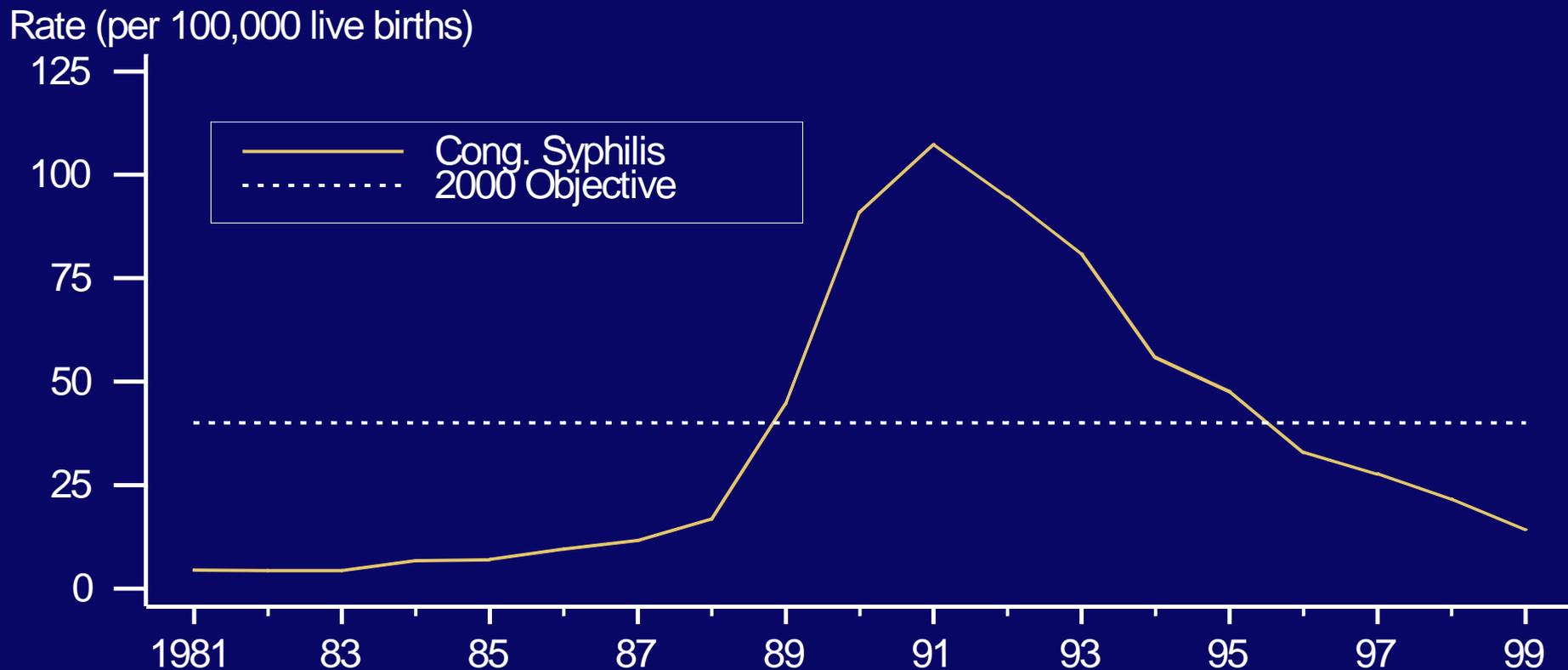


Congenital syphilis — Reported cases for infants <1 year of age and rates of primary and secondary syphilis among women: United States, 1970–1999



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

Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age: United States, 1981–1999 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



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

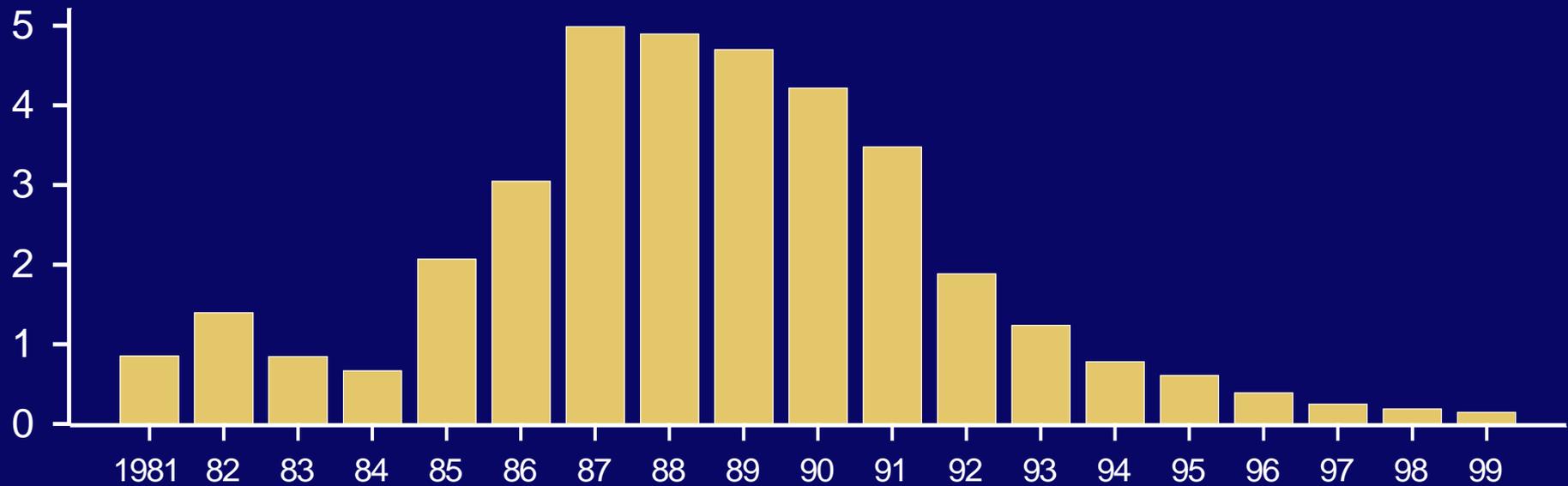
Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 1999

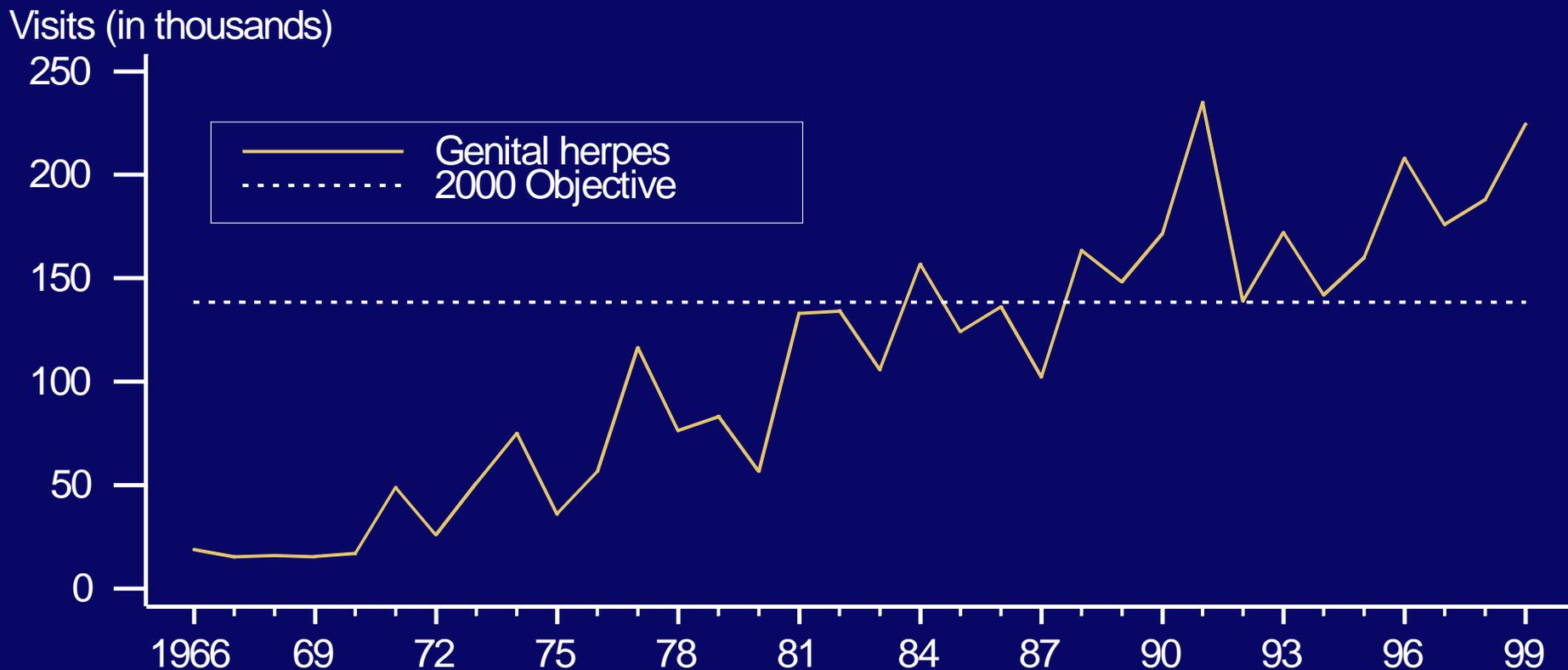
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Chancroid — Reported cases: United States, 1981–1999

Cases (in thousands)

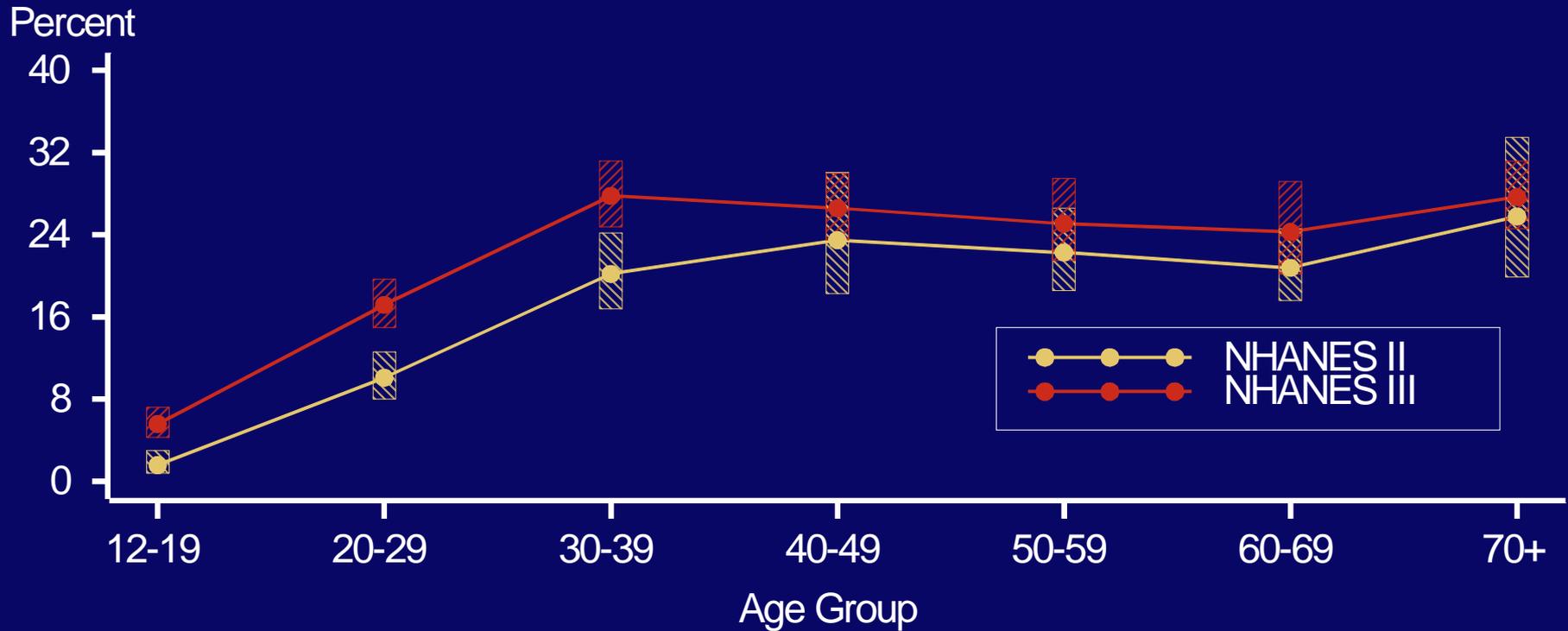


Genital herpes simplex virus infections — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–1999 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



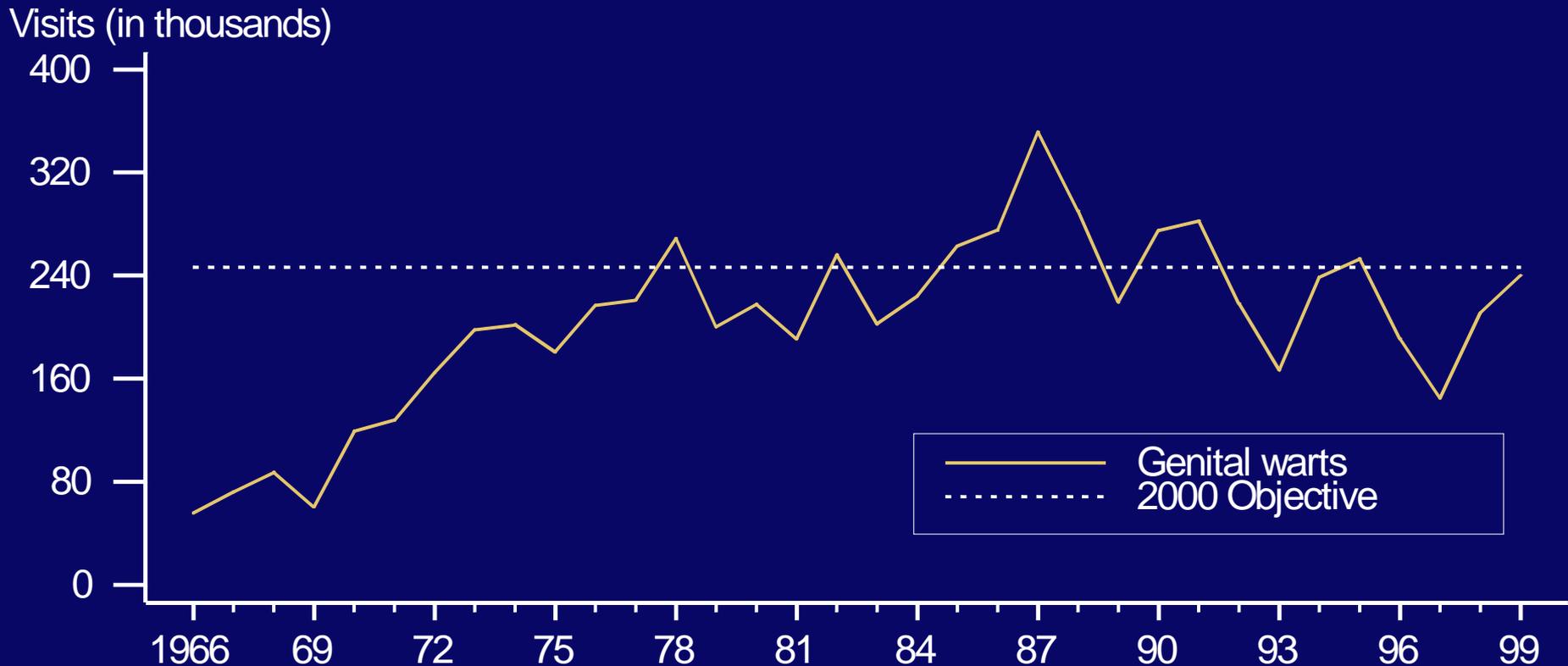
SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS America, Ltd.)

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



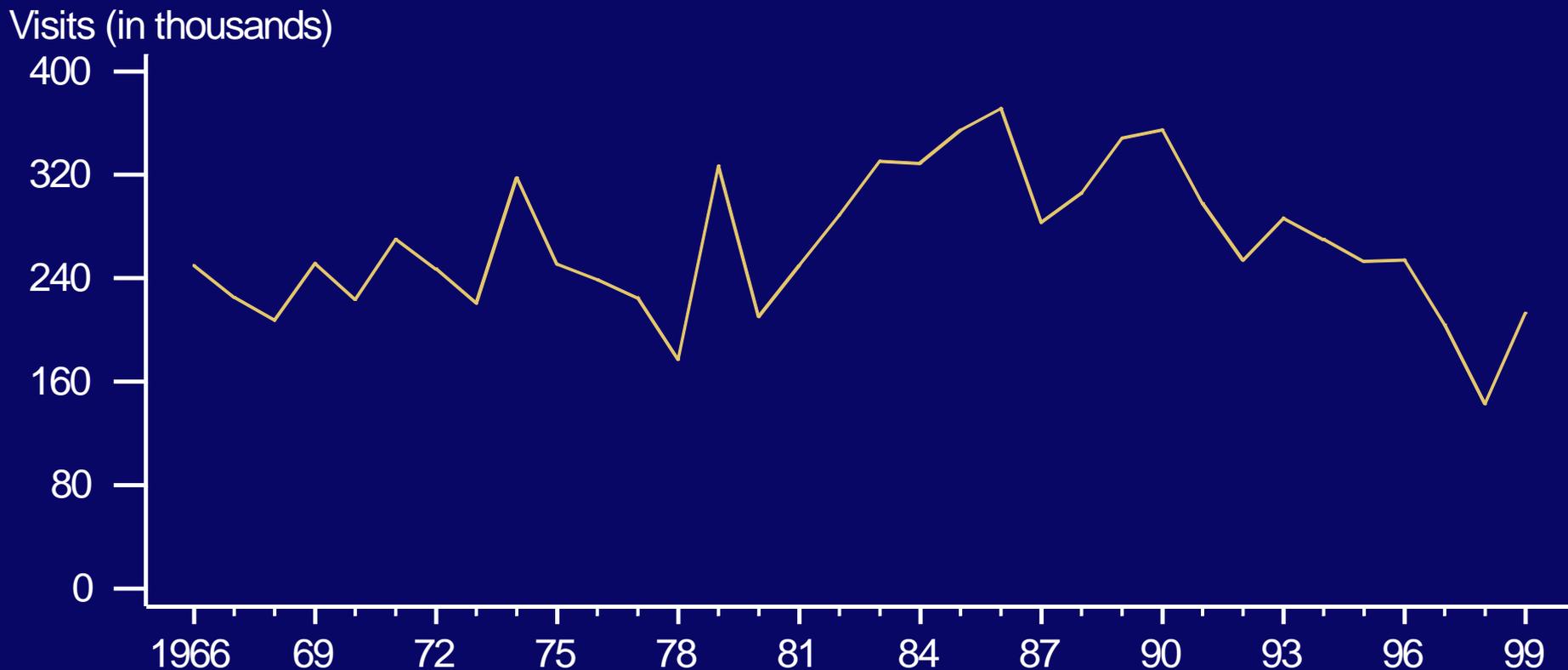
Note: Bars indicate 95% confidence intervals.
*National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

Human papillomavirus (genital warts) — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–1999 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



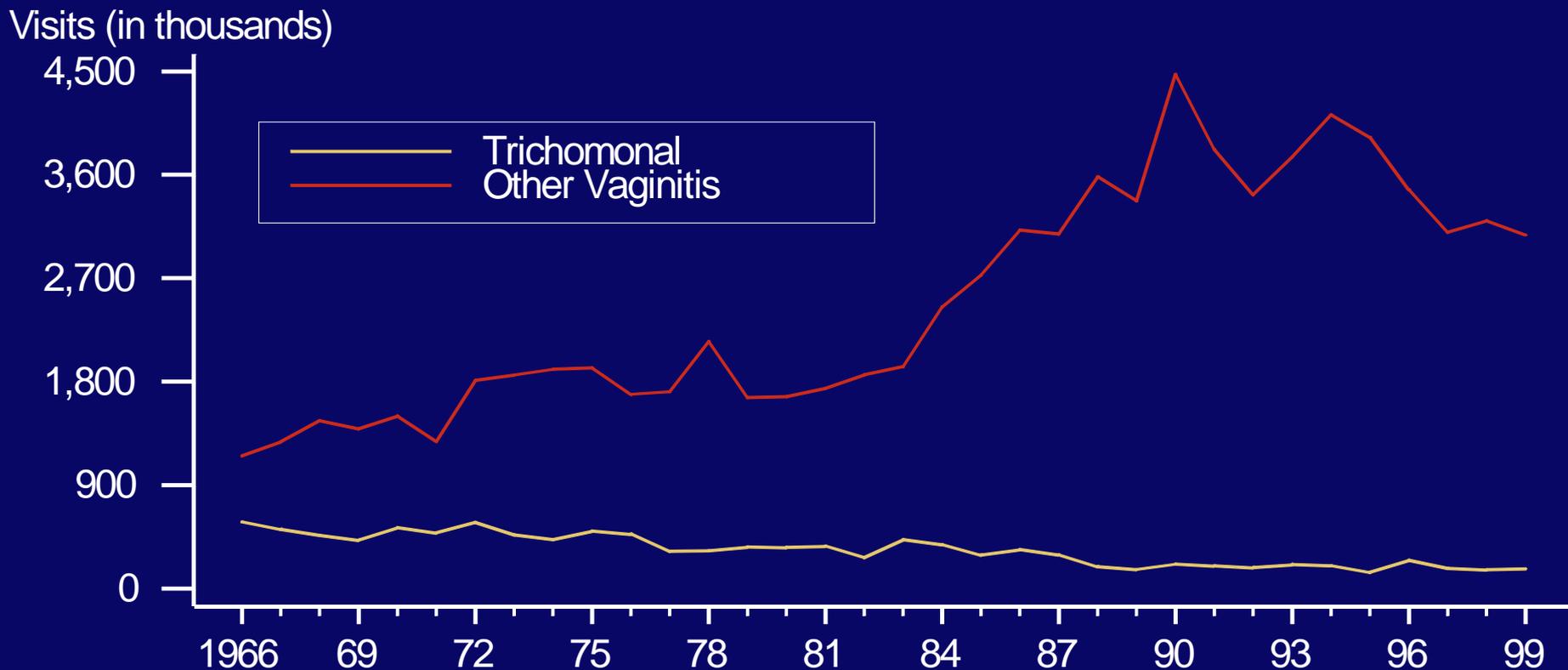
SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS America, Ltd.)

Nonspecific urethritis — Initial visits to physicians' offices by men: United States, 1966–1999



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

Trichomonal and other vaginal infections — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–1999



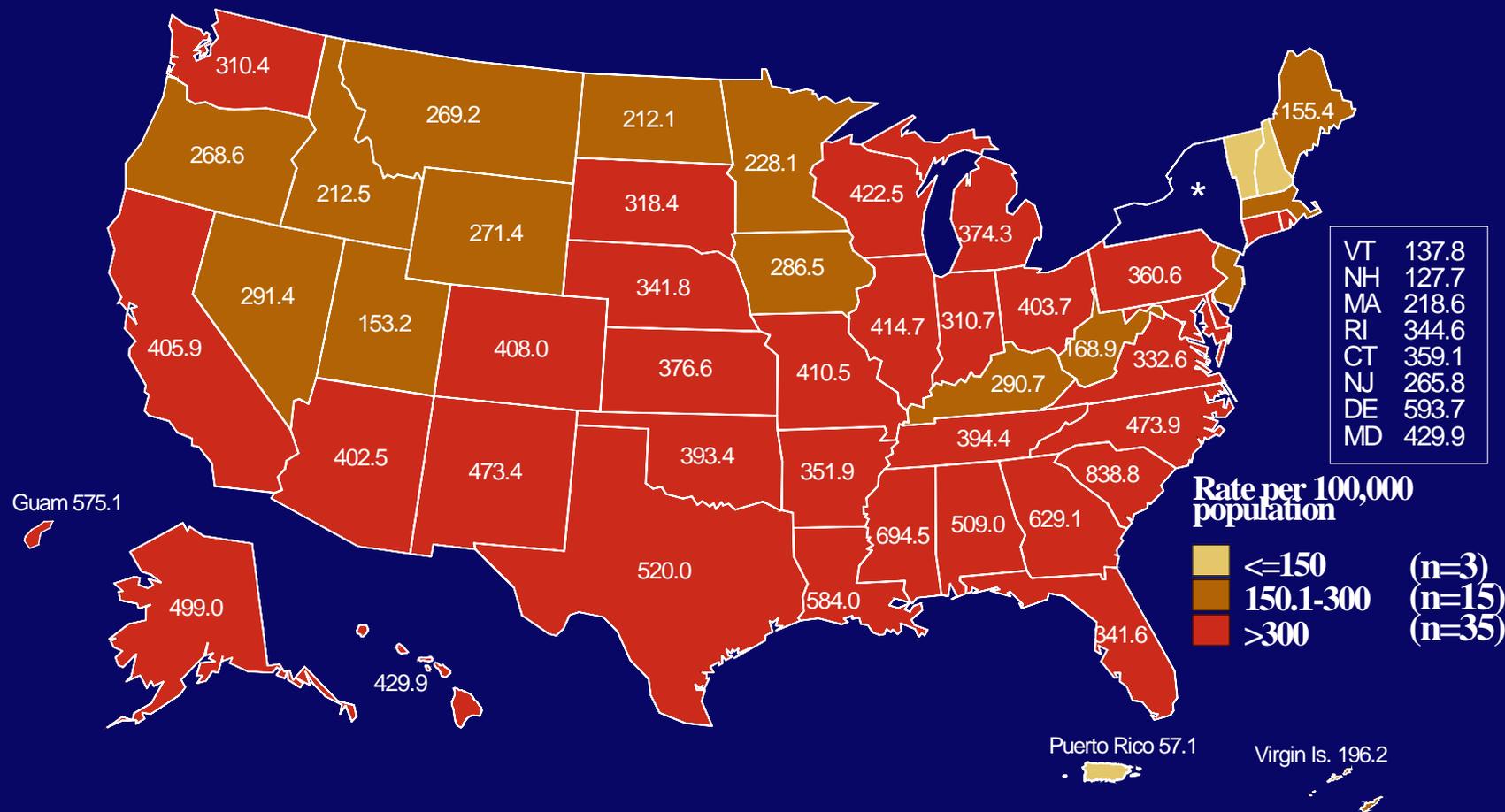
SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS America, Ltd.)

STDs in Women and Infants

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 1999

Division of STD Prevention

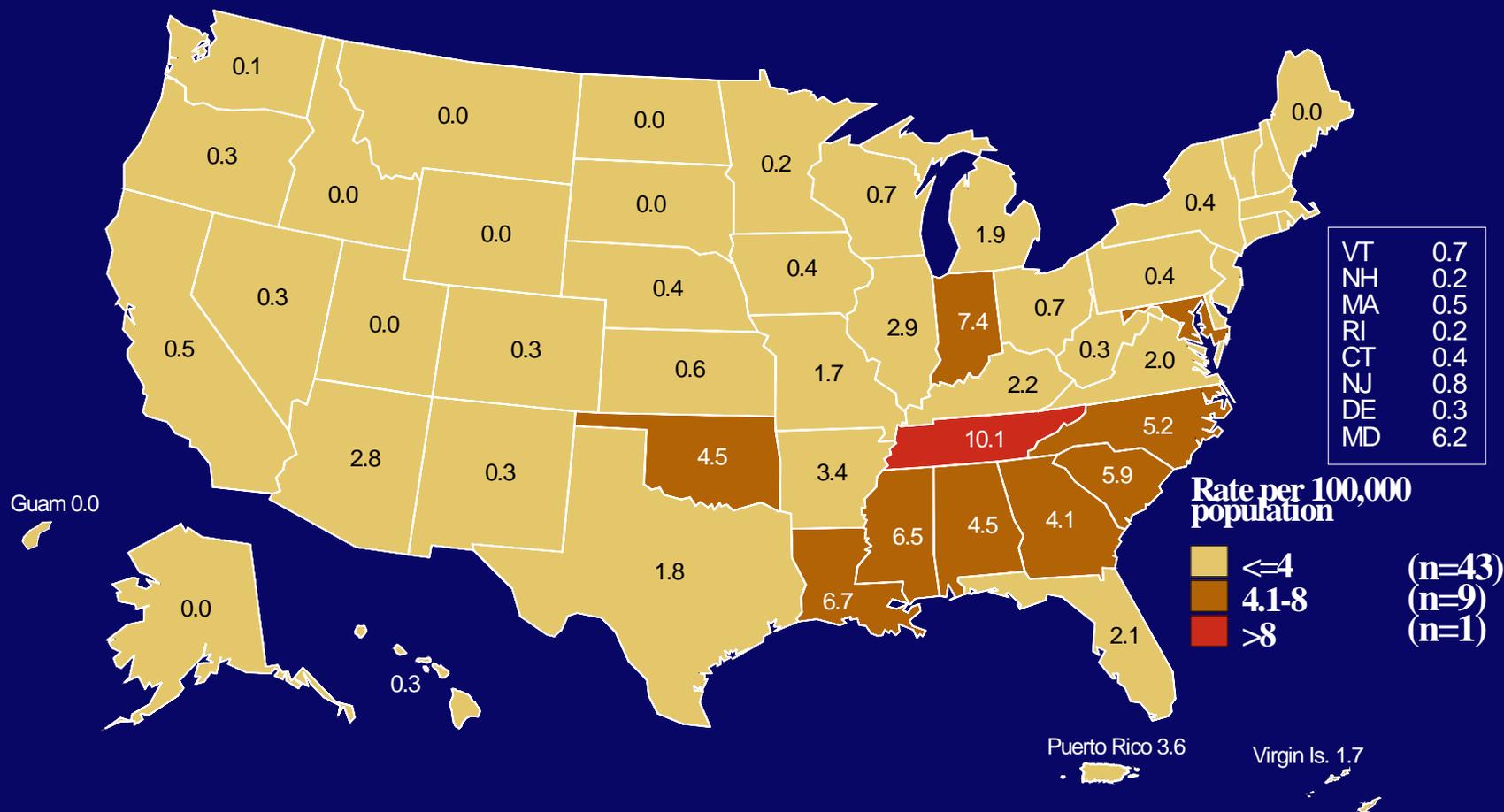
Chlamydia — Rates for women by state: United States and outlying areas, 1999



The New York City rate was 607.8 per 100,000 population. No cases were reported outside of New York City.

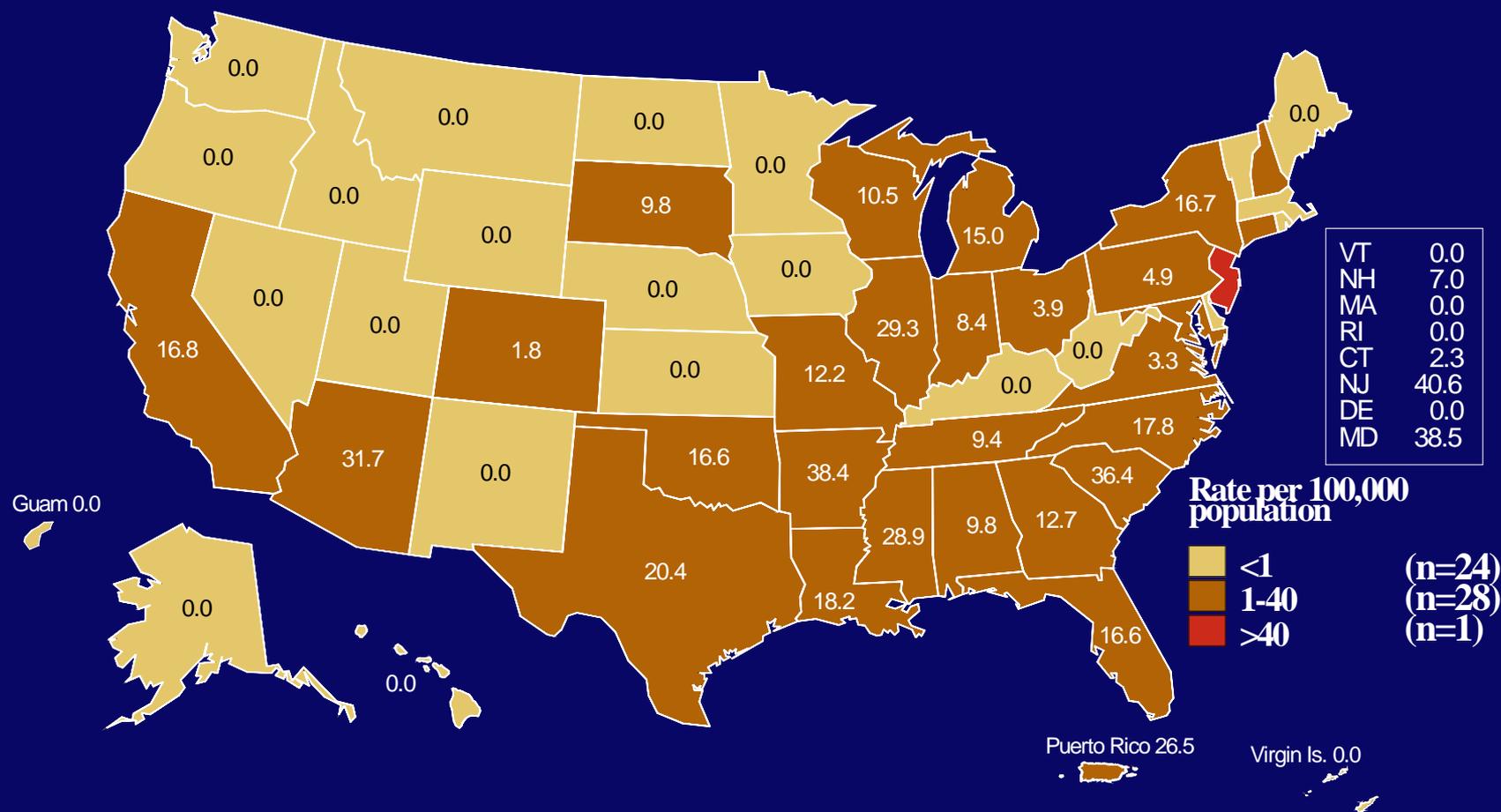
Note: The total rate of chlamydia for women in the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 399.4 per 100,000 population.

Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates for women by state: United States and outlying areas, 1999



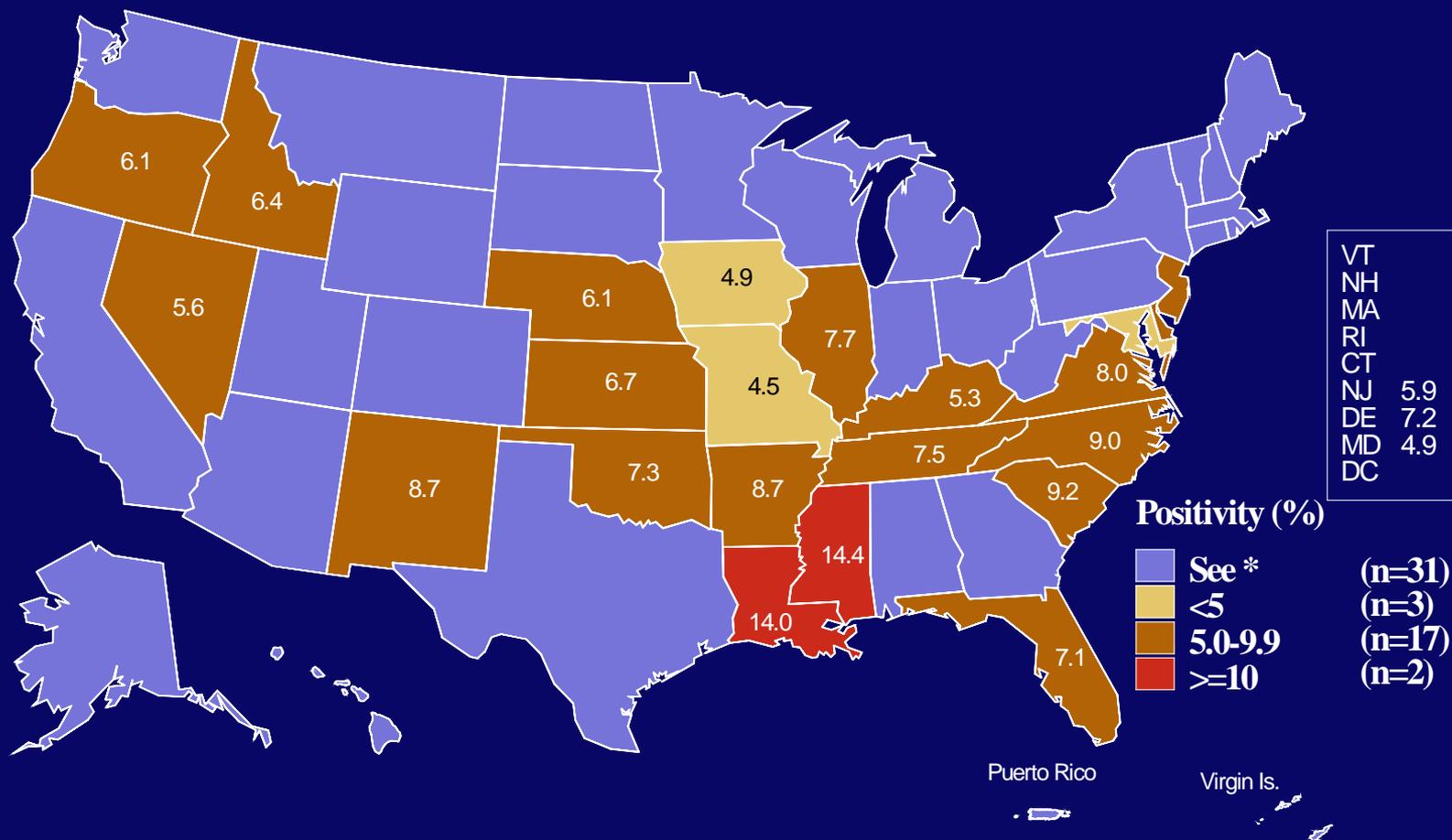
Note: The total rate of primary and secondary syphilis for women in the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 2.0 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People year 2000 objective is 4.0 per 100,000 population.

Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age by state: United States and outlying areas, 1999



Note: The total rate of congenital syphilis for infants <1 year of age for the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 14.5 per 100,000 live births. The Healthy People year 2000 objective is 40.0 per 100,000 live births.

Chlamydia — Positivity among 15-24 year old women tested in prenatal clinics by state, 1999



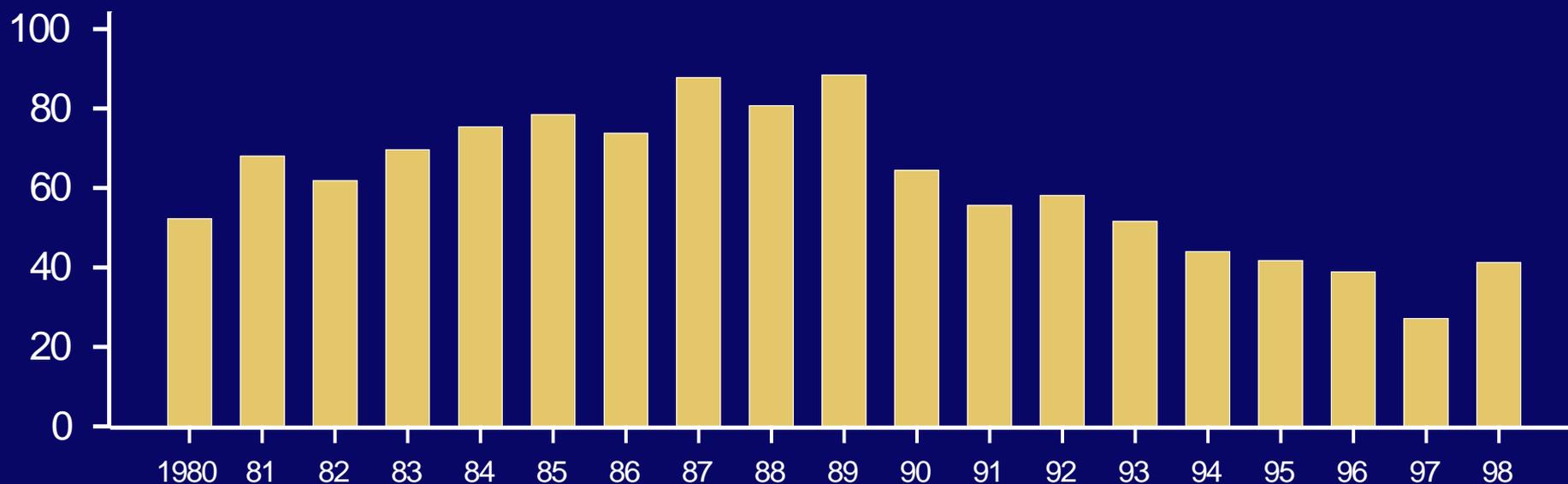
*States not reporting chlamydia positivity data in prenatal clinics.

Note: States reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 100 women aged 15-24 years during 1999.

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

Ectopic pregnancy — Hospitalizations of women 15-44 years of age: United States, 1980-1998

Ectopic Pregnancies (in thousands)

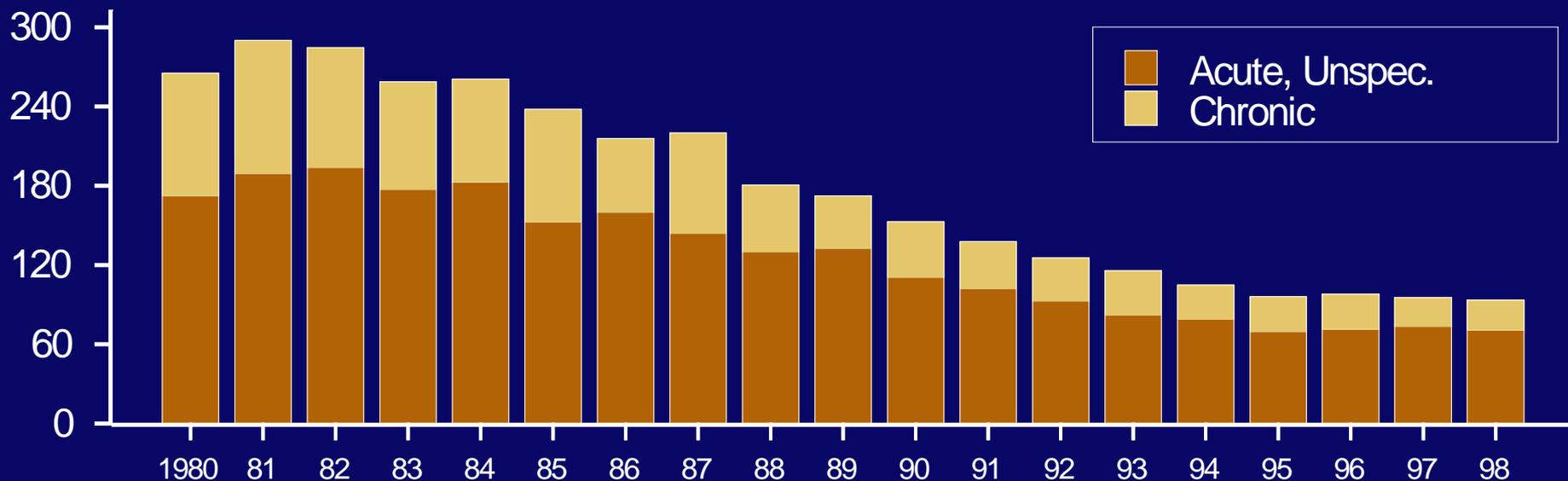


Note: Some variations in 1981 and 1988 numbers may be due to changes in sampling procedures. The relative standard error for these estimates ranges from 8% to 11%.

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

Pelvic inflammatory disease — Hospitalizations of women 15-44 years of age: United States, 1980–1998

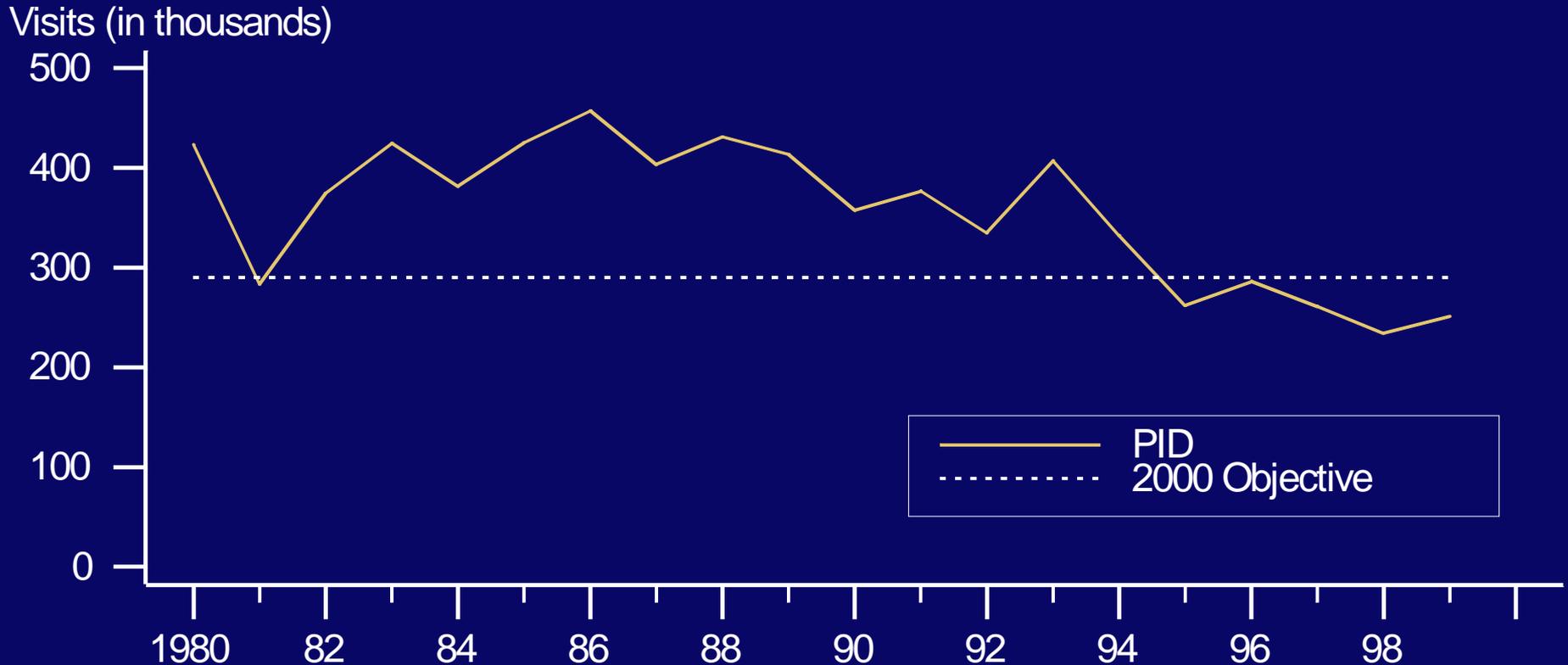
Hospitalizations (in thousands)



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)

Pelvic inflammatory disease — Initial visits to physicians' offices by women 15-44 years of age: United States, 1980–1999 and Healthy People year 2000 objective



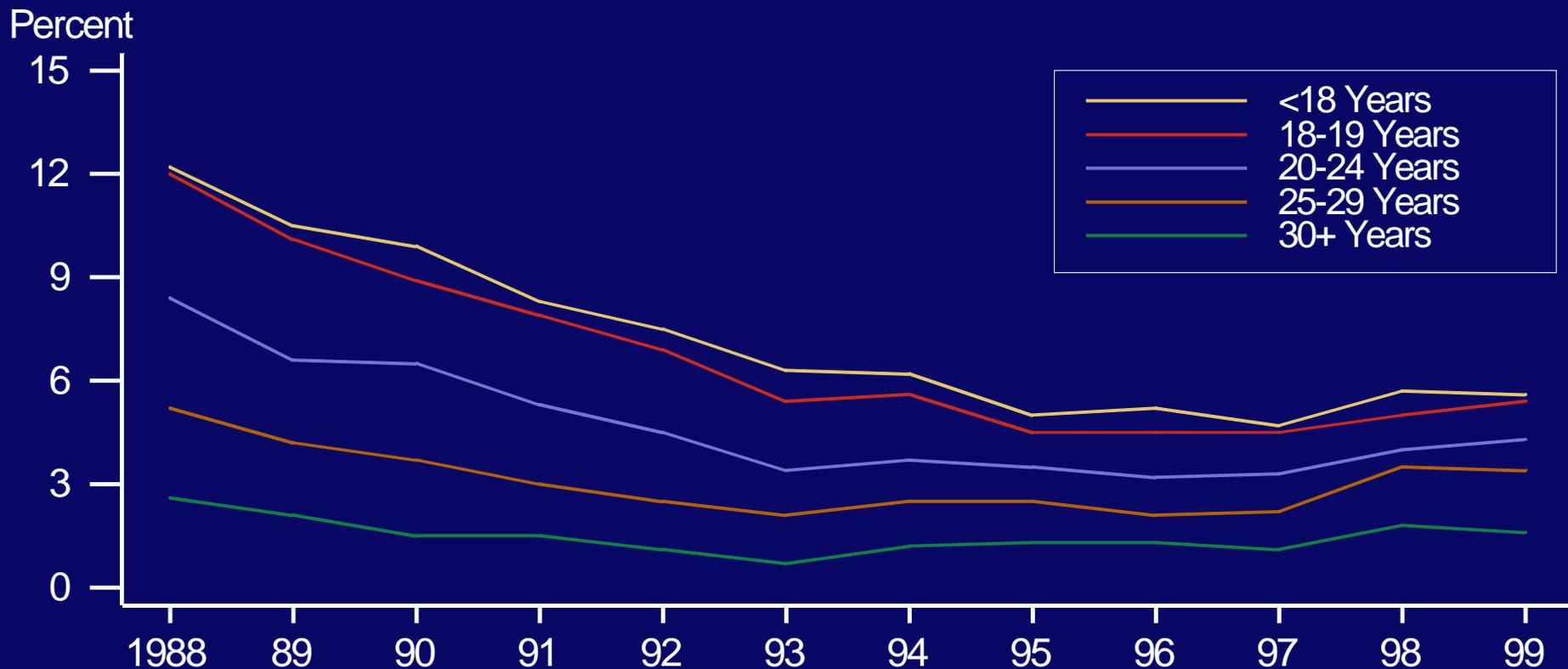
SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS America, Ltd.)

STDs in Adolescents and Young Adults

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 1999

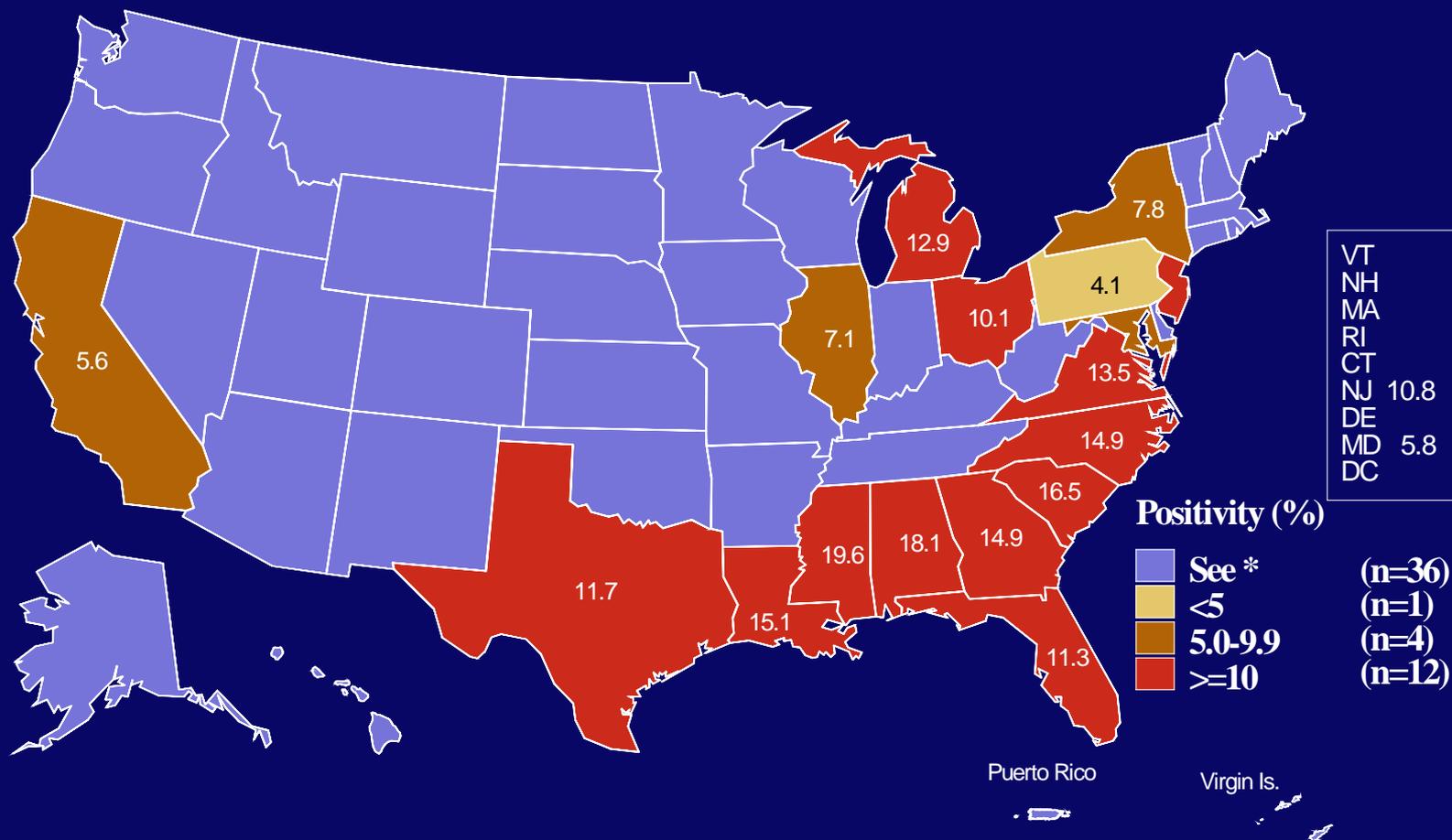
Division of STD Prevention

Chlamydia — Positivity among women tested in family planning clinics by age group: Region X, 1988–1999



Note: Women who met screening criteria were tested. Trends not adjusted for changes in laboratory test method in 1994 and 1999 and associated increases in test sensitivity.
 SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Program: Region X Chlamydia Project (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington)

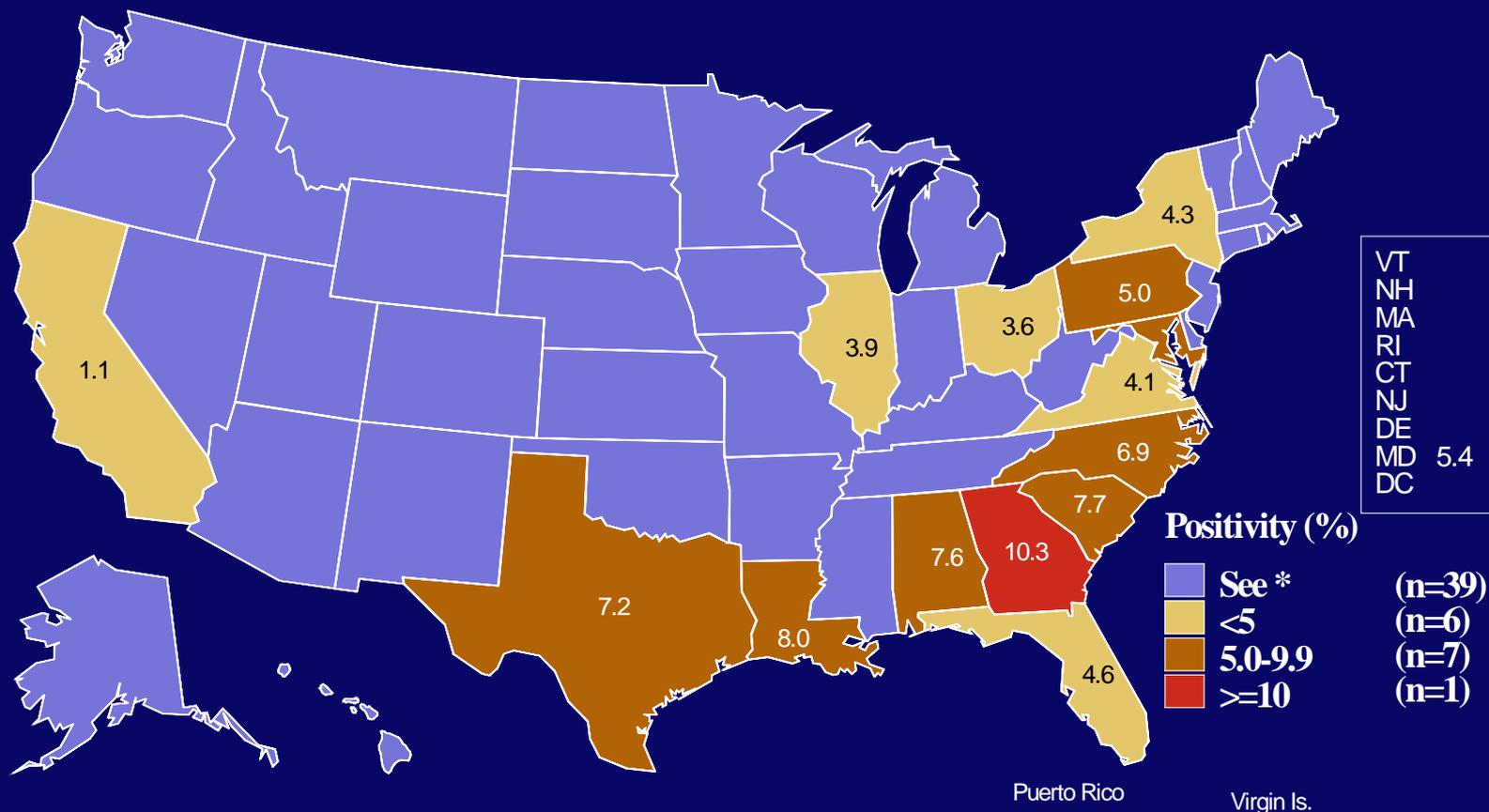
Chlamydia — Positivity among 17-37 year-old women entering the U.S. Army by state of residence, 1999



*Fewer than 100 women residing in these states and entering the U.S. Army were screened for chlamydia in 1999.

Note: Screening female recruits from January - July only. Overall positivity was 9.9%.
 SOURCE: Johns Hopkins University Chlamydia Research Laboratory (funding initiative: Office of Defense Women's Health Research)

Chlamydia — Positivity among 17-37 year-old men entering the U.S. Army by state of residence, 1999

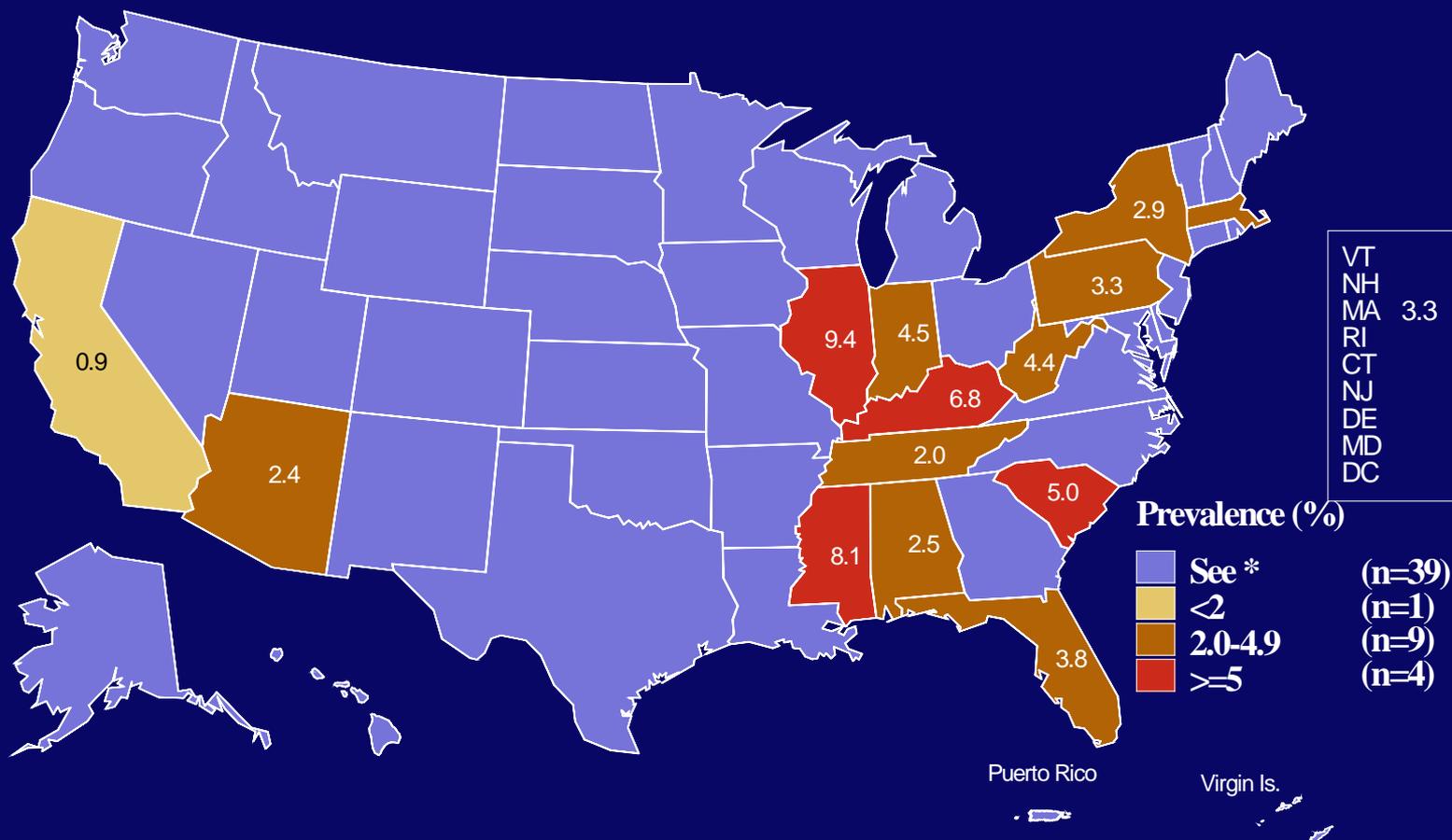


*Fewer than 100 men residing in these states and entering the U.S. Army were screened for chlamydia in 1999.

Note: Screening male recruits from January - February and August - November only. Overall positivity was 4.7%.

SOURCE: Johns Hopkins University Chlamydia Research Laboratory (funding initiative: Aberdeen Proving Ground)

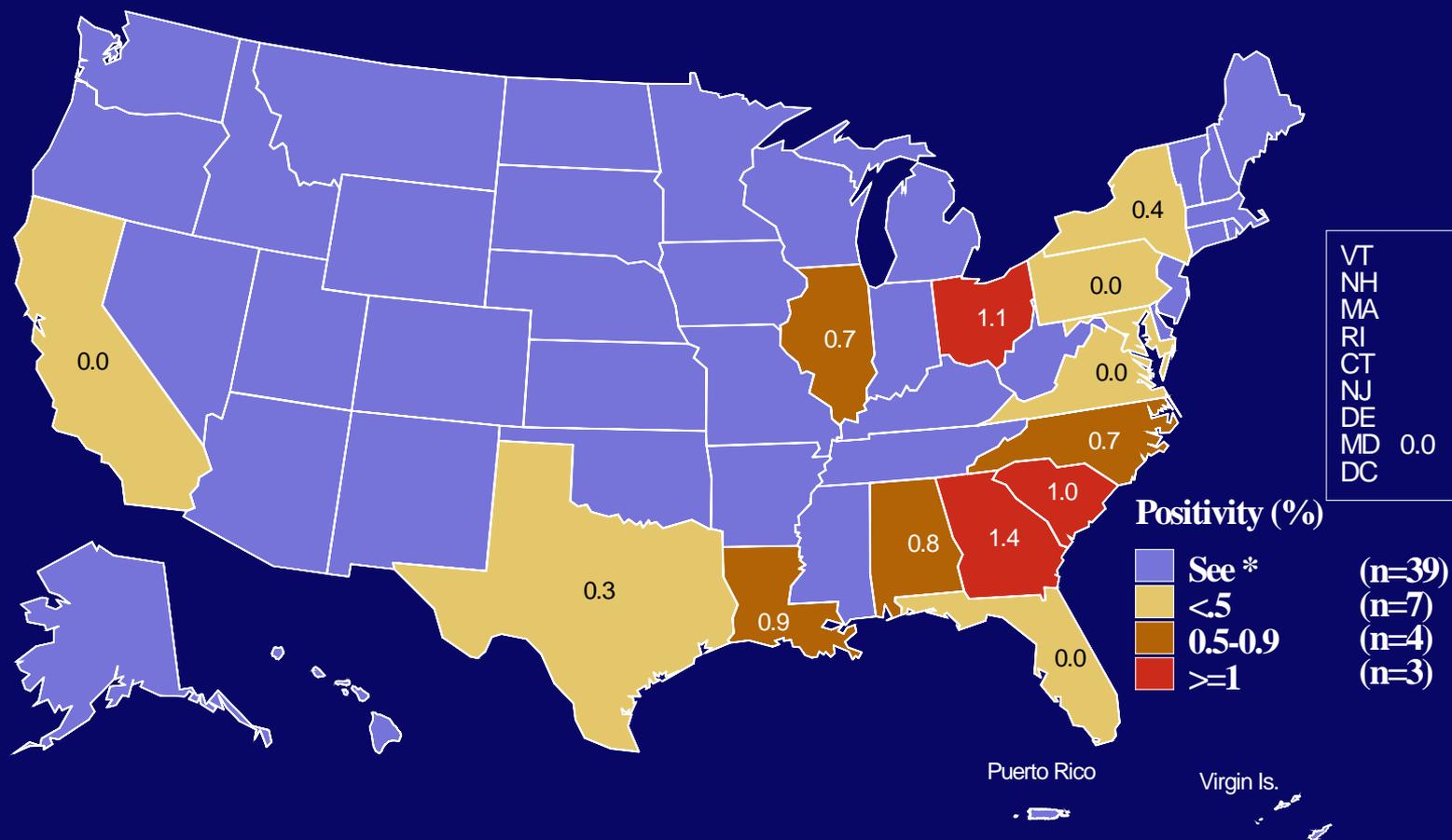
Gonorrhea — Prevalence among 16-24 year-old women entering the U.S. Job Corps by state of residence, 1999



*Fewer than 100 women residing in these states and entering the U.S. Job Corps were screened for gonorrhea by the national contract laboratory in 1999.

Note: Many Job Corps 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.

Gonorrhea — Positivity among 17-37 year-old men entering the U.S. Army by state of residence, 1999

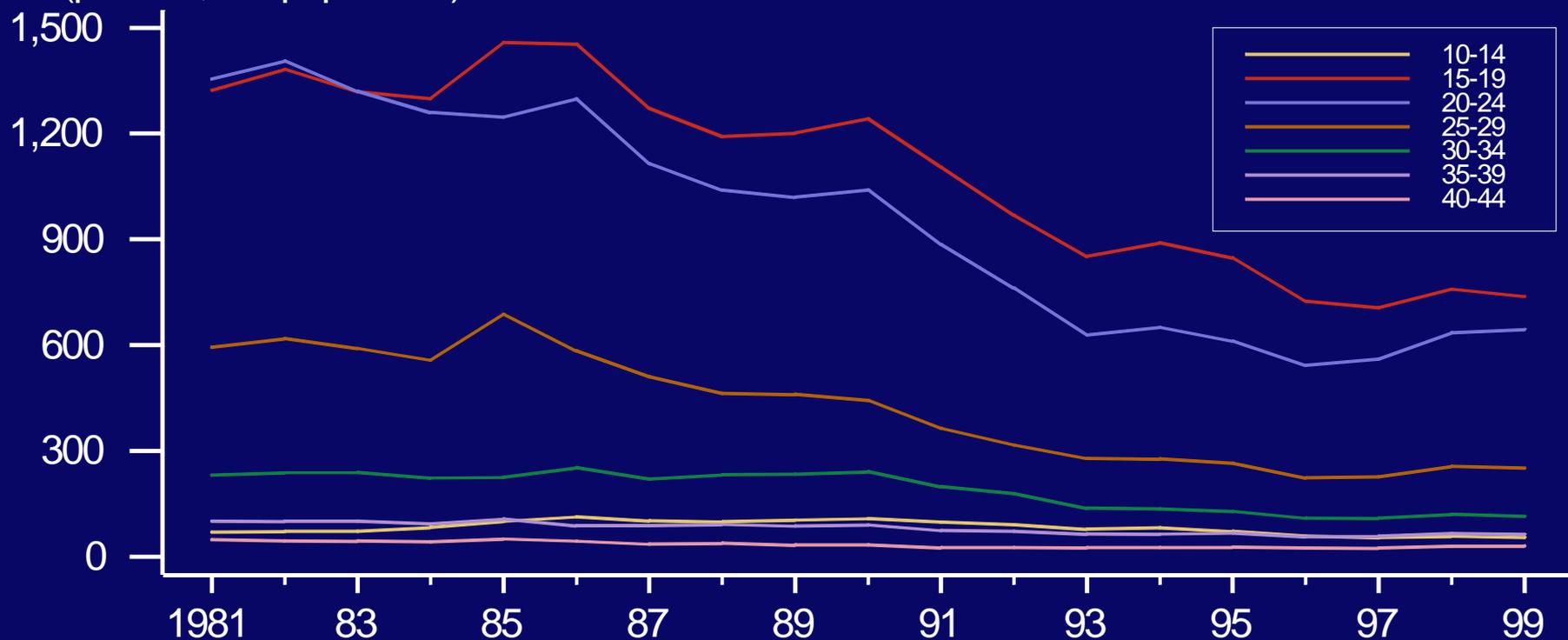


*Fewer than 100 men residing in these states and entering the U.S. Army were screened for chlamydia in 1999. Note: Screening male recruits from January - February and August - November only. Overall positivity was 0.4%.

SOURCE: Johns Hopkins University Chlamydia Research Laboratory (funding initiative: Aberdeen Proving Ground)

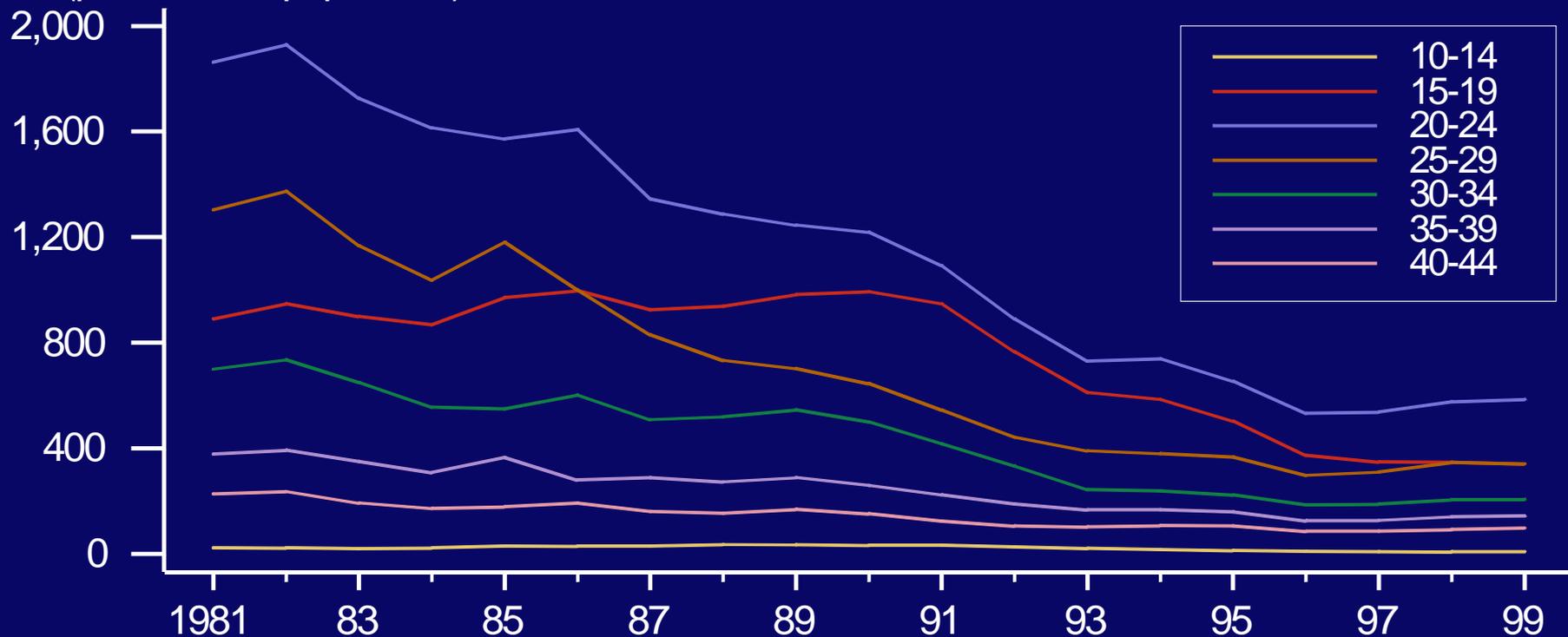
Gonorrhea — Age-specific rates among women 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–1999

Rate (per 100,000 population)



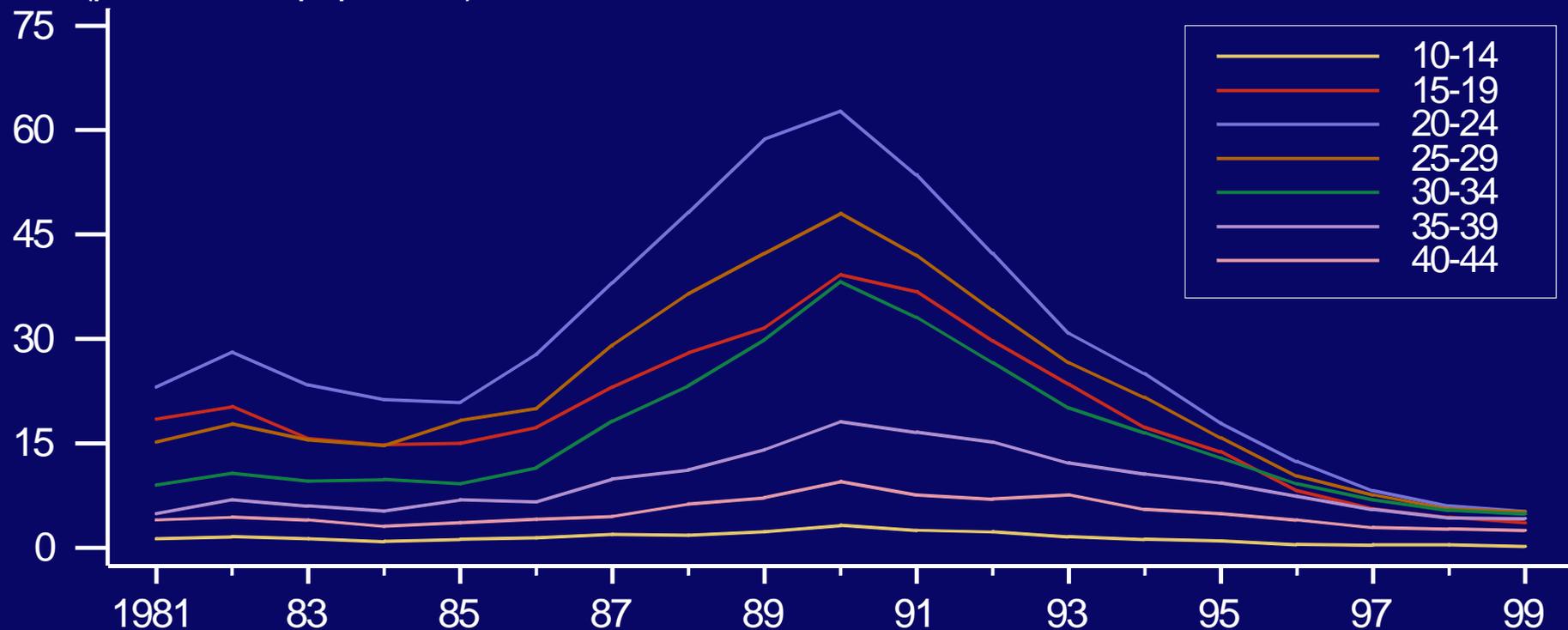
Gonorrhea — Age-specific rates among men 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–1999

Rate (per 100,000 population)



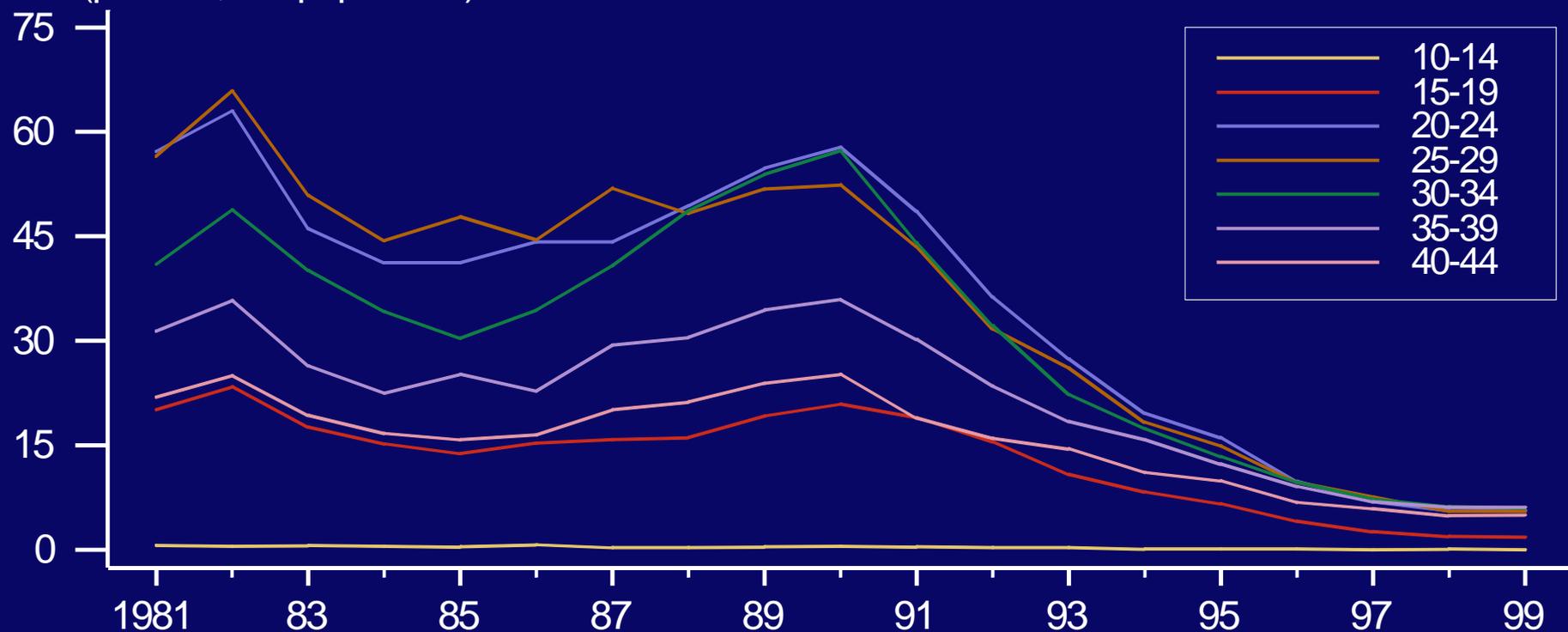
Primary and secondary syphilis — Age-specific rates among women 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–1999

Rate (per 100,000 population)



Primary and secondary syphilis — Age-specific rates among men 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–1999

Rate (per 100,000 population)

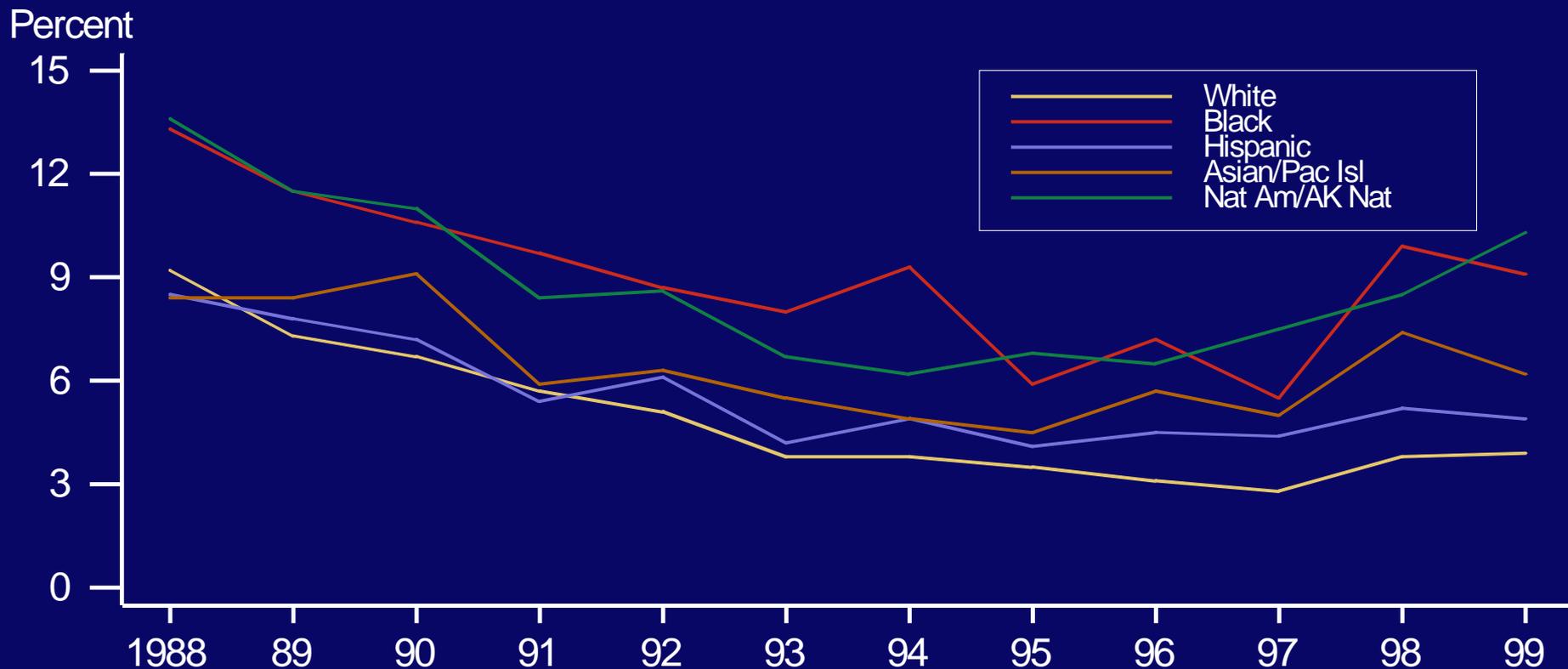


STDs in Racial and Ethnic Minorities

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 1999

Division of STD Prevention

Chlamydia — Positivity among women tested in family planning clinics by race and ethnicity: Region X, 1988–1999



Note: Women who met screening criteria were tested. Trends not adjusted for changes in laboratory test method in 1994 and 1999 and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Program: Region X Chlamydia Project (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington)

Chlamydia — Positivity among 15-30 year old women tested in Indian Health Service Clinics by IHS regions, 1999

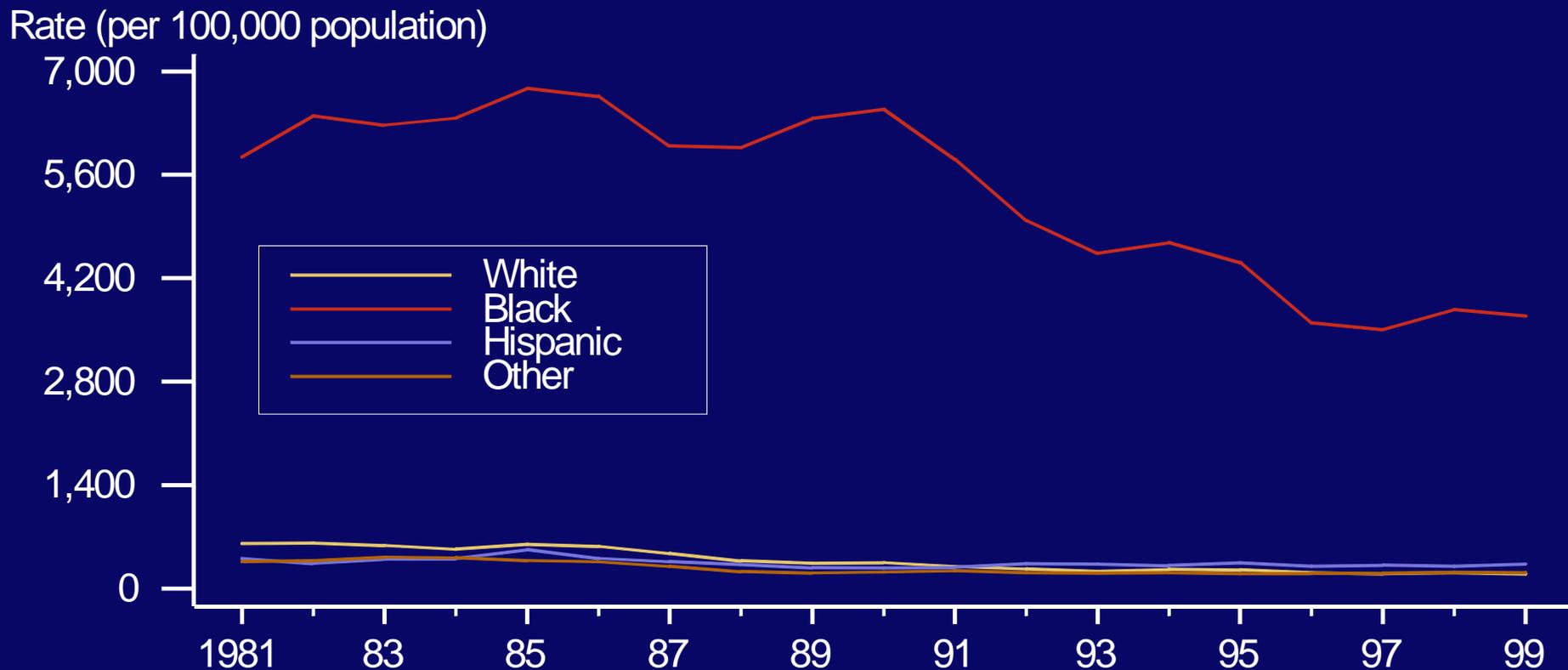


*IHS regions not reporting chlamydia positivity data during 1999.

Note: Albuquerque - chlamydia positivity data reported for April-December only.

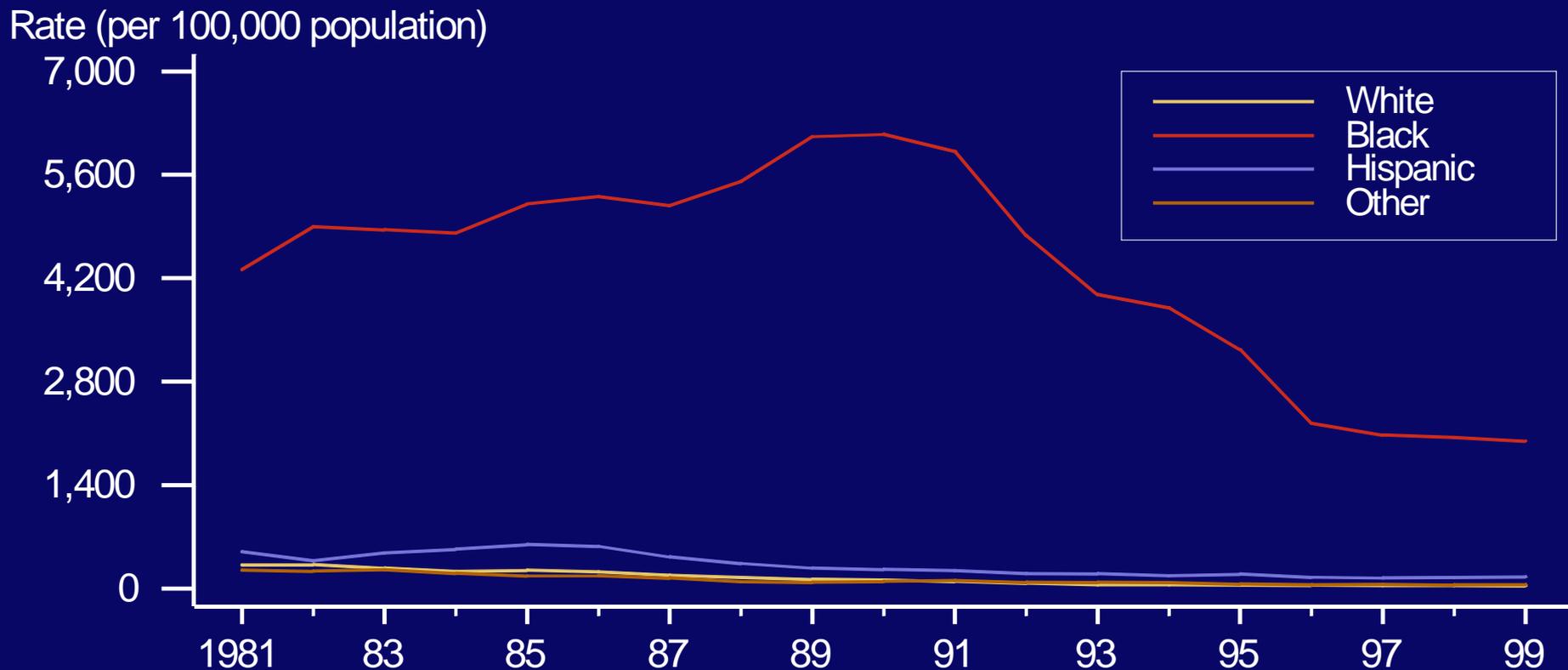
SOURCE: Indian Health Service

Gonorrhea — Reported rates for 15-19 year old females by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–1999



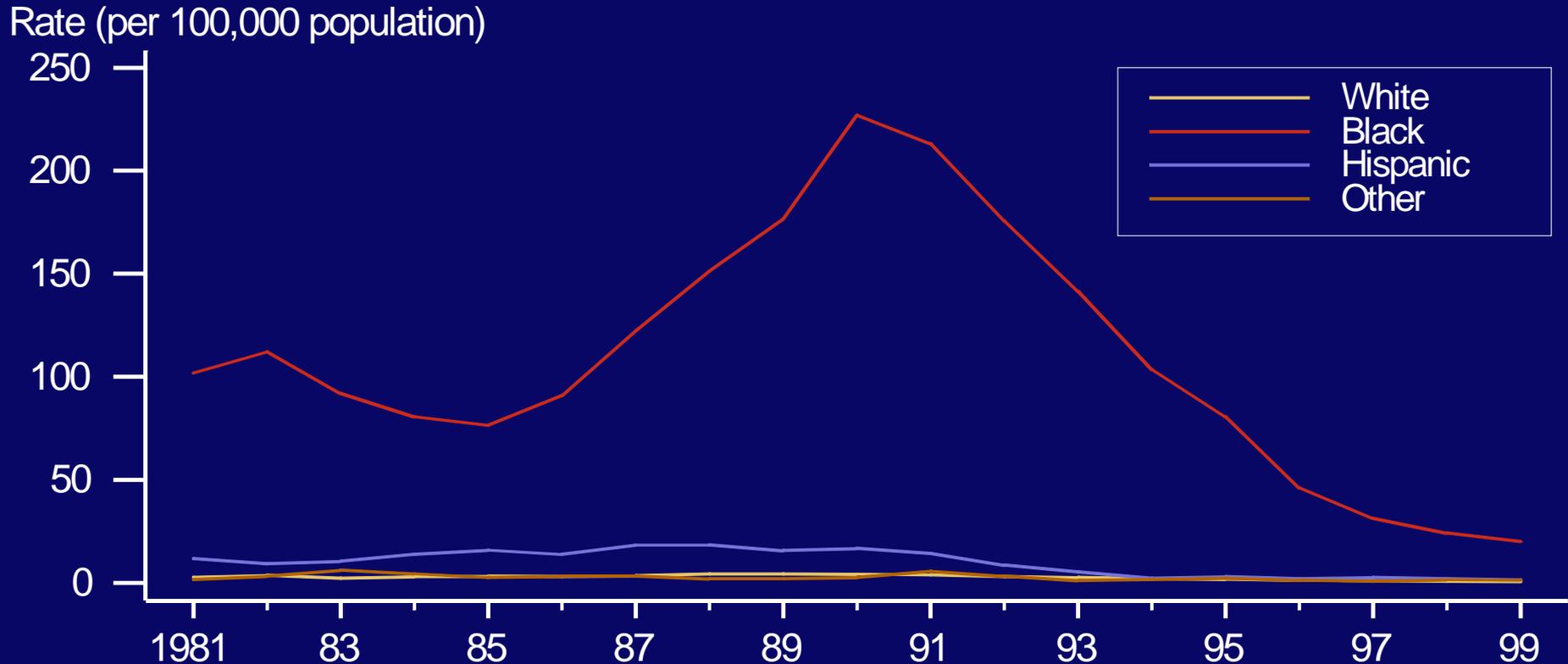
Note: Black, White, and Other are non-Hispanic.

Gonorrhea — Reported rates for 15-19 year old males by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–1999



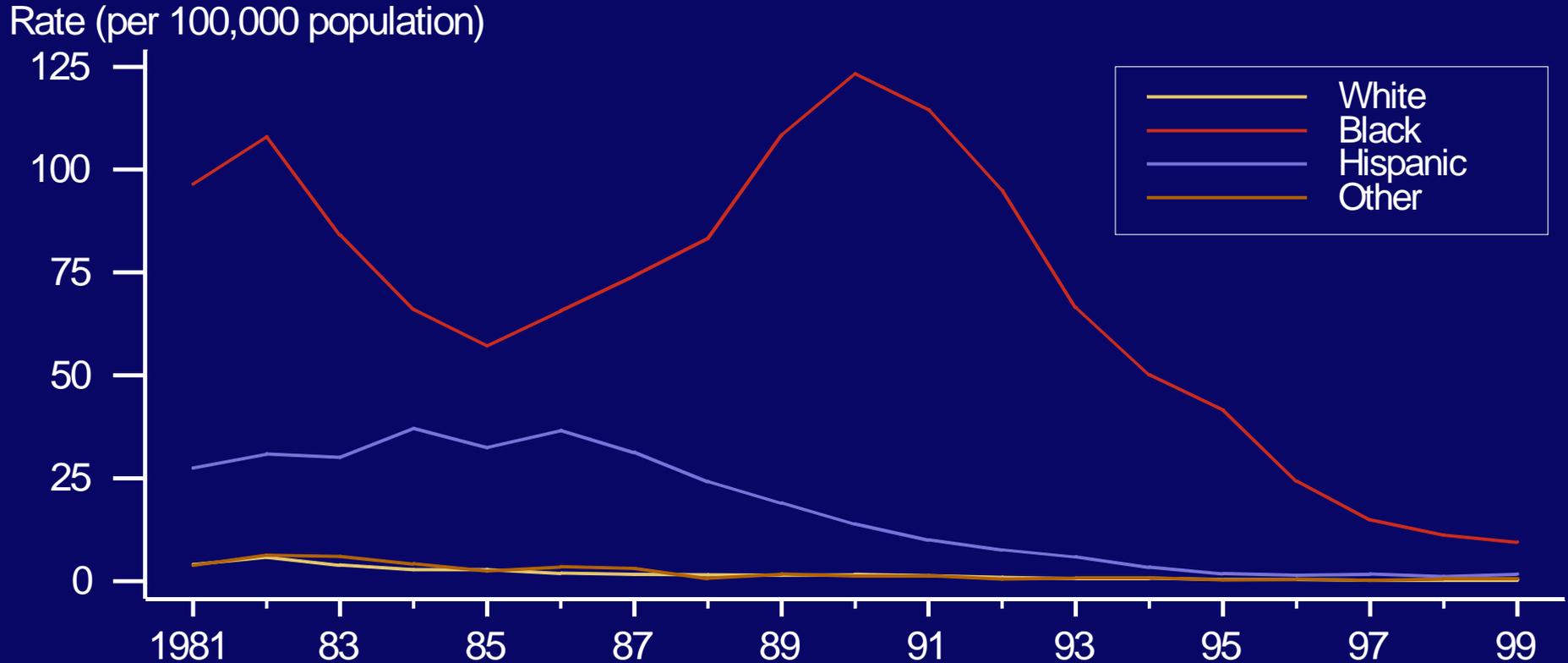
Note: Black, White, and Other are non-Hispanic.

Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported rates for 15-19 year old females by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–1999



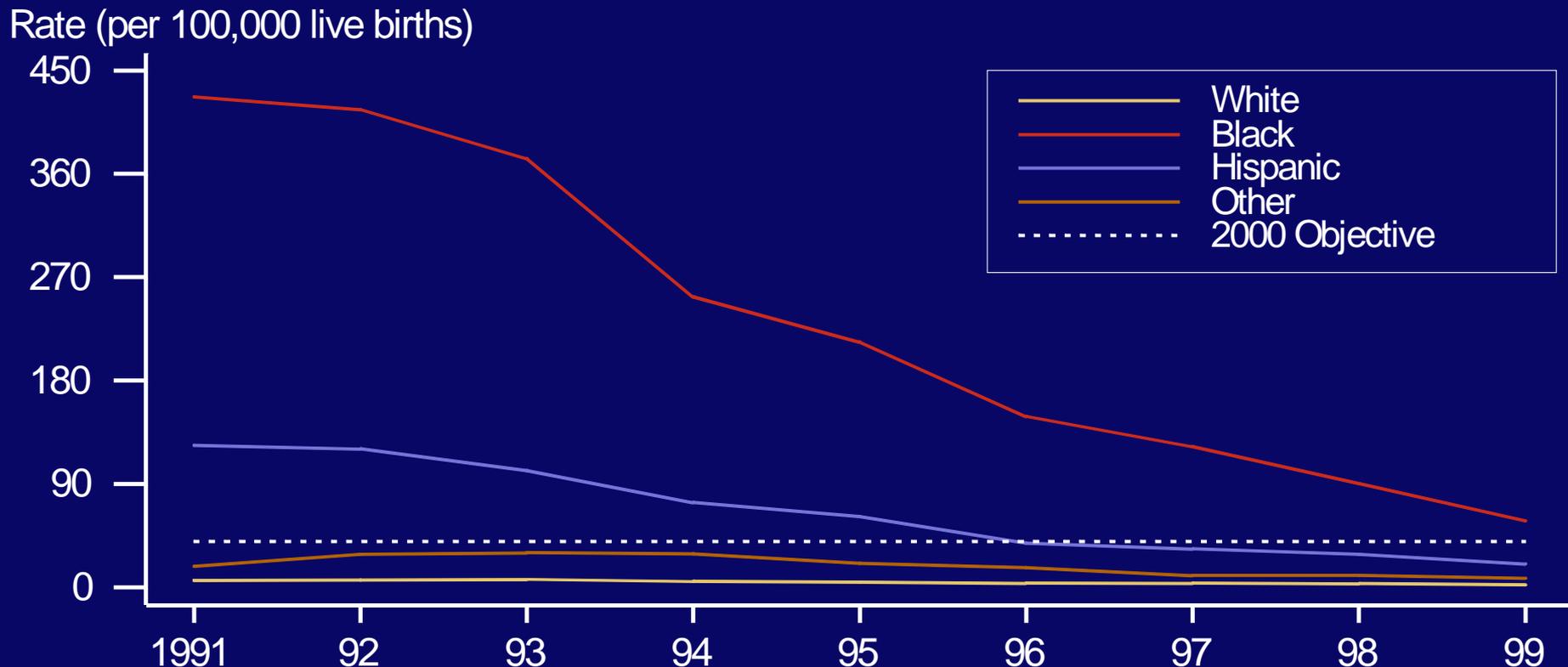
Note: Black, White, and Other are non-Hispanic.

Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported rates for 15-19 year old males by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–1999



Note: Black, White, and Other are non-Hispanic.

Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age by mother's race and ethnicity: United States, 1991–1999



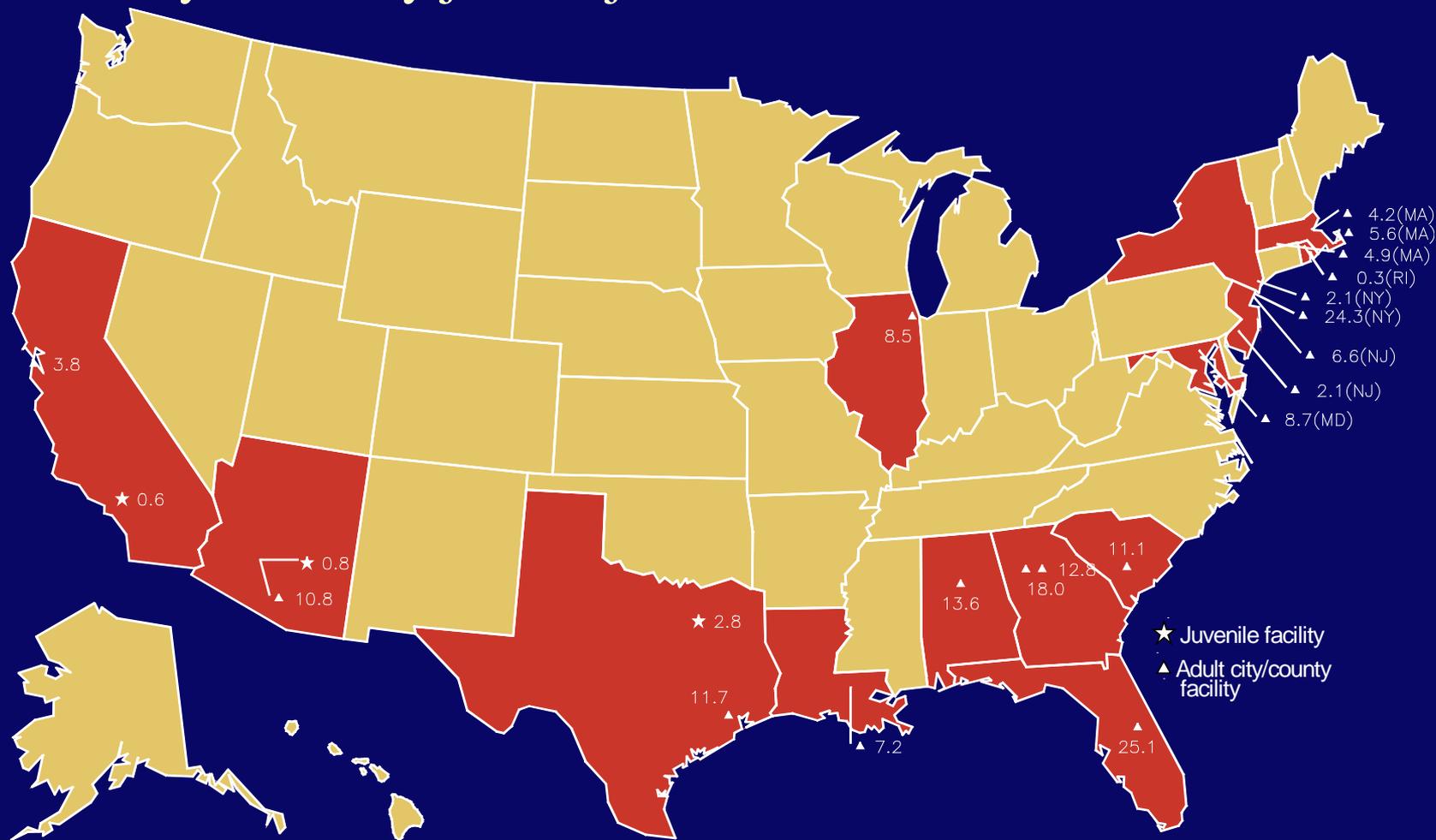
Note: Less than 5% of cases had missing race/ethnicity information and were excluded. Black, White, and Other are non-Hispanic.

STDs in Persons Entering Corrections Facilities

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 1999

Division of STD Prevention

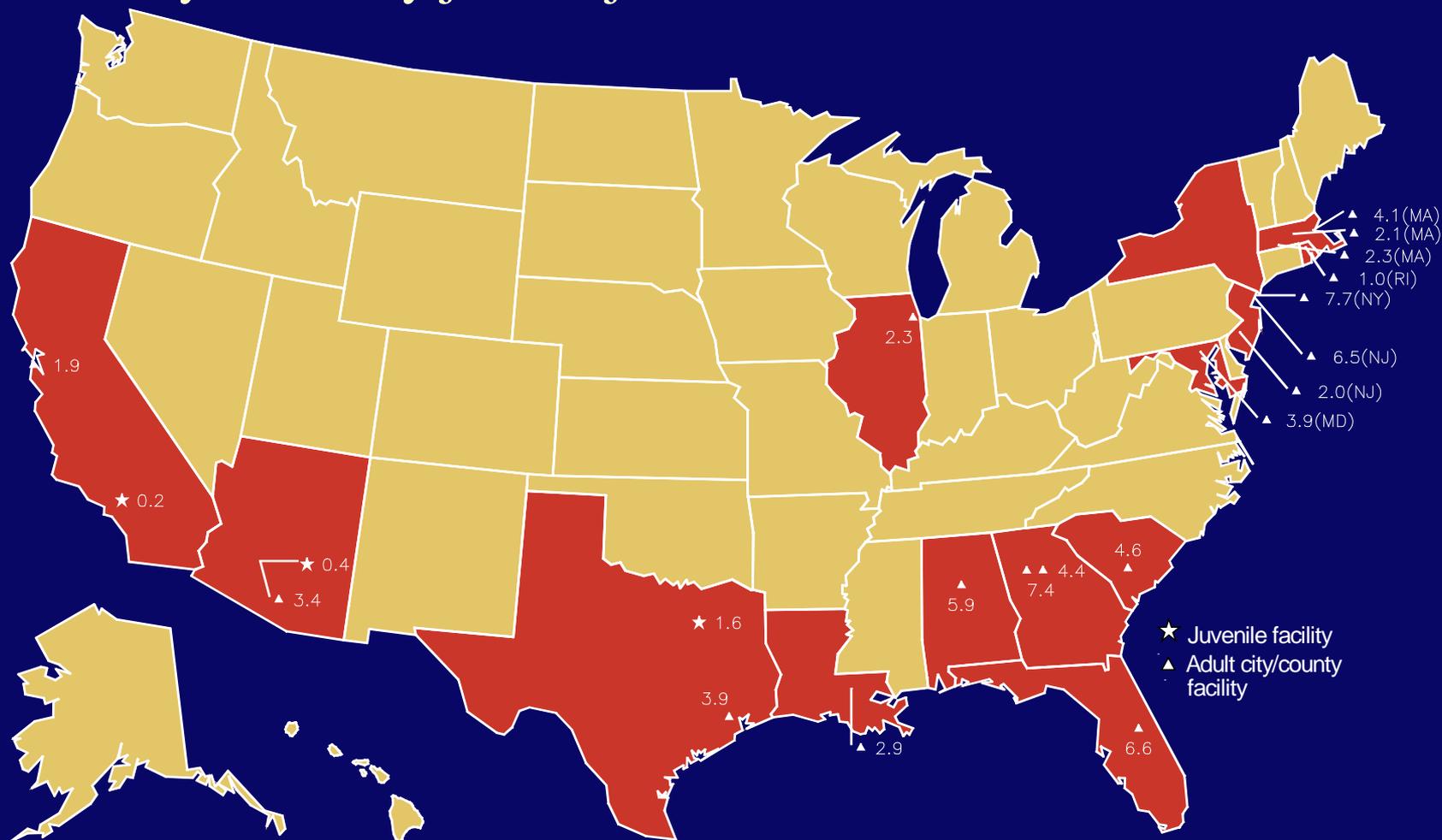
Syphilis serologic tests — Percent seroreactivity in women entering city or county jails or juvenile detention centers†, 1999



† From facilities reporting >100 test results.

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

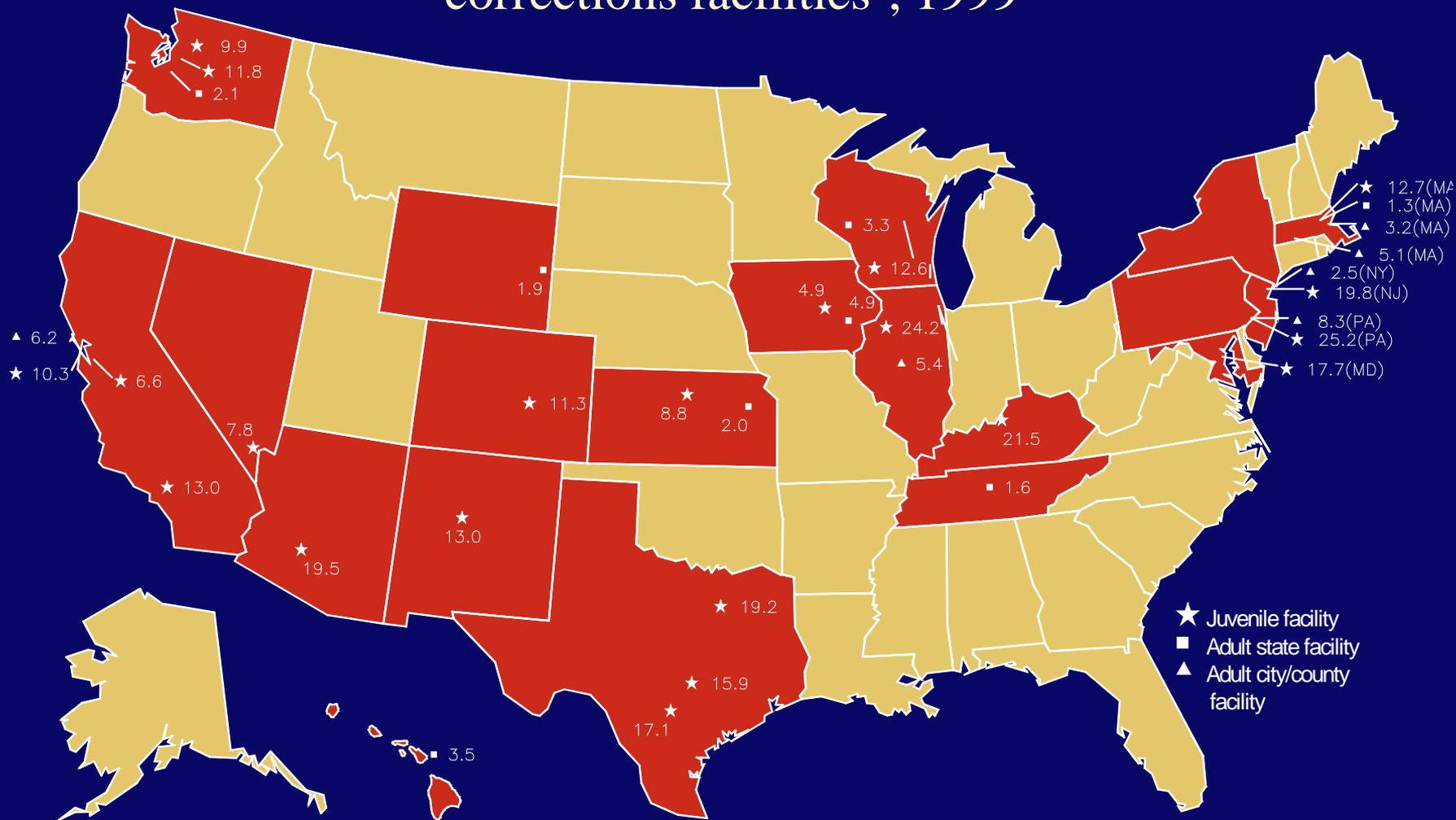
Syphilis serologic tests — Percent seroreactivity in men entering city or county jails or juvenile detention centers†, 1999



†From facilities reporting >100 test results.

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

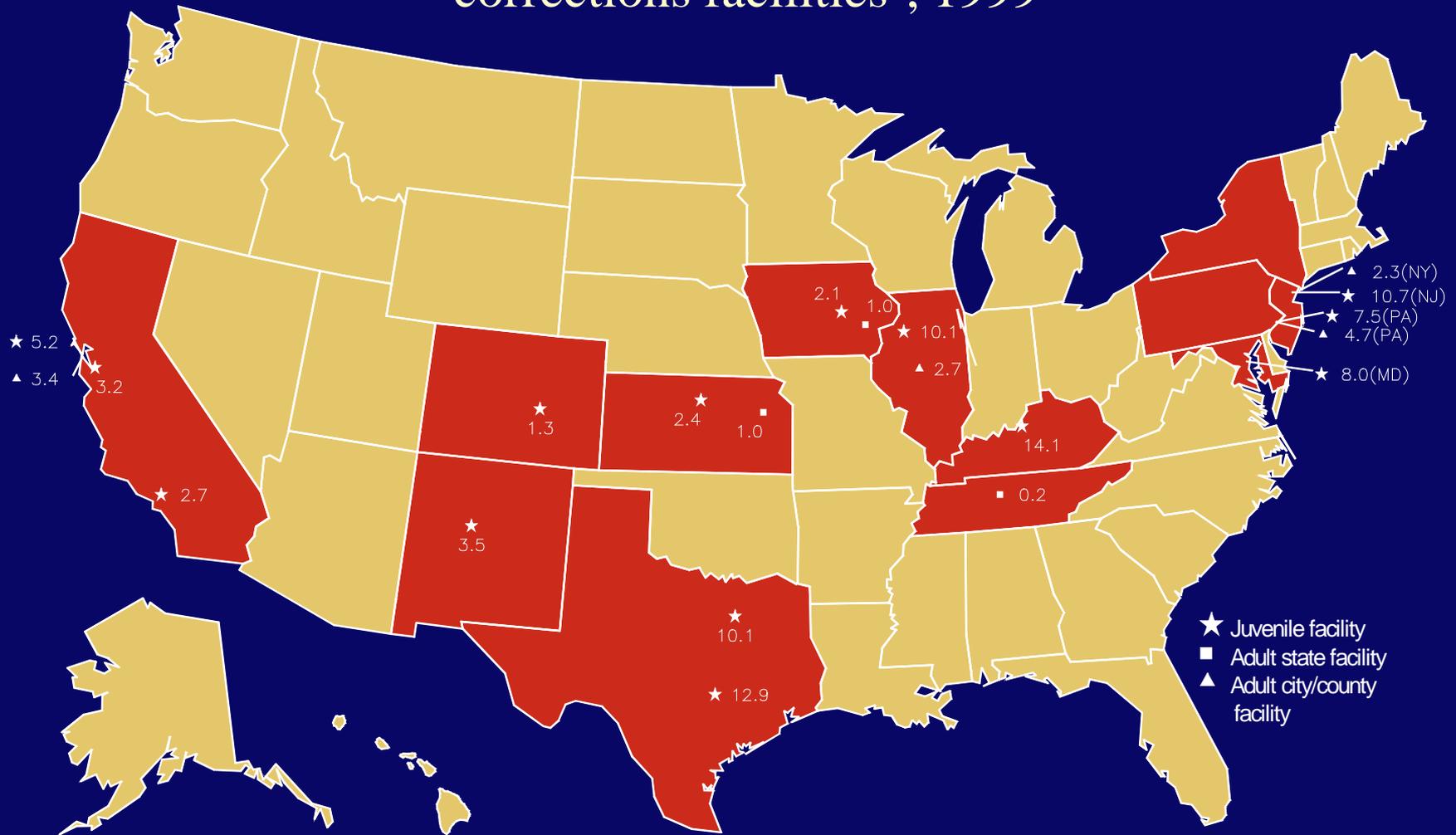
Chlamydia — Positivity in women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities†, 1999



†From facilities reporting >100 test results.

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

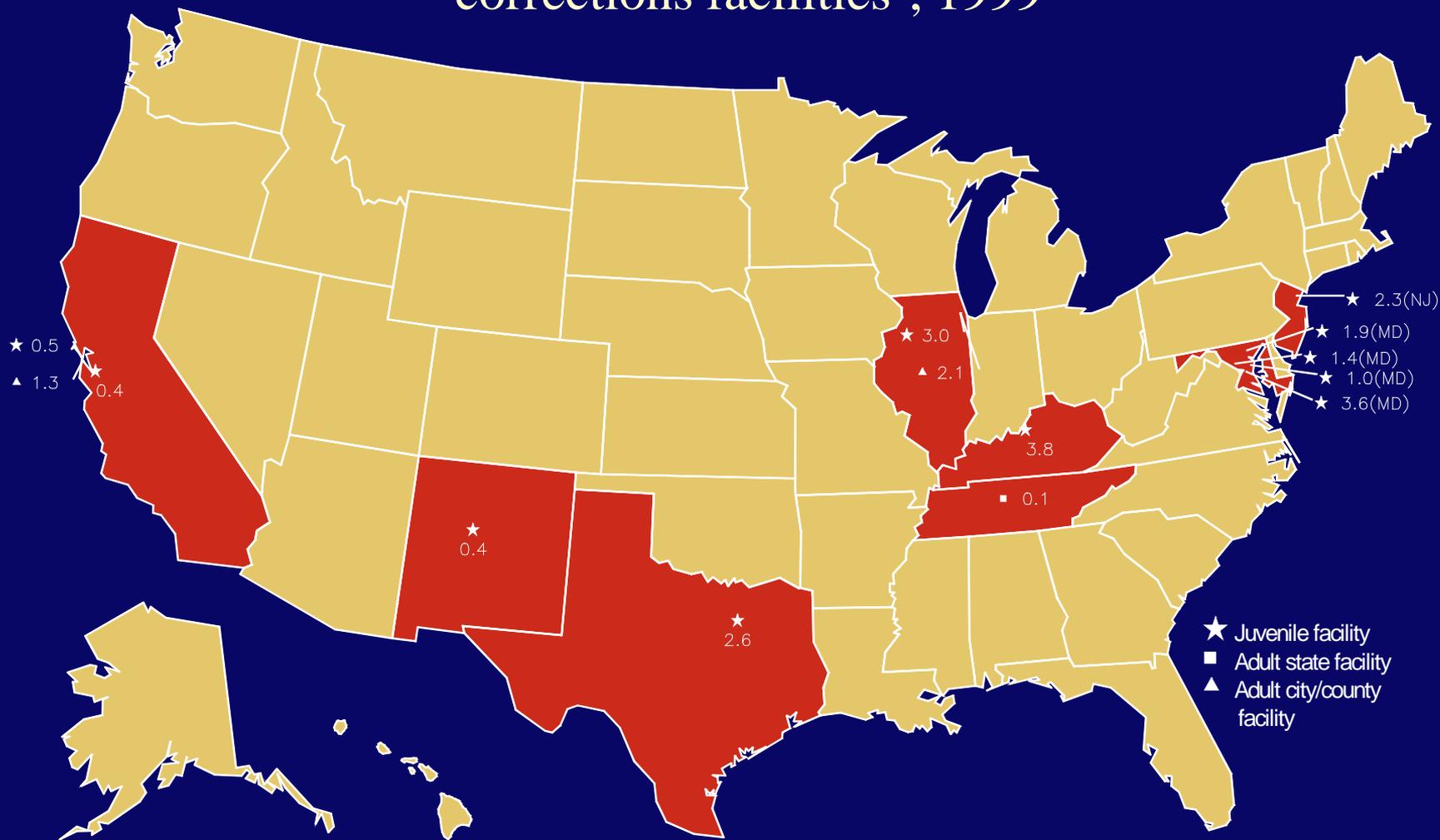
Gonorrhea — Positivity in women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities[†], 1999



[†]From facilities reporting >100 test results.

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

Gonorrhea — Positivity in men entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities[†], 1999



[†]From facilities reporting >100 test results.

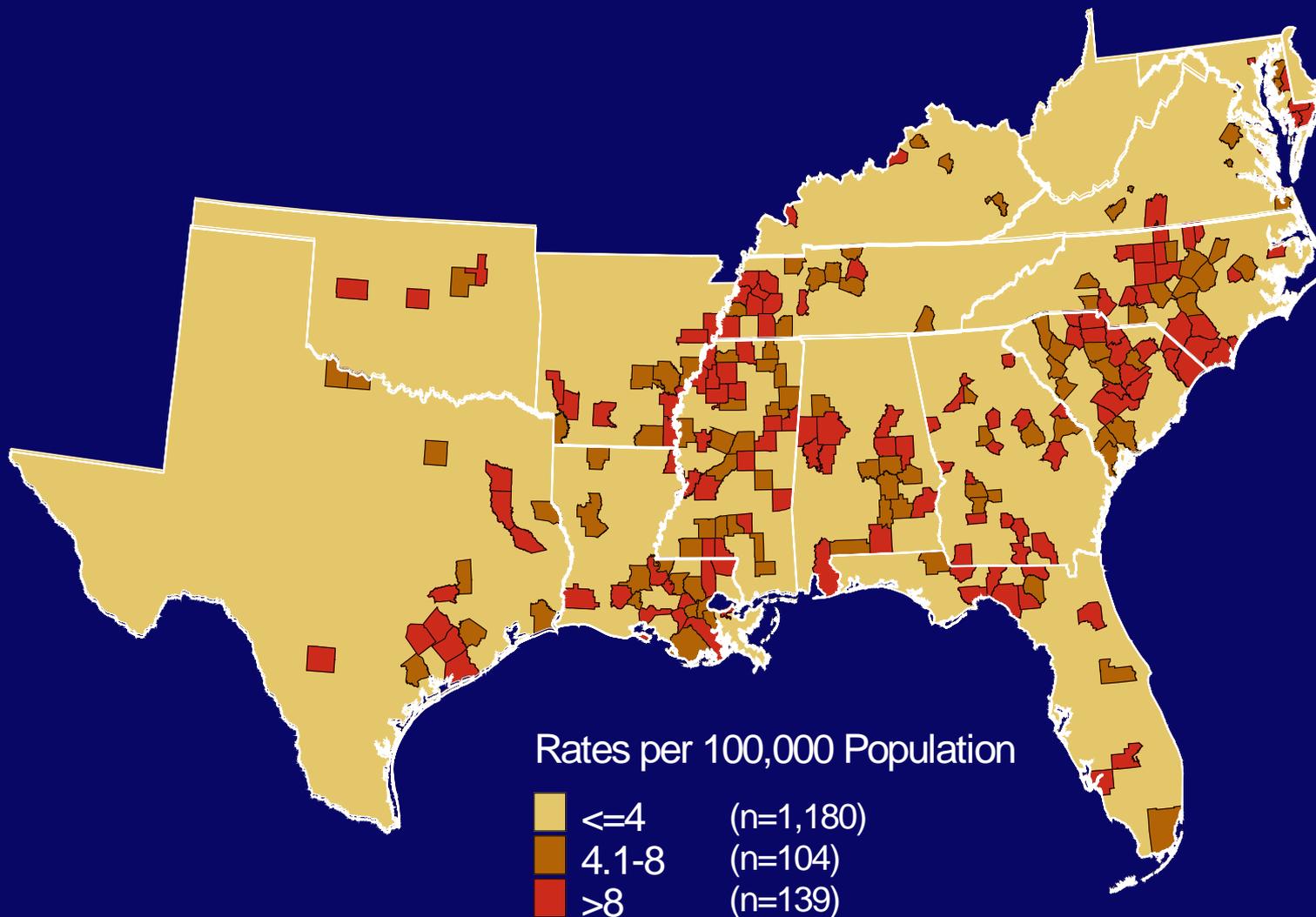
SOURCE: Local and State STD Control Programs; Regional Infertility Prevention Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

STDs in the South

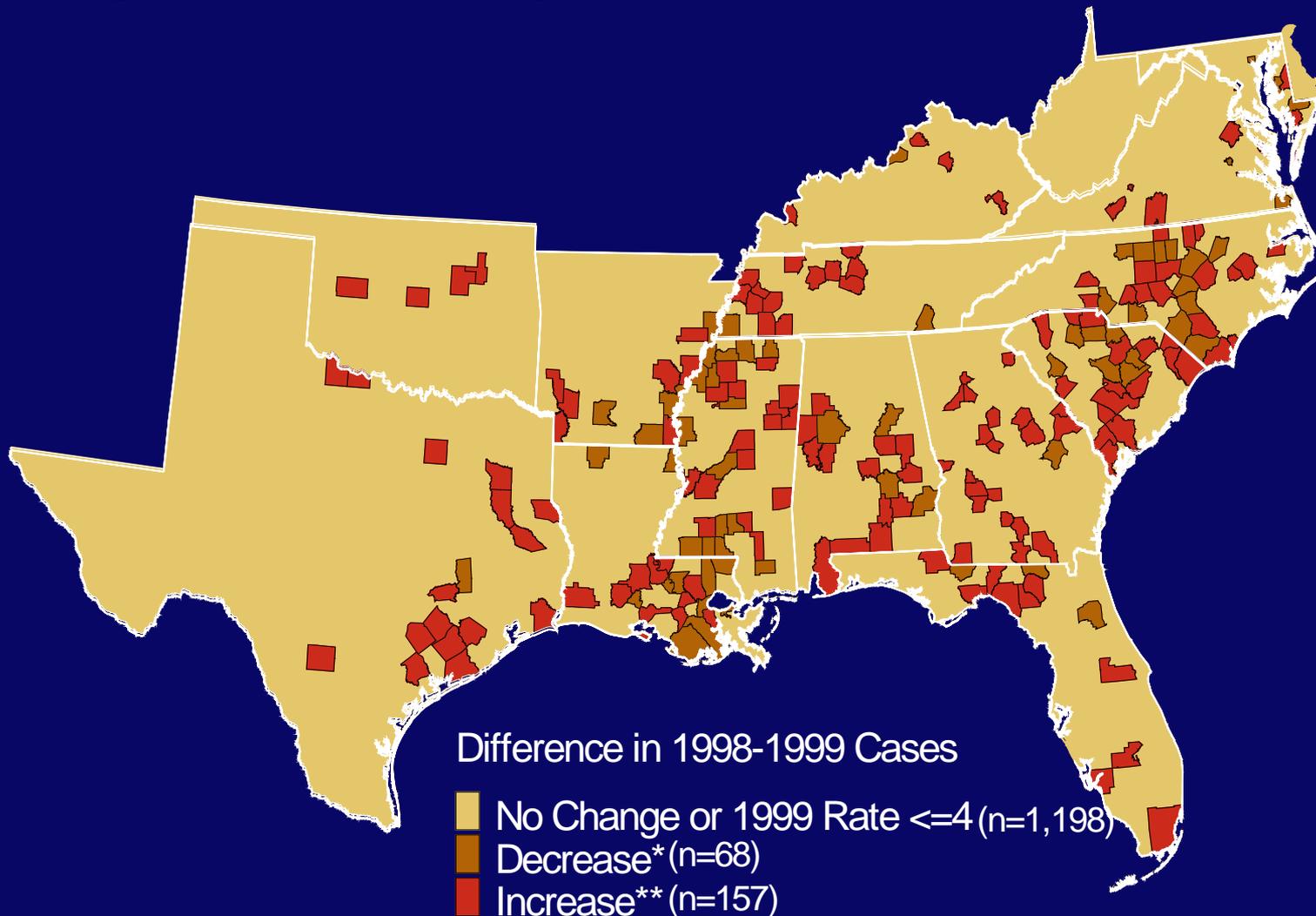
Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 1999

Division of STD Prevention

South — Primary and secondary syphilis case rates by county, 1999



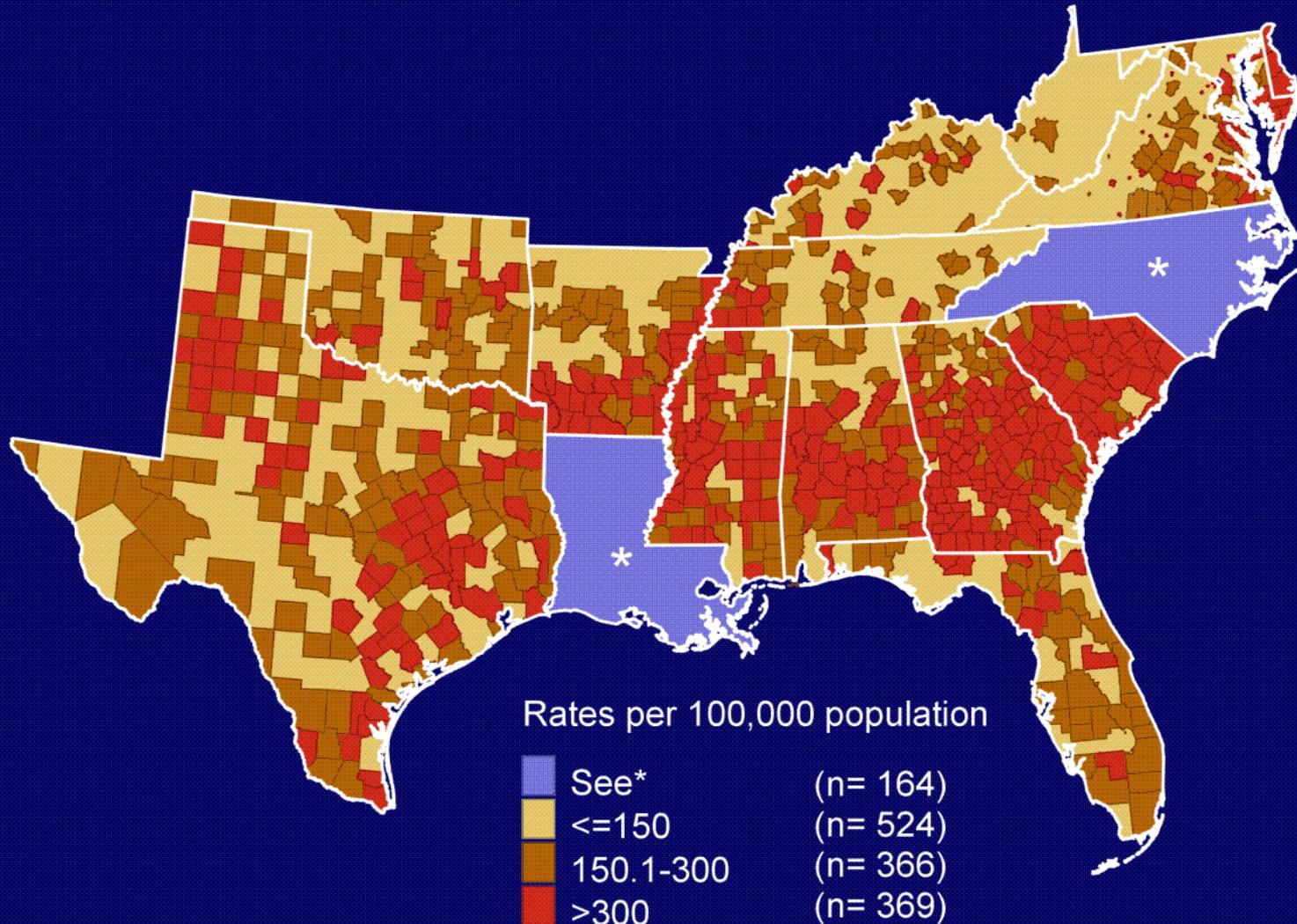
South — Increases and decreases in cases of primary and secondary syphilis in 1999 compared with 1998 cases, by county



*Decrease in cases in 1999 vs. 1998; 1999 rate $>4.0/100,000$ population.

**Increase in cases in 1999 vs. 1998; 1999 rate $>4.0/100,000$ population.

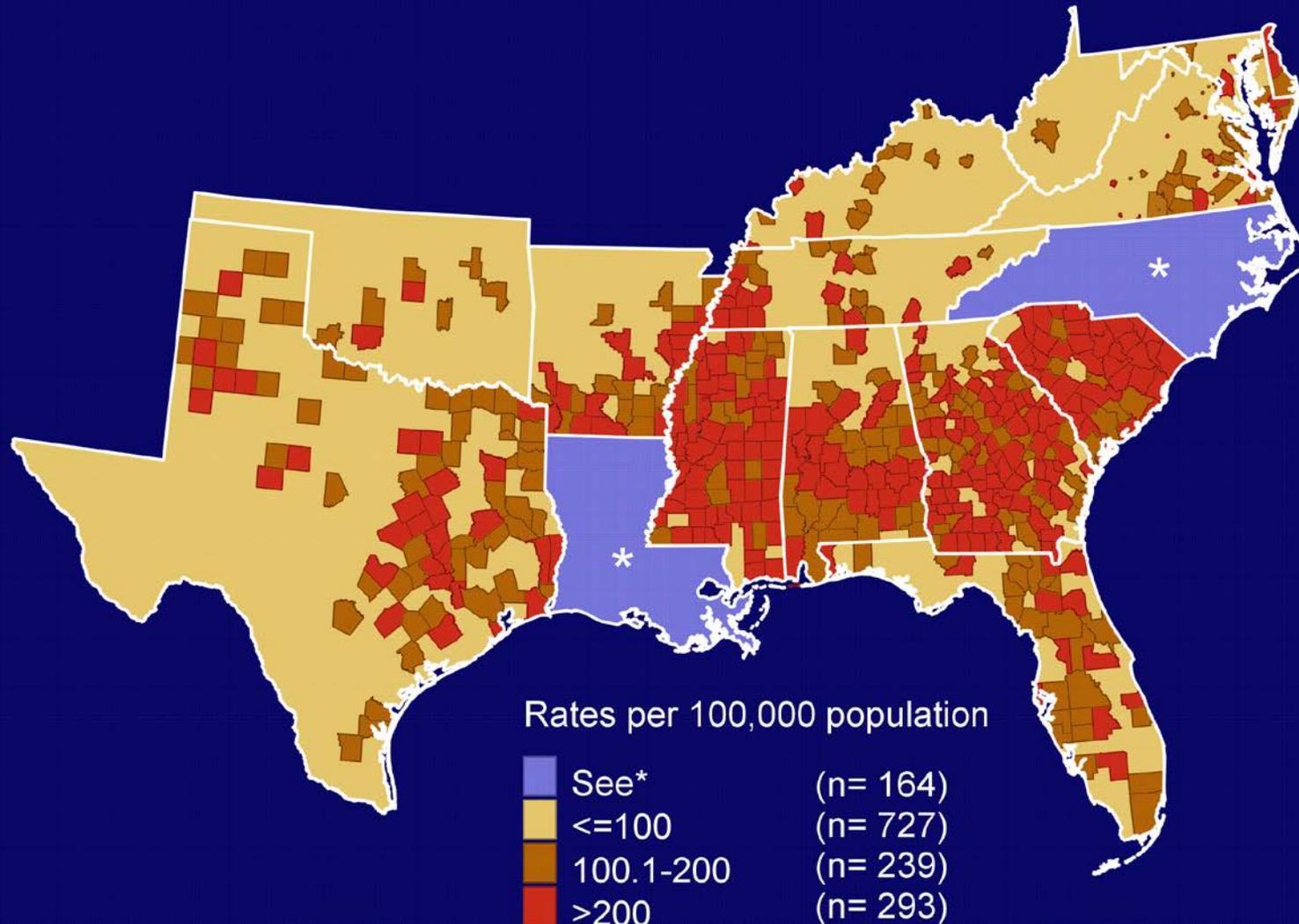
South — Chlamydia case rates by county, 1999



*States not submitting county level data.

SOURCE: National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS) data

South — Gonorrhea case rates by county, 1999



*States not submitting county level data.

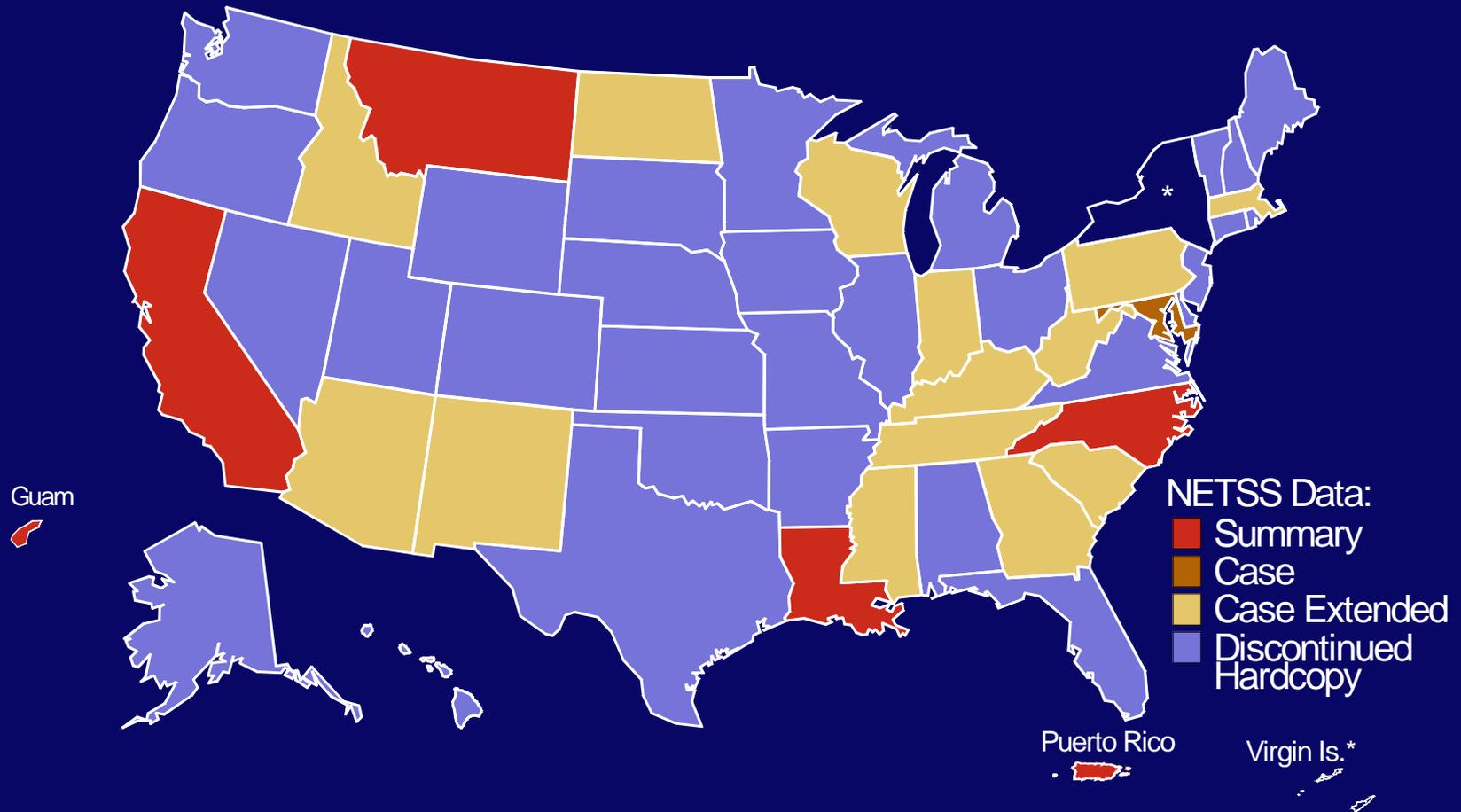
SOURCE: National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS) data

NETSS

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 1999

Division of STD Prevention

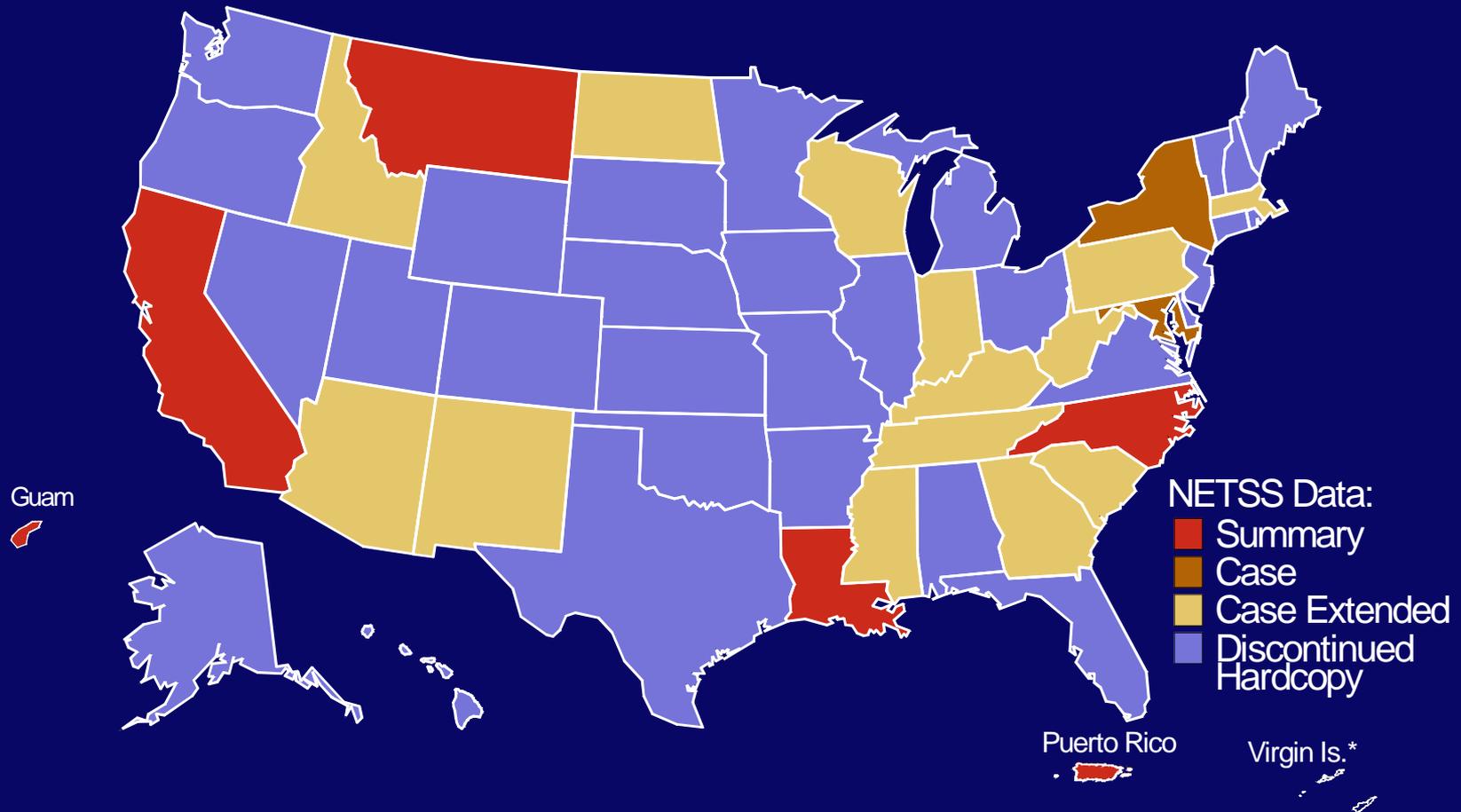
Chlamydia — National electronic telecommunications system for surveillance (NETSS) transmission status by state, 1999



*Upstate New York (New York City reports case extended chlamydia records to NETSS) and Virgin Islands did not report.

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

Gonorrhea — National electronic telecommunications system for surveillance (NETSS) transmission status by state, 1999



*Virgin Islands did not report.

Note: Unless noted, large city projects transmit records in the same format as states. San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York City and Washington, DC projects report case extended gonorrhea records to NETSS.

