



San Francisco Monthly STD Report

Data for February, 2013
Report prepared March 22, 2013

Table 1. STDs among residents, February, 2013.

	2013		2012	
	month	YTD	month	YTD
Gonorrhea	166	378	204	418
Male rectal gonorrhea	50	120	71	146
Chlamydia	411	867	426	818
Male rectal chlamydia	91	208	93	195
Syphilis (adult total)	102	216	74	134
Primary & secondary	34	81	31	60
Early latent	56	104	27	46
Unknown latent	0	0	1	1
Late latent	12	31	15	27
Neurosyphilis	1	1	1	1
Congenital syphilis	0	0	0	0
PID	3	12	10	19

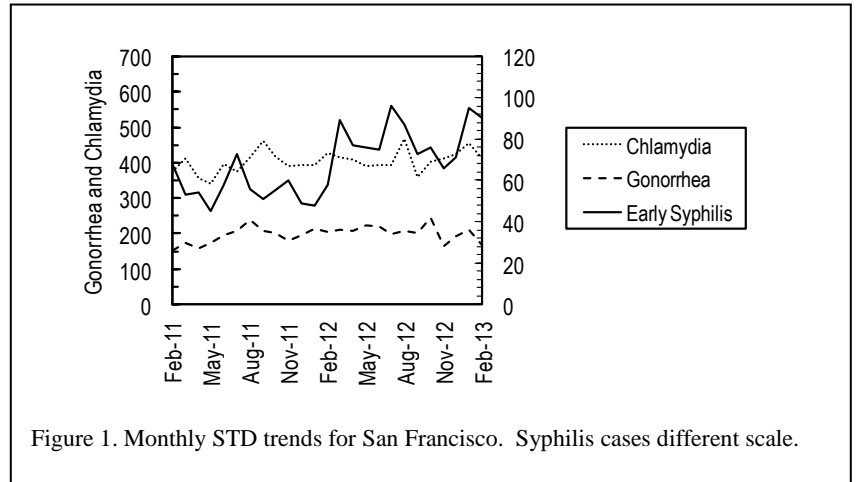


Figure 1. Monthly STD trends for San Francisco. Syphilis cases different scale.

Table 2. Selected STD cases and rates for San Francisco by age and race/ethnicity, 2013 through February only. Rates equal cases per 100,000 residents per year based on 2000 US Census data.

	(All races)		Asian/PI		African American		Hispanic		White	
	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate
<i>All ages</i>										
Chlamydia	867	669.7	117	278.2	137	1,283.0	123	674.0	287	508.1
Gonorrhea	378	292.0	29	69.0	39	365.2	66	361.6	195	345.2
Early syphilis	185	142.9	14	33.3	15	140.5	43	235.6	105	185.9
<i>Under 20 yrs</i>										
Chlamydia	79	922.7	9	247.8	34	3,098.3	9	487.4	5	270.4
Gonorrhea	14	163.5	1	27.5	7	637.9	1	54.2	3	162.3
Early syphilis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 3. HIV testing among City Clinic patients, February, 2013.

	2013		2012	
	month	YTD	month	YTD
Tests	466	1,018	410	796
Antibody positive	7	16	5	15
Acute HIV infection	1	4	2	4

Note: All statistics are provisional until the annual report is released for the year. Morbidity is based on date of diagnosis. Totals for past months may change due to delays in reporting from labs and providers.

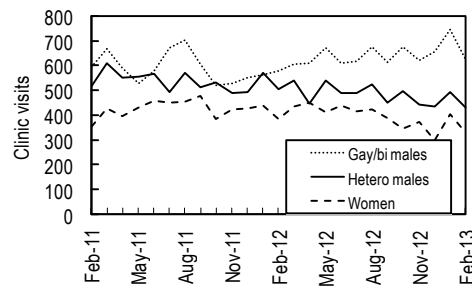


Figure 2. City Clinic visits by gender and orientation.

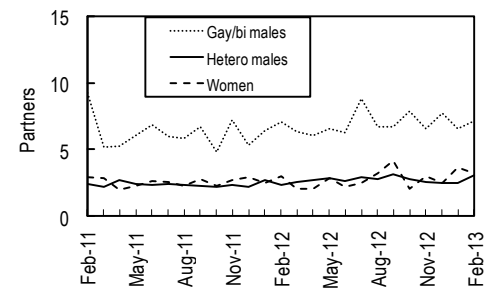


Figure 3. Average number of recent* sex partners for City Clinic visits by gender and sexual orientation. *Recall period is 3 months.

Insurance status of patients seeking care at San Francisco City Clinic

Limited data exist on the number of insured patients who choose care at publically funded STD clinics, despite having access to a primary care provider. In a recent analysis, we compared patients with and without health insurance who sought services at City Clinic from August 1, 2011 to December 31, 2012. Socio-demographics and self-reported risk behaviors were compared using X² and Wilcoxon rank sum tests based on insurance status. During the study period there were 23,677 visits to SFCC with data on insurance. Among the clinic visits during the study period, 8,214 (35%) were categorized as insured and 15,463 (65%) were categorized as not insured. Insured patients were more likely to be older, male, and HIV-infected and were less likely to be Hispanic compared to non-insured patients. Additionally, insured patients were more likely to identify as gay, more likely to be tested for chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis compared to non-insured patients. Among insured patients, 358 were diagnosed with gonorrhea, 440 were diagnosed with chlamydia, and 137 were diagnosed with syphilis. In our municipal STD clinic, over one-third of patients currently report having insurance, yet still choose to seek care at the STD clinic. Even in an era of health care reform, and improved access to insurance, this analysis suggests that City Clinic will continue to play an important role alongside other medical providers in ensuring access to high quality STD and sexual health services. We will strive to do this not only by providing direct clinical services as outlined here, but also by continuing our mission of training students and practicing clinicians and providing epidemiological and clinical updates and technical assistance to the San Francisco provider community. *SS/KB*