



# San Francisco Monthly STD Report

Data for August, 2018  
Report prepared October 30, 2018

Table 1. STDs among residents, August, 2018. Female syphilis cases include patients assigned as female at birth.

|                        | 2018  |       | 2017  |       |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                        | month | YTD   | month | YTD   |
| Gonorrhea              | 543   | 3,938 | 549   | 3,740 |
| Male rectal gonorrhea  | 24    | 178   | 23    | 193   |
| Chlamydia              | 854   | 6,405 | 798   | 5,944 |
| Male rectal chlamydia  | 238   | 1,781 | 224   | 1,582 |
| Syphilis (adult total) | 125   | 1,164 | 137   | 1,144 |
| Primary & secondary    | 46    | 367   | 41    | 420   |
| Early latent           | 62    | 622   | 79    | 575   |
| Unknown latent         | 2     | 24    | 0     | 2     |
| Late latent            | 15    | 151   | 17    | 147   |
| Neurosyphilis          | 0     | 10    | 1     | 9     |
| Congenital syphilis    | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| Female syphilis        | 9     | 73    | 1     | 43    |

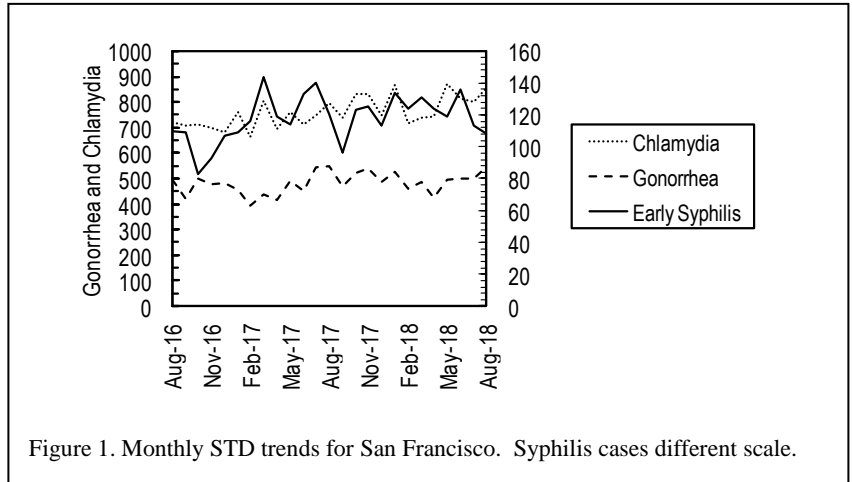


Figure 1. Monthly STD trends for San Francisco. Syphilis cases different scale.

Table 2. Selected STD cases and rates for San Francisco by age and race/ethnicity, 2018 through August only. Rates equal cases per 100,000 residents per year based on 2010 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           | 6,405       | 1,193.1 | 839      | 473.7 | 674              | 2,161.1 | 1,097    | 1,351.3 | 2,058 | 914.8 |
| Gonorrhea           | 3,938       | 733.6   | 348      | 196.5 | 481              | 1,542.3 | 778      | 958.3   | 1,573 | 699.2 |
| Early syphilis      | 989         | 184.2   | 106      | 59.8  | 122              | 391.2   | 230      | 283.3   | 446   | 198.3 |
| <i>Under 20 yrs</i> |             |         |          |       |                  |         |          |         |       |       |
| Chlamydia           | 503         | 1,357.2 | 55       | 372.6 | 147              | 4,688.5 | 133      | 1,576.8 | 45    | 550.5 |
| Gonorrhea           | 98          | 264.4   | 6        | 40.6  | 41               | 1,307.7 | 18       | 213.4   | 11    | 134.6 |
| Early syphilis      | 7           | 18.9    | 0        | 0.0   | 3                | 95.7    | 3        | 35.6    | 0     | 0.0   |

Table 3. HIV testing among City Clinic patients, August, 2018.

|                     | 2018  |       | 2017  |       |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                     | month | YTD   | month | YTD   |
| Tests               | 563   | 4,220 | 601   | 4,337 |
| Antibody positive   | 2     | 27    | 9     | 38    |
| Acute HIV infection | 1     | 8     | 0     | 6     |

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.

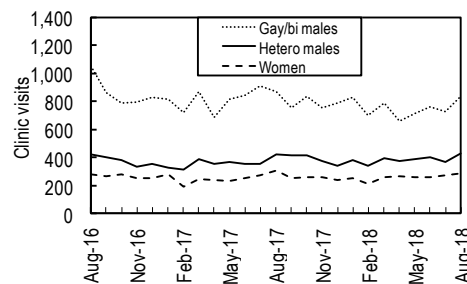


Figure 2. City Clinic visits by gender and orientation.

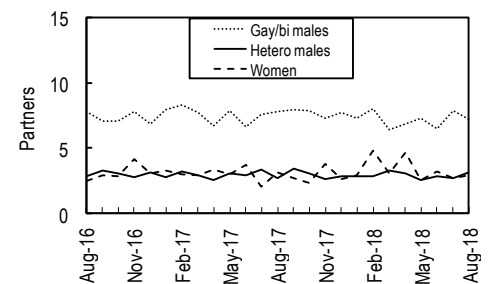


Figure 3. Average number of recent\* sex partners for City Clinic visits by gender and sexual orientation. \*Recall period is 3 months.

## Updates on Trichomoniasis Laboratory Testing for SF Department of Public Health (SFPDH) clinics

In January 2018, the San Francisco Public Health Laboratory (PHL) began offering a nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) for the causative agent of trichomoniasis, *Trichomonas vaginalis*, for patients seen at SFPDH clinical sites. Trichomoniasis is the most common non-viral sexually transmitted infection among women worldwide and is often asymptomatic; when symptomatic, it most commonly presents as vaginitis. It can also cause urethritis in men. These infections are associated with serious reproductive morbidity, poor birth outcomes and amplified HIV transmission. The NAAT is highly sensitive and detects 3-5x more *T. vaginalis* infections than wet-mount microscopy.

Indications for trichomoniasis testing include: 1) Diagnostic evaluation of vaginitis; 2) Diagnostic evaluation of persistent or recurrent non-gonococcal urethritis; 3) Annual asymptomatic screening in HIV-positive women; and 4) 3-month follow-up re-screening for patients who test positive for trichomoniasis.

Trichomoniasis currently is not a reportable condition either nationally or locally. Overall positivity out of 1619 tests conducted at PHL during February-August 2018 was 9.7%. Positivity was higher for females than males (11% vs 6%) and for African Americans compared with other race/ethnicities (Black/African American 17%, White 9%, Latino 4%).

For providers outside of SFPDH, the trichomoniasis NAAT can be ordered through commercial laboratories. Providers who have questions about trichomoniasis can call the SFCC clinical consultation line: 415-487-5595. --HB/SEC

Table 4. Patient visits at City Clinic, August, 2018.

|                         | 2018  |      | 2017   |      |       |        |
|-------------------------|-------|------|--------|------|-------|--------|
|                         | month | YTD  | month  | YTD  |       |        |
| (Total visits)          | 1,550 | 100% | 11,144 | 100% | 1,597 | 11,416 |
| <i>Gender</i>           |       |      |        |      |       |        |
| women                   | 285   | 18%  | 2,061  | 18%  | 303   | 2,008  |
| gay/bi men              | 837   | 54%  | 6,014  | 54%  | 872   | 6,543  |
| hetero men              | 428   | 28%  | 3,069  | 28%  | 422   | 2,865  |
| <i>Race/ethnicity</i>   |       |      |        |      |       |        |
| Asian/PI                | 243   | 16%  | 1,812  | 16%  | 254   | 1,776  |
| African American        | 249   | 16%  | 2,016  | 18%  | 258   | 1,815  |
| Hispanic                | 410   | 26%  | 2,617  | 23%  | 415   | 2,818  |
| Native American         | 9     | 1%   | 67     | 1%   | 7     | 68     |
| White                   | 596   | 38%  | 4,359  | 39%  | 625   | 4,723  |
| <i>Age at visit</i>     |       |      |        |      |       |        |
| under 20 years          | 38    | 2%   | 235    | 2%   | 31    | 203    |
| 20+ years               | 1,512 | 98%  | 10,909 | 98%  | 1,566 | 11,213 |
| <i>Reason for visit</i> |       |      |        |      |       |        |
| new problem             | 1,024 | 66%  | 7,027  | 63%  | 1,014 | 7,345  |
| follow-up               | 526   | 34%  | 4,117  | 37%  | 583   | 4,071  |

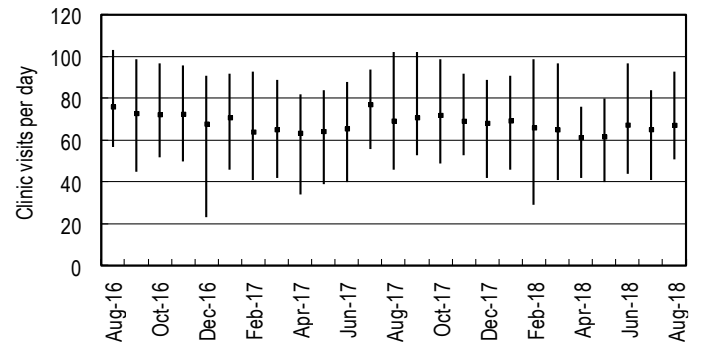


Figure 4. Average visits per day to City Clinic, with minimum and maximum for month.