



San Francisco Monthly STD Report

Data for September, 2018
Report prepared December 10, 2018

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

	2018		2017	
	month	YTD	month	YTD
Gonorrhea	423	4,365	469	4,208
Male rectal gonorrhea	20	198	11	204
Chlamydia	683	7,092	738	6,681
Male rectal chlamydia	147	1,926	183	1,764
Syphilis (adult total)	86	1,259	120	1,264
Primary & secondary	34	403	31	451
Early latent	40	667	65	640
Unknown latent	3	27	0	2
Late latent	9	162	24	171
Neurosyphilis	0	10	1	10
Congenital syphilis	0	0	0	0
Female syphilis	10	83	7	50

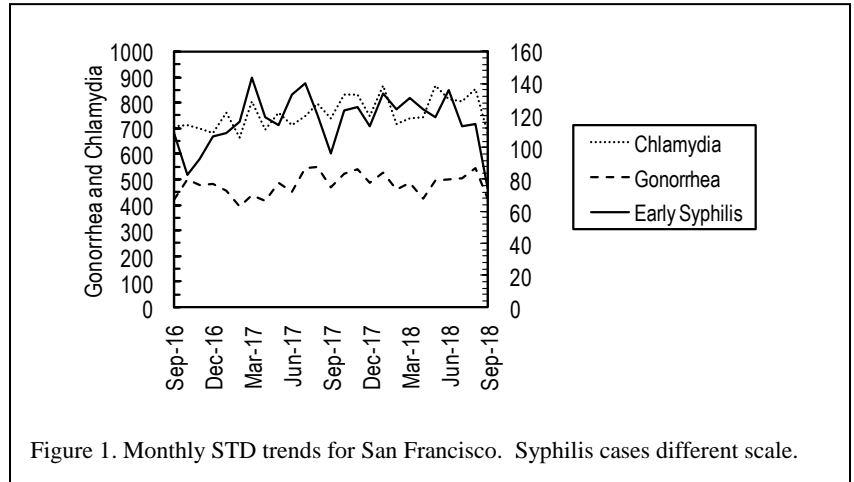


Figure 1. Monthly STD trends for San Francisco. Syphilis cases different scale.

Table 2. Selected STD cases and rates for San Francisco by age and race/ethnicity, 2018 through September 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	7,092	1,174.3	929	466.2	749	2,134.8	1,222	1,338.0	2,281	901.3
Gonorrhea	4,365	722.8	398	199.7	528	1,504.9	866	948.2	1,733	684.7
Early syphilis	1,070	177.2	117	58.7	135	384.8	249	272.6	479	189.3
<i>Under 20 yrs</i>										
Chlamydia	554	1,328.7	58	349.2	162	4,592.8	150	1,580.8	50	543.7
Gonorrhea	111	266.2	7	42.2	46	1,304.1	22	231.9	11	119.6
Early syphilis	9	21.6	0	0.0	3	85.1	5	52.7	0	0.0

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

	2018		2017	
	month	YTD	month	YTD
Tests	495	4,715	581	4,918
Antibody positive	1	28	4	39
Acute HIV infection	0	8	1	7

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.

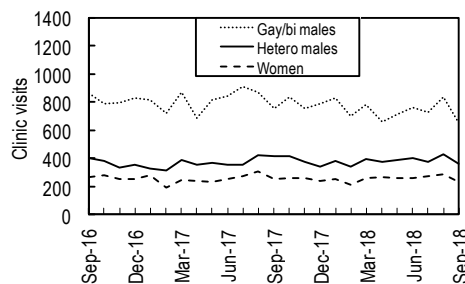


Figure 2. City Clinic visits by gender and orientation.

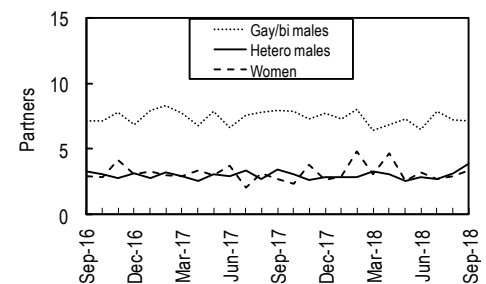


Figure 3. Average number of recent* sex partners for City Clinic visits by gender and sexual orientation. *Recall period is 3 months.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) releases 2017 National STD Surveillance Report

On September 25, 2018, CDC released its 2017 Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Surveillance Report. The total combined cases of the three reportable STDs (chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis) hit another record high – with 2017 marking the 4th consecutive year of sharp increases.

- California and San Francisco saw similar trends. By year-end 2017, SF identified an 11% increase in chlamydia, 12% increase in gonorrhea, and 25% increase in early syphilis, compared to 2016.

Of particular concern, congenital syphilis (CS) cases have more than doubled nationally since 2013, with a total of 918 cases in 2017 – the most annual cases since 1997. These increases parallel a similar upward trend in primary and secondary syphilis among women of reproductive age.

- CA identified 283 CS cases in 2017 (compared to 33 CS cases in 2012).
- In SF, the relatively low number of 4 CS cases reported since 2015 is still striking, given that only 1 was reported between 2010 and 2014.
 - As we have previously described, the 71% increase in syphilis among female patients in SF for January-May 2018 is noteworthy.

Syphilis is an STD that can have very serious complications if not promptly diagnosed and treated. When passed from mother to baby during pregnancy it can lead to miscarriage, premature birth, stillbirth, or even death of a newborn. Providers should contact us at 415-487-5595 with questions regarding any questions about STD testing, treatment, reporting, or partner notification.

The CDC Report and additional CDC resources are available online:

- [CDC's 2017 STD Surveillance Report website](#) is your one-stop shop for Report-related resources.
- [CDC STD Fact Sheets](#) – Basic, disease-specific fact sheets in multiple languages with print versions for easier distribution and detailed fact sheets with more in-depth information.
- [Provider Pocket Guides](#) – Can be downloaded or ordered free through CDC-INFO on Demand.
- [What Can You Do web pages](#) – Based on CDC's Call to Action, these pages include syphilis prevention messages for healthcare providers and pregnant women.