



# San Francisco Monthly STI Report

Data for February, 2022  
Report prepared March 30, 2022

Table 1. STIs among residents, February, 2022. Female syphilis cases include patients assigned as female at birth.

	2022		2021	
	month	YTD	month	YTD
Gonorrhea	437	863	283	557
Male rectal gonorrhea	172	362	88	175
Chlamydia	480	976	397	854
Male rectal chlamydia	159	292	106	227
Syphilis (adult total)	158	309	146	322
Primary & secondary	37	67	34	76
Early latent	75	147	59	139
Unknown latent	12	27	28	45
Late latent	34	68	25	62
Neurosyphilis	1	2	3	6
Congenital syphilis	2	2	0	1
Female syphilis	16	33	10	22

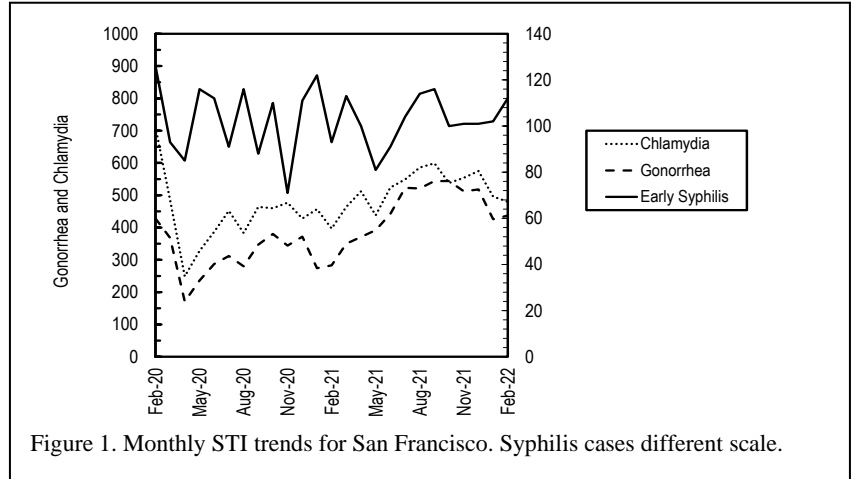


Figure 1. Monthly STI trends for San Francisco. Syphilis cases different scale.

Table 2. Selected STI cases and rates for San Francisco by age and race/ethnicity, 2022 through February 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	976	727.2	90	203.2	88	1,128.7	149	734.2	262	465.9
Gonorrhea	863	643.0	73	164.9	66	846.5	154	758.8	347	617.0
Early syphilis	214	159.5	24	54.2	25	320.6	47	231.6	75	133.4
<i>Under 20 yrs</i>										
Chlamydia	63	679.9	3	81.3	12	1,530.9	11	521.7	6	293.6
Gonorrhea	17	183.5	1	27.1	3	382.7	4	189.7	2	97.9
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, 2022.

	2022		2021	
	month	YTD	month	YTD
Tests	296	642	167	358
Antibody positive	3	3	4	7
Acute HIV infection	0	0	0	0

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.

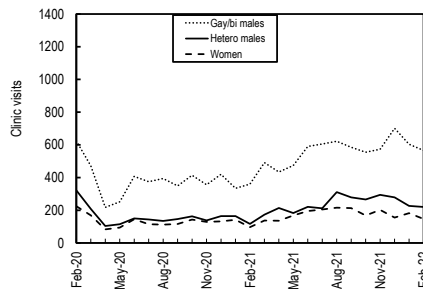


Figure 2. City Clinic visits by gender and orientation.

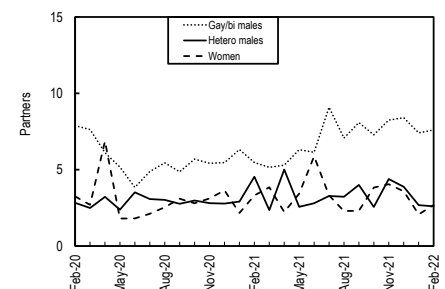


Figure 3. Average number of recent\* sex partners for City Clinic visits by gender and sexual orientation. \*Recall period is 3 months.

## April 10 – 16, 2022 is Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Awareness Week

This annual observance is an opportunity to bring a focus to STD prevention during a continued global pandemic when individuals may access fewer sexual and other health care services. Chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, and congenital syphilis are increasing in [all regions of California](#) and continue to be an important public health concern. This is a great time to open up discussions with your patients and clients about their sexual health and equip them with the knowledge and tools to prevent, test for, and treat STDs. Let's work together to ensure all communities understand the local STD testing and treatment resources that are available and how to access them. Please see the following resources and consider incorporating local STD Awareness Week messaging in your announcements to patients and clients.

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) [STD Awareness Week webpage](#) has free campaign resources, including ready-to-use social media spots and graphics. Campaigns to choose include: [Get Yourself Tested \(GYT\)](#), [Talk. Test. Treat.](#) and [Prepare Before You're There.](#)
- The California Department of Public Health's [STD Awareness Campaign Resources webpage](#) includes additional California-based campaigns and related resources.
- San Francisco has a dedicated sexual health website at [SFCityClinic.org](#) with content geared for both patients and [providers](#), including content for [provider training](#) needs, [guidelines](#) and important [updates & alerts](#).

If you have questions or are interested in learning more about what is available to support STD prevention and education, please email [alyson.decker@sfdph.org](mailto:alyson.decker@sfdph.org).

Thank you for all you do to protect the sexual health of San Franciscans.

Provider STI Reporting: 628-217-6653, 628-217-6603 (fax)

[www.sfcityclinic.org](http://www.sfcityclinic.org)