



# San Francisco Monthly STI Report

Data for April, 2022  
Report prepared June 3, 2022

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

	2022		2021	
	month	YTD	month	YTD
Gonorrhea	510	1,879	371	1,278
Male rectal gonorrhea	178	743	114	417
Chlamydia	579	2,168	512	1,829
Male rectal chlamydia	199	681	151	511
Syphilis (adult total)	178	622	176	682
Primary & secondary	37	131	30	143
Early latent	69	280	70	286
Unknown latent	30	73	34	116
Late latent	42	138	42	137
Neurosyphilis	1	5	3	13
Congenital syphilis	0	2	0	1
Female syphilis	25	81	12	53

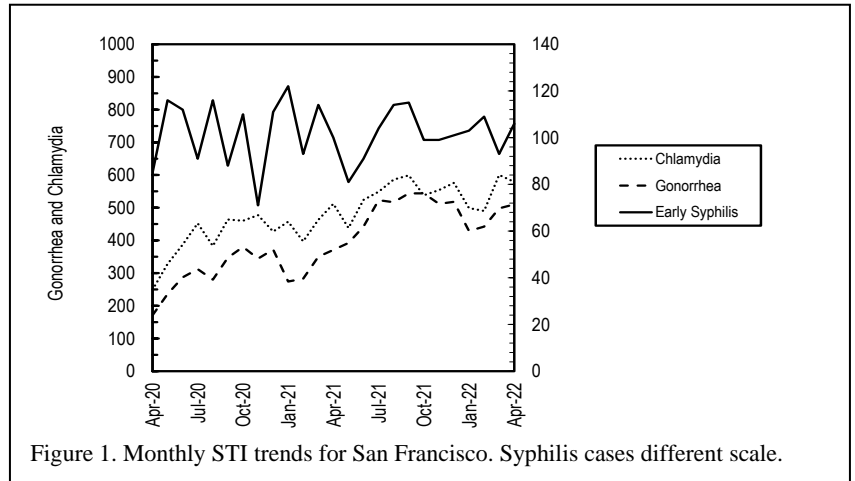


Table 2. Selected STI cases and rates for San Francisco by age and race/ethnicity, 2022 through April only. Rates equal cases per 100,000 residents per year based on 2010 US Census Data.

	(All races)		Asian/PI		African American		Hispanic		White	
	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate
<i>All ages</i>										
Chlamydia	2,168	807.7	216	243.9	197	1,263.3	329	810.5	559	497.0
Gonorrhea	1,879	700.0	173	195.3	172	1,103.0	331	815.5	716	636.5
Early syphilis	411	153.1	55	62.1	43	275.8	101	248.8	143	127.1
<i>Under 20 yrs</i>										
Chlamydia	161	868.8	10	135.5	37	2,360.2	20	474.2	10	244.7
Gonorrhea	42	226.6	2	27.1	13	829.3	10	237.1	5	122.3
Early syphilis	1	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	23.7	0	0.0

Table 3. HIV testing among City Clinic patients, April, 2022.

	2022		2021	
	month	YTD	month	YTD
Tests	320	1,295	263	848
Antibody positive	3	12	1	11
Acute HIV infection	0	0	0	1

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.

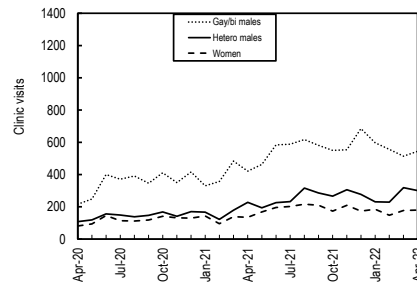


Figure 2. City Clinic visits by gender and orientation.

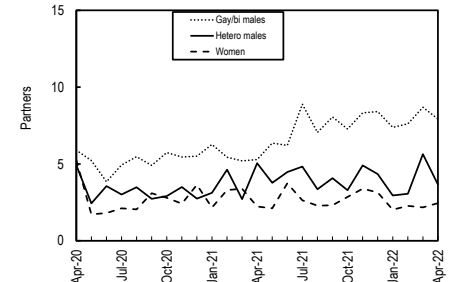


Figure 3. Average number of recent\* sex partners for City Clinic visits by gender and sexual orientation. \*Recall period is 3 months.

## SF Summer Gatherings and Sexual Health

San Francisco is the proud host of some of the country's largest social gathering events celebrating sexual liberation. [San Francisco LGBTQ+ Pride weekend](#) kicks off on Friday June 25th and goes through Sunday June 26th to commemorate the [Stonewall riots](#). Next is [Up Your Alley](#) on Sunday July 31<sup>st</sup> followed by [Folsom Street Fair](#) on September 25<sup>th</sup>. Supporting sexual liberation, gender diversity and LGBTQ rights also involves supporting sexual health.

Healthcare providers can play an important role by:

- Asking patients about their [sexual history](#) using gender inclusive and non-stigmatizing language
- Making sure all patients are aware of [PEP](#)
- Encouraging patients to consider [PrEP](#)
- Counseling patients about [recommendations](#) for routine HIV and STI screening
- Recommending meningococcal vaccine to MSM and transgender persons who have sex with men who have elevated risk of [meningococcal exposure](#)
- Reminding patients that recreational drugs, including methamphetamine and cocaine, can be contaminated with opiates like fentanyl
- Offering naloxone (Narcan) to patients who use opiates or other recreational drugs
- Educating patients about the recent cases of [Monkeypox](#) in countries where monkeypox does not usually occur, and sharing [monkeypox facts](#). Know that anyone - regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity - can spread monkeypox through contact with body fluids, monkeypox sores, or shared items (such as clothing and bedding) that have been contaminated with fluids or sores of a person with monkeypox.
- Learning about the [signs and symptoms](#) of monkeypox and how to [collect samples](#) for monkeypox testing from patients who present with a characteristic rash
  - For more information, go to: [sf.gov/monkeypox](https://sf.gov/monkeypox) or [cdc.gov/monkeypox](https://cdc.gov/monkeypox)