



San Francisco Monthly STD Report

Data for February, 2019
Report prepared April 10, 2019

Table 1. STDs among residents, February, 2019. Female syphilis cases include patients assigned as female at birth.

	2019		2018	
	month	YTD	month	YTD
Gonorrhea	380	910	461	987
Male rectal gonorrhea	91	249	133	280
Chlamydia	733	1,594	720	1,586
Male rectal chlamydia	147	358	191	414
Syphilis (adult total)	125	296	150	299
Primary & secondary	39	90	47	98
Early latent	67	157	78	161
Unknown latent	6	11	3	4
Late latent	13	38	22	36
Neurosyphilis	5	7	1	4
Congenital syphilis	0	0	0	0
Female syphilis	16	25	5	20

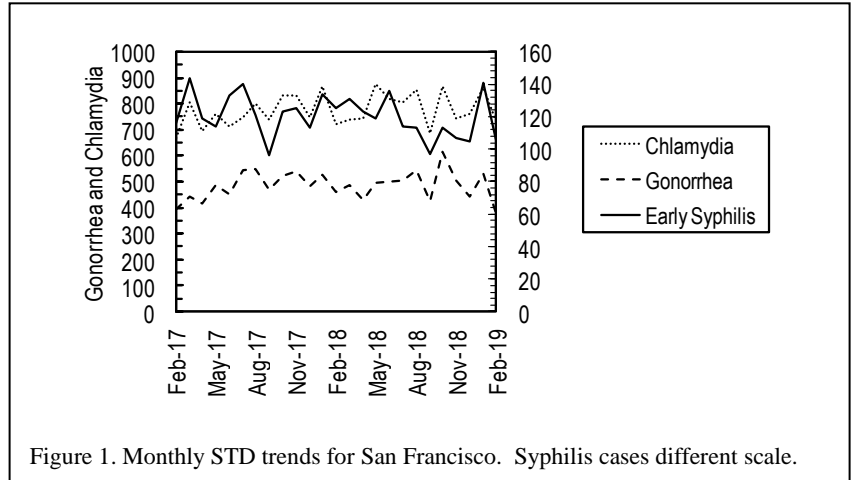


Figure 1. Monthly STD trends for San Francisco. Syphilis cases different scale.

Table 2. Selected STD cases and rates for San Francisco by age and race/ethnicity, 2019 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	1,594	1,187.7	204	460.7	146	1,872.6	294	1,448.6	544	967.3
Gonorrhea	910	678.1	104	234.9	87	1,115.8	193	950.9	371	659.7
Early syphilis	247	184.1	31	70.0	30	384.8	50	246.4	110	195.6
<i>Under 20 yrs</i>										
Chlamydia	134	1,446.2	15	406.4	31	3,954.9	38	1,802.1	14	685.0
Gonorrhea	14	151.1	0	0.0	4	510.3	3	142.3	2	97.9
Early syphilis	1	10.8	0	0.0	1	127.6	0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 3. HIV testing among City Clinic patients, February, 2019.

	2019		2018	
	month	YTD	month	YTD
Tests	300	842	454	1,028
Antibody positive	1	4	2	9
Acute HIV infection	1	1	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.

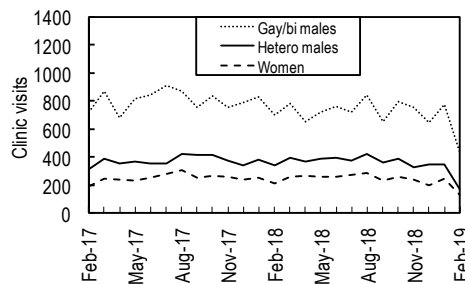


Figure 2. City Clinic visits by gender and orientation.

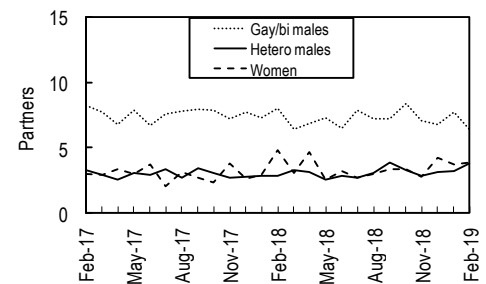


Figure 3. Average number of recent* sex partners for City Clinic visits by gender and sexual orientation. *Recall period is 3 months.

Increasing methamphetamine use, heroin use, and sex with partners who inject drugs among heterosexual syphilis case, San Francisco, 2013-2018

Between 2013 and 2018 in San Francisco, the number of women and heterosexual men with primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis increased by 62%. P&S syphilis increased among women by 162% to 34 cases (6% of all P&S syphilis), and among men who reported sex with both men and women (MSMW) by 41% to 41 cases (7% of all P&S syphilis). P&S syphilis among men who have sex with women only (MSW) remained similar (26 cases in 2013, 29 in 2018).

In the February 2019 MMWR, the CDC reported similar rising rates of syphilis among women and heterosexual men in the U.S. Between 2013 and 2017, the proportion of women and heterosexual men with P&S syphilis who reported sex with persons who inject drugs (PWID) and use of methamphetamine, injection drugs, and heroin more than doubled.¹

In SF, during 2013-2018, the proportion of P&S syphilis cases who reported methamphetamine use in the past year increased among women (15% to 39%) and MSW (17% to 67%), but decreased among MSM (30% to 15%). The proportion who reported sex with a PWID in the past 12 months more than doubled among MSW (9% to 23%), remained high among women (26%), and decreased among MSM (16% to 12%). MSW reported more use of injection drugs in the past 12 months (4% to 18%). The proportion who reported heroin use increased among women (15% to 17%) and MSW (4% to 11%).

The intersecting epidemics of drug use and syphilis among women, MSW and MSMW creates additional challenges in ensuring timely screening, treatment, and notification of partners of their need for testing and treatment. Providers of services for persons with substance use disorders should offer HIV, HCV and STD screening if feasible, or refer to clinics or community based organizations where screening is available.

¹ https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/68/wr/mm6806a4.htm?s_cid=mm6806a4_w