

Mission

Public Health Services (PHS), in partnership with the community, promotes a healthy future for San Joaquin County.

San Joaquin County Annual STDs and HIV/AIDS Report—2015

OVERVIEW

- In 2015, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS accounted for 50% of all notifiable diseases for investigation by San Joaquin County (SJC) Public Health Services (data not shown).
- All of these diseases increased from 2014 to 2015, except HIV—Stage 3 (Table 1).
- Chlamydia is the most commonly reported STD, but had the smallest percent increase (1%) (Table 1).
- In 2015, congenital syphilis was the highest since 1996 (data not shown).

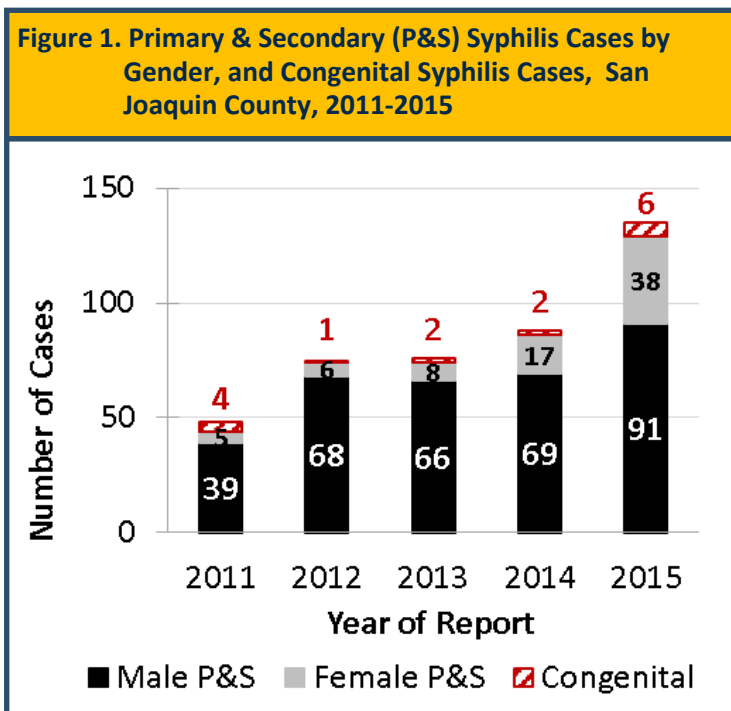
Table 1. STDs & HIV/AIDS Cases, San Joaquin County, 2014-2015

	2014	2015	% Change
Chlamydia	3,538	3,570	↑1%
Gonorrhea	1,003	1,252	↑25%
HIV (Acute Infection)	52	65	↑25%
HIV, Stage 3 (AIDS)	28	27	↓4%
Syphilis			
Congenital	2	6	↑200%
Primary	29	47	↑62%
Secondary	57	82	↑44%
Early latent	35	62	↑77%

Note: Data as of 11/21/2016. Counts subject to change.

SYPHILIS

- The number of infectious syphilis cases has significantly increased in recent years (Figure 1).
- The number of female and congenital syphilis cases continue to rise—Congenital syphilis is a potentially devastating disease that can cause premature birth, low birth weight, birth defects, blindness and hearing loss.¹
- Among Primary and Secondary (P&S) syphilis cases, a high percentage reported recent methamphetamine and marijuana use (44% and 41%, respectively), unemployment (31%), or homelessness (16%) - all potentially modifiable with equitable policy interventions (data not shown).

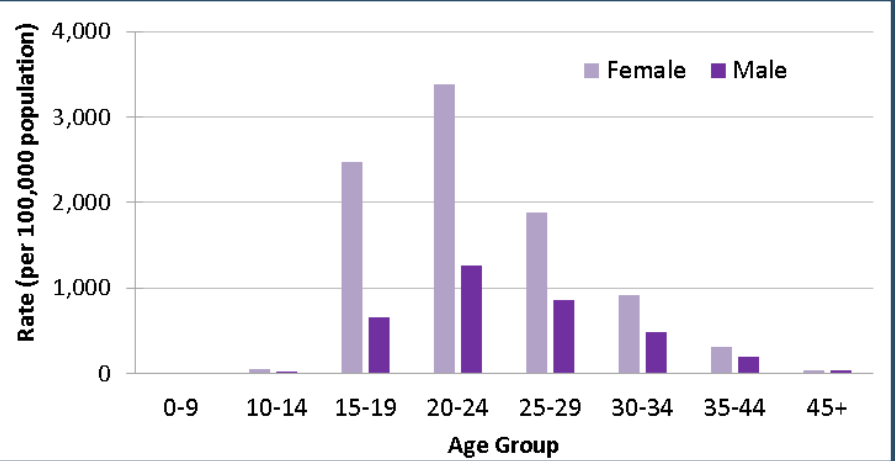


¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Syphilis Fact Sheet. <http://www.cdc.gov/std/syphilis/stdfact-syphilis.htm>

CHLAMYDIA

- Chlamydia is the most frequently reported notifiable disease, with 3,570 cases in 2015 (Table 1).
- Infection rates are highest among 20-24 year-olds (Figure 2).
- Females are reported more often (Figure 2) — most likely influenced by recommended yearly screening of females younger than 25 years and no recommended routine screening of males.²

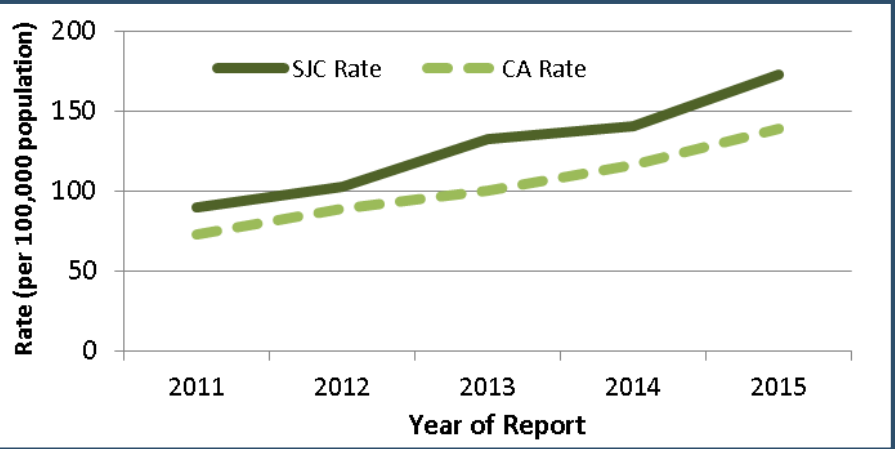
Figure 2. Chlamydia Rates by Gender and Age Group, San Joaquin County, 2015



GONORRHEA

- Since 2011, the rate of gonorrhea has increased annually and remains higher than the CA rate (Figure 3).
- Like Chlamydia, infection rates are highest among 20-24 year-olds (data not shown).
- Unlike Chlamydia, rates of gonorrhea are reported similarly among males and females (data not shown).

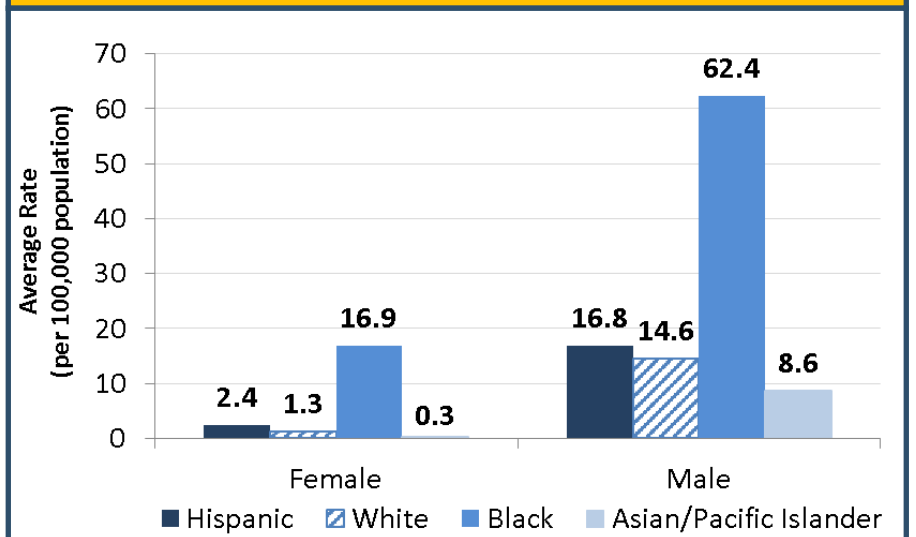
Figure 3. Gonorrhea Rates, San Joaquin County (SJC) & California (CA), 2011-2015



HIV/AIDS

- HIV (Acute Infection) cases increased 25% from 2014 to 2015, while the number of AIDS cases decreased 4% in the same period (Table 1) — may reflect increased use of retroviral therapies.
- Males have a higher burden of the disease, and Blacks/African-Americans have infection rates that are higher than any other racial/ethnic group (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Adult HIV (Acute Infection) Rates by Race & Gender, San Joaquin County, 2009-2015



² USPSTF Recommendations for STI Screening. <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Name/uspstf-recommendations-for-sti-screening>