

2017 STD Report
St. Charles County Department of Public Health
STD Cases include Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis

There was a total of **1,488** laboratory confirmed reportable STD cases in 2017 among St. Charles County residents (Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis cases). This is an 18.2% change when comparing the 2017 totals to the previous 5 year median. The figure and table below (Figure 1 and Table 1), present the increase in both Chlamydia and Gonorrhea in the last 6 years.

Figure 1:

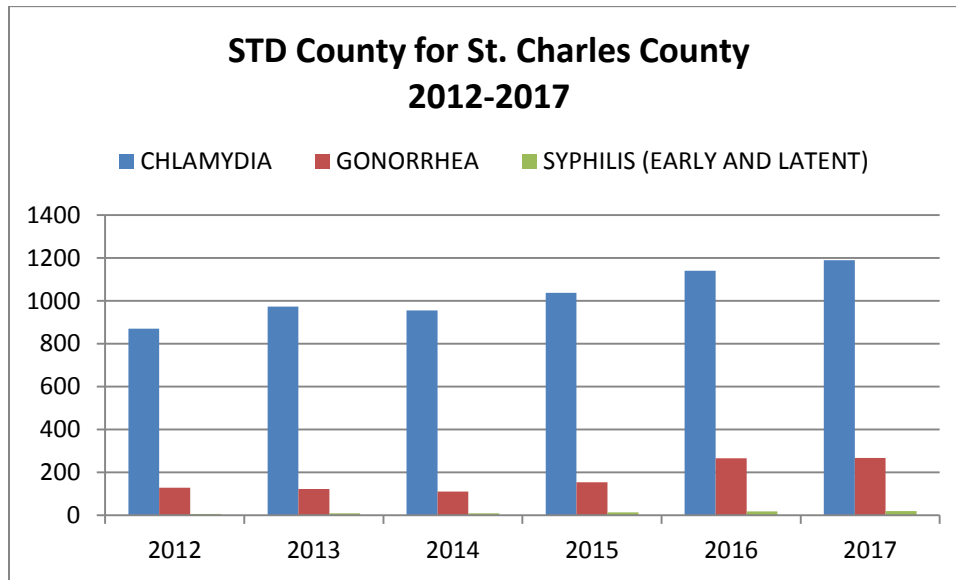


Table 1:

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Previous 5 year Median	Percent Change
Chlamydia	870	973	956	1037	1140	1190	973	18.2%
Gonorrhea	128	122	111	154	266	267	128	52.1%
Syphilis Total (P&S, Latent, Congenital)	10	10	16	18	27	31	16	48.4%
Early Syphilis (Primary, Secondary)	3	1	6	4	9	9	4	55.6%
Latent Syphilis (Early & Late Latent)	6	9	9	14	18	20	9	55.0%

Figure 2 below displays the STD rates per 100,000 people in St. Charles County using annual estimates of the Resident Population from the United States Census. The 2017 rates for Chlamydia and Gonorrhea are still above the previous 5 year (2012-2016) medians even with the population of St. Charles County steadily increasing over the years. The rate for Syphilis cases in 2017 (which includes all syphilis cases) has increased by 43.3% from the 5 year median (table 2).

Figure 2:

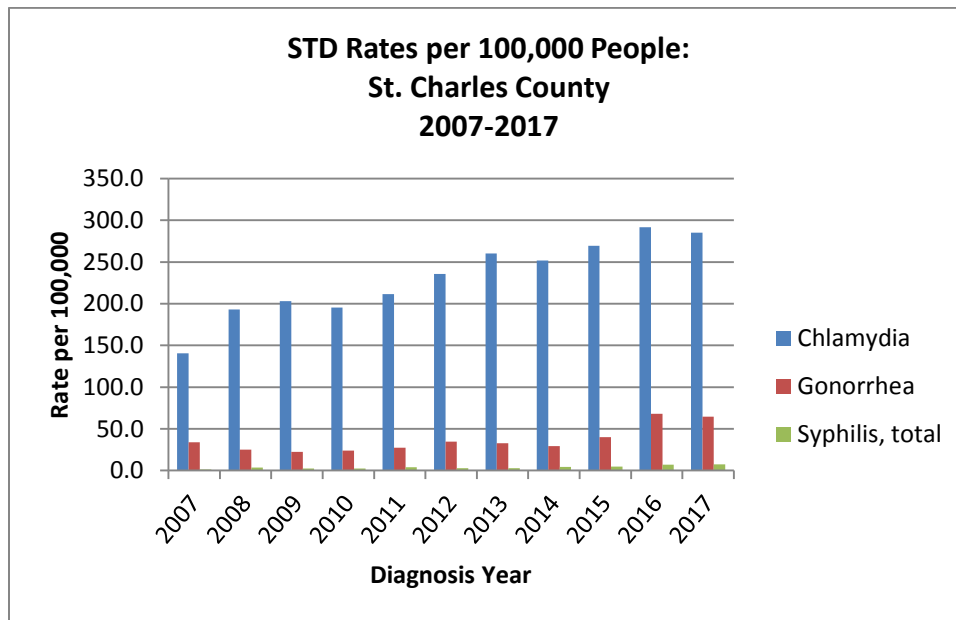


Table 2:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Previous 5 Year Median	Percent Change from 5 Year Median
Chlamydia	140.7	193.1	203.1	195.4	211.6	235.7	260.0	251.6	269.2	291.6	285.3	260.0	8.9
Gonorrhea	33.9	25.1	22.4	24.0	27.4	34.7	32.6	29.2	40.0	68.0	64.5	34.7	46.2
Syphilis, total	1.2	3.7	2.5	2.5	3.8	2.7	2.7	4.2	4.7	6.9	7.4	4.2	43.3

*Rates have been calculated per 100,000 people utilizing annual estimates of the Resident Population from the United States Census

Figure 3 compares STD case totals by month for 2016, 2017, and the previous 5 year median. This graph is intended to display the seasonality of STD reporting in St. Charles County.

Figure 3:

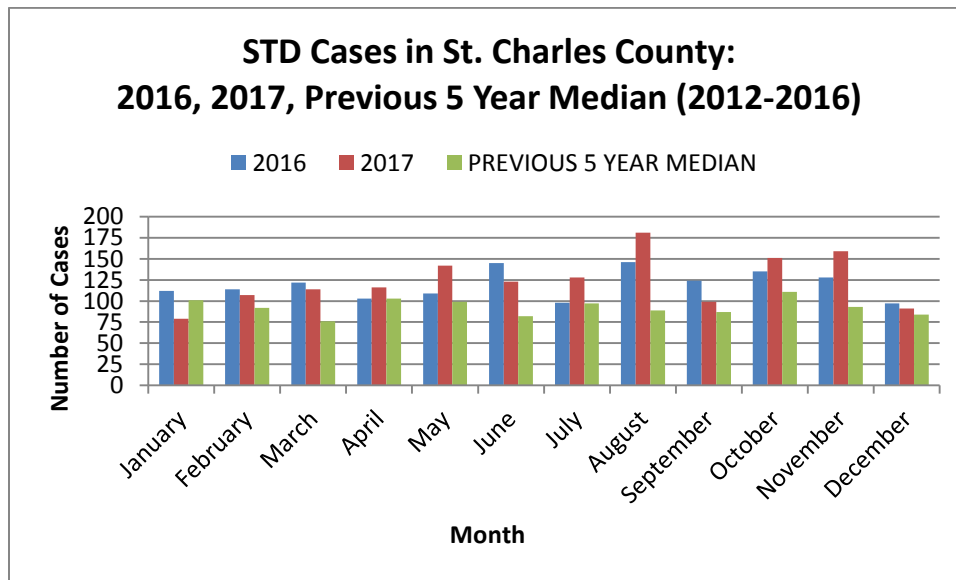


Table 3 below displays the number of cases and rates of STD's by zip code in St. Charles County. For both 2016 and 2017, the zip code 63301 had the highest number of cases and the highest rate in St. Charles County. Red indicates a rate increase while green indicates a rate decrease or no change.

Table 3: Number of STD Cases and Rates of STD per 10,000 by Zip Code in St. Charles County

Zip Code	2010 Population	2016		2017	
		Number of STD Cases	Rate/10,000	Number of STD Cases	Rate/10,000
63301	47026	221	47.0	260	55.3
63303	47657	172	36.1	207	43.4
63304	43086	129	29.9	116	26.9
63332	1344	1	7.4	2	14.9
63341	3796	10	26.3	11	29.0
63348	6450	21	32.6	15	23.3
63357	4630	1	2.2	2	4.3
63366	49650	209	42.1	188	37.9
63367	20614	60	29.1	64	31.0
63368	46169	137	29.7	147	31.8
63373	622	0	0.0	1	16.1
63376	77444	279	36.0	238	30.7
63385	34015	130	38.2	154	45.3
63386	596	2	33.6	2	33.6

Chlamydia

In 2017, there were 1,190 cases of Chlamydia reported to the Health Department, an 18.2% increase from the previous 5 year median. This is the highest number of Chlamydia cases seen in 10 years in St. Charles County (Figure 1) Though the number of overall cases increased from 2016 to 2017 the rate slightly decreased from 291.6 to 285.3 cases per 100,000 (Figure 2). This change is likely due to a jump in population size for St. Charles County.

Compared to the 2016 national rate of 497.3 per 100,000 people, the 2017 rate of Chlamydia in St. Charles County is just over 1/2 of the national rate. The national rates for Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis can be found on <https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats16/toc.htm>.

The female-male ratio for St. Charles County remained at just over 2 for 2017. While the ratio has reached as high as 4.25 in the past, it consistently stays under 3 most years. The 2015 national female-male ratio is also still at 2. Nationally and locally the lower rate of Chlamydia among men could suggest that women are getting tested more often or that men are not being diagnosed or that a diagnosis is not being reported (Figure 4).

The age groups 15-19 and 20-24 make up about 68% of the Chlamydia cases in St. Charles County. When broken down by sex the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups account for almost 73% of Chlamydia cases among females while the same age groups account for about 56% of Chlamydia cases among males (Figure 5).

Figure 4:

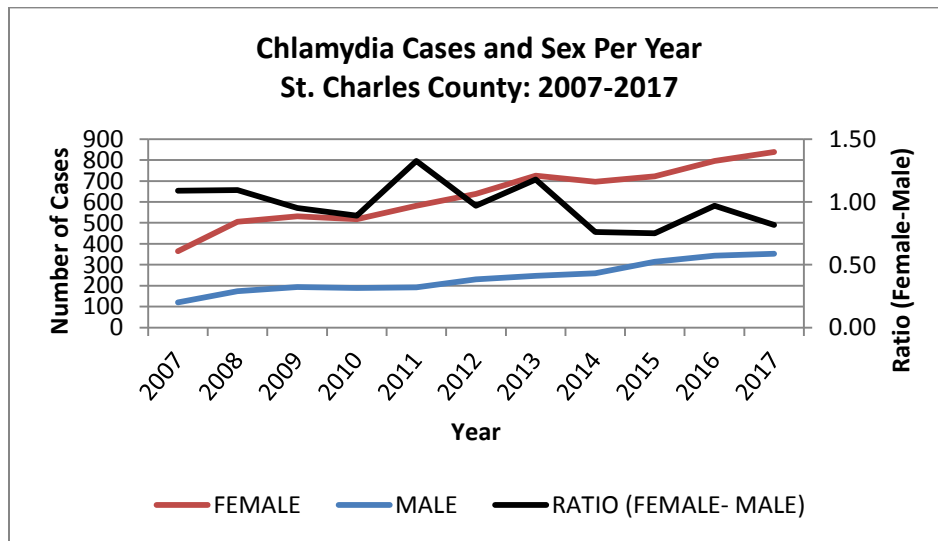
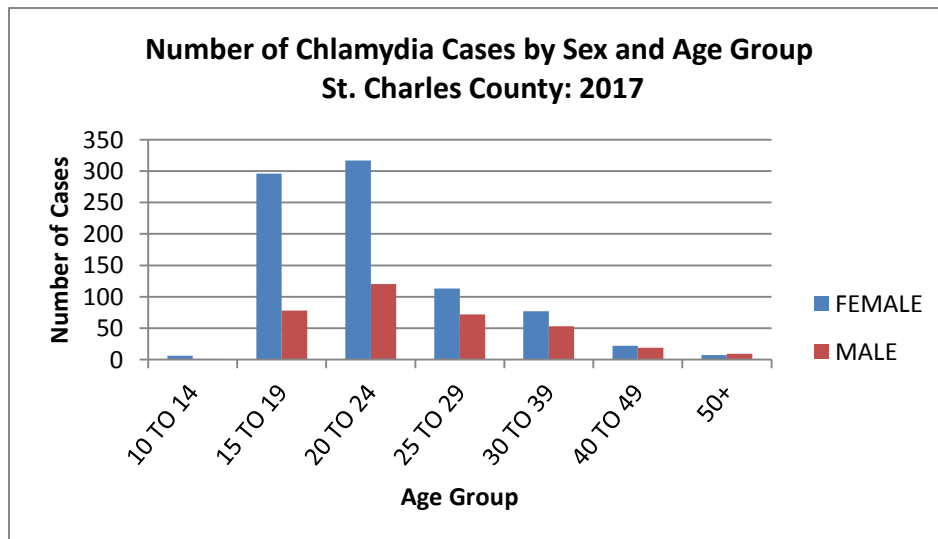


Figure 5:



Gonorrhea

In 2017 there were 267 cases of Gonorrhea reported to the Health Department, 52.1% change from the previous 5 year median (2012-2016). The rate for Gonorrhea went down slightly in 2013 and 2014, but jumped up to 68.0 in 2016 and then dropped slightly to 64.5 in 2017. The rate of 64.5 is 46.2% higher than the previous 5 year median rate (Figure 1, Figure 2).

Compared to the 2016 national rate of 145.8 cases per 100,000 people, the 2017 rate in St. Charles County is just under 1/2 of the national rate. The national rates for Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis can be found on <https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats16/toc.htm>.

The average female-male ratio for Gonorrhea remains at a 1. It has been an average of 1 since 2007 (Figure 6).

Like, Chlamydia, most cases of Gonorrhea are in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups. These groups comprise about 52% of total Gonorrhea cases. When broken down by sex the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups account for almost 67% of Gonorrhea cases among females while the same age groups account for about 40% of cases among males (Figure 7).

Figure 6:

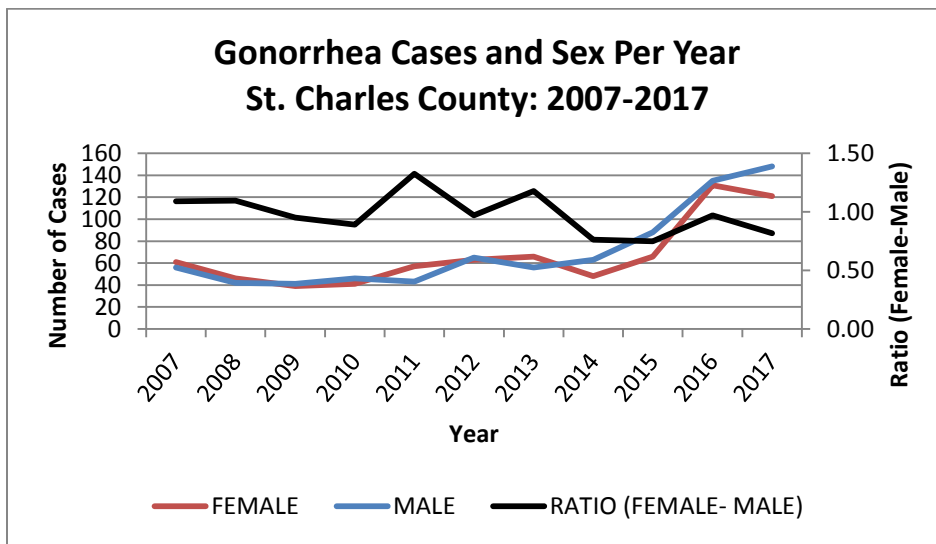
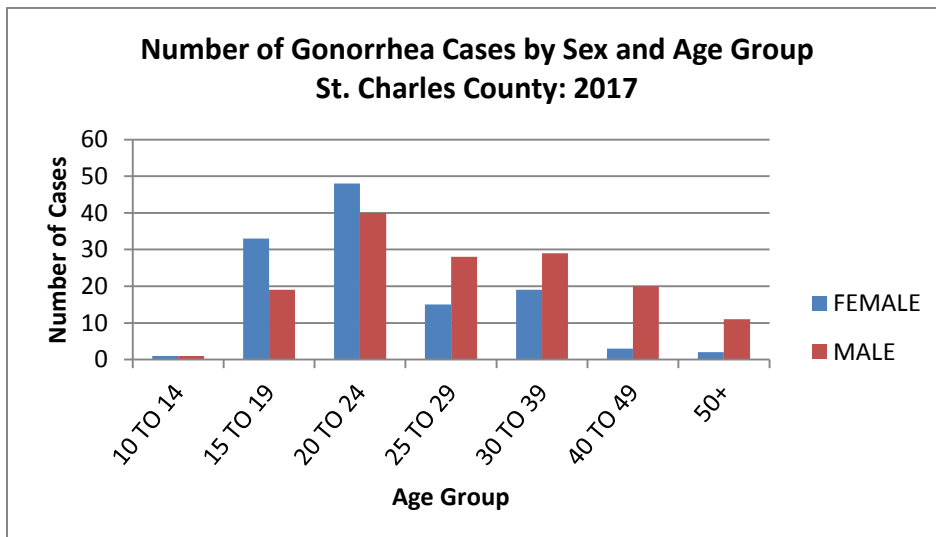


Figure 7:



Syphilis

In 2017 there were 31 cases of Syphilis reported, a 48.4% increase from the previous 5 year median. There was a 55.6% increase in Primary and Secondary stage cases (9 cases reported in 2016 and 2017) and a 55.0% increase in early and late latent cases (20 cases reported in 2017) when compared to the previous 5 year median.

St. Charles County saw a jump in the rate for P&S Syphilis. The rate for 2017 was 7.4 per 100,000 people which is just slightly lower than the national rate of 8.7 per 100,000 people. The national rates for Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis can be found on <https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats16/toc.htm>.

Unlike Chlamydia and Gonorrhea where females outnumber males in case reporting, males outnumber females when it comes to total Syphilis cases. On average there are 3.4 male cases to 1 female case. Age of diagnosis tends to be higher for Syphilis cases compared to Chlamydia and Gonorrhea cases (Figure 9). The age group 30-39 had the most cases reported with 8 and 6 of those were male.

Figure 8:

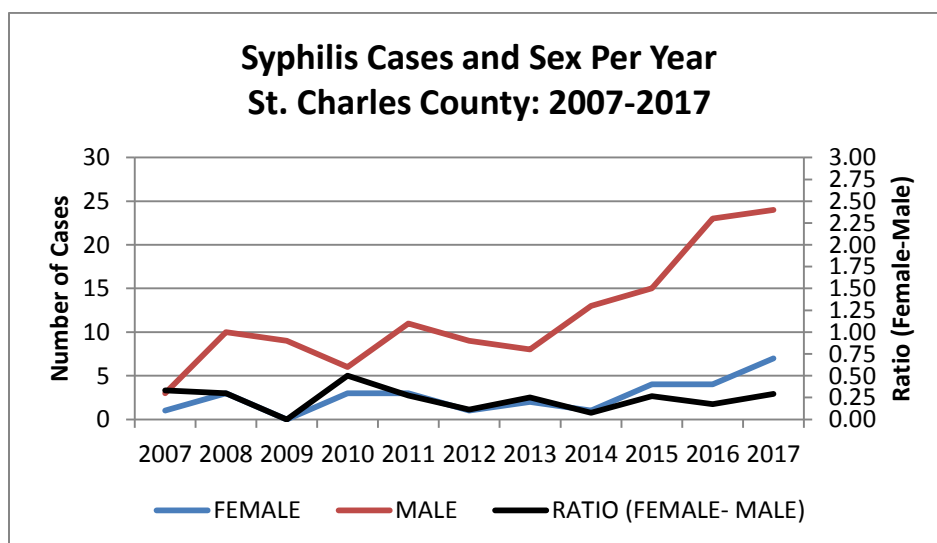


Figure 9:

