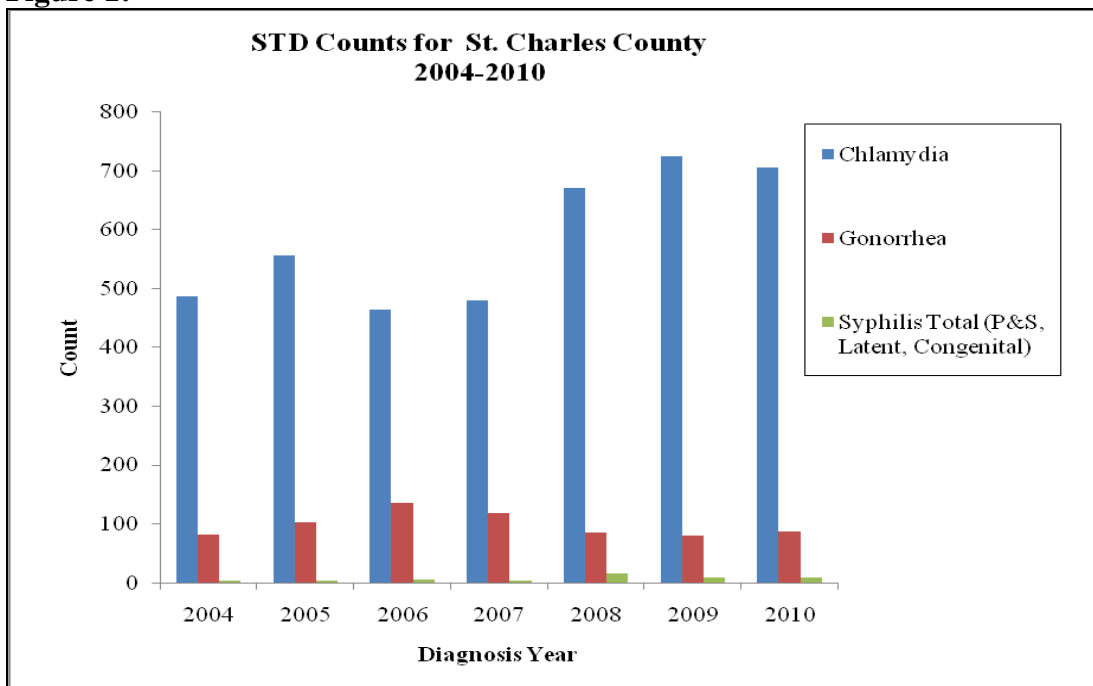


**STD Report
2010 Summary**
St. Charles County Department of Community Health and the Environment
Alison Tucker, MSc

STD cases include Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis

There was a total of **802** reported laboratory confirmed reportable STD cases in 2010 among St. Charles County residents (Chlamydia, Gonorrhea and Syphilis cases). This is a 17.2% increase from the previous 5 year median. Previous year's total cases were 814, 773, 602, 605 and 664 for the years 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. As you can see from the graph below, the biggest increase in the last couple of years is among Chlamydia cases.

Figure 1:

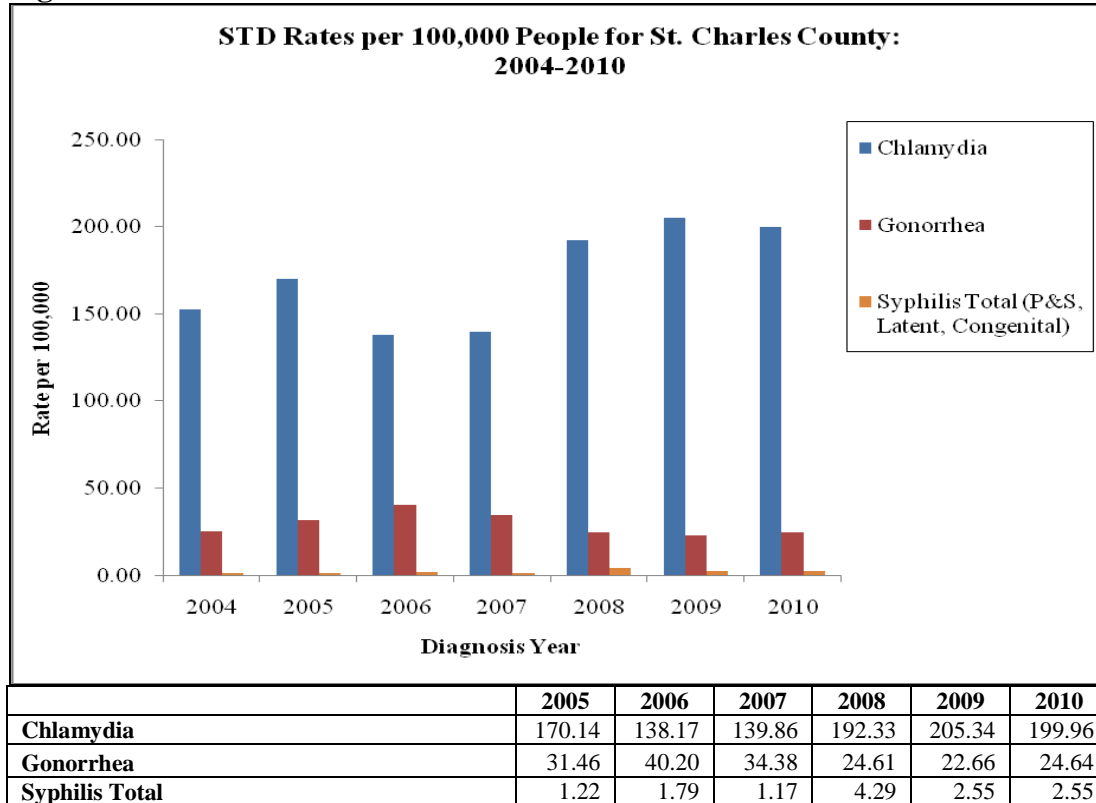


	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Chlamydia	557	464	480	672	725	706
Gonorrhea	103	135	118	86	80	87
Syphilis Total	4	6	4	15	9	9
<i>Syphilis Duration Unknown</i>	1	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Syphilis Late Latent</i>	0	1	2	7	4	3
<i>Early Syphilis (Primary, Secondary, & Early Latent)</i>	3	5	2	8	5	4

The population in St. Charles County has increased over the last few years so to show the true reported STD trends we need to look at the rates by population year. The graph below displays the STD rates per 100,000 people in St. Charles County using **yearly population increases** from the Economic Development Center of St. Charles County (<http://www.edcstcharlescounty.com/facts/index.php3>). From this graph we see that Gonorrhea rates have been down since 2007. Chlamydia rates have been higher than

normal with close to 200 people per 100,000 population for the last 3 years. Syphilis rates are the same as they were in 2009 and still 2 times higher than what we were seeing from 2005-2007.

Figure 2:



Chlamydia

In 2010 there were 706 cases of Chlamydia reported to the Health Department, a 21.1% increase from previous 5 year median. We have seen this higher number of Chlamydia cases the last 3 years (figure 1). When looking at rates of Chlamydia there was a decrease in 2006 and 2007 with about 139 cases per 100,000 people and the past 3 years this has jumped to upwards of 200 cases per 100,000 people (figure 2). This increase is likely a combination of increase in morbidity, but also an increase in screening.

Compared to national rates, rates of Chlamydia in St. Charles County is about 1/2 of the national rate. National rates in 2009 were 409.2 cases per 100,000.

The female-male ratio the past 4 years have been 3.0 for Chlamydia cases, this corresponds to the national ratio. Prior to 2007 the female-male ratio was 4.5, the increase availability of urine screening for males may account for this (Figure 3).

The age groups 15-19 and 20-24 make up more than 70.6% of the Chlamydia cases in St. Charles County (Figure 4). These age groups also have the highest number of cases on the national level.

Figure 3:

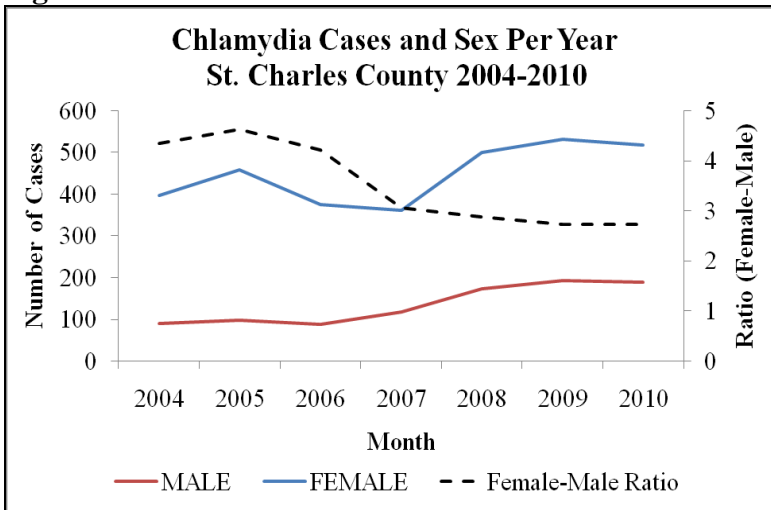
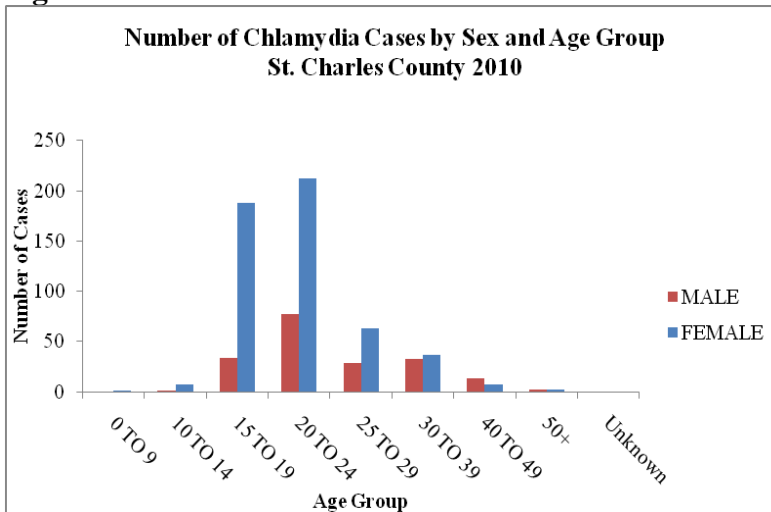


Figure 4:



Gonorrhea

In 2010 there were 87 cases of Gonorrhea reported to the Health Department, a 18.4% decrease from previous 5 year median and a 27.7% decrease in Gonorrhea rates from the previous 5 year median. (figure 1, figure 2).

Compared to national rates, Gonorrhea rates in St. Charles County are 1/4 of the national rate (national rate in 2009 = 99.1 cases per 100, 000).

When looking at the female-male ratio from 2004-2006 the average ratio was 2.7, but since 2007 this discrepancy has almost disappeared with the female-male ratio being 0.89, 1.1 and 1.1 the past 3 years respectively (figure 5).

Like Chlamydia, most cases are in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups with these 2 age groups making up 58.6% of reported cases (Figure 6).

Figure 5:

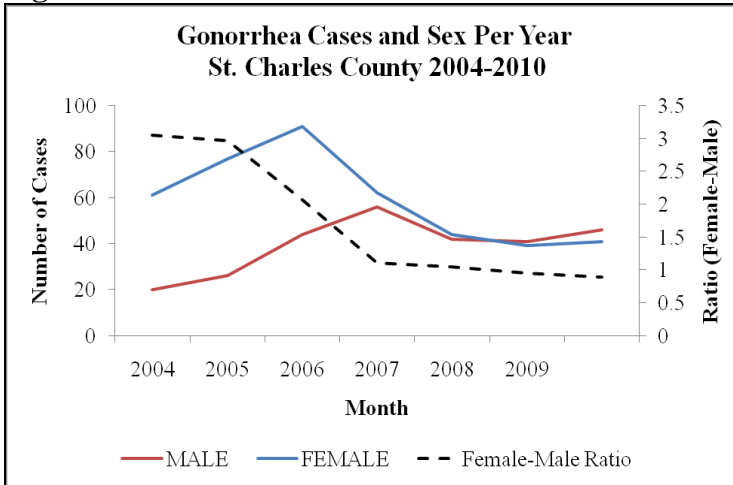
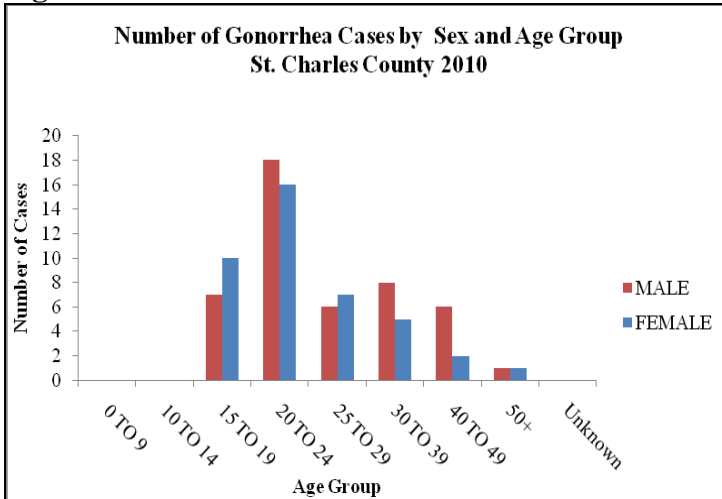


Figure 6:



Syphilis

In 2010 there were 9 cases of Syphilis reported, a 33.3% increase from the previous 5 year median, but a decrease from the 15 cases reported in 2008. There was a decline in the primary and secondary (P&S) stage cases and a slight increase in early latent cases (Figure 7). They have been no reports of congenital syphilis in St. Charles County in 2010.

Compared to national rates, total Syphilis rates in St. Charles County are about 1/4 of the national rate (national rate in 2009 = 14.7cases per 100, 000). The rate of Primary and Secondary Syphilis cases in St. Charles County is about 1/6 of the national rates.

Unlike Chlamydia and Gonorrhea where females outnumber males in case reporting, males outnumber females when it comes to total Syphilis cases on average 6 to 1 (figure 8). Age of diagnosis tends to be higher overall for Syphilis cases with most cases over 25 years of age (figure 9).

Figure 7:

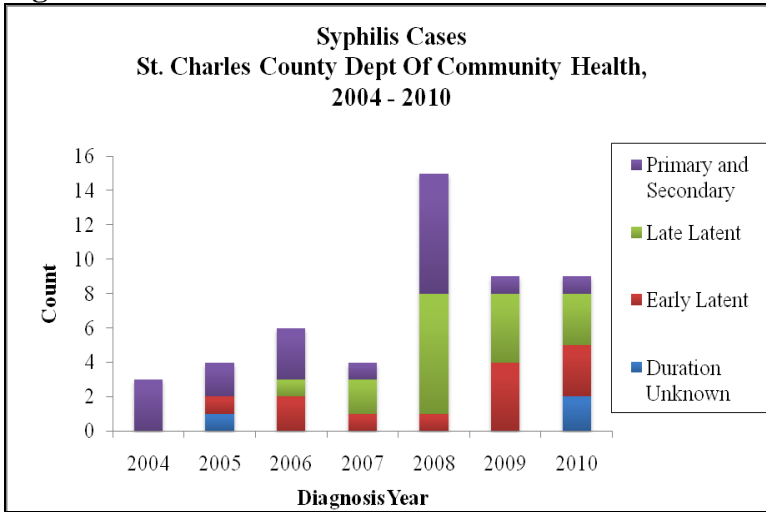


Figure 8:

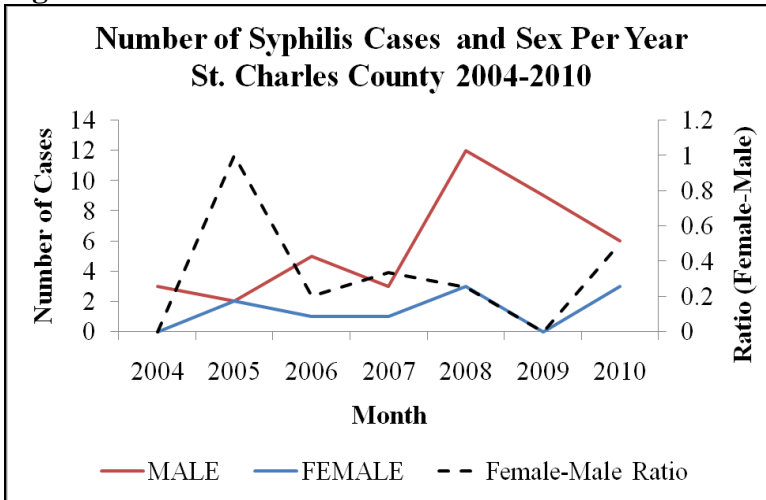
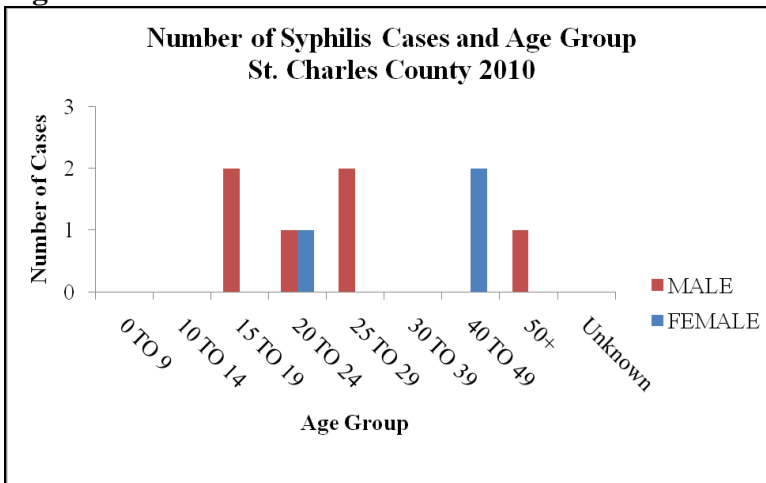


Figure 9:



Zip codes and STD Rates

The following table shows the 2010 rates and the previous 5 year mean rates of STD cases per zip code per 10,000 people. This was done using the 2000 population estimates for each zip code. *Please keep in mind that the rates most likely are inflated due to the current 2010 population estimate for each zip code.*

We can see from this table that the highest number of cases in 2010 and the previous 5 year mean is in the 63301 (St. Charles City) zip code, a zip code with one of the highest numbers of college students. The highest rate of STD's in 2010 was in the 63367 (Lake St. Louis area) zip code, but this zip code has been increasing in population over the last 10 years so numbers may be inflated.

Zip Code	Population (2000 Census)	2010		2005-2009	
		Number of STD Cases	2010 Rate/10,000	Previous 5 Year Mean	Pr 5 Year Mean Rate/10,000
63301	46059	170	36.9	151.4	32.9
63303	41575	129	31.0	94.6	22.8
63304	38586	70	18.1	59.6	15.4
63332	1163	1	8.6	1.2	10.3
63341	3154	5	15.9	4.0	12.7
63348	4460	3	6.7	4.6	10.3
63357	4861	0	0.0	0.8	1.6
63366	57519	104	18.1	95.6	16.6
63367	8197	33	40.3	28.4	34.6
63368	46169	63	13.6	32.0	6.9
63373	685	2	29.2	1.0	14.6
63376	68970	153	22.2	135.8	19.7
63385	13931	52	37.3	60.4	43.4
63386	598	0	0.0	1.6	26.8
unknown	unknown	17	unknown	20.0	unknown

STD Counts throughout Year 2010

The graph below compares quarterly reported STD cases for 2009, 2010 and the 5 previous year average (2005-2009). This graph is intended to show the seasonality of STDs in St. Charles County. We can see from the 5 year average that we typically see a rise in cases being reported in the 3rd quarter of the year (July – Sept) which happened to coincide with college classes starting. But in the last couple of years this trend has been changing and in 2010 quarterly reported cases remained almost the same throughout the year.

Figure 10:

