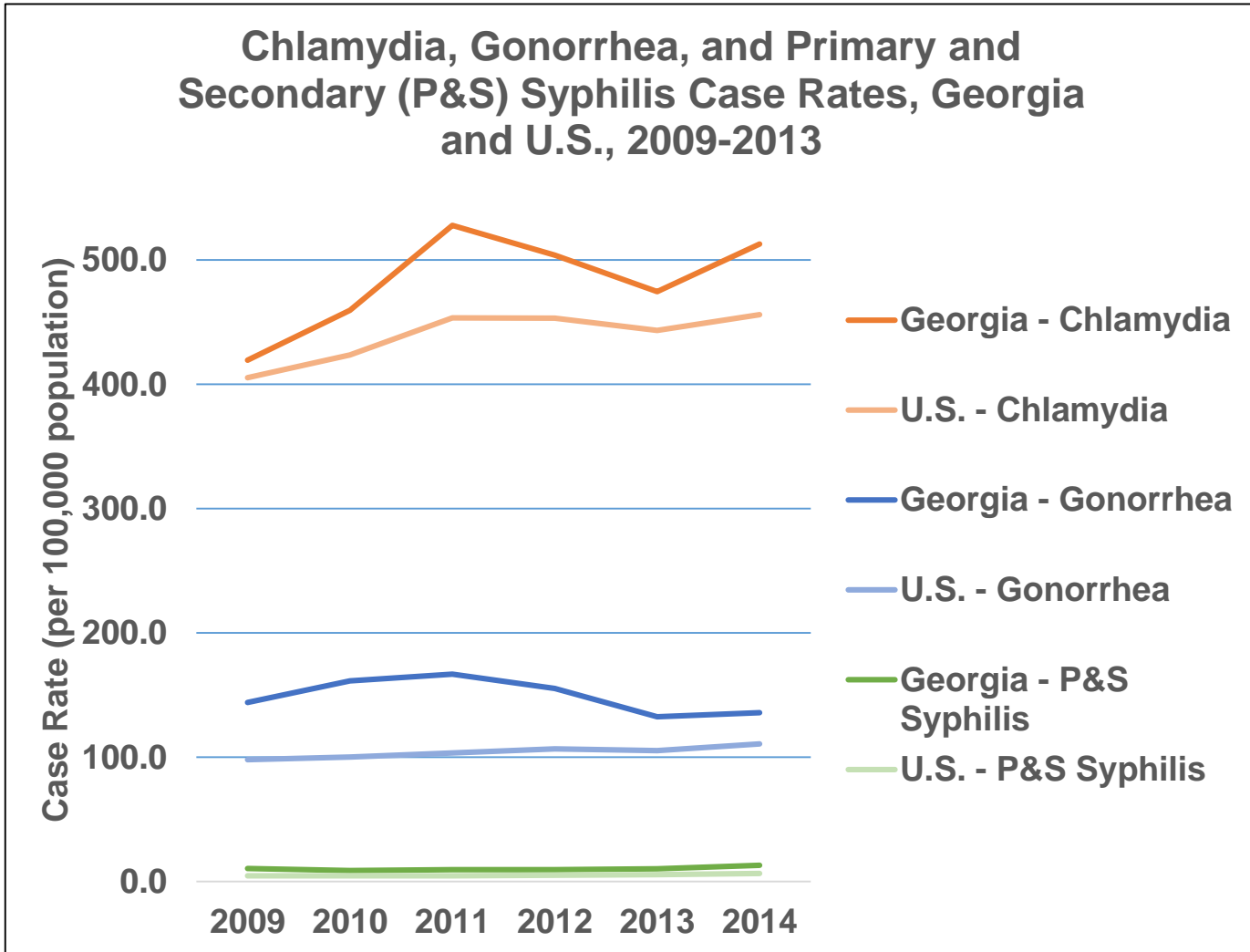


STD Data Summary – 2009-2013

State law [OCGA 31-12-2](#) requires that medical providers and laboratories [report](#) all cases of chancroid, *Lympogranuloma venereum*, chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis. Chancroid and *Lympogranuloma venereum* generally have few cases each year, so they will not be detailed in this Data Summary. Each year, Georgia sees the highest number of cases for chlamydia, then gonorrhea, then syphilis. Syphilis, however, has the most significant risk for dangerous disease sequelae, therefore it requires the most public health intervention. The graph below compares the three diseases, but there is more detail for each disease on the following pages.

How did Georgia rank among other states for STD burden in 2013?

- 1st for P&S Syphilis Case Rate
- 6th for Congenital Syphilis Case Rate
- 8th for Gonorrhea Case Rate
- 9th for Chlamydia Case Rate



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Georgia - Chlamydia	419.4	459.5	527.9	504.0	474.6
U.S. - Chlamydia*	405.3	423.6	453.4	453.3	443.5
Georgia - Gonorrhea	144.0	161.4	166.8	155.3	132.5
U.S. - Gonorrhea*	98.1	100.2	103.3	106.7	105.3
Georgia - P&S Syphilis	10.3	8.6	9.4	9.4	10.2
U.S. - P&S Syphilis*	4.6	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.5

* U.S. STD data from CDC's Suveillance Report - <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats14/toc.htm>



Chlamydia – 2009-2013

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends sexually active women under the age of 25 be screened for chlamydia every year, so surveillance data may more closely represent positive screening tests rather than symptomatic infections. During this period, 15 of the public health districts saw a positive increase in chlamydia cases and all but two of these saw an increase larger than the increase seen in the U.S. during the same period. For more information on chlamydia, visit [CDC's fact sheet](http://www.cdc.gov/std/healthcomm/fact_sheets.htm): http://www.cdc.gov/std/healthcomm/fact_sheets.htm.

Chlamydia Case Counts and Case Rates (per 100,000 population) by District, Georgia 2009-2013											
District	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2009-2013 Percent Change
	Case Count	Case Rate	Case Count	Case Rate	Case Count	Case Rate	Case Count	Case Rate	Case Count	Case Rate	
1-1 Rome	1,210	200.3	1,276	199.3	1,475	230.0	1,512	235.4	1,726	267.5	43%
1-2 Dalton	697	168.0	763	173.8	884	200.2	945	212.6	925	206.0	33%
2-0 Gainesville	863	147.6	827	133.5	1,049	167.0	1,115	175.1	1,110	171.4	29%
3-1 Cobb/Douglas	2,446	300.8	2,731	332.1	3,561	428.5	3,226	383.2	3,308	387.0	35%
3-2 Fulton	5,770	584.5	5,903	637.4	6,828	718.5	6,166	630.5	5,754	584.3	0%
3-3 Clayton	1,703	626.9	1,942	747.4	2,337	889.8	1,943	729.8	1,939	732.1	14%
3-4 Gwinnett/ Newton/ Rockdale	2,504	265.7	3,273	329.3	4,040	399.6	4,133	402.5	3,890	371.2	55%
3-5 De Kalb	4,181	570.3	4,674	674.9	5,309	760.7	5,226	737.8	4,752	664.7	14%
4-0 La Grange	2,658	348.2	2,555	318.3	3,007	373.0	3,040	375.6	2,894	354.8	9%
5-1 Dublin	775	540.8	720	465.6	864	562.2	800	523.5	692	453.7	-11%
5-2 Macon	2,452	483.8	2,749	527.0	3,558	678.3	3,419	648.5	2,991	568.5	22%
6-0 Augusta	2,611	590.7	3,523	761.6	2,994	643.8	2,916	620.4	3,060	647.5	17%
7-0 Columbus	2,189	612.0	2,674	719.5	2,626	700.5	2,473	651.7	2,671	700.5	22%
8-1 Valdosta	1,581	650.3	1,664	657.4	2,112	824.2	1,853	720.9	1,684	662.5	7%
8-2 Albany	1,713	470.8	2,348	657.7	2,669	748.5	2,368	665.3	2,334	658.5	36%
9-1 Savannah	2,703	506.5	3,379	591.8	3,495	601.5	3,971	672.9	3,675	618.7	36%
9-2 Waycross	2,077	602.6	1,922	527.4	2,085	567.0	1,965	535.8	1,944	533.0	-6%
10-0 Athens	1,669	372.7	1,709	370.0	1,982	427.8	2,078	446.4	1,969	419.1	18%
Unknown District	31	N/A	10	N/A	924	N/A	840	N/A	117	N/A	N/A
Georgia Total	39,833	419.4	44,642	459.5	51,799	527.9	49,989	504.0	47,435	474.6	19%
U.S. Total	1,244,180	405.3	1,307,893	423.6	1,412,791	453.4	1,422,976	453.3	1,401,906	446.6	13%

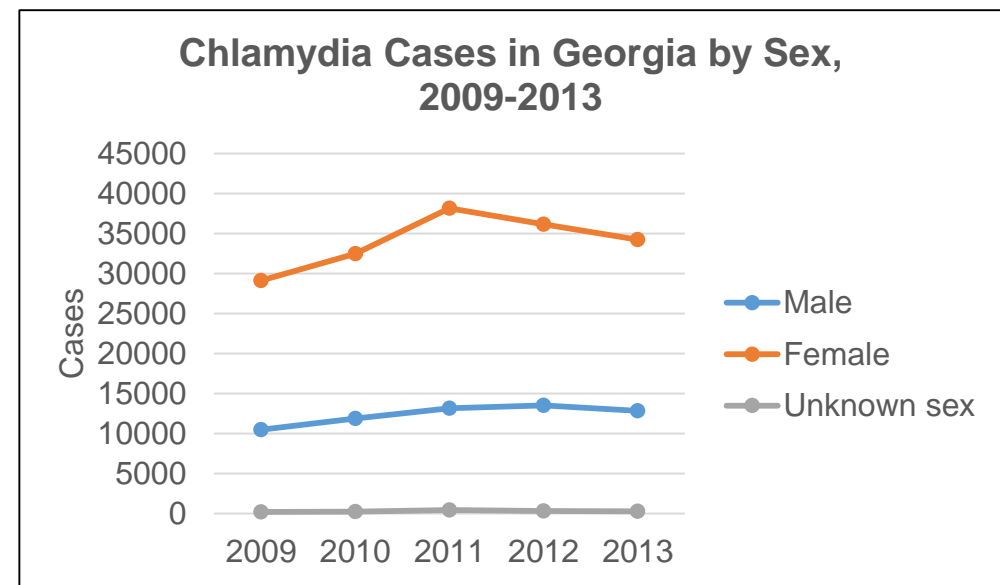
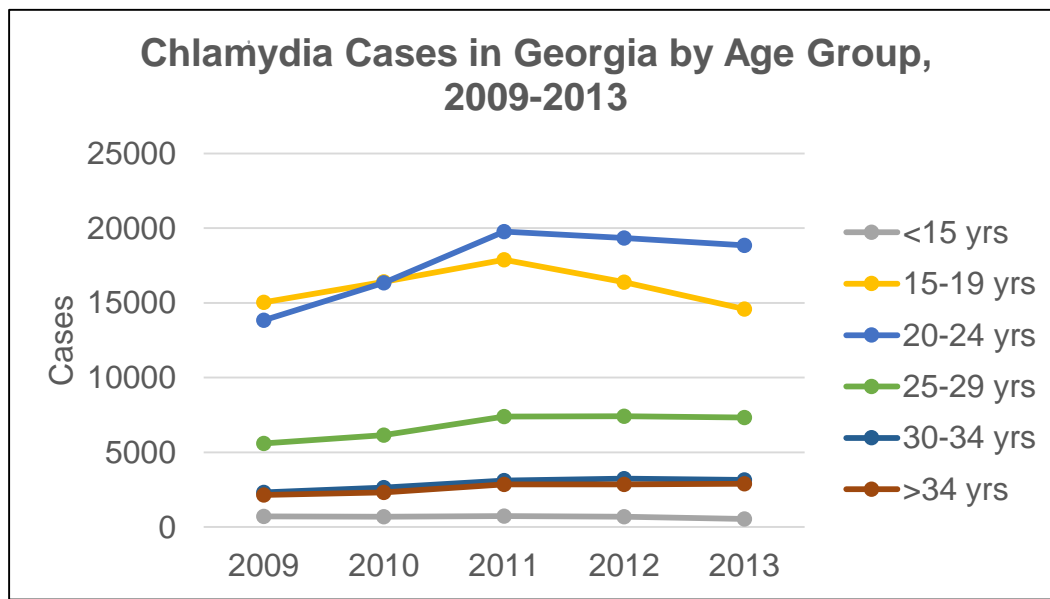
Indicates Districts with case rates or percent changes greater than the U.S. Values



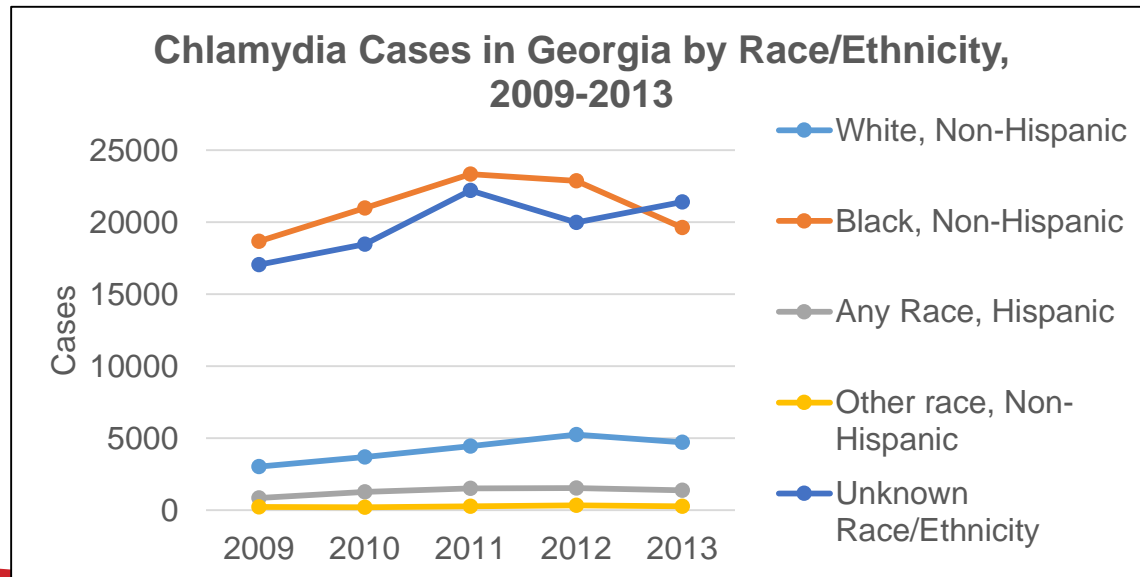
Georgia Department of Public Health

Chlamydia – 2009-2013

Demographic Breakdown



Over this period, chlamydia was most common in females, 15-24 years of age. It appears black, non-Hispanic people were disproportionately affected by chlamydia, but there were a substantial number of cases with missing race/ethnicity.



Gonorrhea – 2009-2013

In Georgia 2009-2013, eight of the public health districts saw a positive increase in gonorrhea cases and six of these saw an increase larger than the increase seen in the U.S. during the same period. For more information on gonorrhea, visit [CDC's fact sheet](http://www.cdc.gov/std/healthcomm/fact_sheets.htm): http://www.cdc.gov/std/healthcomm/fact_sheets.htm.

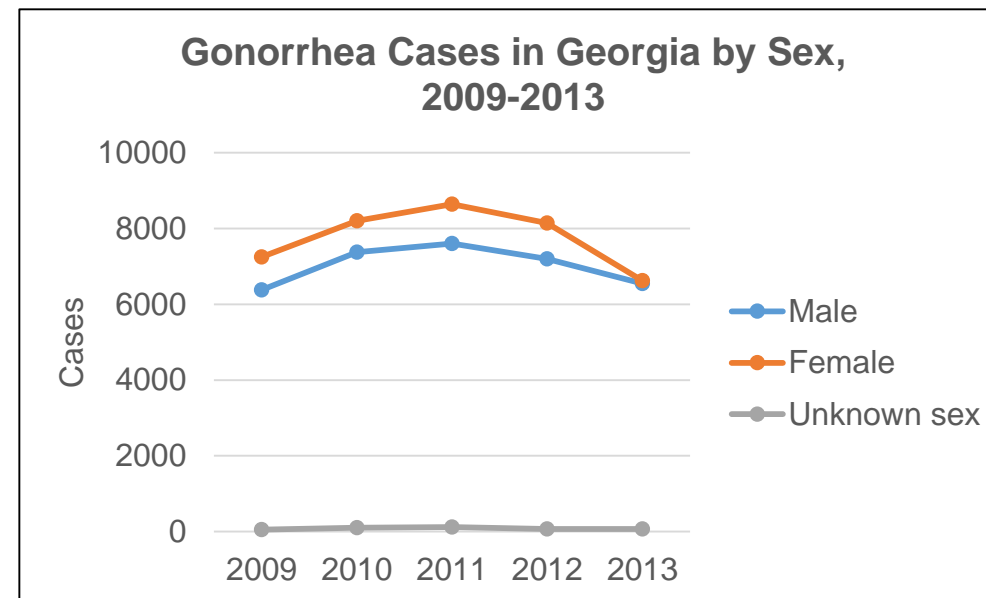
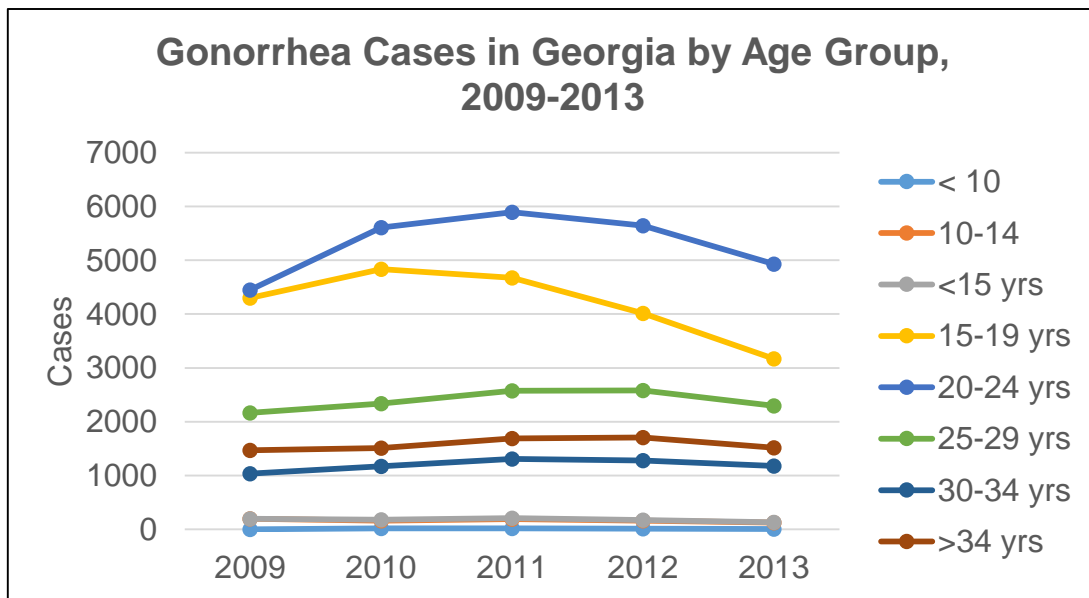
Gonorrhea Case Counts and Case Rates (per 100,000 population) by District, Georgia 2009-2013											
District	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2009-2013 Percent Change
	Case Count	Case Rate	Case Count	Case Rate	Case Count	Case Rate	Case Count	Case Rate	Case Count	Case Rate	
1-1 Rome	187	31.0	326	50.9	367	57.2	429	66.8	353	54.7	89%
1-2 Dalton	55	13.3	91	20.7	121	27.4	130	29.2	169	37.6	207%
2-0 Gainesville	129	22.1	123	19.9	147	23.4	194	30.5	193	29.8	50%
3-1 Cobb/Douglas	705	86.7	799	97.2	990	119.1	889	105.6	755	88.3	7%
3-2 Fulton	2,872	290.9	2,979	321.7	3,215	338.3	2,912	297.8	2,459	249.7	-14%
3-3 Clayton	677	249.2	766	294.8	746	284.0	633	237.7	593	223.9	-12%
3-4 Gwinnett/ Newton/ Rockdale	566	60.1	878	88.3	853	84.4	891	86.8	839	80.1	48%
3-5 De Kalb	1,764	240.6	2,023	292.1	2,034	291.4	2,000	282.4	1,692	236.7	-4%
4-0 La Grange	783	102.6	778	96.9	757	93.9	719	88.8	693	85.0	-11%
5-1 Dublin	184	128.4	240	155.2	214	139.2	178	116.5	138	90.5	-25%
5-2 Macon	780	153.9	975	186.9	1,159	221.0	1,252	237.5	890	169.1	14%
6-0 Augusta	909	205.6	1,128	243.9	927	199.3	897	190.8	901	190.7	-1%
7-0 Columbus	842	235.4	1,153	310.2	990	264.1	940	247.7	1,022	268.0	21%
8-1 Valdosta	664	273.1	643	254.0	710	277.1	618	240.4	424	166.8	-36%
8-2 Albany	599	164.6	975	273.1	1,127	316.0	750	210.7	621	175.2	4%
9-1 Savannah	971	181.9	997	174.6	1,014	174.5	980	166.1	718	120.9	-26%
9-2 Waycross	575	166.8	448	122.9	478	130.0	383	104.4	353	96.8	-39%
10-0 Athens	409	91.3	355	76.9	312	67.3	394	84.6	408	86.8	0%
Unknown District	9	N/A	1	N/A	208	N/A	220	N/A	27	N/A	200%
Georgia Total	13,680	144.0	15,678	161.4	16,369	166.8	15,409	155.3	13,248	132.5	-3%
U.S. Total	301,174	98.1	309,341	100.2	321,849	103.3	334,826	106.7	333,004	105.3	11%

Indicates Districts with case rates or percent changes greater than the U.S. Values

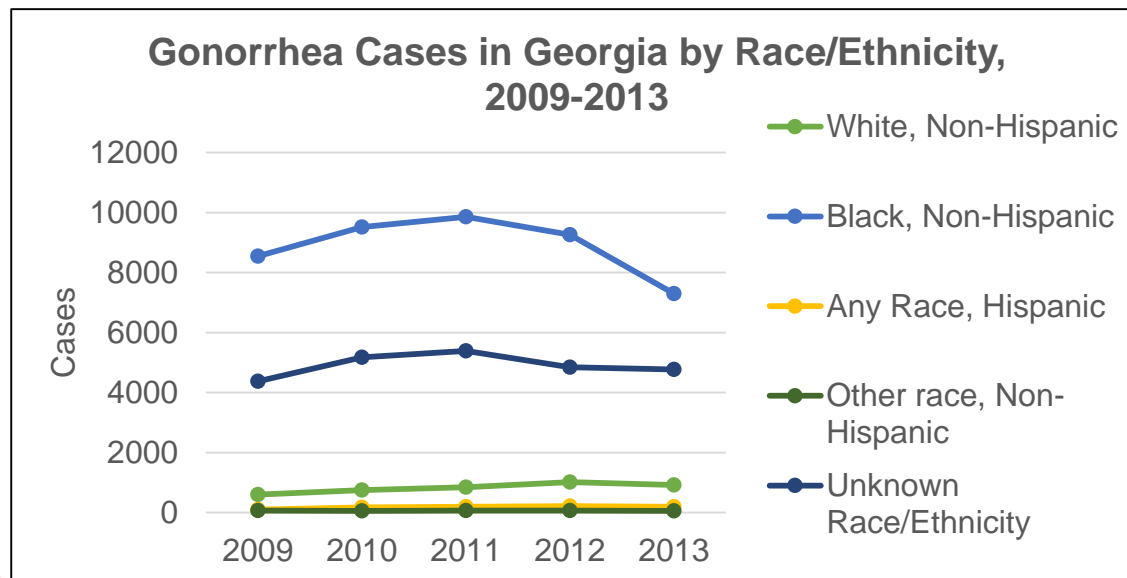


Gonorrhea – 2009-2013

Demographic Breakdown



Over this period, gonorrhea was most common in females, 15-24 years of age. It appears black, non-Hispanic people were disproportionately affected by gonorrhea, but there were a substantial number of cases with missing race/ethnicity.



Syphilis – 2009-2013

In 2013, Georgia ranked 1st in the U.S. for the P&S syphilis case rate (per 100,000 population). P&S syphilis are the stages of most concern because they are most infectious. From 2009- 2013, seven of eighteen public health districts saw a increase in P&S cases greater than the national statistic, and P&S syphilis was most common in black, non-Hispanic males, 20-29 years of age. Over this period, there were almost as many early latent and late latent syphilis cases as primary and secondary cases. The latent stages indicate a missed opportunity since patients were not tested or treated at an earlier stage. For each early syphilis case, local health department staff contact patients to ensure proper treatment and to interview them for risk factors and ask about sexual partners who might benefit from testing and treatment. For more information on syphilis, visit [CDC's fact sheet](http://www.cdc.gov/std/healthcomm/fact_sheets.htm): http://www.cdc.gov/std/healthcomm/fact_sheets.htm.

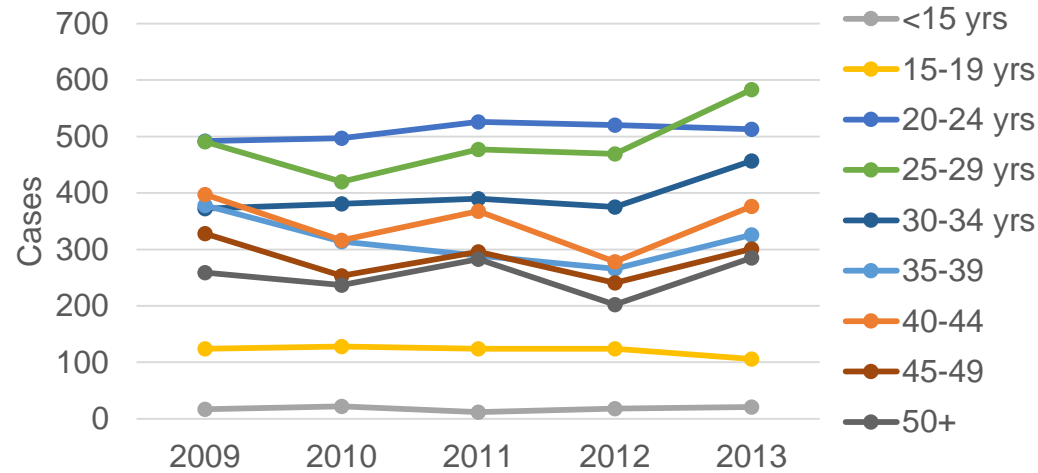
Primary and Secondary (P&S) Syphilis Case Counts and Case Rates (per 100,000 population) by District, Georgia 2009-2013											
District	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2009-2013 Percent Change
	Case Count	Case Rate	Case Count	Case Rate	Case Count	Case Rate	Case Count	Case Rate	Case Count	Case Rate	
1-1 Rome	6	1.0	8	1.2	10	1.6	5	0.8	11	1.7	83%
1-2 Dalton	7	1.7	5	1.1	6	1.4	9	2.0	7	1.6	0%
2-0 Gainesville	1	0.2	3	0.5	2	0.3	4	0.6	11	1.7	1000%
3-1 Cobb/Douglas	80	9.8	63	7.7	68	8.2	62	7.4	69	8.1	-14%
3-2 Fulton	383	38.8	332	35.8	363	38.2	396	40.5	390	39.6	2%
3-3 Clayton	57	21.0	54	20.8	49	18.7	49	18.4	54	20.4	-5%
3-4 Gwinnett/ Newton/ Rockdale	62	6.6	48	4.8	59	5.8	53	5.2	60	5.7	-3%
3-5 De Kalb	216	29.5	168	24.3	193	27.7	169	23.9	204	28.5	-6%
4-0 La Grange	20	2.6	10	1.2	23	2.9	17	2.1	16	2.0	-20%
5-1 Dublin	1	0.7	5	3.2	4	2.6	10	6.5	9	5.9	800%
5-2 Macon	17	3.4	34	6.5	19	3.6	30	5.7	14	2.7	-18%
6-0 Augusta	26	5.9	29	6.3	22	4.7	23	4.9	53	11.2	104%
7-0 Columbus	13	3.6	17	4.6	24	6.4	32	8.4	18	4.7	38%
8-1 Valdosta	2	0.8	4	1.6	4	1.6	15	5.8	6	2.4	200%
8-2 Albany	16	4.4	8	2.2	36	10.1	36	10.1	55	15.5	244%
9-1 Savannah	52	9.7	30	5.3	29	5.0	15	2.5	27	4.5	-48%
9-2 Waycross	13	3.8	13	3.6	6	1.6	4	1.1	7	1.9	-46%
10-0 Athens	5	1.1	6	1.3	6	1.3	1	0.2	4	0.9	-20%
Unknown District	0	N/A	3	N/A	1	N/A	2	N/A	1	N/A	N/A
Georgia Total	977	10.3	840	8.6	924	9.4	932	9.4	1,016	10.2	4%
U.S. Total	13,997	4.6	13,774	4.5	13,970	4.5	15,667	5.0	17,375	5.5	24%

Indicates Districts with case rates or percent changes greater than the U.S. Values

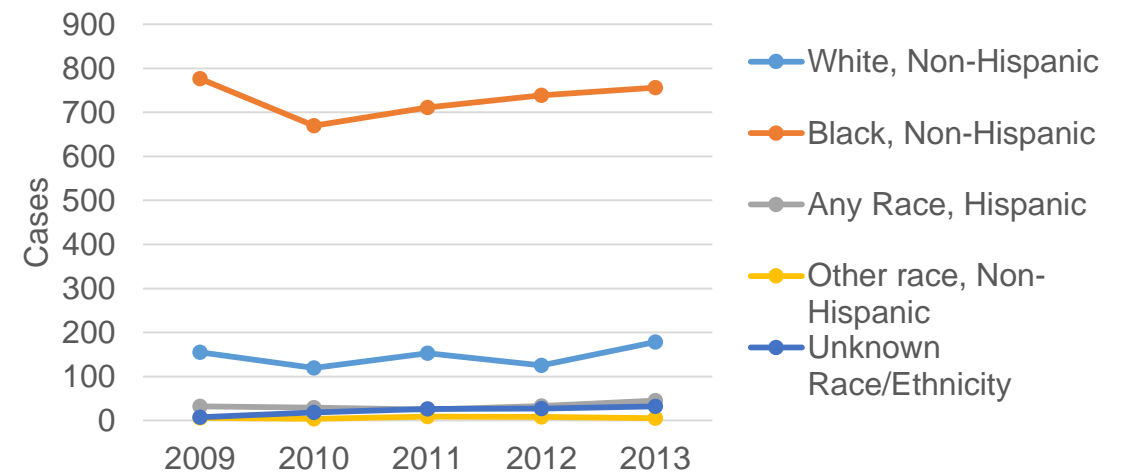


Syphilis – 2009-2013

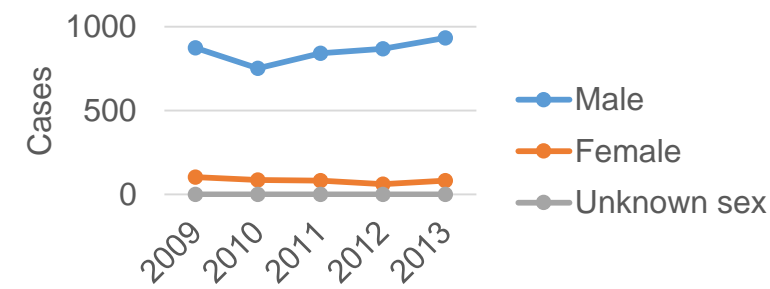
Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases in Georgia by Age Group, 2009-2013



Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases in Georgia by Race/Ethnicity, 2009-2013



Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases in Georgia by Gender, 2009-2013



Syphilis Cases by Stage of Disease in Georgia, 2009-2013						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Primary Syphilis	179	148	186	162	200	875
Secondary Syphilis	798	692	738	770	816	3814
Early Latent Syphilis	820	701	746	668	854	3789
Syphilis of Unknown Latency	245	248	262	254	298	1307
Late Latent Syphilis	804	759	823	622	780	3788
Congenital Syphilis	12	21	10	17	20	80
Total	2858	2569	2765	2493	2968	13653



Georgia Department of Public Health

Congenital Syphilis – 2009-2013

Georgia has a state law that mandates pregnant women must be tested in the first and third trimesters to try to identify all possible cases and ensure treatment. If women are treated at least 30 days prior to delivery, they are less likely to transmit the disease to the baby. In Georgia, from 2009-2013, 16 of 18 public health districts experienced at least one case of congenital syphilis. Even though there are fewer females in Georgia with syphilis, each woman of childbearing age represents a risk of congenital syphilis if they become pregnant; therefore females are a priority for public health intervention. For more information on congenital syphilis, visit [CDC's fact sheet](http://www.cdc.gov/std/healthcomm/fact_sheets.htm): http://www.cdc.gov/std/healthcomm/fact_sheets.htm.

Congenital Syphilis Case Counts by District, Georgia 2009-2013						
District	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
1-1 Rome	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-2 Dalton	0	0	0	1	1	2
2-0 Gainesville	0	1	0	0	1	2
3-1 Cobb/Douglas	1	0	0	1	0	2
3-2 Fulton	1	6	2	1	7	17
3-3 Clayton	1	2	0	1	2	6
3-4 Gwinnett/Newton/Rockdale	1	0	1	3	0	5
3-5 De Kalb	3	5	1	5	5	19
4-0 La Grange	0	3	1	1	1	6
5-1 Dublin	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-2 Macon	1	1	1	0	0	3
6-0 Augusta	1	0	0	1	0	2
7-0 Columbus	0	0	0	1	1	2
8-1 Valdosta	0	1	1	0	0	2
8-2 Albany	0	1	0	0	0	1
9-1 Savannah	2	1	3	2	2	10
9-2 Waycross	1	0	0	0	0	1
Georgia Total	12	21	10	17	20	80
U.S. Total	431	387	358	334	359	1869

