

County of San Diego Monthly STD Report

Volume 15, Issue 5: Data through December 2022; Report released June 13, 2023.



Table 1. STDs Reported Among County of San Diego Residents, by Month and Previous 12 Months Combined.

	2021		2022	
	Dec	Previous 12-Month Period*	Dec	Previous 12-Month Period*
Chlamydia	1451	18124	1331	18141
Female age 18-25	489	6495	450	6271
Female age ≤ 17	52	613	35	531
Male rectal chlamydia	163	1584	137	1683
Gonorrhea	626	8124	604	7792
Female age 18-25	89	1254	74	1113
Female age ≤ 17	12	138	11	100
Male rectal gonorrhea	105	1399	130	1594
Early Syphilis (adult total)	87	1254	81	1098
Primary	11	189	16	191
Secondary	31	425	14	325
Early latent	45	640	51	582
Congenital syphilis	3	30	4	33

* Cumulative case count of the previous 12 months.

Table 2. Selected STD Cases and Annualized Rates per 100,000 Population for San Diego County by Age and Race/Ethnicity, Year-to-Date.

	All Races*		Asian/PI		Black		Hispanic		White	
	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate
<i>All ages</i>										
Chlamydia	18141	547.2	519	142.1	569	359.3	1863	163.8	2014	132.6
Gonorrhea	7792	235.0	217	59.4	473	298.7	1249	109.8	1285	84.6
Early Syphilis	1103	33.3	58	15.9	117	73.9	493	43.3	315	20.7
<i>Under 20 yrs</i>										
Chlamydia	2433	274.8	60	73.1	103	238.4	260	68.7	223	67.7
Gonorrhea	595	67.2	12	14.6	55	127.3	97	25.6	56	17.0
Early Syphilis	22	2.5	1	1.2	3	6.9	13	3.4	3	0.9

Note: Rates are calculated using 2021 Population Estimates; County of San Diego, Health and Human Services Agency, Public Health Services Division, Community Health Statistics Unit. 9/2022.

* Includes cases designated as "other," "unknown," or missing race/ethnicity.

Note: All data are provisional. Case counts are based on the earliest of date of diagnosis, date of specimen collection, and treatment date. Totals for past months might change because of delays in reporting from labs and providers.

Figure 1. Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Reported Among County of San Diego Residents, by 3-Month Period.

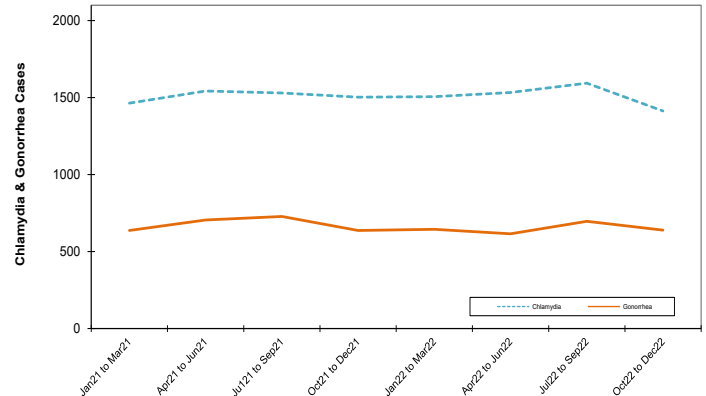
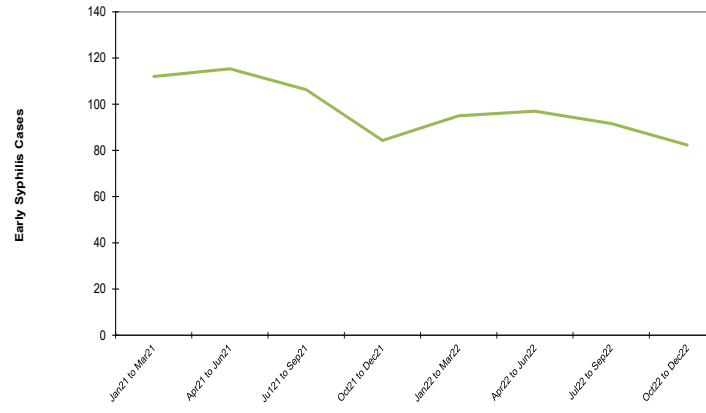


Figure 2. Early Syphilis Reported Among County of San Diego Residents, by 3-Month Period.



Editorial Note: Potential for Mpox Resurgence – Call to Vaccinate Those at Risk

While the rate of mpox (formerly known as monkeypox) has declined precipitously since its peak in August 2022, providers should continue to proactively offer vaccination to persons at risk and remain vigilant for possible mpox cases during the spring and summer season as people gather for large festivals and events [1]. Low-level mpox transmission has continued in California, however, a cluster of mpox cases in the Chicago area was recently reported [2][3]. While mpox can affect anyone, gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (MSM) and trans women remain disproportionately affected [1][2].

Although cases of mpox have been reported in fully vaccinated individuals, the two-dose JYNNEOS® vaccine continues to be the most effective prevention strategy, particularly when combined with other [non-pharmacologic prevention measures](#). Estimates of JYNNEOS® vaccine effectiveness range from 66-86% for two doses of vaccine and 36-75% for one dose [4]. Preliminary evidence indicates that vaccine effectiveness against severe disease, hospitalization, and death is even higher. For maximal protection, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends two doses of JYNNEOS vaccine at least 28 days apart. Currently, there is no recommendation for booster doses for those who have completed the two-dose series [5].

Providers should encourage all patients who are vulnerable to mpox exposure, infection, and/or severe disease to complete the JYNNEOS vaccines series as soon as possible [5]. Persons who have received one dose of JYNNEOS vaccine should receive the second dose, even if it has been significantly past the recommended 28-day interval. **Any person requesting vaccination should receive it without having to attest to or disclose any specific behaviors.** For further information and resources, please see the recent [Dear Colleague Letter](#) from the California Department of Public Health and [health alert](#) from the County of San Diego Health and Human Services Agency.

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