County of San Diego Monthly STD Report

Volume 16, Issue 1: Data through August 2023; Report released February 5, 2024.



 Table 1. STDs Reported Among County of San Diego Residents, by Month and

 Previous 12 Months Combined.

		2023 Previous 12-		
	Aug	Month Period*	Aug	Month Period*
Chlamydia	1721	18356	1463	17227
Female age 18-25	572	6400	442	5748
Female age ≤ 17	54	571	61	581
Male rectal chlamydia	181	1729	179	1738
Gonorrhea	795	7841	590	7037
Female age 18-25	100	1193	61	857
Female age ≤ 17	9	103	17	93
Male rectal gonorrhea	177	1508	142	1570
Early Syphilis (adult total)	84	1124	62	929
Primary	7	179	10	176
Secondary	29	363	15	257
Early latent	48	582	37	466
Congenital syphilis	1	38	6	46

* Cumulative case count of the previous 12 months.

 Table 2. Selected STD Cases and Annualized Rates per 100,000 Population for

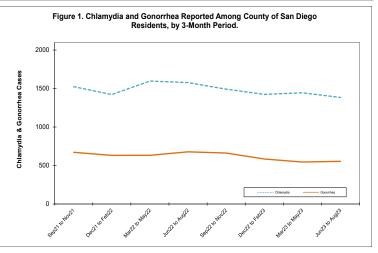
 San Diego County by Age and Race/Ethnicity, Year-to-Date.

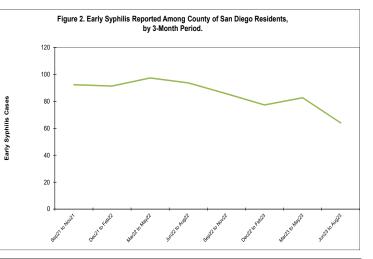
	All Races*		Asian/PI		Black		Hispanic		White		
	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	
All ages											
Chlamydia	11421	521.1	316	110.5	318	332.8	1093	146.1	1420	152.4	
Gonorrhea	4447	202.9	150	52.4	227	237.6	664	88.7	769	82.5	
Early Syphilis	594	27.1	24	8.4	68	71.2	261	34.9	172	18.5	
Under 20 yrs											
Chlamydia	1582	287.4	27	47.5	62	260.5	140	58.3	203	112.8	
Gonorrhea	293	53.2	3	5.3	28	117.7	56	23.3	18	10.0	
Early Syphilis	12	2.2	1	1.8	2	8.4	8	3.3	0	0.0	
Note: Rates are calculated using 2022 Population Estimates; County of San Diego, Health											

and Human Services Agency, Public Health Services Division, Community Health Statistics Unit. 10/2023.

* 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.





Editorial Note: Syphilis Updates – Temporary Importation of Extencilline and Pilot Hotline

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) recently exercised enforcement discretion to allow the temporary importation and use of Extencilline (benzathine benzylpenicillin injection, powder, for suspension) to mitigate the effects of the ongoing Bicillin® L-A shortage [1]. Extencilline has been determined to be equivalent to Bicillin® L-A. However, there are differences in the preparation and administration of the medication and the contraindications for prescribing. For further information, please refer to the manufacturer's <u>Dear Healthcare Provider Letter</u> and <u>Dear Colleague Letter</u> from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Availability of Extencilline does <u>not</u> change the recommendation to limit use of Bicillin® L-A to syphilis treatment of pregnant persons and persons with medical contraindication to doxycycline, as described in previous communications [2][3][4][5][6].

In other news, the California Prevention Training Center, in collaboration with the National Network of Prevention Training Centers, is now piloting a hotline for urgent clinical consultations involving congenital syphilis (CS) or syphilis in pregnancy. California clinicians with CS-related questions requiring immediate attention can visit <u>www.stdccn.org</u>, indicate that they have an urgent inquiry, and receive a same-day call back from a subject matter expert. The CS hotline will be available 24/7 (including nights and weekends) and will run from January through March 31, 2024. Use of this service does <u>not</u> replace <u>mandated reporting</u> to the local health department, and providers are encouraged to use the County of San Diego's STD Clinical Consultation Service (619-609-3245) for syphilis-related questions that arise during regular business hours (Monday-Friday 8:00am-5:00pm).

