

# County of San Diego Monthly STD Report

Volume 16, Issue 9: Data through April 2024; Report released October 7, 2024.



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

	2023		2024	
	Apr	Previous 12-Month Period*	Apr	Previous 12-Month Period*
Chlamydia	1364	17942	1251	16406
Female age 18-25	447	6064	420	5302
Female age ≤ 17	47	536	51	617
Male rectal chlamydia	140	1690	119	1590
Gonorrhea	467	7374	501	6273
Female age 18-25	57	987	53	613
Female age ≤ 17	8	86	3	83
Male rectal gonorrhea	121	1473	124	1504
Early Syphilis (adult total)	95	1104	16	746
Primary	15	199	4	109
Secondary	27	323	2	213
Early latent	53	582	10	424
Congenital syphilis	4	39	1	31

\* 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.**

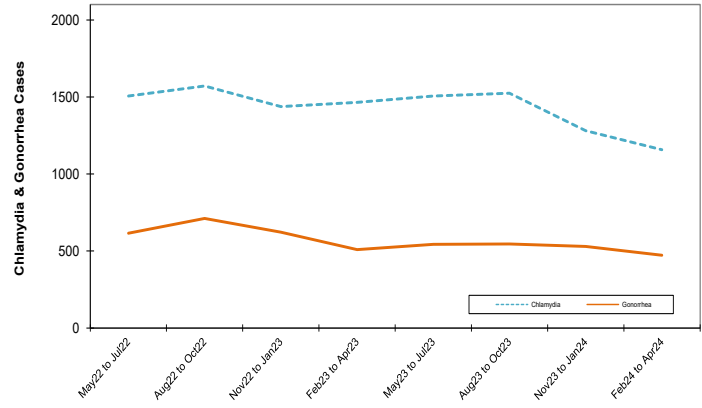
	All Races*		Asian/PI		Black		Hispanic		White	
	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate
<i>All ages</i>										
Chlamydia	4793	437.4	160	111.9	176	368.4	549	146.7	623	133.8
Gonorrhea	1990	181.6	79	55.2	110	230.2	415	110.9	400	85.9
Early Syphilis	112	10.2	6	4.2	9	18.8	54	14.4	30	6.4
<i>Under 20 yrs</i>										
Chlamydia	700	254.4	9	31.7	30	252.1	89	74.1	115	127.9
Gonorrhea	106	38.5	0	0.0	11	92.4	20	16.7	17	18.9
Early Syphilis	4	1.5	0	0.0	1	8.4	1	0.8	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.

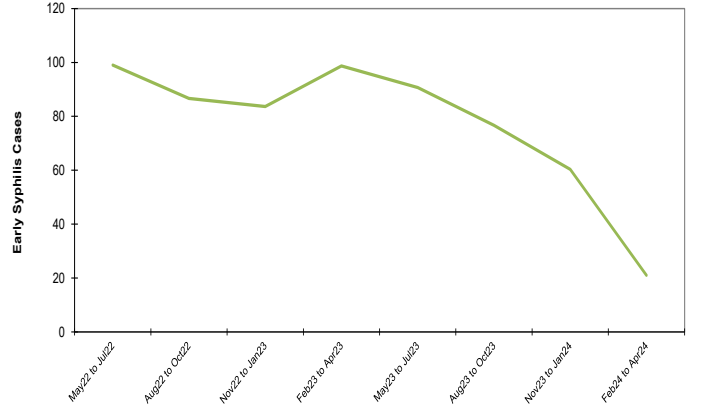
\* Includes cases designated as "other," "unknown," or missing race/ethnicity.

**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.

**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: FDA Approves Marketing of First Over-the-Counter At-Home Syphilis Test

On August 16, 2024, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) granted marketing authorization to NOWDiagnostics for the [First To Know Syphilis Test \[1\]](#). This is the first at-home, over-the-counter test to detect *Treponema pallidum* antibodies in human blood. The test requires a finger prick and takes 15 minutes to run following sample application. Since it detects antibodies to antigens that are specific to *T. pallidum*, results from this test are not sufficient to diagnose syphilis, and additional laboratory testing through a health care provider is required in the event of a positive home test. Results of the First To Know Syphilis Test will be positive in cases of current or previous syphilis, even if the latter is adequately treated, and cannot differentiate active from past infection.

Diagnosis of syphilis requires both non-treponemal antibody testing (i.e., tests that detect broadly reactive antibodies to lipoidal antigens shared by both mammalian host cells and *T. pallidum*) and treponemal antibody testing (i.e., tests that detect antibodies specific to *T. pallidum*). Treponemal testing is not useful after an initial diagnosis of syphilis, due to the persistence of specific antibodies to *T. pallidum* in most people after having syphilis (even if adequately treated). Further information about serologic testing for syphilis, syphilis testing algorithms, and other tests used to identify *T. pallidum* is available in the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Laboratory Recommendations for Syphilis Testing, United States, 2024](#), which were published on February 8, 2024.

