New Mexico STD Program
Summary Slides
2012

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Historical Trends in Chlamydia Rates, New Mexico vs. US
Chlamydia Rates, NM vs. US. 2000-2012

NM ranked 8th in the nation for chlamydia rates in 2011
Chlamydia predominantly affects adolescents and young adults, with rates of infection highest among 20-24 year olds followed by 15-19 year olds.
- 65% of reported chlamydia cases are among persons ages 15-24 years
- 53% of reported gonorrhea cases are among persons age 15-24 years
Similar to national level data, chlamydia rates show health disparities:

Chlamydia disproportionately affects African American, American Indian, and Hispanic populations in New Mexico.
Chlamydia Rates per 100,000 by County, New Mexico, 2012

Rates per 100,000 by Quartile

- 0 - 302
- 310 - 409
- 430 - 581
- 583 - 1286
Percent of Chlamydia Cases by Diagnosing Provider Type, 2012

- **Private Physician/HMO**: 36%
- **STD Clinic**: 23%
- **Indian Health Service**: 14%
- **Family Planning/Planned Parenthood**: 7%
- **Emergency room/Urgent Care Facility**: 6%
- **Hospital - Other**: 4%
- **Laboratory**: 3%
- **Correctional Facility**: 2%
- **School-based Clinic**: 1%
- **Other**: 0%
- **Missing/Unknown**: 1%
Historical Trends in Gonorrhea Rates, New Mexico vs. US

Year


Cases per 100,000 Population


NM Gonorrhea Rate
US Gonorrhea Rate

Historical Gonorrhea Rates, New Mexico vs. US
Gonorrhea Rates in New Mexico vs. US, 2000-2012

- New Mexico experienced a 2.3% increase in gonorrhea cases from 2011 to 2012, in comparison to the 50% increase in gonorrhea cases from 2010 to 2011
- Remaining at rates of infection previously seen in 2007
Gonorrhea Rates by Sex, New Mexico, 2000-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>NM Male GC Rate</th>
<th>NM Female GC Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>63.4</td>
<td>61.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>60.7</td>
<td>50.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>77.3</td>
<td>78.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>62.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>77.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>71.7</td>
<td>89.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>75.1</td>
<td>100.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>96.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>76.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>55.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>60.8</td>
<td>58.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>89.8</td>
<td>88.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>99.7</td>
<td>81.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gonorrhea rates increased in age groups > 25 years from 2011 to 2012

Rates in 2012 among women ages 15-19 decreased by 16% compared to 2011

Rates in 2012 among men ages 20-24 up by 10% compared to 2011
Similar to national level data, gonorrhea rates show health disparities:

Gonorrhea disproportionately affects African American, American Indian, and Hispanic populations in New Mexico
Gonorrhea Rates per 100,000 by County, New Mexico, 2012

Rates per 100,000 by Quartile
Percent of Gonorrhea Cases by Diagnosing Provider Type, 2012

- STD Clinic: 38%
- Private Physician/HMO: 24%
- Indian Health Service: 9%
- Emergency room/Urgent Care: 9%
- Family Planning/Planned Parenthood: 3%
- Laboratory: 3%
- Correctional Facility: 4%
- Hospital - Other: 4%
- School-based Clinic: 1%
- Missing/Unknown: 0%
- Other: 2%
Historical Trends in Primary and Secondary Syphilis Rates, New Mexico vs. US

Year

Rate per 100,000 Population

NM P&S Syphilis Rate
US P&S Syphilis Rate
Rates of primary and secondary syphilis in New Mexico have increased over the past 3 years, with the steepest increase between 2011 and 2012 (41%). (Increase between 2010 and 2011 was 31%).
92% of all reported primary and secondary syphilis cases in 2012 were male.
Of all male cases of syphilis in 2012, where gender of partner was known, 81% of cases were men with male sex partners (MSM). The percent that had sex with female(s) increased in 2012 by 80% over 2011. This mirrors national trends of early syphilis infections.
Primary, Secondary, and Early Latent Syphilis Rates by Age Group, Males, 2011-2012

Compared to 2011, there was a large increase in P,S, and EL syphilis rates among men age 20-29 years old in 2012, as well as in the 40-44 age group.
Primary, Secondary, and Early Latent Syphilis Rates by County, New Mexico, 2012

Rates per 100,000 by Quartile
Percent of Primary, Secondary and Early Latent Syphilis Cases by Diagnosing Provider, 2012

- STD Clinic: 43%
- Private Physician/HMO: 14%
- Indian Health Service: 17%
- Hospital Emergency room/Urgent Care Facility: 2%
- Laboratory: 2%
- Blood Bank: 2%
- Hospital - Other: 1%
- Correctional Facility: 1%
- Family Planning/Planned Parenthood: 1%
- Other: 1%
- Unknown/ Missing: 1%
Gonorrhea and Chlamydia Testing Methods
Changes in Gonorrhea Testing Methods, 1998 - 2012
Changes in Chlamydia Testing Methods, 1998 - 2012
Specimen Source, All Gonorrhea Tests in PRISM, Females, 2005-2012
Specimen Source, All Chlamydia Tests in PRISM, Females, 2005-2012

![Graph showing the distribution of specimen sources for Chlamydia tests from 2005 to 2012.](image_url)
Specimen Source, All Gonorrhea Tests in PRISM, Males, 2005-2012

[Bar chart showing the percent of all tests by specimen source for males from 2005 to 2012.]
Specimen Source, All Chlamydia Tests in PRISM, Males, 2005-2012
Special Populations

Men with Male Sex Partners (MSM)
GC Positivity among Men Tested at Alternate Sites, NMDOH, 2012
CT Positivity among Men Tested at Alternate Sites, NMDOH, 2012

- **Oropharynx**
  - 2009: 2.7%
  - 2010: 3.2%
  - 2011: 3.80%
  - 2012: 3.10%

- **Rectum**
  - 2009: 14.5%
  - 2010: 17.0%
  - 2011: 15.30%
  - 2012: 15.10%
Gonorrhea and Chlamydia Testing in NM DOH Testing Programs
Streamlining DOH Testing Efforts

CT and GC Positivity and Testing Volume, 2011-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>CT Positivity</th>
<th>GC Positivity</th>
<th>Number of tests</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>27768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>28015</td>
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</tbody>
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Testing ratios by sex decreased slightly from 2011 to 2012: from 69% female in 2011 to 66% female in 2012, and increased in males from 31% in 2011 to 34% in 2012.

% of tests in women age 25 and under decreased slightly from 73% to 70%
Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Positivity by Sex, all NMDOH Testing Sites, 2011-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GC Positivity - Females</td>
<td>1.40%</td>
<td>1.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GC Positivity - Males</td>
<td>6.20%</td>
<td>7.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT Positivity - Females</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT Positivity - Males</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chlamydia Positivity by Clinic Type, Females, all NM DOH Test Sites, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group (Years)</th>
<th>Family Planning</th>
<th>STD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;15</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
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Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Positivity, Females ≤25 years, Tested in NMDOH Family Planning Sites, 2011-2012

- Chlamydia (CT) Positivity: 10.1% (2011), 10.2% (2012)
- Gonorrhea (GC) Positivity: 0.55% (2011), 0.58% (2012)
Chlamydia Positivity by Race/Ethnicity, all NMDOH Test Sites, 2009-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AI/AN</th>
<th>African American</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
<th>White</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
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<td>9.5%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>17.1%</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
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Gonorrhea Positivity by Race/ Ethnicity, all NMDOH Test Sites, 2009-2012

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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