New Mexico STD Program
Summary Slides 2016

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Chlamydia Rates New Mexico and US, 1989 - 2016

Source: PRISM and IBIS for NM Rates, CDC Surveillance Reports for US Rates
New Mexico experienced a 4.3% increase in chlamydia from 2015 to 2016. NM ranked 4th in the nation for chlamydia in 2016.

Source: PRISM for NM Rates, CDC Surveillance Reports for US Rates
Chlamydia Rates by Sex
New Mexico, 2000 - 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>NM Male CT Rate</th>
<th>NM Female CT Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>110.9</td>
<td>450.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>135.3</td>
<td>521.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>158.1</td>
<td>623.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>158.5</td>
<td>621.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>226.7</td>
<td>707.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>220.9</td>
<td>643.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>243.7</td>
<td>749.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>245.7</td>
<td>699.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>228.5</td>
<td>685.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>248.5</td>
<td>678.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>292.6</td>
<td>834.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>297.2</td>
<td>789.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>307.5</td>
<td>833.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>309.3</td>
<td>852.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>300.6</td>
<td>786.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>327.4</td>
<td>873.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>363.7</td>
<td>877.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chlamydia Rates by Age Group
New Mexico, 2015 - 2016

Chlamydia predominantly affects adolescents and young adults, with rates of infection highest among 20-24 year olds followed by 15-19 year olds.
Percent of Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Cases by Age Group, New Mexico, 2016

- 61% of reported chlamydia cases are among persons aged 15-24 years
- 38% of reported gonorrhea cases are among persons aged 15-24 years
Chlamydia Rates by Race/Ethnicity
New Mexico, 2015 - 2016

Similar to national level data, chlamydia rates show health disparities:
Chlamydia disproportionately affects African American, American Indian, and Hispanic populations in New Mexico.
Chlamydia Rate per 100,000 by County, New Mexico, 2016

Rates per 100,000 by Quartile
Percent of Chlamydia Cases by Diagnosing Provider Type, 2016

- Private Physician/HMO: 41%
- STD Clinic: 16%
- Indian Health Service: 11%
- Family Planning/Planned Parenthood: 5%
- Emergency room/Urgent Care Facility: 4%
- Hospital - Other: 1%
- Laboratory: 2%
- Correctional Facility: 3%
- School-based Clinic: 1%
- Other: 2%
- Missing/Unknown: 4%
Gonorrhea Rates New Mexico and US, 1972 - 2016

Source: PRISM for NM Rates, CDC Surveillance Reports for US Rates
Gonorrhea Rates, New Mexico and US, 2000-2016

- New Mexico experienced a 40% increase in gonorrhea rates from 2015 to 2016; and ranked 13th in the nation in 2016.

Source: PRISM for NM Rates, CDC Surveillance Reports for US Rates
Gonorrhea rates increased overall from 2015 to 2016.
Most striking changes from 2015 to 2016:
Rates in 2016 among women ages 25-29 increased by 37% compared to 2015.
Rates in 2016 among men ages 25-29 increased by 51% compared to 2015.
Gonorrhea Rates by Race/ Ethnicity
New Mexico, 2015 - 2016

Similar to national level data, gonorrhea rates show health disparities:
Gonorrhea disproportionately affects African American, American Indian, and Hispanic populations in New Mexico.
Gonorrhea Rate per 100,000 by County, New Mexico, 2016

Rates per 100,000 by Quartile

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
HIV, STD and Hepatitis Section • 1190 S. St. Francis Drive, Suite S1300, Santa Fe, NM 87505 • Phone: 505-476-3624 • nmhealth.org
Gonorrhea
Rate per 100,000 by Region, New Mexico, 2016
Percent of Gonorrhea Cases by Diagnosing Provider Type, New Mexico, 2016

- STD Clinic: 30%
- Private Physician/HMO: 7%
- Indian Health Service: 5%
- Emergency room/Urgent Care: 12%
- Family Planning/Planned Parenthood: 9%
- Laboratory: 2%
- Correctional Facility: 1%
- Hospital - Other: 3%
- School-based Clinic: 1%
- Missing/Unknown: 1%
- Other: 1%

Source: PRISM for NM Rates, CDC Surveillance Reports for US Rates
Rates of primary and secondary syphilis in New Mexico have varied over the past 2 years. Between 2014 and 2015 there was an case decrease of 8%. Then, between 2015 and 2016 there was a case increase of 61%. A steady increase has been seen in the US rate from 2010 to 2016. New Mexico ranked 11th in the nation for primary and secondary syphilis in 2016.

Source: PRISM for NM Rates, CDC Surveillance Reports for US Rates
Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases by Sex, New Mexico, 2000-2016

86% of all reported primary and secondary syphilis cases in 2016 were male.
Of all male cases of syphilis in 2016, where gender of partner was known, 81% of cases were men with male sex partners (MSM). The percent that had sex with female(s) was 18% in 2016, compared to 17% in 2015.
Primary, Secondary, and Early Latent Syphilis Rates by Age Group, Males
New Mexico, 2015-2016

Compared to 2015, there was an increase in P,S, and EL syphilis rates among men age 20-24 and 25–29 years old in 2016.

![Bar graph showing syphilis rates by race/ethnicity in NM for 2015 and 2016. The data includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, Black/African American, Hispanic, and White, non-Hispanic populations. The rates are shown per 100,000 population.]
Primary, Secondary, and Early Latent Syphilis Rates by County, New Mexico, 2016

Rates per 100,000 by Quartile
Syphilis Rate per 100,000 by Region, New Mexico, 2016
Percent of Primary, Secondary and Early Latent Syphilis Cases by Diagnosing Provider
New Mexico, 2016

- STD Clinic: 35%
- Private Physician/HMO: 18%
- Indian Health Service: 9%
- Hospital Emergency room/Urgent Care Facility: 7%
- Laboratory: 3%
- Hospital - Other: 1%
- Correctional Facility: 4%
- Family Planning/Planned Parenthood: 0%
- Other: 7%
- Unknown/ Missing: 1%
Men with Male Sex Partners (MSM)

Special Populations
GC Positivity among Men Tested at Alternate Sites, New Mexico, 2011 - 2016

Percent of tests Positive (Positivity)

- Oropharynx
- Rectum

Year | Oropharynx | Rectum
--- | --- | ---
2011 | 10.9% | 13.3%
2012 | 13.3% | 12.5%
2013 | 14.6% | 12.2%
2014 | 12.7% | 9.6%
2015 | 7.4% | 8.9%
2016 | 8.9% | 8.9%
CT Positivity among Men Tested at Alternate Sites, New Mexico, 2011 - 2016
Streamlining DOH Testing Efforts
CT and GC Positivity and Testing Volume, 2015-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CT Positivity</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GC Positivity</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of tests</td>
<td>25414</td>
<td>24170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Testing ratios by sex remained relatively stable from 2015 to 2016 overall: from 60% female in 2015 to 58% female in 2016, in males from 40% in 2015 to 42% in 2016. % of tests in women <age 25 remained fairly stable from 66% in 2015 to 65% in 2016; in males <age 25 testing remained stable, with only a slight decrease from 42% in 2015 to 39% in 2016.
Gonorrhea and Chlamydia Testing in NM DOH Testing Programs
### Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Positivity by Sex, all NMDOH Testing Sites, 2015-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GC Females</td>
<td>1.70%</td>
<td>2.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GC Males</td>
<td>6.00%</td>
<td>7.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT Females</td>
<td>9.90%</td>
<td>9.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT Males</td>
<td>12.00%</td>
<td>11.20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chlamydia Positivity by Clinic Type, Females, all NM DOH Test Sites, 2016
Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Positivity, Females ≤25 years, Tested in NMDOH Family Planning Sites, 2015-2016
### Chlamydia Positivity by Race/Ethnicity, all NMDOH Test Sites, 2015-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gonorrhea Positivity by Race/ Ethnicity, all NMDOH Test Sites, 2015-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent Positive Tests (Positivity)