



STD MORBIDITY REPORTS

All Georgia physicians, laboratories, and other health care providers are required by law to report patients with chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis; commonly referred to as sexually transmitted diseases (STD). This factsheet summarizes Georgia Department of Public Health surveillance data for cases of STD diagnosed between January 1, 2006 and December 31, 2010, reported and entered into the SENDSS STD Module as of June 20, 2011.

Key developments in the trends of STDs in Georgia, 2006 - 2010

- Approximately 52,400 Georgians were diagnosed with at least one STD; representing an average of nearly 61,700 cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis each year
- 2010 rates of chlamydia and gonorrhea increased approximately 11% and 13%, respectively from 2009; however, 5-year trend data suggest a less than 1% (0.3) change in chlamydia rates and an overall 6.7% decline in rates of gonorrhea
- Cases of Early syphilis* declined nearly 22% in 2010 from 2009
- Youth and young adults and women continue to bear the burden of chlamydia and gonorrhea; the burden of syphilis among young adults has become more pronounced, in 2010, 50% of p&s syphilis cases were under 30 years of age
- 40% of syphilis (all stages), 3% of gonorrhea, and >1% of chlamydia cases were either previously documented as HIV co-infected or were concurrently diagnosed
- According to 2010 national STD surveillance data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), compared to other states in the nation, Georgia has the:
 - 2nd highest rate of primary and secondary syphilis
 - 7th highest rate of gonorrhea
 - 12th highest rate of congenital syphilis
 - 15th highest rate of chlamydia

Figure 2: Chlamydia, gonorrhea, and early syphilis by age, 2010

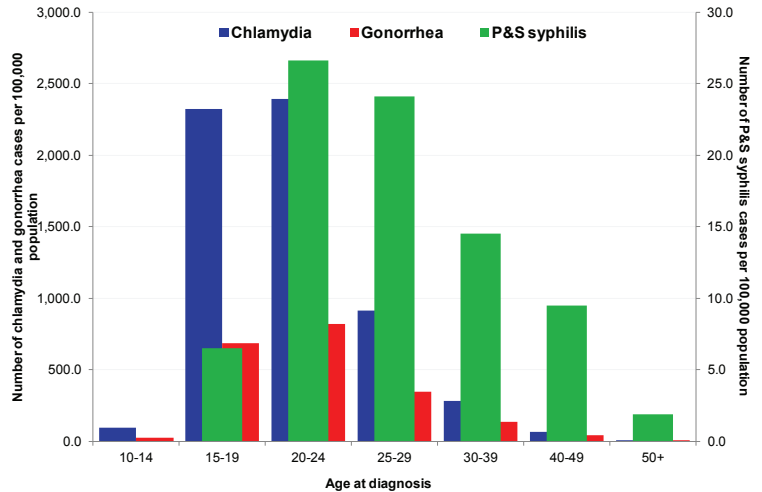
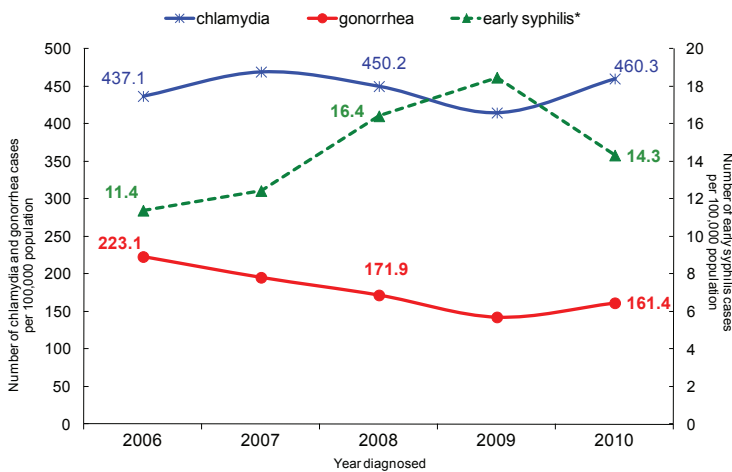
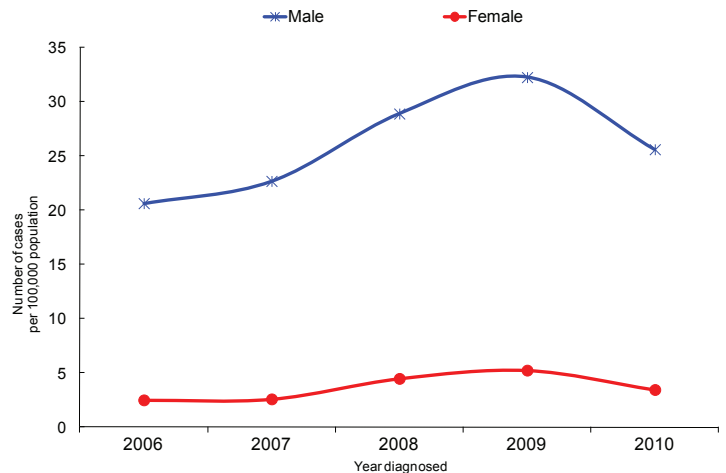


Figure 1: STD Incidence, Georgia: 2006 - 2010



*Early syphilis includes primary, secondary, and early latent stages of syphilis.

Figure 3: Early syphilis by sex: 2006 -2010



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Table 1: STD Incidence by Public Health District, 2010

Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis Cases by Public Health District, 2010								
Public Health District	All STDs		Chlamydia		Gonorrhea		Syphilis (all stages)	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
3-2 Fulton	10,430	1,126.1	6,348	685.4	3,176	342.9	906	97.8
3-5 DeKalb	7,242	1,045.2	4,740	684.1	2,026	292.4	476	68.7
7-0 West Central (Columbus)	3,876	1,044.1	2,692	725.1	1,154	310.8	30	8.1
6-0 East Central (Augusta)	4,719	1,020.1	3,529	762.9	1,132	244.7	58	12.5
8-1 South (Valdosta)	2,313	982.3	1,662	705.9	640	271.8	11	4.7
8-2 Southwest (Albany)	3,327	932.9	2,329	653.0	972	272.5	26	7.3
3-3 Clayton (Jonesboro)	2,277	877.0	1,582	609.3	592	228.0	103	39.7
9-1 Coastal (Savannah)	4,494	787.1	3,382	592.4	998	174.8	114	20.0
5-2 North Central (Macon)	3,785	705.0	2,744	511.1	973	181.2	68	12.7
9-2 Southeast (Waycross)	2,415	693.3	1,930	554.1	448	128.6	37	10.6
5-1 South Central (Dublin)	974	630.6	720	466.2	238	154.1	16	10.4
4-0 LaGrange	3,603	448.8	2,708	337.3	821	102.3	74	9.2
3-1 Cobb-Douglas	3,601	437.7	2,661	323.4	784	95.3	156	19.0
3-4 East Metro (Lawrenceville)	4,030	405.3	3,086	310.4	815	82.0	129	13.0
10 Northeast (Athens)	1,803	391.0	1,479	320.7	314	68.1	10	2.2
1-1 Northwest (Rome)	1,917	291.5	1,518	230.8	370	56.3	29	4.4
1-2 North Georgia (Dalton)	890	202.7	769	175.1	98	22.3	23	5.2
2-0 North (Gainesville)	948	153.0	808	130.4	117	18.9	23	3.7

Primary and Secondary Syphilis - by Public Health District, Georgia: 2010

