



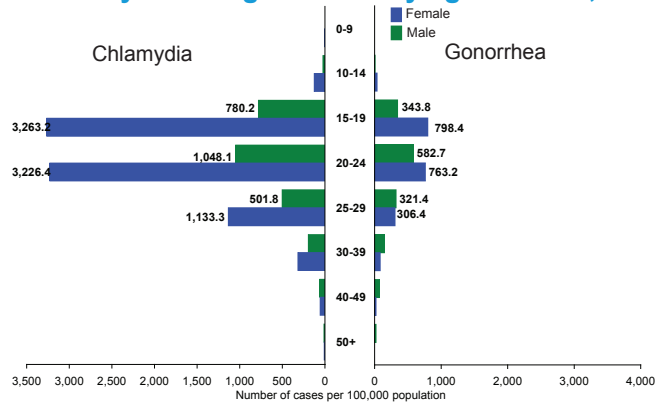
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STDs)

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 (STDs). This factsheet summarizes Georgia Department of Public Health STD surveillance data for cases diagnosed between January 1, 2005 and December 31, 2009, reported as of June 30, 2010.

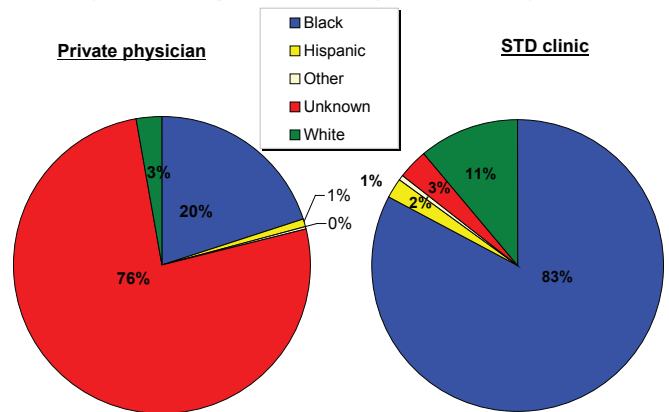
Key developments in the trends of STDs in Georgia

- Approximately 50,200 Georgians were diagnosed with at least one STD; representing an average of nearly 59,000 cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis each year
- Overall, rates of chlamydia and gonorrhea continue to decline as rates of early syphilis* increase
- Youth, and young adults and women bear the burden of chlamydia and gonorrhea; whereas males 25 and over account for the majority of early syphilis infections
- In terms of STD health equity, rates among blacks are higher than whites. However, this disparity is most likely exacerbated by the exclusion of race on most case reports; 42% of reported cases list race as “missing” or “unknown”
- According to 2009 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
 - 10th highest rate of gonorrhea
 - 11th highest rate of congenital syphilis

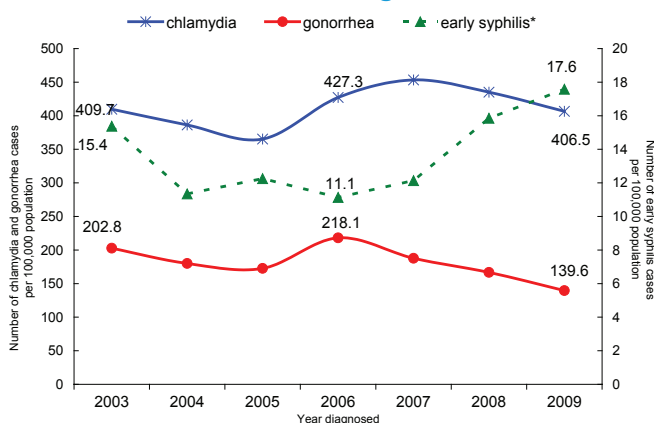
Chlamydia and gonorrhea by age and sex, 2009



Chlamydia and gonorrhea by provider type, 2009

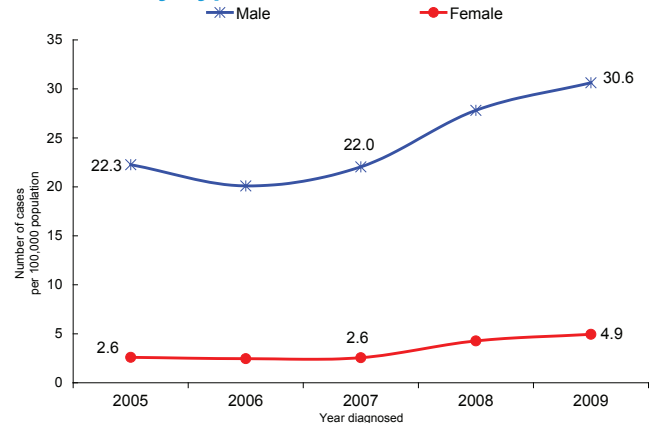


STD incidence, Georgia: 2003 - 2009



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

Early syphilis incidence: 2005 - 2009



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