



STD Surveillance Report

Although sexually-transmitted disease (STD) rates in DuPage County are lower than Illinois and U.S. rates, there has been a **concerning rise in recent years**. While improved STD screening and reporting may contribute to rate increases, **timely treatment, prevention, and education should result in a reduction of disease burden—this is our collective goal.**



For more information, please contact:

Communicable Disease and Epidemiology Program
DuPage County Health Department
(630) 221-7553

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Turning back the rise in STDs will require renewed commitment from all players:

▶ Clinicians:

Providing the best medical care possible means talking to your patients about sexual health. Taking a sexual history should be a part of routine care. Counsel your patients on safer sex, and ensure that they know about today's many prevention options. With condoms, dental dams, hepatitis B and HPV vaccines, and PrEP—a daily medication to prevent HIV infection—there have never been more ways for your patients to protect themselves. Test your patients for STDs as recommended. Follow CDC's STD Treatment Guidelines to ensure appropriate treatment and care.

For more information: www.cdc.gov/std/products/provider-pocket-guides.htm

▶ Parents:

Talk with your teen about healthy, respectful relationships and how to prevent HIV, STDs, and pregnancy—even if you don't think your teen is sexually active. When parents communicate honestly and openly about sexual health, they can help promote their teen's health and reduce the chances their teen will engage in behaviors that place them at risk.

For more information: www.cdc.gov/healthyouth/protective/pdf/talking_teens.pdf

▶ Teens and Young Adults:

Remember, the surest way to protect yourself against STDs is to not have sex. This means not having vaginal, oral, or anal sex. If you decide to have sex, you and your partner should first get tested for STDs. Talk with your healthcare provider about testing and know where to get condoms, dental dams, and how to use them correctly and consistently.

For more information: www.cdc.gov/std/prevention/lowdown and www.ica.org and www.futureofsexed.org/youthhealthrights.html

▶ Schools:

Schools have direct contact with students for at least 6 hours a day during the most critical years of their social, physical, and intellectual development. School health programs can reduce the prevalence of health risk behaviors among youth and have a positive effect on academic performance. Foster the delivery of evidence-based, comprehensive sexual health education and establish a healthy, safe, and supportive school environment.

For more information: www.cdc.gov/healthyouth/about/why_schools.htm and <https://siecus.org>

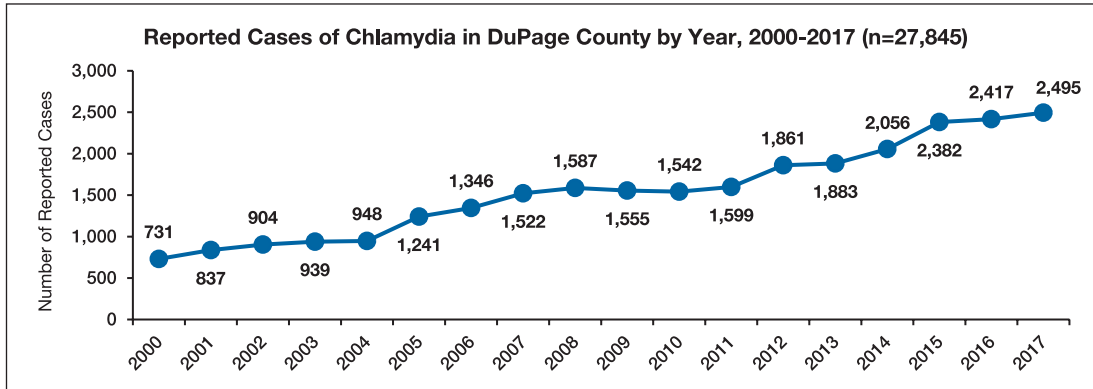
▶ **Everyone** should talk openly with partners and healthcare providers about sex and STDs if sexually active: get tested regularly, and reduce risk by using condoms and dental dams or practicing mutual monogamy (agreeing to only have sex with one person who agrees to only have sex with you).

For more information: <https://gettested.cdc.gov> and www.cdc.gov/std/prevention



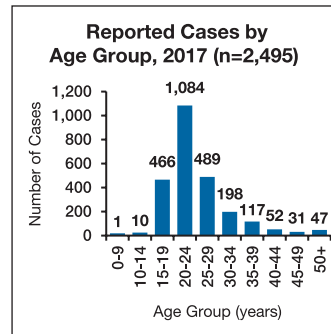
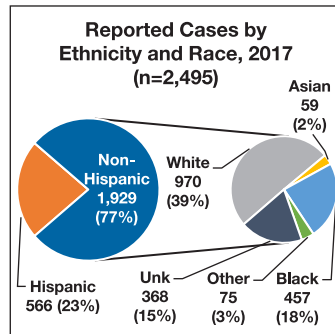
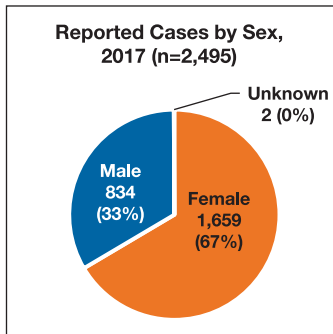
Chlamydia

DuPage County



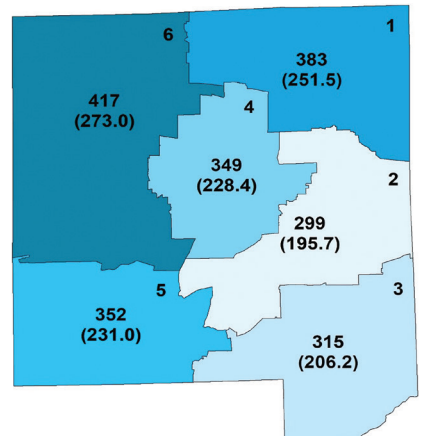
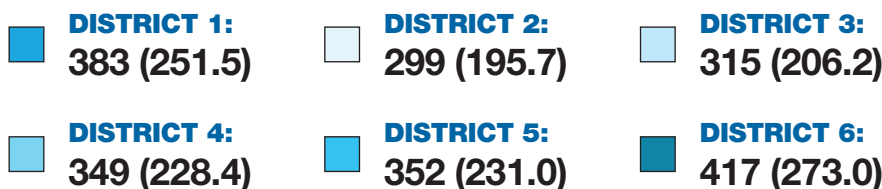
WHAT THIS MEANS:

- ▶ Our 2017 case count of **chlamydia is 2,495**, a **3% increase from 2016** and a **241% increase from 2000**.
- ▶ The chlamydia case rate for DuPage County **females is almost twice the rate for males (354.8 cases per 100,000 population v. 185.6 per 100,000)**.
- ▶ Persons who identify as **non-Hispanic and black/African-American** account for **18% of reported chlamydia cases**, but only **5% of the DuPage County population**.
- ▶ Young persons aged **15-29 years represent 82% of reported chlamydia cases**.



Source: Illinois data are from the Illinois Department of Public Health Sexually Transmitted Diseases Section. U.S. data are from the 2017 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Surveillance Report Population data for rate calculations are based upon the 2010 U.S. Census.

Chlamydia Case Counts and (Rates) per 100,000 Resident Population by DuPage County Board Districts, 2017 (n=2,115)*



- ▶ The 2017 chlamydia case rate in **DuPage is 272.1** per 100,000 and in **Illinois is 588.6** per 100,000. The **U.S. rate is 528.8** per 100,000.

*Excludes 380 cases with invalid address information for geocoding.

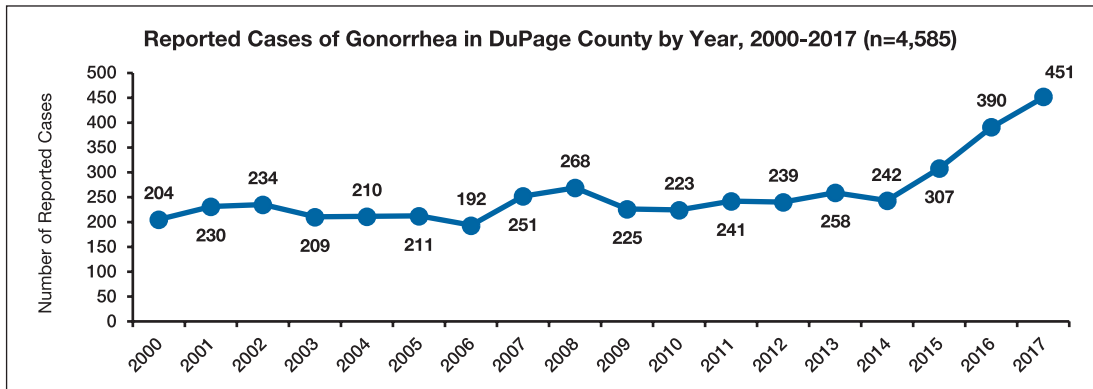
Source: STD data are from the Illinois Department of Public Health Sexually Transmitted Diseases Section. Population per County Board District is from the DuPage County GIS Office and is available online at www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=6fd08203034085ae2f8cc3d6473640.





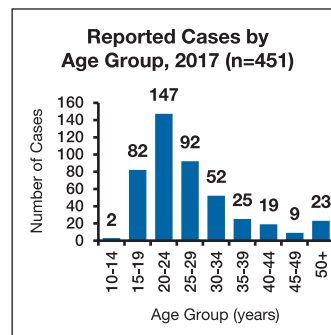
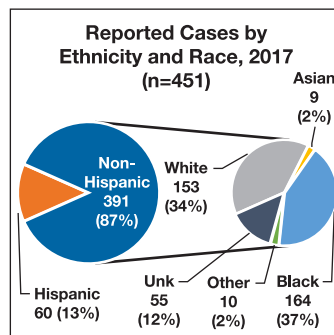
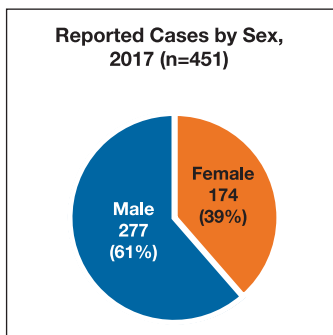
Gonorrhea

DuPage County



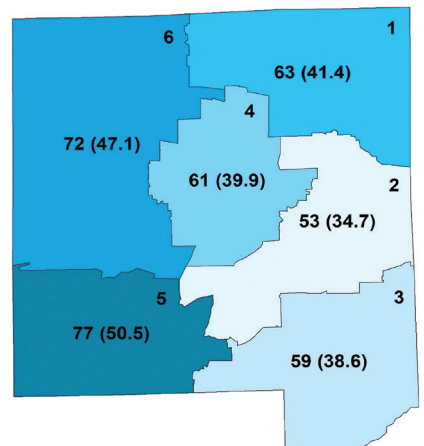
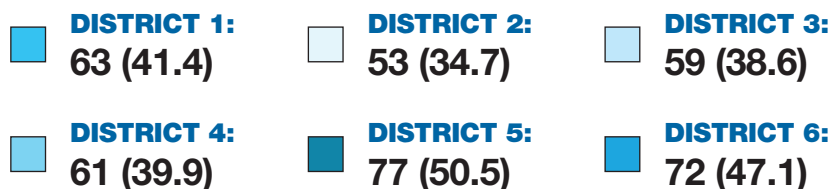
WHAT THIS MEANS:

- ▶ Our 2017 case count of gonorrhea is **451**, a **16% increase from 2016** and a **121% increase from 2000**.
- The gonorrhea case rate for DuPage County **males is 66% higher than the rate for females (61.6 cases per 100,000 population v. 37.2 per 100,000)**.
- Persons who identify as **non-Hispanic and black/African-American** account for **37% of reported gonorrhea cases**, but only **5% of the DuPage County population**.
- Young persons aged **15-29 years represent 71% of reported gonorrhea cases**.



Source: Illinois data are from the Illinois Department of Public Health Sexually Transmitted Diseases Section. U.S. data are from the 2017 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Surveillance Report Population data for rate calculations are based upon the 2010 U.S. Census.

Gonorrhea Case Counts and (Rates) per 100,000 Resident Population by DuPage County Board Districts, 2017 (n=385)*



- ▶ The 2017 gonorrhea case rate in **DuPage is 49.2 per 100,000** and in **Illinois is 186.0 per 100,000**. The **U.S. rate is 171.9 per 100,000**.

*Excludes 66 cases with invalid address information for geocoding.

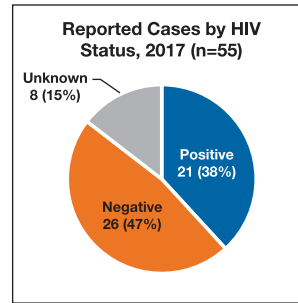
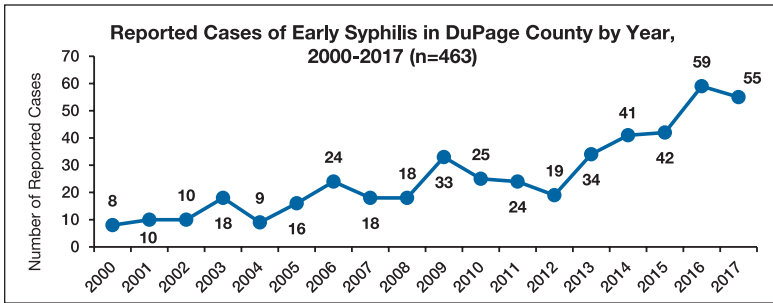
Source: STD data are from the Illinois Department of Public Health Sexually Transmitted Diseases Section. Population per County Board District is from the DuPage County GIS Office and is available online at www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=6fd08203034085ae2f8cc3d6473640.





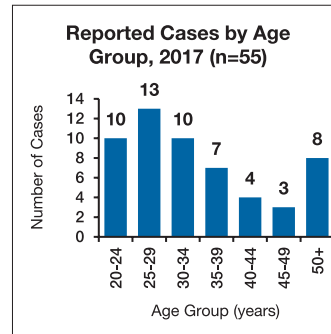
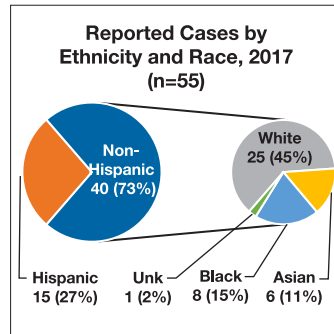
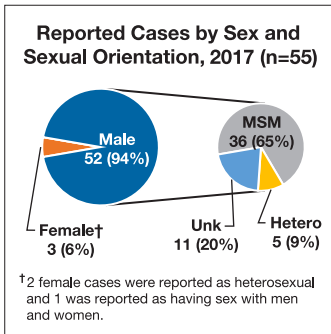
Early Syphilis*

DuPage County



WHAT THIS MEANS:

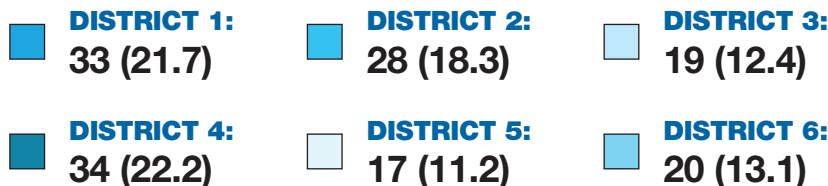
- ▶ Our 2017 case count of early syphilis is 55, a 7% decrease from 2016 and a 588% increase from 2000.
- ▶ Among DuPage County early syphilis cases reported in 2017, non-Hispanic white persons accounted for 45%, and 60% of reported cases were age 20 to 34 years.
- ▶ Cases in 2017 occurred primarily in men with a reported risk of being MSM (men who have sex with men; includes 'MSM' or 'Both').
- ▶ 38% of cases of early syphilis are co-infected with HIV.



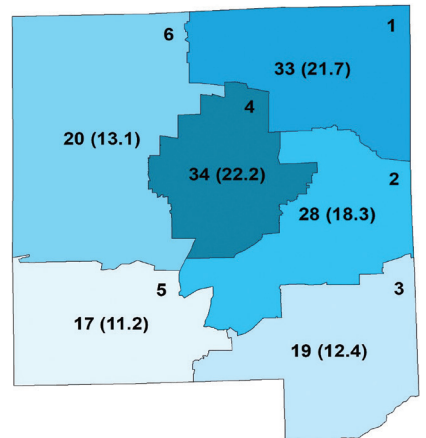
*Early syphilis includes primary, secondary, and early non-primary non-secondary syphilis; less than one year's duration of infection.

Source: Illinois data are from the Illinois Department of Public Health Sexually Transmitted Diseases Section. U.S. data are from the 2017 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Surveillance Report Population data for rate calculations are based upon the 2010 U.S. Census.

Early Syphilis Case Counts and (Rates) per 100,000 Resident Population by DuPage County Board Districts, 2013-2017 (n=151)**



- ▶ The 2017 early syphilis case rate in DuPage is 6.0 per 100,000 and in Illinois is 18.8 per 100,000. The U.S. rate is 20.9 per 100,000.



** Excludes 80 cases with invalid address information for geocoding.

The countywide 5-year early syphilis rate for 2013-2017 is 25.2 cases per 100,000 residents (n=231).

Source: STD data are from the Illinois Department of Public Health Sexually Transmitted Diseases Section. Population per County Board District is from the DuPage County GIS Office and is available online at www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=6f6fd08203034085ae2f8cc3d6473640.

