

*Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)  
Surveillance Report, 2006*



Minnesota Department of Health  
STD Surveillance System

# Introduction

- This slide set describes new cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis in Minnesota by person, place, and time.
- The slides display data for cases diagnosed through 2006 and reported to the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) STD Surveillance Program.
- Data analyses exclude STD cases reported from federal and private prisons.

# Introduction

- STD Surveillance is the systematic collection of data from cases for the purpose of monitoring the frequency and distribution of STDs in a given population.
- STD surveillance data are used to detect problems, prioritize resources, develop and target interventions, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions.

# Interpreting STD Surveillance Data

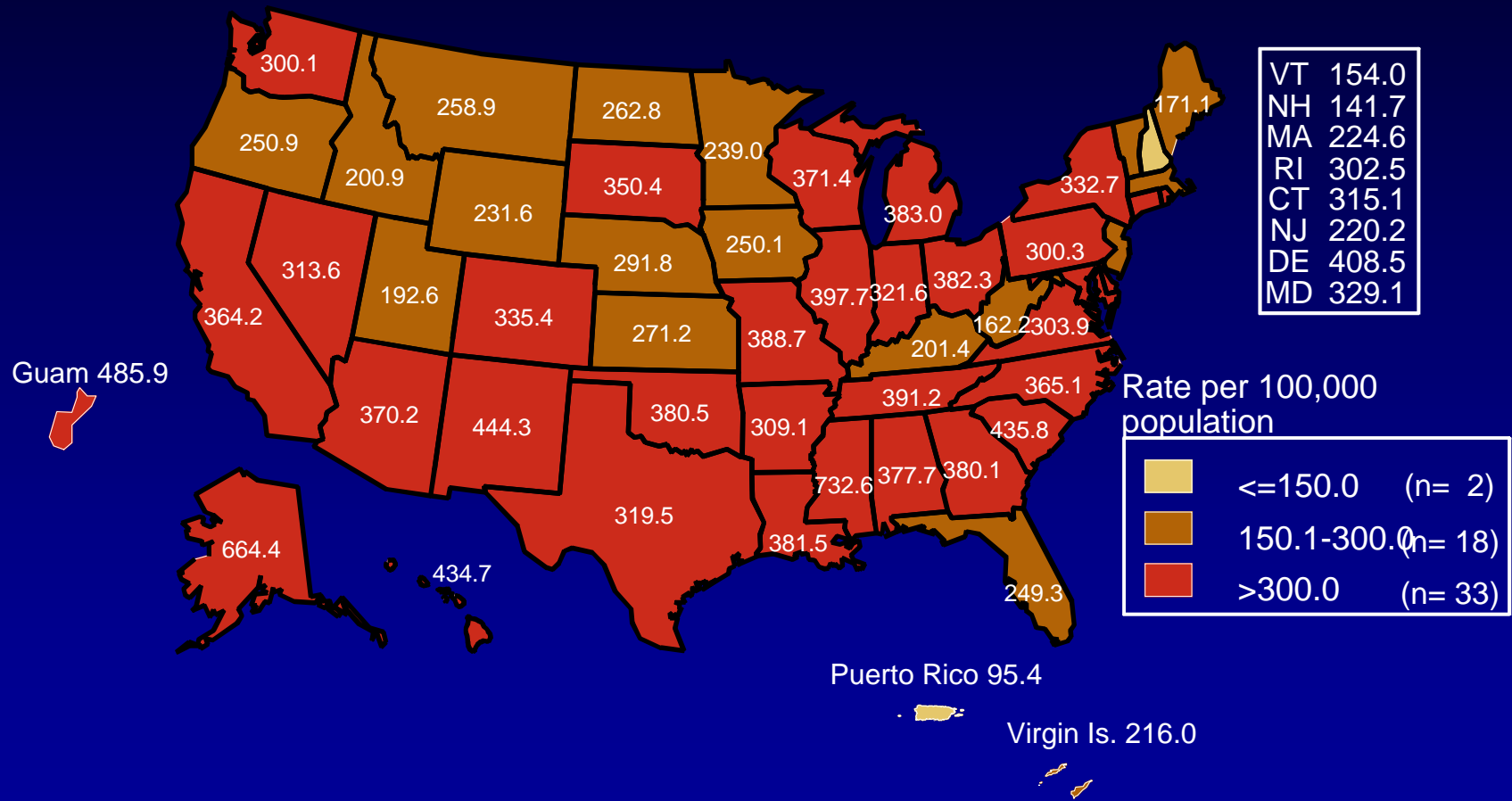
- Factors that impact the completeness and accuracy of the data include:
  - ◆ Level of STD screening and individual test-seeking behavior
  - ◆ Sensitivity of diagnostic tests
  - ◆ Compliance with case reporting
  - ◆ Completeness of case reporting
  - ◆ Timeliness of case reporting
- Increases and decreases in STD rates can be due to actual changes in disease occurrence and/or changes in one or more of the factors described above.

# Guidelines to Avoid Misuse of Data

- Data represents information reported only for infections diagnosed among persons seeking/receiving care at public or private healthcare settings
- Data presented in this slide set represent new, incident cases of infection, a person may have more than one infection within a given year
- Caution is warranted when interpreting small increases and decreases in STD numbers that can seem disproportionately large when the number of cases in the previous year(s) is small

# National Context

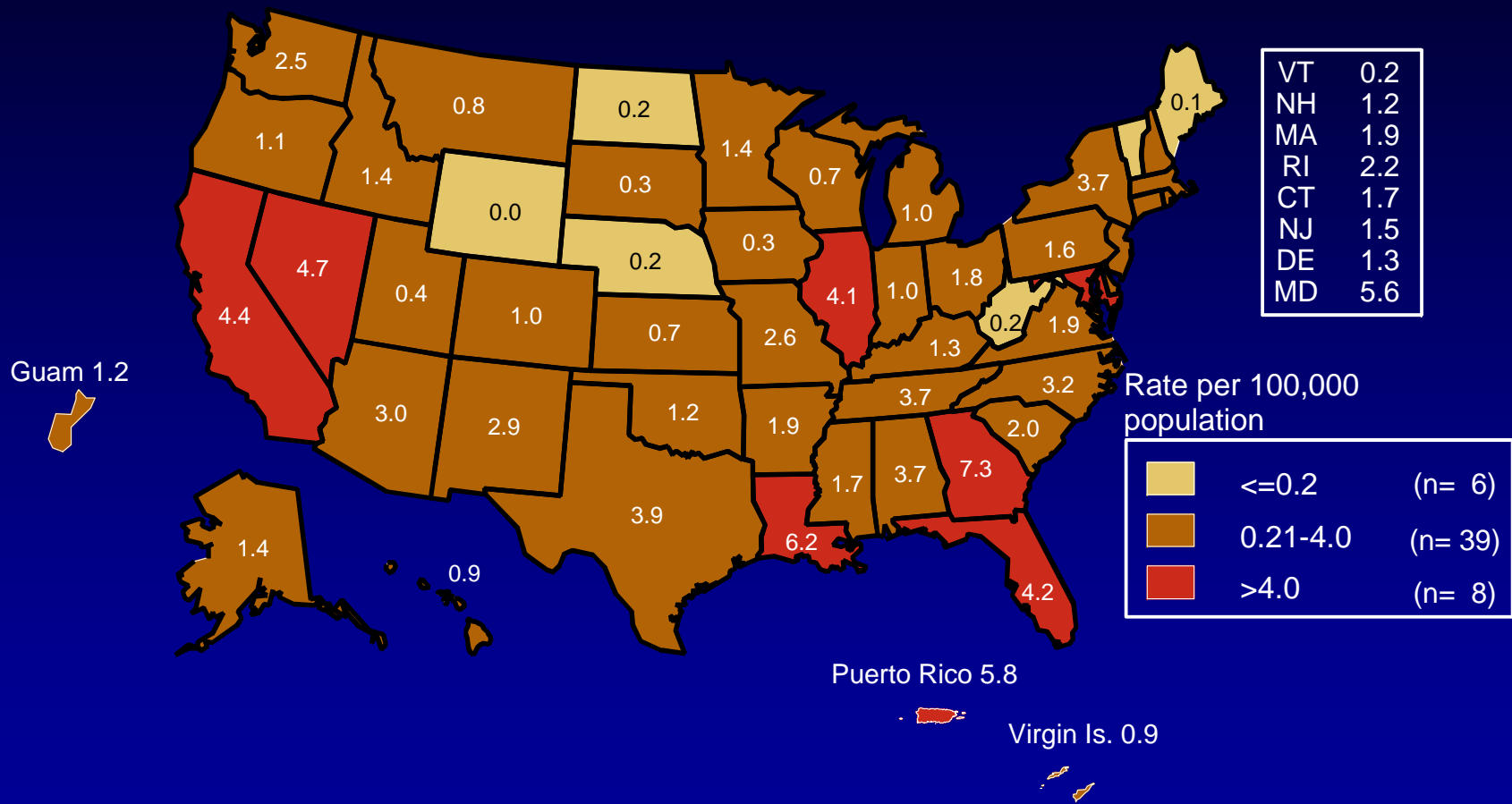
# United States: State-Specific Chlamydia Rates, 2005



SOURCE:  
Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, Division of STD Prevention. *2005 Surveillance Slides.*



# United States: State-Specific P&S Syphilis Rates, 2005



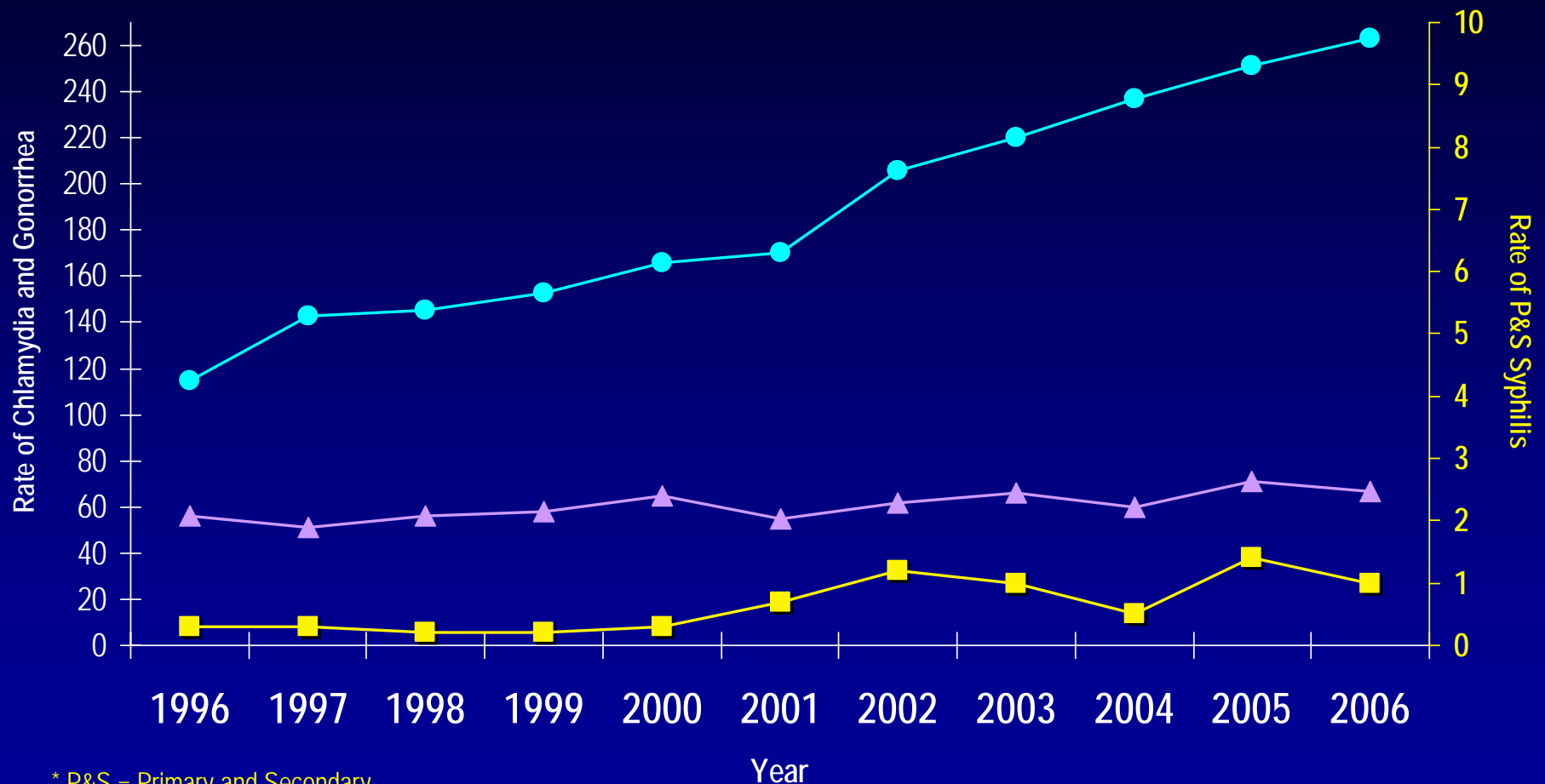
SOURCE:  
Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, Division of STD Prevention. *2005 Surveillance Slides*.

# Overview of STDs in Minnesota

# STDs in Minnesota

Rate per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis, 1996-2006<sup>†</sup>

● Chlamydia      ▲ Gonorrhea      ■ P&S\* Syphilis



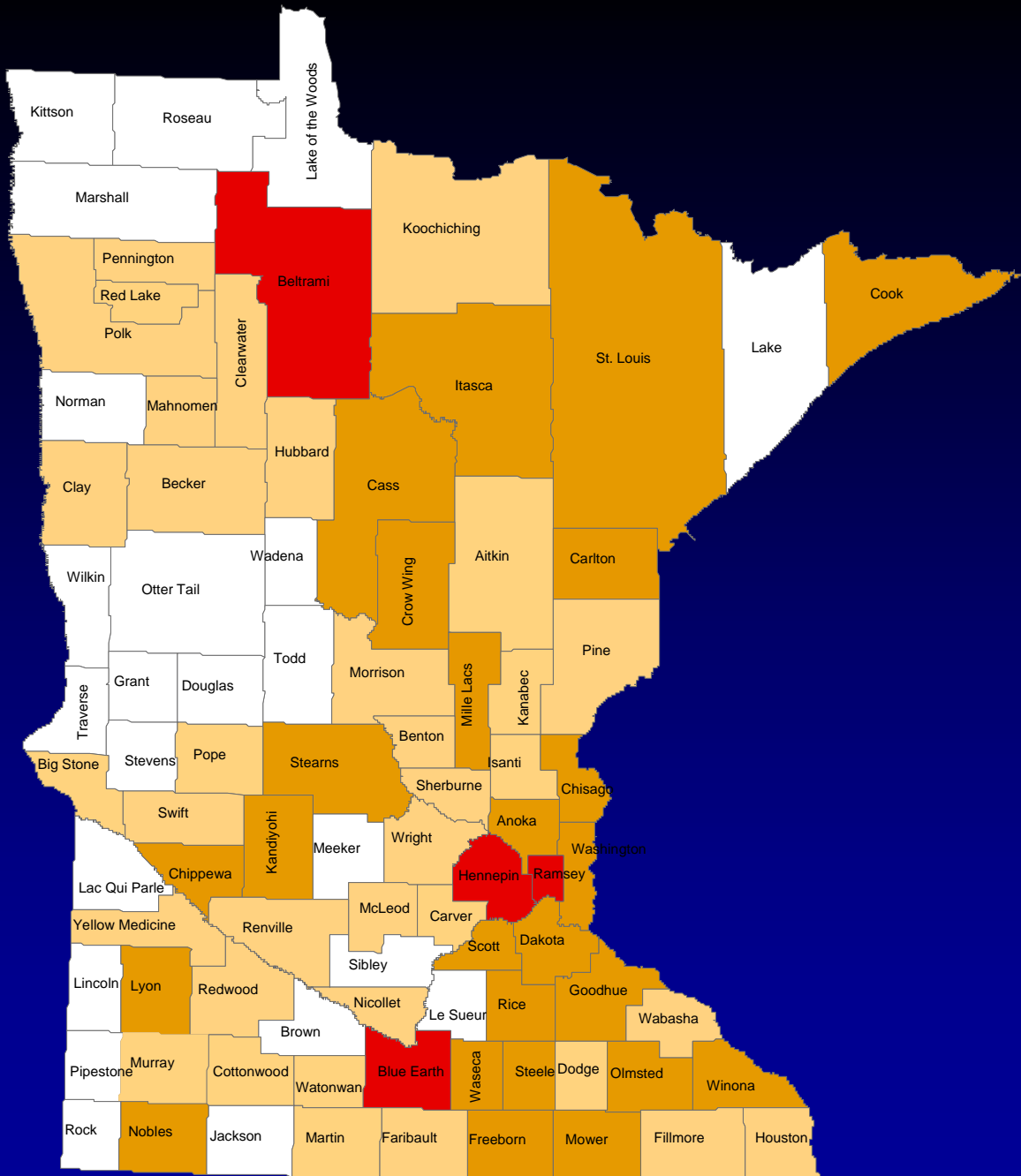
\* P&S = Primary and Secondary.

## STDs in Minnesota: Number of Cases Reported in 2006

- Total of 16,428 STD cases reported to MDH in 2006:
  - ◆ 12,935 Chlamydia cases
  - ◆ 3,303 Gonorrhea cases
  - ◆ 190 Syphilis cases (all stages)

# CHLAMYDIA

# 2006 Minnesota Chlamydia Rates by County



Rate per 100,000 persons

- 0 - 75
- 76 - 150
- 151 - 300
- > 300

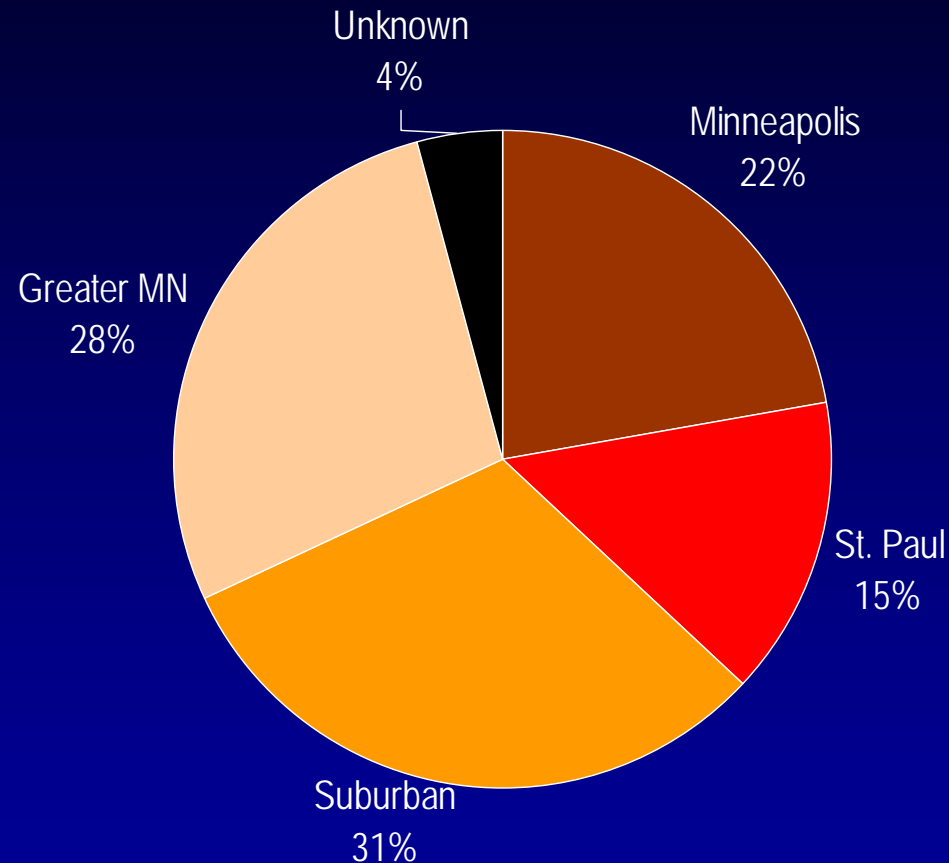
City of Minneapolis	748
City of St. Paul	671
Suburban <sup>#</sup>	204
Greater Minnesota	158

(525 cases missing residence information)

<sup>#</sup> 7-county metro area, excluding the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul

# Chlamydia Infections in Minnesota by Residence at Diagnosis, 2006

Total Number of Cases = 12,935

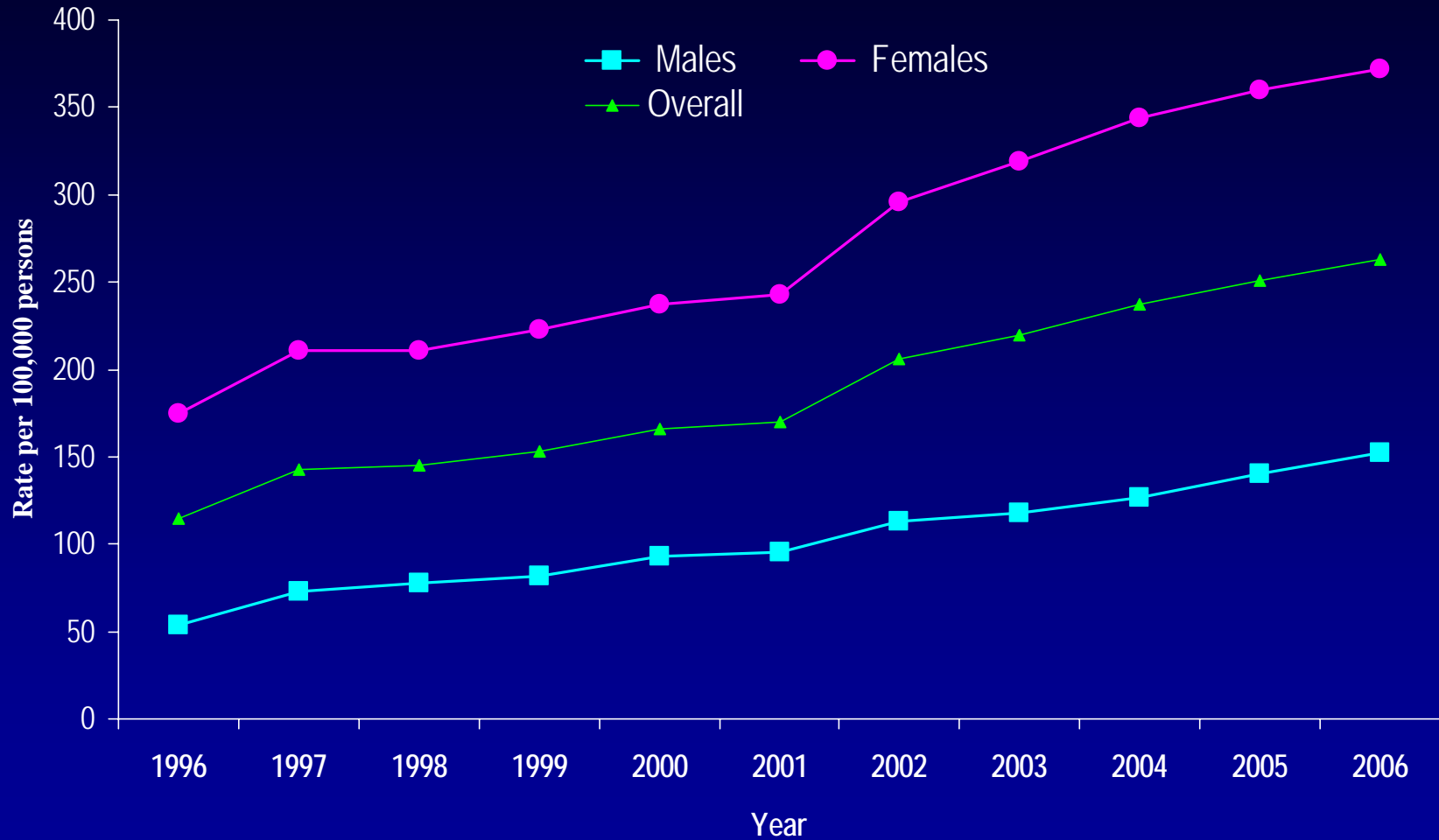


Suburban = Seven-county metro area including Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin (excluding Minneapolis), Ramsey (excluding St. Paul), Scott, and Washington counties. Greater MN = All other Minnesota counties outside the seven-county metro area.

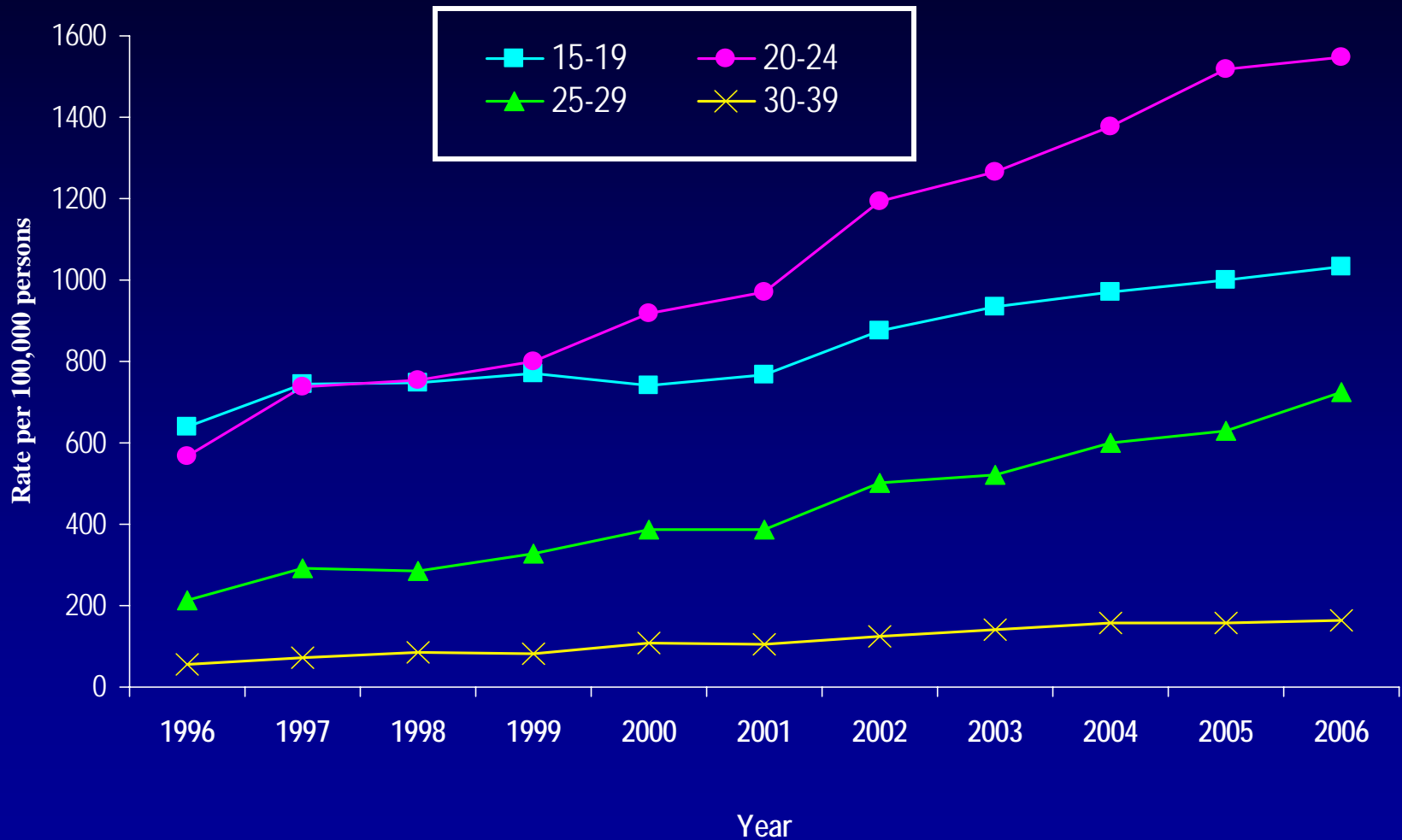
Data Source: *Minnesota STD Surveillance System*

*STDs in Minnesota: Annual Review*

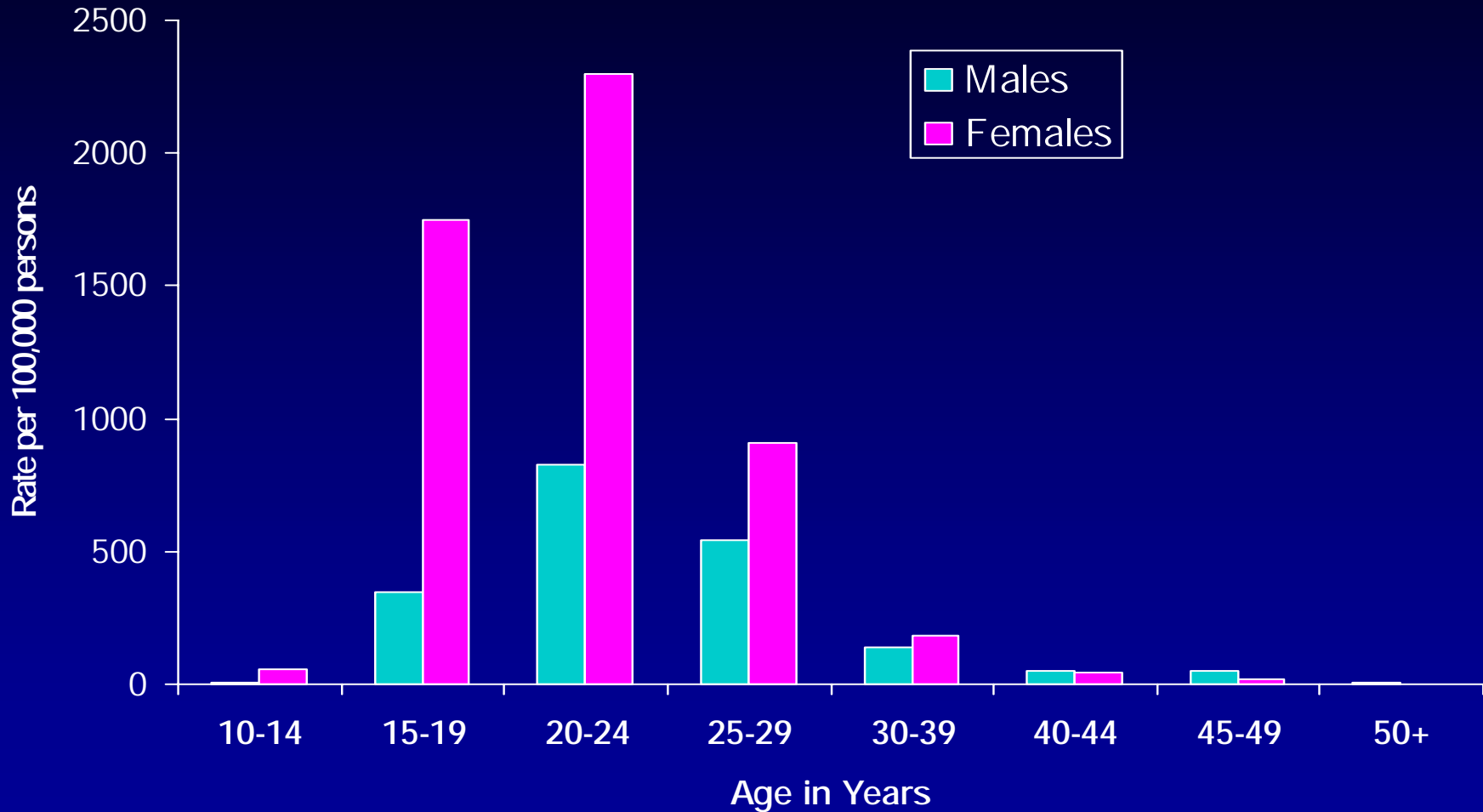
# Chlamydia Rates by Gender Minnesota, 1996-2006



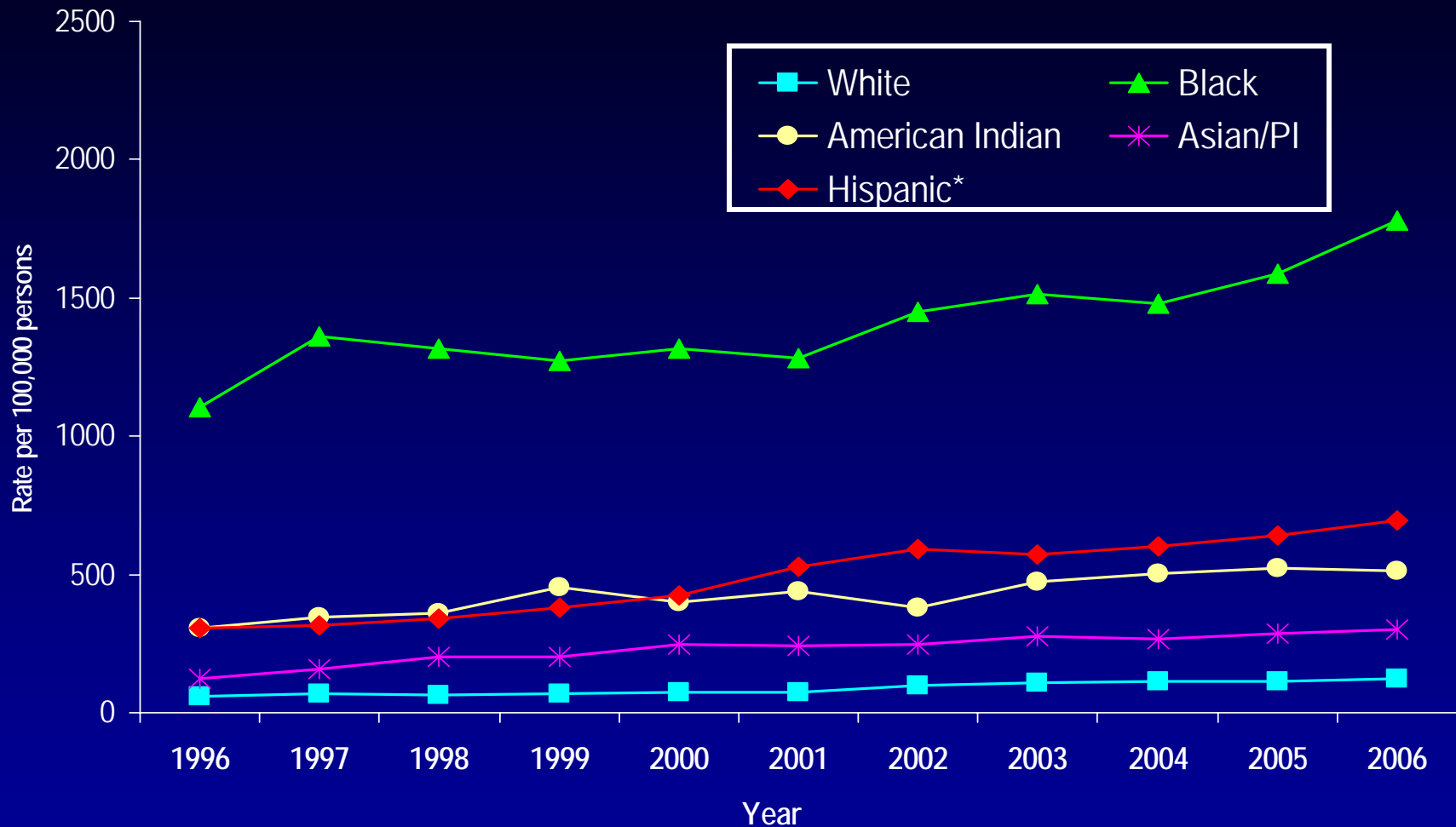
# Chlamydia Rates by Age Minnesota, 1996-2006



# Age-Specific Chlamydia Rates by Gender Minnesota, 2006

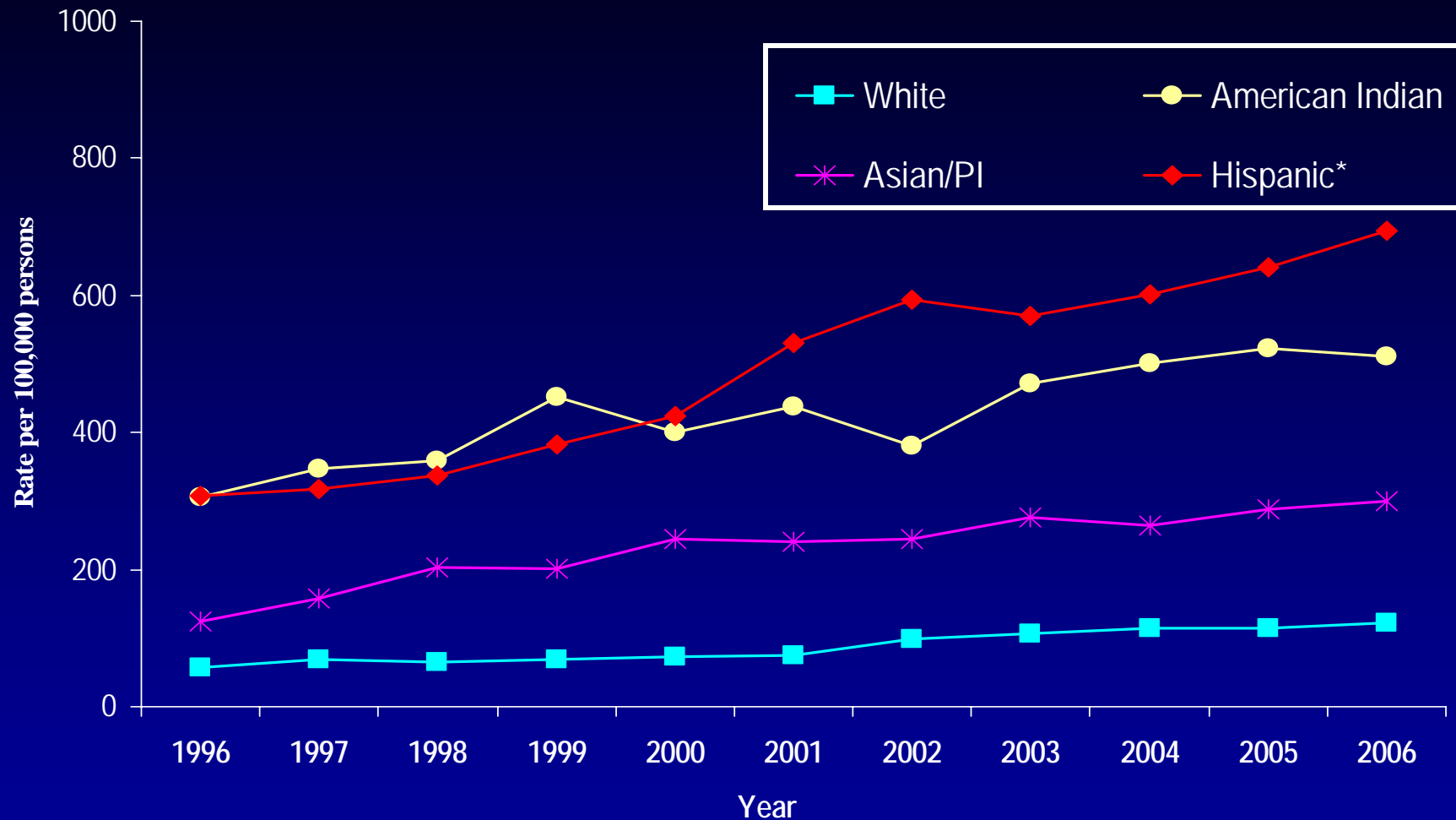


# Chlamydia Rates by Race/Ethnicity Minnesota, 1996-2006



\* Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race.

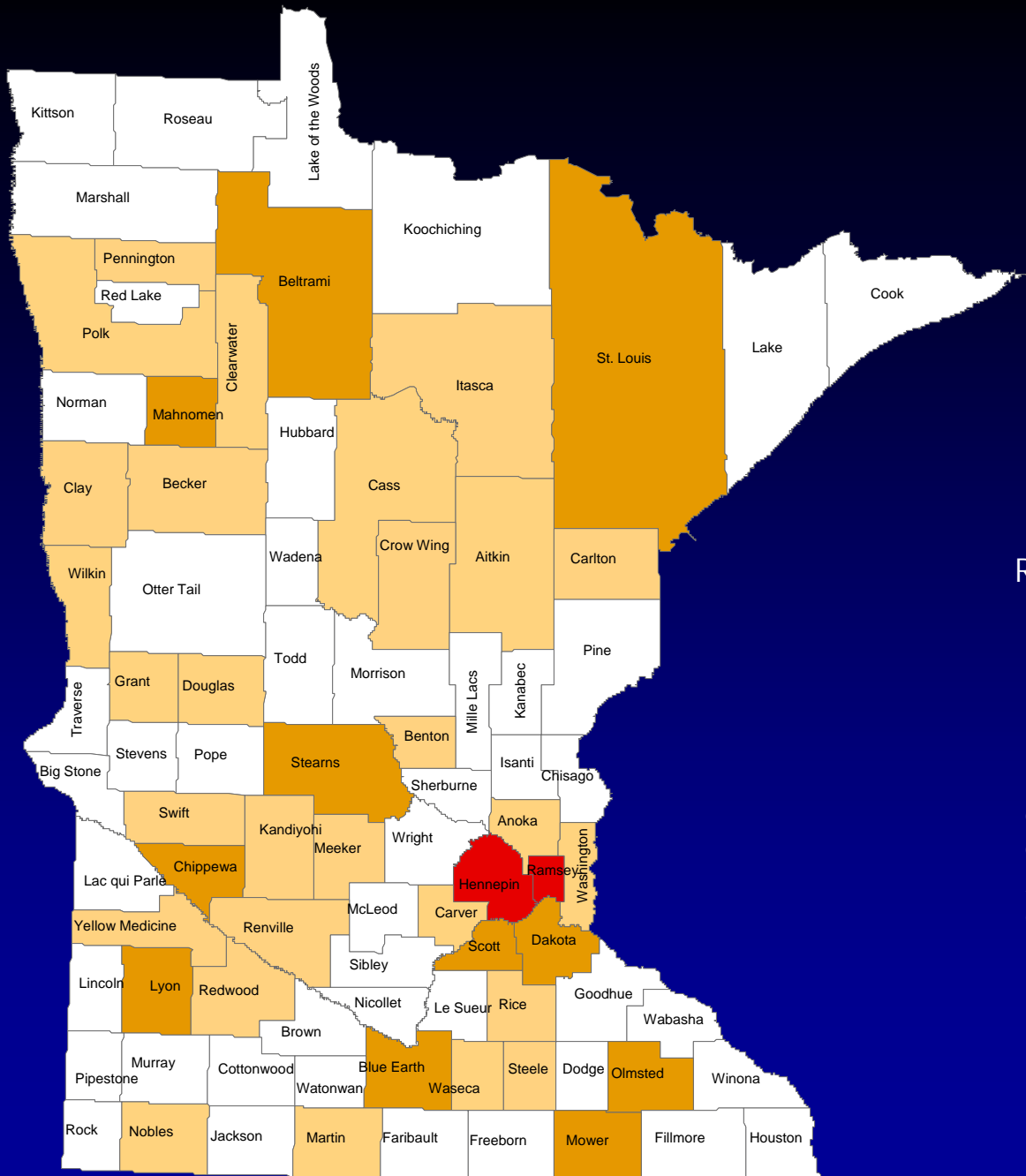
# Chlamydia Rates by Race/Ethnicity Excluding Blacks Minnesota, 1996-2006



\* Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race.

# GONORRHEA

# 2006 Minnesota Gonorrhea Rates by County



Rate per 100,000 persons

- 0 - 10
- 11 - 29
- 30 - 100
- > 100

City of Minneapolis	331
City of St. Paul	224
Suburban <sup>#</sup>	42
Greater Minnesota	18

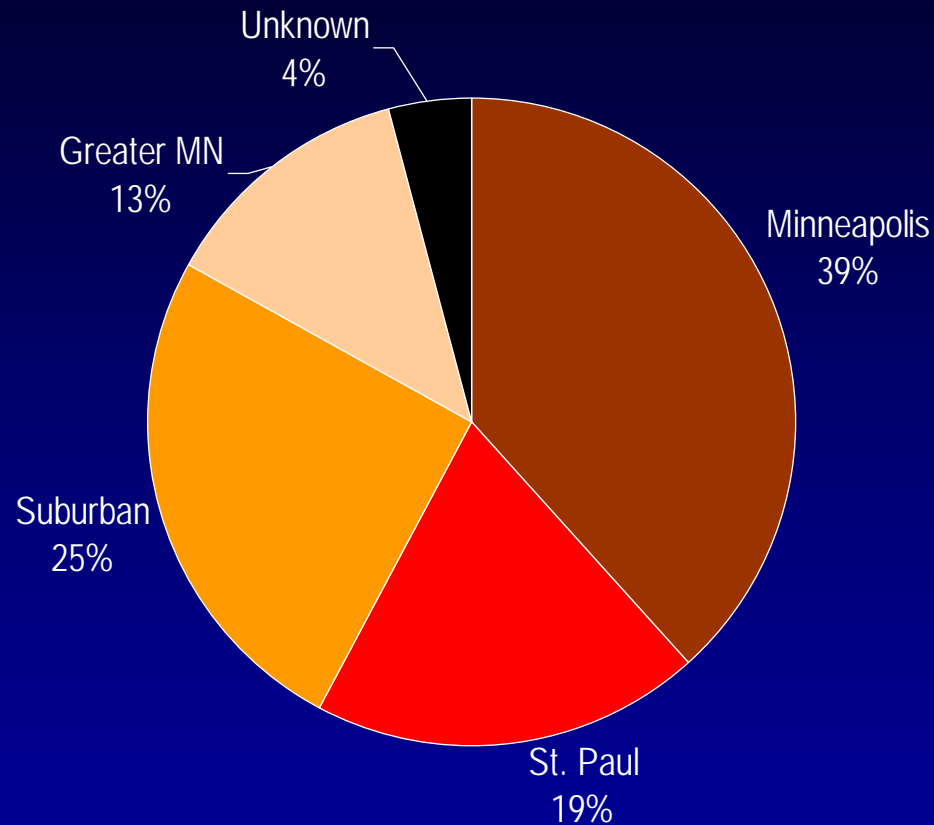
(142 cases missing residence information)

<sup>#</sup> 7-county metro area, excluding the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul

Data Source: *Minnesota STD Surveillance System*

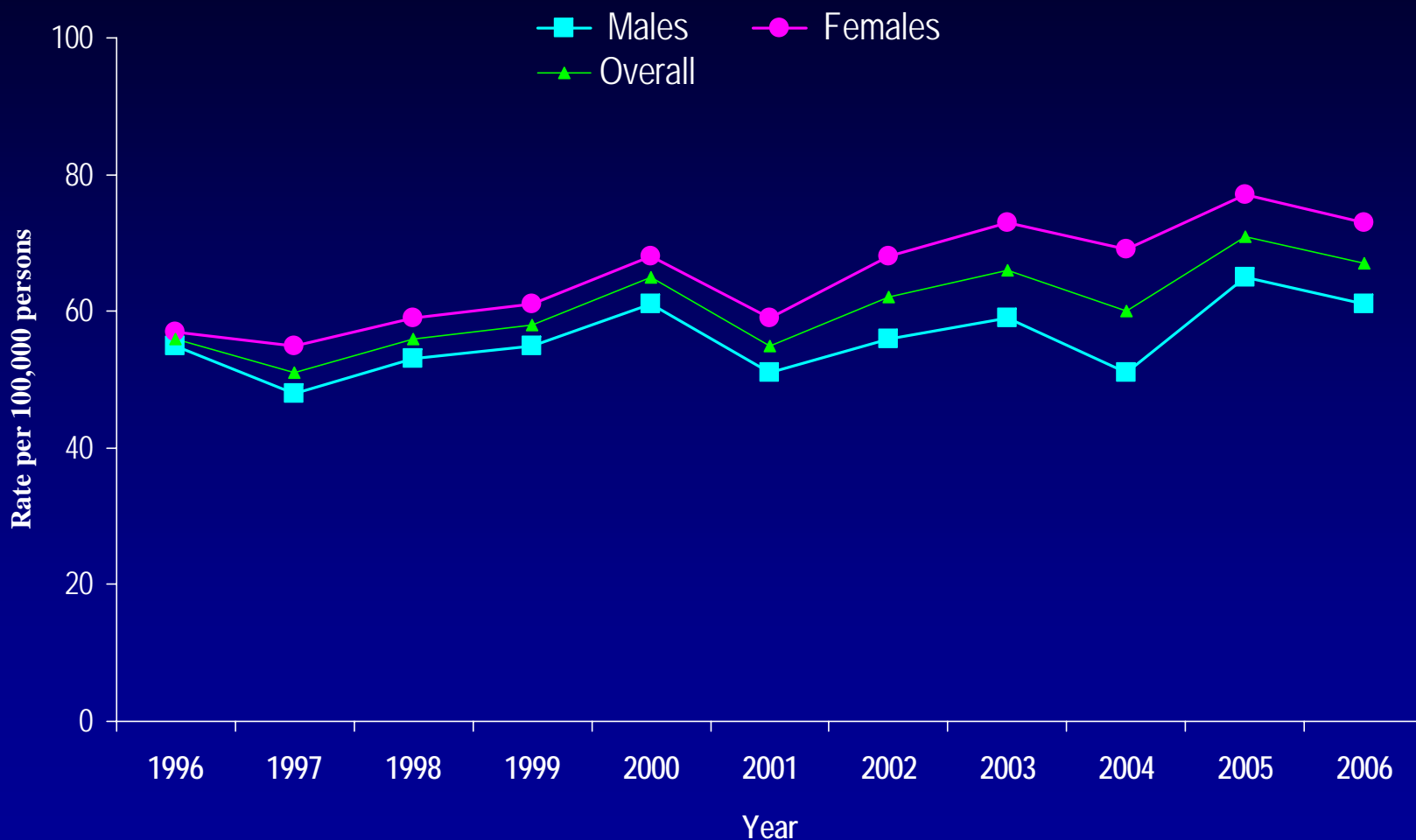
# Gonorrhea Infections in Minnesota by Residence at Diagnosis, 2006

Total Number of Cases= 3,303

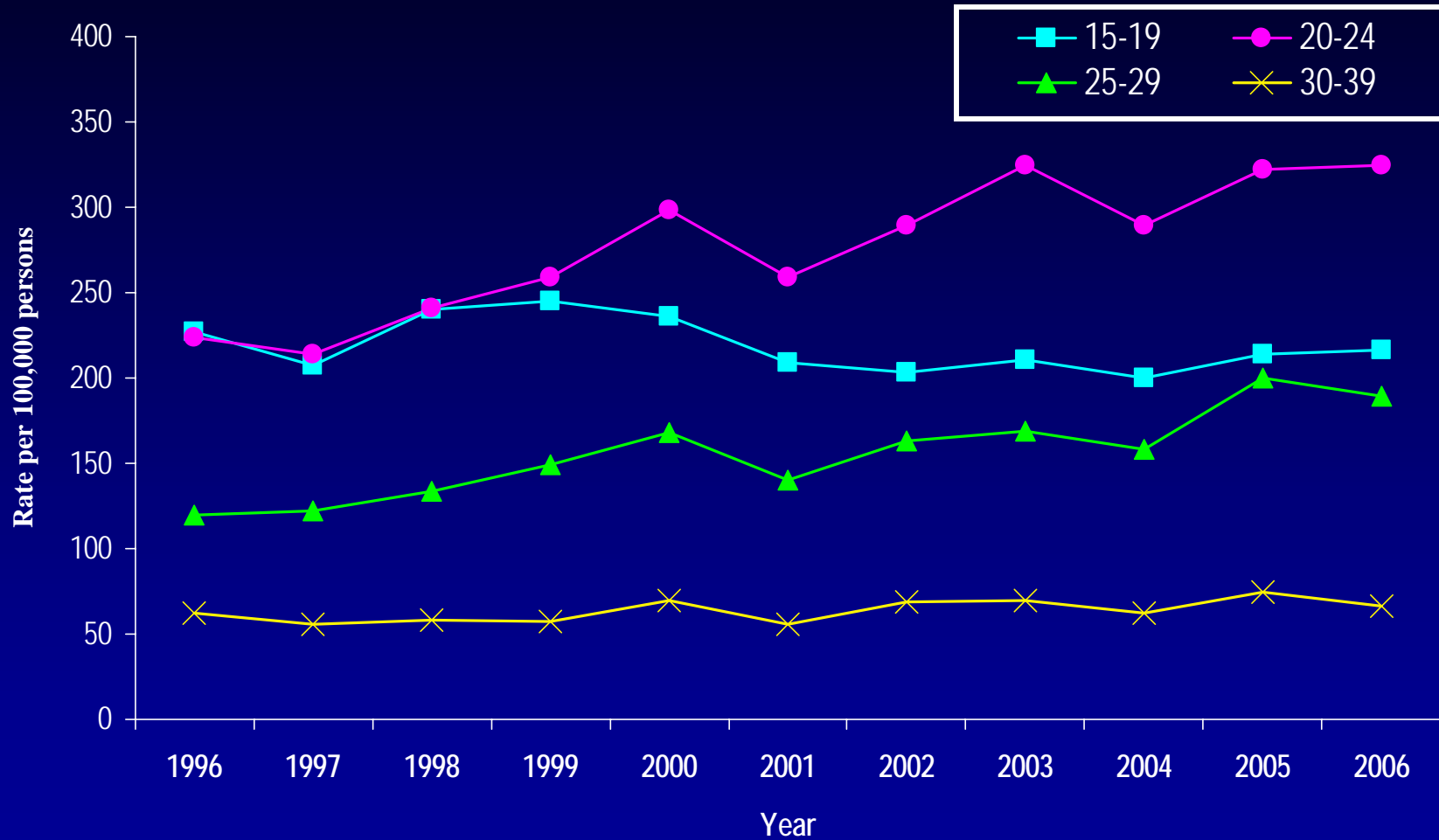


Suburban = Seven-county metro area including Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin (excluding Minneapolis), Ramsey (excluding St. Paul), Scott, and Washington counties. Greater MN = All other Minnesota counties outside the seven-county metro area.

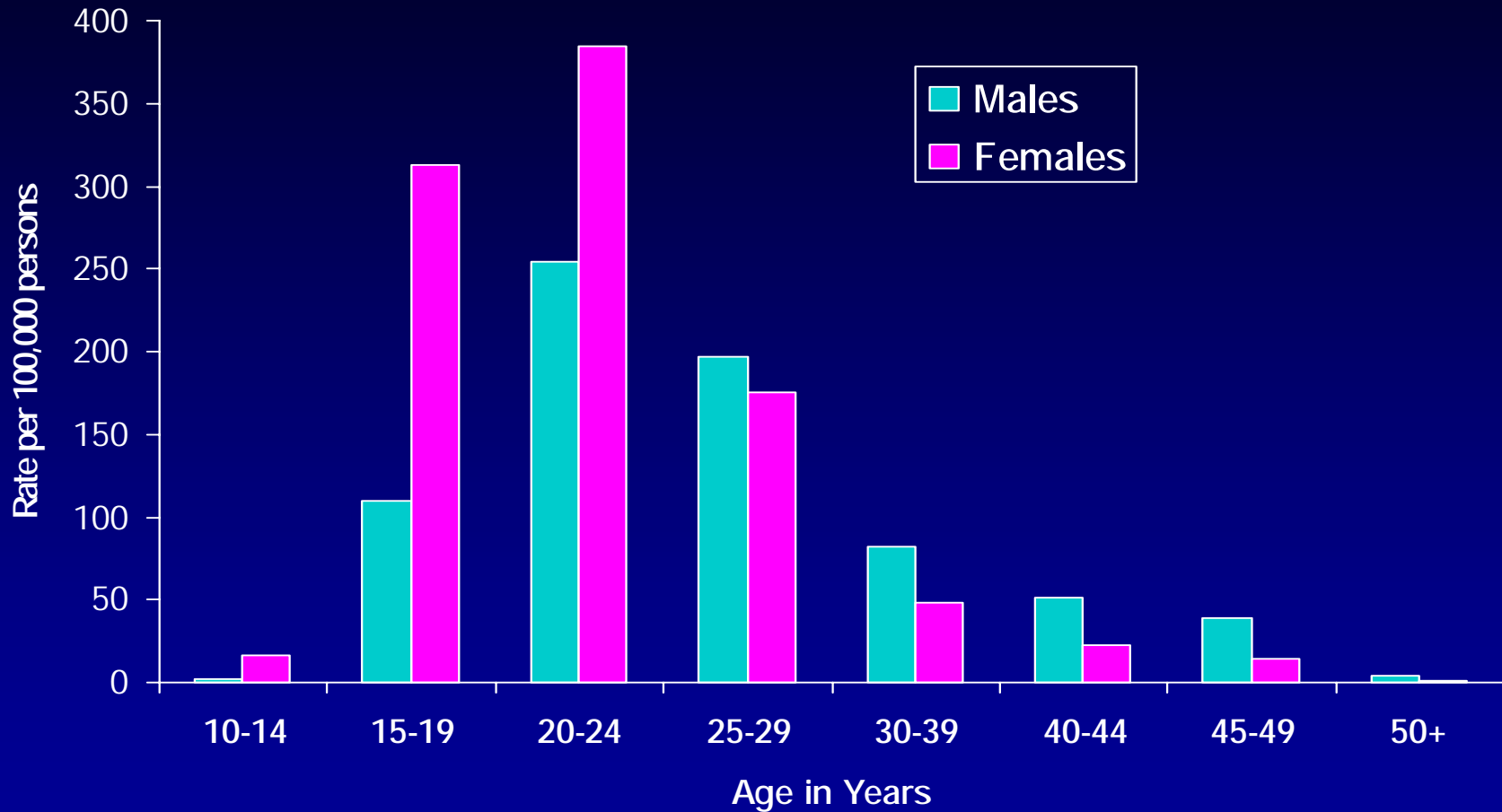
# Gonorrhea Rates by Gender Minnesota, 1996-2006



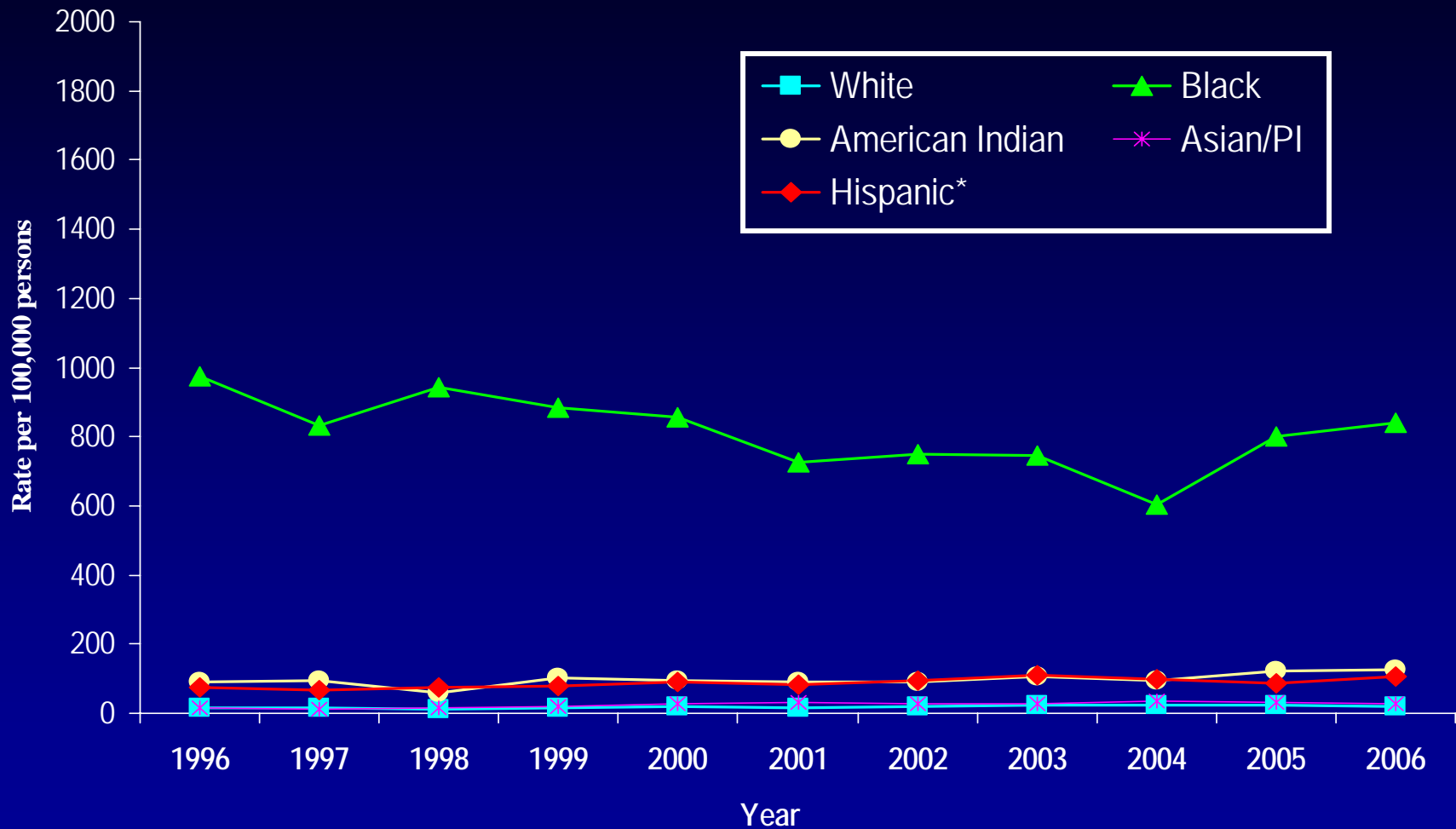
# Gonorrhea Rates by Age Minnesota, 1996-2006



# Age-Specific Gonorrhea Rates by Gender Minnesota, 2006

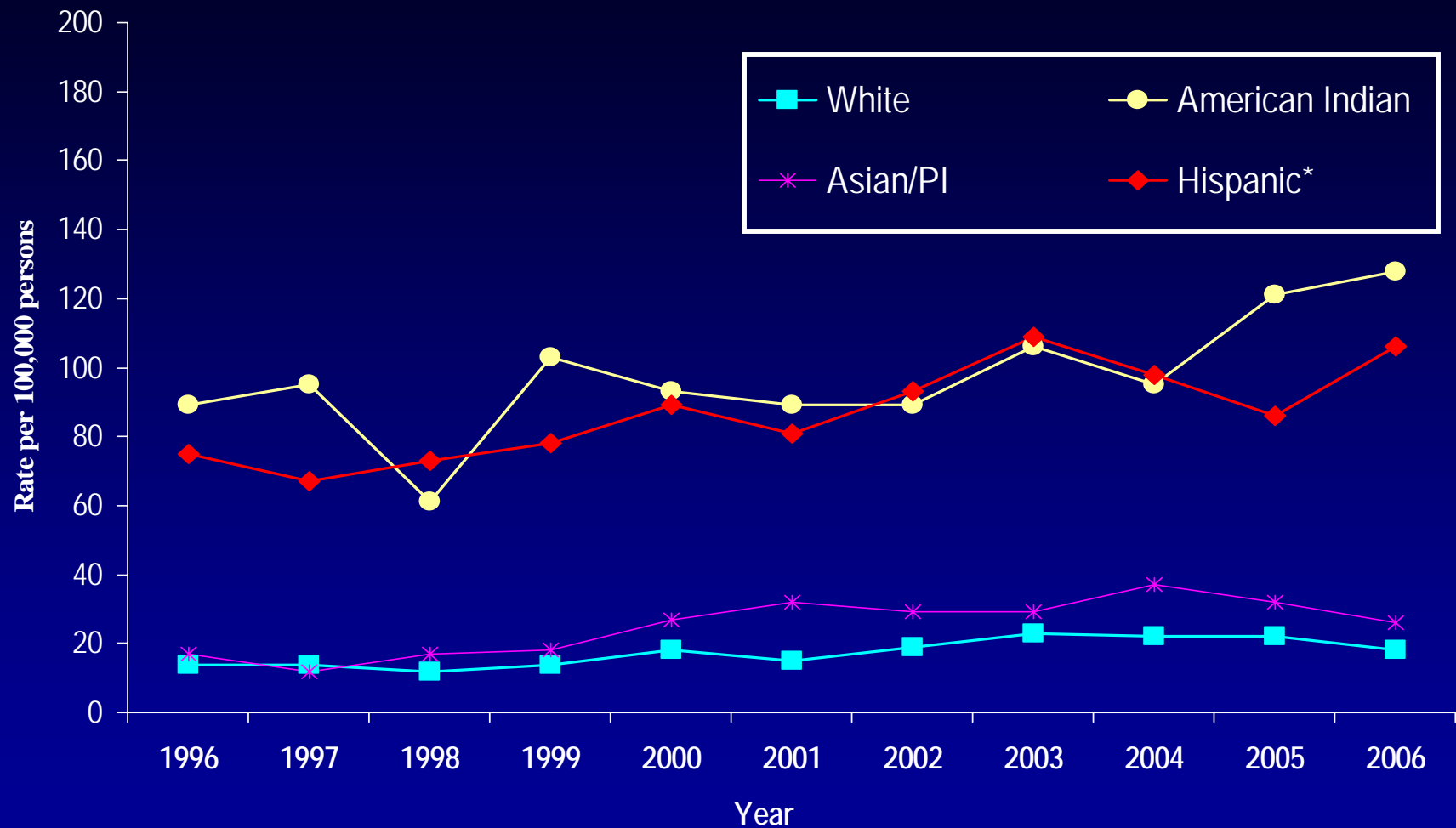


# Gonorrhea Rates by Race/Ethnicity Minnesota, 1996-2006



\* Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race.

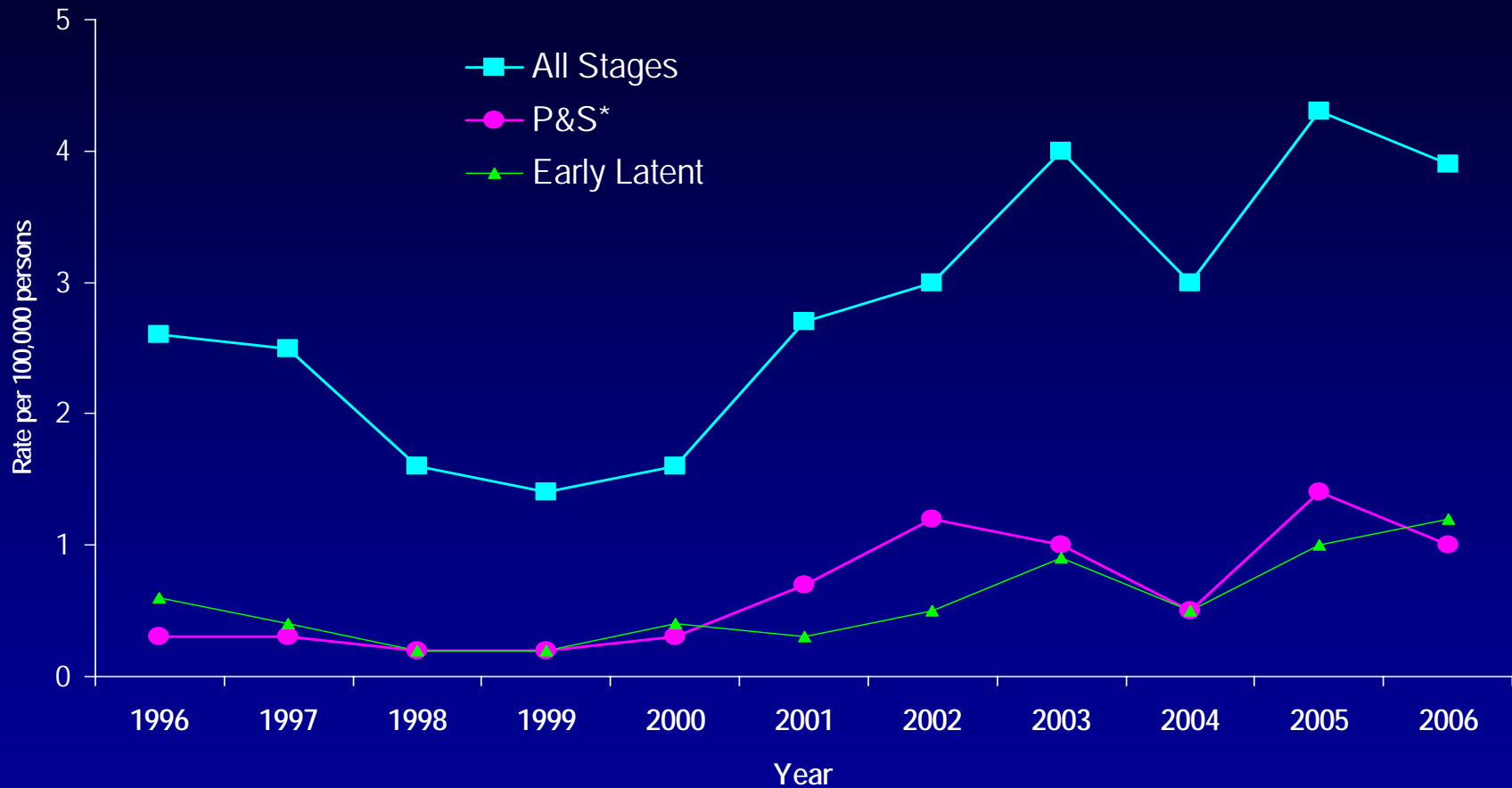
# Gonorrhea Rates by Race/Ethnicity Excluding Blacks Minnesota, 1996-2006



\* Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race.

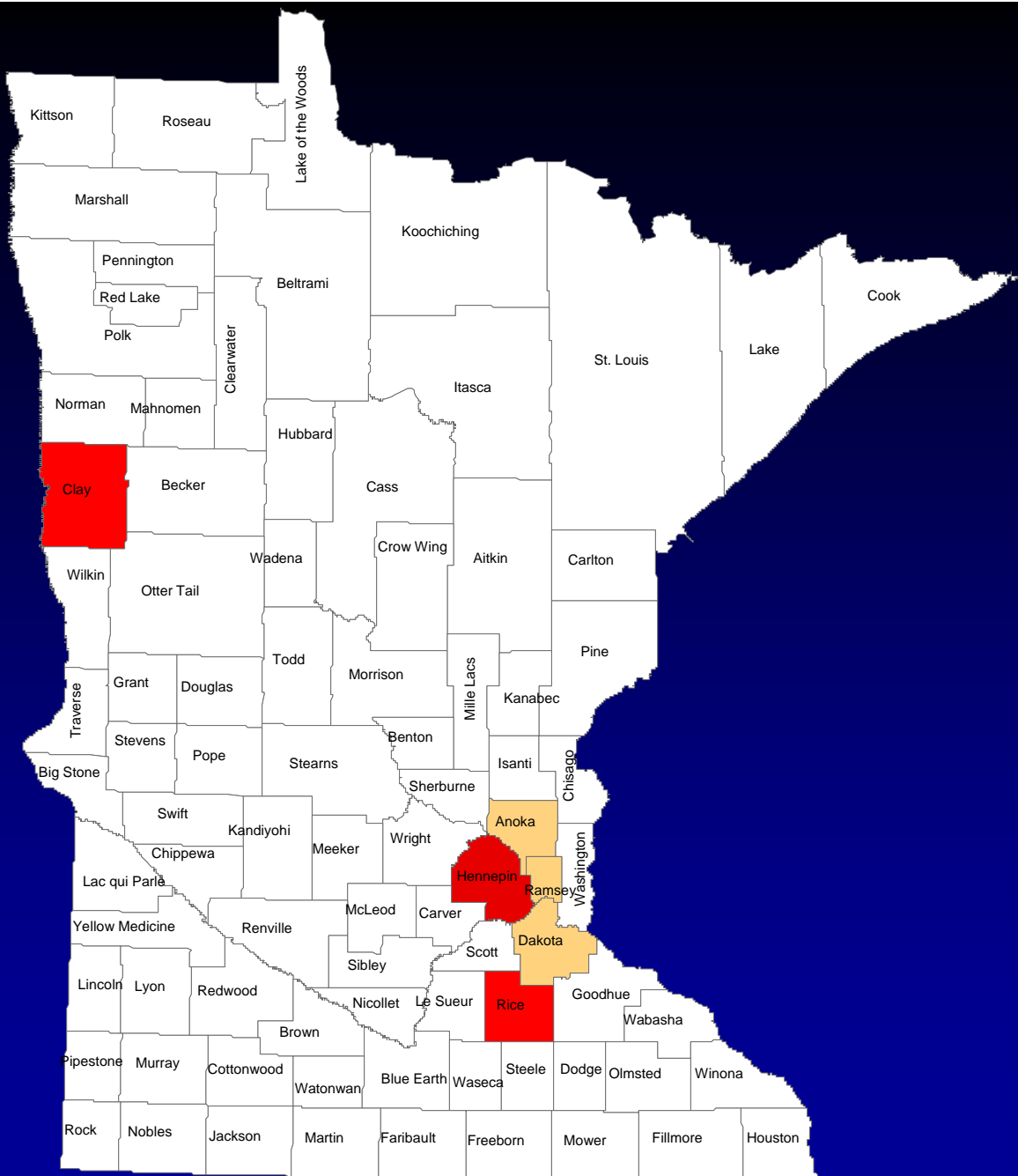
# SYPHILIS

# Syphilis Rates by Stage of Diagnosis Minnesota, 1996-2006

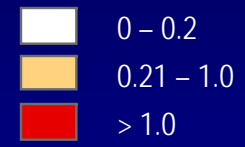


\* P&S = Primary and Secondary

# 2006 Minnesota Primary & Secondary Syphilis Rates by County



Rate per 100,000 persons



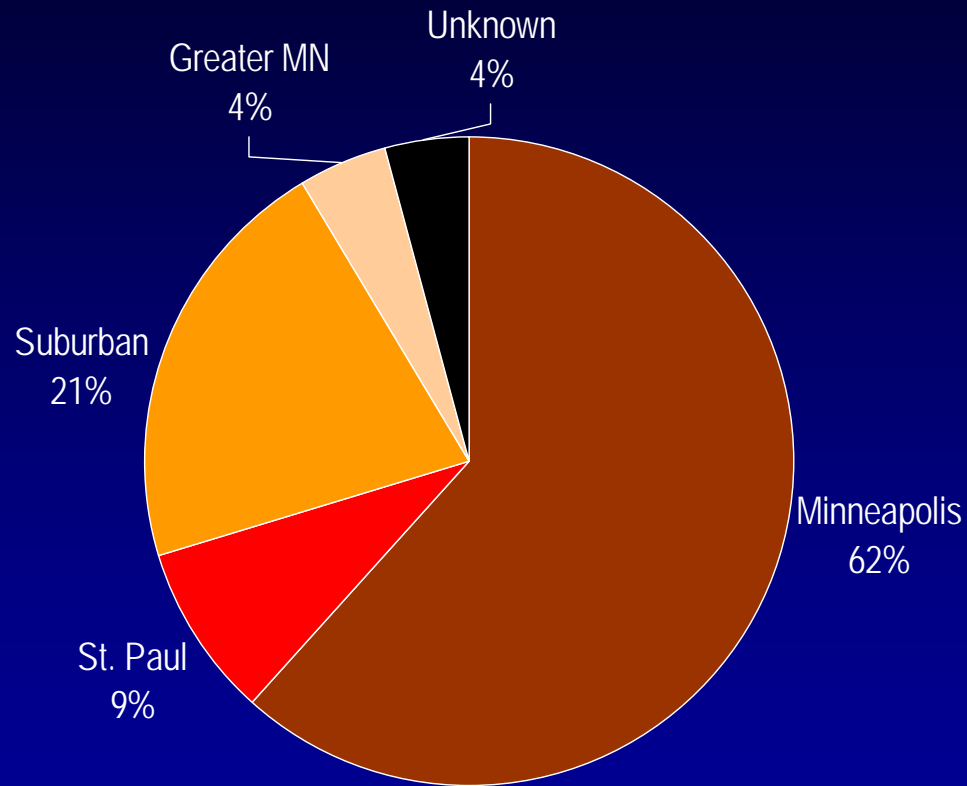
City of Minneapolis	7.6
City of St. Paul	1.4
Suburban <sup>#</sup>	0.5
Greater Minnesota	0.1

(2 cases missing residence information)

<sup>#</sup> 7-county metro area, excluding the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul

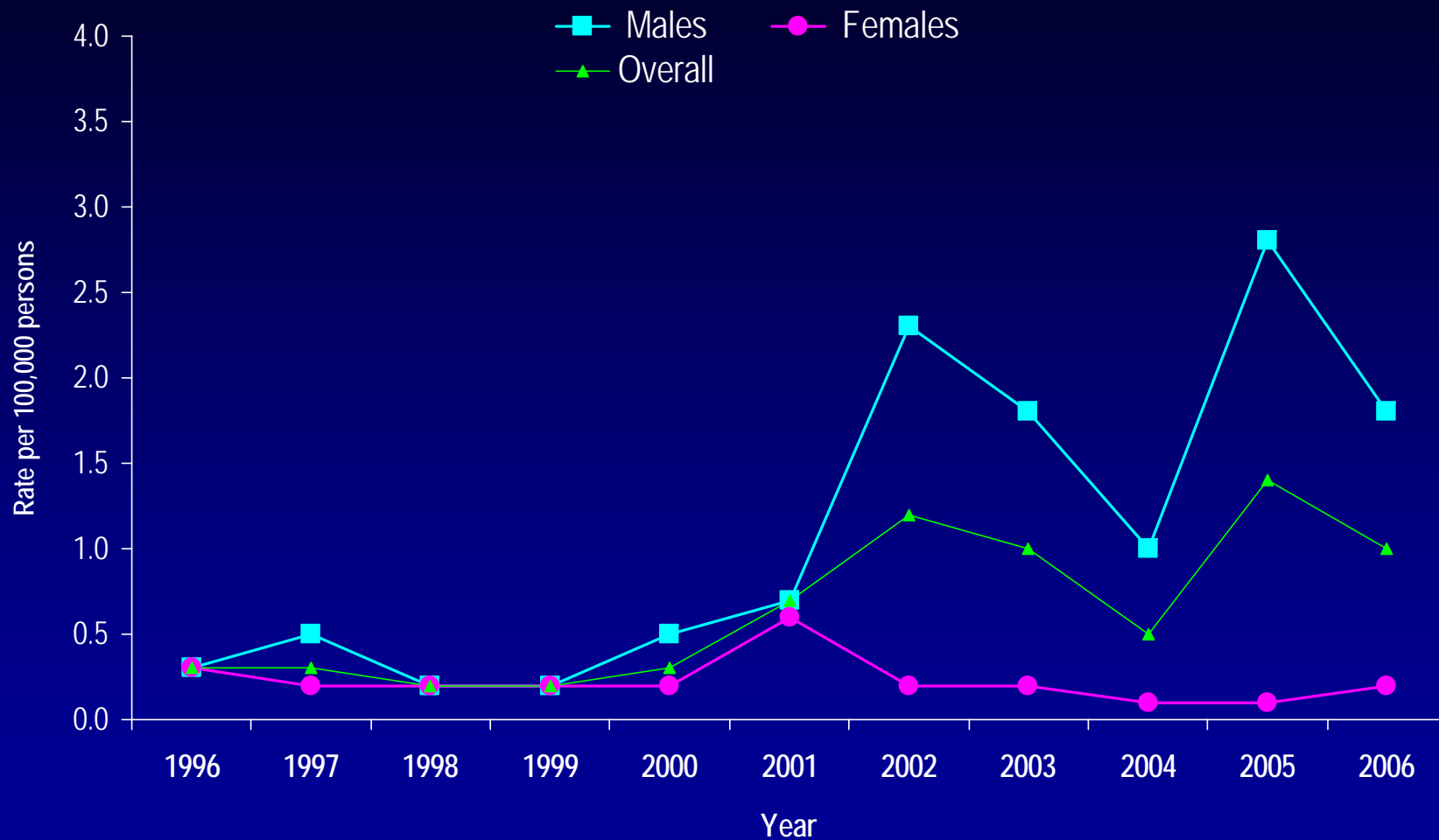
# Primary & Secondary Syphilis Infections in Minnesota by Residence at Diagnosis, 2006

Total Number of Cases = 47

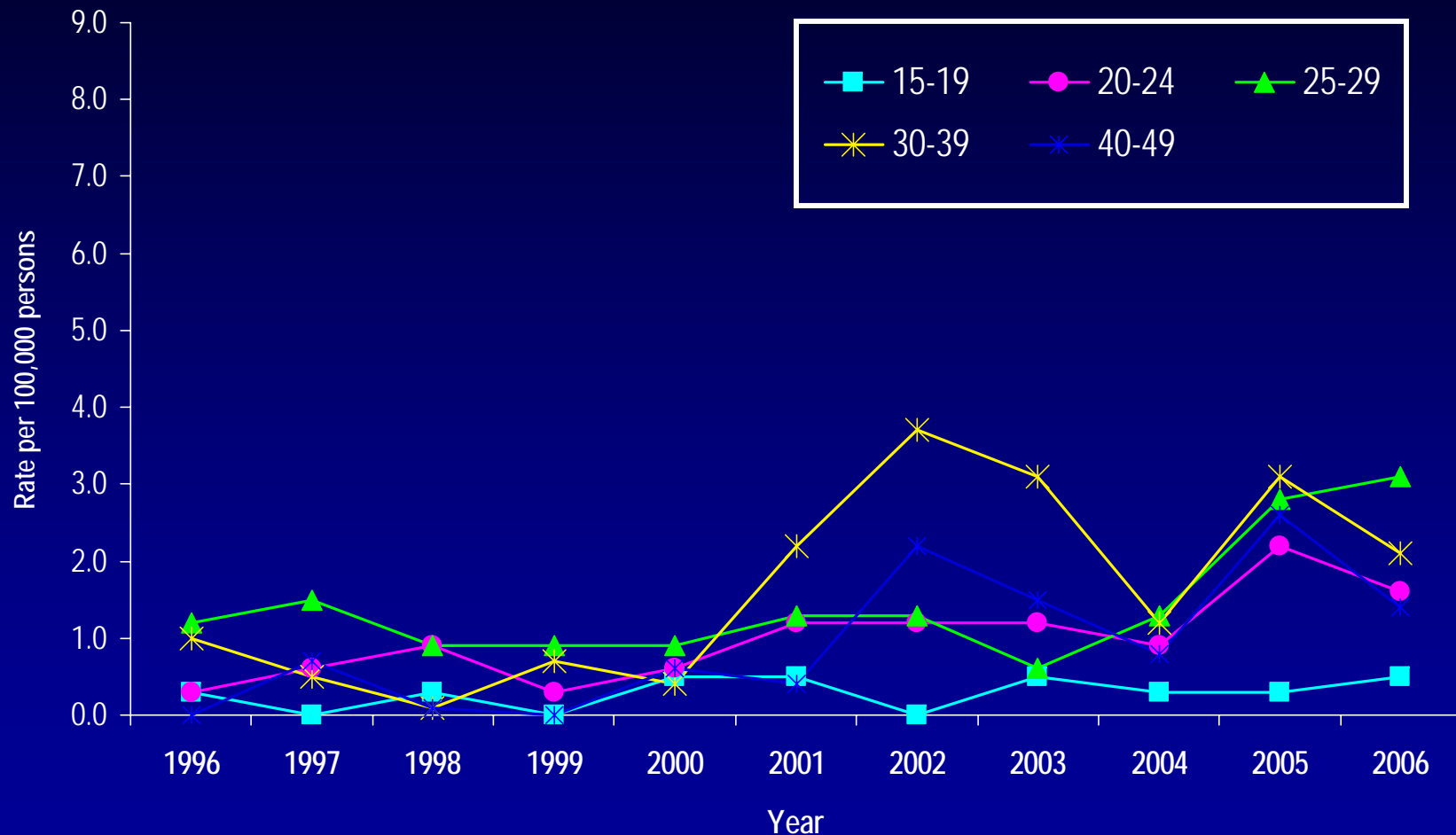


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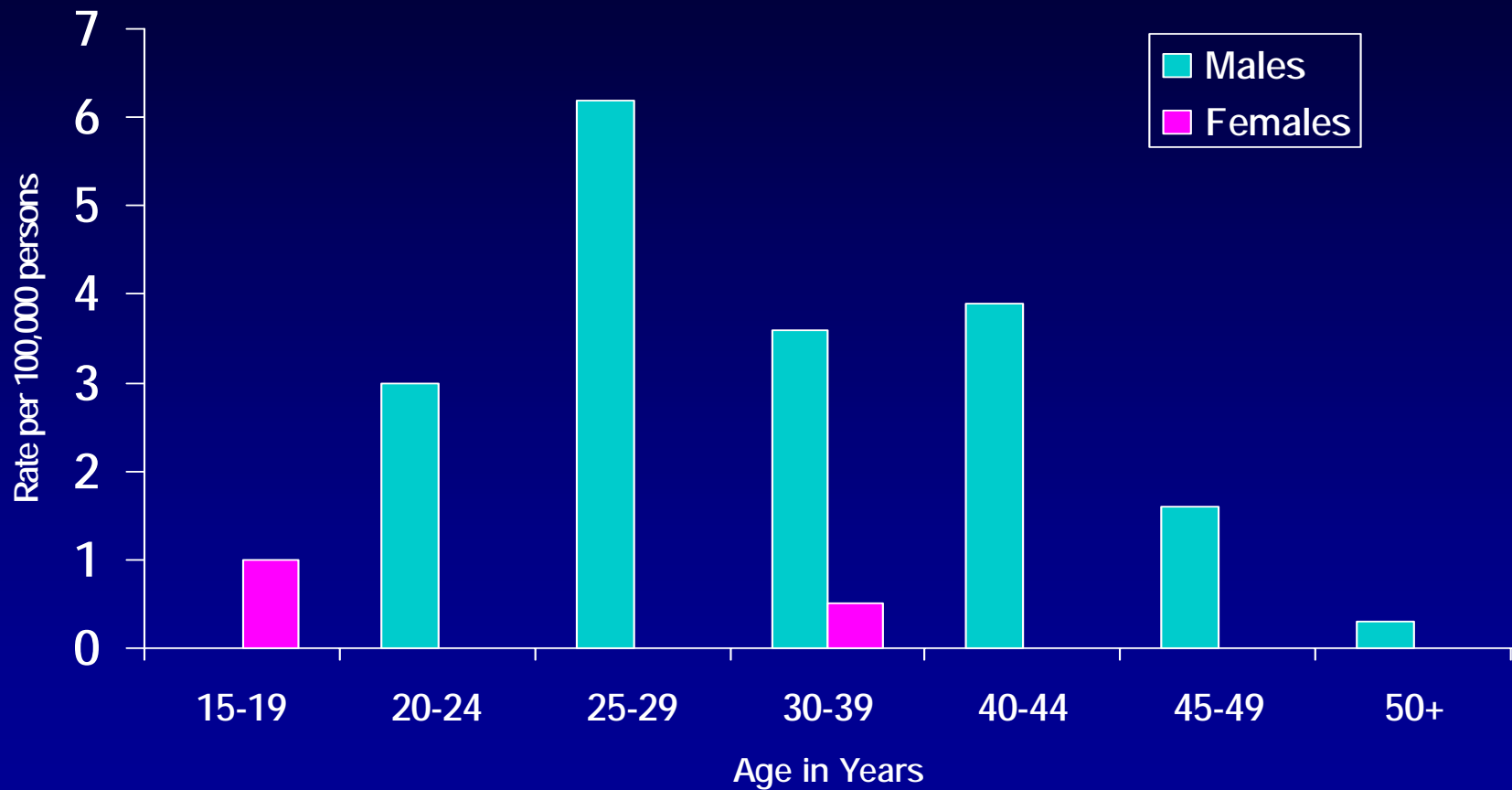
# Primary & Secondary Syphilis Rates by Gender Minnesota, 1996-2006



# Primary & Secondary Syphilis Rates by Age Minnesota, 1996-2006

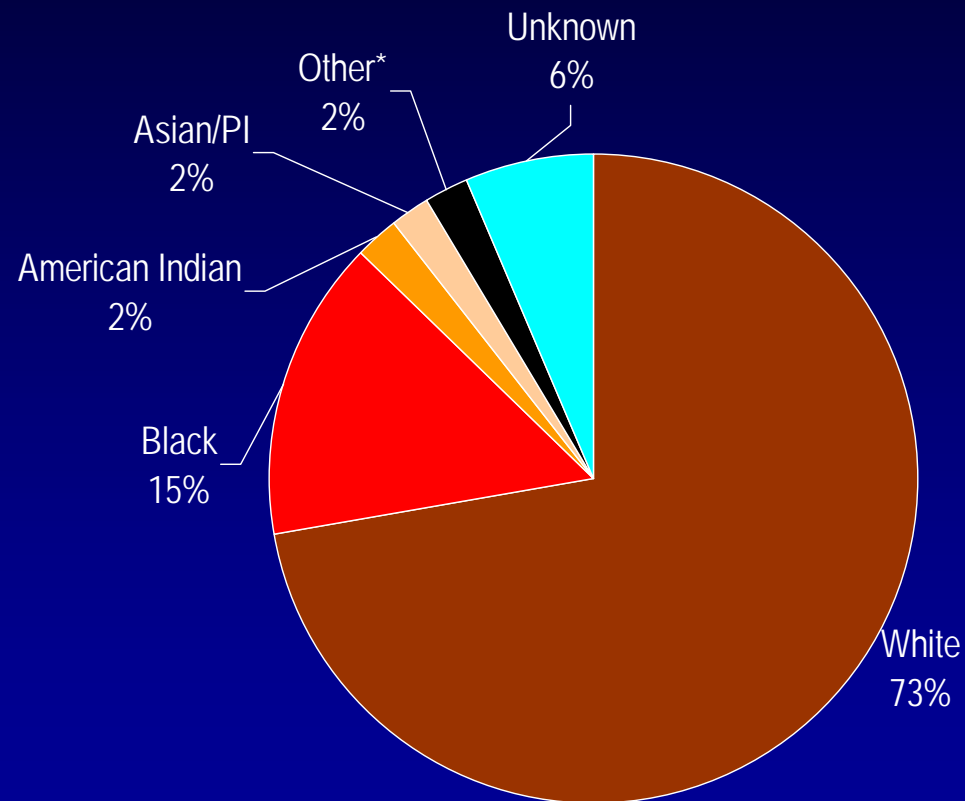


# Age-Specific Primary & Secondary Syphilis Rates by Gender, Minnesota, 2006



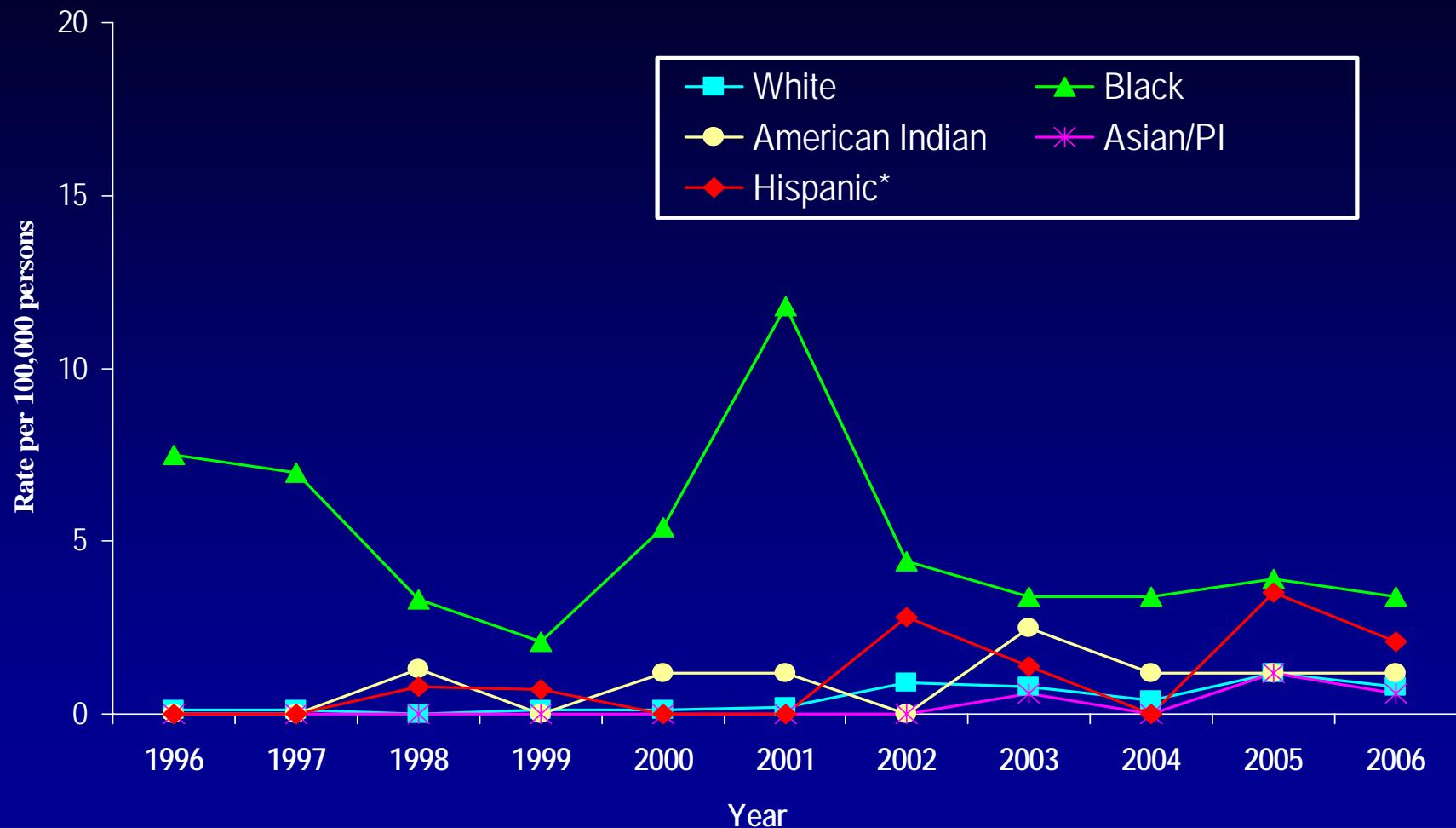
# Primary & Secondary Syphilis Cases by Race Minnesota, 2006

Total Number of Cases = 47



\*Includes persons reported with more than one race

# Primary & Secondary Syphilis Rates by Race/Ethnicity Minnesota, 1996-2006



\* Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race.

# Summary of STD Trends in Minnesota

- From 1996 through 2006, the rates of chlamydia infection more than doubled; in 2006, the rates increased by 5%.
- In 2006, the overall rates of gonorrhea and primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis infections decreased by 6% and 34%, respectively.
- STD rates are highest in the cities of Minneapolis and Saint Paul. Chlamydia rates continue to increase in the suburbs with an increase of 9% in 2006.
- Persons of color continue to be disproportionately affected by STDs.
- In 2006, chlamydia and gonorrhea rates were highest among adolescents (15-19 year olds) and young adults (20-24 year olds). However, chlamydia rates increased the most among 25-29 year olds (15%). The rate of early syphilis also increased among 25-29 year olds by 36%.
- Between 2005 and 2006, the number of early syphilis cases among women doubled (from 7 in 2005 to 14 in 2006); among men, the number of cases decreased by 18%.