

The State of STIs: Trends & Local Tools

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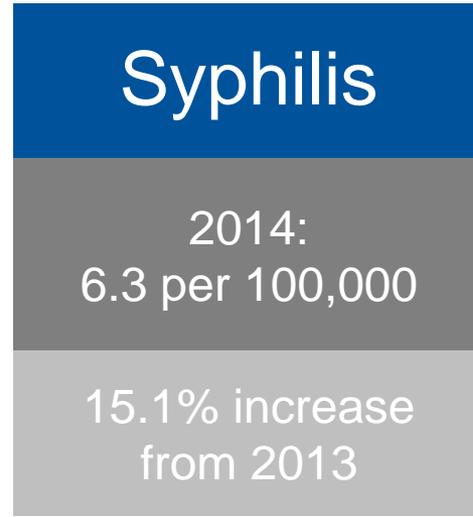
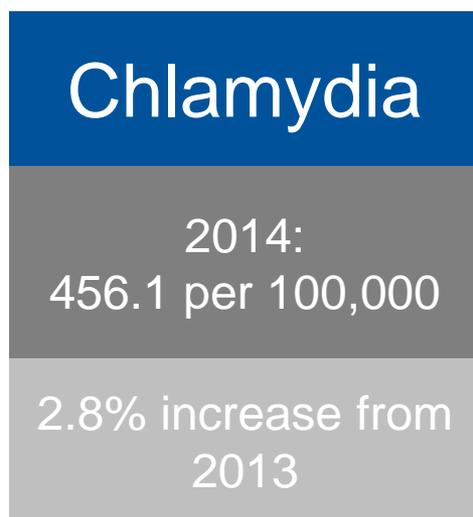


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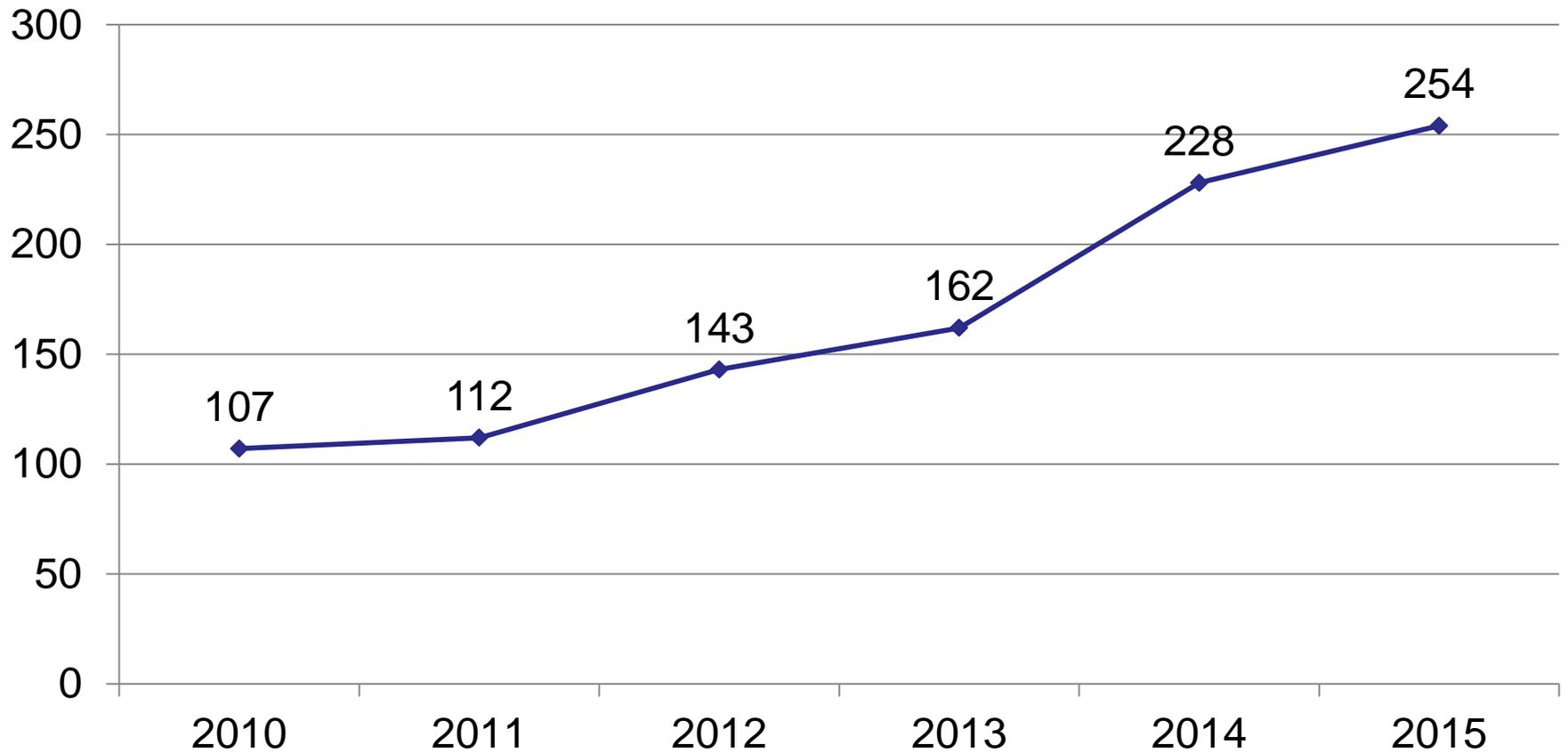
STIs in the US

- Over 1.8 million cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis (primary and secondary) were reported to the CDC in 2014

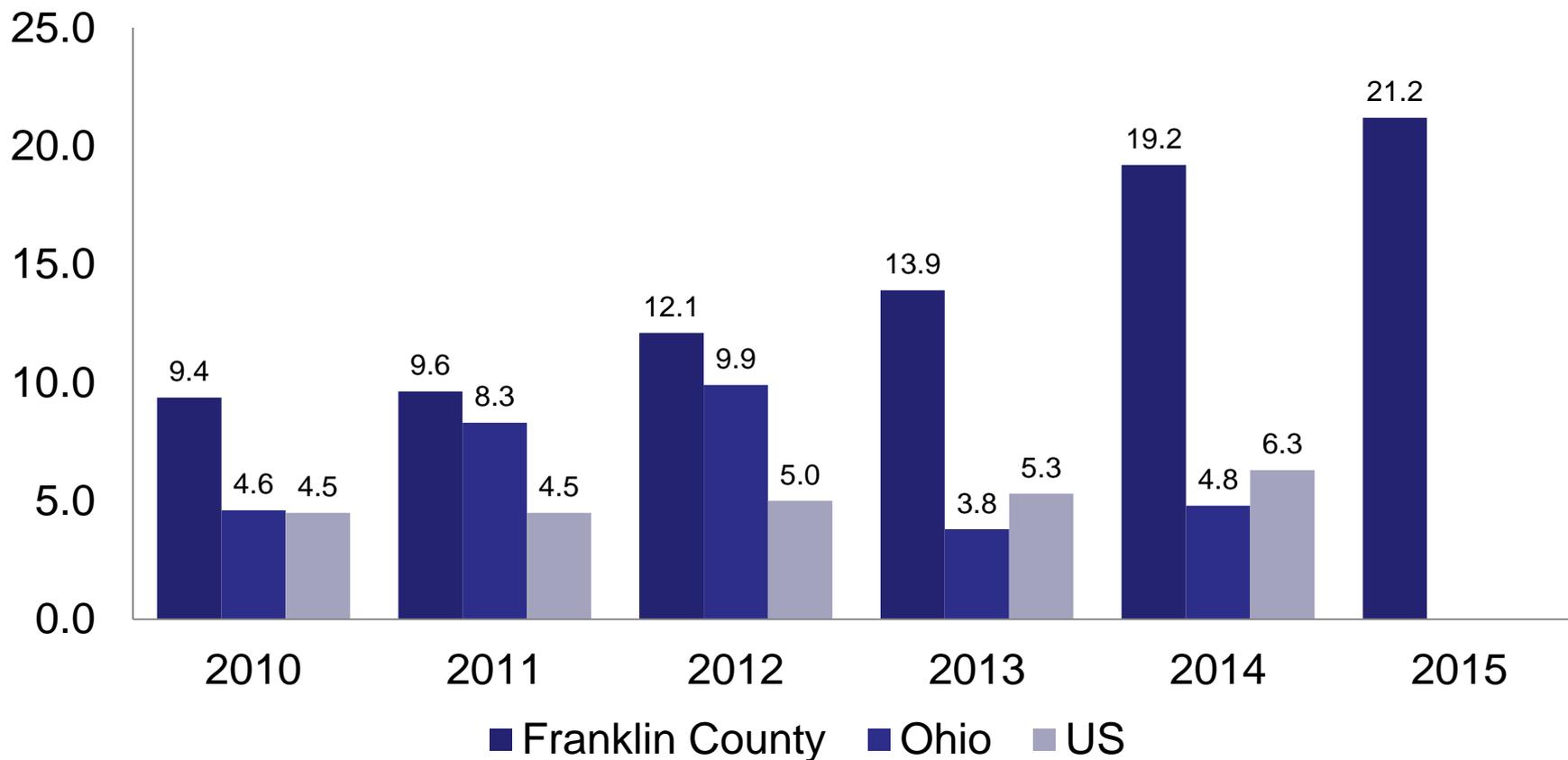


Syphilis (Primary and Secondary) – Franklin County

Number of Cases by Year

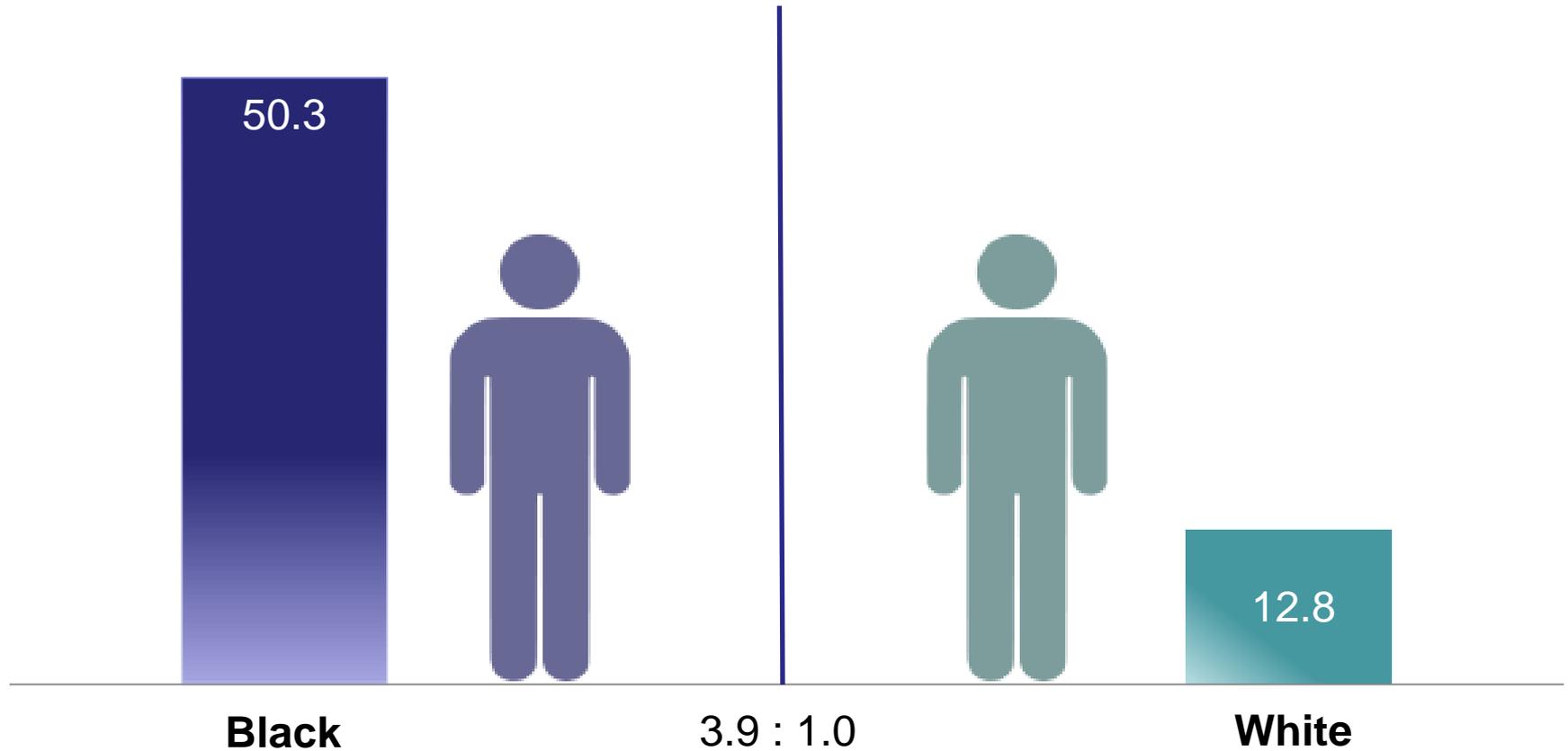


Syphilis (Primary and Secondary) – Franklin County, Ohio, US Disease Rates by Year (per 100,000)



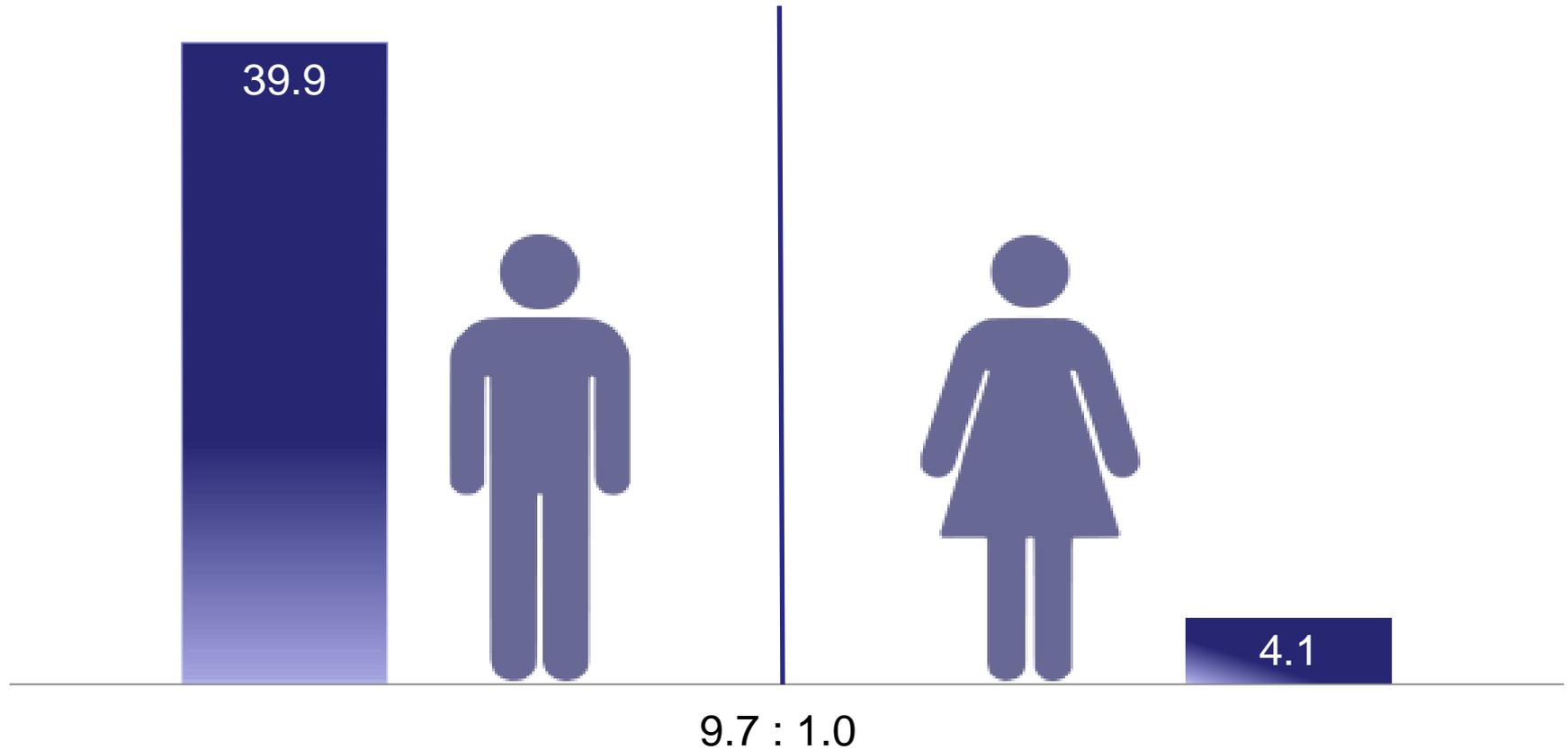
Syphilis (Primary and Secondary) – Franklin County (2015)

Disease Rates by Race *(per 100,000)*



Syphilis (Primary and Secondary) – Franklin County (2015)

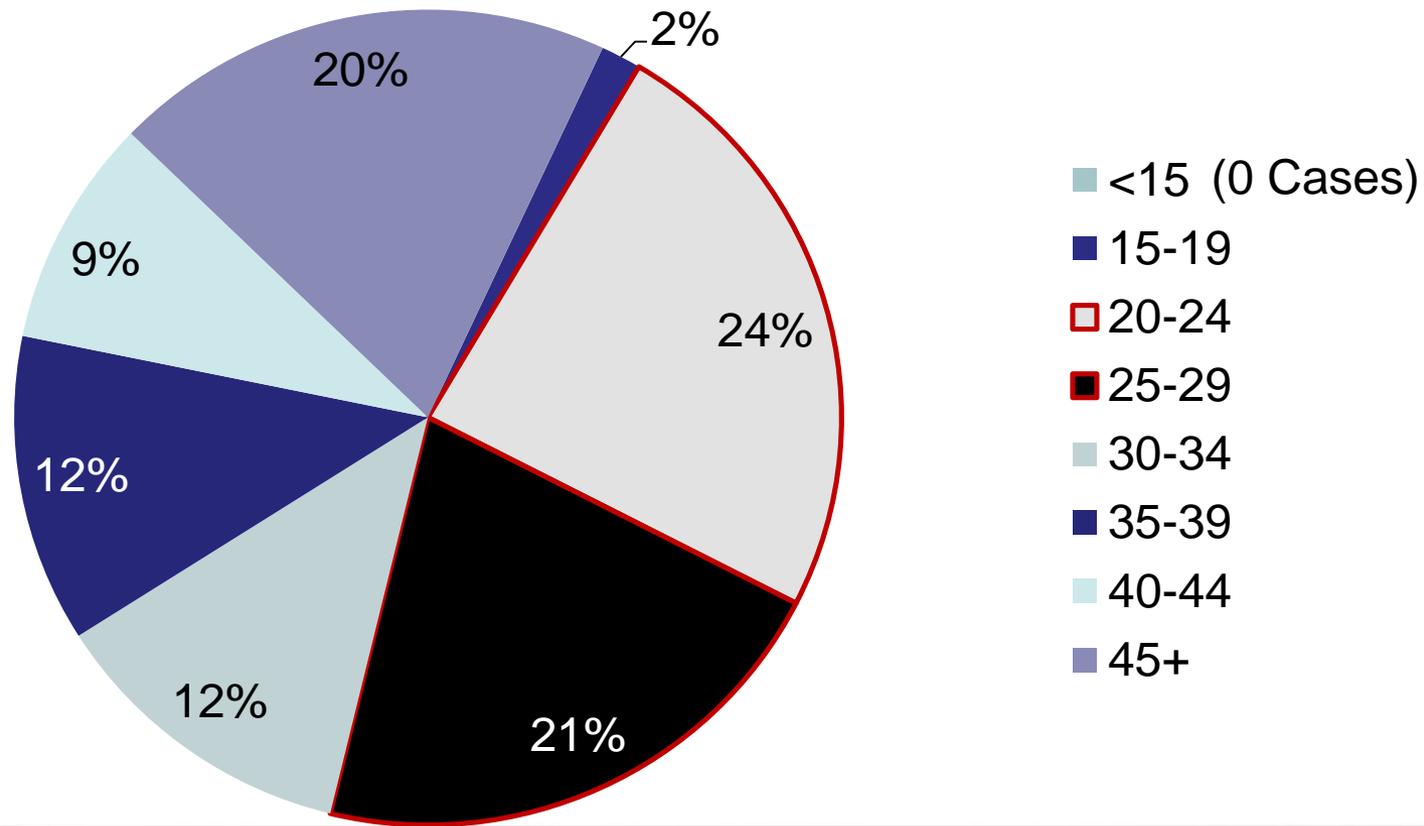
Disease Rates by Sex *(per 100,000)*



Syphilis (Primary and Secondary) – Franklin County (2015)

Age

Most Reported Syphilis Infections Occur among 20-24 Year Olds



ATTENTION COLUMBUS

How can you tell if someone has an STD?

YOU CAN'T.



TAKE CARE DOWN THERE



FREE HIV/STI TESTING



WATCH YOUR MOUTH

Syphilis can be spread by oral sex



ATTENTION COLU



YOU'RE TOO HOT TO BE OUT OF ACTION. TAKE CARE DOWN THERE.



ATTENTION COLUMBUS

CDC Recommended Syphilis Screening

Pregnant Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All pregnant women at the first prenatal visit• Retest early in the third trimester and at delivery if at high risk
Men Who have Sex With Men (MSM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• At least annually for sexually active MSM• Every 3 to 6 months if at increased risk
Persons with HIV	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For sexually active individuals, screen at first HIV evaluation, and at least annually thereafter• More frequent screening might be appropriate depending on individual risk behaviors and the local epidemiology

*Columbus Public Health recommends that members of Trans*gender communities be screened at least annually and every 3 to 6 months if at increased risk.*

Coming Soon

Quarterly Syphilis Report

SYPHILIS OUTBREAK QUARTERLY REPORT

QUARTER 4, 2015
FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO

SYPHILIS IS ON THE RISE

There is a syphilis outbreak in Columbus. This quarterly report provides a snapshot of the most up-to-date data on early syphilis cases in Franklin County, Ohio.

Increasing Local Rates: There has been a steady increase in the number of infections over the past 5 years in Franklin County. Local rates are 3 times higher than Ohio overall, and 2 times higher than the U.S. overall.

Disparities: Syphilis rates in Franklin County are disproportionately high in males (vs. females) and blacks (vs. whites).

Testing & Treatment: Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) that can have very serious complications when left untreated. Syphilis can be transmitted even if there are no visible signs of infection. The only way to know for sure if you have syphilis is to get tested. Syphilis is easy to diagnose and cure if you get tested and find it early.

For more information on syphilis, including local testing site details, visit www.columbus.gov/Syphilis.

Over the past 3 years (2013-2015), there has been a **65% increase** in syphilis rates locally

Local rates are **3x higher** than Ohio rates

EARLY SYPHILIS CASES (Primary, Secondary and Early Latent Cases Only)

91 Quarter 4
Oct - Dec, 2015

365 Year To Date
Jan - Dec, 2015

SYPHILIS CASES BY QUARTER, 2010 - 2015

Continued on next page/reverse side...

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SYPHILIS OUTBREAK QUARTERLY REPORT • QUARTER 4, 2015 • FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO

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SEX (N=91)

90% Male

Of Male Cases of Early Syphilis (N=82)...

- 61%** have sex with males only**
- 29%** have sex with females only**
- 1%** have sex with males & females**

Of Female Cases (N=9)...

CONGENITAL

7 cases of congenital syphilis (Jan-Dec 2015)

44% have had an anonymous sex partner

45% have an HIV coinfection

44% have sex while intoxicated or high on drugs*

83% never use condoms during oral sex*

*In the last 12 months
**In the last 12 months

AGE (N=91)

Cases By Age Group (N=91)

15-19 y/o	2%
20-24 y/o	17%
25-29 y/o	22%
30-34 y/o	19%
35-44 y/o	23%
45-54 y/o	18%
55-65 y/o	1%

Age Differences Between Races For Males
Black males with syphilis tend to be younger than white males with syphilis.

White Male Cases By Age Group (N=37)

20-24 y/o	13%
25-29 y/o	16%
30-34 y/o	18%
35-44 y/o	27%
45-54 y/o	22%
55-65 y/o	3%

Black Male Cases By Age Group (N=34)

15-19 y/o	1%
20-24 y/o	18%
25-29 y/o	26%
30-34 y/o	21%
35-44 y/o	23%
45-54 y/o	19%

People with zero cases are not depicted in charts
*Race: Other

RACE (N=91)

Black	41%
White	45%
Other	14%

DISPARITIES

Sex Disparity (for 2015)
For every 1 female with syphilis, 7.9 males have it.

Racial Disparity (for 2015)
For every 1 white person with syphilis, 3.8 black people have it.

ABOUT THE DATA: All current and historical figures are preliminary and subject to change as more updated information is received. Current and preliminary syphilis data (2015) were obtained from the Ohio Disease Reporting System. Analysis is completed by the Office of Epidemiology at Columbus Public Health. Current population data are provided by the American Community Survey.

DEFINITION: Early syphilis: A probable and confirmed diagnosis of primary, secondary or early latent syphilis.

Congenital Syphilis: A disease that occurs when a mother with syphilis passes the infection on to her baby during pregnancy.

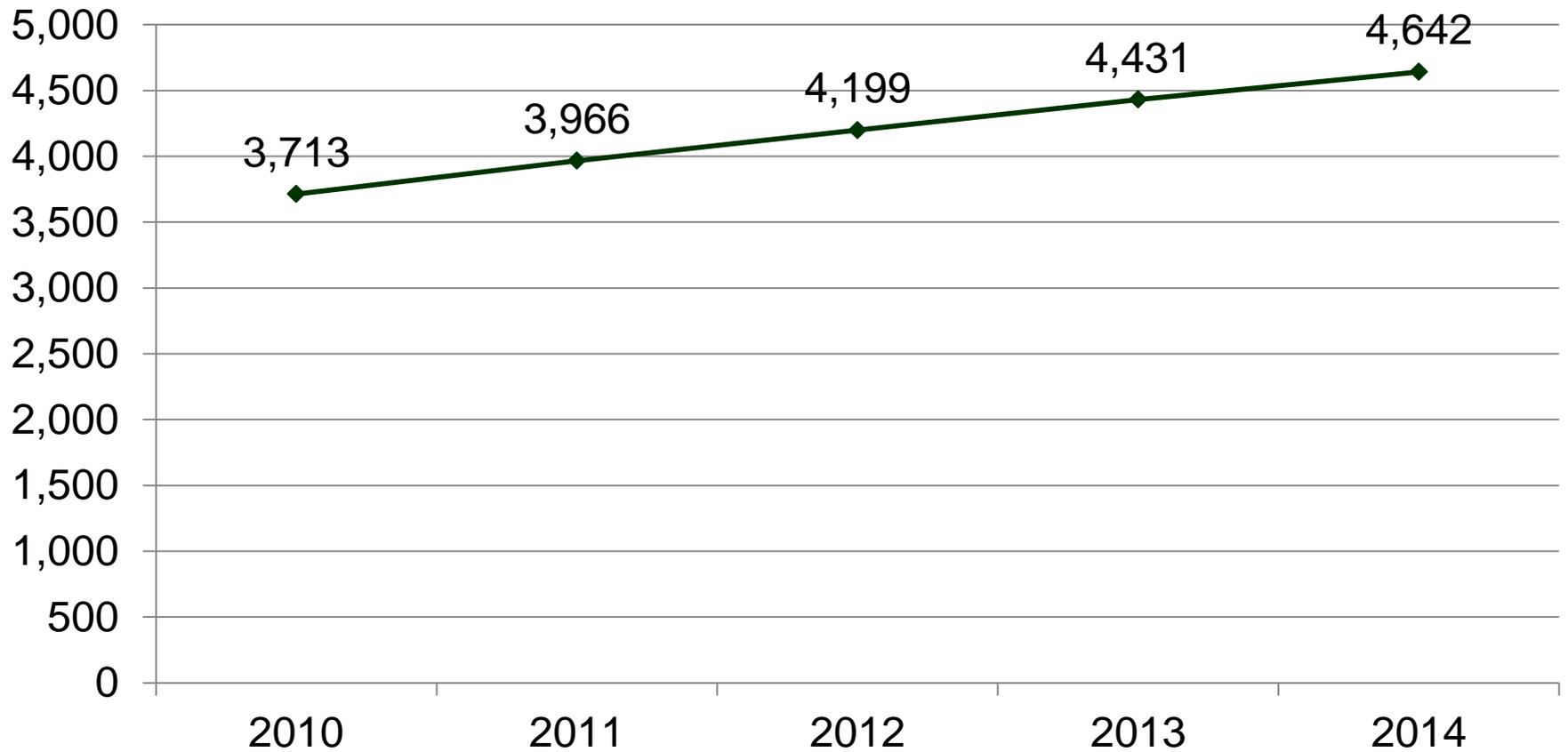
QUESTIONS/COMMENTS: Kathy Cowles, MEd, Director, Office of Epidemiology, Columbus Public Health, (614) 645-6252 or kcowles@colpublichealth.org

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Reported Persons Living with HIV – Franklin County

Number of Cases by Year



PLWHA (People Living With HIV/AIDS)

Franklin County, 2014

4,642 cases (377.0 per 100,000)

Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• People between the ages of 45-49 had the highest reported rate of any age group.
Race	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• African Americans had HIV rates 2.5 times higher than Whites.
Sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Males had reported HIV rates 4.6 times higher than females.

New HIV Diagnoses

Franklin County, 2015

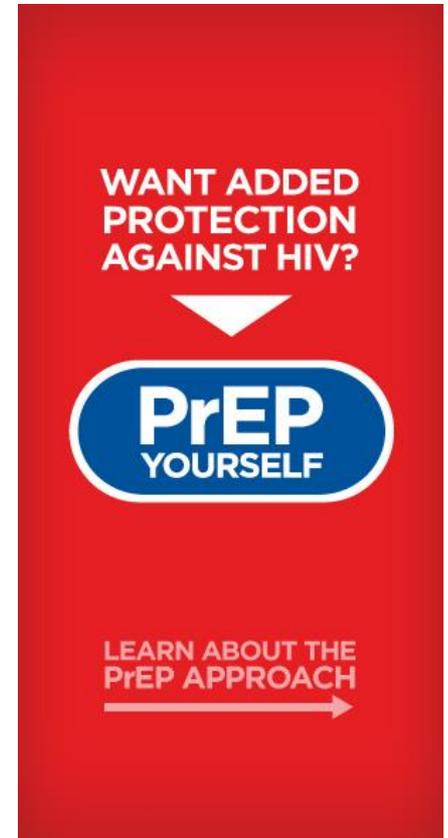
215 cases (17.5 per 100,000)

Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• People between the ages of 20-29 had the highest reported rate of any age group.
Race	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• African Americans had HIV rates 3.7 times higher than Whites.
Sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Males had reported HIV rates 7.7 times higher than females.

What is PrEP?

Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis

- PrEP is a Pharmacologic intervention to prevent HIV among individuals at high risk of becoming infected.
- An HIV negative individual takes antiretroviral medication(s) before potential HIV exposure



Who should be considered for PrEP?

- Individuals at high-risk for HIV infection
 - Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)
 - Heterosexual men and women
 - Injection drug users

 - Trans* identified people

What risk factors should be considered for PrEP?

- HIV negative sex partners of HIV positive individuals (“sero-discordant” couples)
- HIV-positive sexual partner
- High number of sex partners
- History of inconsistent/no condom use
- Recent bacterial STI
- Commercial sex work
- High-prevalence area or network

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/PrEPguidelines2014.pdf>

http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/PrEP_fact_sheet_final.pdf

CDC Guideline:

Clinical Eligibility for PrEP

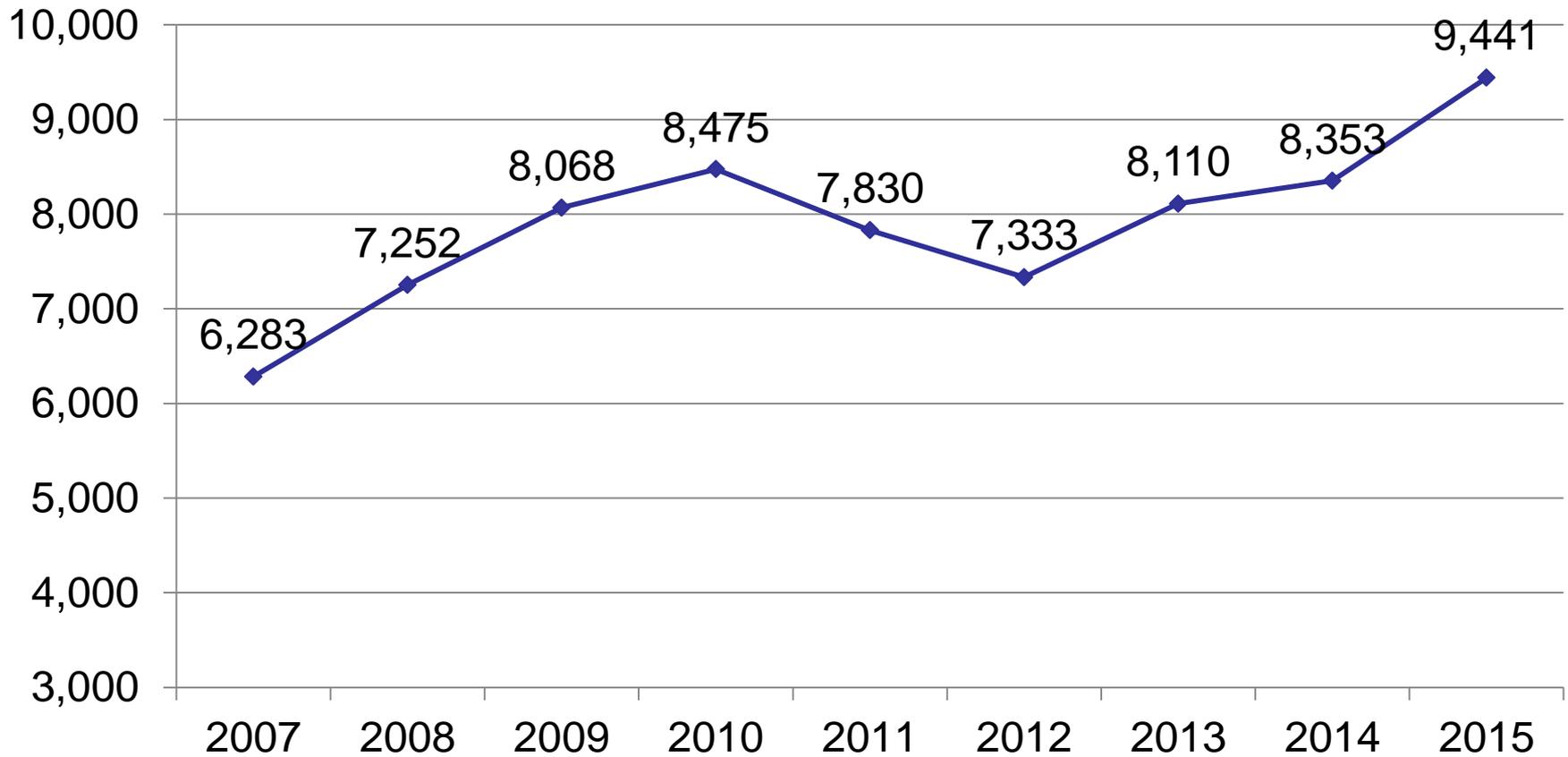
- The following are required before prescribing PrEP to identify patients for whom PrEP would be harmful or may present risks to health:
 - Documented negative HIV test result
 - No signs or symptoms of acute HIV infection
 - Normal renal function; no use of contraindicated medications
 - Documented HBV infection status and vaccination status

CDC. PrEP Guideline. 2014.



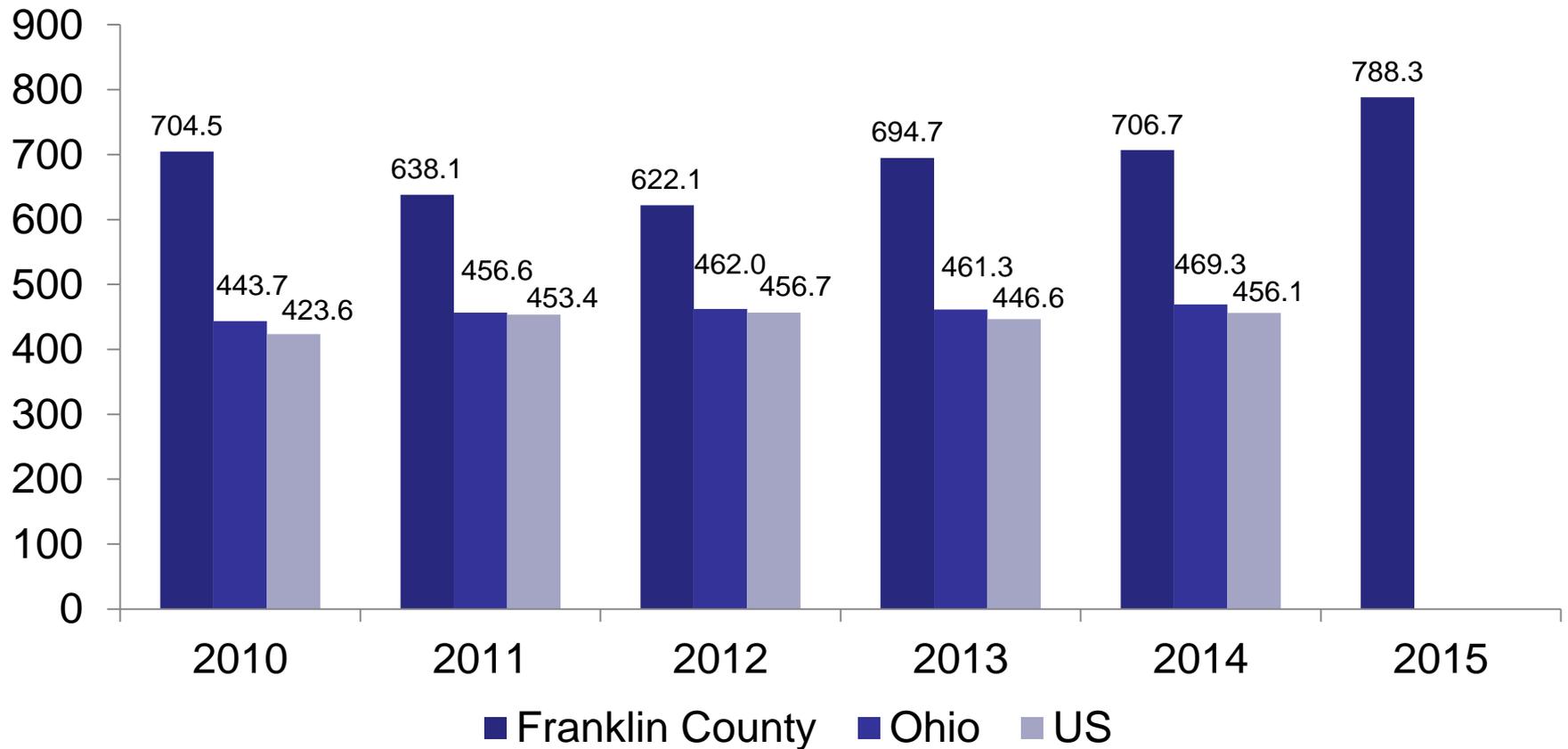
Chlamydia – Franklin County

Number of Cases by Year



Chlamydia – Franklin County, Ohio, US

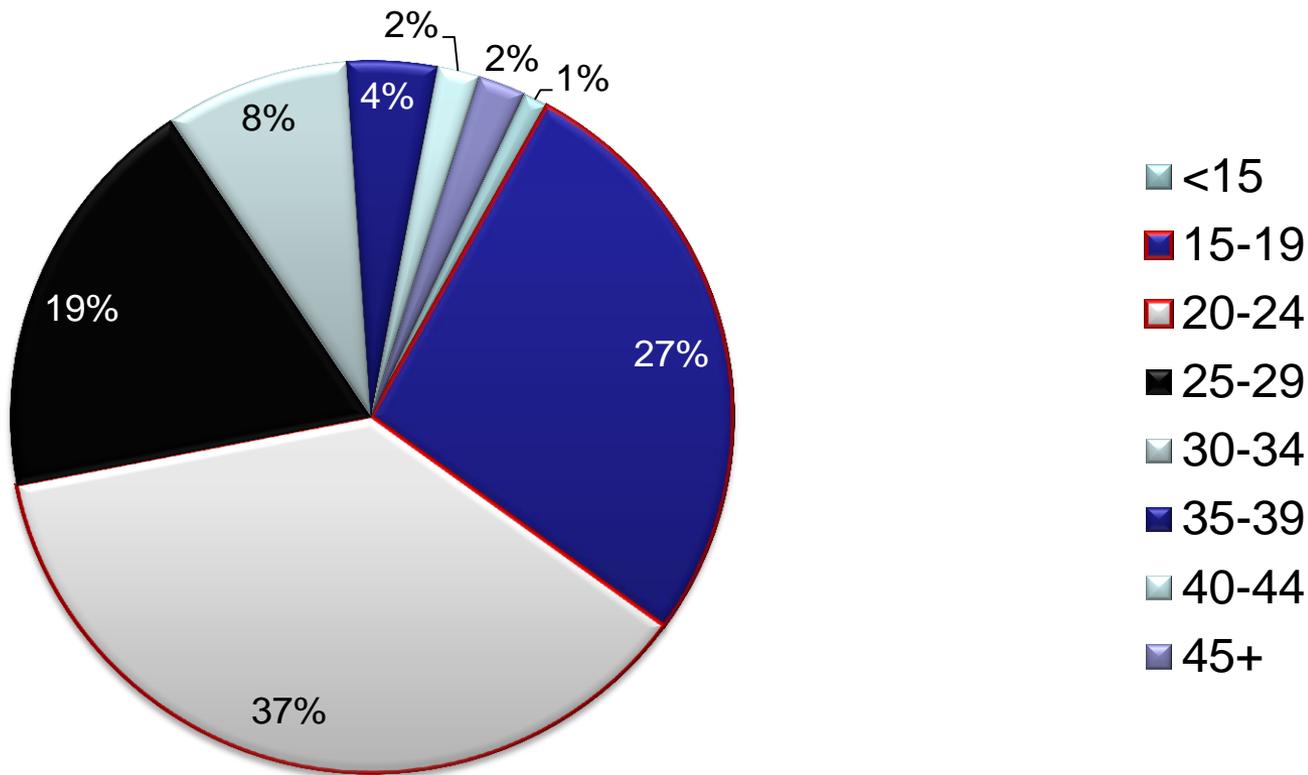
Disease Rates by Year (per 100,000)



Chlamydia – Franklin County (2015)

Age

Most Reported Chlamydia Infections Occur among 15-24 Year Olds

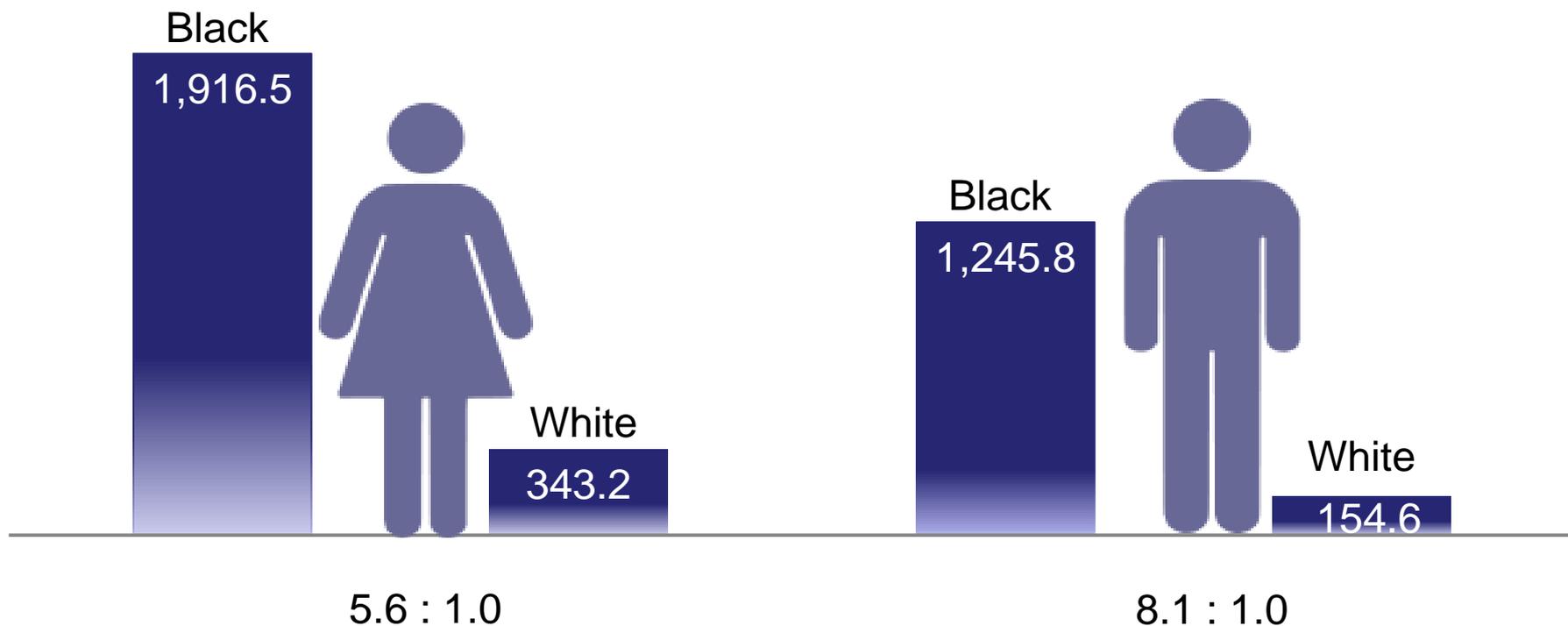


Chlamydia – Franklin County (2015)

Disease Rates by Sex & Race *(per 100,000)*

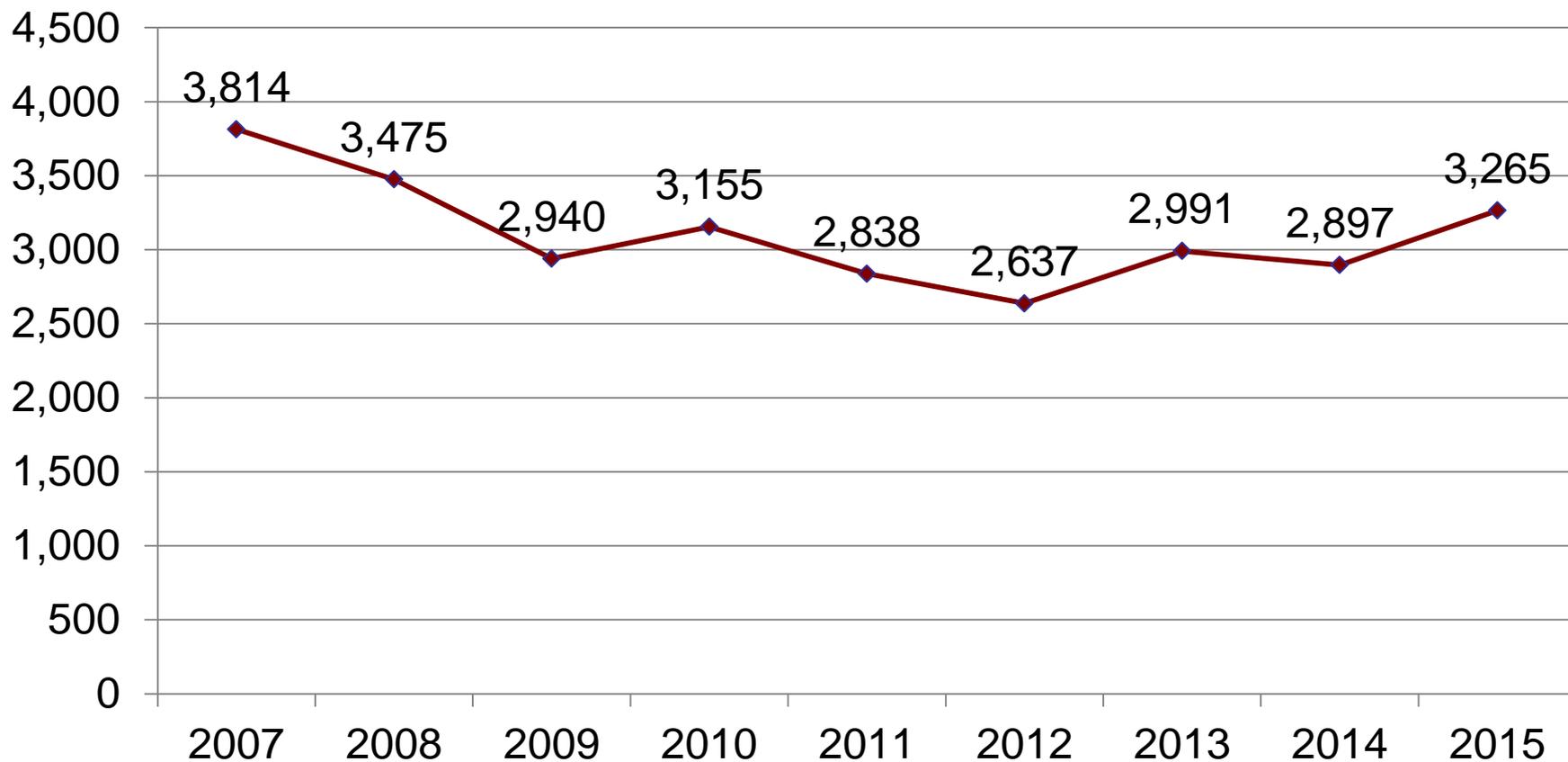
Females

Males



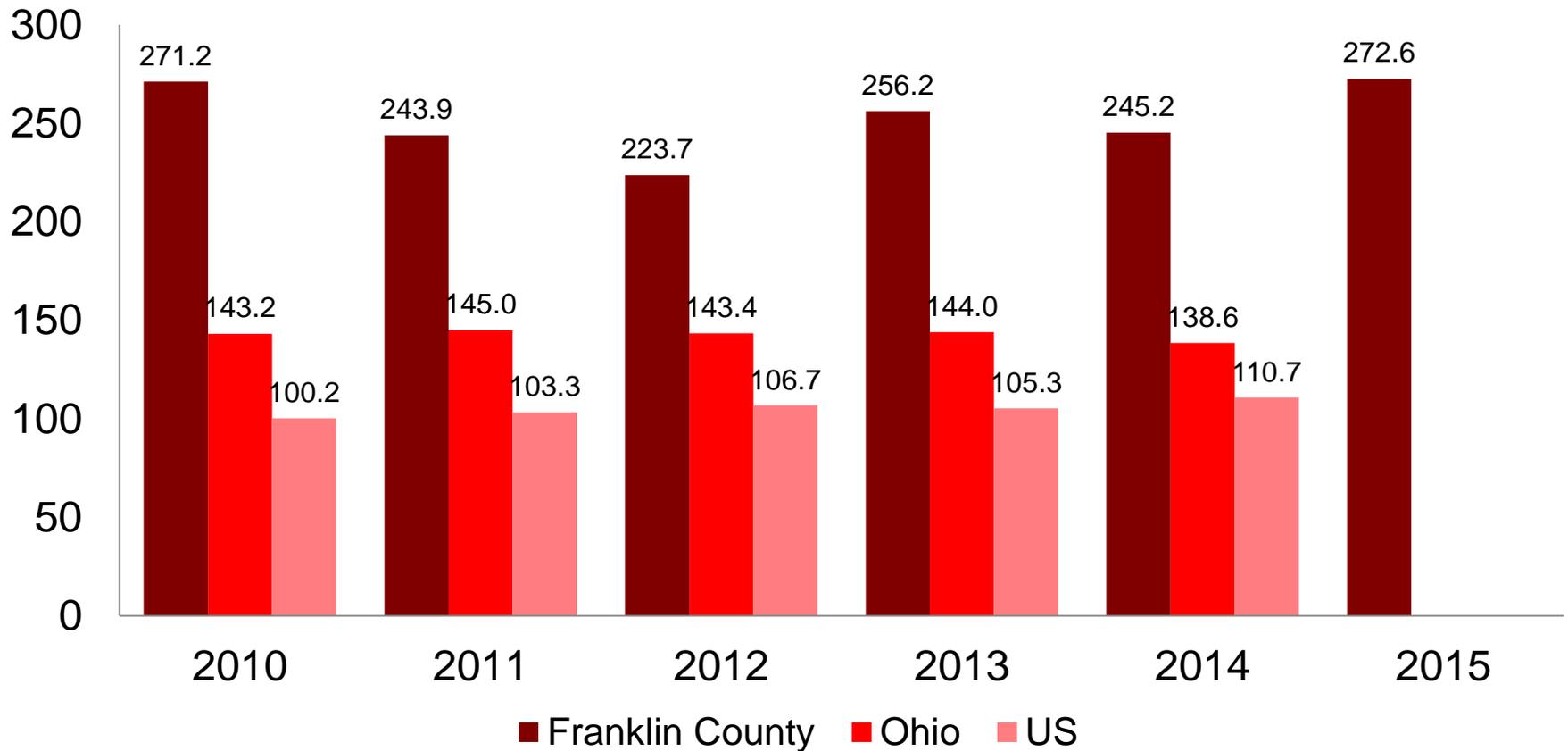
Gonorrhea – Franklin County

Number of Cases by Year



Gonorrhea – Franklin County, Ohio, US

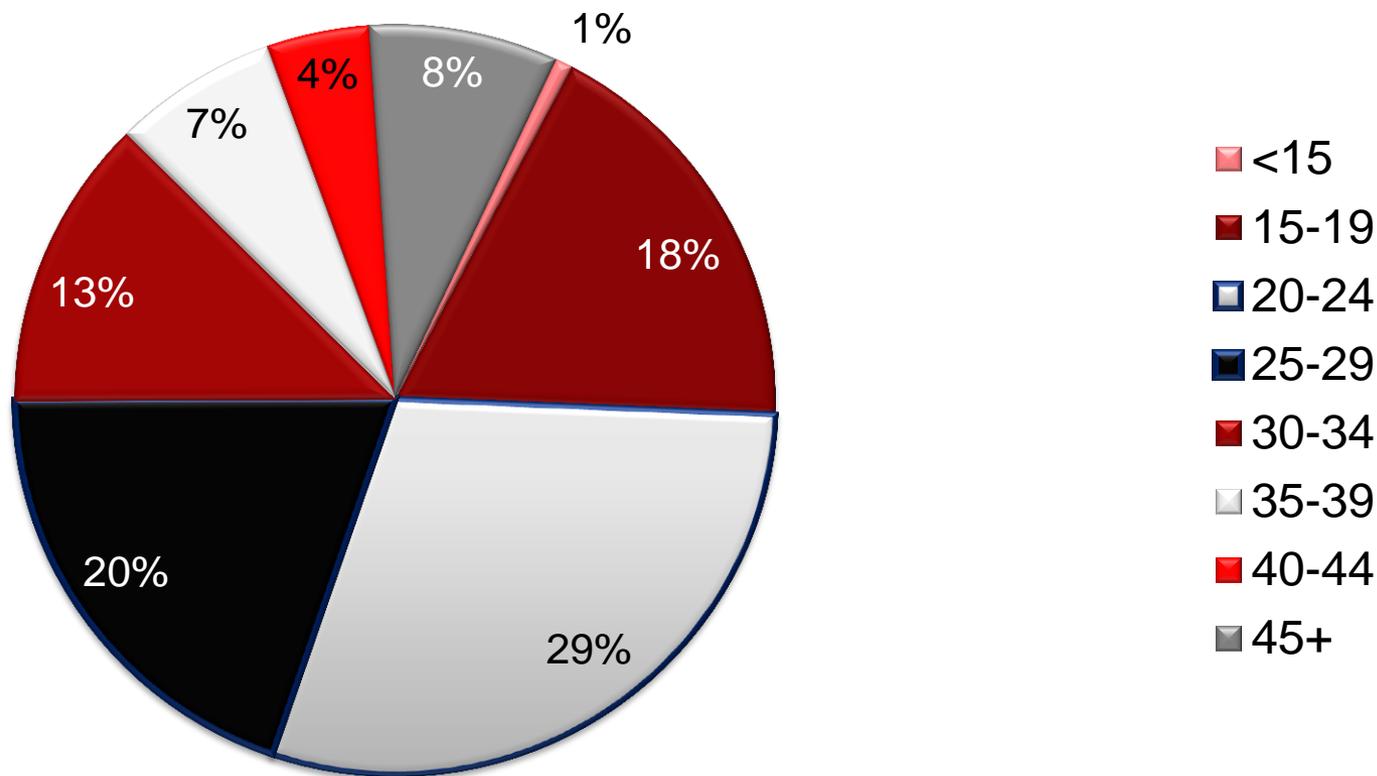
Disease Rates by Year (per 100,000)



Gonorrhea – Franklin County (2015)

Age

Most Reported Gonorrhea Infections Occur among 20-29 Year Olds

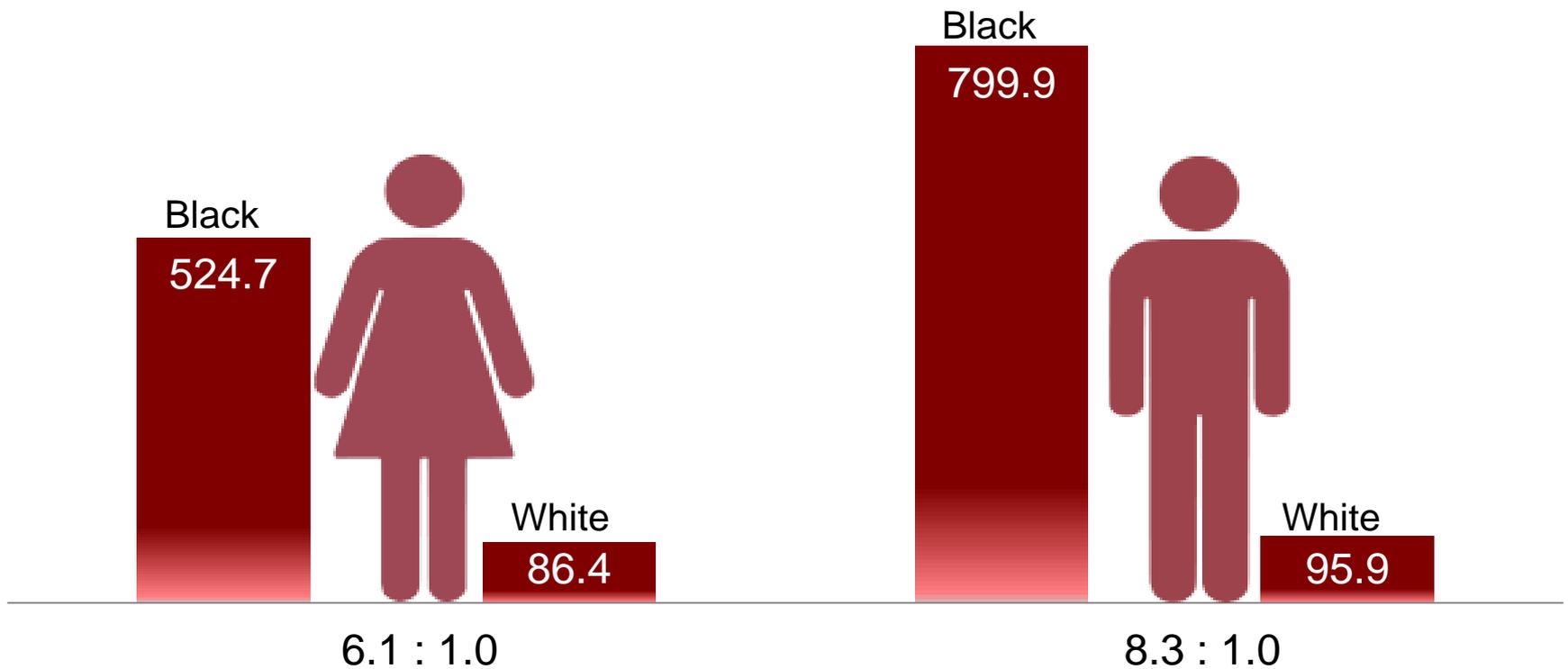


Gonorrhea – Franklin County (2015)

Disease Rates by Sex & Race (per 100,000)

Females

Males





Expedited Partner Therapy

- **VENEREAL DISEASES-
PRESCRIPTION AUTHORITY-**
Regarding the authority to prescribe without examination a drug for a sexual partner of a patient diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhea, or trichomoniasis.
- Among providers, this is known as Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT).



Bill Summary

- Authorizes a physician, APRN, or PA to Rx or personally furnish a drug for up to two sexual partners of a patient without examining the sexual partner.
- Authorizes a pharmacist to dispense the Rx.
- Grants immunity from civil liability for those acting in good faith.



When Can I Rx for EPT?

- The intended recipient is a sexual partner of the prescriber's patient.
- The patient has been diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhea, or trichomoniasis.
- The patient reports to the prescriber that the sexual partner is unable or unlikely to be evaluated or treated by a health professional.



Issuing an EPT Rx

- Must include the sexual partner's name and address, if known.
- If unable to obtain the partner's name and address, patient's name and address, along with the words "expedited partner therapy" or the letters "EPT."
- Includes a written, electronic, or oral order.



Sources

- Local Statistics:
 - Chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis: Ohio Disease Reporting System, Analysis by Office of Epidemiology, Columbus Public Health. Data extracted on March 9, 2016.
 - HIV Source: Ohio Department of Health HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program. Data reported through December 31, 2015
- National Statistics for Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis:
Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2014
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, February 2016
www.cdc.gov/std/stats