Sexually Transmitted Disease in the City of St. Louis 2005-2009

City of St Louis
Department of Health
June 2010
Sources

Prepared by:
City of St. Louis Department of Health
Center for Health Information, Planning, & Research
1520 Market Street
St. Louis, MO  63178
314-612-5100

Data Sources: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services STD-MIS (unless otherwise noted)

Questions regarding STD/HIV testing and counseling should contact:
Center for HIV, STD, and Hepatitis Services
1-888-291-2437
314-612-5188 (Health Department)
314-879-6467 (ConnectCare Clinic)

Questions regarding this report may be directed to:
Kelly Krahl Zara, MPH
Epidemiologist
krahlk@stlouiscity.com
The Cases

- 73.3% of Chlamydia and 67.1% of Gonorrhea cases in St. Louis City are among 15-24 year olds in 2009
- Over 90% of Chlamydia and Gonorrhea cases occur among African Americans (taken among total cases with known race)
- Future infertility is a serious concern for untreated STD/STI infection in youth and young adult age groups in the city
City of St. Louis – Department of Health Response (DOH)

- STD Strategic Plan with neighboring communities
- Successful ‘Body & Soul’ Teen education and outreach workshop in December 2007 and April 2009
- Establishment of the Youth Empowerment Advocates for Health Program
- Testing and counseling staff provide educational presentations at area schools
- Increased testing & Hepatitis vaccinations in the City Justice Center
DOH Response cont.

- Increased mobile testing through partnering with ASC Cares Mobile Testing Unit and the Urban League
- Community collaboration on the teen oriented drop in clinic ‘The Spot’
- Partnering with People’s clinic for counseling and testing and disease investigation training
- Training city youth in the B.A.R.T. curriculum (Becoming a Responsible Teen), Summer 2009
- Partnership with Planned Parenthood on Parent Education
Strategic Goals

- Increase STD testing and treatment by determining gaps in the community
- Prevent STD infection through targeted education and outreach
- Develop a comprehensive STD surveillance system
- Sustain working evidence-based interventions
- Evaluate progress by evaluating test statistics from the state and private labs
- Identify at-risk populations through data analysis
City of St. Louis National STD Rankings Among Leading U.S. Counties and Cities, 1997-2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Chlamydia</th>
<th>Gonorrhea</th>
<th>Primary &amp; Secondary Syphilis</th>
<th>*Congenital Syphilis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Rank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Rankings prior to 2005 were based on rate per 100,000.
*Congenital Syphilis has not been ranked since 2001
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – Annual STD Surveillance Summaries as Published
St. Louis Metropolitan Statistical Area STD Rankings Among Selected *MSAs, 2005-2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Chlamydia</th>
<th>Gonorrhea</th>
<th>Primary &amp; Secondary Syphilis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rate Rank</td>
<td>Count Rank</td>
<td>Rate Rank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Metropolitan Statistical Areas were selected based on the largest population according to the 2000 U.S. Census, Definitions for MSAs are issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to be used in presentation of statistics by agencies of the federal government

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – Annual STD Surveillance Summaries as published
Count of Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Cases
City of St. Louis 1994-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Chlamydia</th>
<th>Gonorrhea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>3,013</td>
<td>5,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2,796</td>
<td>4,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2,386</td>
<td>2,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2,653</td>
<td>2,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2,921</td>
<td>3,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>3,090</td>
<td>2,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2,711</td>
<td>2,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>3,195</td>
<td>3,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>3,206</td>
<td>2,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>3,502</td>
<td>2,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>4,130</td>
<td>2,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>4,703</td>
<td>2,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>4,581</td>
<td>2,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>4,321</td>
<td>2,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>4,264</td>
<td>1,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>4,325</td>
<td>1,272</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, & Syphilis Rates per 100,000 by Year
#### City of St. Louis, 1994-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Chlamydia</th>
<th>Gonorrhea</th>
<th>Primary and Secondary Syphilis</th>
<th>Early Latent Syphilis</th>
<th>Congenital Syphilis*°</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>Rates</td>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>Rates</td>
<td>Cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>3,013</td>
<td>818.3</td>
<td>5,228</td>
<td>1419.8</td>
<td>651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2,796</td>
<td>779.5</td>
<td>4,425</td>
<td>1233.6</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2,386</td>
<td>683.1</td>
<td>2,890</td>
<td>827.4</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2,653</td>
<td>776.0</td>
<td>2,806</td>
<td>820.8</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2,921</td>
<td>860.8</td>
<td>3,652</td>
<td>1076.3</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>3,090</td>
<td>882.5</td>
<td>2,876</td>
<td>821.3</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2,711</td>
<td>781.4</td>
<td>2,879</td>
<td>829.8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>3,195</td>
<td>932.1</td>
<td>3,185</td>
<td>929.2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>3,206</td>
<td>947.5</td>
<td>2,737</td>
<td>808.9</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>3,502</td>
<td>1054.1</td>
<td>2,545</td>
<td>766.1</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>4,130</td>
<td>1243.1</td>
<td>2,440</td>
<td>734.4</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>4,703</td>
<td>1442.8</td>
<td>2,653</td>
<td>813.9</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>4,581</td>
<td>1346.9</td>
<td>2,828</td>
<td>831.5</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>4,321</td>
<td>1228.9</td>
<td>2,526</td>
<td>718.4</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>4,264</td>
<td>1201.7</td>
<td>1,864</td>
<td>525.3</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>4,325</td>
<td>1235.0</td>
<td>1,272</td>
<td>363.2</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Congenital Syphilis rates per 100,000 Live Births; all other rates per 100,000 population

° Congenital Syphilis Rates for 08 and 09 are calculated using 2008 live birth data

**Source:** 1994 - 2004: STD Surveillance Reports, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website
2005 to 2009 from the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
Chlamydia
Cases of Chlamydia - City of St. Louis 2005-2009

Year | Number of Cases | Change
--- | --- | ---
2005 | 4,700 | 2.7% Decrease
2006 | 4,600 | 6.0% Decrease
2007 | 4,300 | 1.4% Decrease
2008 | 4,100 | 1.4% Increase
2009 | 4,200 |
Chlamydia Rates by Gender per 100,000 City Population
City of St. Louis, 2005-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>422.7</td>
<td>1020.0</td>
<td>1442.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>387.2</td>
<td>959.7</td>
<td>1346.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>369.1</td>
<td>859.7</td>
<td>1228.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>356.7</td>
<td>851.3</td>
<td>1208.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>359.5</td>
<td>875.5</td>
<td>1235.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percent of Chlamydia Cases by Known Race
City of St. Louis, 2005-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Black 92.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>93.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>92.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>92.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>91.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>White 5.9%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other 1.6%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Missing 30.2%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chlamydia Rates per 100,000 Population by Age Group and Gender
City of St. Louis, 2005-2009 Five-Year Average

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Rate per 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>11.7 2.6 433.1 7335.0 6053.7 2753.0 1048.1 517.4 265.5 148.9 77.4 42.6 7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>9.6 3.5 709.6 11247.0 8440.0 3319.3 1150.0 500.1 230.0 178.1 66.8 35.3 5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>13.8 1.7 162.4 3359.5 3473.3 2120.0 936.5 534.7 300.1 187.2 88.7 50.6 12.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Chlamydia Compared

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004-2008 Average</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>4386.8</td>
<td>4325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female*</td>
<td>71.8%</td>
<td>70.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black**</td>
<td>92.8%</td>
<td>91.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age Group</td>
<td>71.9% 15-24</td>
<td>73.3% 15-24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Highest rate by zip code:

- 63106
- 63120
- 63107

- 63106
- 63115
- 63120

---

*Screening is targeted to women of child bearing age to prevent infertility, a complication of untreated Chlamydia infection. However, screening among females and males became more widespread between 2003-2004.

** Percent taken among total cases with known race.
Gonorrhea
Cases of Gonorrhea - City of St. Louis 2005-2009

- 6.6% Increase
- 10.7% Decrease
- 26.2% Decrease
- 31.8% Decrease
Gonorrhea Rates by Gender per 100,000 City Population
City of St. Louis 2005-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate per 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Male 383.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female 430.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total 813.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Male 369.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female 462.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total 831.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Male 342.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female 375.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total 718.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Male 234.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female 295.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total 529.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Male 173.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female 189.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total 368.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percent of Gonorrhea Cases by Known Race, City of St. Louis 2005-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Missing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>94.4%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>94.7%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>94.8%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>94.9%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>94.4%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Zip Code Mapping

Rate of Gonorrhea
City of St. Louis, 2009
Number of Cases per 100,000 persons
- 41.3 - 196.4
- 196.5 - 333.5
- 333.6 - 621.0
- 621.1 - 1235.4

Average Rate of Gonorrhea
City of St. Louis, 2004-2008
Number of Cases per 100,000 persons
- 64.3 - 469.1
- 469.2 - 829.1
- 829.2 - 1235.3
- 1235.4 - 1312.6

Prepared by:
City of St. Louis Department of Health
Center for Health Information, Planning, & Research
### Gonorrhea Compared

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2004-2008 Average</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2457.6 cases</td>
<td>1272 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.1% Female</td>
<td>53.8% Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95.5% Black*</td>
<td>94.4% Black*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.2% 15-24 age group</td>
<td>67.1% 15-24 age group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Highest ZIP Codes:**
- 63107
- 63120
- 63113
- 63107
- 63115

*Percent taken among total cases with known race.*
# Female to Male Ratio of Cases by Year, City of St. Louis 2005-2009

## Chlamydia
(all ages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>3325</td>
<td>1378</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>3264</td>
<td>1317</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>3023</td>
<td>1298</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2959</td>
<td>1240</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>3066</td>
<td>1259</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five-Year Average</td>
<td>3127.4</td>
<td>1298.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Gonorrhea
(all ages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1402</td>
<td>1251</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1573</td>
<td>1255</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1321</td>
<td>1205</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1027</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five-Year Average</td>
<td>1197.6</td>
<td>1026.4</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Primary and Secondary Syphilis
Primary & Secondary Syphilis Rates per 100,000 City Population by Gender and Year, City of St. Louis 2005-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rates of Primary & Secondary Syphilis per 100,000 City Population by Age Group and Year, City of St. Louis 2005-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>&lt;25</th>
<th>25-49</th>
<th>50+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percentage of Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases by Race
City of St. Louis 2005-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>35.3%</td>
<td>61.8%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>69.4%</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>92.5%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>60.3%</td>
<td>39.7%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>72.5%</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Zip Code Mapping

Rate of Primary & Secondary Syphilis
City of St. Louis, 2009

Number of Cases per 100,000 persons
- Less than 7.0
- 7.0 - 12.4
- 12.5 - 19.0
- Greater than 19.0
- No Cases

Average Rate of Primary & Secondary Syphilis
City of St. Louis, 2004-2008

Number of Cases per 100,000 Persons
- Less than 10.1
- 10.1 - 13.2
- 13.3 - 18.6
- Greater than 18.6
- No Cases

Prepared by:
City of St. Louis Department of Health
Center for Health Information, Planning, & Research
## Primary & Secondary Syphilis Compared

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2004-2008 Average</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45.6 cases</td>
<td>40 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89.4% Male</td>
<td>90% Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.7% Black</td>
<td>60.3% Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71.5% 25-49 age group</td>
<td>72.4% 25-49 age group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest ZIP Codes:</td>
<td>Highest ZIP Codes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63118</td>
<td>63118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63147</td>
<td>63147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63104</td>
<td>63106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Male to Female Ratio of Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases by Year, 2005-2009

**City of St. Louis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five-Year Average</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sexually Transmitted Disease in Youth and Young Adults
Age-Specific Disease Rates per 100,000 Among Youth and Young Adults
by Age Category, City of St. Louis 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Chlamydia Rate</th>
<th>Gonorrhea Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>351.8</td>
<td>69.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>7528.0</td>
<td>1963.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>5787.3</td>
<td>1628.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>2813.2</td>
<td>909.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Female to Male Ratio of Cases by Year, City of St. Louis 2005-2009

#### Chlamydia (Ages 15-19)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1455</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1444</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1301</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1260</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1409</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Five Year Average: 1373.8

#### Gonorrhea (Ages 15-19)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Five Year Average: 489.4
Zip Code Mapping

Count of STD’s Among 15-24 Year Olds
City of St. Louis, 2009

- Number of Cases
  - Yellow: Less than 59 Cases
  - Orange: 59 - 190 Cases
  - Red: 191 - 283 Cases
  - Maroon: 284 - 499 Cases

Rate of STD’s Among 15-24 Year Olds
City of St. Louis, 2009

- Number of Cases per 10,000
  - Light Purple: 321.3 - 1129.4
  - Light Blue: 1129.5 - 1685.4
  - Medium Blue: 1685.5 - 2325.2
  - Dark Blue: 2325.3 - 3618.9

Prepared by:
City of St. Louis Department of Health
Center for Health Information, Planning, & Research
Ward Mapping

Count of STD’s Among 15-24 Year Olds
City of St. Louis, 2009

Number of Cases
- Yellow: Less than 59 Cases
- Orange: 59 - 190 Cases
- Red: 191 - 283 Cases
- Dark Red: 284 - 499 Cases

Rate of STD’s Among 15-24 Year Olds
City of St. Louis, 2009

Number of Cases per 10,000
- Light Purple: 321.3 - 1129.4
- Medium Purple: 1129.5 - 1685.4
- Dark Purple: 1685.5 - 2325.2
- Very Dark Purple: 2325.3 - 3618.9

Prepared by:
City of St. Louis Department of Health
Center for Health Information, Planning, & Research