

**Table 1** STI Cases Reported Among County of San Mateo Residents by Quarter (Jul 1 - Sep 30) and Year to Date for 2022 and 2021

		2022		2021	
		3rd Qtr	YTD	3rd Qtr	YTD
<b>Chlamydia trachomatis (CT)</b>	Total	689	1817	588	1768
	Male	314	820	256	750
	Female	373	991	331	1012
	Transgender/Other/Unknown	2	6	1	6
<b>Lymphogranuloma Venereum (LGV)</b>		0	1	0	0
<b>Gonorrhea (GC)</b>	Total	209	638	185	594
	Male	164	499	132	432
	Female	42	132	51	157
	Transgender/Other/Unknown	3	7	2	5
<b>GC Clinical Site<sup>1</sup></b>	Urine	104	323	96	303
	Genitourinary	16	39	18	77
	Rectal	53	173	40	126
	Pharyngeal	67	204	50	149
	Unknown/Missing	6	13	3	25
	DGI <sup>2</sup>	0	1	0	5
<b>Syphilis</b>	Total	91	236	65	170
	Female	12	40	18	37
<b>Early Syphilis<sup>3</sup></b>	Total	71	155	36	107
	Male	60	131	29	88
	Female	9	19	6	17
	Transgender/Other/Unknown	2	5	1	2
<b>Syphilis by Stage</b>	Primary	10	22	6	18
	Secondary	23	45	9	34
	Early Latent	38	88	21	55
	Late Latent	19	76	28	61
	Congenital	1	5	1	2
	Neurosyphilis <sup>4</sup>	1	8	3	4

YTD: Year to Date. <sup>1</sup>Clinical sites for gonorrhea are non-exclusive (individual patient may have multiple sites tested). <sup>2</sup>Disseminated Gonococcal Infection. <sup>3</sup>Early Syphilis is defined as primary, secondary, and early latent. <sup>4</sup>Cases not included in the total as neurosyphilis is a sequelae and not a stage; the neurosyphilis cases are captured under other syphilis stages.

- Total syphilis cases increased by 37% and early syphilis increased 44% compared to this time last year. As of September 2022, for all syphilis stages (excluding congenital), 36 syphilis cases (17%) were female. There were 19 female early syphilis cases and 17 late latent cases.
- As of the third quarter of 2022, CT increased 9% in men and decreased 2% in women compared to this time last year. GC increased 15% in men and decreased 16% in women compared to last year.
- Specimens tested for HIV decreased 12% compared to last year. To date in 2022, HIV positive prevalence is higher than the first three quarters of 2021 (1.2% versus 0.8%).

**Table 2** HIV testing through the San Mateo County Health by Quarter (Jul 1 - Sep 30) and Year to Date for 2022 and 2021<sup>1</sup>

	2022		2021	
	3rd Qtr	YTD	3rd Qtr	YTD
<b>Total Specimens Tested for HIV</b>	1,898	5,328	2,071	6,064
SMC-STI Clinic	47	90	38	98
STI/HIV Program Outreach <sup>2</sup>	67	203	0	0
Other County Clinics <sup>3</sup>	1,784	5,035	2,033	5,966
<b>Total HIV Antibody Positive</b>	19	66	13	47
SMC-STI Clinic	0	3	1	0
STI/HIV Program Outreach <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0	0
Other County Clinics <sup>3</sup>	19	63	12	47
<b>Total New HIV Cases</b>	8	20	1	13

<sup>1</sup>The HIV antibody positives do not reflect the true burden of disease. Some patients may be repeat testers. <sup>2</sup>Testing-on-Demand and STI/HIV Program HIV Rapid Tests. <sup>3</sup>Includes all HIV testing (oral and blood) at San Mateo Medical Center (SMMC), SMMC Satellite Clinics, SMC Public Health (PH) Clinics, and PH Subcontractors. Beginning Aug 2015, a 4th generation HIV screening test was implemented. HIV positive cases may not yet be confirmed by HIV-1/HIV-2 differentiation immunoassay.

## Early Syphilis Continues to Increase in San Mateo County (SMC), Screening Urged



A diagnosis of syphilis and disease stage determination to guide treatment relies on: sexual history, physical exam & supportive laboratory evidence.

### Laboratory Tests:

A presumptive diagnosis of syphilis requires use of **two (2) laboratory serologic tests:**

1. Non-Treponemal Test: **RPR or VDRL**
- AND**
2. Treponemal (Confirmatory): **EIA/CLIA, TPPA, or FTA-ABS**

### Ordering Syphilis Tests:

- CDC supports use of both Reverse or Traditional Syphilis Testing Algorithm
- SMC Health uses the Reverse Syphilis Testing Algorithm. See [California Prevention Training Center testing guidance](#).
- Clinicians, please see SMC Syphilis Serology Algorithm at <https://www.smchealth.org/stiproviderresources>