STD Epidemic
The Burden and the Challenges
In Muskegon County

STD Surveillance

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March 15, 2011
Outlines

- Incidents and prevalence of STDs
  - Epidemiology of Chlamydia and Gonorrhea
- Patterns of STD infection and distribution in Muskegon County
  - Age, gender, race/ethnicity, and Zip codes
- Message to the community
Data Notes

- STD data are from Public Health-Muskegon County, Mercy Health Partners, and Division of HIV/AIDS-STD, Michigan Department of Community Health.
- 2009 represents most recent, complete data
- Data analysis is based on 15,544 STD cases for 2000-2010 (12/10/10)
STDs account for 86% of all reportable diseases in Muskegon County, 2009

Trend for Year 2000-2009

Note: MCHD processes and manages over a thousand of reportable diseases each year.
Numbers by Diagnoses
Based on 15,515 cases, 2000-2010 (up to 12/10/10)

Note: Chlamydia counts for 2/3 of the total STD cases
Chlamydia Trend

- Two/thirds of all reported STDs in Muskegon County are Chlamydia.

- Chlamydia is more prevalent among adolescents and young adults than any STD.

- High rates among females.

- Although African Americans constitute 14% of the county population, they account for 2/3 of the total diagnoses.
In 2009, the rate of Chlamydia in Muskegon County is 61% higher than the statewide rate.

Over the past 10 years the number of reported Chlamydia cases in Muskegon County has increased by 89 percent.
Reported Chlamydia 1994-2009 (Muskegon County)

Chlamydia Rate per 100,000 Population (Muskegon County & MI, 1994-2009)

Number of Reported Cases

Source: Communicable Disease Epidemiology Division, MDCH
Data Compiled and Graphed by: Public Health -- Muskegon County, Oct. 2010
Chlamydia Rates by County
Per 100,000 Population

- Muskegon Co.: 689 (2008), 782 (2009)
- Ingham Co.: 632 (2008), 614 (2009)
- Calhoun Co.: 434 (2008), 578 (2009)
- Berrien Co.: 584 (2008), 531 (2009)
- Saginaw Co.: 499 (2008), 540 (2009)
Gonorrhea Trend

- Muskegon County ranks the 6th highest Gonorrhea rate in the state of MI in 2009.
- Age-specific Gonorrhea rate are highest among females 15-20 years of age and for males 21-25 years of age.
- Gonorrhea rates have decreased since 2008.
Reported Gonorrhea Cases

In 2009, the rate of Gonorrhea in Muskegon County is 49% higher than the statewide rate.
Gonorrhea Rates by Selected Counties
(2008 and 2009) Per 100,000 Population

- Berrien Co.: 208 (2008), 258 (2009)
- Calhoun Co.: 225 (2008), 242 (2009)
- Muskegon Co.: 228 (2008), 231 (2009)
- Ingham Co.: 167 (2008), 138 (2009)
- Kent Co.: 144 (2008), 168 (2009)
New Gonorrhea Cases
Reported in Muskegon County
1994-2009

Number of Cases

Gonorrhea Rate: 1994-2009
Muskegon County and Michigan
Rate: per 100,000 Population

Source: Communicable Disease Epidemiology Division, MDCH
Graphed by: Public Health -- Muskegon County, Dec. 2010
Geographic Distribution of STDs

STDs are not equally distributed within the county

• Findings by Zip Codes
Overall STD Diagnoses by Zip Codes
Based on 15,131 cases from 2000 to 2010 (up to 12/10/10), Muskegon County

By Percentage

- All Others: 3.7%
- 49441-Norton Shores: 13.5%
- 49442-Muskegon: 39.5%
- 49444-Heights: 35.7%
- 49445-North M.: 3.5%
- 49451-Ravenna: 2.6%
- 49457-Twin Lake: 1.5%
- 49461-Whitehall: 0%
2009 STD Diagnosis Rate by Zipcode, Muskegon County
Based on Overall Diagnosis (N=1581)

Rate: Per 100,000 Population

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STDs among Adolescents and Young Population
Based on 15,515 cases, 2000-2010 (up to 12/10/10)

Note: 83.4% of these cases were age 25 and under
STDs and Gender
STDs and Gender, Muskegon County
Based on 15,483 cases, 2000-2010 (up to 12/10/10)

- Male: 27.3%
- Female: 72.7%
STDs and Racial Disparity
Overall STD Cases by Race/Ethnicity
2000-2010 (up to 12/10/10)

Note: While African Americans represent approximately 14% of the county’s population, they are the population group most disproportionately affected by STDs each year (66% overall).
Prevalence of STDs in Muskegon County

What is the true picture of STD prevalence in Muskegon County?

- What is the overall prevalence of untreated STD infections in the community?
- How many times higher are those undiagnosed STD in the community than these reported cases?
STD Testing
Public Health – Muskegon County

- Testing for Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and HIV/AIDS.
- Walk-in clinic provides testing, counseling, and treatment. Medication distribution to clients and partners.
STD Treatment and Following-up
Public Health – Muskegon County

- Follow-up every single case including Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and HIV/AIDS
  - MDSS/faxed/mailed reports from providers/Lab containing info on patient. Access data base within 24 hours.
  - Follow-up activities are performed in 7 days
    1. Phone call to providers for compliance and patient treatment information
    2. Patient follow-up
      - Notification to patients
      - Prescription and medication (comes to the Health Dept. if can not afford to pay)
      - Partner notification and interview
  3. Field visit and field treatment.
  4. Contact pharmacy if necessary.
Selected STDs: Chlamydia & Gonorrhea

- Can cause infection in men, women, and newborn babies
- Is caused by a bacteria
- Incubation period:
  - Chlamydia: 2-3 weeks
  - Gonorrhea: 1-14 days
- The person can pass it on to sex partners and to babies during childbirth
Testing and Treatment for Chlamydia and Gonorrhea

- Easily detected by a urine test or a swab; and
- Easily cured with antibiotics; but
- Any damage to the body cannot be repaired
Fighting Alarming Number of STDs

- STDs are highly prevalent in the community
  - More concentrated in urban areas.
  - More prevalent among adolescents and young population
  - More diagnoses among females
  - Large racial disparity. Heaviest burden in African American community
Message to the Community

It is important for our communities to work together to help prevent and reduce the high rate of STD infection:

- To learn about the problems and risk factors related to STDs
- To address health disparities in the communities
- To develop a plan to reduce the STD burden in the community.