REVIEW:
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS ANNUAL REPORT
2014-2018

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PUBLIC Health
Case Count of Selected STIs by Year in SBC, 2010-2018

- Highest counts and rates of STI's are in chlamydia (CT), followed by gonorrhea (GC) and early syphilis (ES).
  - Early syphilis cases increased 30-fold (3 cases to 90).
  - Gonorrhea cases increased over 7-fold (66 cases to 499).
Chlamydia had steady incidence rates between 2011-2014, before an increase in 2015.

Last 5 years:

- Gonorrhea increased 140% to a County record of 110.2 cases per 100,000.
- Early syphilis rates increased 211% since 2014 to a record high of 19.9 cases per 100,000 in 2018.
- Chlamydia rates increased about 29% over the last 9 years, the infection rates have decreased the last 3 years from a record high in 2015 of 511.6 cases per 100,000.
From 2014-2018 there were 10,886 reported chlamydia infections among SBC residents.

Significant drop of cases between 2017 and 2018.

Females were 2.1 times more likely to be diagnosed.

51% of the cases resided in South County, 35% in North County, and 14% in Central County.
In the distribution above, of the 5326 (49%) cases reported in the 'Other' category, approximately 99.5% did not have race/ethnicity documented.

In SBC from 2014-2018, 68% of chlamydia cases were female and 32% were male.

*Other includes Native American and Unknown; Asian includes Pacific Islander/ Native HI.
• The group with the highest rate were females among the ages of 20-24 years.
• Females had the higher rate of infection among all age groups except 45+ years.
• The 5-year average chlamydia rate for Santa Barbara County 487.7 per 100,000.
• Goleta has the highest chlamydia rate at 1,301.0 per 100,000.
• Santa Barbara has the second highest average rate at 701.0 per 100,000.
• Over half of the diagnosed CT cases resided in the Santa Barbara-Goleta area.
• ~1/3 of all cases are among Santa Maria residents.

### Average Chlamydia Rates by Geography, 2014-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rate per 100,000 Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SBC</td>
<td>487.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Maria</td>
<td>666.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Barbara</td>
<td>701.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goleta</td>
<td>1,301.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lompoc</td>
<td>614.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpinteria</td>
<td>336.9</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
In all of the top 5 cities in SBC, individuals between the ages of 20 to 24 years and separately, all females regardless of age, had the highest count of chlamydia diagnoses.

- Highest age range in all cities is consistently 20-24 years, followed by 15-19 year olds.

- Santa Maria has the highest volume of cases, but when population size is taken into account it has a lower rate than Goleta (1301 cases per 100,000).

Note: 16 patients not included: date of birth undocumented.

* Suppression of data due to cell size less than 5; Note: 16 patients not included: date of birth undocumented

Note: 14 patients with unknown sex not displayed.
From 2014-2018 there were 1,730 reported gonorrhea infections among SBC residents. The rate has increased from 45.8 cases per 100,000 in 2014 to 110.2 cases per 100,000 in 2018. Males were 1.4 times more likely to be diagnosed. 48% of the cases resided in South County, 34% in North County, and 18% in Central County.
In the distribution above, of the 327 (19%) cases reported in the 'Other' category, approximately 98% did not have race/ethnicity documented.

In SBC from 2014-2018, 59% of gonorrhea cases were male and 41% were female.
The group with the highest rate were males among the ages of 20-24 years. Males had the higher rate of infection among all age groups.
- 5-year average gonorrhea infection rate for SBC was 77.7 per 100,000.
- Goleta has the highest average gonorrhea rate at 151.3 per 100,000.
- Lompoc has the second highest average rate at 131.5 per 100,000.
In four of the top 5 cities in SBC, individuals between the ages of 20 to 24 years had the highest count of gonorrhea diagnoses. Lompoc, being the exception, had the highest case count in the 25-29 age group. In the cities of Santa Barbara and Goleta, males were reported over twice as often as females.

- Highest age range in all cities is consistently 20-29 years.

- Santa Barbara has the highest volume of cases, but has a lower rate than Goleta when population size is taken into account.

* Suppression of data due to cell size less than 5
From 2014-2018 there were 309 reported early syphilis infections among SBC residents.

The rate has increased from 6.4 cases per 100,000 in 2014 to 19.9 cases per 100,000 in 2018.

Males were 6.5 times more likely to be diagnosed.

62% of the cases resided in South County, 25% in North County, and 13% in Central County.
In the distribution above, the Hispanic population had the greatest number of diagnosed cases (98.6% of Other were unknown).

In SBC from 2014-2018, 87% of early syphilis cases were male and 13% were female.

*Other includes Native American, Unknown, and Multi Race due to small cell size; Asian includes Pacific Islander/ Native HI.
• The group with the highest rate were males 45 years and older, followed by males 35-44 years.
• Males had the higher rate of infection among all age groups.
• 5-year average early syphilis infection rate for SBC was 13.8 cases per 100,000.
• Santa Barbara has the highest average early syphilis rate at 29.6 cases per 100,000.
• Goleta has the second highest average rate at 21.6 cases per 100,000.
• Over 60% of the cases were residents of the cities of Santa Barbara and Goleta (both in South County).
Highest age range in all cities is consistently 20-24 years except in Santa Barbara where the 45+ age group is highest.

In Santa Maria and Goleta most of the cases were under the age of 30 years.

Santa Barbara has the highest volume of cases (over twice as many as Santa Maria) and highest rate (29.6 cases per 100,000).
There were 138 newly diagnosed cases of HIV (includes HIV and HIV/AIDS cases) between 2014-2018.

CA HIV incidence rates are about twice as high as SBC rates over the last 5 years.

Overall, SBC rates have remained steady over the past 5 years at ~6 cases per 100,000.

Of the 138 HIV cases, 55% resided in South County, 28% in North County, and 17% in Central County.
• In the distribution above, the Hispanic population had the greatest number of diagnosed cases.
• In SBC from 2014-2018, 93% of HIV cases were male and 7% were female.
Although 45+ years had the highest case count, the highest rate were in males 30-44 years, followed by males 25-29 years.

Older cases at diagnosis indicates a lack of universal testing and screening over the lifetime of these patients.

Males had the higher rate of infection among all age groups.

* Suppression of data due to cell size less than 5
• 75 cases (60%) resided in three South County cities.

• Santa Barbara city has a ~2 times higher average HIV rate than Santa Barbara County.
SUMMARY

• Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of chlamydia infection remained steady hovering around 484 cases per 100,000.

• Over the last five years, gonorrhea and early syphilis infection rates followed an upward linear trend.
  • Gonorrhea increased by approximately 14 cases per year.
  • GC rate increased approximately 139%:
    46 cases per 100,000 in 2014 vs 110 cases per 100,000 in 2018
  • Early syphilis increased by an estimated 3 cases per year.
  • ES rate increased 233%:
    6 cases per 100,000 in 2014 vs 20 cases per 100,000 in 2018
• HIV incidence rate has remained relatively constant ~6 cases per 100,000.
THANK YOU!

The report can be found on the Epidemiology Reports webpage:

https://countyofsb.org/phd/epidemiology/data.sbc

Any questions?