MARION COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Healthy people living and playing in healthy communities





STIs in Marion County 2011-2015

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Overview

- Methodology
- Marion County and Oregon Data for:
 - Syphilis
 - Gonorrhea
 - Chlamydia
- Strategic Plan
- Resources





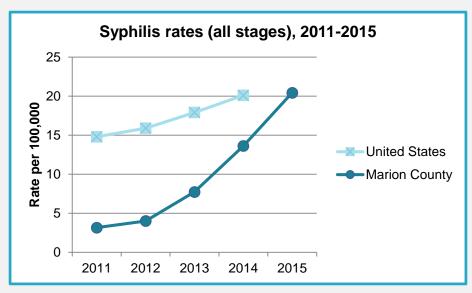
Methods

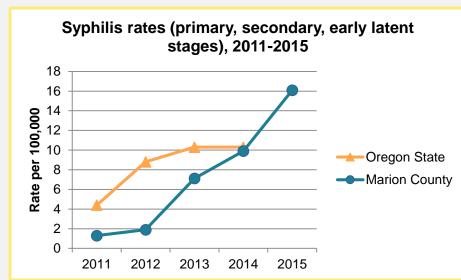
- County data collected out of ORPHEUS (Oregon Public Health Epidemiologic User System)
 - This includes:
 - Provider data on "inadequate treatments" in gonorrhea cases
 - Risk factors (such as sexual orientation and app use)
 - Demographic information
- State data collected from Oregon Health Authority website
- National data collected from CDC 2014 STD Surveillance Report
- Geography:
 - Zipcodes combined into areas of statistical significance within local regions
 - Maps created in ArcGIS
- Data: Analyzed and cross-tabulated in STATA (statistical software)
- Incidence calculated as rate per 100,000





Syphilis 2011-2015





United States experienced a 36% increase in incidence per 100,000 (from 14.8 cases per 100,000 in 2011 to 20.1 cases per 100,000 in 2014)

Marion County had a 538% increase in incidence per 100,000, (from 3.2 cases per 100,000 in 2011 to 20.4 cases per 100,000 in 2015)

Oregon has experienced a 134% increase in incidence per 100,000 (from 4.4 cases per 100,000 in 2011 to 10.3 cases per 100,000 in 2014)

Marion County had a 1138% increase in incidence per 100,000 (from 1.3 cases per 100,000 in 2011 to 16.1 cases per 100,000 in 2015)





Syphilis in Marion County 2015

- 66 cases: 82 % men, 18% women
- Race/ethnicity:
 - 43% White
 - 36% Hispanic (75% increase in incidence since 2014)
- Age groups:
 - 23% 35-44 year age group
 - 33% 45-54 year age group
- Sexual orientation
 - 81% of cases identify as MSM
 - Increases in MSW and Women since 2014



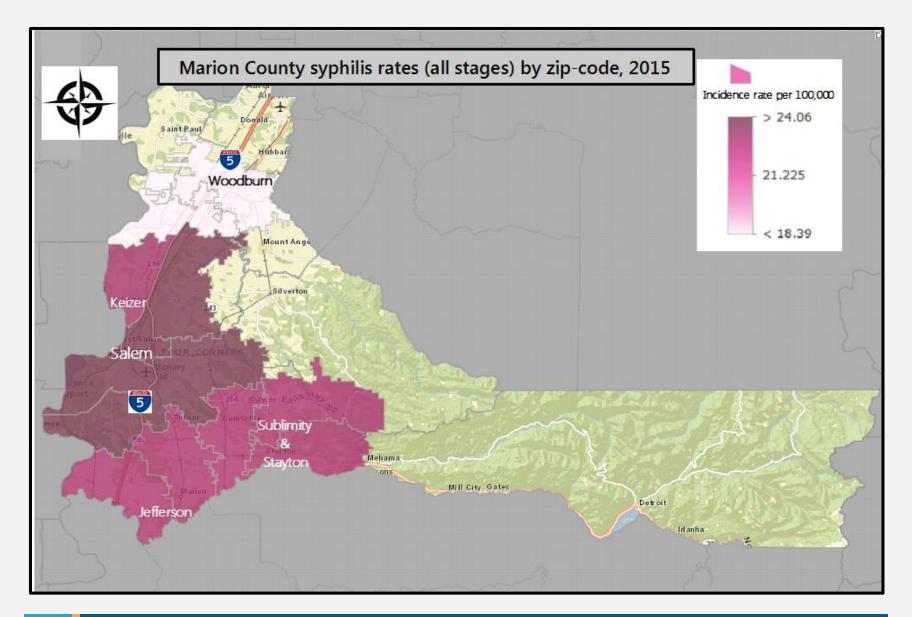


Syphilis in Marion County 2015 cont.

- 20% Co-infection (2015)
 - Defined as infection of chlamydia, gonorrhea, or hepatitis diagnosed within 1 month of syphilis diagnosis
 - 13% decrease since 2014
 - 26% HIV Co-infection (2015)
 - 11% decrease since 2014
- 25% Repeat infection (2015)
 - 116% increase since 2014
- Congenital syphilis:
 - 160% increase (2011-2015)
 - 2 cases in Marion County so far in 2016
 - Oregon had 2 cases in 2014 and 6 cases in 2015



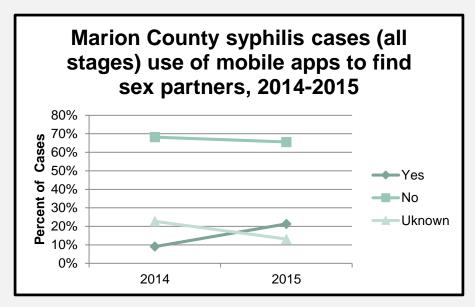


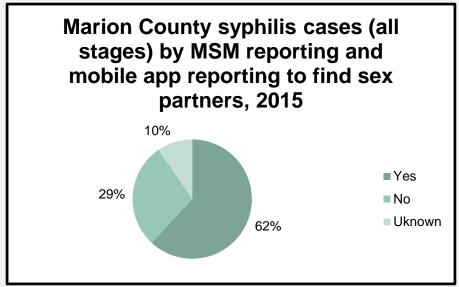




Syphilis: Trends in Mobile App Use

- •21% syphilis cases report using app
 - •134% increase in percent (2014-2015)
- •62% of syphilis cases among MSM report using app (2015)
- Presents new challenges for managing contacts
- Data were collected out of ORPHEUS risk factors section

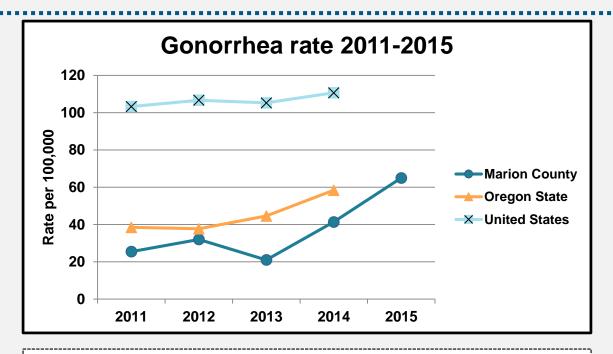








Gonorrhea 2011-2015



United States has experienced a 7.2% increase in incidence per 100,000 (103.3 cases per 100,000 in 2011 to 110.7 cases per 100,000 in 2014)

Oregon had a **51.7%** increase in incidence per 100,000, (from 38.5 cases per 100,000 in 2011 to 58.4 cases per 100,000 in 2014)

Marion County had a 205.9% increase in incidence per 100,000, (from 25.5 cases per 100,000 in 2011 to 78.0 cases per 100,000 in 2015)



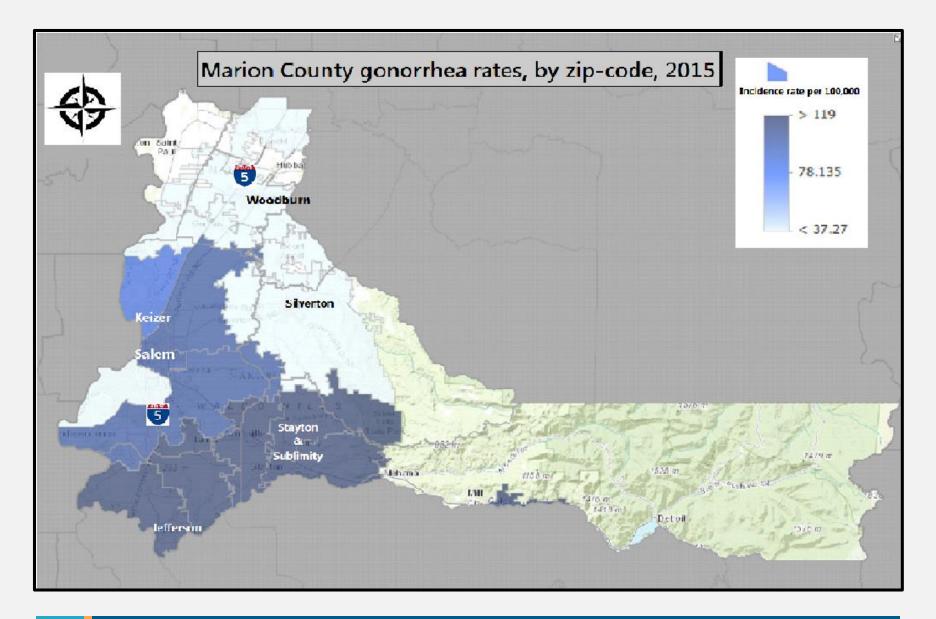


Gonorrhea in Marion County 2015

- 252 cases: 56% men, 44% women
- Race/ethnicity:
 - 53 % White
 - 18 % Hispanic
- Age groups:
 - 43% 35-44 year age group









Gonorrhea screening and treatment practices in Marion County 2015

Gonorrhea inadequate treatments:

- Defined as treatment outside of the CDC recommendations (2015)
- Recorded by health department from ORPHEUS (ongoing surveillance by staff)

Gonorrhea 2015 (n=252)			Gonorrhea Inadequate Treatment 2015 (18.7% of cases)		
Rank	Provider Name	% of Cases	Rank	Provider Name	% of Inadequate Tx
1	MCHD	19.2%	1	В	17.0%
2	В	11.0%	2	К	14.9%
3	С	10.5%	3	С	8.5%
4	D	7.3%	4	J	6.4%
5	Е	6.8%	5	D	6.4%
6	F	5.9%	6	F	4.3%
7	G	4.1%	7	L	4.3%
8	Н	3.7%	8	M	4.3%
9	I	2.7%	9	N	4.3%
10	J	2.3%	10	Н	4.3%

Graphic:

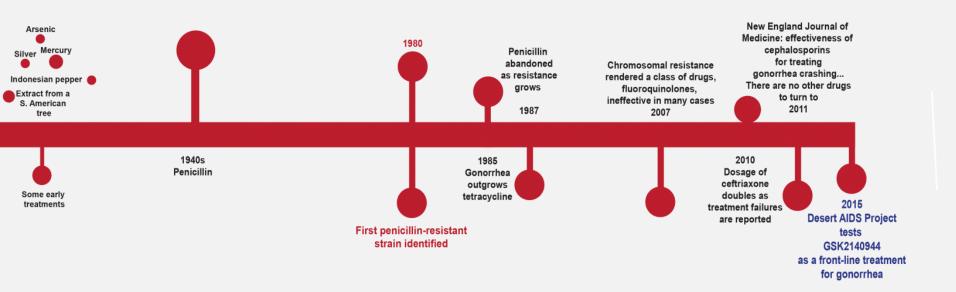
- Left hand side shows top 10 providers seeing gonorrhea cases in Marion County
- Right hand side shows top 10 providers recorded as inadequately treating gonorrhea cases
- Read as "Provider B sees 11% of all cases in Marion County, and is responsible for treating 17% of all recorded inadequate treatments in the county"





Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project

Neisseria gonorrhoeae, the bacterium that causes gonorrhea, has developed a resistance to nearly all of the antibiotics used to treat it. Starting in the 1980s, the Center for Disease Control was forced to rule out one antimicrobial after another as they became less and less effective in the treatment of gonorrhea.

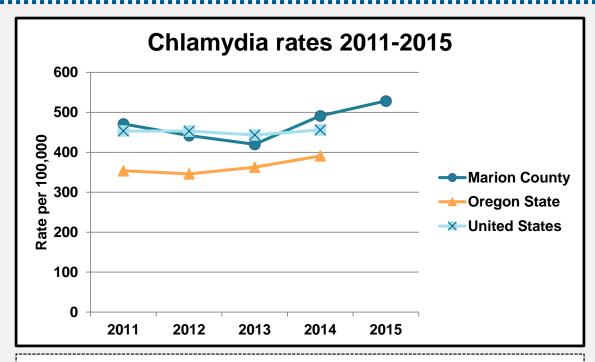


Source: The Center for Disease Control Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project Protocol, Feb. 2015





Chlamydia 2011-2015



United States experienced a 0.6% increase in incidence per 100,000 (453.4 cases per 100,000 in 2011 to 456.1 cases per 100,000 in 2014),

Oregon had a 10.5% increase in incidence per 100,000, (from 353.9 cases per 100,000 in 2011 to 390.9 cases per 100,000 in 2014)

Marion County had a 12.2% increase in incidence per 100,000, (from 471.0 cases per 100,000 in 2011 to 528.59 cases per 100,000 in 2015)



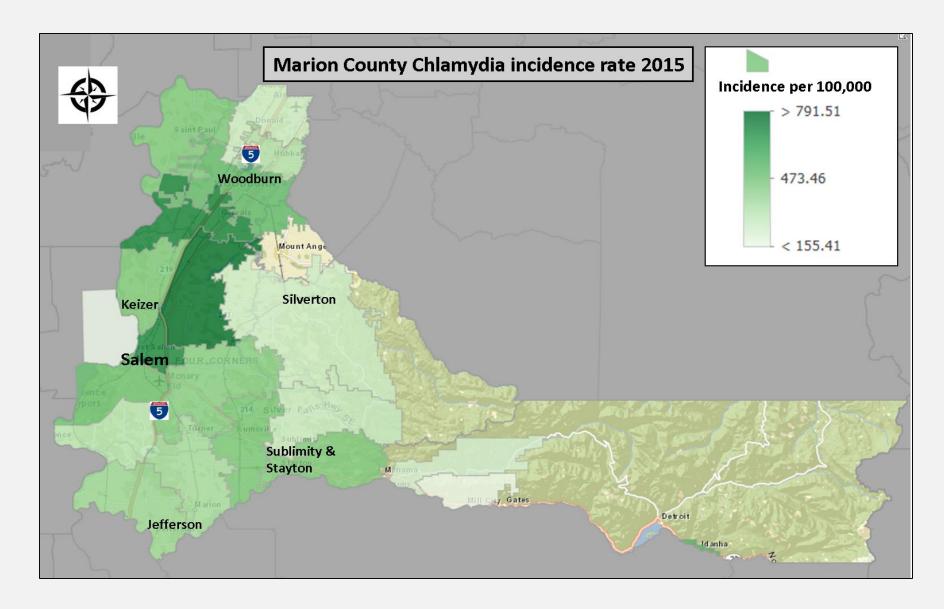


Chlamydia in Marion County 2015

- 1711 cases 28% men, and 72% women
- Race/ ethnicity
 - 34 % White
 - 26 % Hispanic
- Age groups:
 - 66% 25 and under age group









Next Steps

- Strategic Plan
 - Practitioner Outreach
 - Target Population Outreach
 - Community Outreach
- Internal Program Evaluation





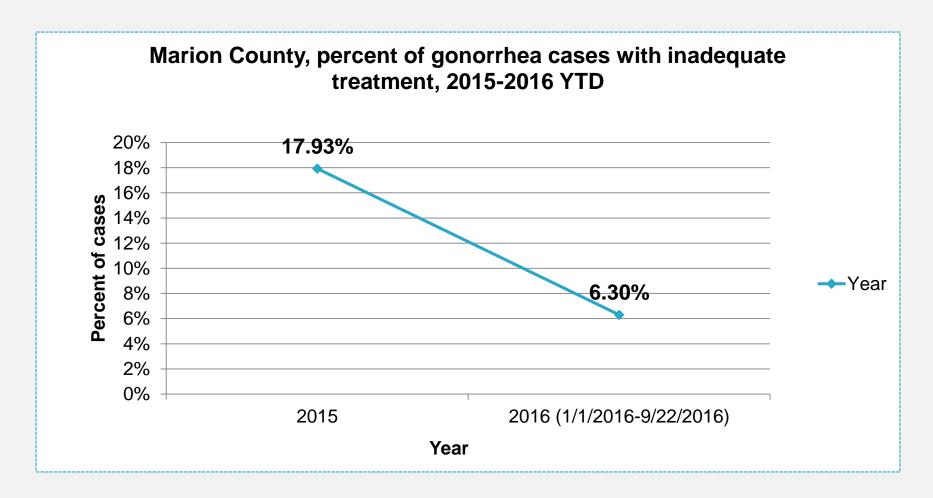
Outreach Updates

- Practitioner Outreach
 - MCHD has reached 130+ practitioners in the community!
 - GC inadequate treatments appear to be on the decline
- Target Outreach
 - LGBTQ+ Forum complete
 - Hispanic/Latinx Forum coming soon
- Community Outreach
 - Salem Pride Event
 - Red Ribbon Show
 - More to come, determined by the forums





Gonorrhea inadequate treatment: Success story!







Questions?





