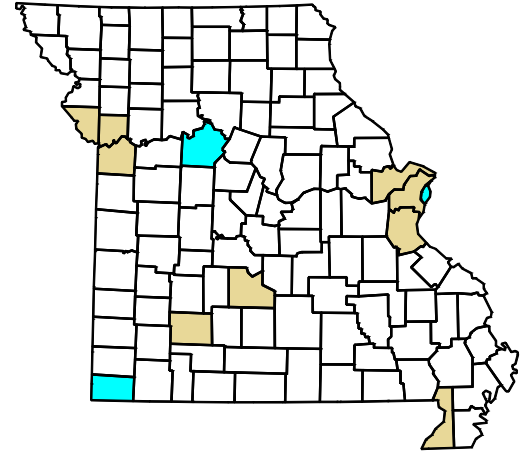




Key features of syphilis in the U.S. in 2004

Syphilis is a preventable and curable sexually transmitted disease (STD). Syphilis disproportionately affects a small percentage of the population and research shows that these are often isolated groups involved in high-risk activities such as illicit drug use, exchanging sex for money or drugs, unprotected sexual intercourse and having multiple sex partners.

- U.S. primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis rate in 2004 was 2.7 cases/100,000 population (7,980 cases).
- U.S. congenital syphilis rate was 8.8 cases/100,000 live births (353 cases).
- Half of U.S. P&S cases in 2004 were in 20 counties, less than 1% of 3,140 counties.



Rate (per 100,000 population)

0.0	0.1-4.0
>4.0	

Missouri Rates

Key features of syphilis in Missouri in 2004

Primary and secondary syphilis cases, rates and rank

- Missouri's 94 cases ranked 22 among 50 states, District of Columbia and 3 territories.
- Missouri's rate of 1.6 cases/100,000 population ranked 29 among 50 states, District of Columbia and 3 territories.
- Missouri's rate was 0.6 times the U.S. rate of 2.7 cases/100,000 population.

Male-female ratios (primary and secondary syphilis)

- In Missouri, 82 (87%) cases in 2004 were among males, compared to 83% nationally. The rate among males (3/100,000) was 0.6 times that of the U.S. male rate (4.7/100,000).
- In Missouri, 12 (13%) cases were among females, compared to 16% nationally. The rate among females (0.4/100,000) was 0.5 times that of the U.S. female rate (0.8/100,000).
- The ratio of male to female rates in Missouri was 7.2:1.0, higher than than the U.S. ratio of 5.3:1.0.

Racial disparities (primary and secondary syphilis)

- In Missouri in 2004, the racial distribution of the 94 cases was: White = 60; Black = 30; Hispanics = 4; Asian = 0; American Indian = 0. The race adjusted rates (per 100,000 population) were: White = 1.3; Black = 4.5; Hispanics = 3.1; Asian = 0.0; American Indian = 0.0.
- 63.8% of cases were among Whites, compared to 40% nationally.
- 31.9% of cases were among Blacks, compared to 41% nationally. The rate among Blacks (4.5) was 3.5 times that of Whites (1.3).
- 4.3% of cases were among Hispanics, compared to 16% nationally. The rate among Hispanics (3.1) was 2.4 times that of Whites (1.3).
- 0.0% of cases were among Asians, compared to 2% nationally. The rate among Asians (0.0) was 0.0 times that of Whites (1.3).
- 0.0% of cases were among American Indians, compared to 1% nationally. The rate among American Indians (0.0) was 0.0 times that of Whites (1.3).

Congenital Syphilis

Syphilis can be transmitted from mother to fetus during pregnancy causing stillbirths or congenital syphilis that may result in lifelong health problems.

- Missouri had 2 congenital syphilis cases born in 2004.
- The congenital syphilis rate in the state was 2.7 cases/100,000 live births.
- The congenital syphilis rate in Missouri was 0.3 times the U.S. rate of 8.8/100,000 live births.

