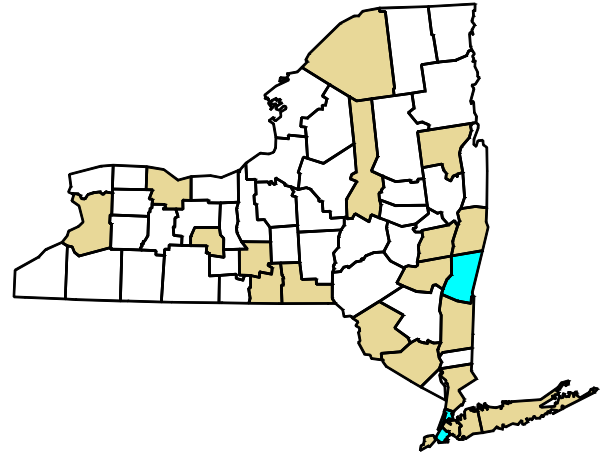




Key features of syphilis in the U.S. in 2004

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.

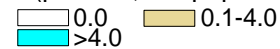


Key features of syphilis in New York in 2004

Primary and secondary syphilis cases, rates and rank

- New York's 727 cases ranked 4 among 50 states, District of Columbia and 3 territories.
- New York's rate of 3.8 cases/100,000 population ranked 10 among 50 states, District of Columbia and 3 territories.
- New York's rate was 1.4 times the U.S. rate of 2.7 cases/100,000 population.

Rate (per 100,000 population)



New York Rates

Male-female ratios (primary and secondary syphilis)

- In New York, 695 (96%) cases in 2004 were among males, compared to 83% nationally. The rate among males (7.5/100,000) was 1.6 times that of the U.S. male rate (4.7/100,000).
- In New York, 32 (4%) cases were among females, compared to 16% nationally. The rate among females (0.3/100,000) was 0.4 times that of the U.S. female rate (0.8/100,000).
- The ratio of male to female rates in New York was 23.4:1.0, higher than than the U.S. ratio of 5.3:1.0.

Racial disparities (primary and secondary syphilis)

- In New York in 2004, the racial distribution of the 727 cases was: White = 153; Black = 168; Hispanics = 146; Asian = 11; American Indian = 2. The race adjusted rates (per 100,000 population) were: White = 2; Black = 8.4; Hispanics = 7.1; Asian = 1.3; American Indian = 4.2.
- 31.9% of cases were among Whites, compared to 40% nationally.
- 34.9% of cases were among Blacks, compared to 41% nationally. The rate among Blacks (8.4) was 4.2 times that of Whites (2).
- 30.4% of cases were among Hispanics, compared to 16% nationally. The rate among Hispanics (7.1) was 3.6 times that of Whites (2).
- 2.3% of cases were among Asians, compared to 2% nationally. The rate among Asians (1.3) was 0.7 times that of Whites (2).
- 0.4% of cases were among American Indians, compared to 1% nationally. The rate among American Indians (4.2) was 2.1 times that of Whites (2).

Congenital Syphilis

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

- New York had 18 congenital syphilis cases born in 2004.
- The congenital syphilis rate in the state was 7.2 cases/100,000 live births.
- The congenital syphilis rate in New York was 0.8 times the U.S. rate of 8.8/100,000 live births.

