

# STD Surveillance Report for Cleveland, 2009

**Presented Feb. 11, 2010, Community & Economic Development Committee, Cleveland City Council  
Office of Biostatistics, Cleveland Department of Public Health, Revised Feb. 22, 2010.  
Revised March 1, 2010**

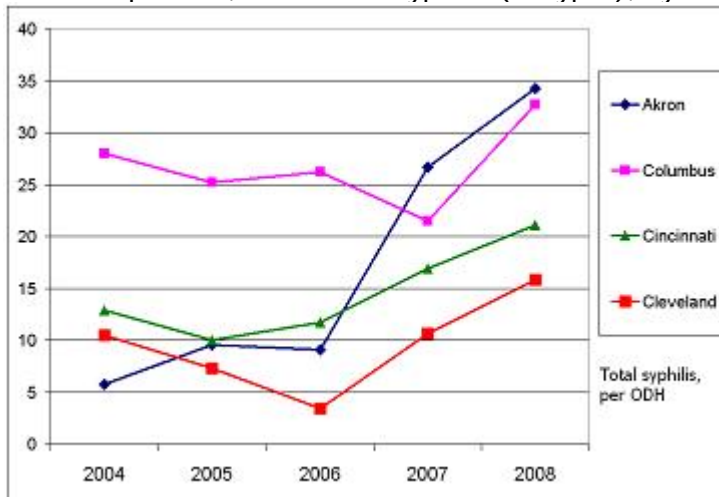
\*Preliminary data from the Ohio Department of Health ODRS (Ohio Disease Reporting System) as of Feb. 9, 2010.  
Revised to include Chlamydia and gonorrhea cases by municipality were provided by CDPH on Feb. 22, 2010.

<b>Early Syphilis (primary, secondary &amp; early latent)</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009*</b>
Total cases, Cuyahoga County	43	104	125
Total cases, Cleveland	28	73	102
Rates per 100,000, Cuyahoga County	3.32	8.10 (up 244%)	9.74 (up 120%)
Rates per 100,000, Cleveland	6.39	16.83(up 263%)	23.52(up 140%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Largest rate increases were seen in 2008 (up 263%) for Cleveland, with rates increasing half as fast in 2009 (up 140%).</li> </ul>			

<b>More cases are being diagnosed earlier as primary syphilis and fewer as secondary syphilis</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009*</b>
	7.0%	10%	14%
	54%	47%	37%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possibly a result of greater awareness of medical community and the public.</li> </ul>			

~~For Ohio, nine congenital syphilis cases occurred in 2009;~~ For Cuyahoga County in 2009, two females were positive for syphilis during pregnancy and were treated. There were no congenital syphilis cases. (Corrected 3/1/10).  
**Other Ohio cities have higher rates of total syphilis (all types)**

Fig. 1: Rates per 100,000 of total syphilis (all types), by Ohio city. Source: ODH



### Cleveland Populations at highest risk (% of all Cleveland cases reported in 2009):

- MSM, men who have sex with men, regardless of age
  - Black males (32%) & White males (21%)
- Black heterosexual males and females (36%), especially youth
  - 82% of all heterosexuals were Black/African American
  - 2/3<sup>rd</sup>s of Black heterosexual cases were age 13 to 24 years when diagnosed
- Youth 13-24y: increasing each year

	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009*</b>
	37%	40%	44%

**CDPH Action Plan**

- Reduce the number of persons infected with syphilis through
- Effective partnering by city, county and state health officials.
  - Use of media to increase awareness by public and local health care providers.
  - Aggressive investigation of cases and contacts by CDPH Disease Investigators.
  - Target populations continue to be monitored and delivered prevention messages.

**Chlamydia and Gonorrhea, 2008**

Reported **Chlamydia infection rates decreased 9.2%** to 1,044.4 per 100,000, the lowest level since 2000.

Reported **gonorrhea infection rates decreased 32.0%** to 398.4 per 100,000 for Cleveland, the lowest level in decades.

- CMSD Responsible Sexual Health Curriculum may be having a positive impact on the health of city youth.

Fig.2: STD case counts, Cleveland

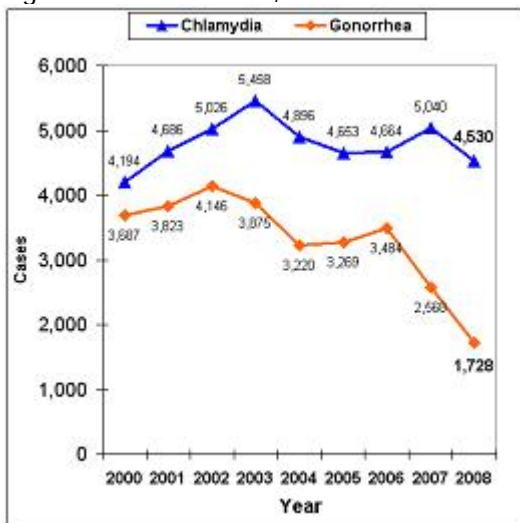


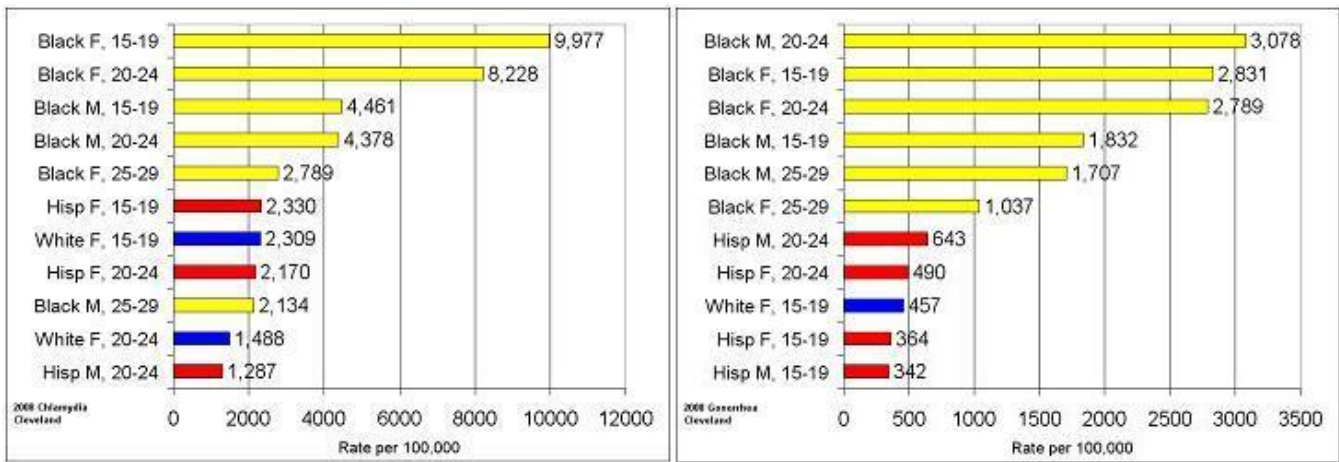
Table 1. 2008 case counts, rates and change in rates

Chlamydia	2008		% change in rates from 2007
	Cases	Rates	
Cleveland	<b>4,530</b>	<b>1,044.4</b>	<b>- 9.2%</b>
Cuyahoga Co.	7,189	559.9	- 7.0%
Ohio	46,675	406.6	+ 1.7%
Gonorrhea	2008		% change in rates from 2007
	Cases	Rates	
Cleveland	<b>1,728</b>	<b>398.4</b>	<b>- 32.0%</b>
Cuyahoga Co.	2,432	189.4	- 30.9%
Ohio	16,480	143.6	- 17.7%

Data source: CDPH, after geocoding and processing of raw ODH surveillance data. Ohio data reported by ODH Surveillance Unit, as of 04/01/2009

- **Cleveland dropped to 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> among major Ohio cities for Chlamydia and gonorrhea rates, respectively.**
- Roughly 2/3<sup>rd</sup>s of all reported STD cases in Cuyahoga County are Cleveland residents.
- Youth have the highest rates. (Fig. 3)
  - Teens represent about 40% and 30% of Chlamydia and gonorrhea cases, respectively.
  - Chronic infections may lead to painful pelvic disease and infertility in untreated females. Male partners often go untreated, a source of reinfection.

Fig. 3 – Highest Chlamydia (left) and gonorrhea rates per 100,000, by race/ethnicity, sex and age groups.



**CDPH Action Plans for STD Prevention**

- Integrate STD and HIV prevention messages focused on funded community-based agencies.
- Continue to support the development of school-based clinical services that includes voluntary HIV and STD screening, and to provide data and prevention education to CMSD and other agencies.
- Outreach to youth using the HealthMobile.
- Create new partnerships with faith-based groups.

**Addendum, added February 22, 2010**

The following tables show the case counts and percent change in Chlamydia and gonorrhea reported in various municipalities in Cuyahoga County. Case attributions are based on self-reported residence at the time of reporting.

Because teens and young adults under 30 years of age make up the majority of Chlamydia and gonorrhea cases, the percent of cases in each group was provided by municipality (where at least 5 cases were reported, and the population denominator was greater than 10 for confidentiality purposes.)

## Chlamydia infections reported in 2008 to the Ohio Department of Health, by residence

Residence	Total	% change from 2007	Sex		Case counts by age		Percent by Age	
			Male	Female	Age 13-19	Age 20-29	Age 13-19	Age 20-29
CLEVELAND	4,530	-10%	1,271	3,245	2,132	1,977	47%	44%
EUCLID	313	-13%	75	237	141	135	45%	43%
EAST CLEVELAND	227	-35%	57	170	120	86	53%	38%
MAPLE HEIGHTS	211	0%	60	151	118	80	56%	38%
CLEVELAND HTS.	202	-23%	56	145	103	74	51%	37%
UNABLE TO LOCATE	184	16%	47	132	64	78	35%	42%
LAKEWOOD	163	-4%	54	109	51	86	31%	53%
GARFIELD HEIGHTS	141	10%	29	111	70	62	50%	44%
WARRENSVILLE HTS.	116	3%	35	81	69	36	59%	31%
PARMA	114	-3%	30	84	41	65	36%	57%
BEDFORD	99	-17%	28	69	46	46	46%	46%
SHAKER HEIGHTS	97	-7%	21	76	50	39	52%	40%
SOUTH EUCLID	92	-3%	18	74	47	36	51%	39%
BEDFORD HEIGHTS	73	62%	14	58	28	39	38%	53%
RICHMOND HEIGHTS	54	4%	13	41	20	27	37%	50%
STRONGSVILLE	47	9%	5	42	25	21	53%	45%
NORTH OLMSTED	38	31%	10	28	10	24	26%	63%
OLON	37	61%	6	31	16	21	43%	57%
UNIVERSITY HTS.	36	89%	10	26	18	17	50%	47%
BROOK PARK	31	0%	7	22	20	10	65%	32%
BROOKLYN	30	36%	8	22	11	11	37%	37%
BEREA	26	0%	9	17	12	11	46%	42%
FAIRVIEW PARK	26	63%	7	19	12	14	46%	54%
NORTH ROYALTON	25	25%	5	20	4	19	16%	76%
BEACHWOOD	23	28%	12	11	8	11	35%	48%
BROADVIEW HTS.	23	28%	2	21	7	12	30%	52%
MAYFIELD HEIGHTS	23	0%	3	19	9	12	39%	52%
WESTLAKE	22	29%	3	19	8	11	36%	50%
PARMA HEIGHTS	21	0%	5	16	6	14	29%	67%
MIDDLEBURG HTS.	17	13%	3	13	5	8	29%	47%
OLMSTED FALLS	17	-19%	4	13	6	9	35%	53%
ROCKY RIVER	17	0%	4	12	7	4	41%	24%
BRECKSVILLE	13	117%	2	11	6	6	46%	46%
NEWBURGH HTS.	11	175%	4	7	5	5	45%	45%
SEVEN HILLS	10	150%	2	8	2	4	20%	40%
HIGHLAND HEIGHTS	9	50%	4	5	3	6	33%	67%
OAKWOOD	8	-27%	2	6	5	3	63%	38%
BAY VILLAGE	7	-22%	5	2	0	6	0%	86%
MAYFIELD	7	75%	1	6	3	4	43%	57%
LYNDHURST	6	-57%	2	4	2	3	33%	50%
OAKWOOD VILLAGE	5	500%	0	5	3	0	60%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,189</b>		<b>1,943</b>	<b>5,220</b>	<b>3,326</b>	<b>3,157</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>44%</b>

Bratenahl, Brooklyn Heights, Chagrin Falls, Gates Mills, Glenwillow, Independence, Moreland Hills, North Randall, Olmsted Twp, Orange, Pepper Pike, Valley View, Walton Hills and Woodmere had less than 5 cases reported in 2008.

Residence was determined from the data provided by the reporting testing sites. ArcGIS software, US Census, and the CSU NODIS system were used to correctly place the address, or make appropriate corrections, based on street, zip code and city (in order of precedence).

## Gonorrhea infections reported in 2008 to the Ohio Department of Health, by residence

Residence	Total	% Change from 2007	Sex		Case counts by age		Percent by Age	
			Male	Female	Age 13-19	Age 20-29	Age 13-19	Age 20-29
CLEVELAND	1,728	-38%	811	914	624	817	36%	47%
EUCLID	94	-12%	44	50	33	42	35%	45%
EAST CLEVELAND	91	63%	47	44	32	40	35%	44%
CLEVELAND HTS	62	-28%	36	26	25	25	40%	40%
MAPLE HEIGHTS	59	-24%	26	33	26	24	44%	41%
UNABLE TO LOCATE	57	27%	23	34	21	20	37%	35%
WARRENSVILLE HTS	44	400%	23	21	18	23	41%	52%
GARFIELD HEIGHTS	43	-32%	24	19	13	26	30%	60%
LAKEWOOD	36	-48%	14	22	14	16	39%	44%
BEDFORD	27	-39%	13	13	12	11	44%	41%
SOUTH EUCLID	26	-40%	8	18	15	7	58%	27%
SHAKER HEIGHTS	22	450%	7	15	7	9	32%	41%
PARMA	20	43%	7	13	6	12	30%	60%
BEDFORD HEIGHTS	16	-52%	7	9	4	10	25%	63%
RICHMOND HEIGHTS	11	10%	5	6	2	9	18%	82%
OLON	11	0%	5	6	5	3	45%	27%
UNIVERSITY HTS	10	-17%	8	2	5	3	50%	30%
BEACHWOOD	6	-33%	4	2	5	0	83%	0%
STRONGSVILLE	6	100%	1	5	3	1	50%	17%
FAIRVIEW PARK	5	-4%	1	4	2	3	40%	60%
OAKWOOD	5	-61%	2	3	2	1	40%	20%
PARMA HEIGHTS	5	14%	2	3	0	3	0%	60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,432</b>		<b>1,153</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>46%</b>

Bay Village, Berea, Broadview Hts., Brook Park, Brooklyn, Chagrin Falls, Highland Hts., Independence, Lyndhurst, Mayfield Hts., Midd. Hts., Newburgh Hts., N. Olmsted, N. Royalton, North Randall, Orange, Rocky River, Seven Hills, and Westlake had less than 5 cases reported in 2008.

Residence was determined from the data provided by the reporting testing sites. ArcGIS software, US Census, and the CSU NODIS system were used to correctly place the address, or make appropriate corrections, based on street, zip code and city (in order of