

Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) in Jackson



An analysis of the frequency and distribution of new chlamydia and gonorrhea infections by age, gender, and race/ethnicity in Jackson County and the City of Jackson

(December 1, 2015 – August 31, 2018)

STI in Jackson



Background:
Specific request by Commissioner
Daniel Mahoney

Definitions

Incidence is the number of new cases of a disease/condition over a specific period of time expressed as a rate/100,000

Please note: All data points represent an average 12 month time frame during the time frame of December 1, 2015 – August 31, 2018

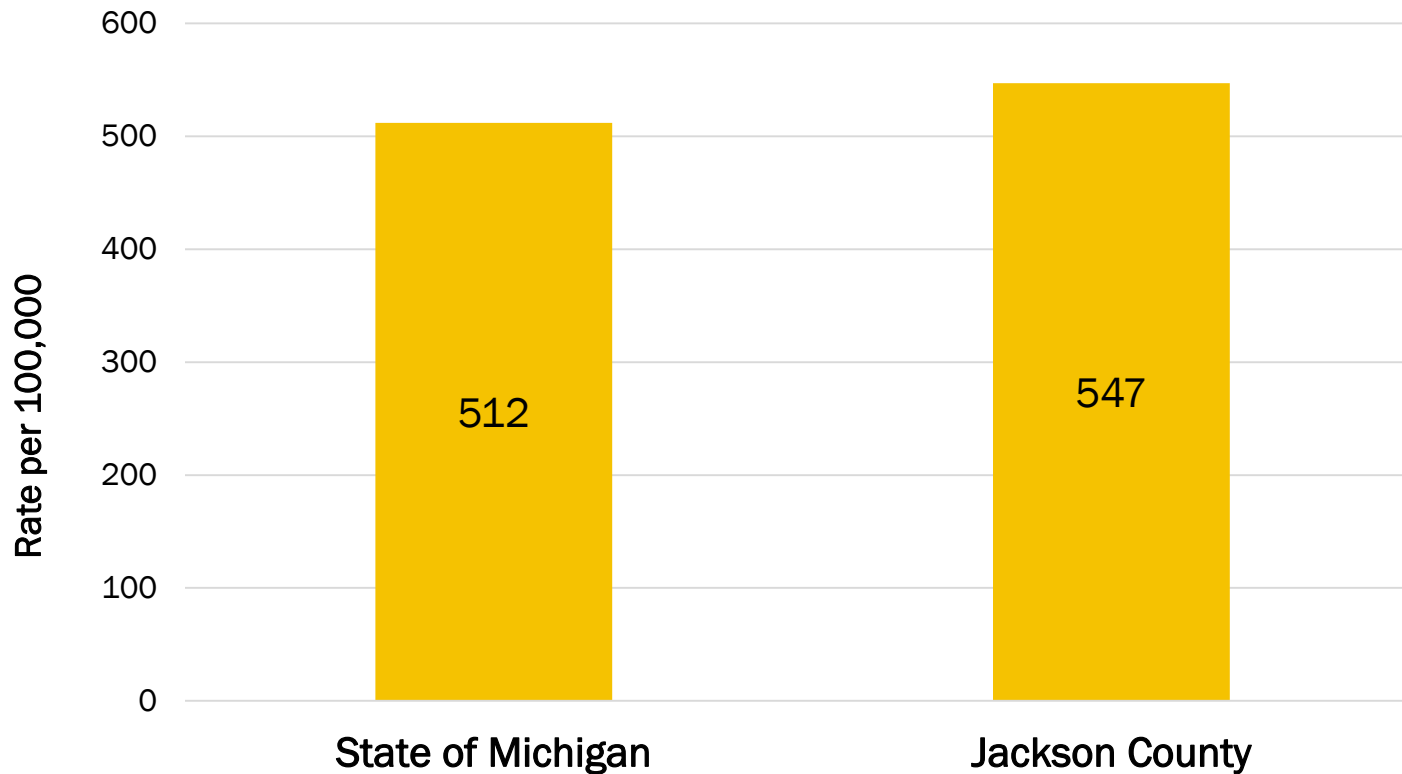
Chlamydia

- Chlamydia is a common STD that can infect both men and women.
- The initial damage that chlamydia causes often goes unnoticed. However, chlamydia can lead to serious health problems. It can cause serious, permanent damage to a woman's reproductive system. This can make it difficult or impossible for her to get pregnant later on.
- Untreated chlamydia may also increase the chances of getting or giving HIV.

Chlamydia Average Incidence Rate

Michigan vs Jackson County (including City)

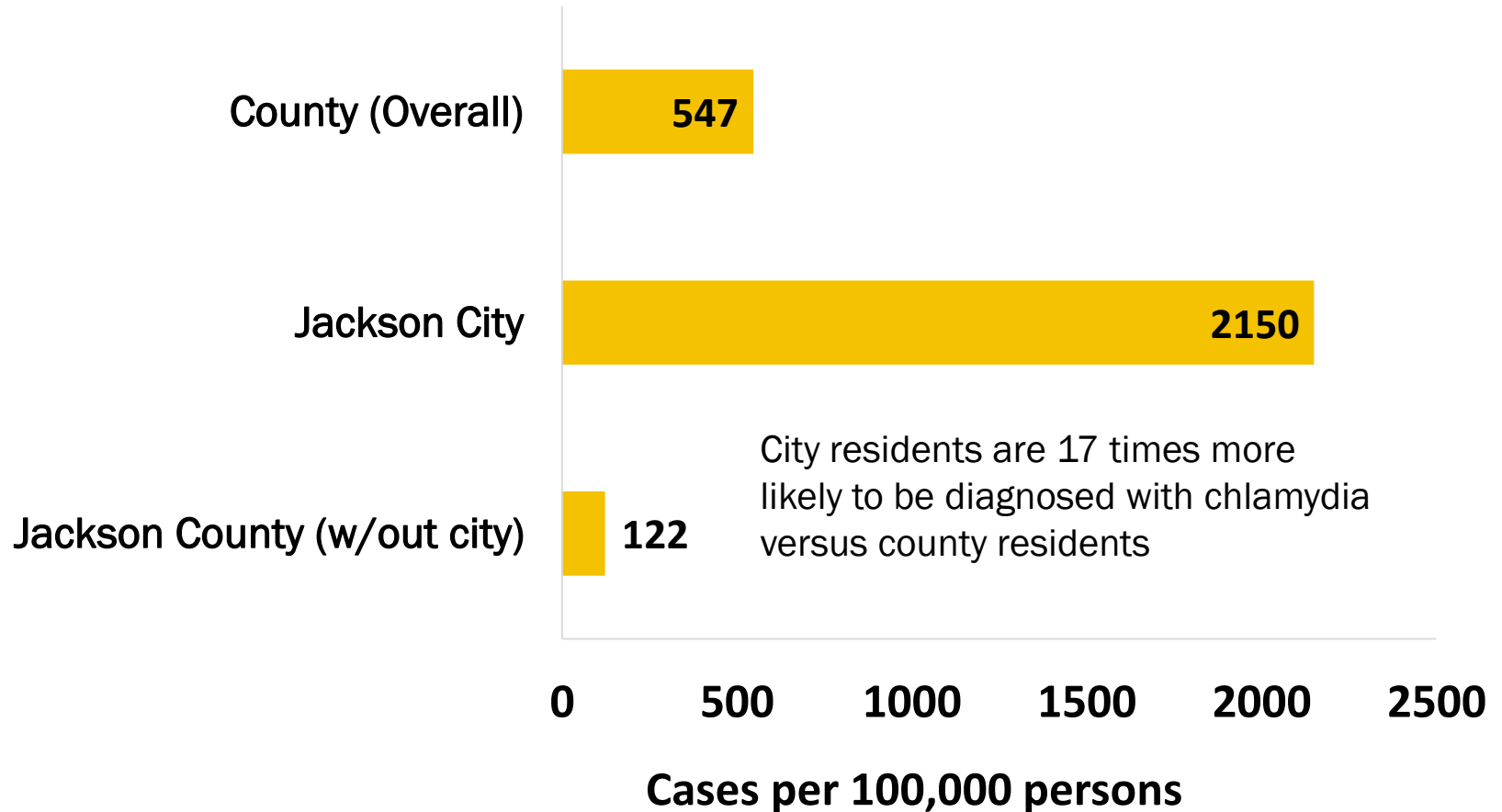
(December 1, 2015 - August 31, 2018)



Jackson County has a slightly higher rate of diagnosed chlamydia infections than the state of Michigan.

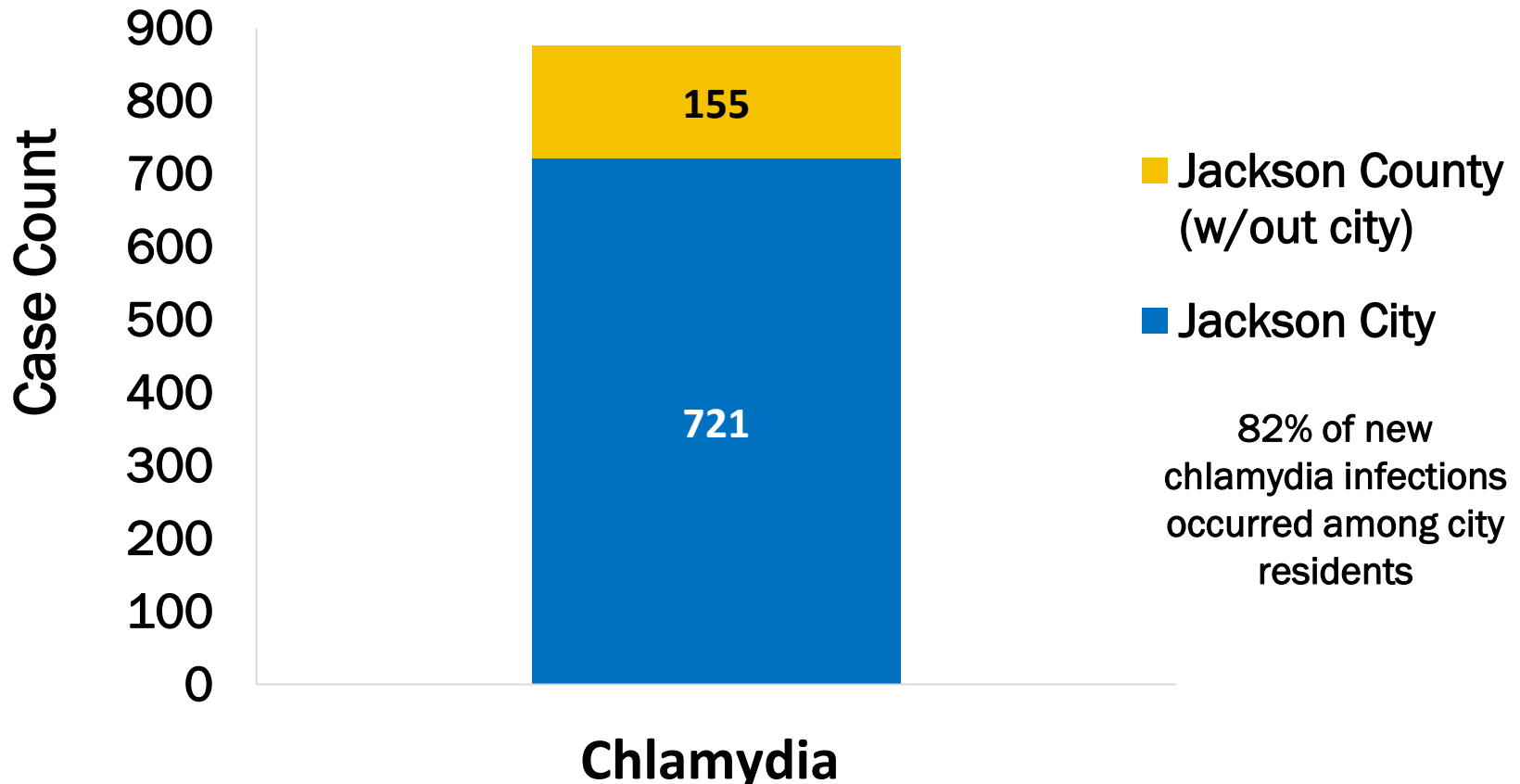
Chlamydia Average Incidence Rate

(December 1, 2015 - August 31, 2018)



Overall Chlamydia Average Annual # of New Cases

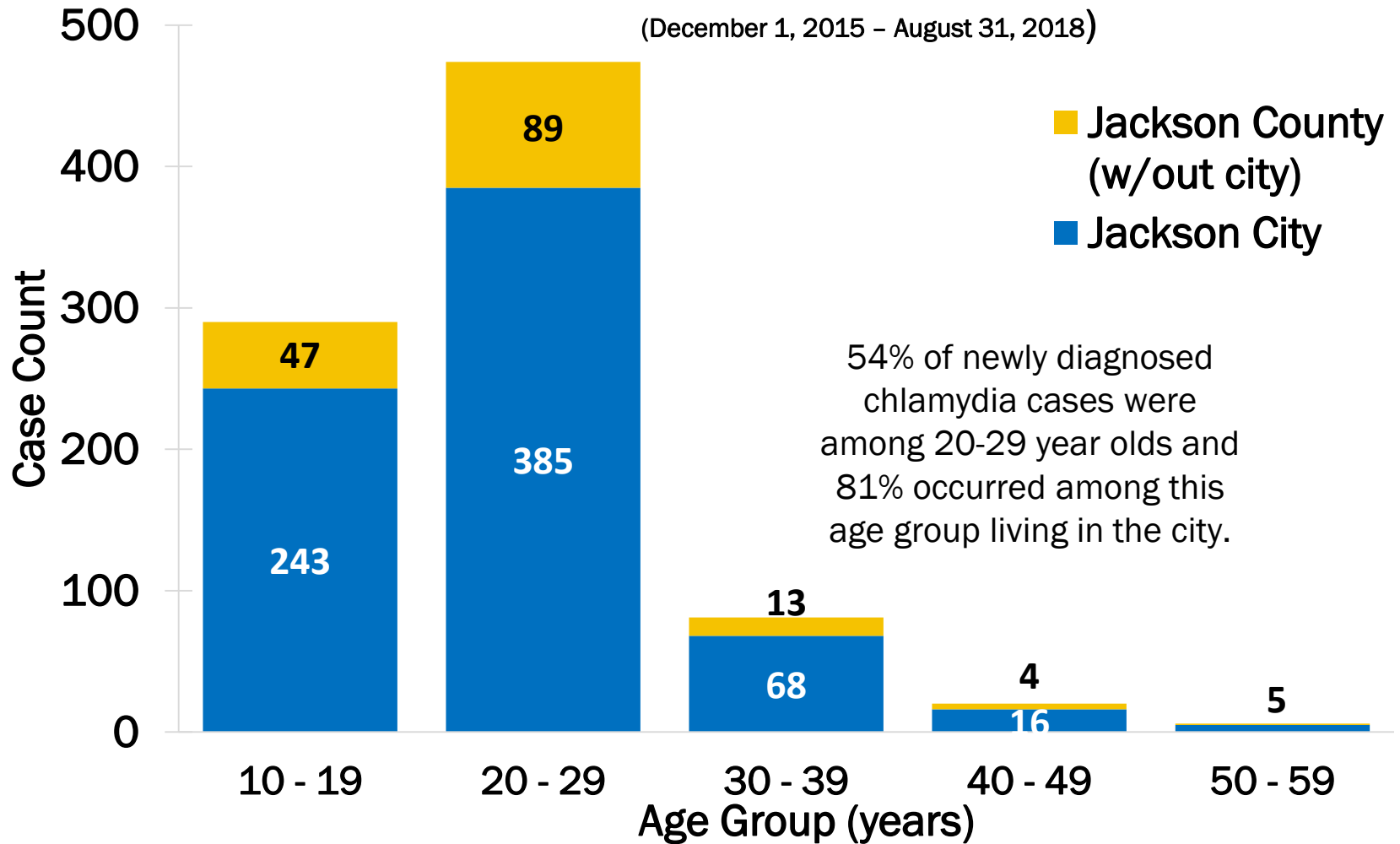
(December 1, 2015 – August 31, 2018)



Chlamydia

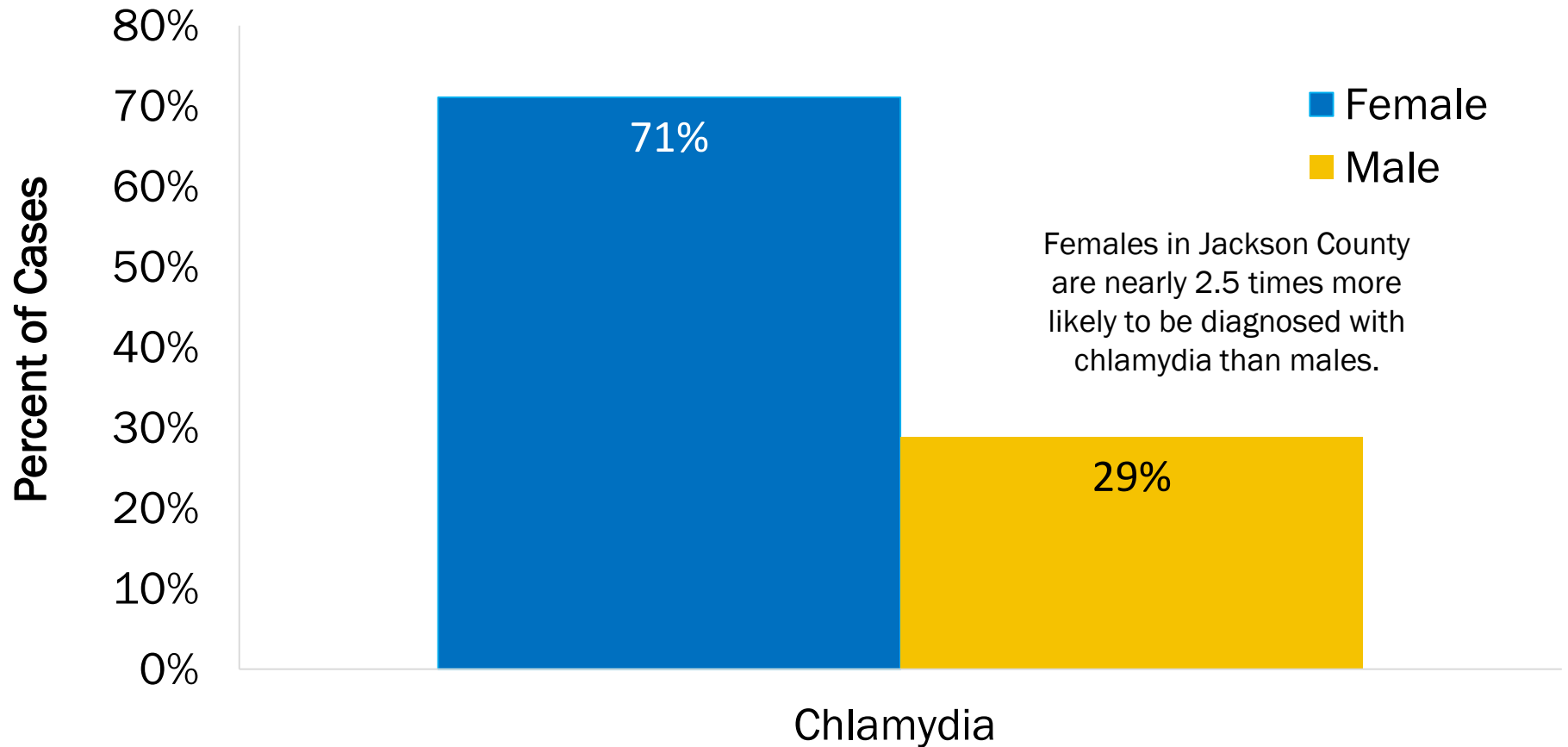
Average # of New Cases by Age

(December 1, 2015 - August 31, 2018)



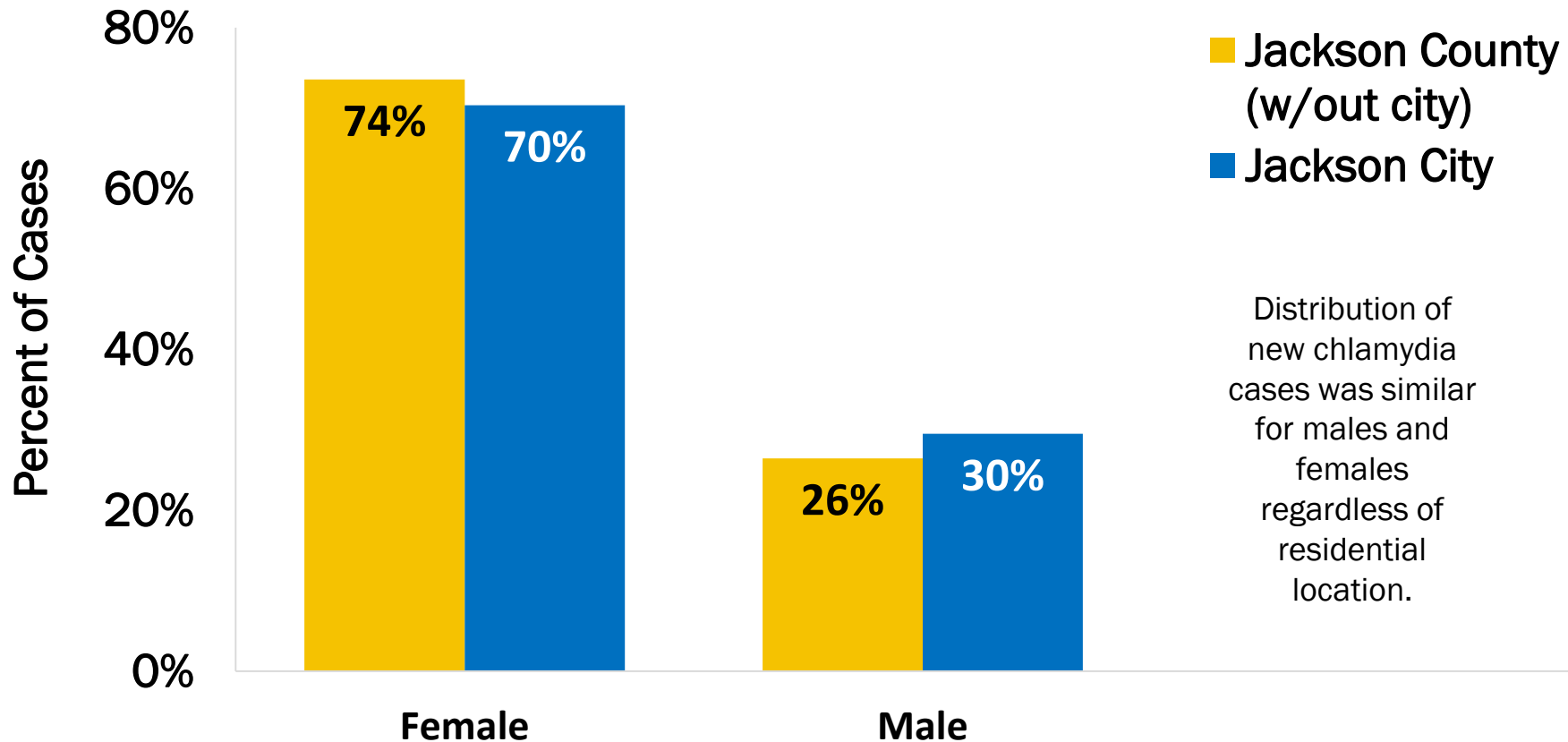
Percent of Chlamydia Cases by Gender, Jackson County (including City)

(December 1, 2015 - August 31, 2018)



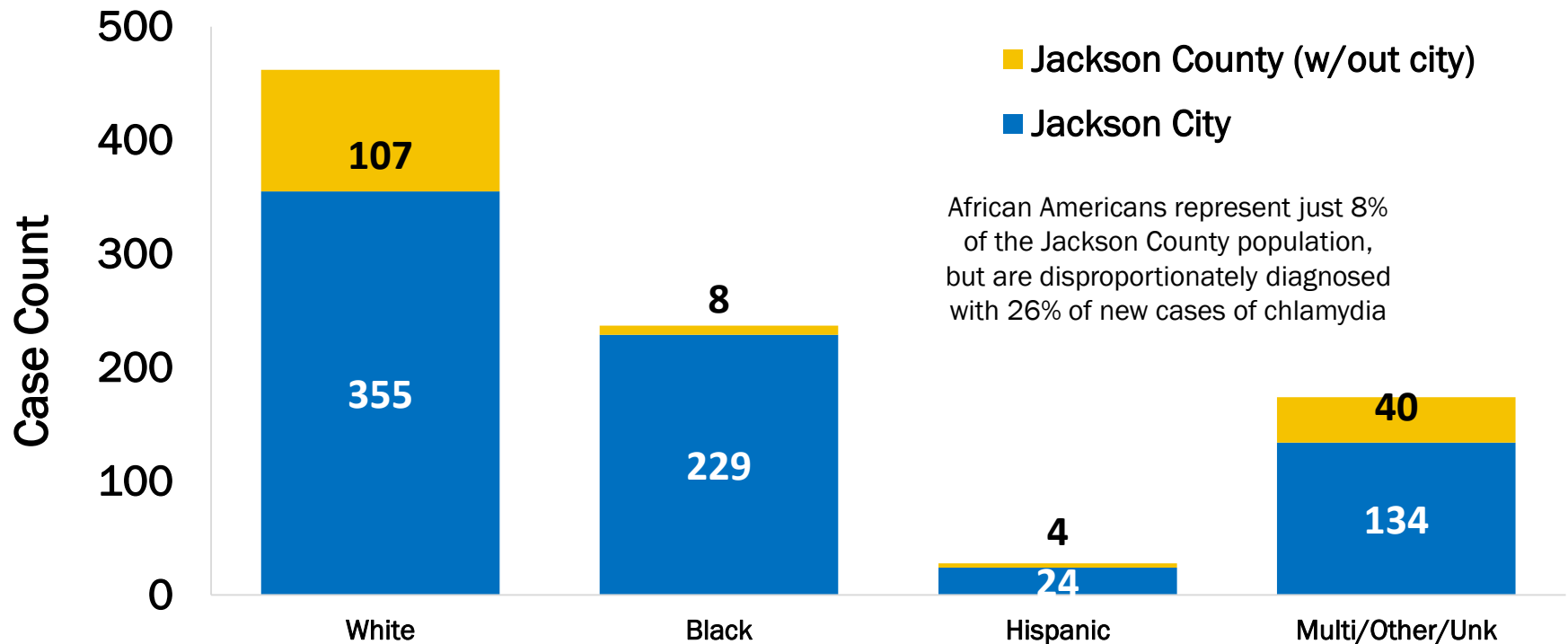
Percent of Chlamydia Cases by Gender

(December 1, 2015 – August 31, 2018)



Average # of cases by Race/Ethnicity Chlamydia

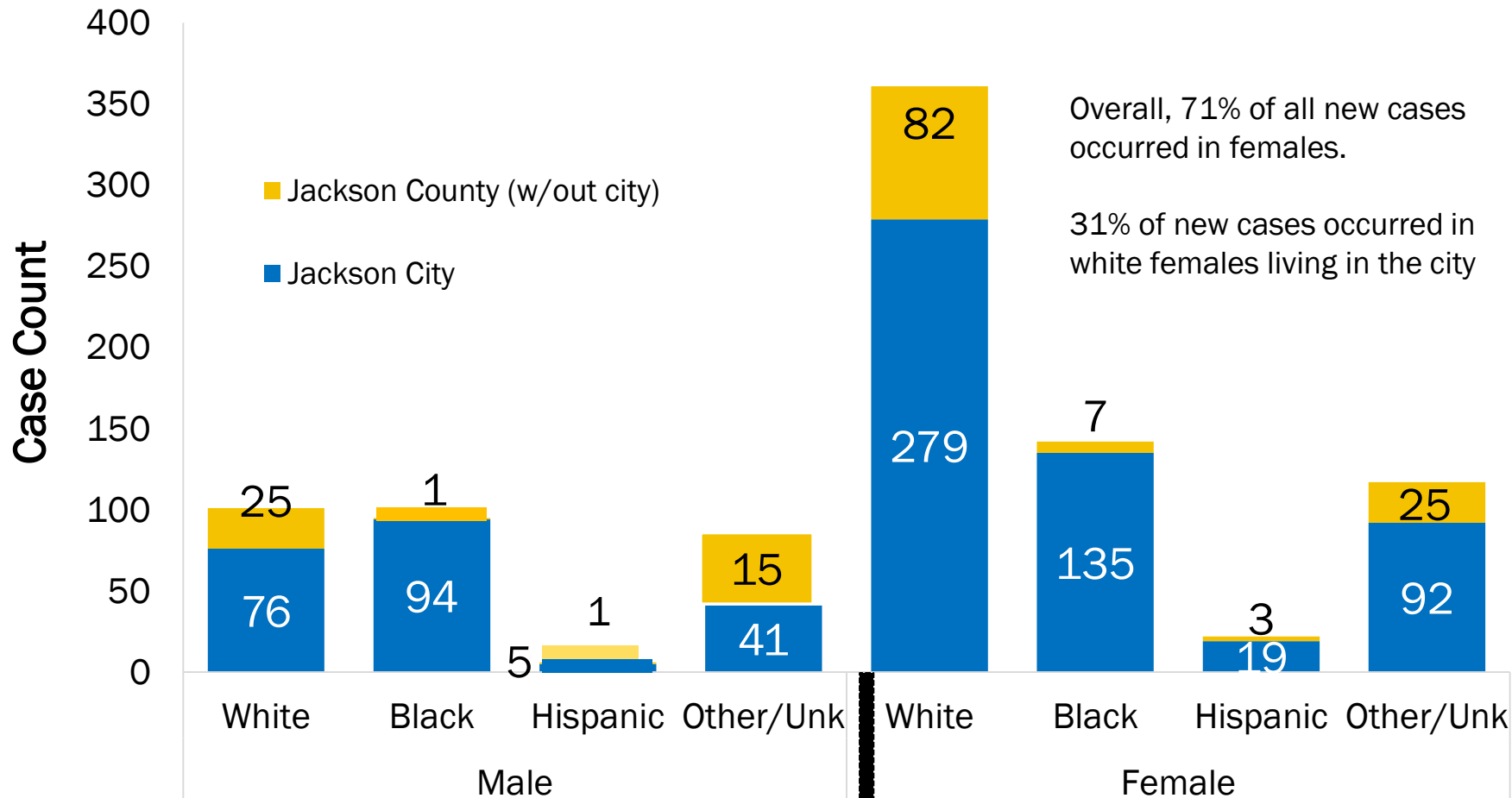
(December 1, 2015 – August 31, 2018)



Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Chlamydia

(December 1, 2015 - August 31, 2018)



Overall, 71% of all new cases occurred in females.

31% of new cases occurred in white females living in the city

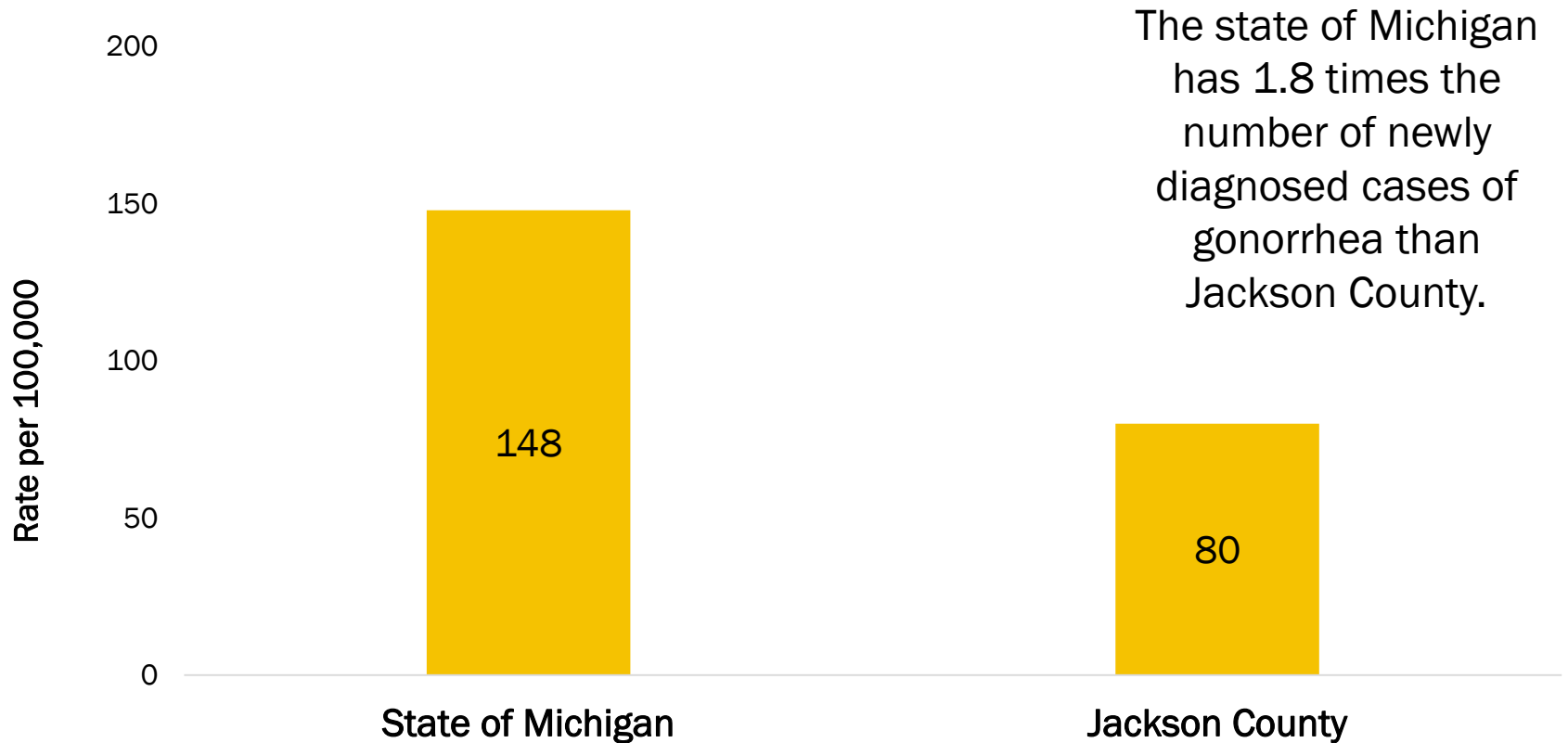
Gonorrhea

- Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted disease (STD) that can infect both men and women.
- There are often no symptoms associated with a gonorrhea infection, which can lead to lack of diagnosis and treatment.
- Untreated gonorrhea can cause serious and permanent health problems, including pelvic inflammatory disease in women and infertility in both men and women.
- Untreated gonorrhea may also increase the chances of getting or giving HIV.

Average Incidence Rate - Gonorrhea

Michigan vs Jackson County (including City)

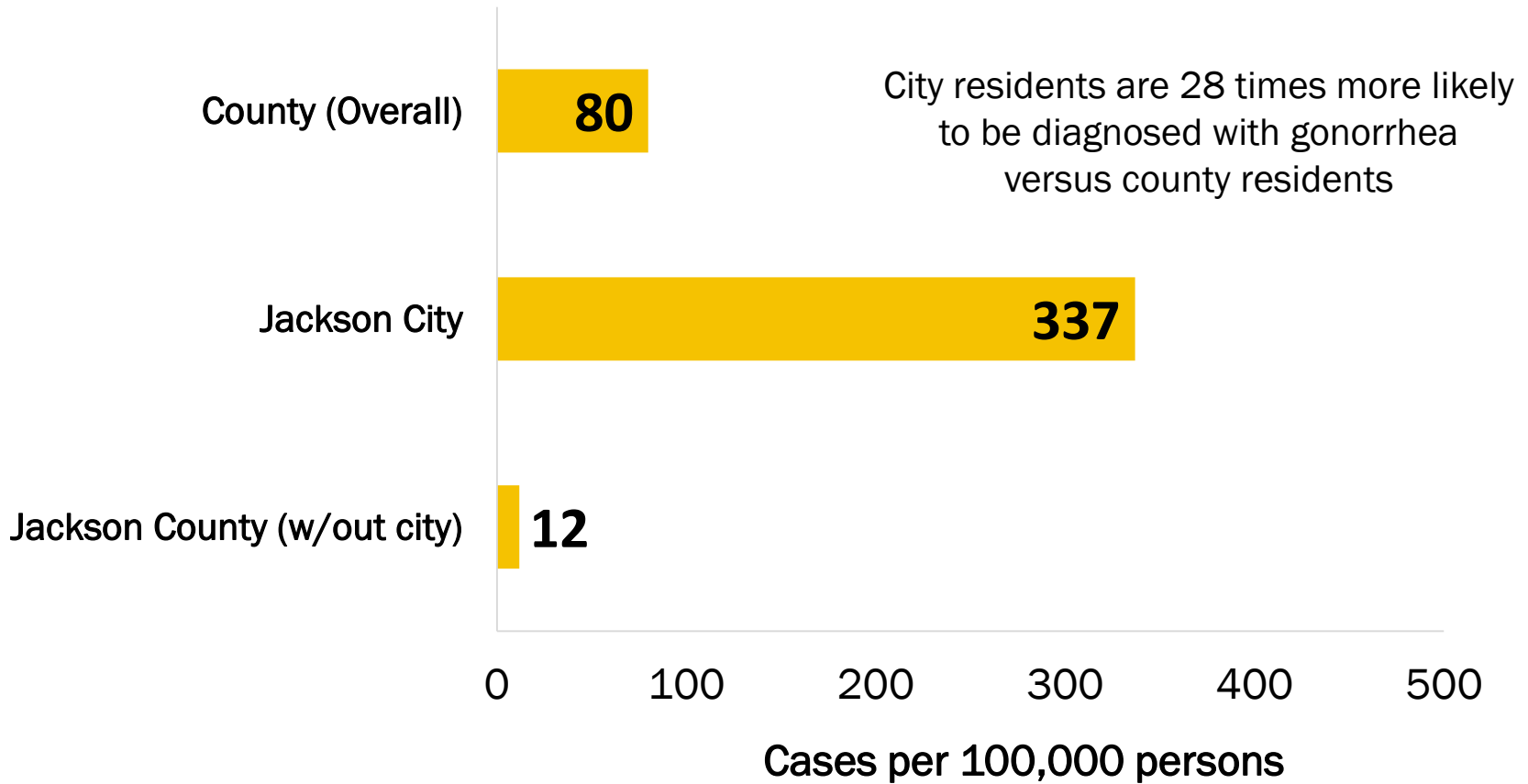
(December 1, 2015 - August 31, 2018)



The state of Michigan has 1.8 times the number of newly diagnosed cases of gonorrhea than Jackson County.

Average Incidence Rate - Gonorrhea

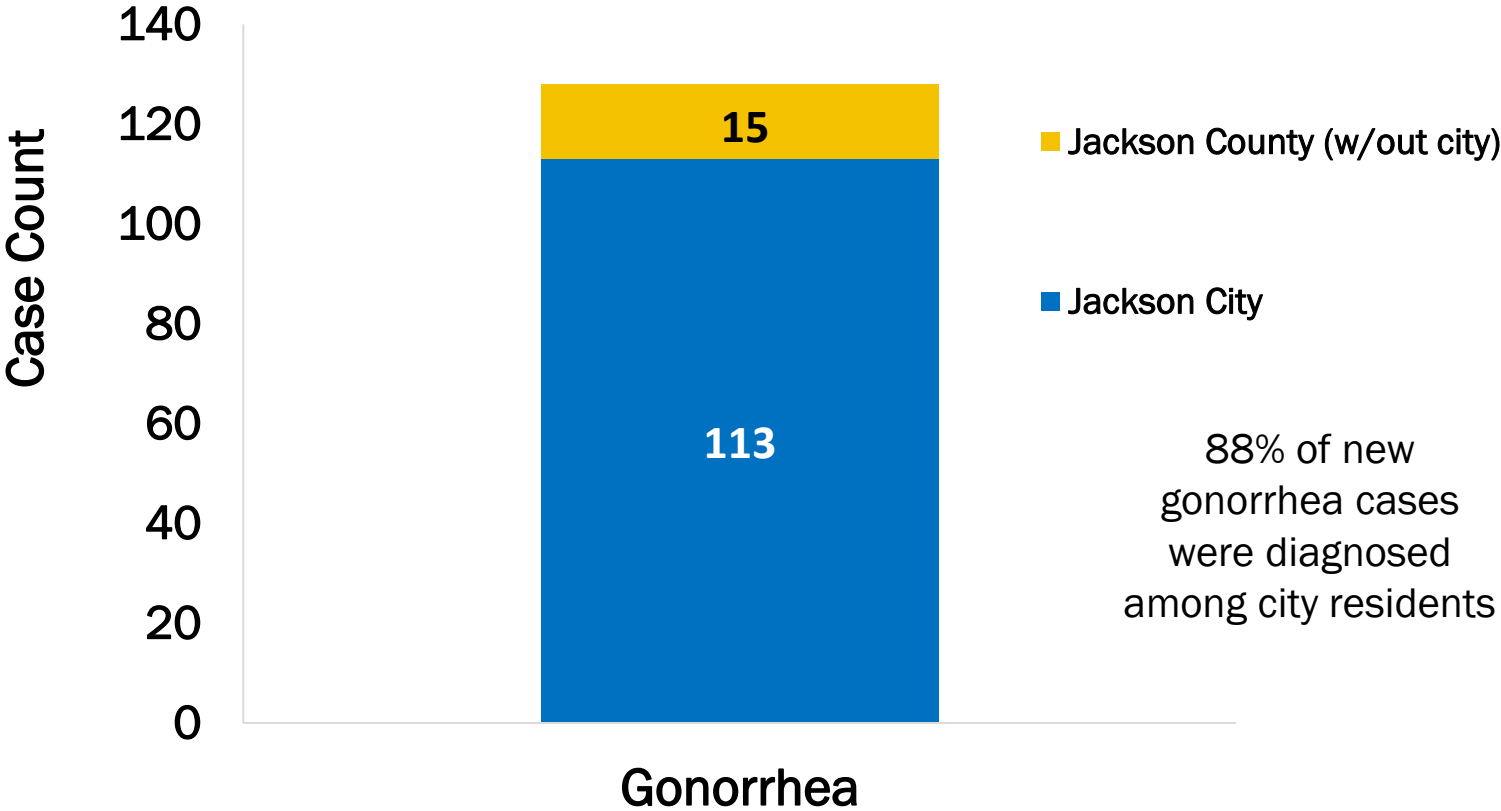
(December 1, 2015 – August 31, 2018)



Gonorrhea

Average # of New Cases

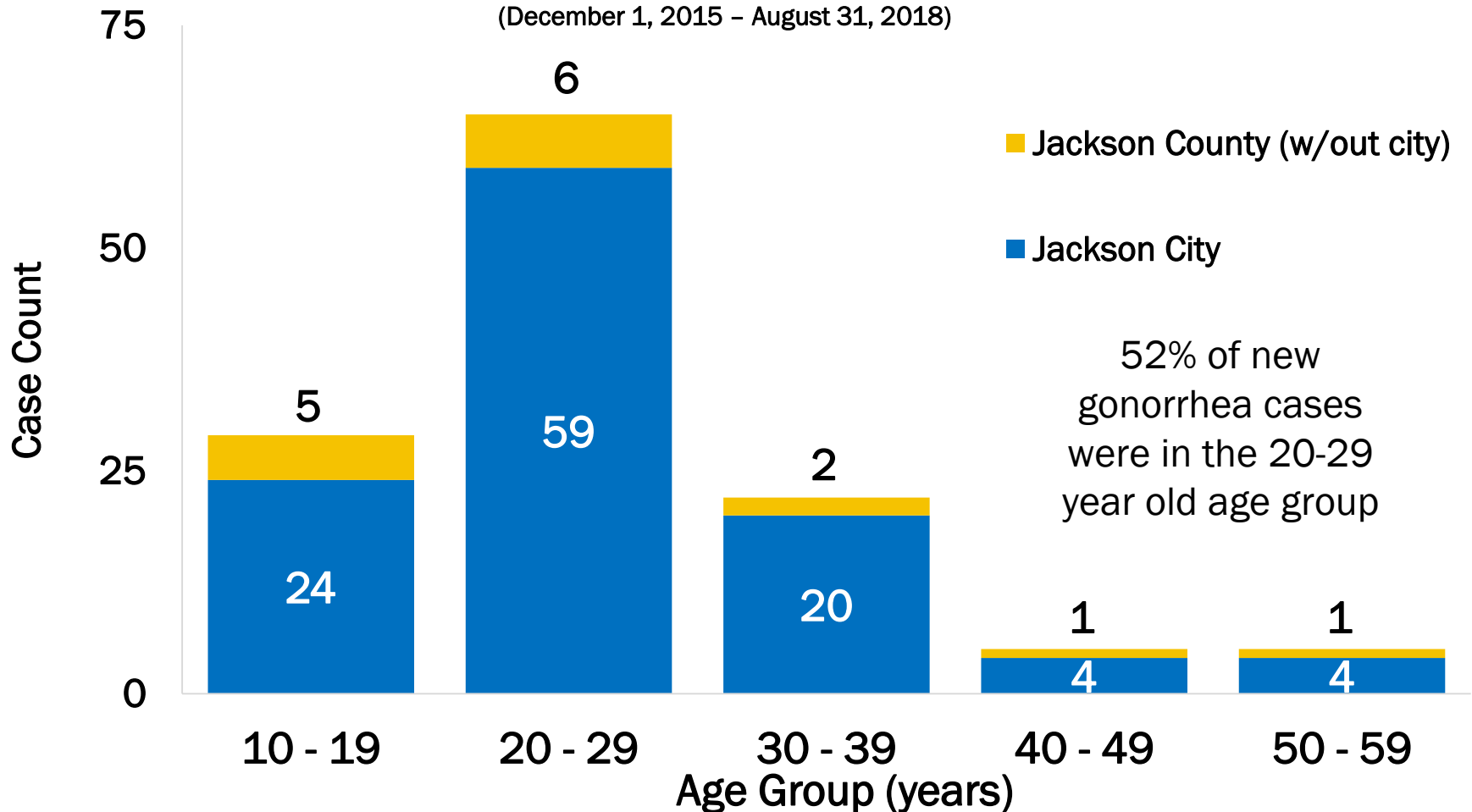
(December 1, 2015 – August 31, 2018)



Gonorrhea

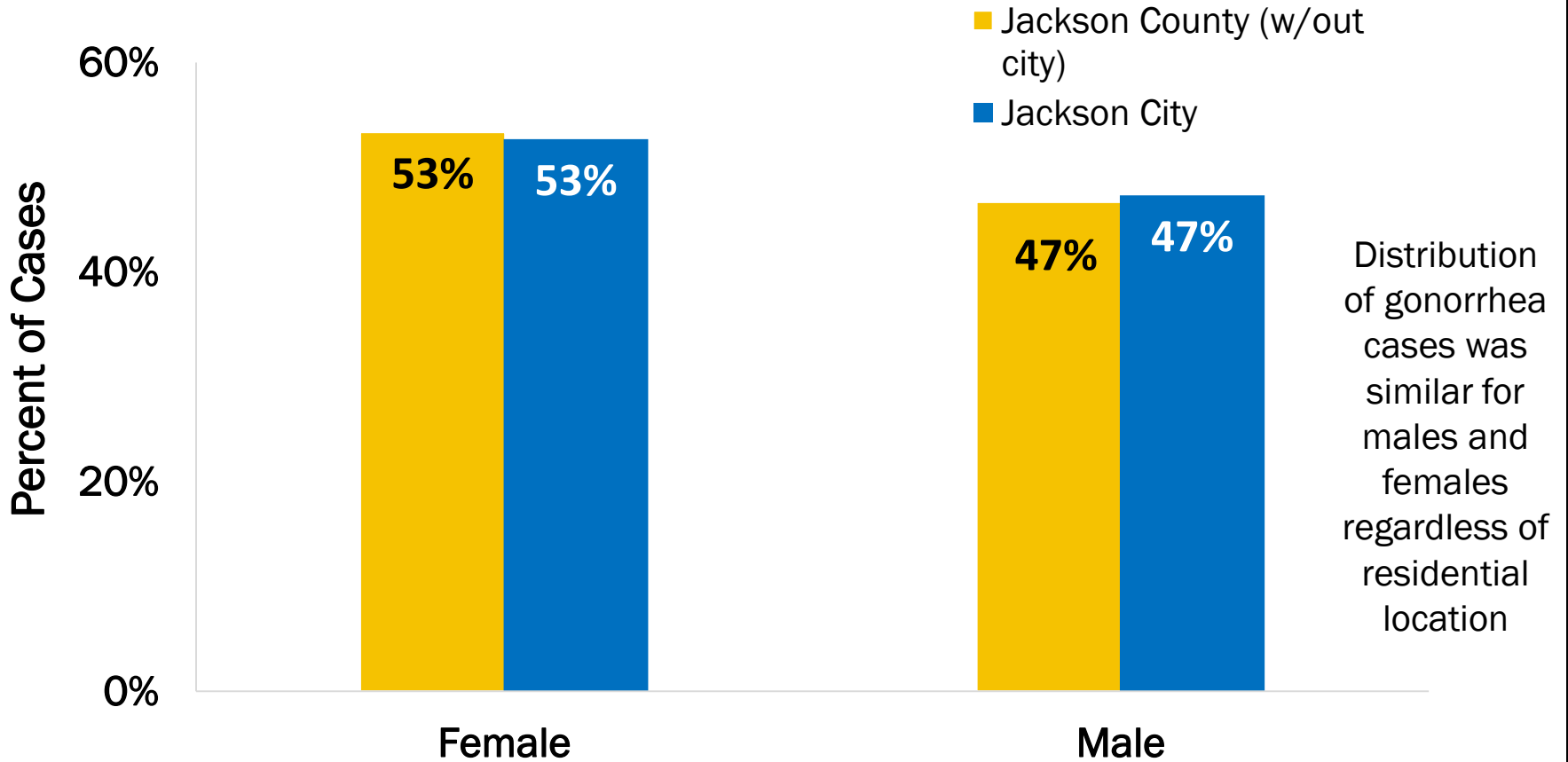
Average # of New Cases by Age

(December 1, 2015 - August 31, 2018)



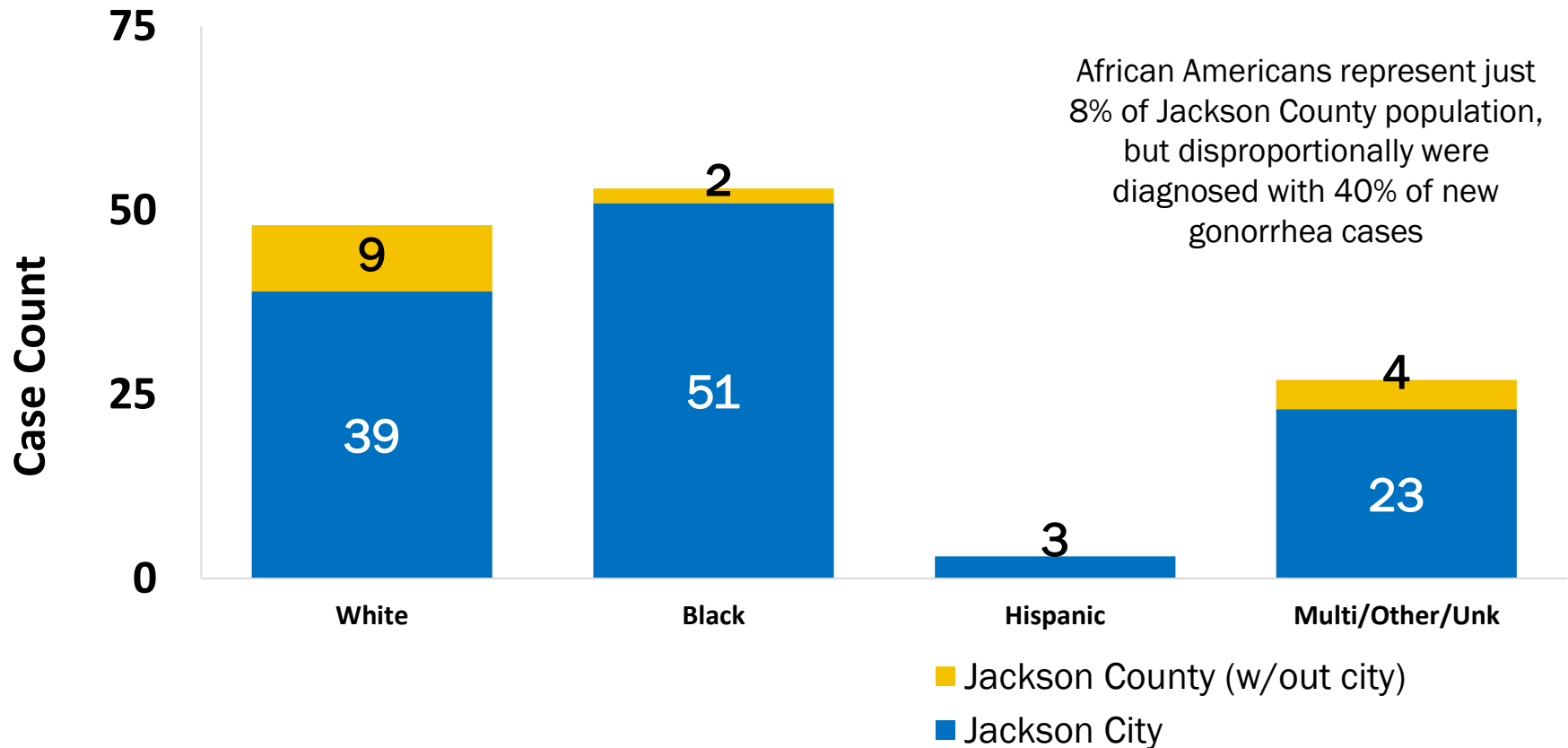
Cases by Gender - Gonorrhea

(December 1, 2015 - August 31, 2018)



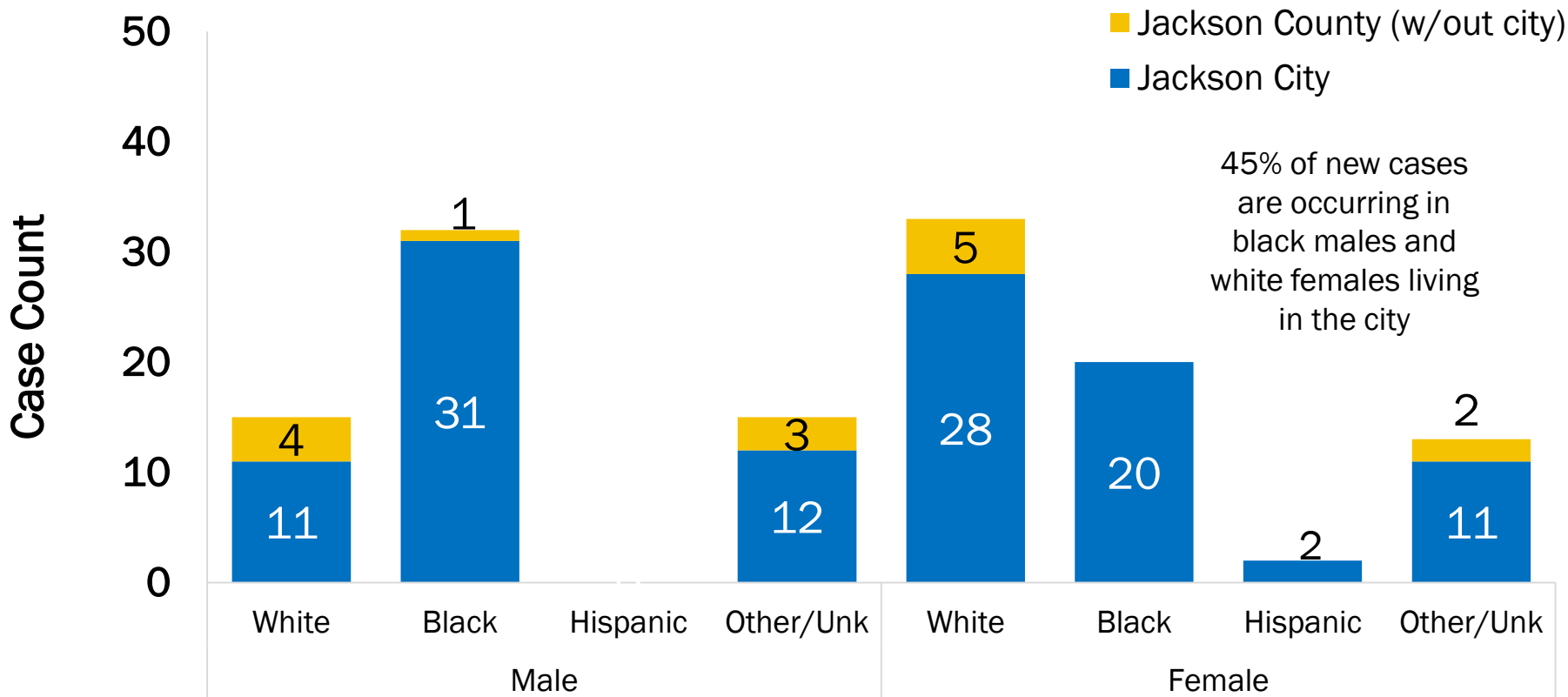
Cases by Race/Ethnicity - Gonorrhea

(December 1, 2015 – August 31, 2018)



Gonorrhea Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

(December 1, 2015 – August 31, 2018)



Conclusions:

- Jackson County's overall incidence rate for chlamydia increased by 8% from 2015 to 2017, and is 5% higher than the state of Michigan average.
- Jackson County's overall incidence rate for gonorrhea increased 117% from 2015 to 2017, but remains 46% less than the state of Michigan average during this time frame.
- Residents living within the city limits are 17 times more likely to be diagnosed with chlamydia and 28 times more likely to be diagnosed with gonorrhea than residents living in the county.

Conclusions:

- **54% of new chlamydia cases and 52% of new gonorrhea cases occurred in the 20-29 year old age group. The next largest age group is 10-19 year old making up 33% of the new chlamydia cases and 23% of the new gonorrhea cases.**
- **Females in Jackson County are 2.5 times more likely to be diagnosed with chlamydia than males.**
- **Overall, white males and females are equally likely to be diagnosed with gonorrhea in Jackson County.**

Conclusions:

- African Americans in Jackson county were disproportionately diagnosed with 26% of new chlamydia cases and 40% of new gonorrhea cases in Jackson County (including city).
- Within the city, 50% of new cases of gonorrhea were diagnosed among black males and white females.

Current Resources in place at JCHD Sexual Health Clinic:

- **Walk-in STD screenings offered Monday-Friday. Clinic fee \$11 for in-county residents and \$41 for out-of-county residents. No client will be turned away for inability to pay.**
- **Screening offered include: gonorrhea, chlamydia, syphilis, Hepatitis C, HIV, trichomonas, genital warts, yeast infection, and pregnancy.**
- **Strong emphasis on condom use and free condoms available.**
- **Outreach activities including strong condom distribution through various organizations in the community.**
- **Recent name change from STD Clinic to Sexual Health Clinic to reduce associated stigma.**

Current Resources in place at JCHD Sexual Health Clinic:

- **Treatment provided at no cost to client for gonorrhea, chlamydia, trichomonas, genital warts, bacterial vaginosis and yeast.**
- **Presumptive treatment provided for probable cases to decrease barrier of return visit for medication retrieval.**
- **Expedited Partner Therapy offered for chlamydia and gonorrhea to ensure partner treatment even if partner cannot come to clinic.**
- **Extra-genital Screening offered for at risk men who have sex with men to ensure rectal or pharyngeal cases of gonorrhea are not missed in traditional screening process.**

Prevention and Cost Reduction is possible with more resources:

- Increase authentic engagement with clients in Sexual Health Clinic to explore future strategies which would result in an increase in screening and treatment and to decrease the spread of STDs.
- Establish a Community Advisory Board to develop strategies based on community/partner engagement and to evaluate interventions for reducing STD rates in Jackson County.
- Expand Partner Services/Partner Follow Up for nursing staff to follow up with partners of clients who have been exposed to gonorrhea or chlamydia (when partner information is provided).

Prevention and Cost Reduction is possible with more resources (continued):

- There is an increase in reported sexual encounters originating from “dating” websites which often result in little known partner contact information. Providing advertising/messaging about testing and treatment on commonly used dating websites may be effective but costly.
- Offer bus tickets to at-need clients for return visits for follow up.

The JCHD will continue to seek resources that can be used to address the disparities identified among different population groups in the county and to prevent further transmission of STDs in the community.

Questions?

Thank you!