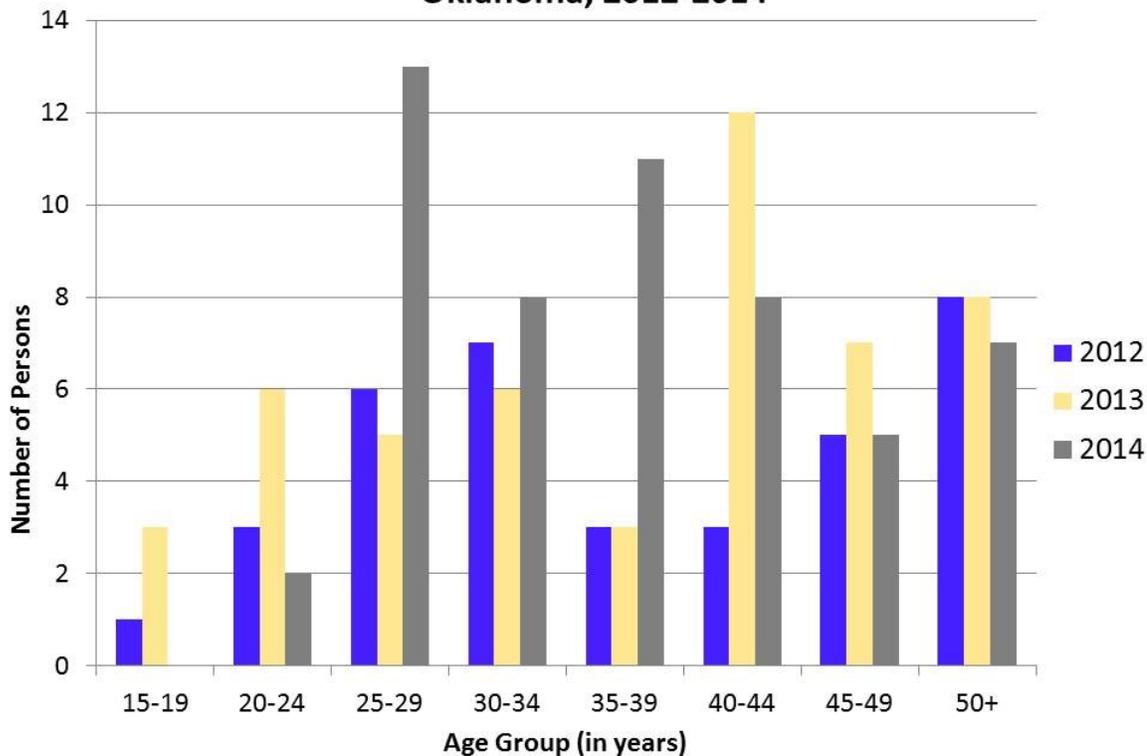


HIV/AIDS AND PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS CO-INFECTIONS, 2014

HIV/AIDS and P&S Syphilis Co-infections by Age Group, Oklahoma, 2012-2014



OVERVIEW

Persons infected with an STD are at least two to five times more likely than uninfected persons to acquire HIV if they are exposed through sexual contact. Similarly, HIV infected individuals co-infected with another STD are more likely to transmit HIV through sexual contact¹. In Oklahoma, for 2014, there were a total of 104 persons that were co-infected with HIV/AIDS and syphilis. For this fact sheet, only primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis, the earliest and most infectious stages, will be considered for co-infections. In 2014, Oklahoma had 54 persons co-infected with both HIV/AIDS and P&S syphilis, up from 50 in 2013 and 36 in 2012.

The majority of these persons were diagnosed with secondary syphilis (50; 92.6%),

while four persons were diagnosed with primary syphilis (7.4%). Most of these co-infected persons were found in Oklahoma County (30; 55.6%) and Tulsa County (9; 16.7%). All 54 co-infections were among males, with 94.4% (51) reporting a risk factor of MSM². Among those reporting MSM, one also reported having sex with females (Bisexual). There were two persons who reported a risk of heterosexual contact and one with no identified risk. Of these 54 co-infected persons, 27 (50.0%) reported having sex with anonymous partners. Over 90% (49; 90.7%) of these co-infected persons were interviewed by disease intervention specialists (DIS) and 73.5% (36) of those interviewed named partners for DIS follow-up.

For More Information Contact:

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¹ Wasserheit JN. 1992. Epidemiologic synergy: Interrelationships between human immunodeficiency virus infection and other sexually transmitted diseases. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 9:61-77

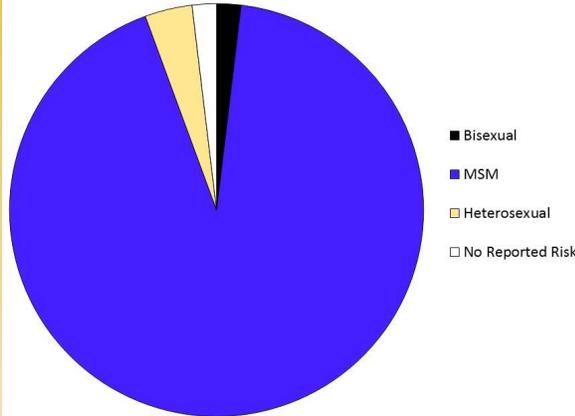
² Because all co-infected persons for 2014 were male, those reporting risk factor of Bisexual should also be considered MSM.

HIV/AIDS AND PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS CO-INFECTIONS, 2014

94.4% reported a risk factor of MSM.

85.2% were diagnosed with HIV/AIDS prior to their syphilis infection.

HIV/AIDS and Syphilis Co-Infections by Risk/Exposure, Oklahoma 2014



BY AGE AND RACE

Age groups 25 to 29 years (13; 24.1%) made up the largest percentage of co-infected persons, followed by the 35 to 39 years age group (11; 20.4%). Age groups 30 to 34 years (8; 14.8%) and 40 to 44 years (8; 14.6%) had the same number of cases. There were seven (13.0%) among age group 50 years and older, five (9.3%) among 45 to 49 year olds and two (3.7%) among 20 to 24 year olds.

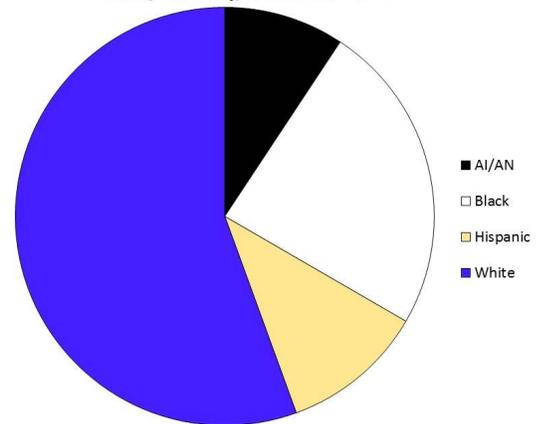
Among the racial/ethnic groups, Whites accounted for the most co-infections, 55.6% (30), followed by Blacks, 24.1% (13). Hispanics made up 11.1% (6), while American Indians/Alaska Natives made up 9.3% (5). This differs from 2013 when Blacks made up the largest percentage of co-infections, 58.3% (21), followed by Whites, 33.3% (12).

TIME BETWEEN DIAGNOSES

Of co-infected persons, 85.2% (46) were diagnosed with HIV/AIDS prior to their P&S syphilis infection, the majority of which had an HIV/AIDS diagnosis between one and ten years before having a syphilis infection in

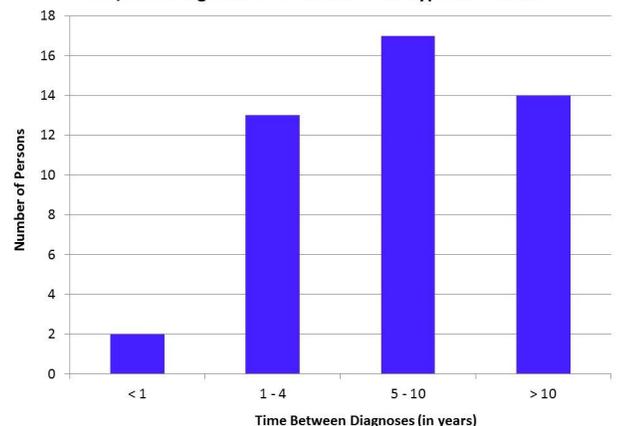
2014. Specifically, 37.0% (17) had an HIV/AIDS diagnosis five to ten years prior to syphilis infection and 28.3% (13) had an HIV/AIDS diagnosis within one to four years before syphilis infection. Just over 30% (14, 30.4%) had an HIV/AIDS diagnosis over 10 years before syphilis infection while two were diagnosed HIV/AIDS less than a year before P&S syphilis diagnosis. Among all co-infections, 14.8% (8) had a simultaneous diagnosis of HIV/AIDS and P&S syphilis.³

HIV/AIDS and P&S Syphilis Co-Infections by Race/Ethnicity, Oklahoma 2014



P&S Syphilis stands for Primary and secondary syphilis.

HIV/AIDS Diagnosis Prior to 2014 P&S Syphilis Infection*



P&S Syphilis stands for Primary and secondary syphilis.

³ For this analysis, simultaneous diagnoses are defined as having HIV/AIDS and Syphilis within 90 days (3 months) of each other.