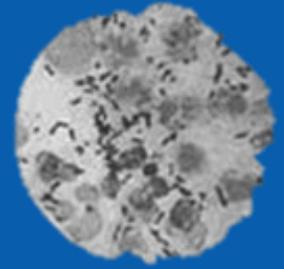
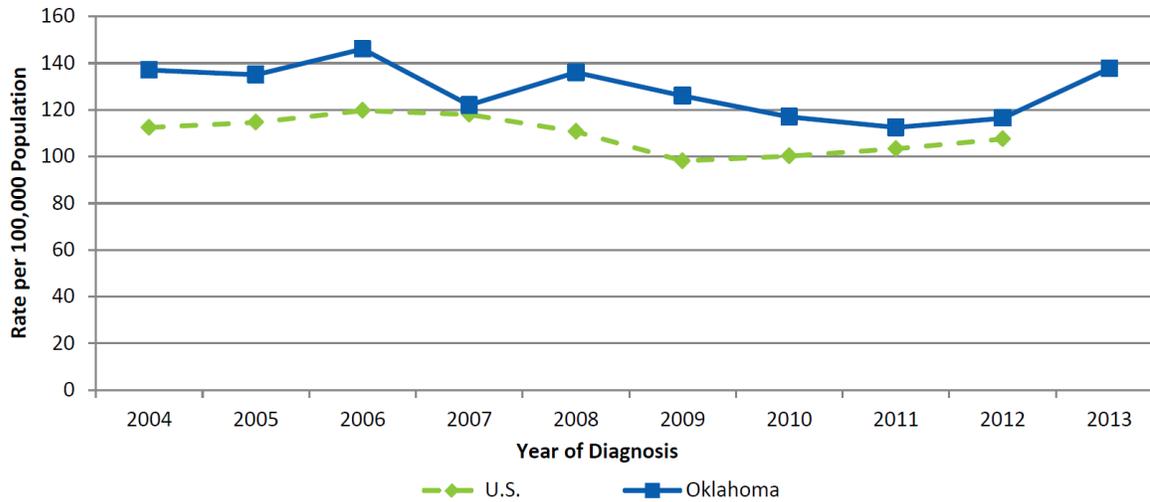


GONORRHEA DIAGNOSED IN 2013



Gonorrhea Rates per 100,000 Population,
Oklahoma and U.S. 2004-2013**



**U.S. Data for 2013 not available at the time of this report.

OVERVIEW

After chlamydia, gonorrhea is the second most prevalent sexually transmitted disease reported in Oklahoma. Gonorrhea is caused by *Neisseria gonorrhoea*, a bacterium that can grow and multiply in warm, moist areas of the reproductive tract, mouth, throat, eyes, and anus.

When Oklahoma mandated gonorrhea reporting in 1943, 4,715 cases were reported. In 2013, a total of 5,303 cases were reported in Oklahoma, approximately a 19.4% increase in the number of cases from 2012. In 2013, Oklahoma had an incidence rate of 137.7 cases per 100,000, an 18.3% rate increase compared to 2012 (116.4 per 100,000), and a 22.5% rate increase compared to 2011 (112.4 per 100,000).

SYMPTOMS AND COMPLICATIONS

In females, gonorrhea can result in pelvic inflammatory disease, ectopic pregnancy,

cervicitis, and eventually infertility. Pregnant females infected with gonorrhea can transmit the infection to their unborn babies during pregnancy or birth. In males, this infection most often manifests as purulent urethral discharge and dysuria, and can cause infertility.

BY SEX

Over half, 56.6% (3,000), of the reported cases of gonorrhea in 2013 were among females, while males made up 43.4% (2,303). The rate among females (154.4 per 100,000) was 1.3 times higher than that of males (120.7 per 100,000). Both groups experienced a rate increase from 2012; females increased 12.0%, up from 2,652 cases at 137.8 per 100,000 and males increased 27.5%, up from 1,789 cases at 94.7 per 100,000.

For More Information Contact:

HIV/STD Service Surveillance and Analysis

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Oklahoma State
Department of Health

GONORRHEA DIAGNOSED IN 2013

Females made up 56.6% of gonorrhea cases in 2013 and 59.7% in 2012.

The rate of gonorrhea in Oklahoma increased 18.3% from 2012 to 2013.

Age group 35 to 39 years had the largest rate increase, 44.4%, from 2012.

BY AGE

Highest rate increases from 2012:

- 35 to 39 year olds at 44.4%
- 40 to 44 year olds at 43.5%
- 45 to 49 year olds at 41.2%
- 25 to 29 year olds at 40.2%

Highest rates among age groups in 2013:

- 20 to 24 years – 662.3 per 100,000
- 15 to 19 years – 436.8 per 100,000
- 25 to 29 years – 421.3 per 100,000
- 30 to 34 years – 211.1 per 100,000

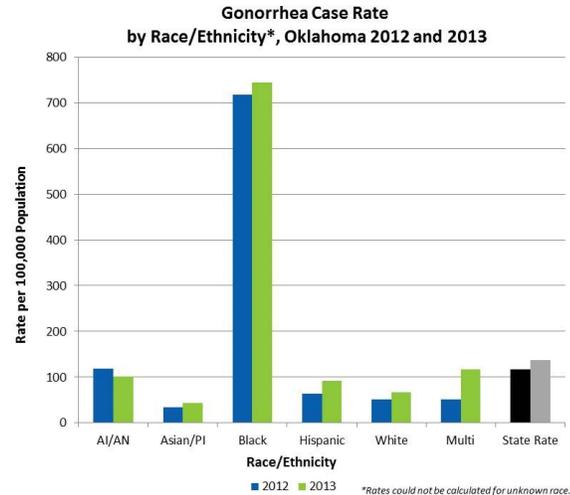
Gonorrhea occurs in all ages, but age groups 20 to 24 years (1,914 cases; 662.3 per 100,000) and 15 to 19 years (1,120 cases; 436.8 per 100,000) had the most cases and highest rates of all age groups. Age group 25 to 29 years had the third most cases and third highest rate (1,109 cases; 421.3 per 100,000). The under 10 years of age group was the only age group with a rate decrease from 2012, at 64.9% lower (0.6 to 0.2 per 100,000). All other age groups experienced rate increases from 2012 to 2013. Age group 35 to 39 years experienced the largest rate increase (44.4%; 80.8 to 116.7 per 100,000), followed by 40 to 44 year olds (43.5%; 39.3 to 56.4 per 100,000) and 45 to 49 year olds (41.2%; 22.8 to 32.2 per 100,000).

BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Of the 5,230 gonorrhea cases:

- 39.8% (2,108) were Black,
- 33.0% (1,748) were White,
- 6.4% (341) were Hispanic,
- 6.0% (320) were American Indian/Alaska Native,
- 4.5% (237) were Multi Race,
- 0.6% (34) were Asian/Pacific Islander, and
- 9.7% (514) were categorized as Other/Unknown.

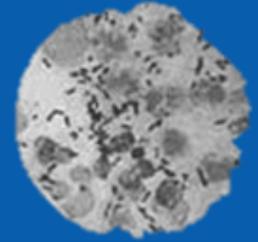
Blacks had the most cases and the highest rate among all racial groups (2,108 cases; 743.6 per 100,000), accounting for 39.8% of gonorrhea cases in 2013, 11 times the rate for Whites (67.3 per 100,000). Those reporting Multi Race accounted for 4.5% (238) of cases and had the second highest rate (116.4 per 100,000). American Indians and Alaska Natives accounted for 6.0% (320) of cases and had the third highest rate (101.3 per 100,000). American Indians and Alaska Natives were the only racial group to experience a rate decrease (14.6%) from 2012 (118.6 per 100,000). Those reporting Multi Race had the highest rate increase from 2012 (51.0 to 116.4 per 100,000).



BY GEOGRAPHY

Oklahoma County had the highest rate and most cases in 2013 (1,862 at 246.5 per 100,000). Tulsa County had the second most cases and the 4th highest rate (1,248 cases at 200.5 per 100,000). Comanche County had the third most cases and the second highest rate (280 cases at 224.1 per 100,000).

GONORRHEA DIAGNOSED IN 2013



Top Eight Counties with the Highest Number of Gonorrhea Cases Diagnosed in Oklahoma, 2013

County	Number	Rate (per 100,000)	% Rate Change from 2012
Oklahoma	1,862	246.5	13.1 %
Tulsa	1,248	200.5	12.3 %
Comanche	280	224.1	4.9 %
Cleveland	270	100.2	60.3 %
Pottawatomie	100	140.5	25.9 %
Garfield	97	155.8	157.5 %
Muskogee	97	138.0	-20.1 %
Canadian	94	74.5	36.2 %

Oklahoma had 5,303 reported cases of gonorrhea in 2013.

Top Eight Counties with the Highest Rate of Gonorrhea Cases Diagnosed in Oklahoma, 2013

County	Number	Rate (per 100,000)	% Rate Change from 2012
Oklahoma	1,862	246.5	13.1 %
Comanche	280	224.1	4.9 %
Choctaw	33	219.3	-14.6 %
Tulsa	1,248	200.5	12.3 %
Seminole	42	165.2	13.6 %
Garfield	97	155.8	157.5 %
Pontotoc	54	142.1	54.1 %
Logan	63	141.8	26.4 %

Blacks made up 39.8% of gonorrhea cases in Oklahoma, compared to 23.3% of chlamydia cases.



Oklahoma State
Department of Health