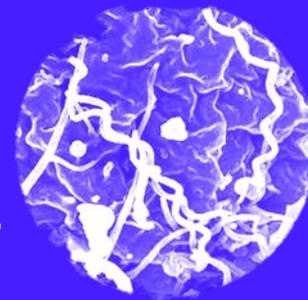
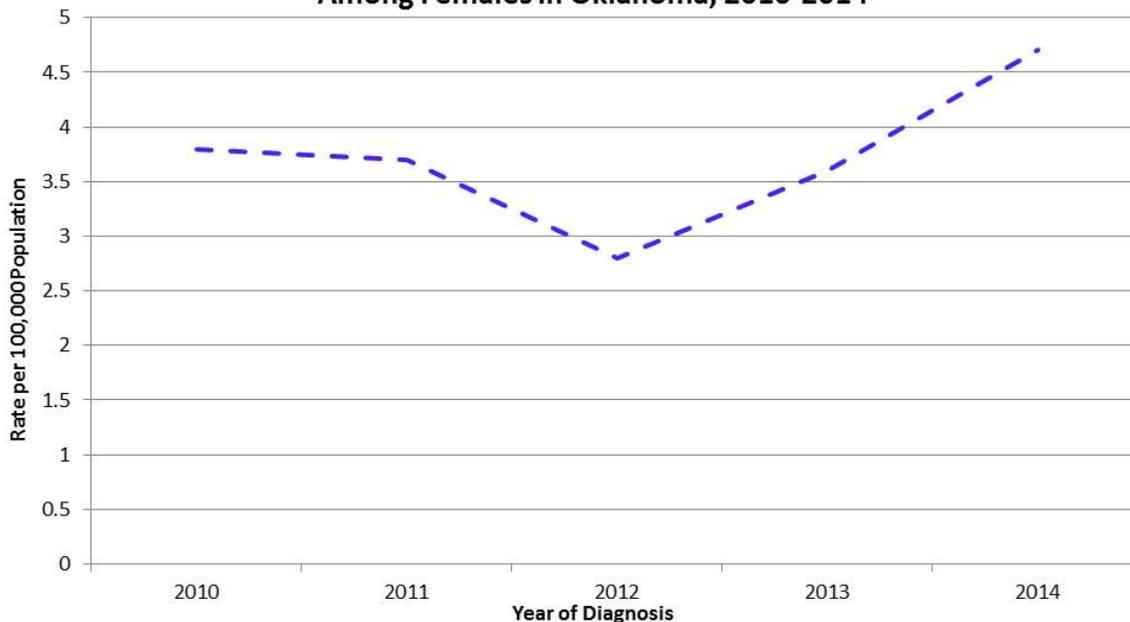


SYPHILIS AMONG FEMALES IN 2014



Syphilis Rates per 100,000 Population, Among Females in Oklahoma, 2010-2014



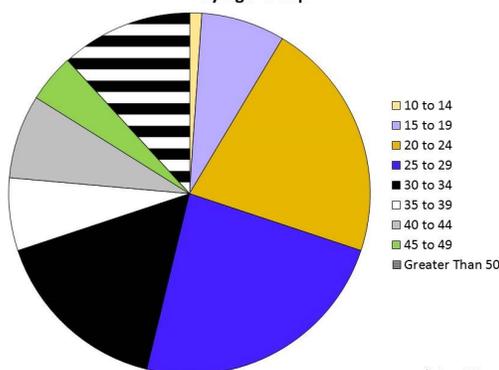
OVERVIEW

There were 93 new cases of syphilis among females: 15 (16.1%) were primary and secondary, 53 (57.0%) were early latent and 25 (26.9%) were late latent/late syphilis. The rate among females in 2014 was 4.7 per 100,000, a 30.6% rate increase from 2013 (3.6 per 100,000). Because the risk for fetal infection is still significant in pregnant females with late latent syphilis and low titers, females with any stage of syphilis were considered for this analysis.

Females with Syphilis by Age:

- 10 to 14 years – 1.1% (1)
- 15 to 19 years – 7.5% (7)
- 20 to 24 years – 21.5% (20)
- 25 to 29 years – 23.7% (22)
- 30 to 34 years – 16.1% (15)
- 35 to 39 years – 6.5% (6)
- 40 to 44 years – 7.5% (7)
- 45 to 49 years – 4.3% (4)
- 50 years and older – 11.8% (11)

Syphilis Among Oklahoma Females in 2014*, by Age Group



DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN.....

Most of the females with syphilis were among age groups 25 to 29 years (22; 23.7%), 20 to 24 years (20; 21.5%), and 30 to 34 years (15; 16.1%).

For More Information Contact:

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Oklahoma State
Department of Health

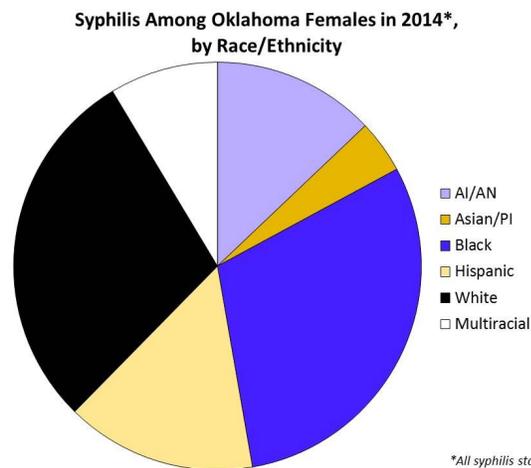
*All syphilis stages

SYPHILIS AMONG FEMALES IN 2014

Oklahoma had **93** reported cases of syphilis among females in 2014.

60% of female syphilis cases were among women aged 20-34 years.

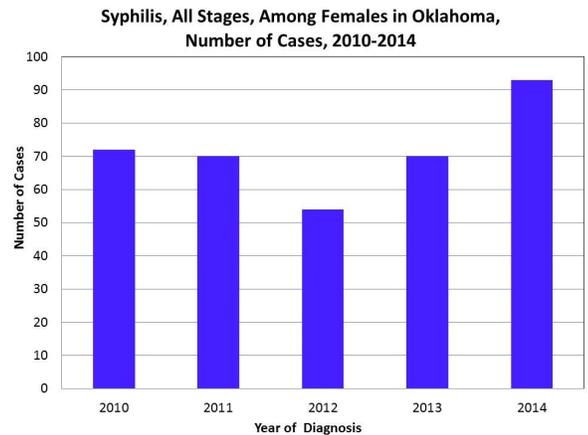
Blacks made up the majority of syphilis cases among females, accounting for 30.1% (28). Whites accounted for the second largest proportion (27; 29.0%), followed by Hispanics (14; 15.1%) and American Indians/Alaska Natives (12; 12.9%). Those reporting multiple races accounted for 8.6% (8), and Asians/Pacific Islanders made up 4.2% (4).



BY GEOGRAPHY

Almost half of the cases among females were found in Oklahoma County (43; 46.2%) and another 15 (16.1%) were found in Tulsa County. The remaining 35 cases of syphilis among females were found among 21 other counties. There were 54 counties that had no cases of syphilis among females.

Of the females with syphilis, the OKC MSA accounted for 51.6% (48), the Tulsa MSA 23.7% (22), and the Lawton MSA 2.2% (2). The remaining 22.6% (21) were in counties that were not part of one of these three MSAs.



BY PREGNANCY STATUS

There were 14 pregnant females with syphilis, accounting for 15.1% of the syphilis cases among females. Twelve of these were early latent syphilis and two were late latent/late syphilis. Almost half of the cases among pregnant females were found in Oklahoma County (6; 42.9%).

Pregnant females may experience miscarriages, low infant birth weight, premature births, still births, and death of their newborn babies. The infection can be transmitted to their unborn children during pregnancy or childbirth. Infected babies may be born without signs or symptoms of the disease. If not treated, babies can die or have many health problems, such as cataracts, deafness, or seizures. In 2014, there were six cases of congenital syphilis resulting from these infections. These six cases were not necessarily confirmed infections; they are classified as cases because they represent six instances where intervention, treatment, and prenatal care did not take place early enough in the pregnancies.