



San Francisco Monthly STI Report

Data for October, 2023
Report prepared December 20, 2023

Table 1. STIs among residents, October, 2023. Female syphilis cases include patients assigned as female at birth.

	2023		2022	
	month	YTD	month	YTD
Gonorrhea	396	4,067	428	4,392
Male rectal gonorrhea	127	1,311	123	1,601
Chlamydia	441	4,832	547	5,393
Male rectal chlamydia	87	1,279	155	1704
Syphilis (adult total)	122	1087	131	1466
Primary & secondary	24	234	25	307
Early latent	49	445	69	699
Unknown latent	16	139	3	152
Late latent	33	269	34	308
Neurosyphilis	0	14	0	13
Congenital syphilis	1	4	0	2
Female syphilis	30	177	13	157

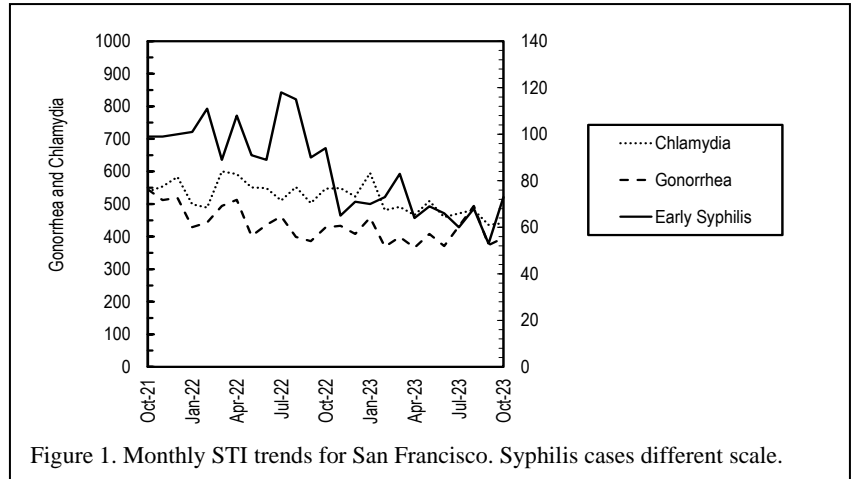


Figure 1. Monthly STI trends for San Francisco. Syphilis cases different scale.

Table 2. Selected STI cases and rates for San Francisco by age and race/ethnicity, 2023 through October only. Rates equal cases per 100,000 residents per year based on 2010 US Census Data.

	(All races)		Asian/PI		African American		Hispanic		White	
	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate	cases	rate
<i>All ages</i>										
Chlamydia	4,832	720.1	448	202.3	518	1,328.7	739	728.2	1,183	420.7
Gonorrhea	4,067	606.1	396	178.9	369	946.5	725	714.4	1,377	489.7
Early syphilis	679	101.2	52	23.5	99	254.0	196	193.1	218	77.5
<i>Under 20 yrs</i>										
Chlamydia	404	872.0	27	146.3	120	3,061.9	31	294.0	32	313.2
Gonorrhea	75	161.9	4	21.7	23	586.9	9	85.4	1	9.8
Early syphilis	3	6.5	1	5.4	0	0.0	1	9.5	0	0.0

Table 3. HIV testing among City Clinic patients, October, 2023.

	2023		2022	
	month	YTD	month	YTD
Tests	322	3,240	323	3,208
Antibody positive	2	43	9	42
Acute HIV infection	0	3	1	4

Note: All statistics are provisional until the annual report is released for the year. Morbidity is based on date of diagnosis. Totals for past months may change due to delays in reporting from labs and providers.

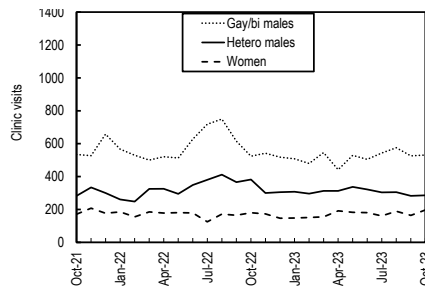


Figure 2. City Clinic visits by gender and orientation.

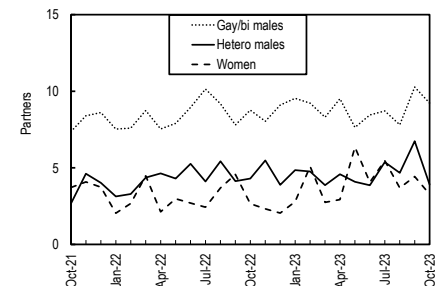


Figure 3. Average number of recent* sex partners for City Clinic visits by gender and sexual orientation. *Recall period is 3 months.

SFDPH Releases 2022 HIV Epidemiology Annual Report

On December 6th, 2023 the San Francisco Department of Public Health's Applied Research, Community Health Epidemiology, and Surveillance (ARCHES) HIV section released the [2022 HIV Epidemiology Annual Report](#). The report outlines progress towards San Francisco's goal of "[Getting to Zero](#)" new HIV infections, while also highlighting disparities among communities of color and people experiencing homelessness (PEH).

New HIV diagnoses in SF decreased slightly from 166 in 2021 to 157 in 2022, which is a 12% decrease since 2019. PEH accounted for nearly one in five new HIV diagnoses, although this proportion has declined in the last two years. Increasing rates of HIV in Latinx men are a concerning trend in the report. The annual rate of new HIV diagnoses among Latinx cis men surpassed all other racial/ethnic groups in 2022, with the proportion of new diagnoses among Latinx increasing from 27% in 2013 to 43% in 2022.

SF continues to excel in HIV prevention and care indicators, exceeding State and national averages for PrEP and viral suppression. Recognizing the citywide efforts to support equitable access to PrEP, the report shows that 75% of those with an indication for PrEP are on PrEP in SF (compared to 30% for California and nationally) with increases in PrEP rates among all race/ethnicities from 2015 to 2022.

In line with the City's RAPID initiative, the report highlighted that 90% of persons newly diagnosed with HIV were linked to care within one month, with most beginning treatment on the same day. Notably, the percentage of PEH living with HIV who were virally suppressed increased from 20% in 2020 to 52% in 2022. However, the report highlights racial inequities in care, as Latinx SF residents were the least likely to have any evidence of HIV care compared to other racial/ethnic groups in 2022.

You can find the SFPDPH Press Release on the 2022 HIV Epidemiology Annual report [here](#).