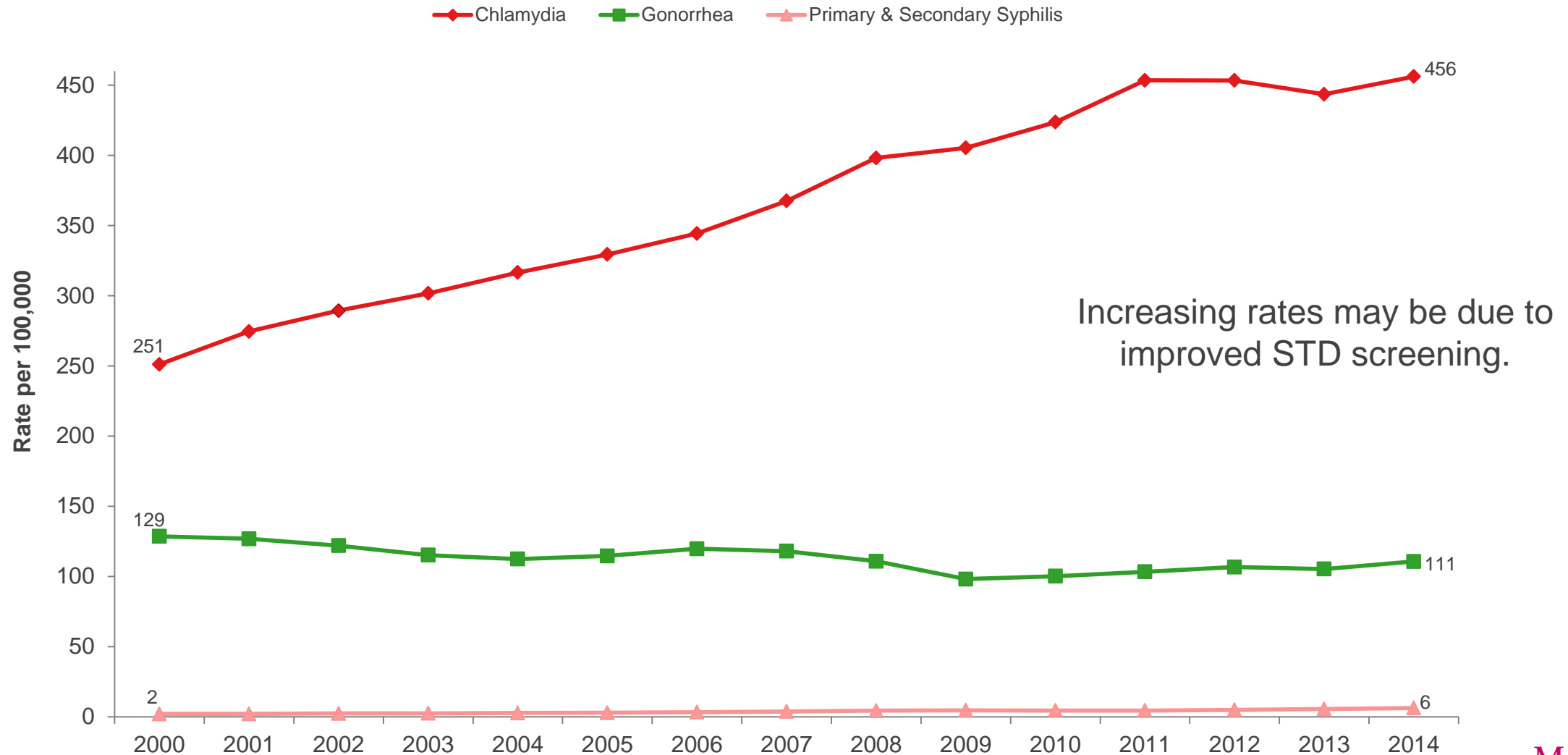


Bronx Community Health Dashboard: *Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)*

Last Updated: 9/24/2019

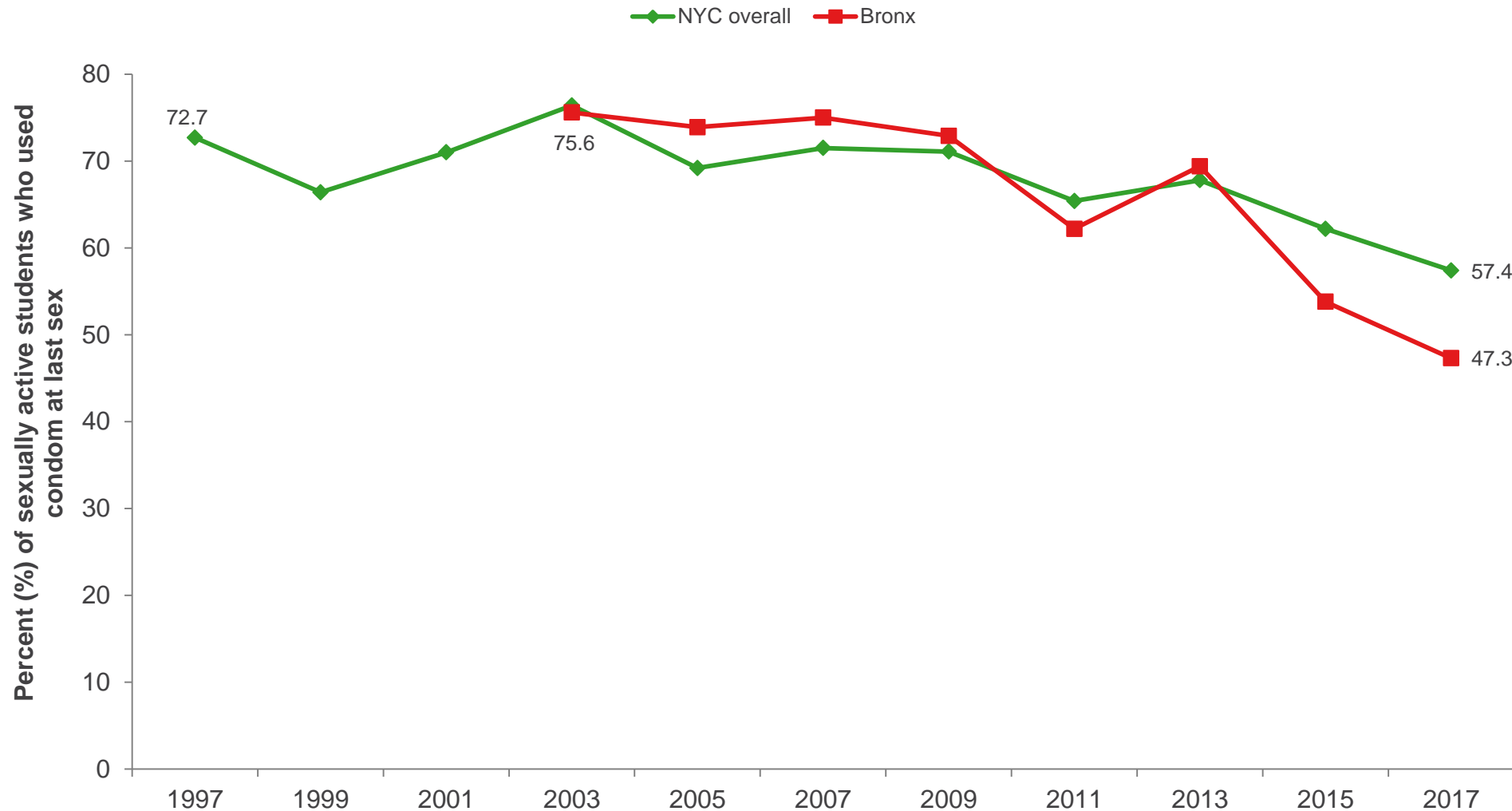
See last [slide](#) for more information about this project.

Nationally, chlamydia and primary & secondary syphilis rates are on the rise; the gonorrhea rate was lowest in 2009, but has recently increased

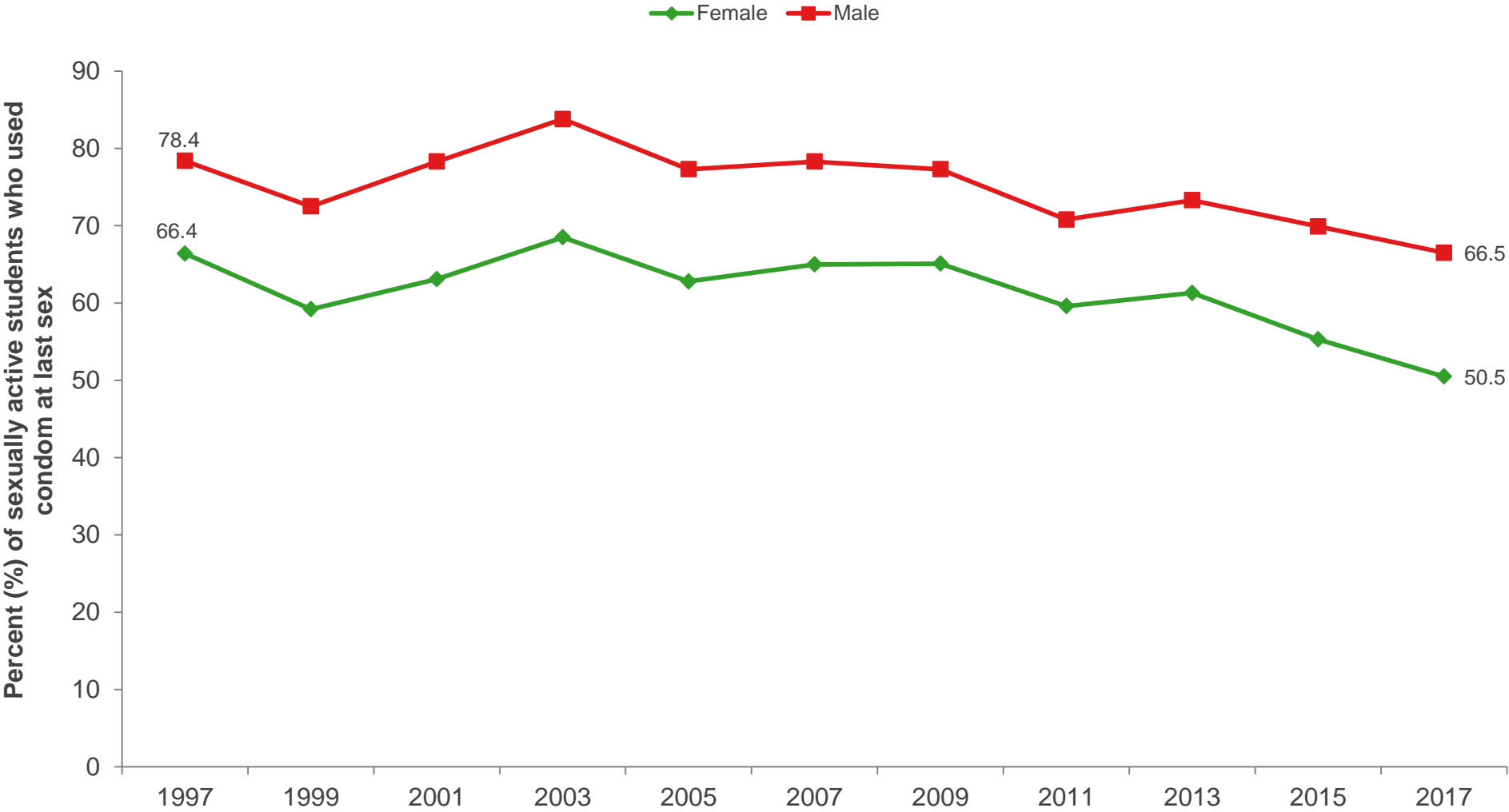


2 Data source: CDC Wonder STD Morbidity Data, 2000-2014.

Condom use is dropping among youth in NYC and the Bronx



Condom use is dropping among both boys and girls in NYC, but remains higher among males



4 Data source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1997-2017.

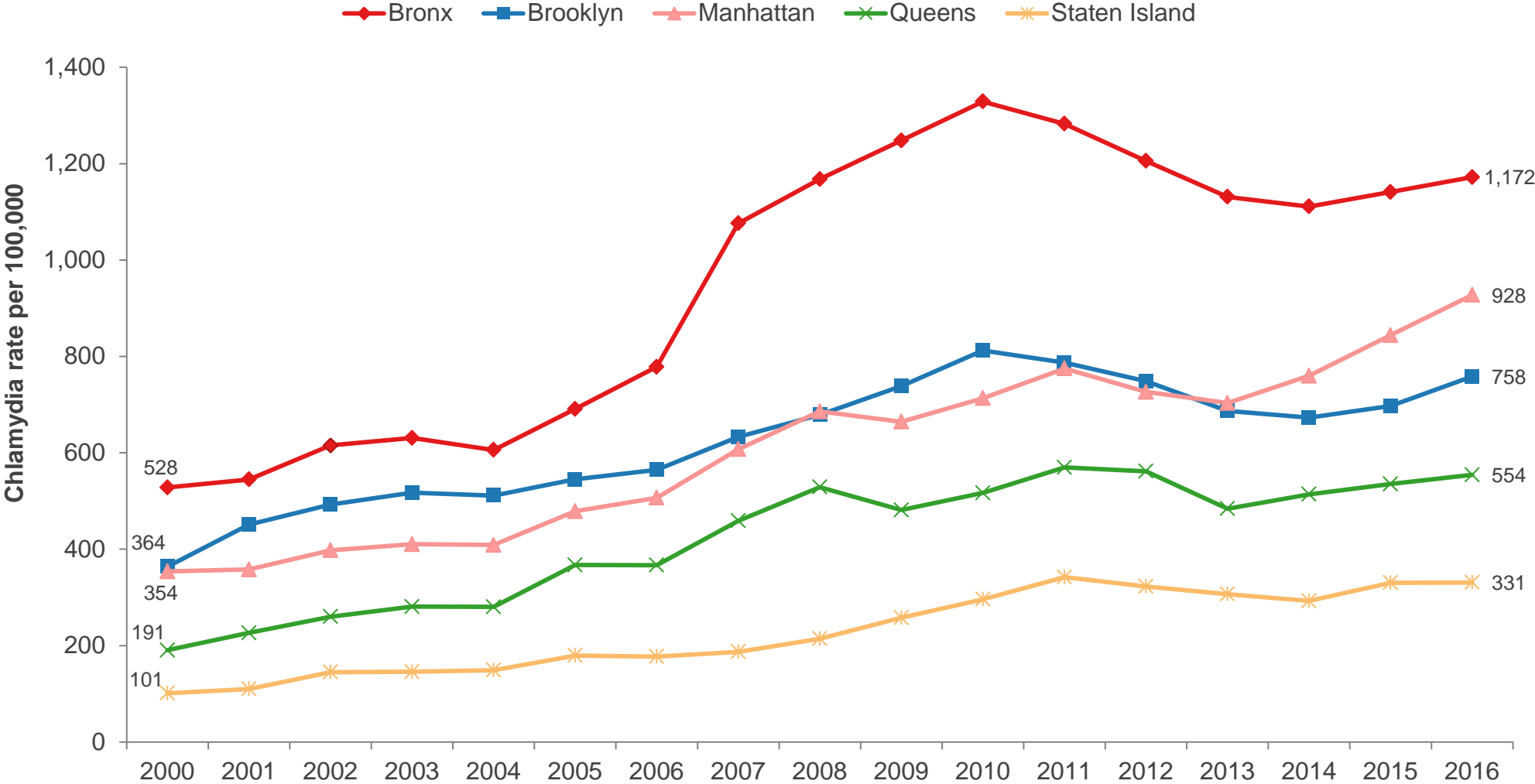


Chlamydia

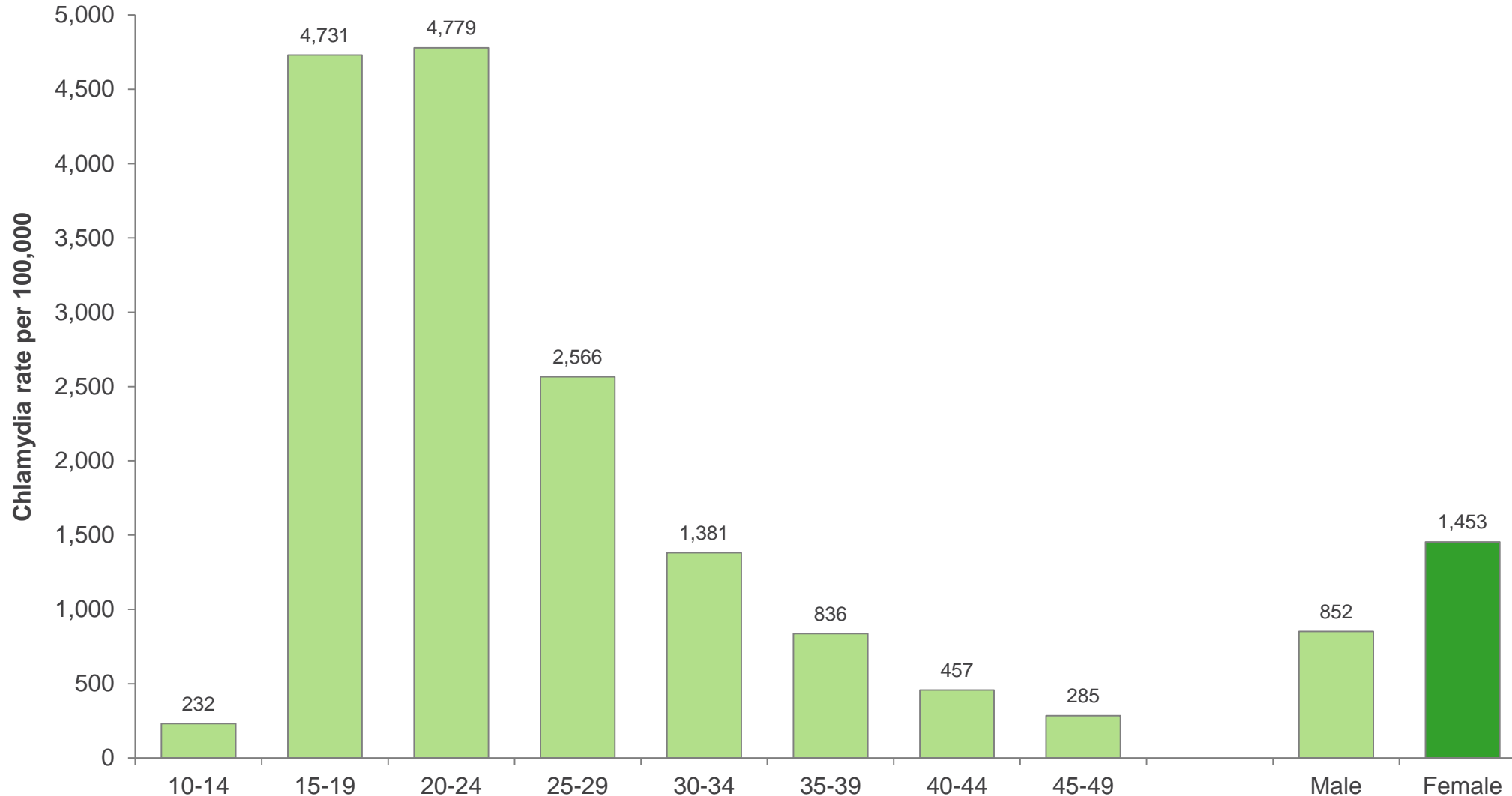
Chlamydia is a bacterial infection and can be treated with antibiotics. Long-term complications from untreated chlamydia in women include pelvic pain, infertility, and ectopic pregnancy. Men whose chlamydia infects the epididymis can experience pain, fever, and rarely, infertility. Both men and women can develop reactive arthritis.

Data note: All data are reported by labs and are not a measure of true incidence in the population as not all people seek care or are tested.

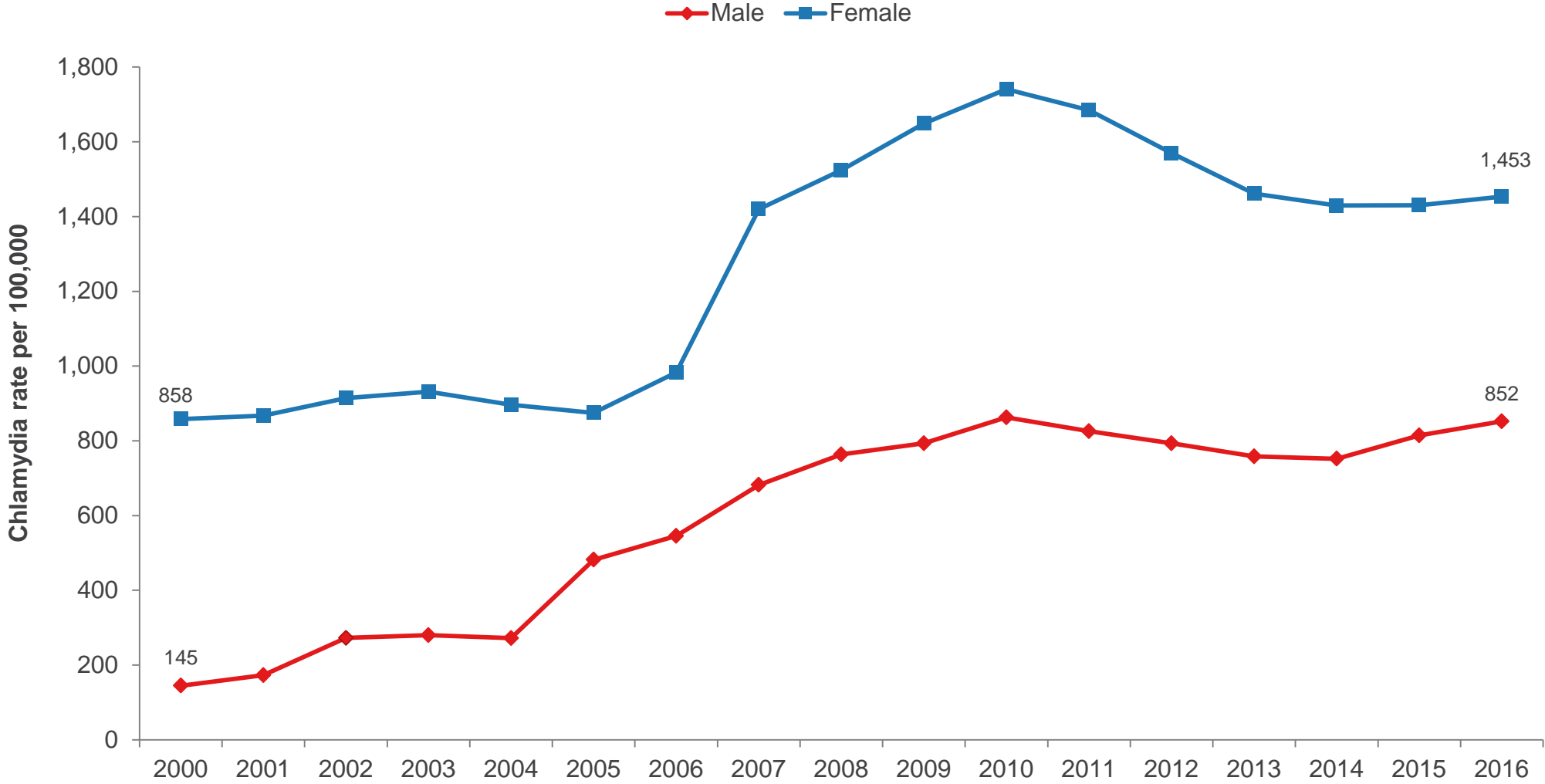
The chlamydia rate in the Bronx has increased by 122% and remains higher than other NYC boroughs



In the Bronx, those who are 15-24 year old, women, and non-Hispanic black have the highest chlamydia rates



In the Bronx, the chlamydia rate has increased for both males and females, but remains higher for women



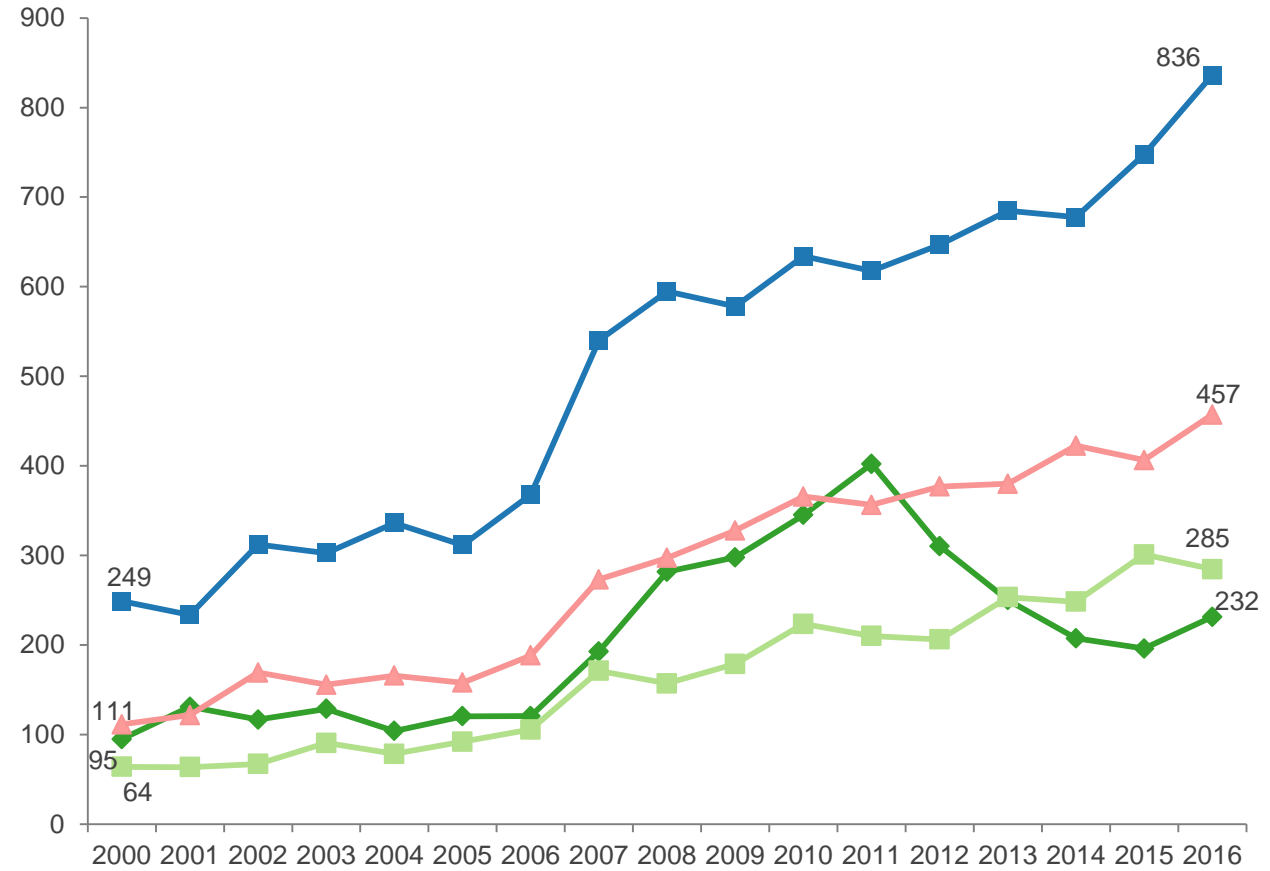
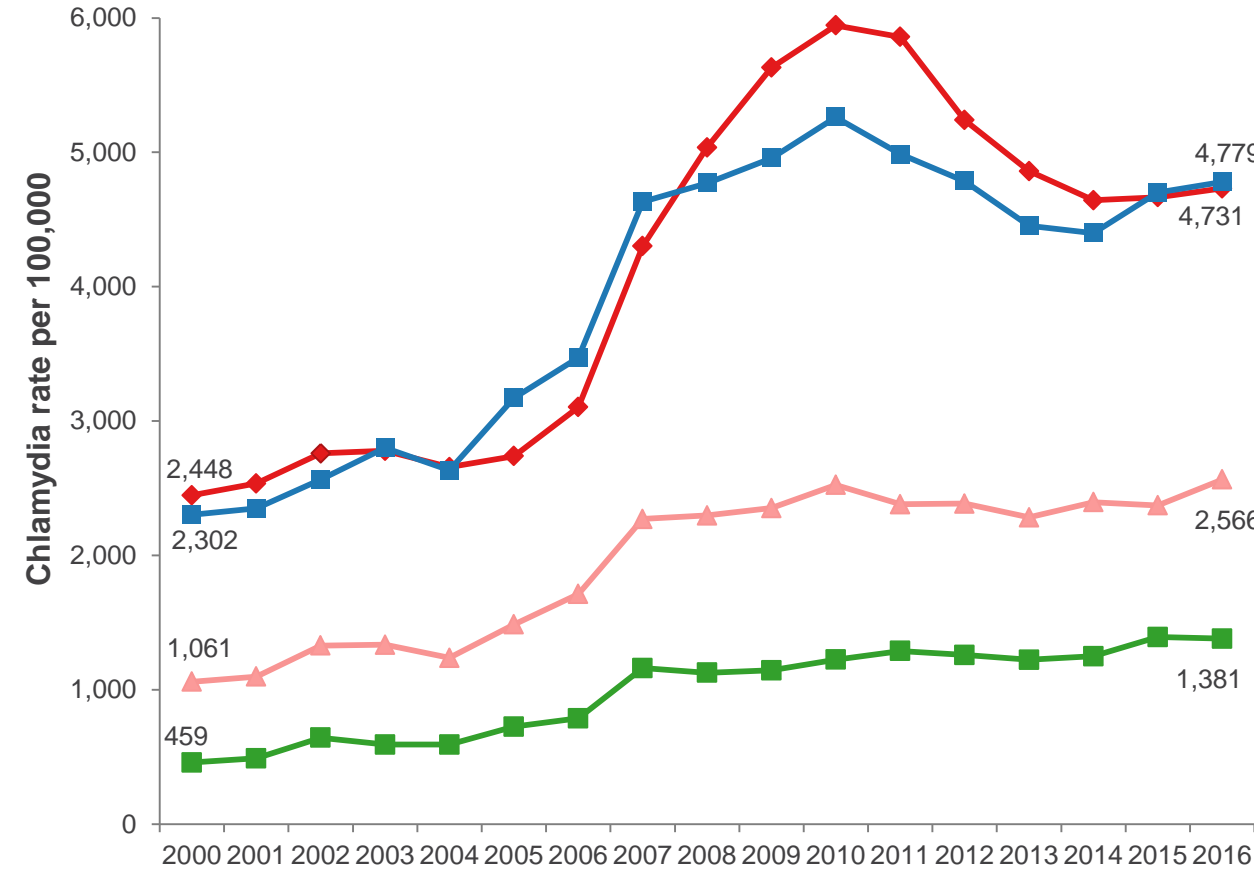
In the Bronx, the chlamydia rate has increased the most for 15-24 year olds and decreased among those <15y

Age groups with high burden of chlamydia

Age groups with lower burden of chlamydia

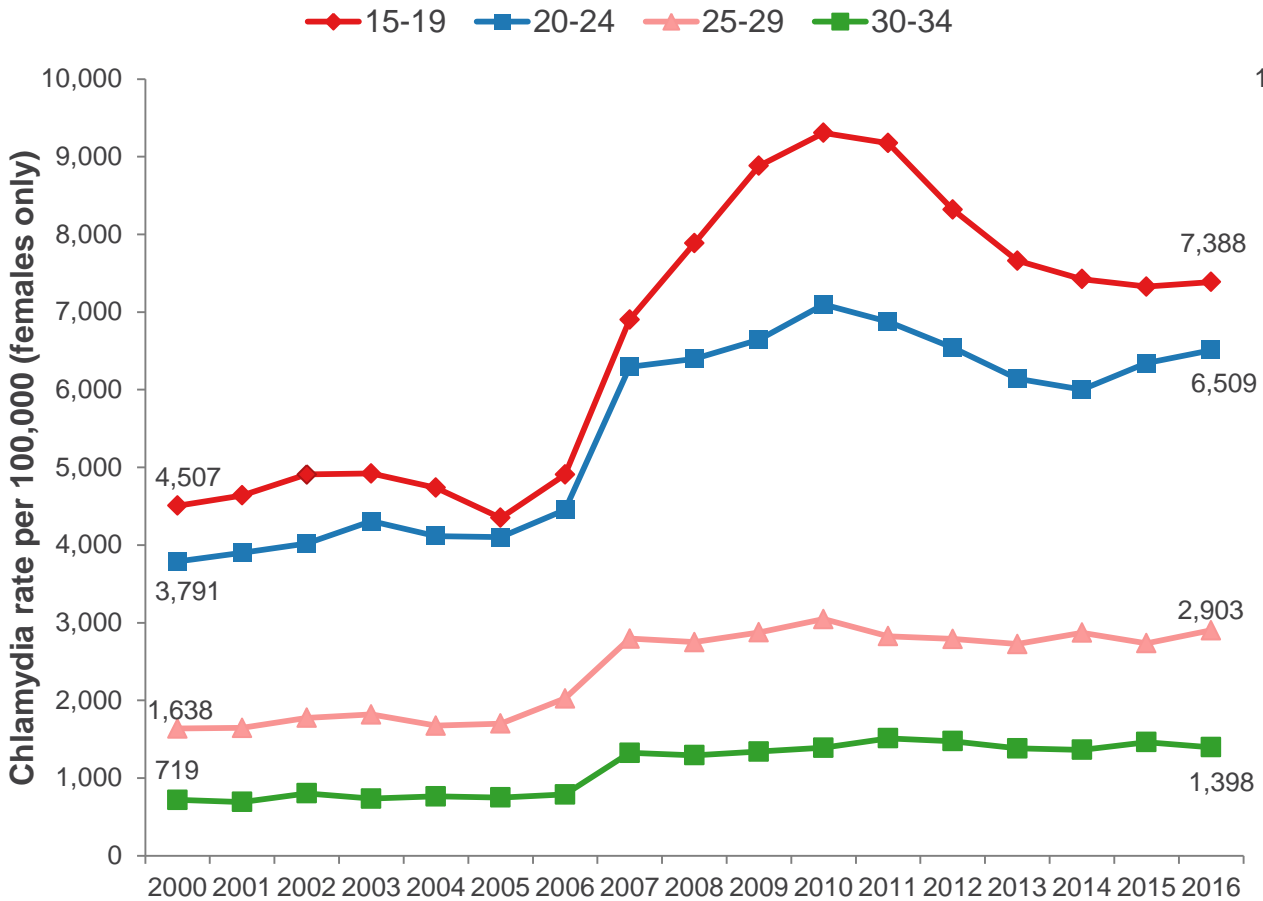
15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34

10-14 35-39 40-44 45-49

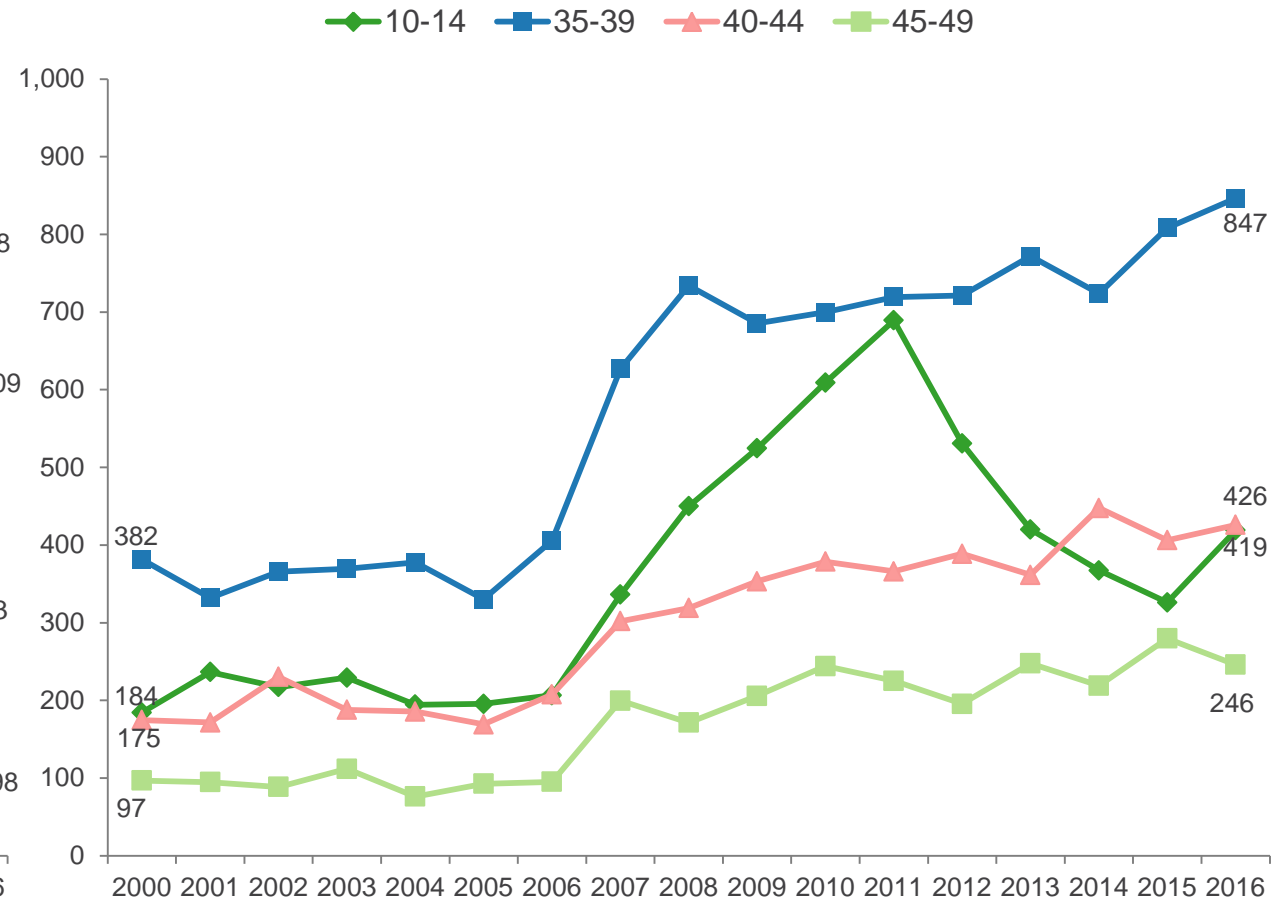


In the Bronx, the chlamydia rate has increased by 64% for 15-19 year old women

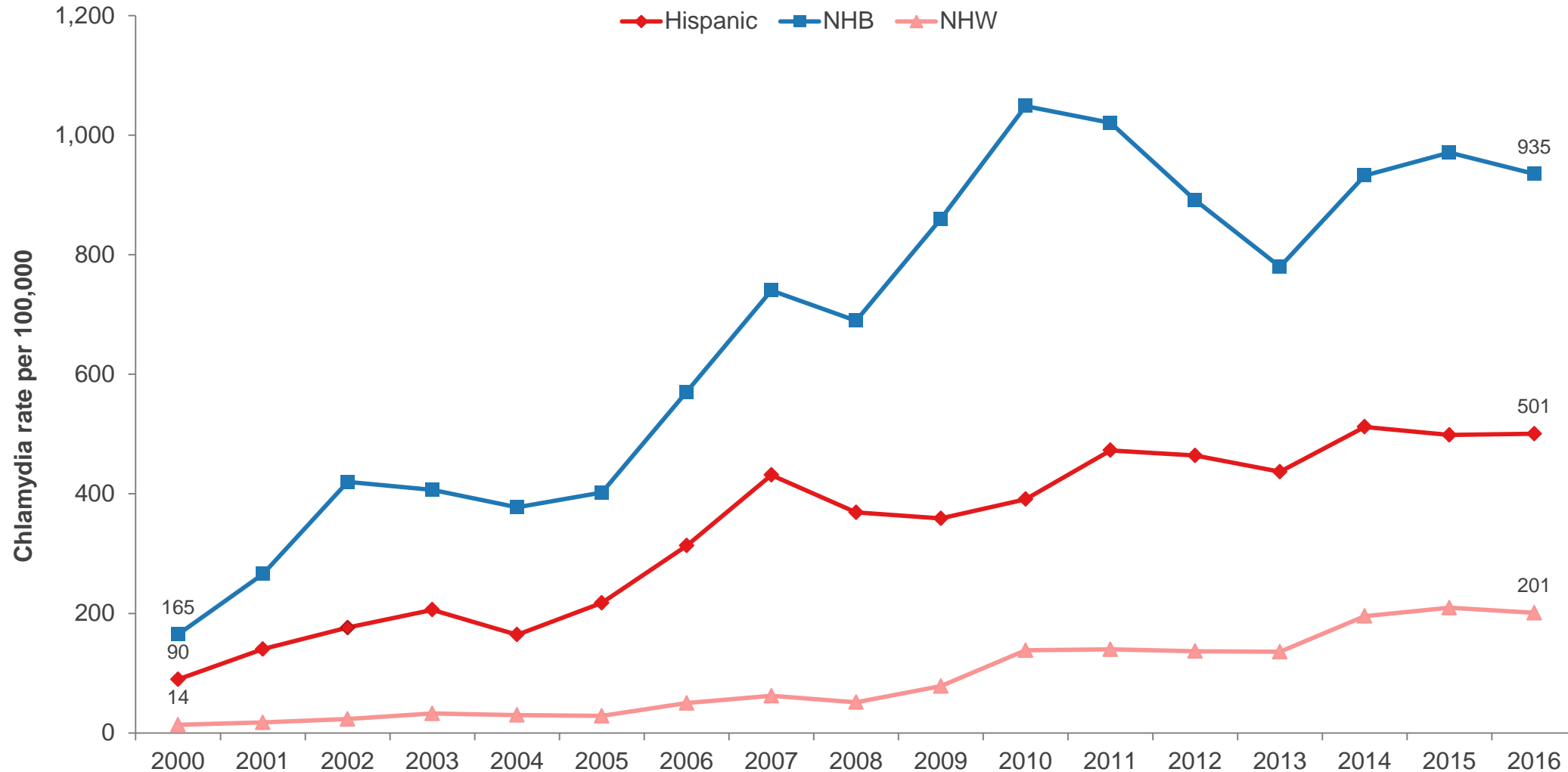
Age groups with high burden of chlamydia



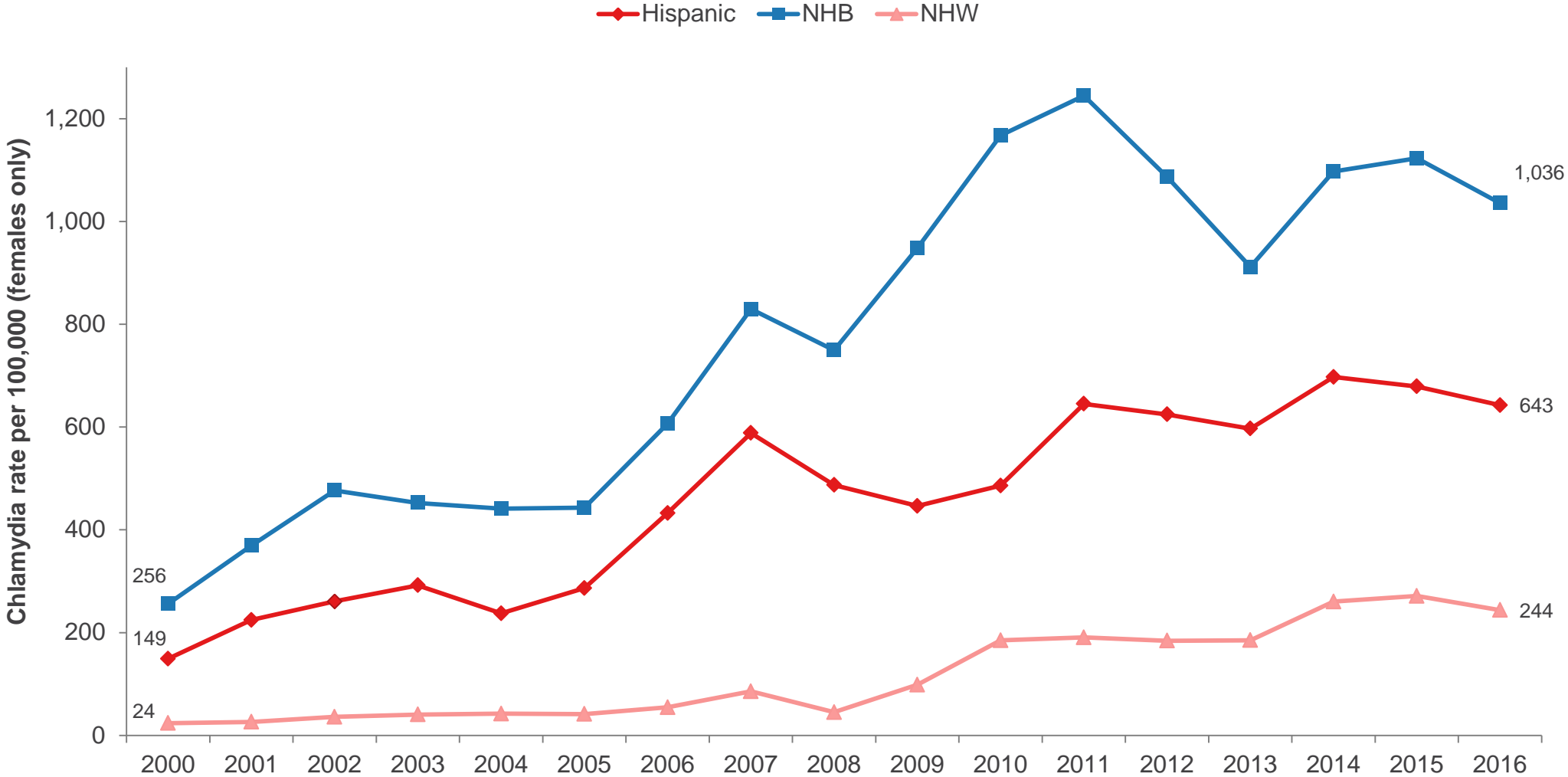
Age groups with lower burden of chlamydia



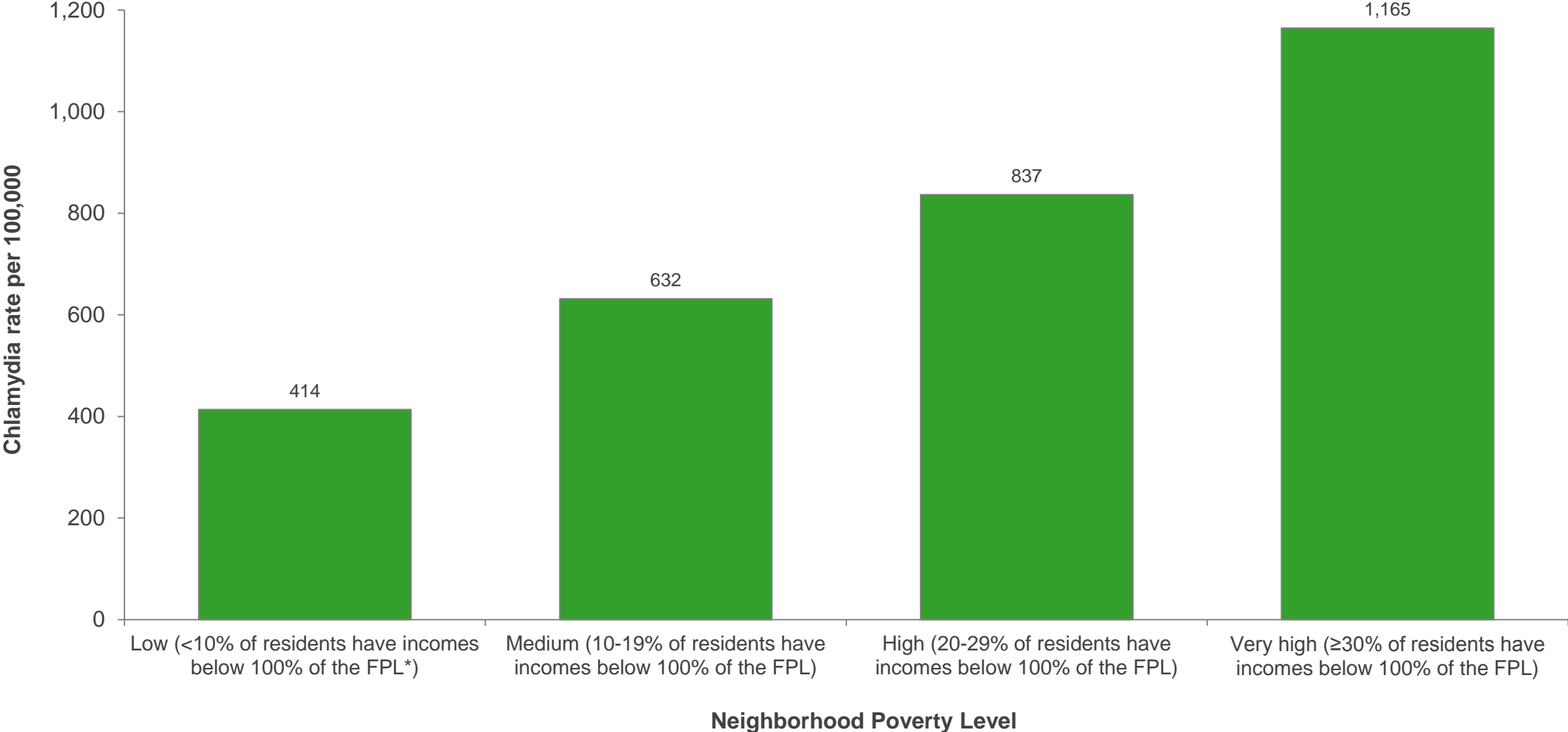
In the Bronx, the chlamydia rate has increased in all race/ethnicity groups, but remains highest among the non-Hispanic black population



In the Bronx, the chlamydia rate has increased by 4-fold among non-Hispanic black women

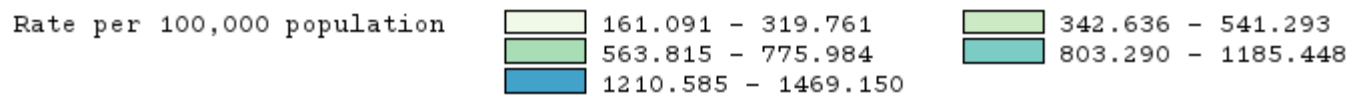
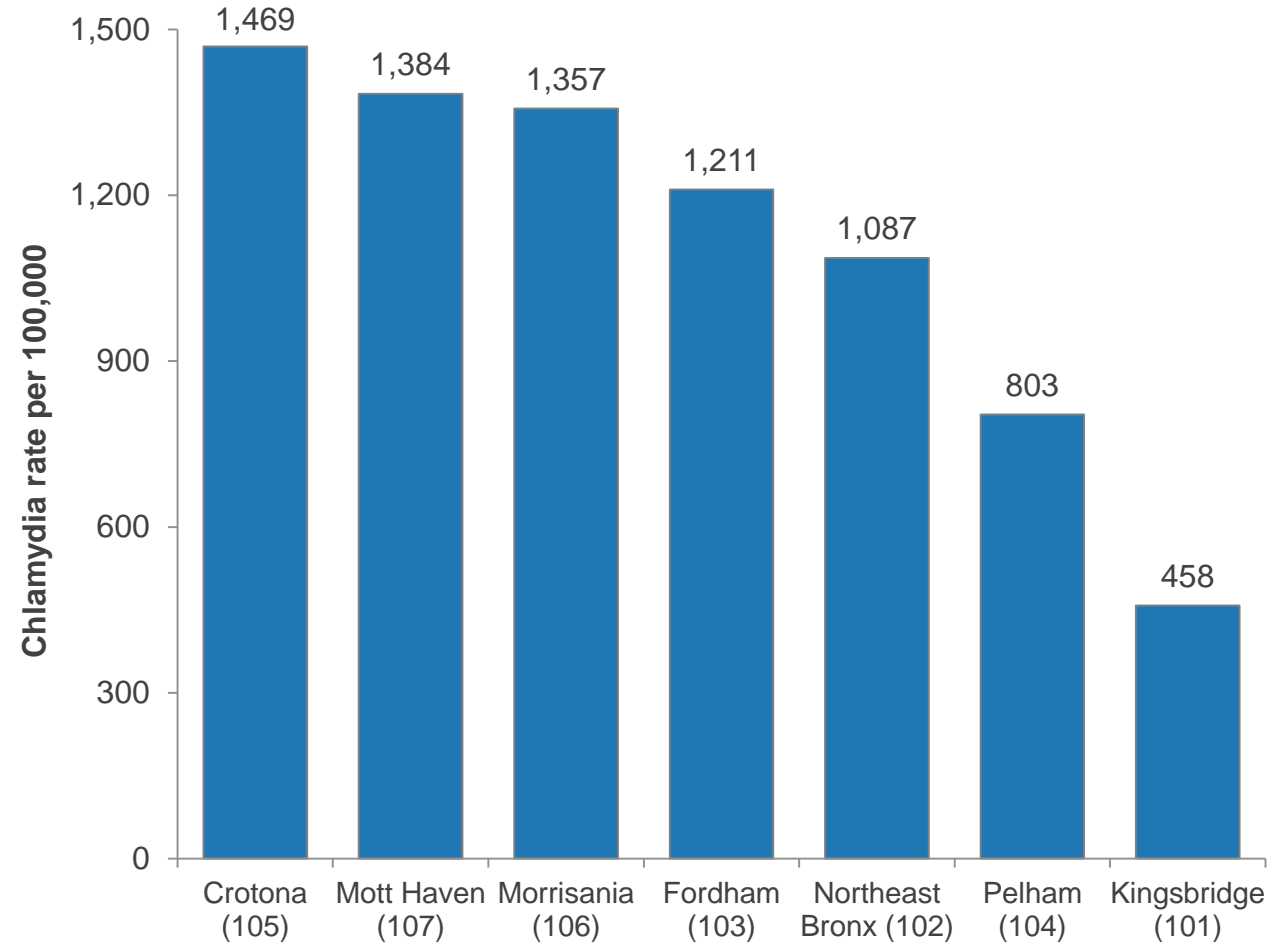
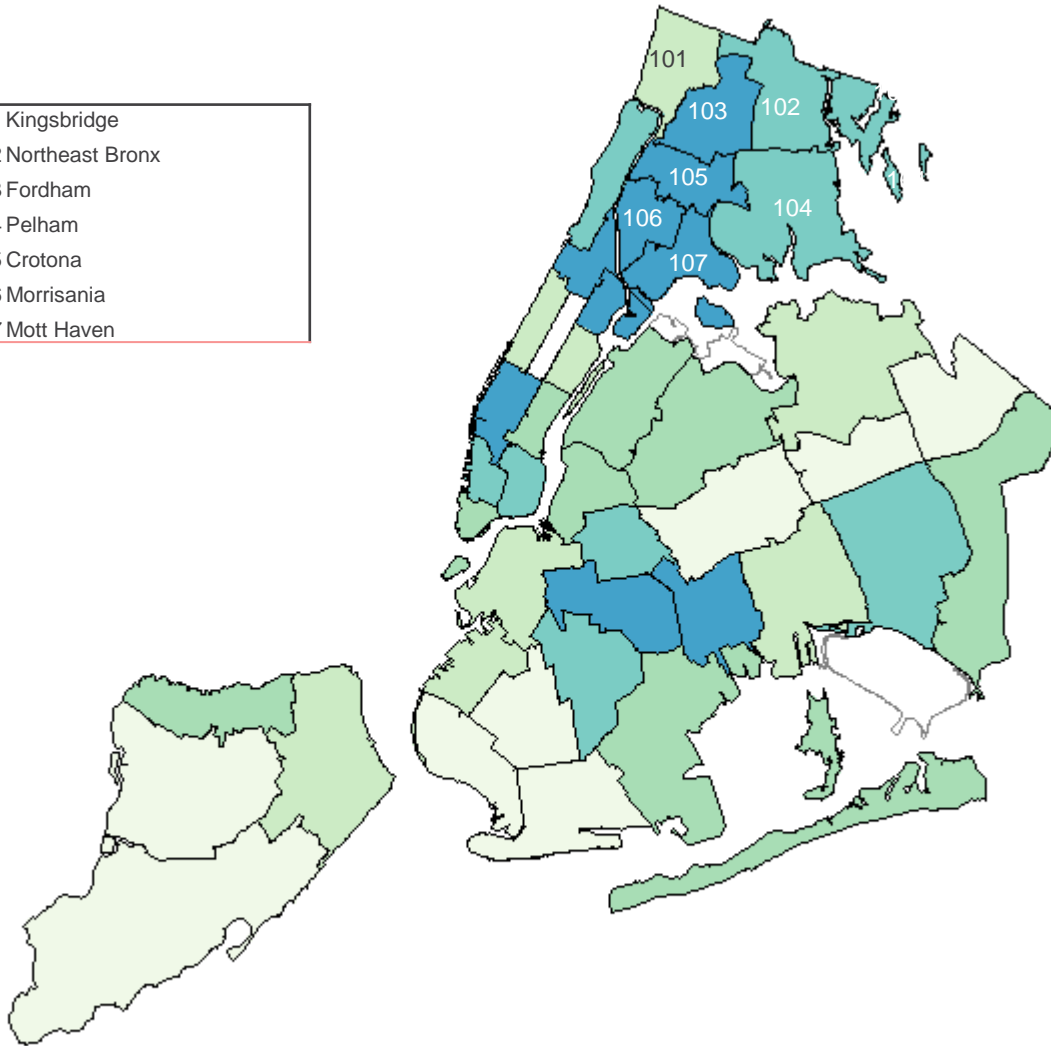


In New York City, the chlamydia rate increases as neighborhood poverty level increases



Four of the 10 neighborhoods with the highest chlamydia rates are in the Bronx

- 101 Kingsbridge
- 102 Northeast Bronx
- 103 Fordham
- 104 Pelham
- 105 Crotona
- 106 Morrisania
- 107 Mott Haven

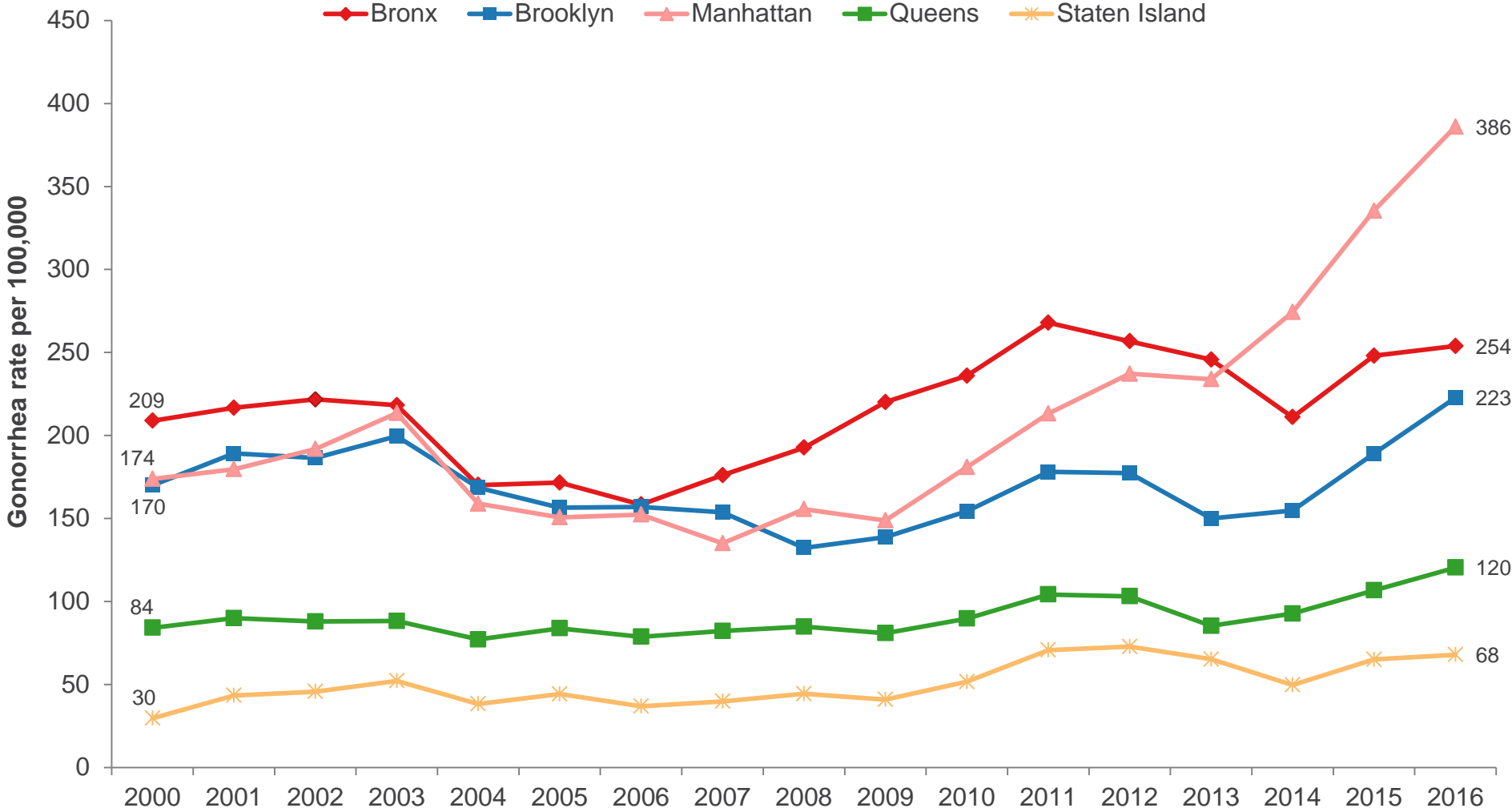


Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea is a bacterial infection and can be treated with a combination of antibiotics. Untreated gonorrhea in women may lead to pelvic pain, infertility, and ectopic pregnancy. Men may experience scarring of the urethra. When gonorrhea spreads to the bloodstream, both men and women can experience arthritis, heart valve damage, or inflammation of the lining of the brain or spinal cord.

Data note: All data are reported by labs and are not a measure of true incidence in the population as not all people seek care or are tested.

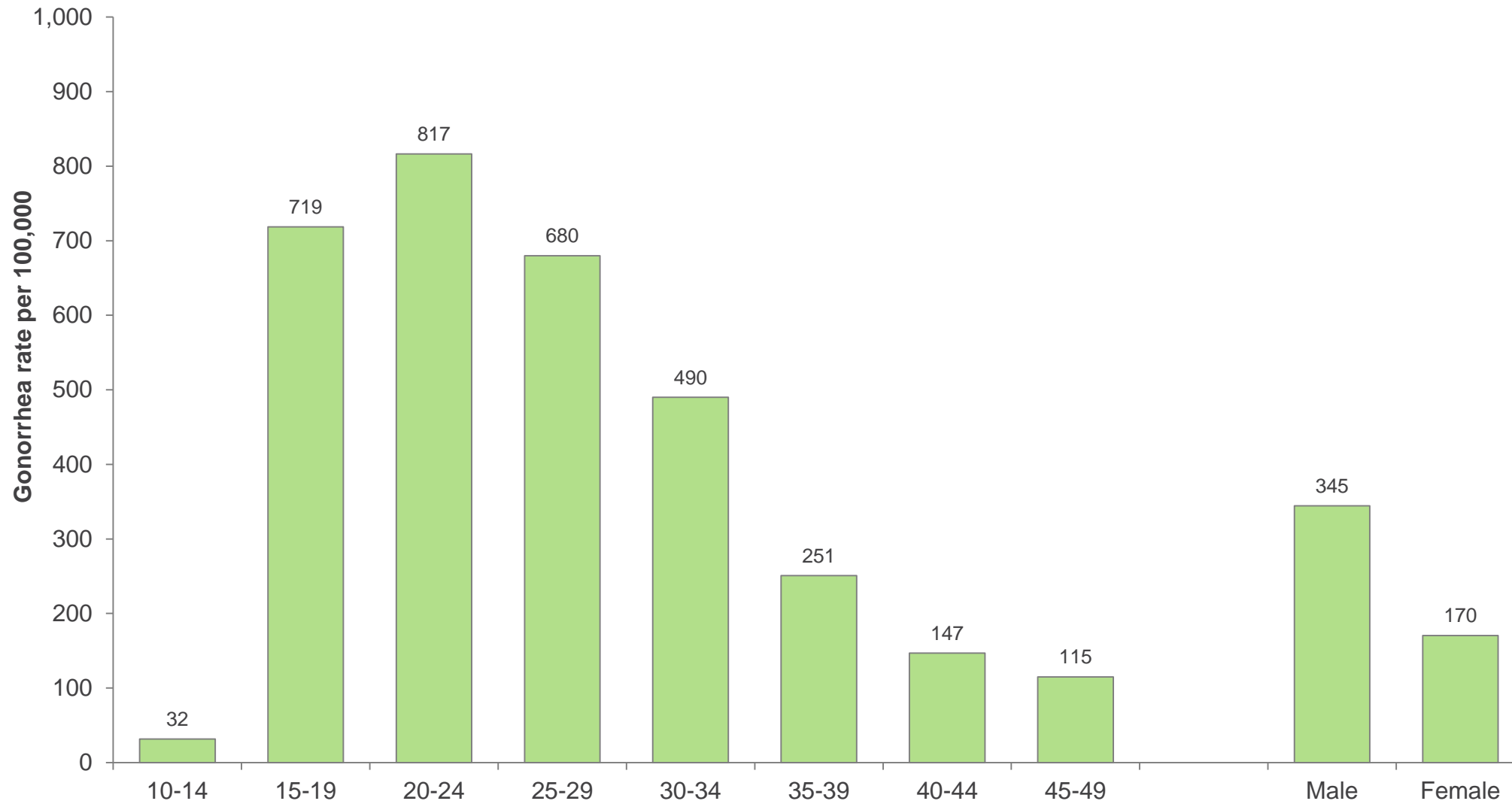
The gonorrhea rate in the Bronx was higher than all other NYC boroughs until it was surpassed by Manhattan in 2014



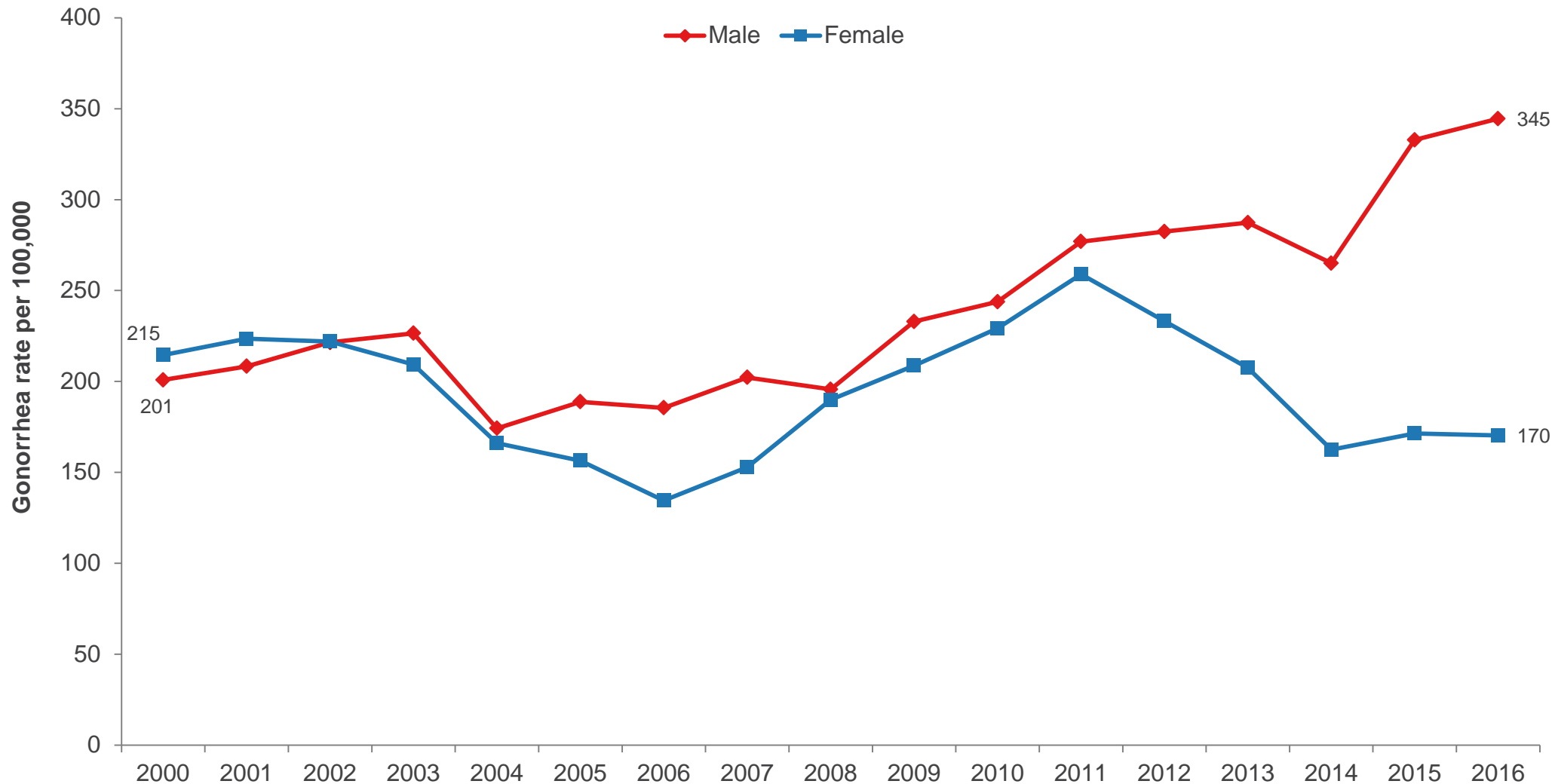
16 Data source: New York City STD Surveillance Data, 2000-2016.



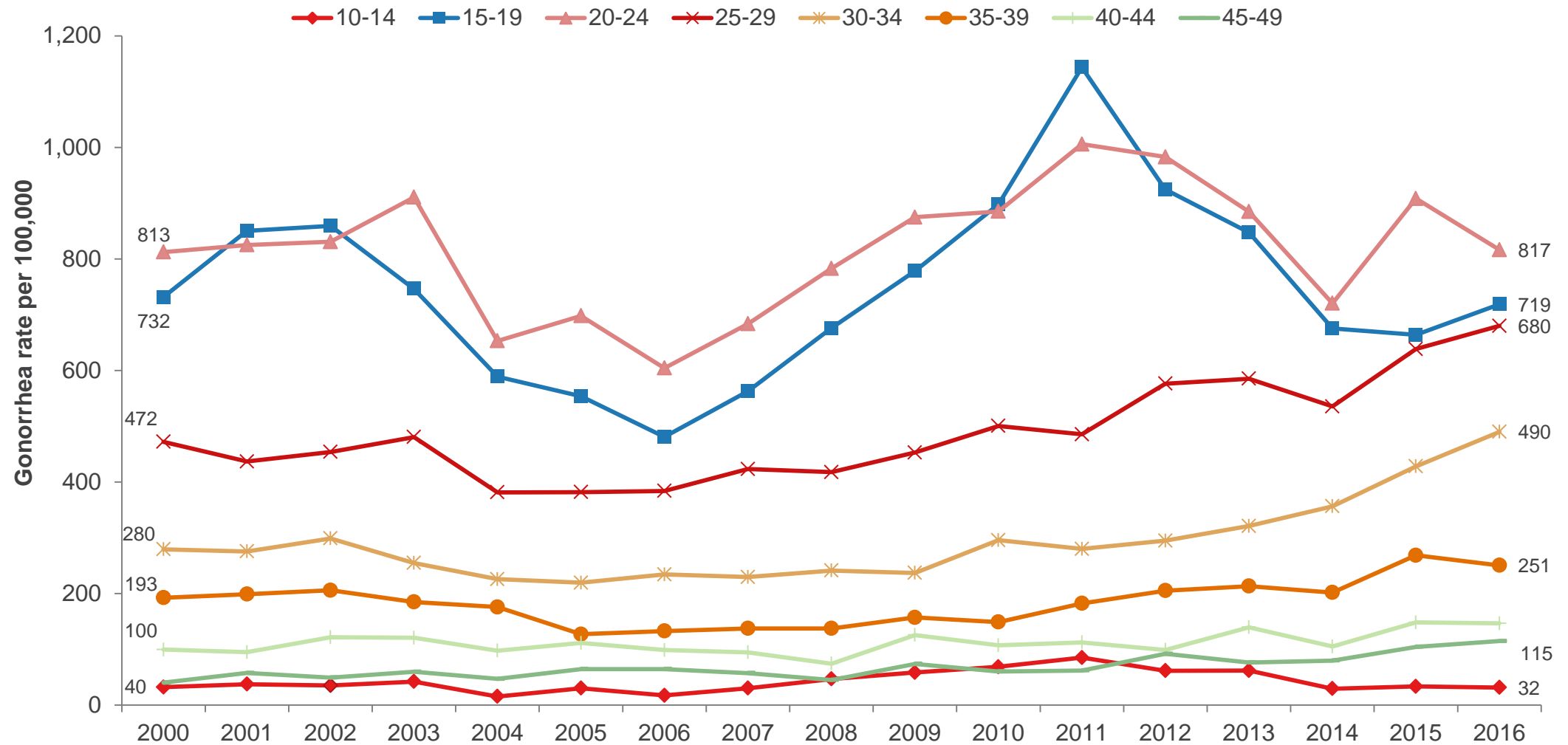
In the Bronx, those who are 20-24 year old, men, and non-Hispanic black have the highest gonorrhea rates



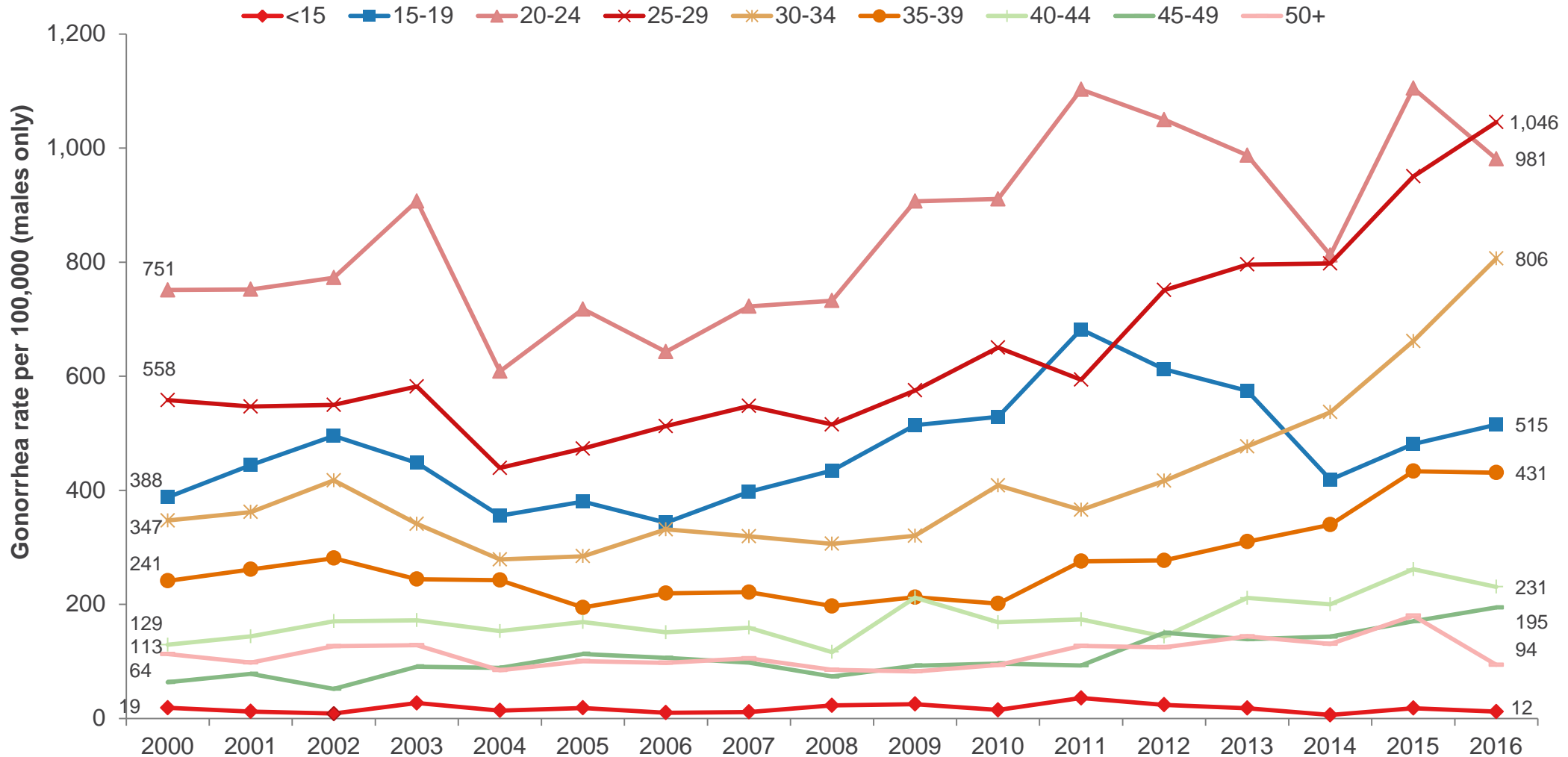
Gonorrhea rates were similar among men and women through the early 2010s, but have since diverged



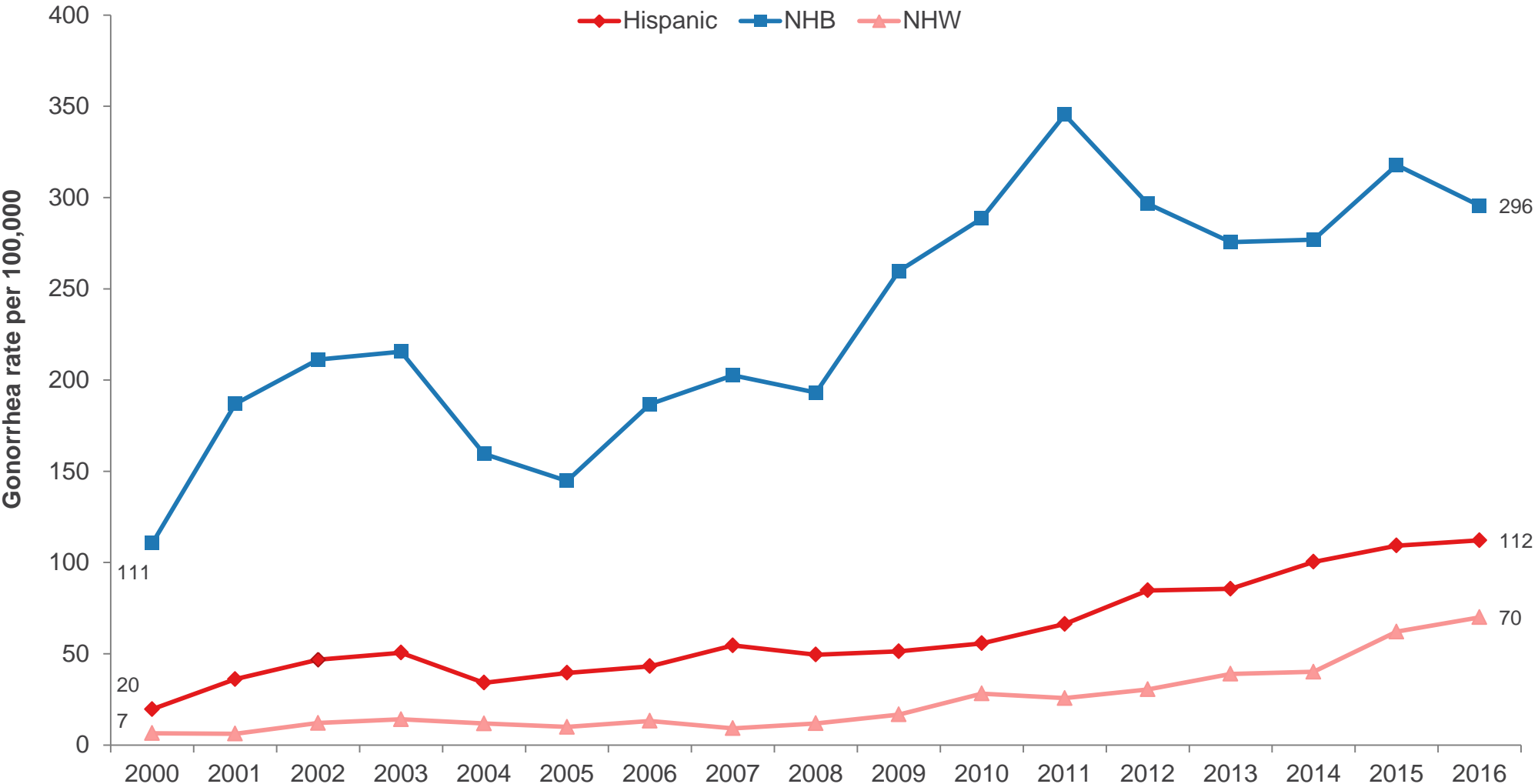
In the Bronx, the gonorrhea rate is highest among those 15-29y



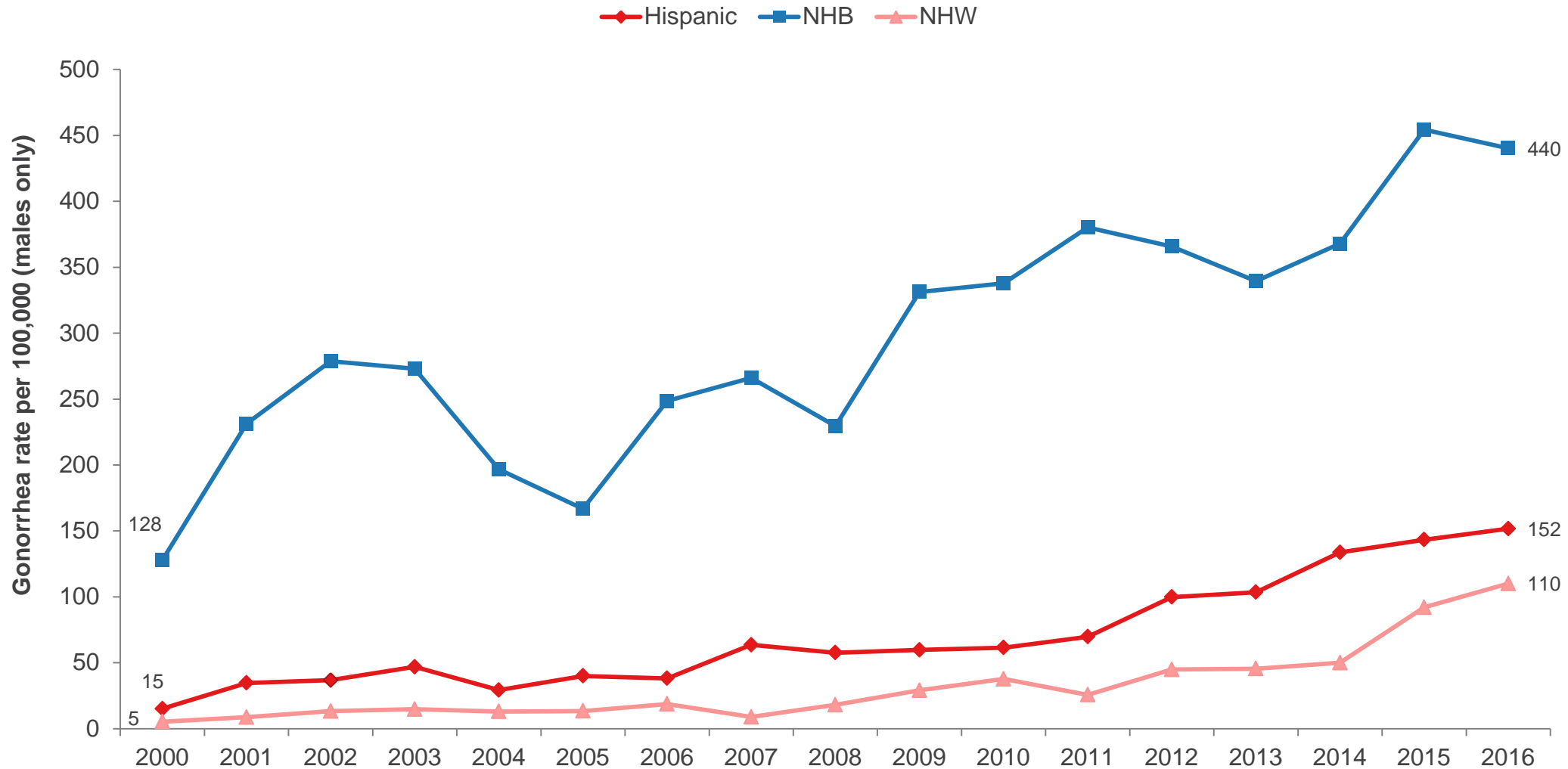
In the Bronx, the gonorrhea rate has increased by 87% for 25-29 year old men



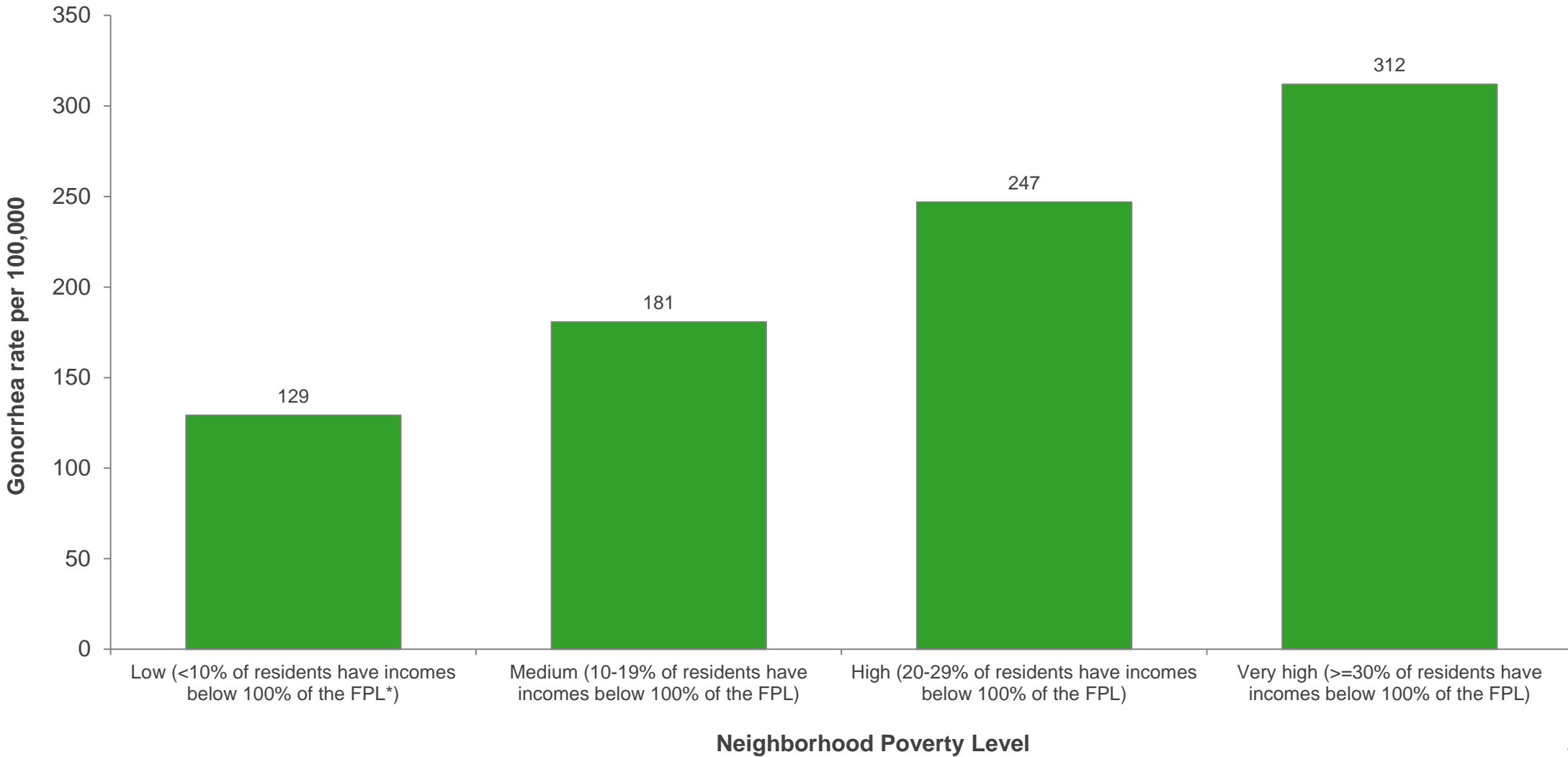
In the Bronx, the gonorrhea rate has increased by 167% for those who are non-Hispanic black



In the Bronx, the gonorrhea rate has increased by 244% for non-Hispanic black men

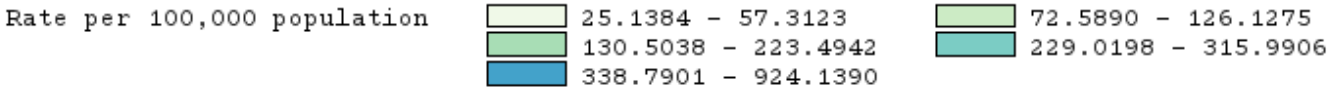
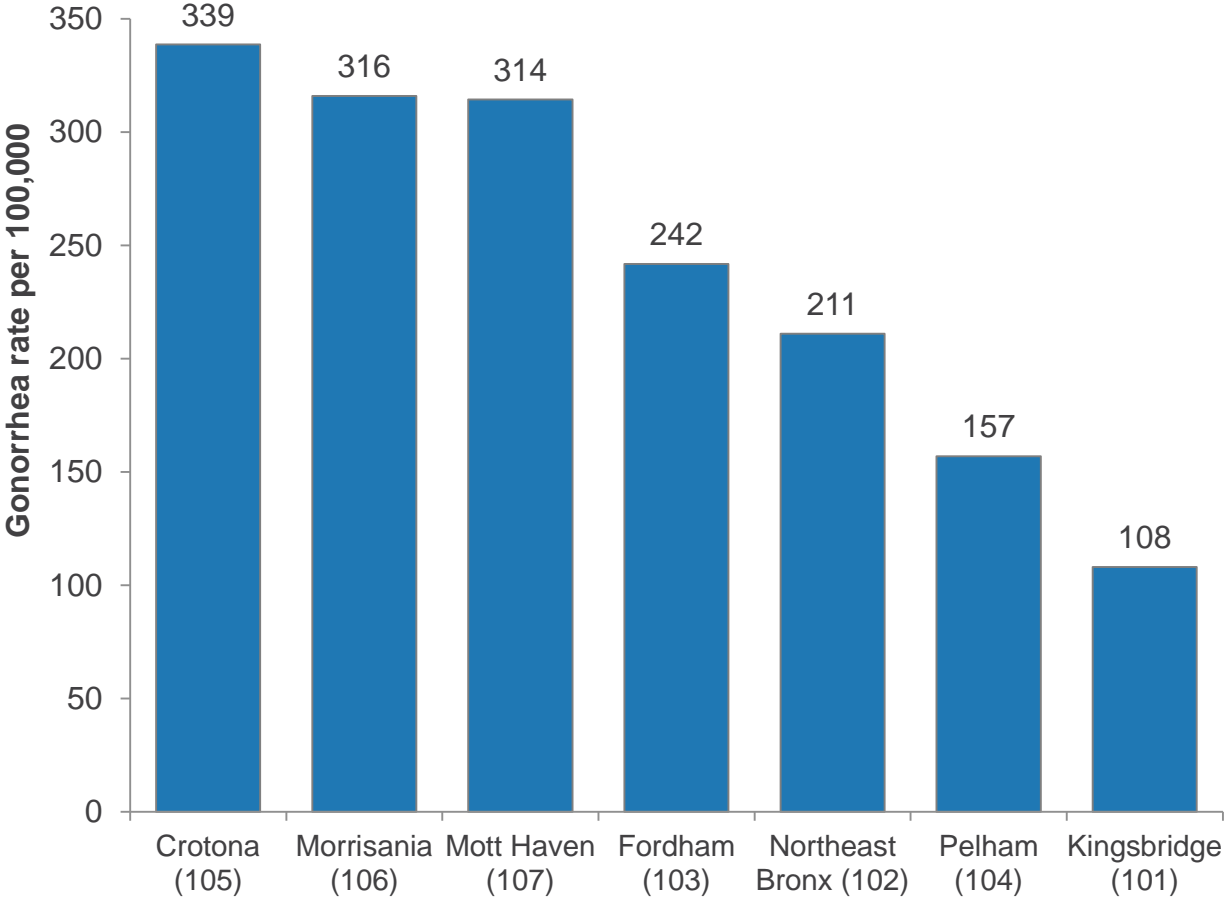
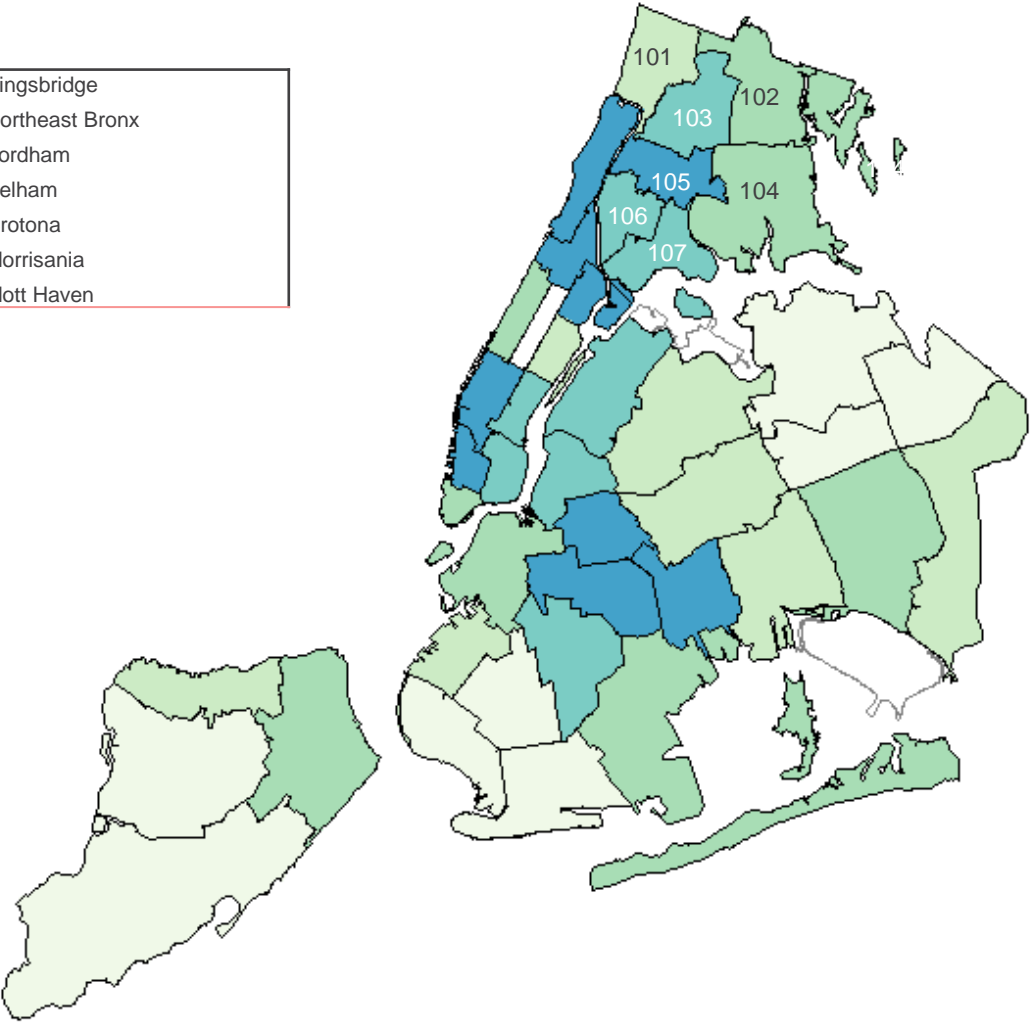


In NYC, the gonorrhea rate increases as neighborhood poverty level increases



The burden of gonorrhea is highest in Chelsea/West village, Upper Manhattan, Central Brooklyn, and the South Bronx

- 101 Kingsbridge
- 102 Northeast Bronx
- 103 Fordham
- 104 Pelham
- 105 Crotona
- 106 Morrisania
- 107 Mott Haven



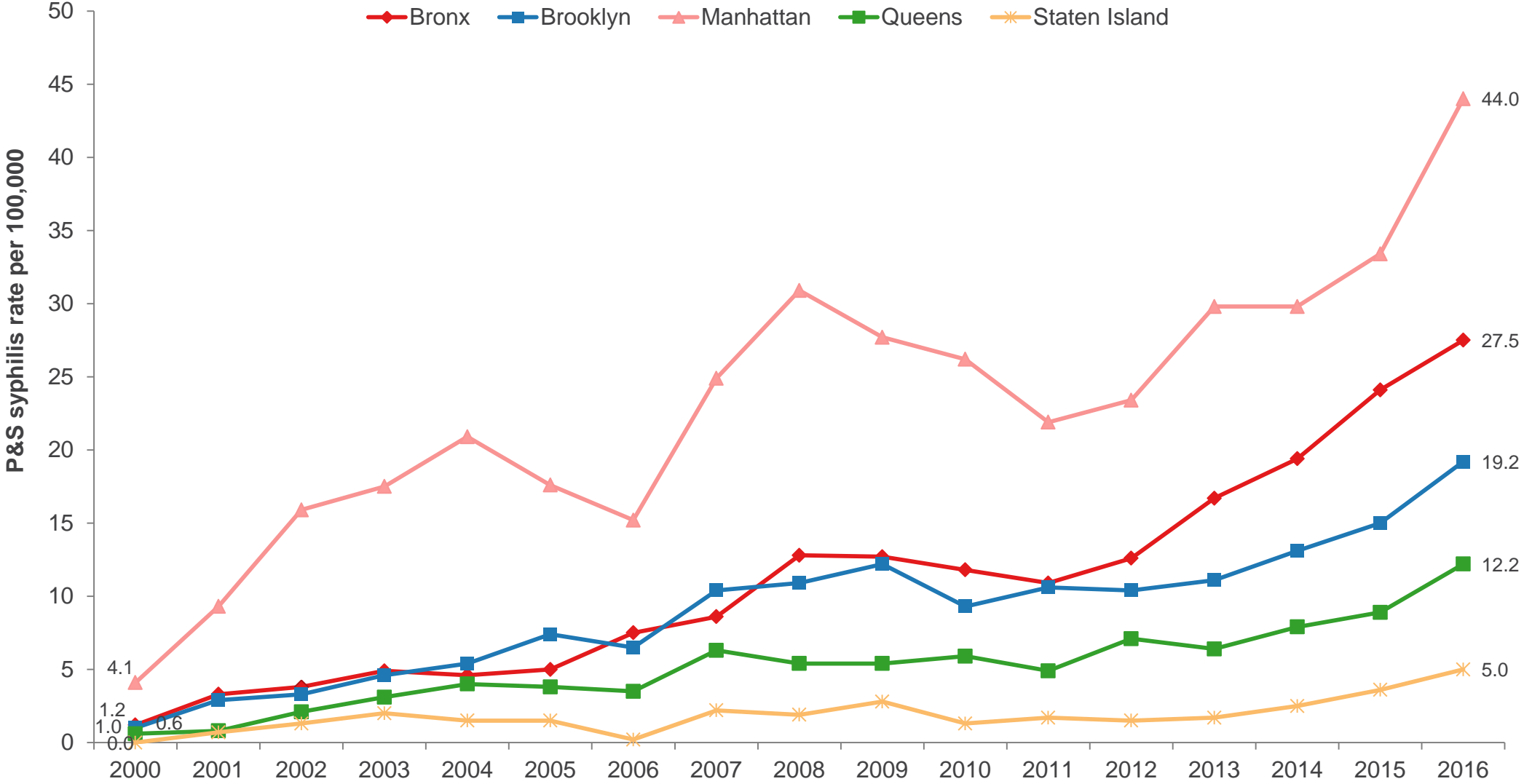
Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis

Primary syphilis is the first stage of syphilis. Individuals with primary syphilis tend to have sores at the original site of infection. If untreated, it may progress to secondary syphilis, symptoms of which include skin rash, swollen lymph nodes, and fever.

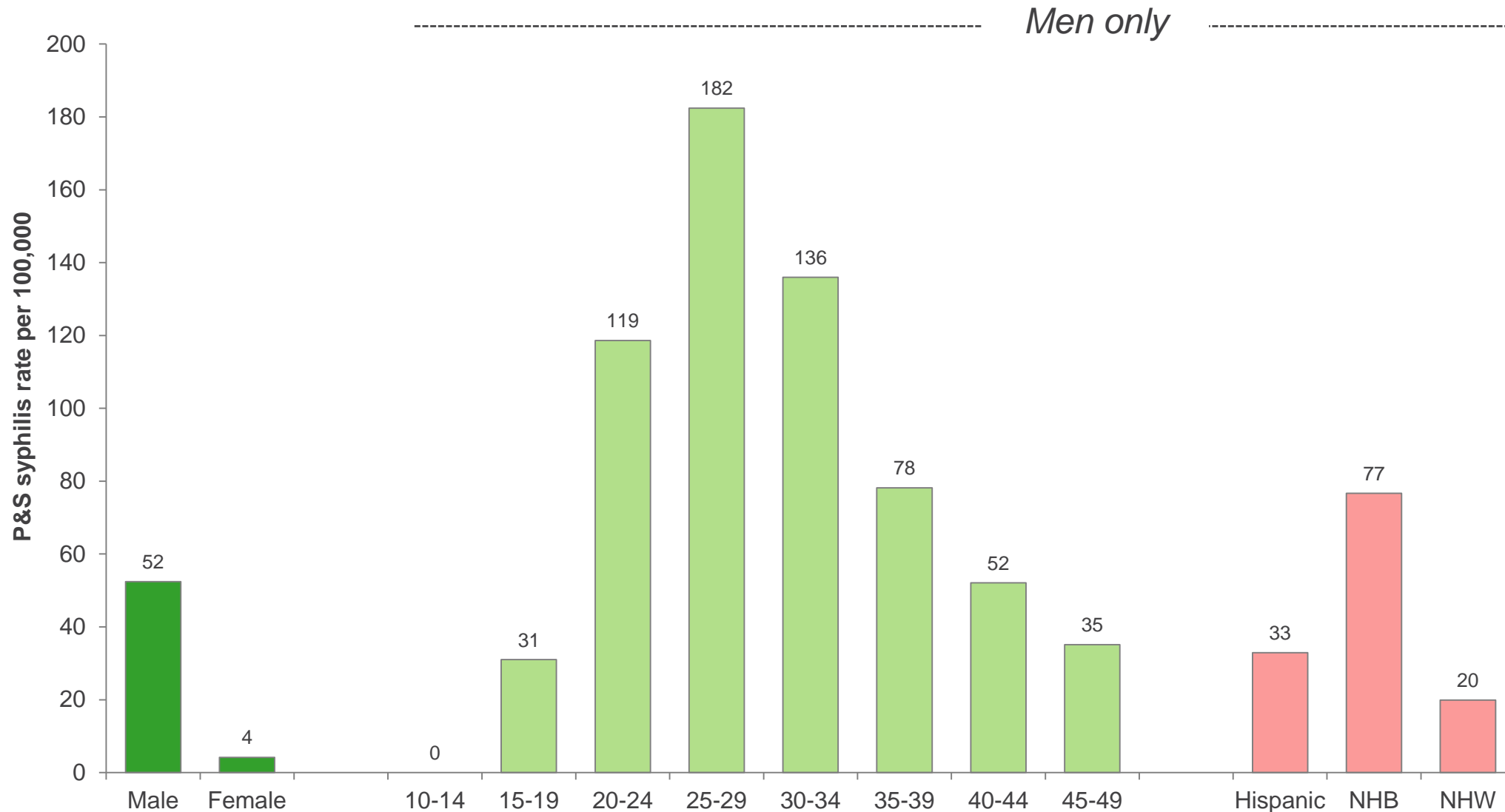
Individuals recently infected with syphilis are likely to be co-infected with HIV.

Data note: All data are reported by labs and are not a measure of true incidence in the population as not all people seek care or are tested.

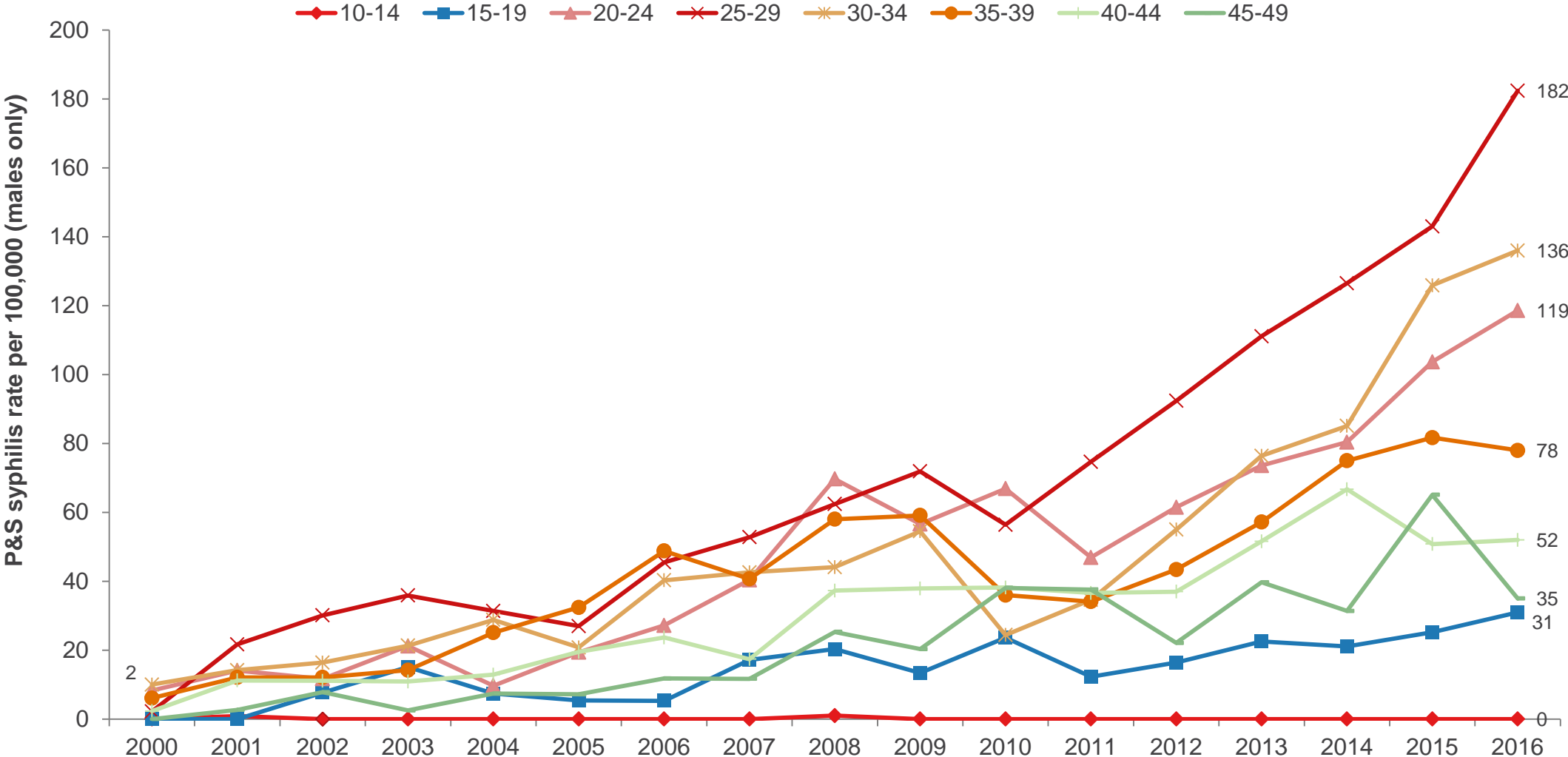
The Bronx's P&S syphilis rate has increased over 20-fold since 2000



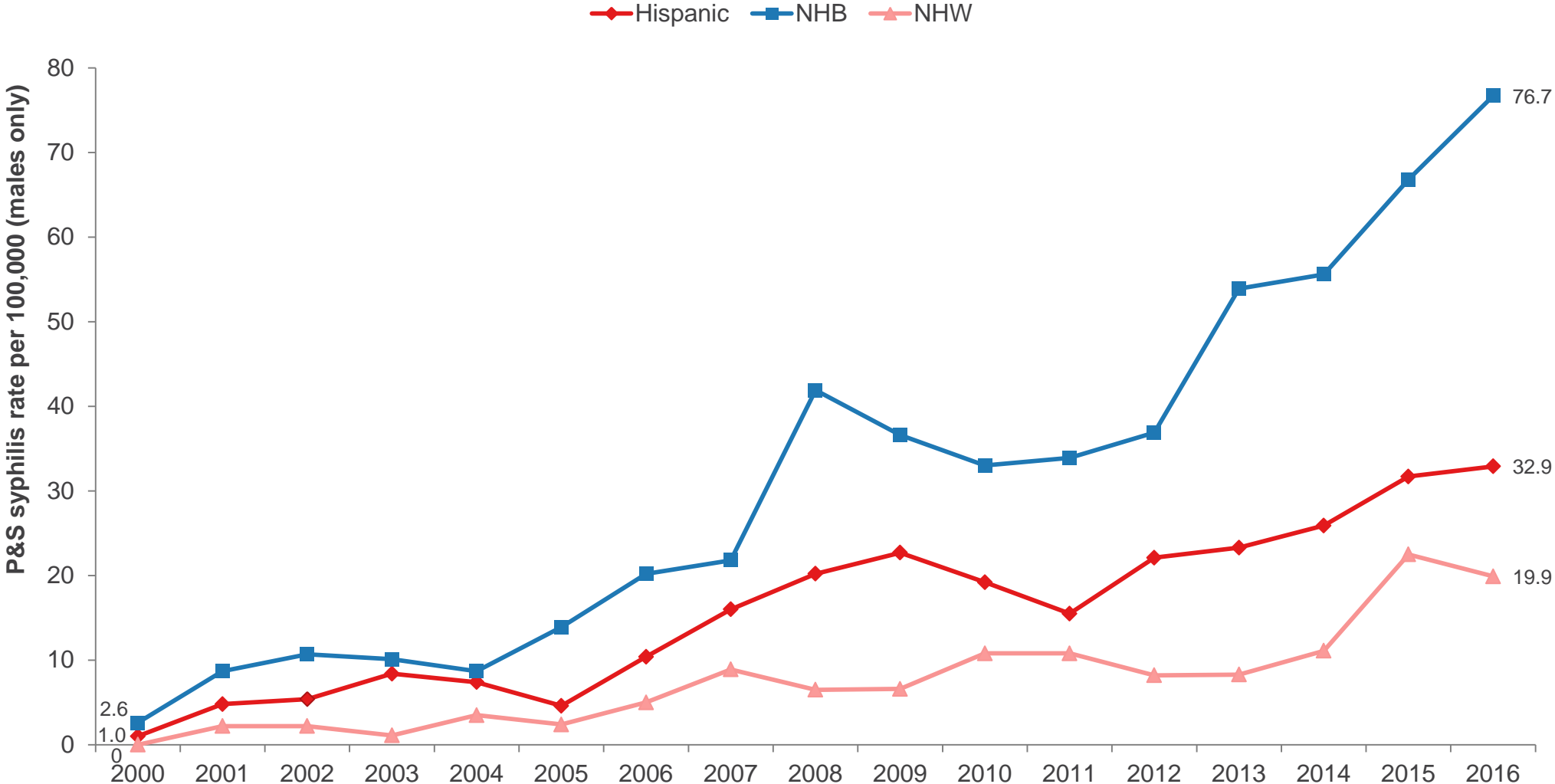
In the Bronx, the P&S syphilis rate is higher for men than women



In the Bronx, the P&S syphilis rate has increased 90-fold among 25-29 year old men

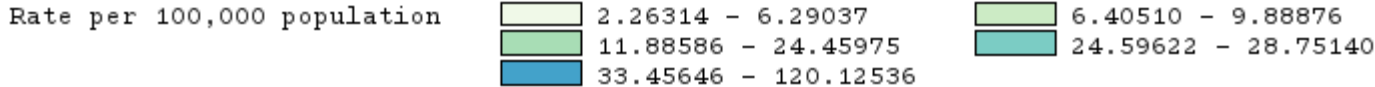
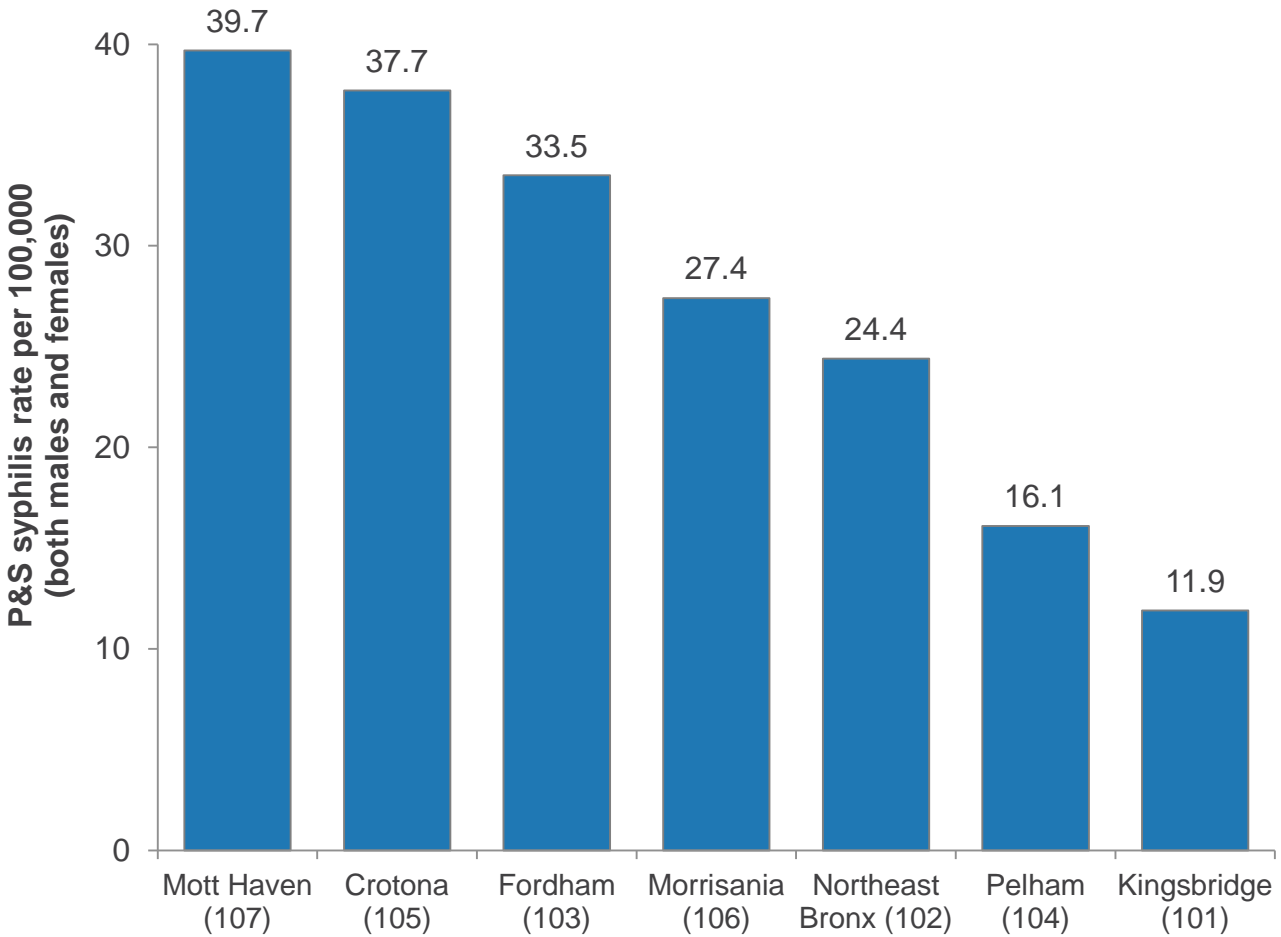
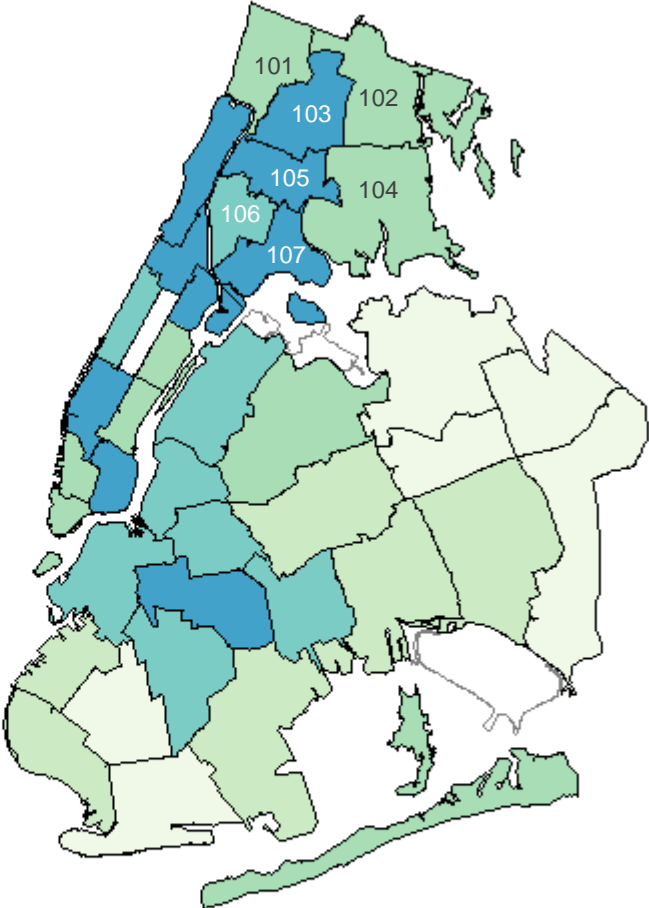


In the Bronx, the P&S syphilis rate has increased nearly 30-fold among non-Hispanic black men



Three of the 10 neighborhoods with the highest P&S syphilis rates are in the Bronx

- 101 Kingsbridge
- 102 Northeast Bronx
- 103 Fordham
- 104 Pelham
- 105 Crotona
- 106 Morrisania
- 107 Mott Haven



About the Community Health Dashboard Project

- The goal of the project is to provide Bronx-specific data on risk factors and health outcomes with an emphasis on presenting data on trends, socio-demographic differences (e.g., by age, sex, race/ethnicity, etc.) and sub-county/neighborhood level data
- Data will be periodically updated as new data becomes available.
- Produced by Montefiore's Office of Community & Population Health using publicly-available data sources
- For more information please contact us at OCPHDept@montefiore.org