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.

Increasing rates may be due to improved STD screening.

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.

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**

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

**Age groups with lower burden of chlamydia**

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

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

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.
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.
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.

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

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