

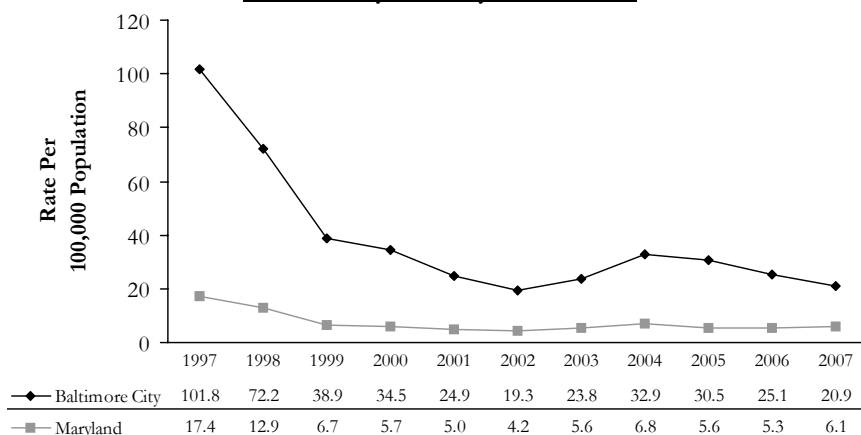
Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

Syphilis

Importance: Highly infectious; if untreated, can cause fatal organ, neurological, and cardiovascular damage. Infection during pregnancy increases a mother's risk of a still-birth or giving birth to a baby who dies shortly after birth. Untreated, an infant with congenital syphilis is a risk for developmental delays, seizures, or death.

National statistic: In 2006, rate of 12.5 per 100,000 Healthy People 2010 goal: 0.2 per 100,000 (Primary & Secondary)

**Primary & Secondary Syphilis Incidence Rates,
Baltimore City and Maryland 1997-2007**



Source: Baltimore City Health Department Bureau of STD/HIV Prevention; Maryland Data - Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Community Health Administration, Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases

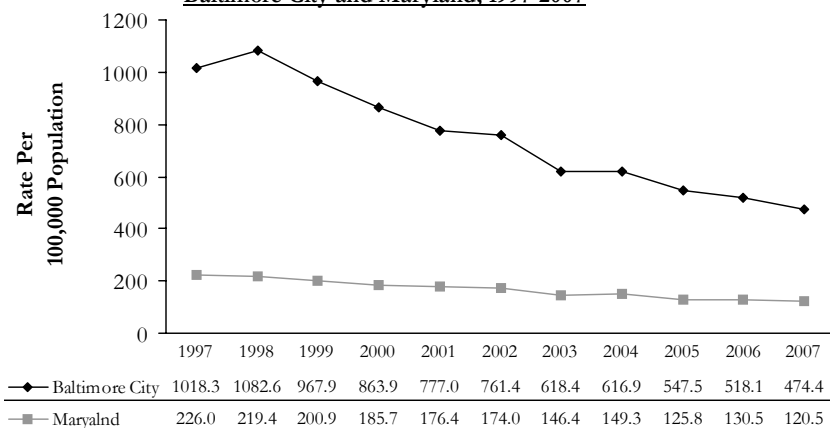
- After a dramatic decline in primary and secondary syphilis incidence following an outbreak which peaked in 1997, rates increased slightly among Baltimore City residents in 2003 and 2004. Since 2004 however, rates have declined to 21 per 100,000 residents.
- In 2007, primary and secondary syphilis incidence rates in Baltimore City were over three times higher than in Maryland.

Gonorrhea

Importance: Major cause of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) among women in U.S. PID can lead to infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain.

National statistic: In 2006, rate of 120.9 per 100,000 Healthy People 2010 goal: 19 new cases per 100,000

**Gonorrhea Incidence Rates,
Baltimore City and Maryland, 1997-2007**



Source: Baltimore City Health Department Bureau of STD/HIV Prevention; Maryland Data - Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Community Health Administration, Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases

- Over the past decade, gonorrhea incidence rates have decreased by 53% in Baltimore City.
- Despite this decrease, gonorrhea rates in Baltimore in 2007 were four times higher than in the state as a whole.