

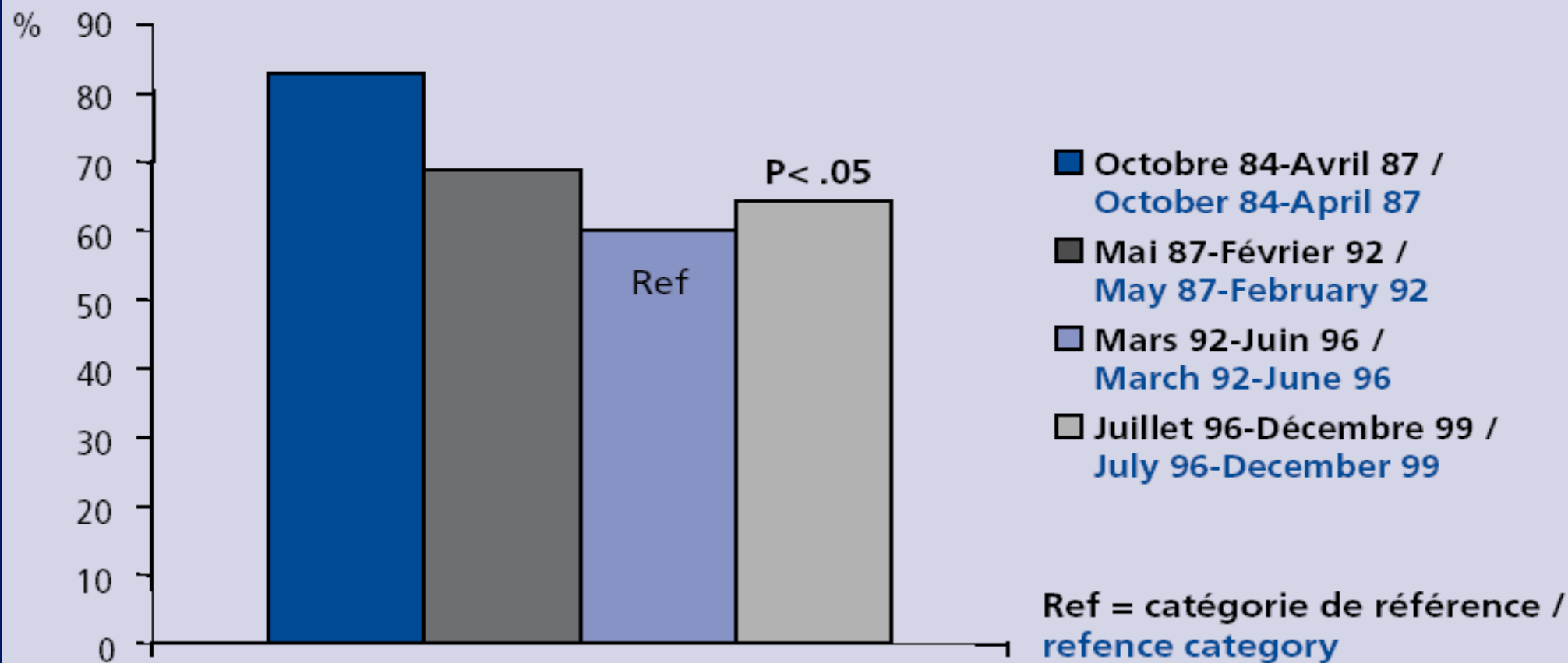
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# Sexually Transmitted Infections Epidemiology

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**World Health Organization**



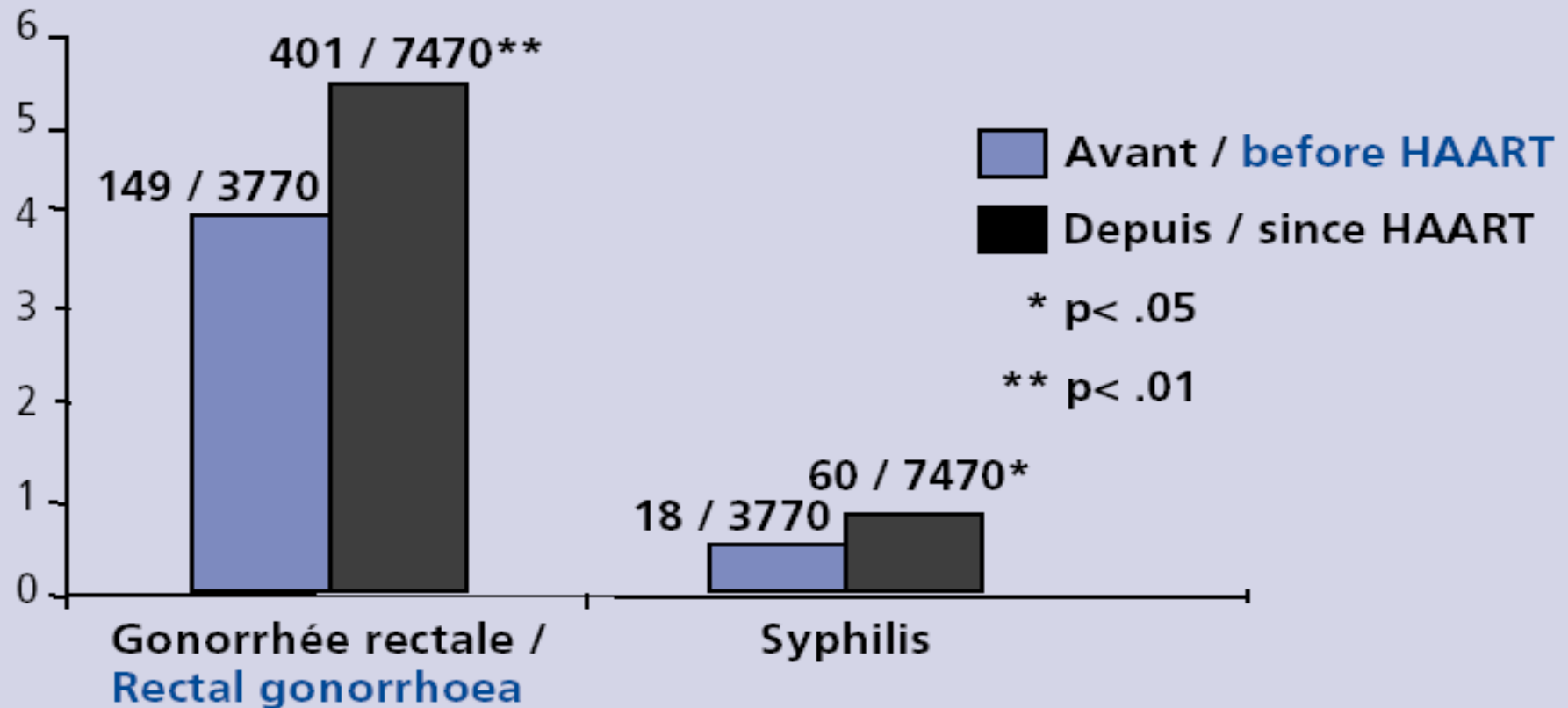
# Percentage of unprotected anal intercourse among HIV-negative young (< 35 years) homosexual men (n=877), Amsterdam, 1984-1999



# Relative numbers (infection rate) of rectal gonorrhoea and early syphilis diagnosed among homo- and bisexual men before and after the introduction of anti HIV therapies, Amsterdam STD outpatients clinic, 1994-1999



Taux d'infection / Infection rate (%)

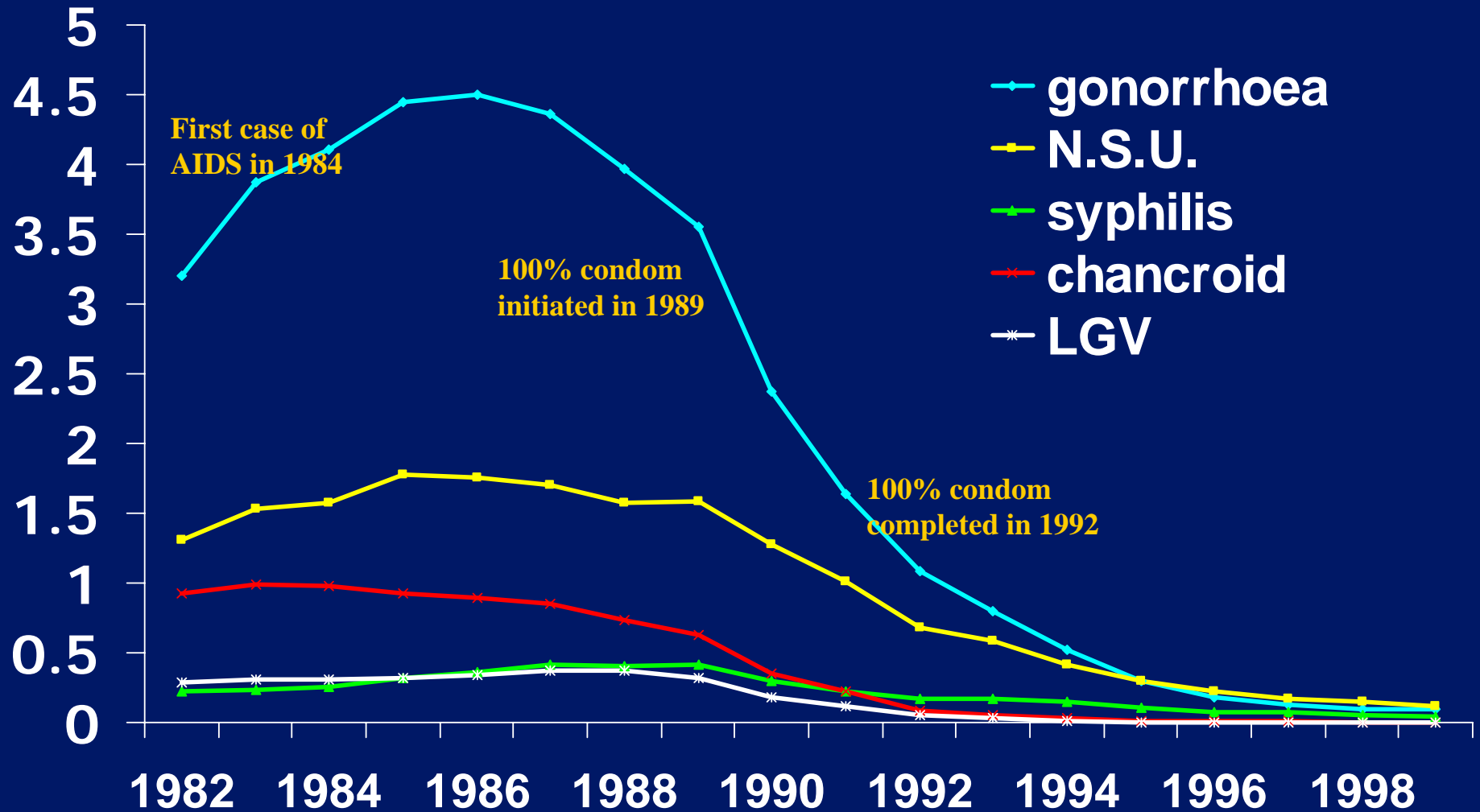


Source: Stolte et al. EUROSURVEILLANCE Vol. 7 No2 FEBRUARY 2002



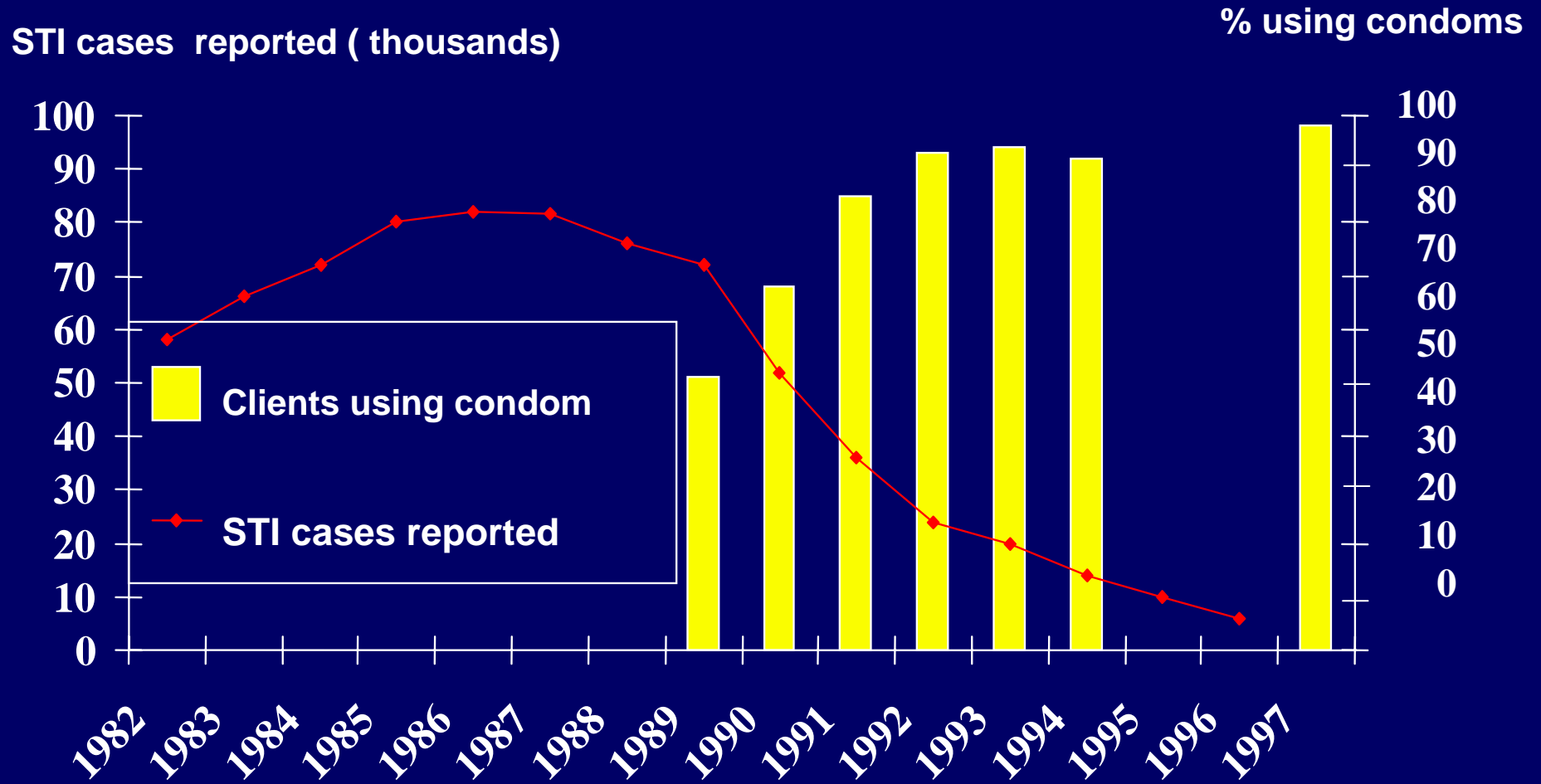


# Incidence of STDs in Thailand (1982-2000)





# Clients Using Condoms and STI Cases Reported - Thailand



Source: Sentinel Serosurveillance, Division of Epidemiology, Ministry of Public Health.



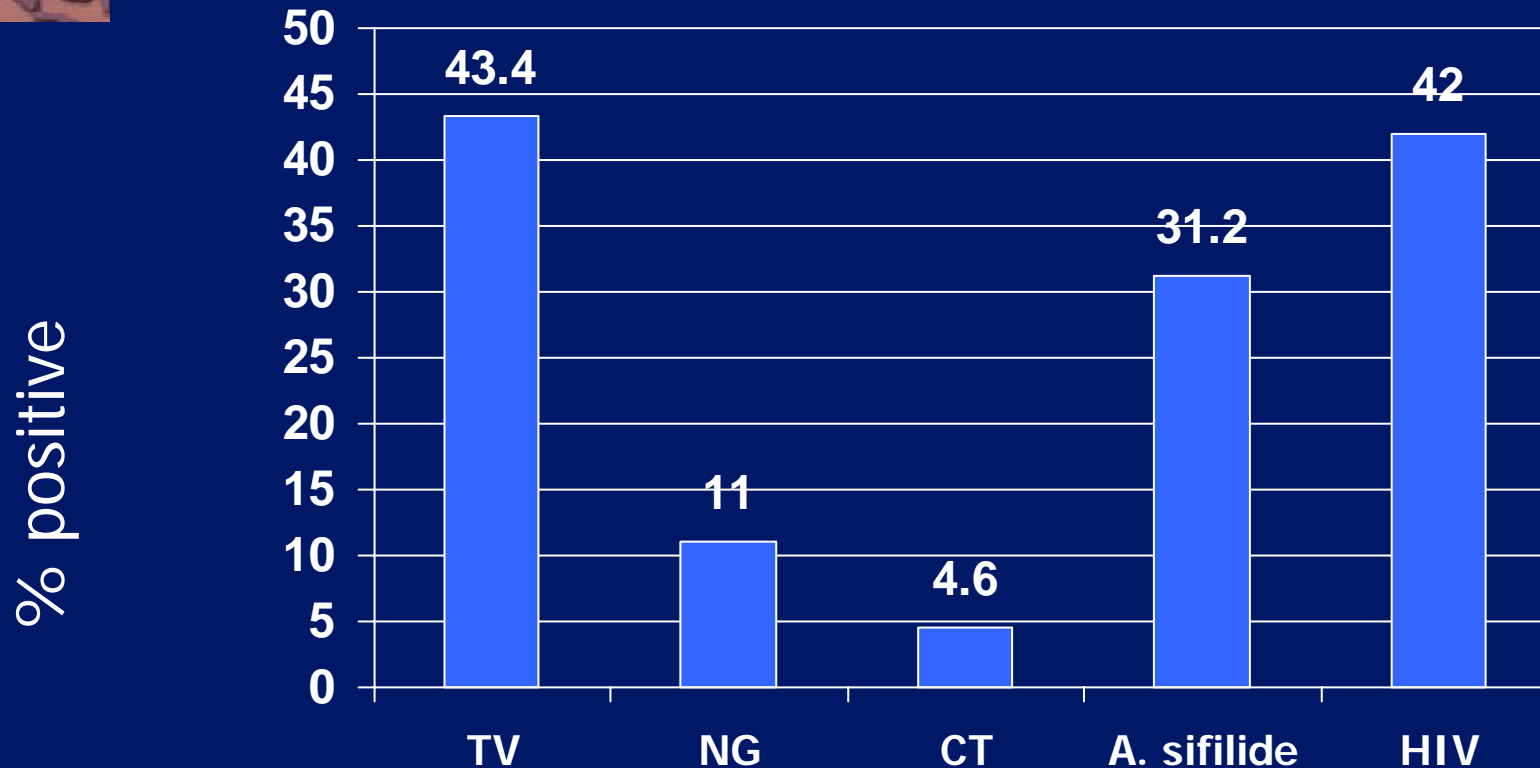
# Prevalence of Syphilis in pregnancy (Thailand)



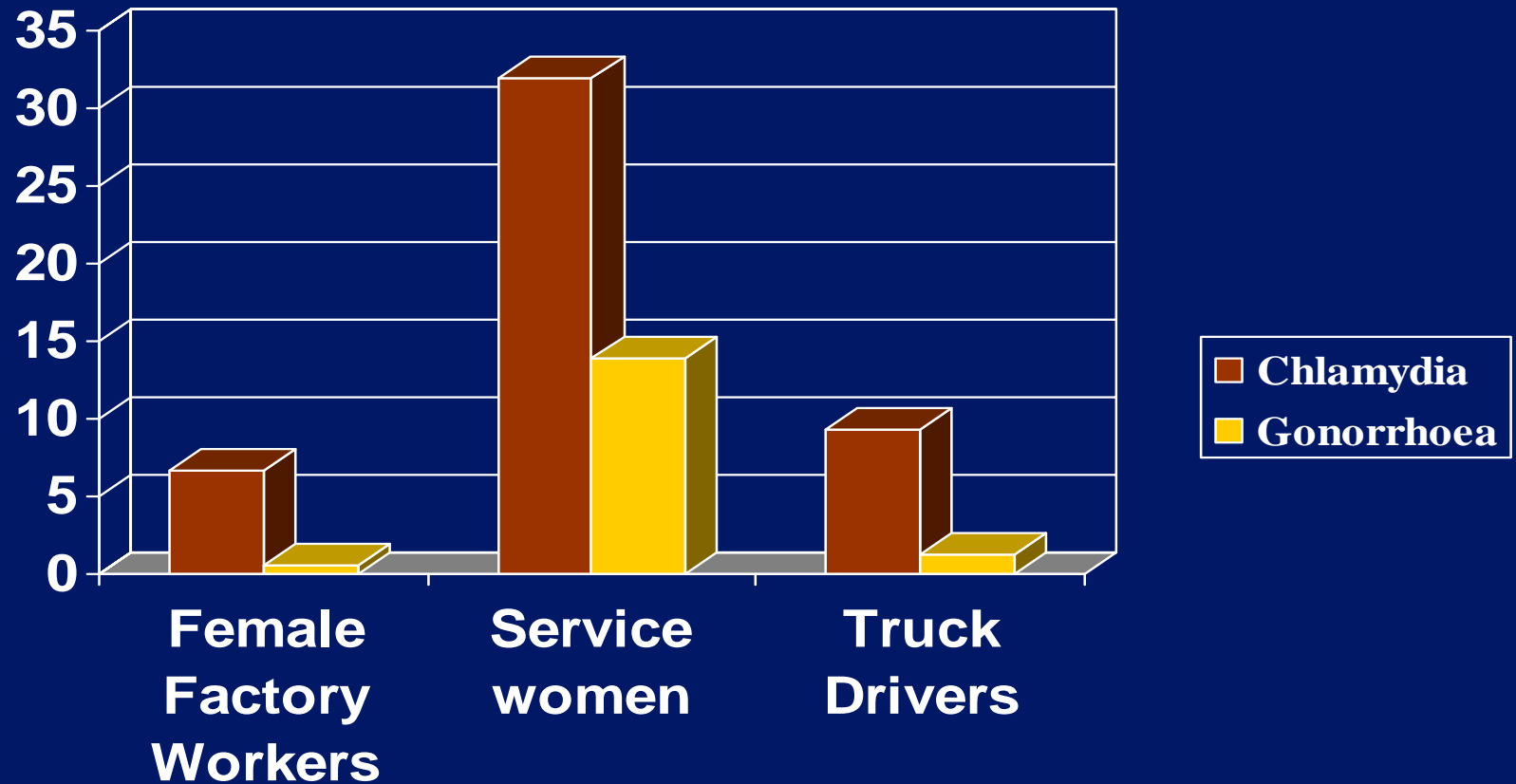
<b>1963</b>	<b>9.70</b>	<b>Moph</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>Moph (District)</b>
<b>1965</b>	<b>4.40</b>	<b>Siriraj (BKK)</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>Moph (National)</b>
<b>1975</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>Rajvithi (BKK)</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>Moph (National)</b>
<b>1979</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>Moph</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>Moph (National)</b>
<b>1981</b>	<b>3.28</b>	<b>Siriraj (BKK)</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>Moph (National)</b>
<b>1984</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>Chula (BKK)</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>Moph (National)</b>
			<b>1998</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>Moph (National)</b>



# Prevalence of HIV and STIs in sex workers, Andhra Pradesh, Kakinada India



# National level prevalence assessment studies: Lao People's Democratic Republic, 2001

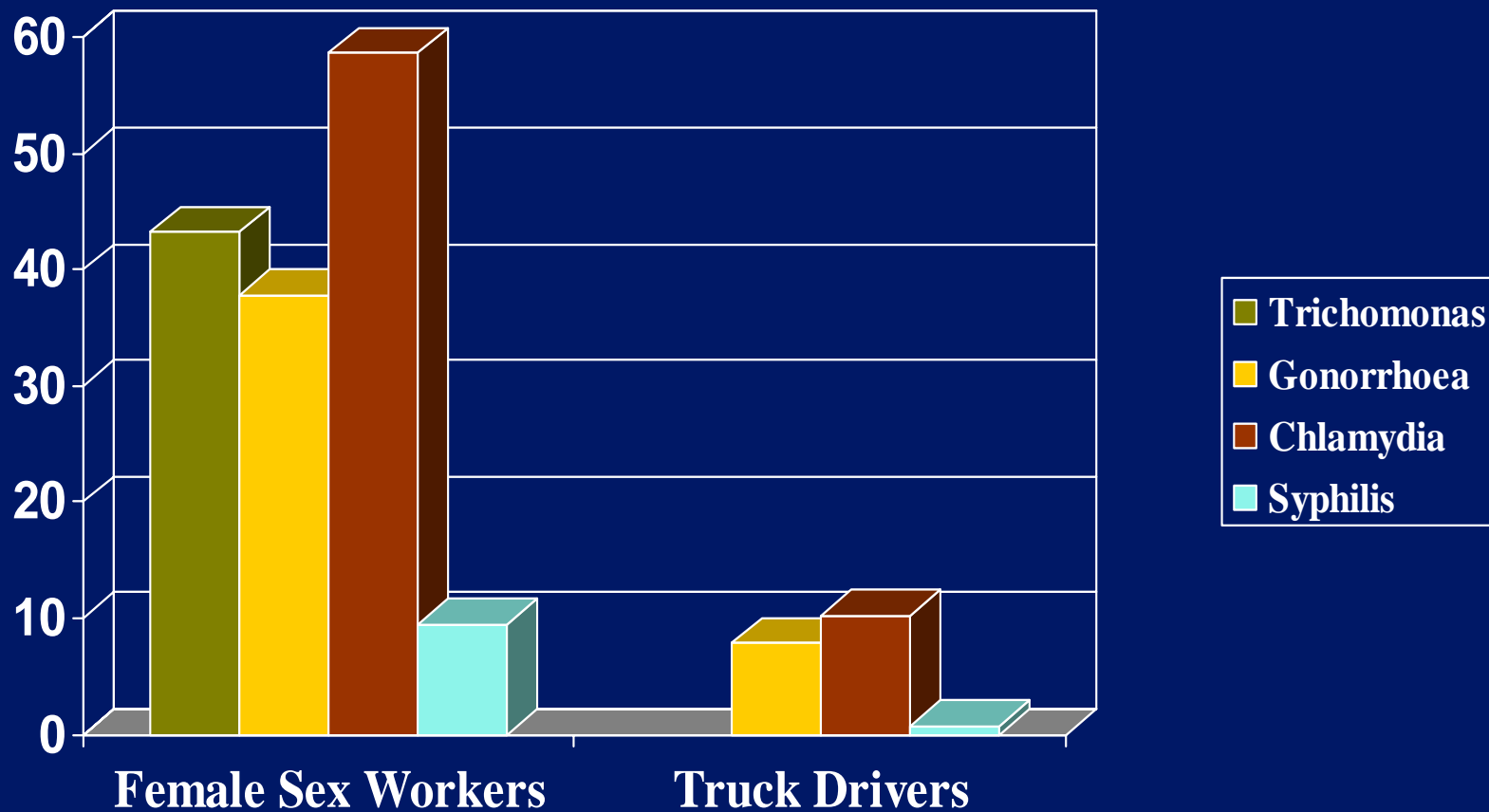


Adapted from: HIV Surveillance Survey (HSS) and Sexually Transmitted Infection Period Prevalence Survey (SPPS)





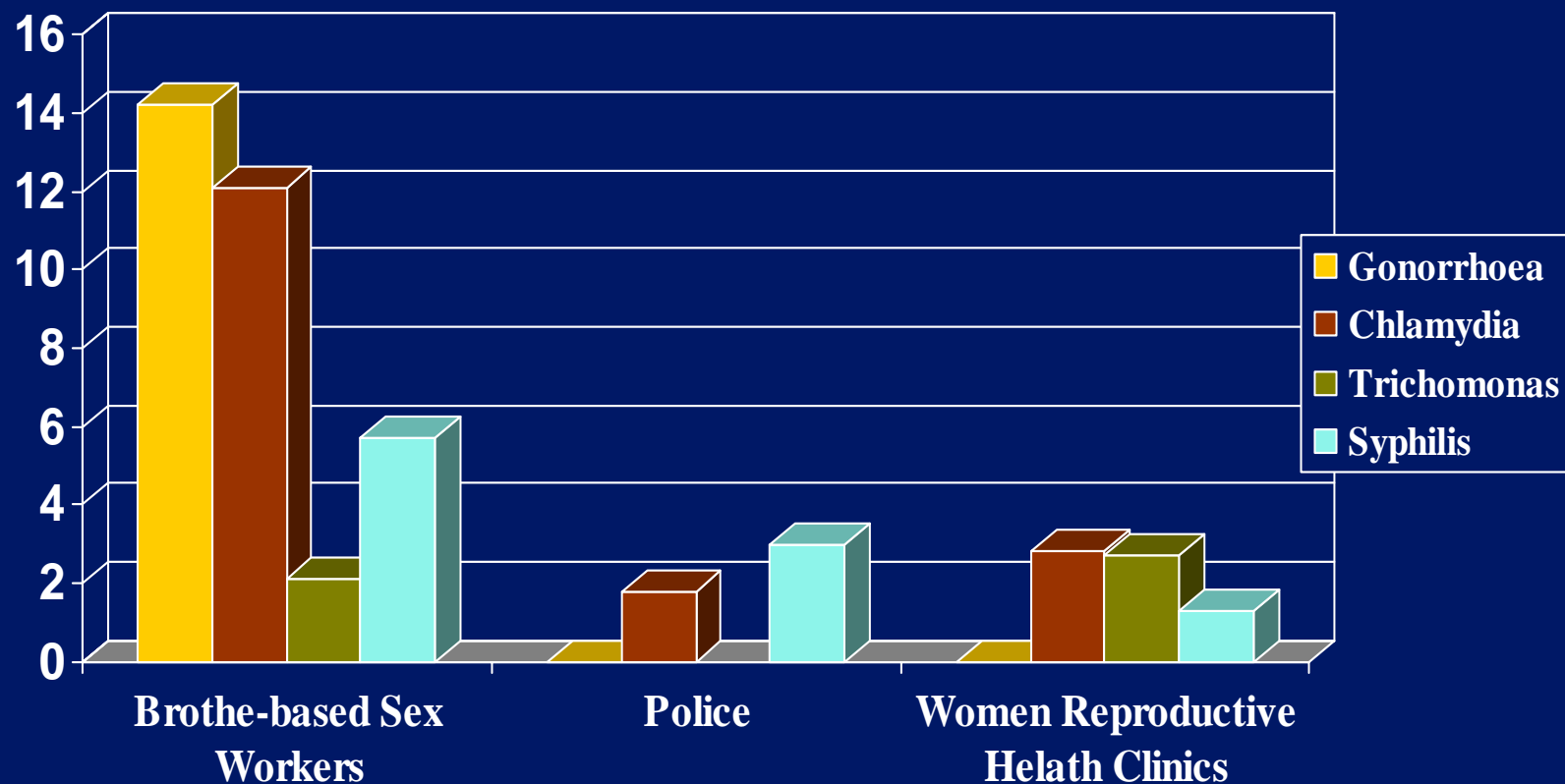
# National level prevalence assessment studies: People's Republic of China, 2000



Adapted from: Prevalence survey of STIs among female Sex Workers and Truck Drivers in China 1999-2000



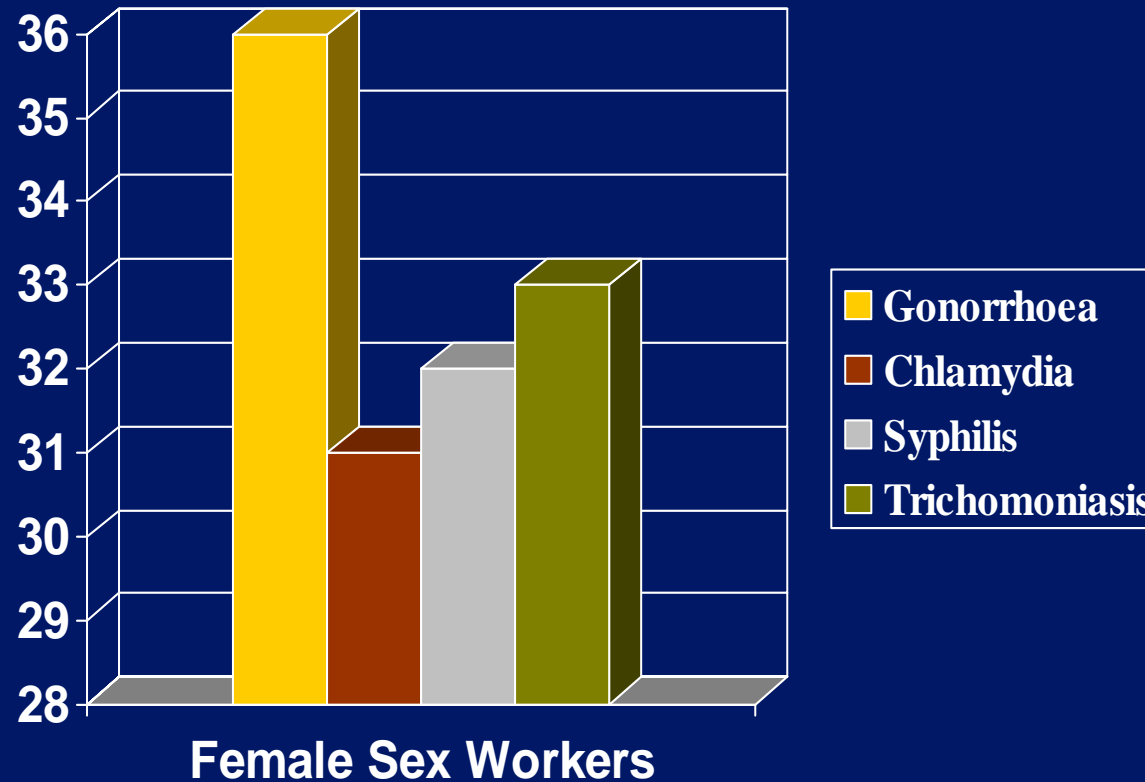
# National level prevalence assessment studies: Cambodia, 2002



Adapted from: Low prevalence of STIs in Cambodia supports recent behavioral and HIV prevalence trends, 2002



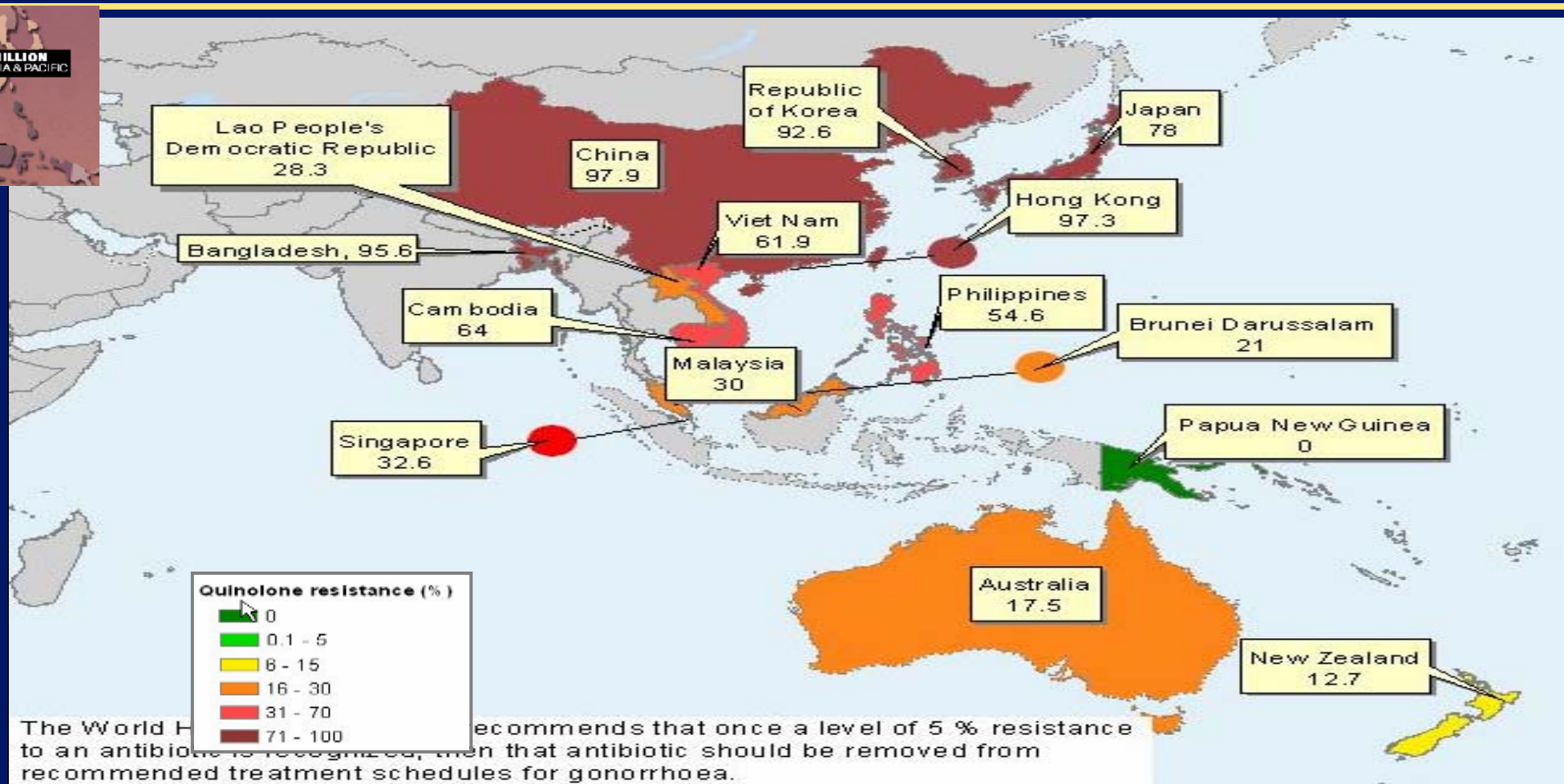
# Cross-sectional prevalence assessment studies: Papua New Guinea, 2000



Source: Adapted from Consensus Report on STI, HIV and AIDS Epidemiology, 2000



# Antimicrobial Resistance: Quinolone resistance (%)



Source: Global Atlas (CDS/WHO)



# Peru's Ministry of Health HIV and STD Control Programme: Community Randomized Trial, 2002.

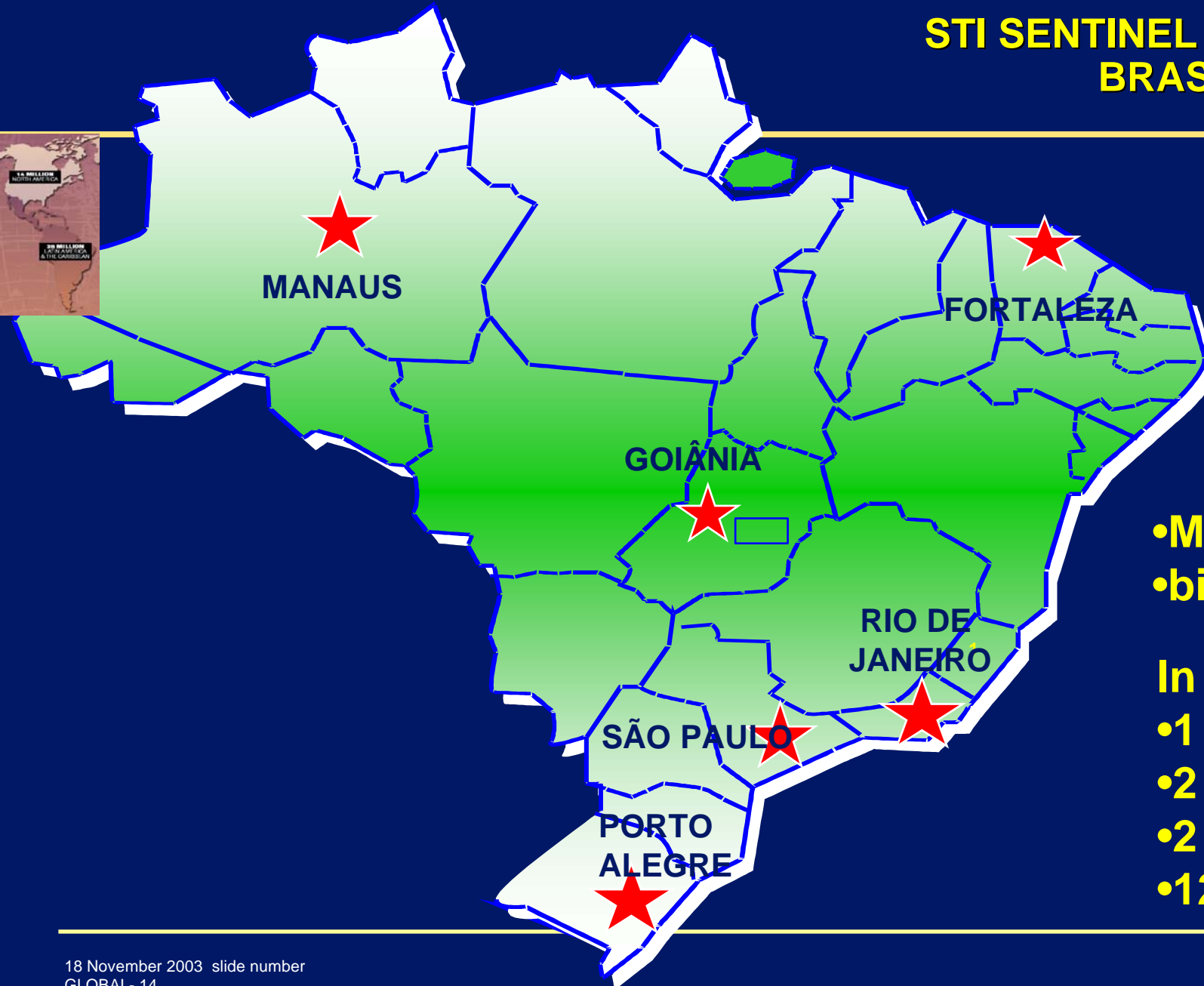


- **Objective:** To assess the prevalence of STD among young adults of mid-sized Peruvian cities.
- **Methods:** Cross-sectional survey. Household random sample of 18 to 29 year old resident of 24 Peruvian cities.
- **Demographic and risk behaviour questionnaires**
- **STI assessed:** Syphilis, HIV, Gonorrhoea and Chlamydia infection in men and women and T. vaginalis infection in women.
- **Results:**

Chlamydia (%)		Gonorrhoea (%)		Trichomonas (%)	Syphilis (%)	
<i>Urine</i>	<i>Swabs</i>	<i>Urine</i>	<i>Swabs</i>	<i>Swabs</i>	<i>Blood</i>	
2.7	6.8	0.2	0.8	5.2	0-3.8	
4		0.3			0-3.4	



# STI SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE BRASIL 2002



- Metropolitan areas
- biennial

In each city:

- 1 reference lab
- 2 STI clinics
- 2 ante-natal clinics
- 12 a 15 industries



# STI Estimates, Brazil 2001



STI	INCID. (%)	TOTALE NUOVE INFEZIONI	PREV. (%)	TOTALE INFEZIONI PREVALENTI
N. gonorrhoeae	1,82	1.541.800	0,71	600.600
C. trachomatis	2,32	1.967.200	1,92	1.626.600
T. vaginalis	5,10	4.326.500	3,40	2.880.700
T. pallidum	1,10	937.000	2,06	1.748.900
HSV 2	0,76	640.900	12,57	10.663.000
HPV	0,81	685.400	15,17	12.860.000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>10.098.800</b>		<b>30.379.800</b>



# STI trends and risks in Eastern Mediterranean and North Africa, 2003



- 74 000 STIS reported in 2002 from 5 countries of the Region
- Most reported STIs are Trichomoniasis, gonorrhoea and syphilis.
- Observed increased rate of syphilis among pregnant women in Bahrain from 0.25% in 2001 to 0.35% in 2002
- In Pakistan 78% of women are reported to have vaginal pathogenic discharge, 29.4% had pelvic tenderness, 17% had cervical ulcers, 4.5% had abdominal tenderness and 2.9% had vesicles on the genitalia

Source: Abu Dhabi Meeting, July 2003





# Never ending story?

The past started



The present is working



# Tradition exits



# Progress is made



## STI/RTI Control: the package

Assisting programme managers  
and health-care providers  
with tools suited to their environment

### Programmatic guides

STI/RTI Programme guidance tool  
STLPAC – STI Prevention and care

### Generic guidelines for health care providers



Sexually transmitted and  
other reproductive tract  
infections - A guide  
to essential practice



Guidelines  
for the  
management  
of STIs



### Implementation tools

Training tools  
Adaptation guide

### Supporting guides

Guidelines for STI surveillance  
Initiating 2nd generation HIV surveillance systems  
Laboratory diagnosis of STDs  
Managing the drug supply  
The male latex condom