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# Sexually Transmitted Infections Epidemiology

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# Since the 80's: HIV, the new, devastating, STI



# the STIs epidemic



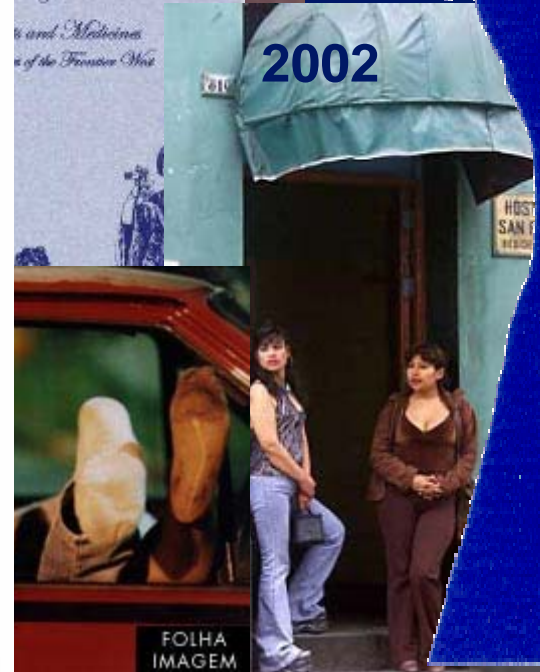
1800



1900



2002



FOLHA IMAGEM

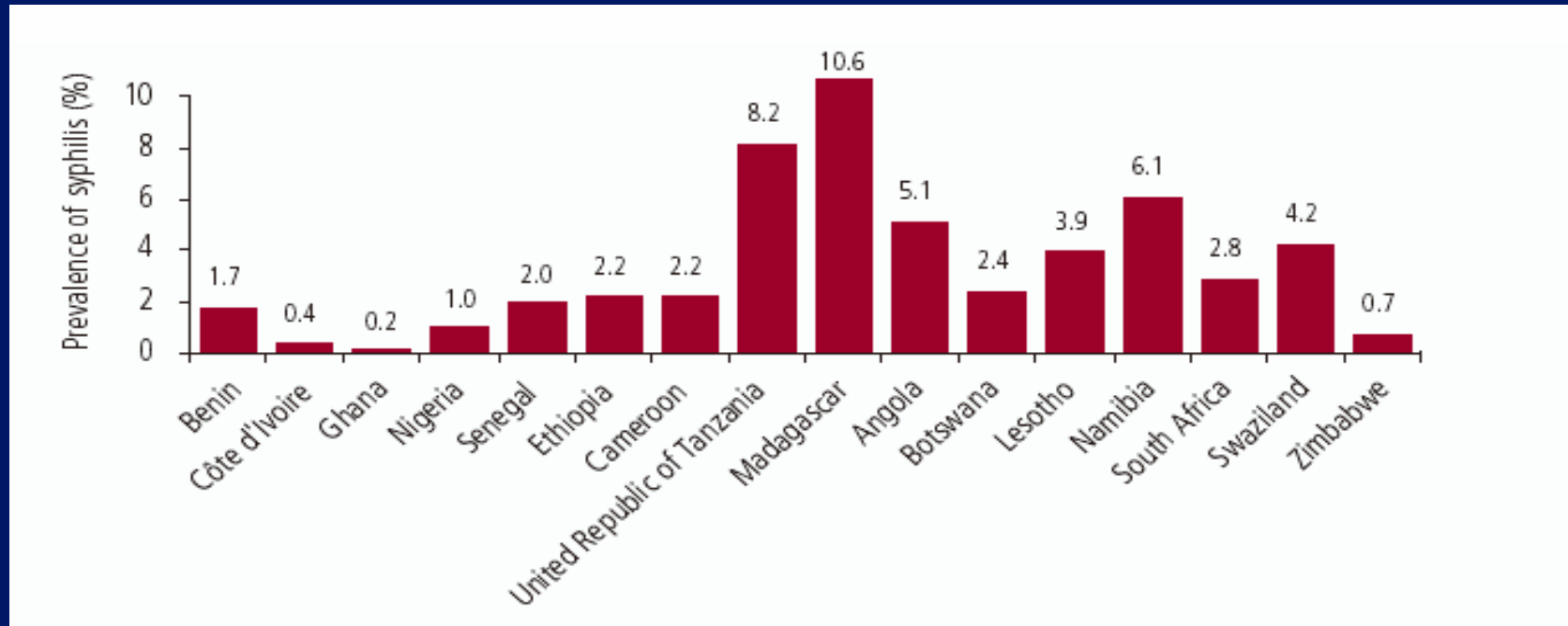
# Estimated new cases of curable STIs among adults, 1999



Global Total 340 million

Syphilis 12, Gonorrhoea 62, Chlamydia 92 and Trichomoniasis 174 million

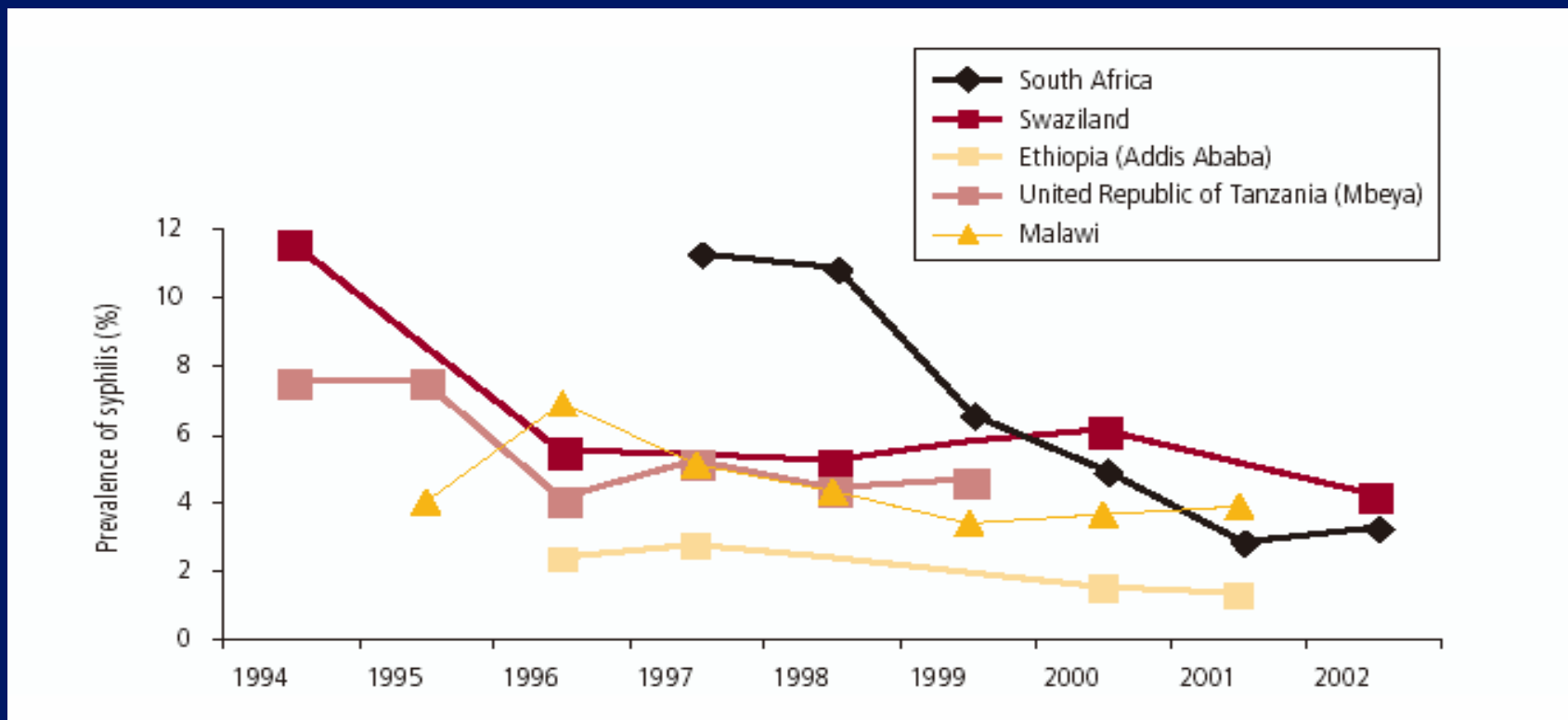
# Prevalence of syphilis among women attending antenatal care clinics at selected sites, by country, 2000 - 2002



Source: HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Surveillance Update for the WHO African Region: 2002



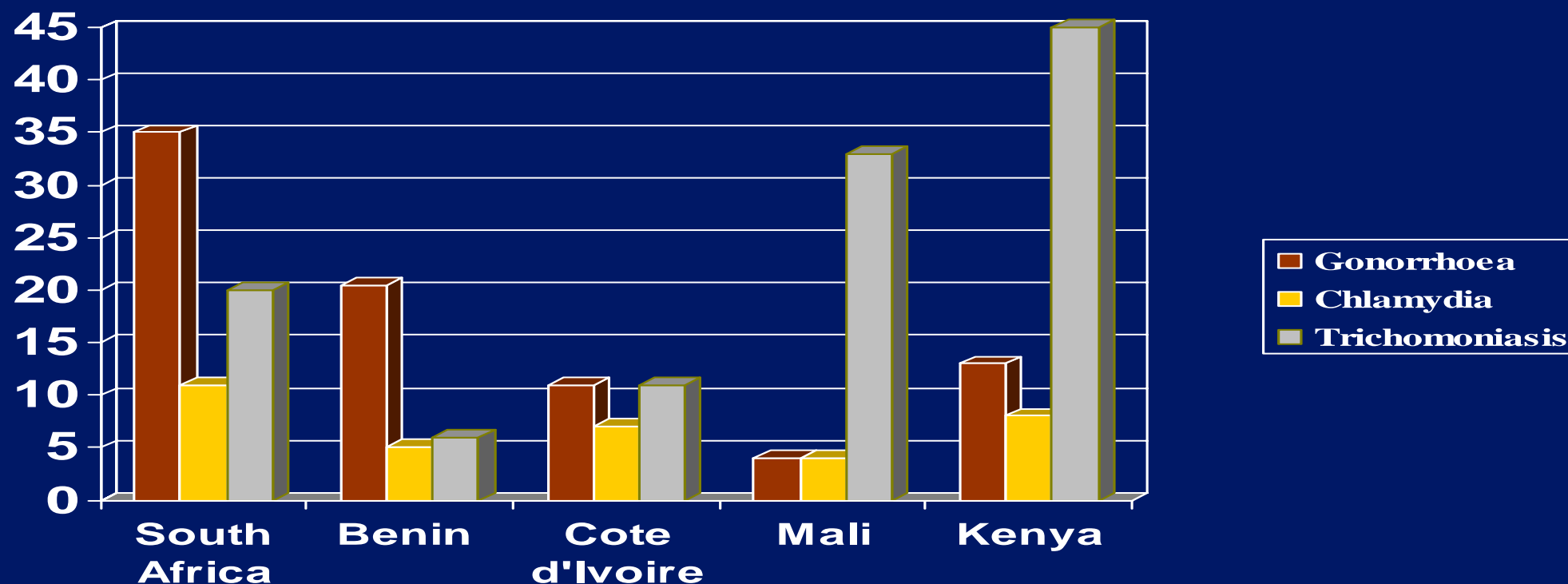
# Trends in prevalence of syphilis among attending antenatal care clinics at selected sites, by country, 1994 - 2002.



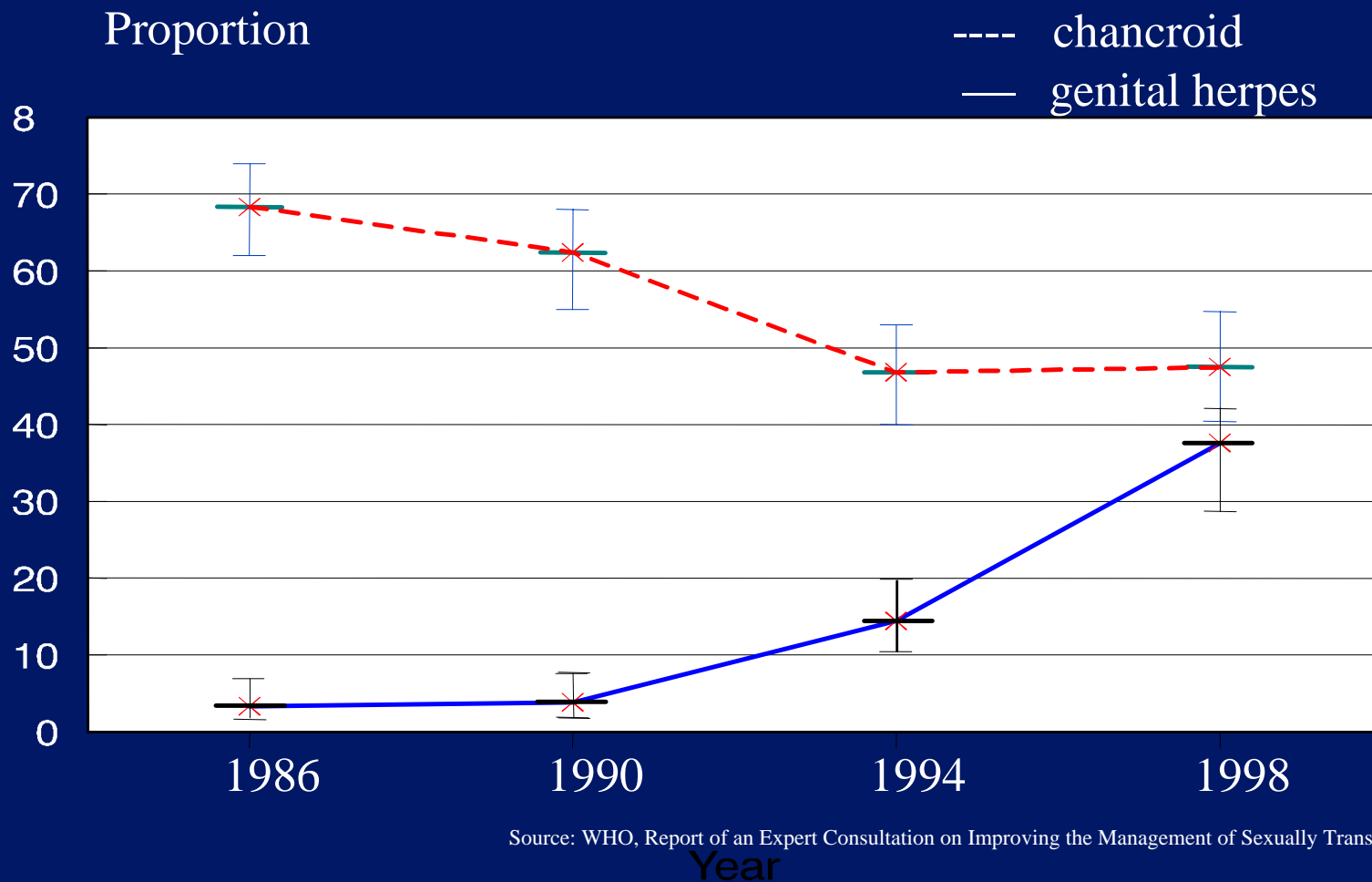
Source: HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Surveillance Update for the WHO African Region: 2002



# Prevalence of Gonorrhoea, Chlamydia and Trichomoniasis among FSW, at selected sites, by country, 1997-2000



# Aetiology of Genital Ulcer (Chancroid and Genital Herpes) by year of study in South Africa

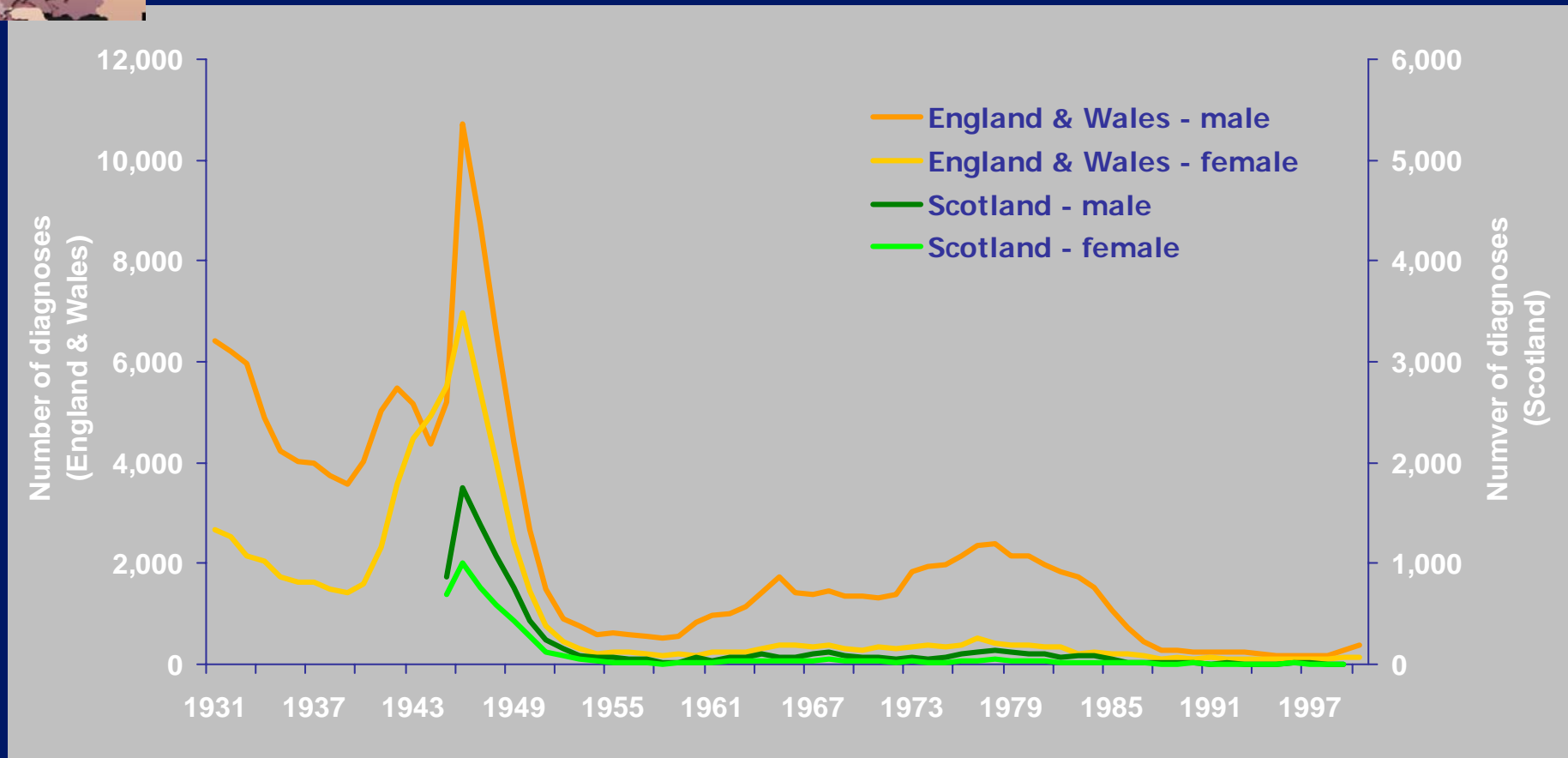


Source: WHO, Report of an Expert Consultation on Improving the Management of Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2001





# Diagnoses of syphilis (primary, secondary and latent in the first 2 years of infection) seen in GUM clinics, England, Scotland# and Wales, 1931 to 2000\*



# Equivalent Scottish data are not available prior to 1945 and for 2000

\*As Northern Ireland data from the time period 1931 to 2000 are incomplete they have been excluded from this figure

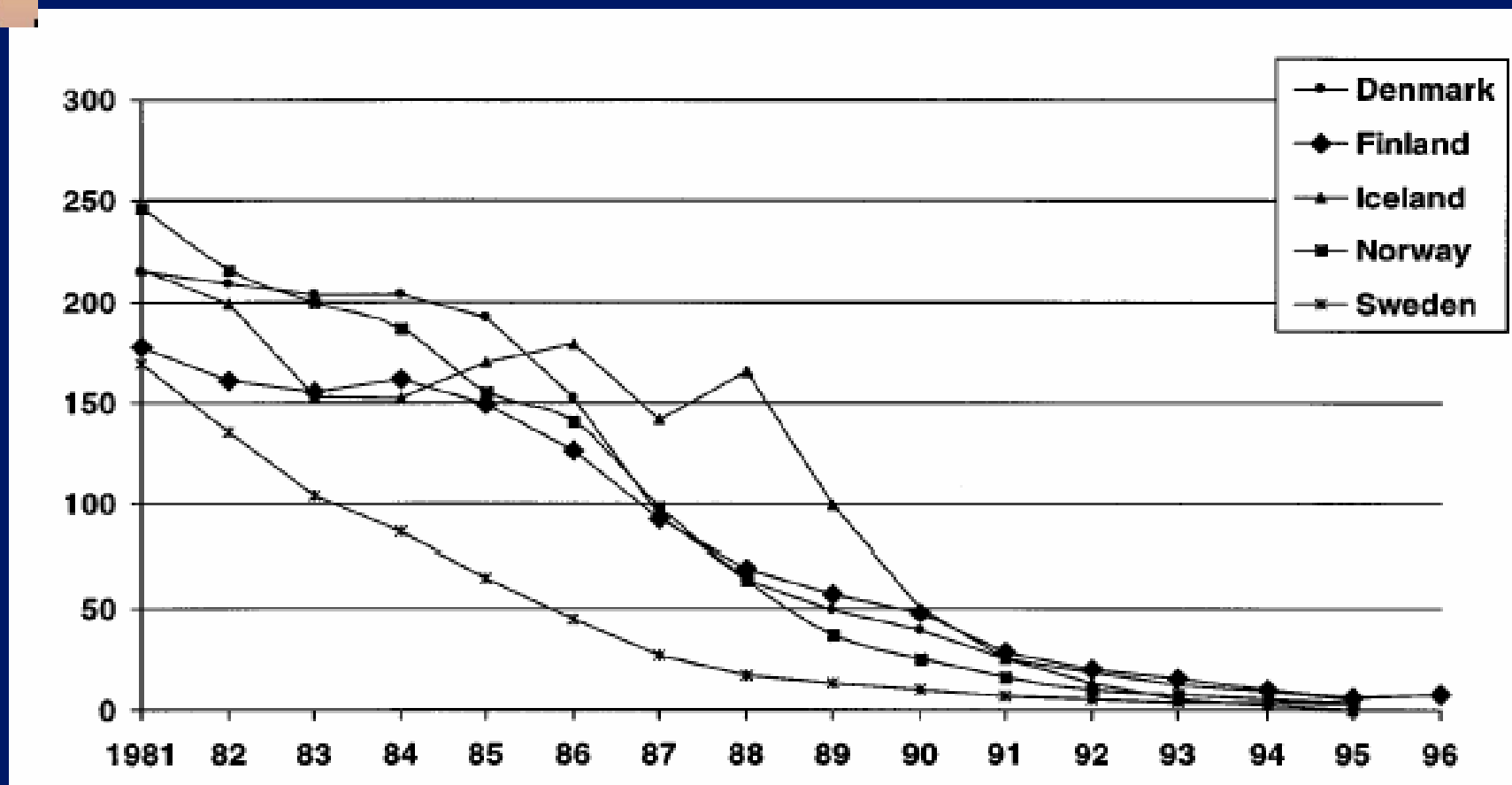
Source: PHLS, UK



# Gonorrhoea and syphilis in Italy Mandatory notifications, 1955-1999



# Annual incidence of gonorrhoea per 100 000 population in Nordic countries (1981 – 1996)



Source: Adler, Meheus, *JEADV* 2000;14:370 - 377



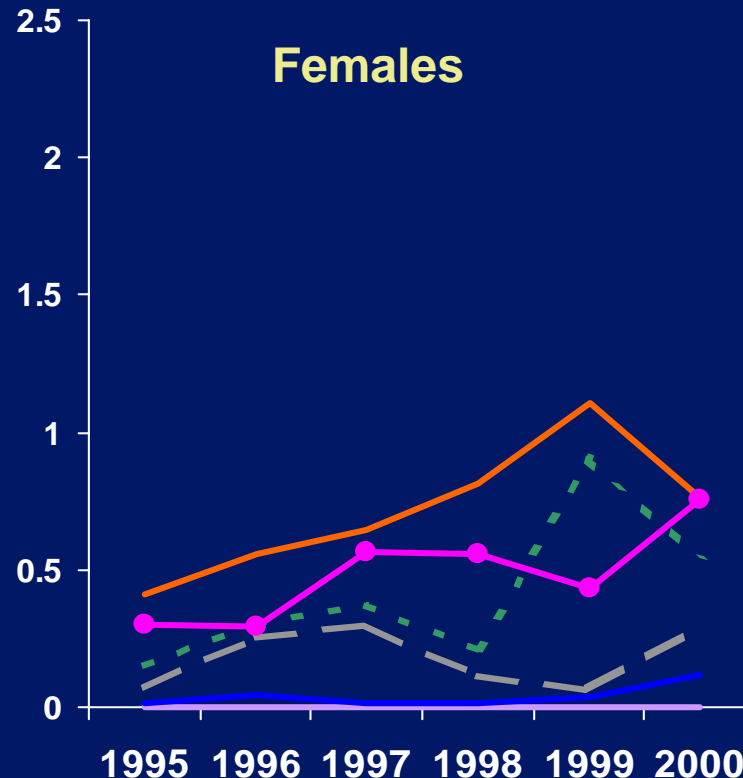
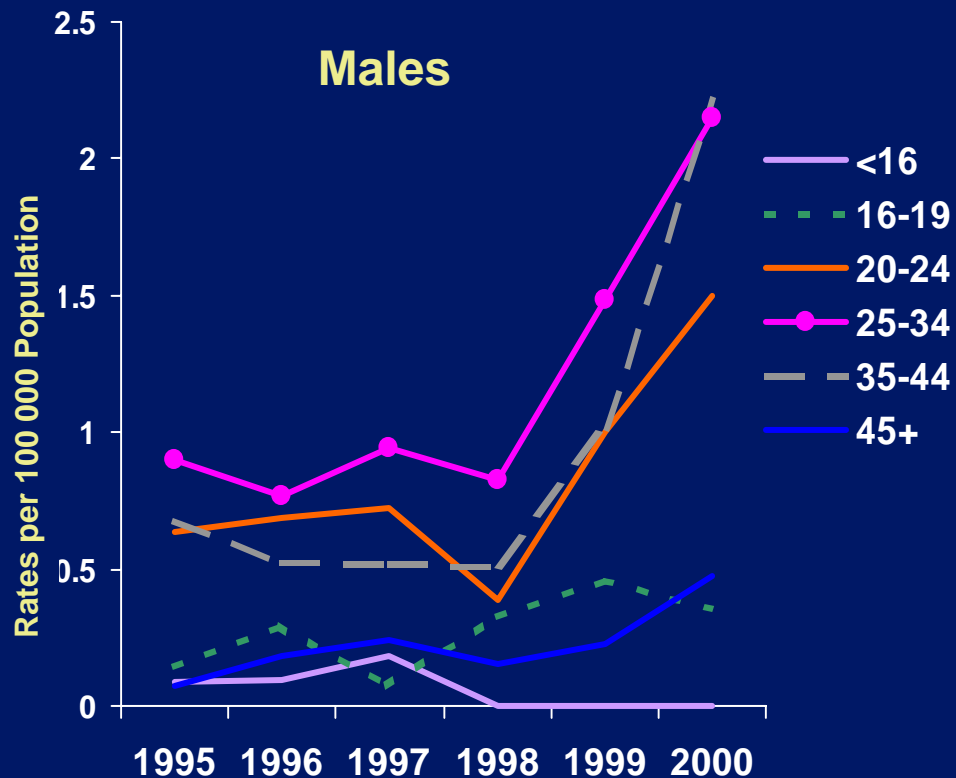
# The STI Epidemic, Europe and Central Asia



**Late 1990s**  
**Things are not the same anymore!**



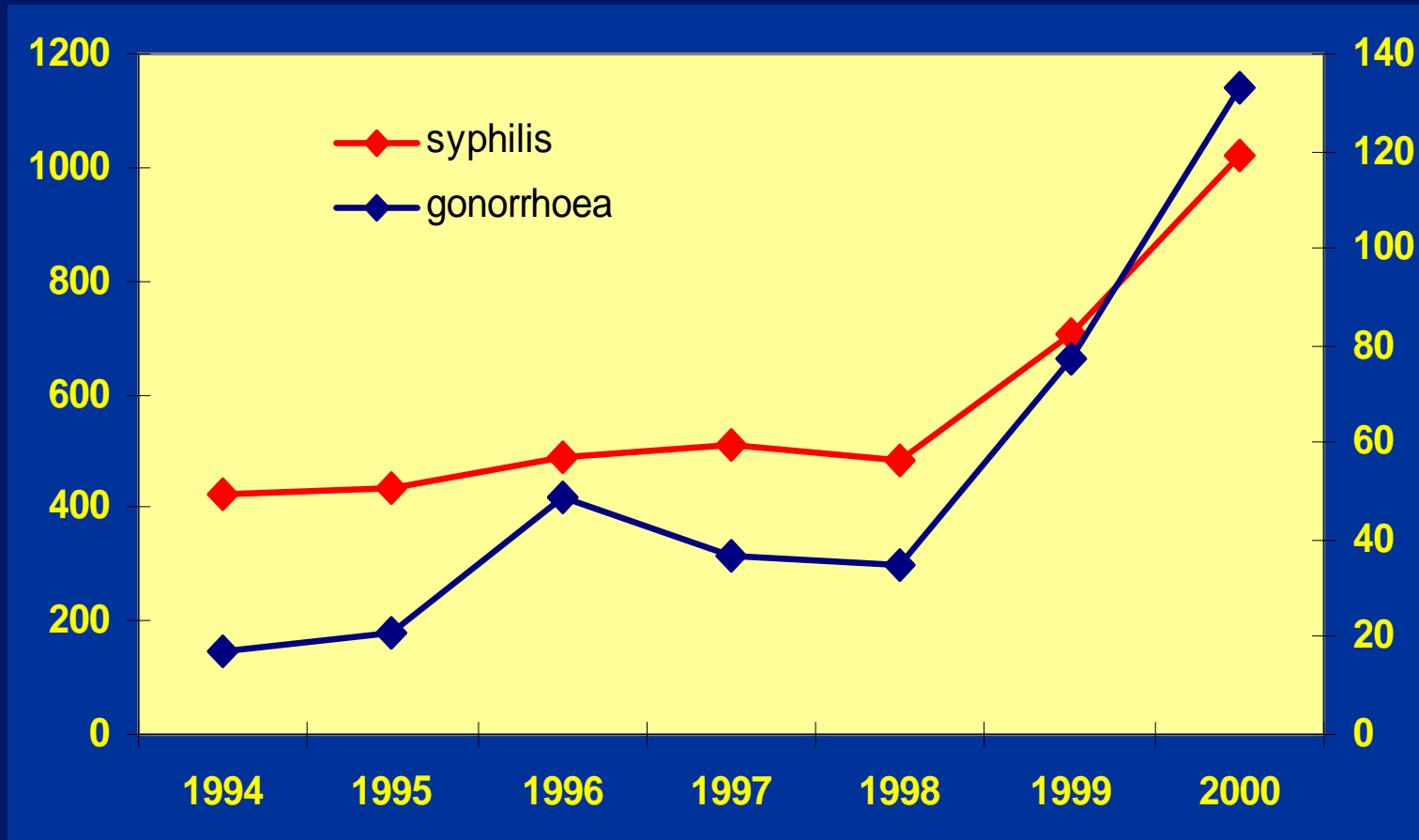
# Diagnoses of infectious syphilis (primary and secondary) in GUM clinics by sex and age group, UK: 1995-2000\*



\*Data are unavailable from Scotland for 2000 and from N.Ireland for 1996 & 1997



# Netherlands: Gonorrhoea and syphilis, STD clinic Amsterdam (annual reports, GG&GD Amsterdam).

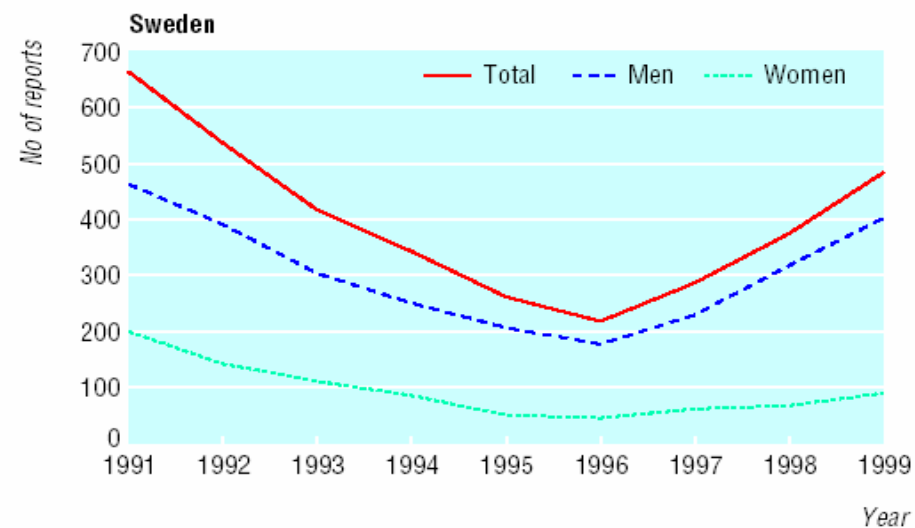
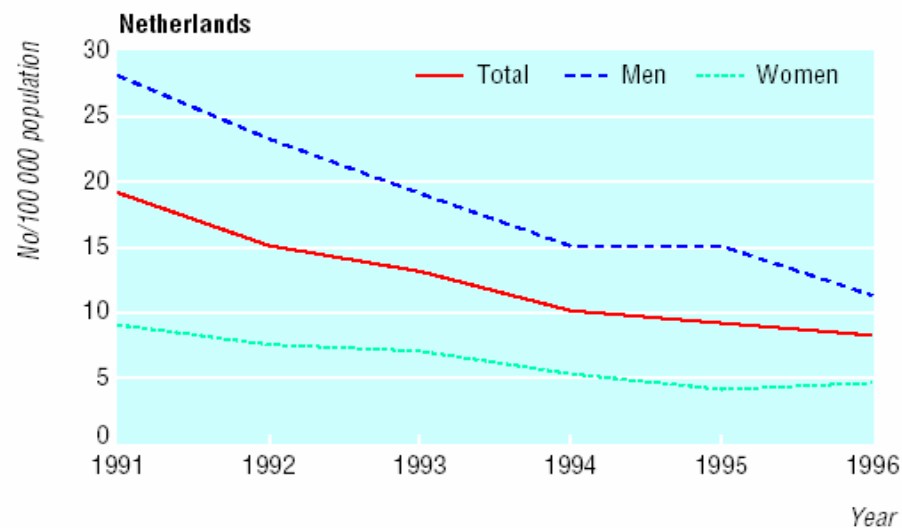
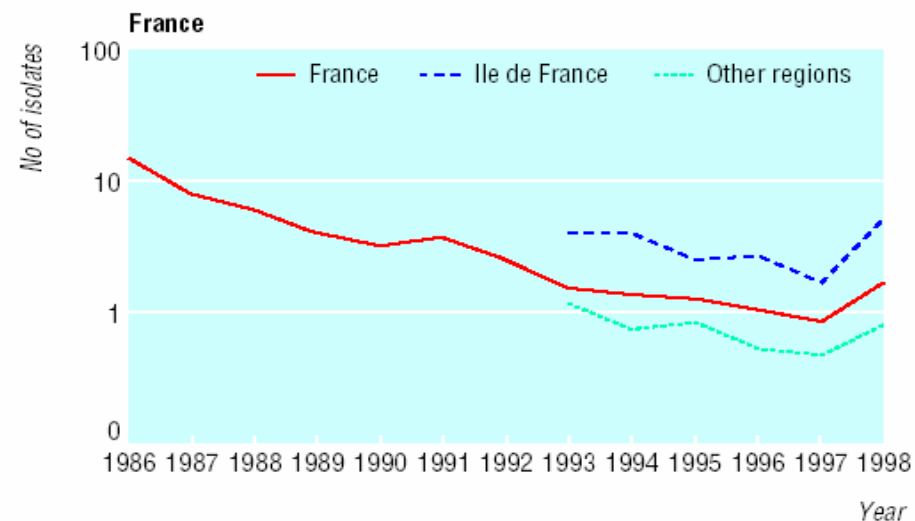
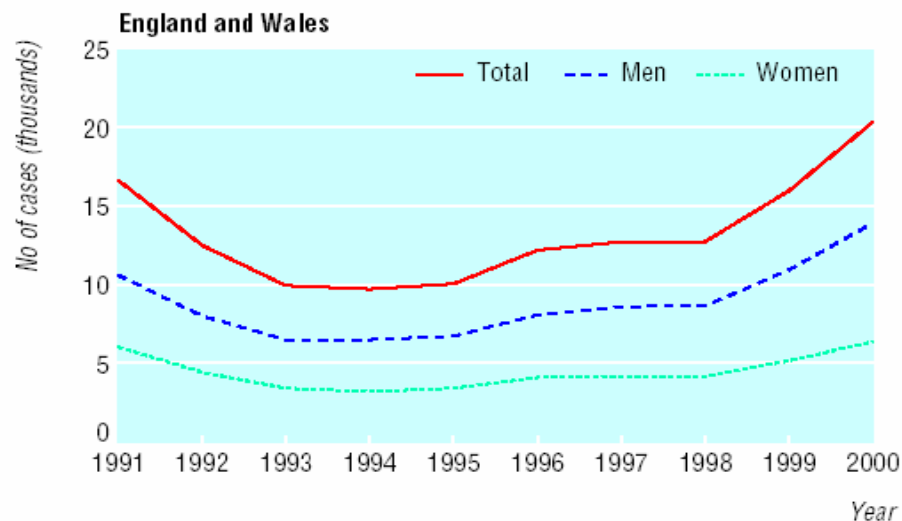


**GO: 1999: + 46%; MSM 59% heter 16% fem 66%; 2000: + 45%; 33% 56% 72%**

**Lues: 1999: + 120%; MSM 333% heter 54% fem 40%; 2000: + 63% (MSM 136%)**



# Trends in gonorrhoea in England and Wales, France, the Netherlands, and Sweden



**SOURCES:**

England and Wales: cases of gonorrhoea seen in GUM clinics, 1991-2000; France: trends in gonococcal infections in RENAGO laboratories, 1991-9  
 Netherlands: notified cases of gonorrhoea per 100 000 inhabitants, 1976; Sweden: number of clinically reported *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* cases, 1991-99 (adapted from Smittskyddsinstitutet (Swedish Institute for Infectious Disease Control). *Smittsamma Sjukdomar 1999*. Stockholm: Smittskyddsinstitutet, 2000)

Source: Nicoll & Hamers, *BMJ* 2002;324:1324-7

# Incidence of syphilis in the WHO EURO Region 1999/2000

## Rate per 100,000 population

17 MILLION  
WESTERN EUROPE

23 MILLION  
EASTERN EUROPE  
& CENTRAL ASIA

### *Different Magnitude of Problem*





# Incidence of syphilis in Belarus, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, 1990-2000 (rate per 100 000)

