
Sexually Transmitted Infections Epidemiology

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**Training Course in Reproductive Health/
Sexual Health Research**

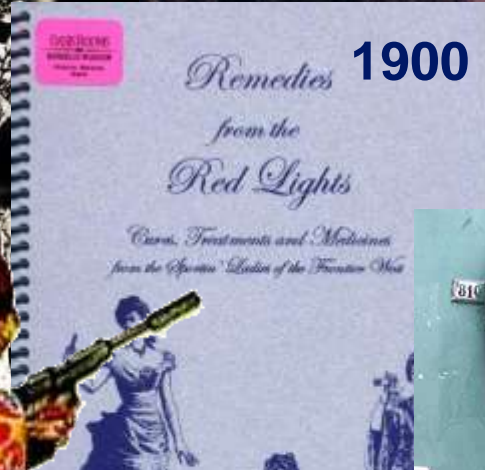
Geneva 2008



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



... and, since BC, the STIs epidemic



2003

2003

FOLHA IMAGEM

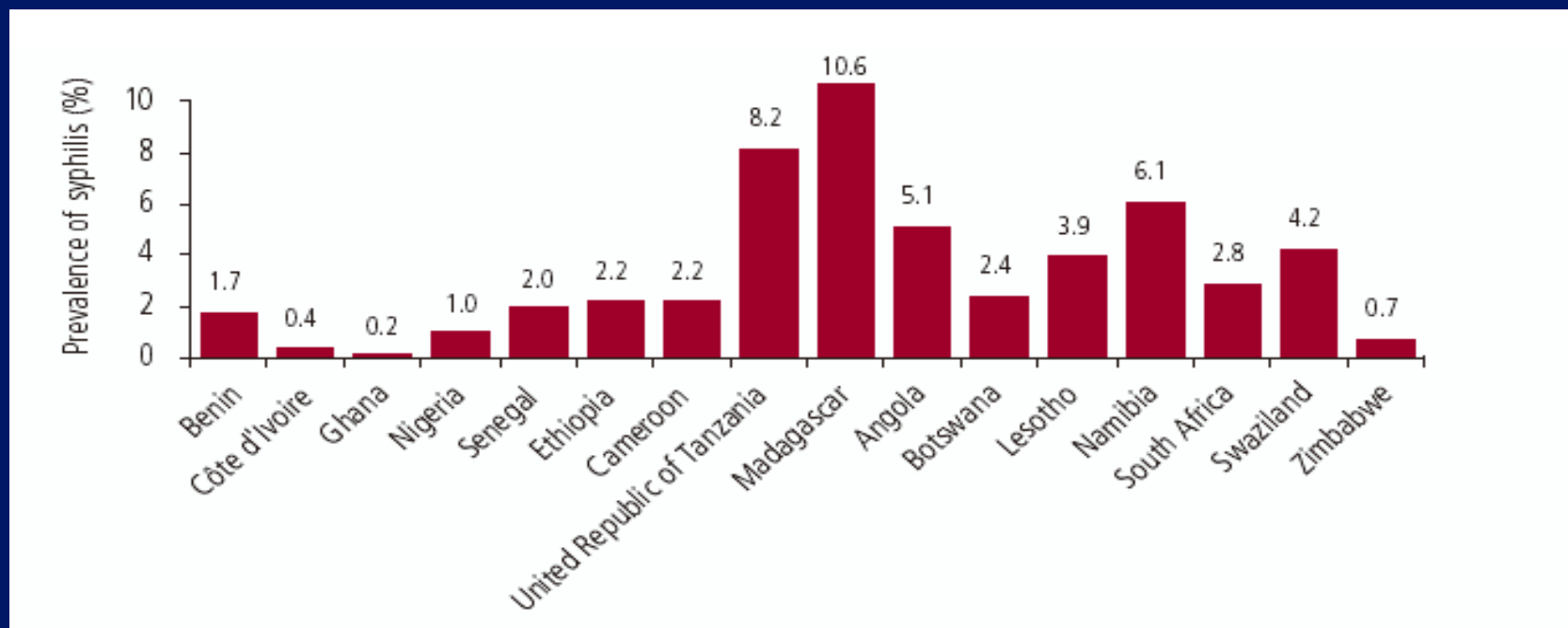
Estimated new cases of curable STIs among adults, 1999



Global Total 340 million

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

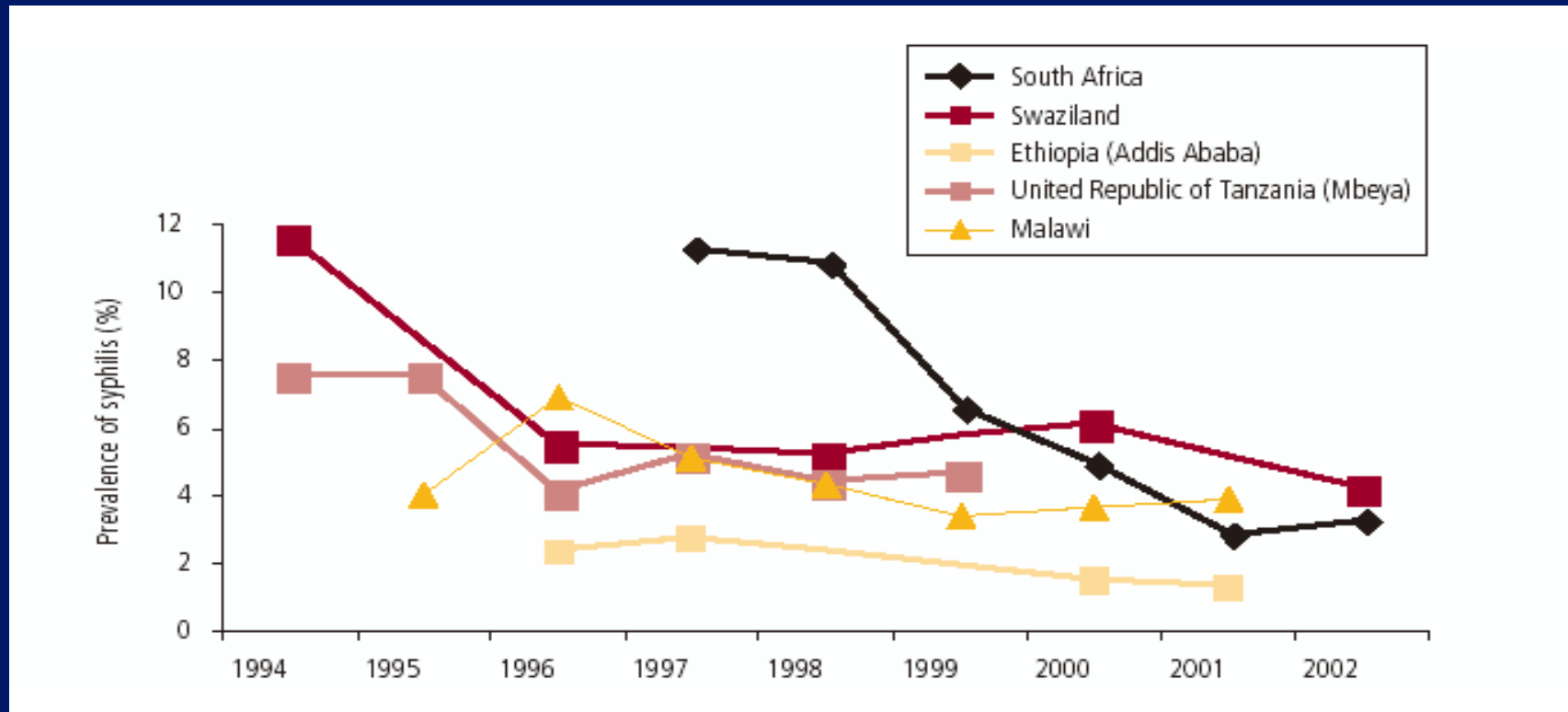
Prevalence of syphilis among women attending antenatal care clinics at selected sites, by country, 2000 - 2002



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



We Really Do Not Know How Common Congenital Syphilis Is



**We Rely on Estimating the Numbers of Pregnant
Women with Syphilis**

**And Multiply That By Estimating the Proportion of
These Women with an Affected Fetus/Infant**



Use Of Maternal Syphilis Seroprevalence Data to Estimate the Global Morbidity of Congenital Syphilis

- Identified all published reports of syphilis seroprevalence in pregnant women, 1997-2003
- Constructed region-specific prevalence rates for maternal syphilis
- Using three models of the proportion of these women with an affected fetus/infant, to estimate the number of fetuses/infants infected

Schmid GP, Stoner BP, Hawkes S, Broutet N. Sex Transm Dis (June 2007)

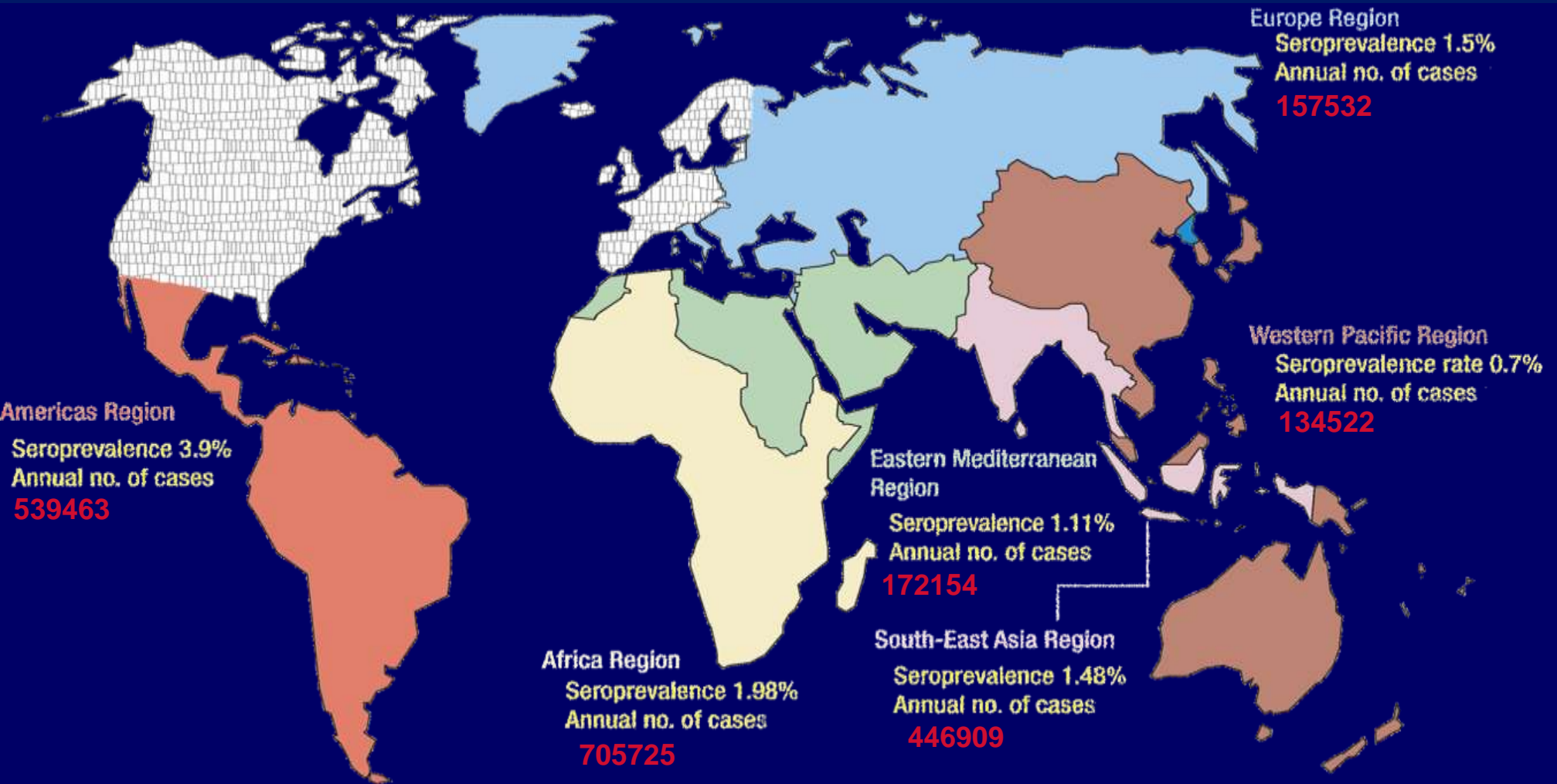


2005 WHO Estimates of maternal syphilis seroprevalence

- Data from studies done between 1997 – 2003:
 - 215 studies
 - 31 countries
 - total 431,452 women tested
- Overall prevalence was 1.76%.
- Estimation of **2,156,304** women with positive syphilis serology using regional estimate
- **95% CI= 1,559,888 - 2,751,032**



Regional Estimates of Maternal Syphilis Seroprevalence



B. 458,721
C. 520,204

C. 335,182



**More
Conservative
Watson-Jones¹
2002**

**Mid
Range
Schulz
1987**

**Less
Conservative
Global Burden of STI³
2000**

**Proportion of seropositive
women with:**

	More Conservative Watson-Jones ¹ 2002	Mid Range Schulz 1987	Less Conservative Global Burden of STI ³ 2000
A. Untreated syphilis	0.95*	1.0	1.0
B. High serologic titer (≥1:8)	0.73	--	--
C. Adverse pregnancy outcome due to syphilis**	0.49	0.65	0.75

**Global Annual No. of
Congenital Syphilis Cases**

(calculated as 2.1 million
maternal cases x A x B x C)

713,600

1,365,000

1,575,000

¹Watson-Jones D et al. J Infect Dis 2002;186:940
²Schulz K et al. Genitourin Med 1987;63:320 ³WHO
(www.who.int)

*not included in original Watson-Jones model

**includes miscarriage / fetal loss, perinatal death, prematurity / low birthweight, neonatal infection

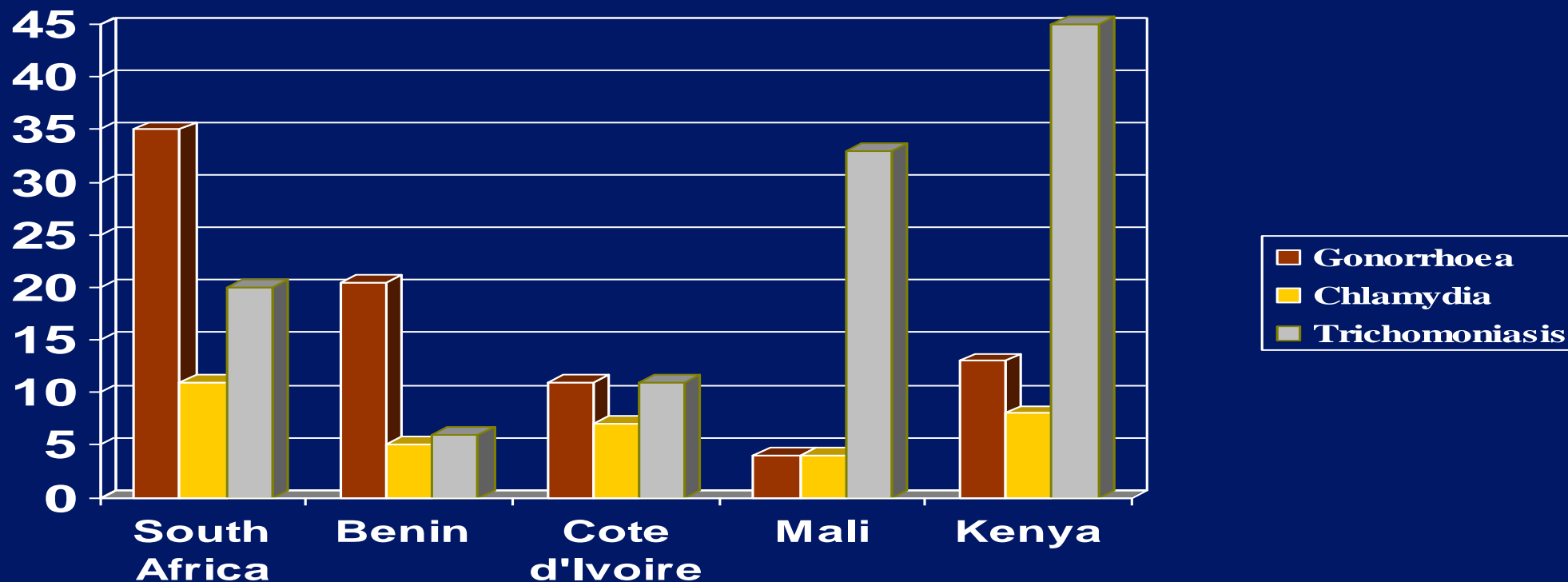


**While Numbers Vary, and Estimates are
Estimates, the Numbers of Women and Children
Infected are "High"**

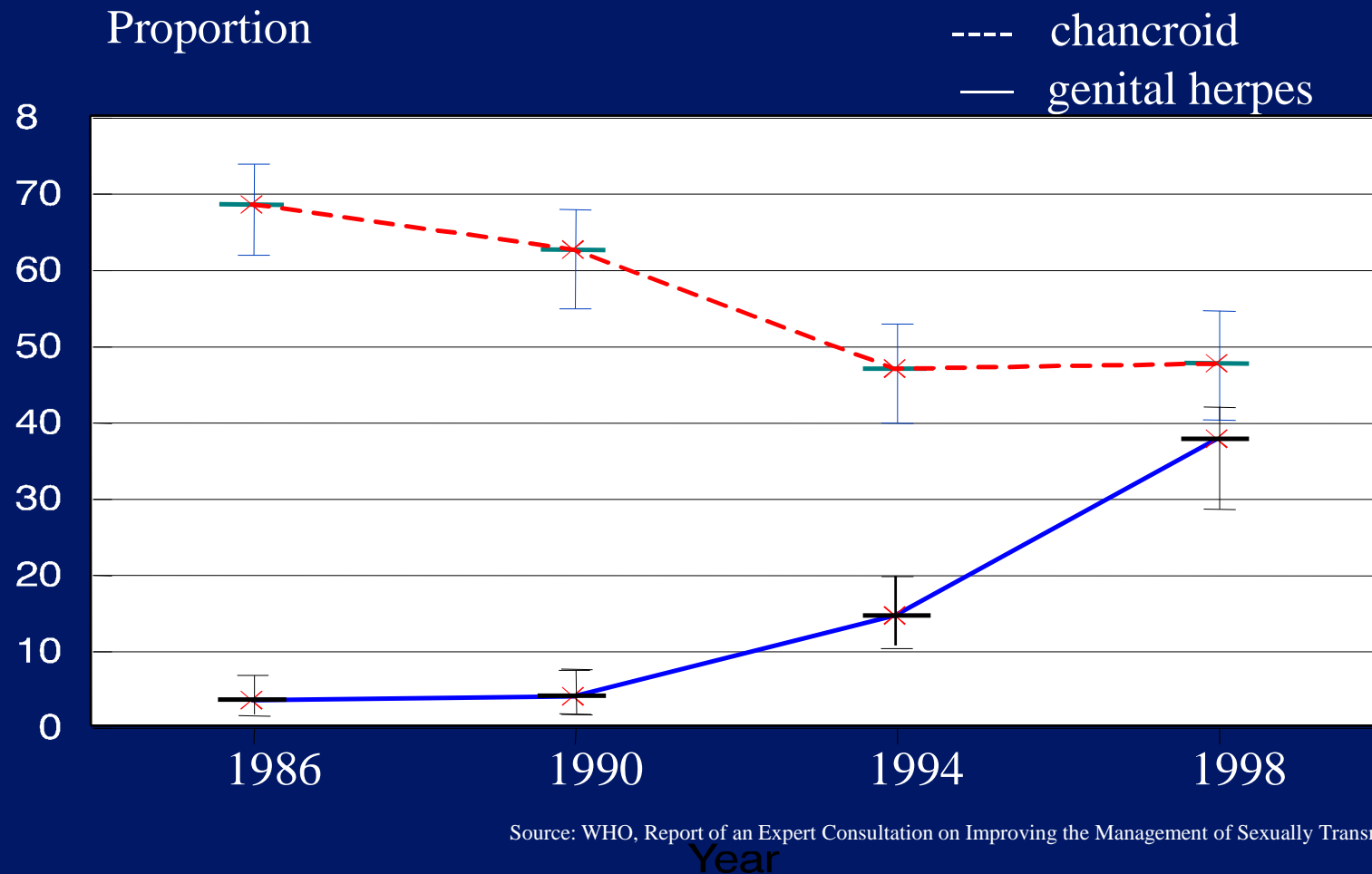
In many parts of the world, syphilis is common



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



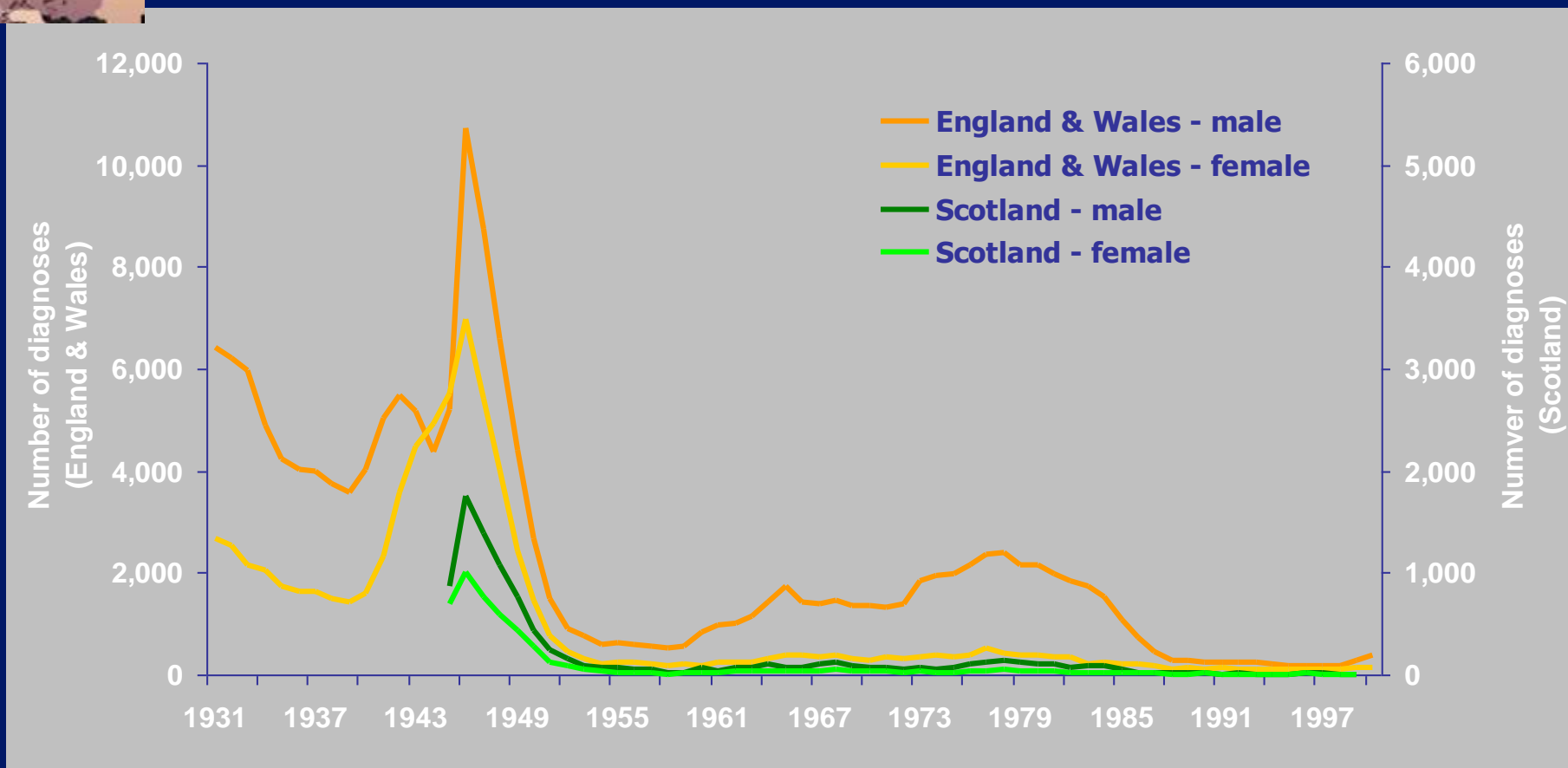
Aetiology of Genital Ulcer (Chancroid and Genital Herpes) by year of study in South Africa



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*



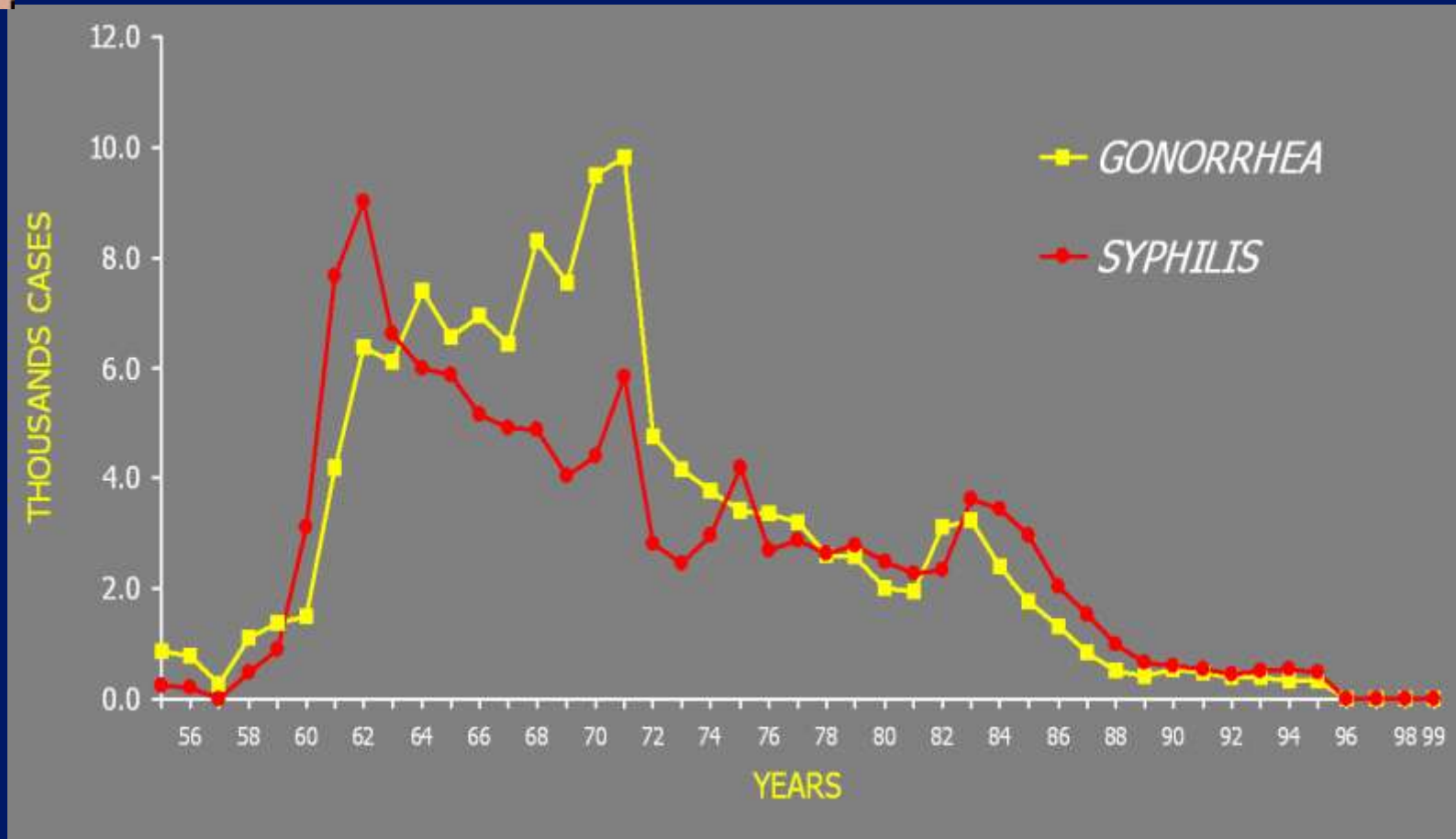
Equivalent Scottish data are not available prior to 1945 and for 2000

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

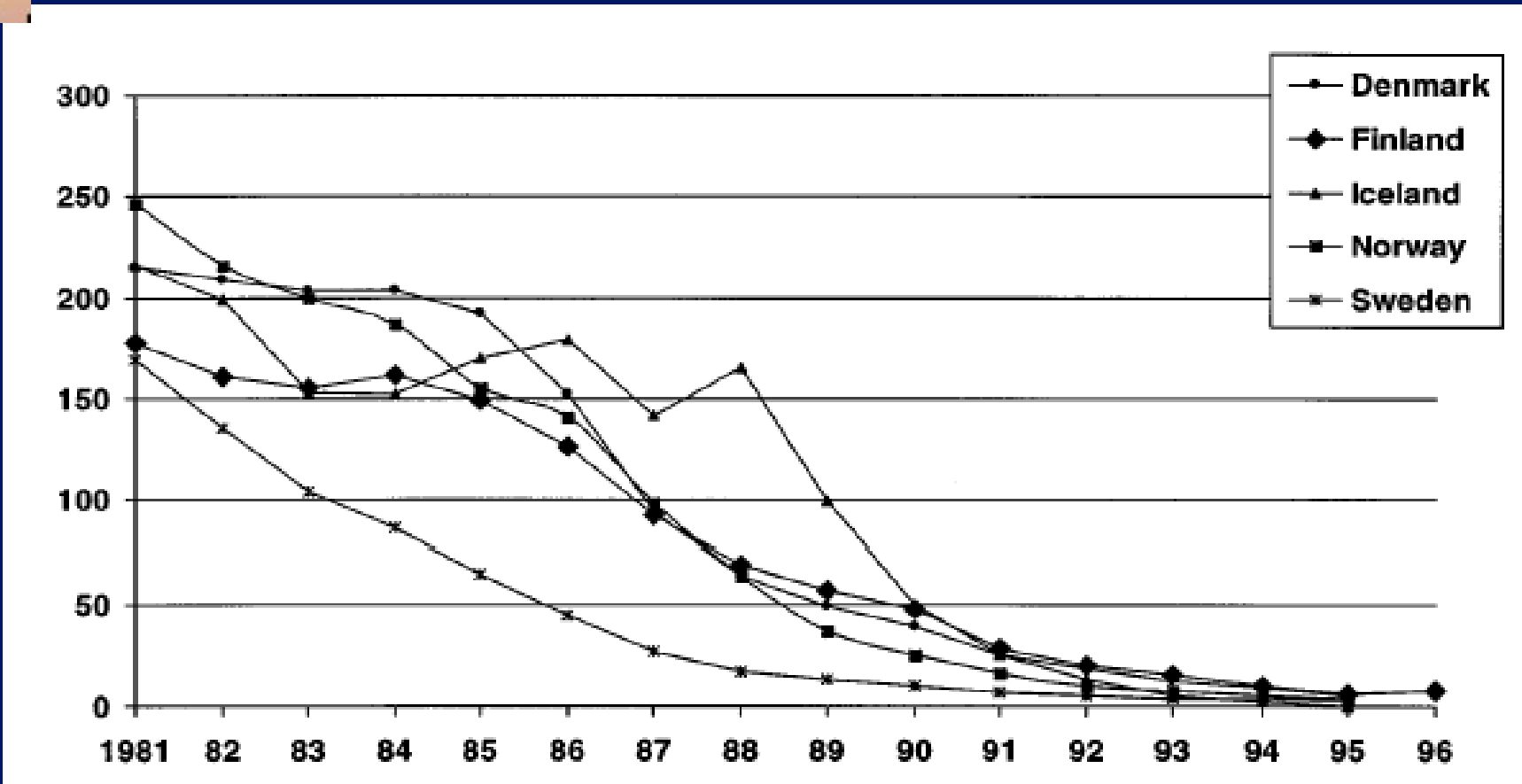
Source: PHLS, UK



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



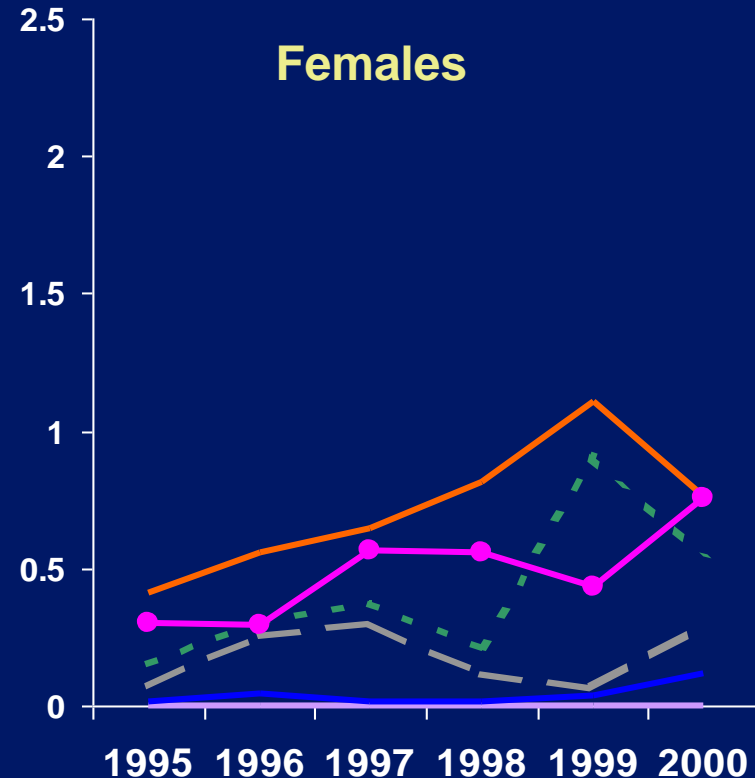
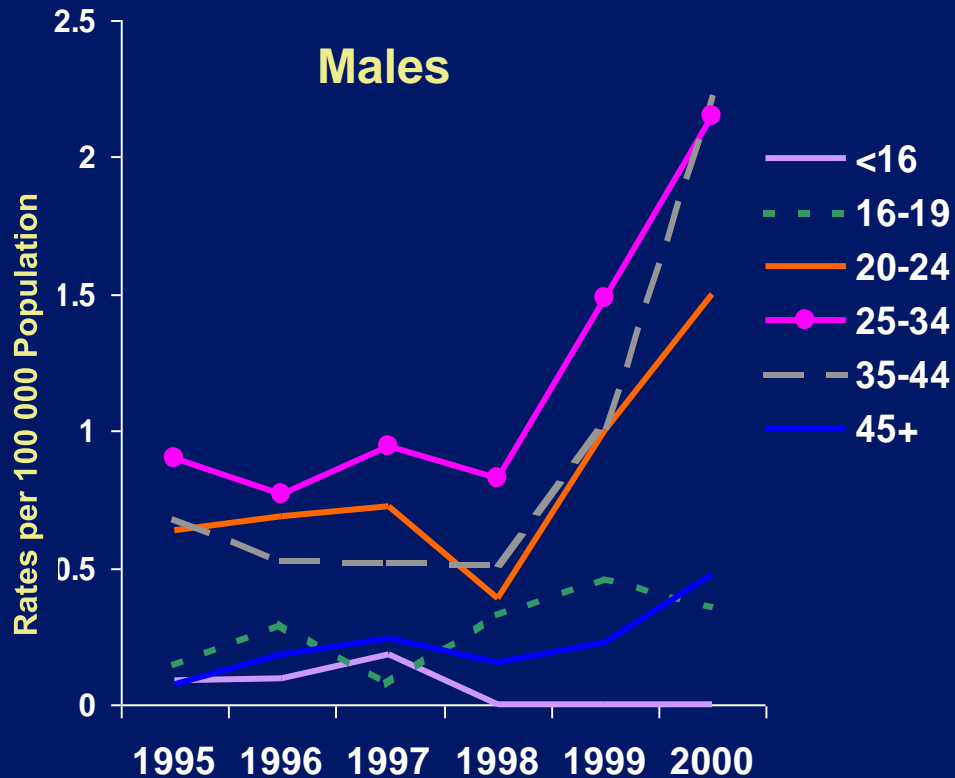
The STI Epidemic, Europe and Central Asia



Late 1990s
Things are not the same anymore!



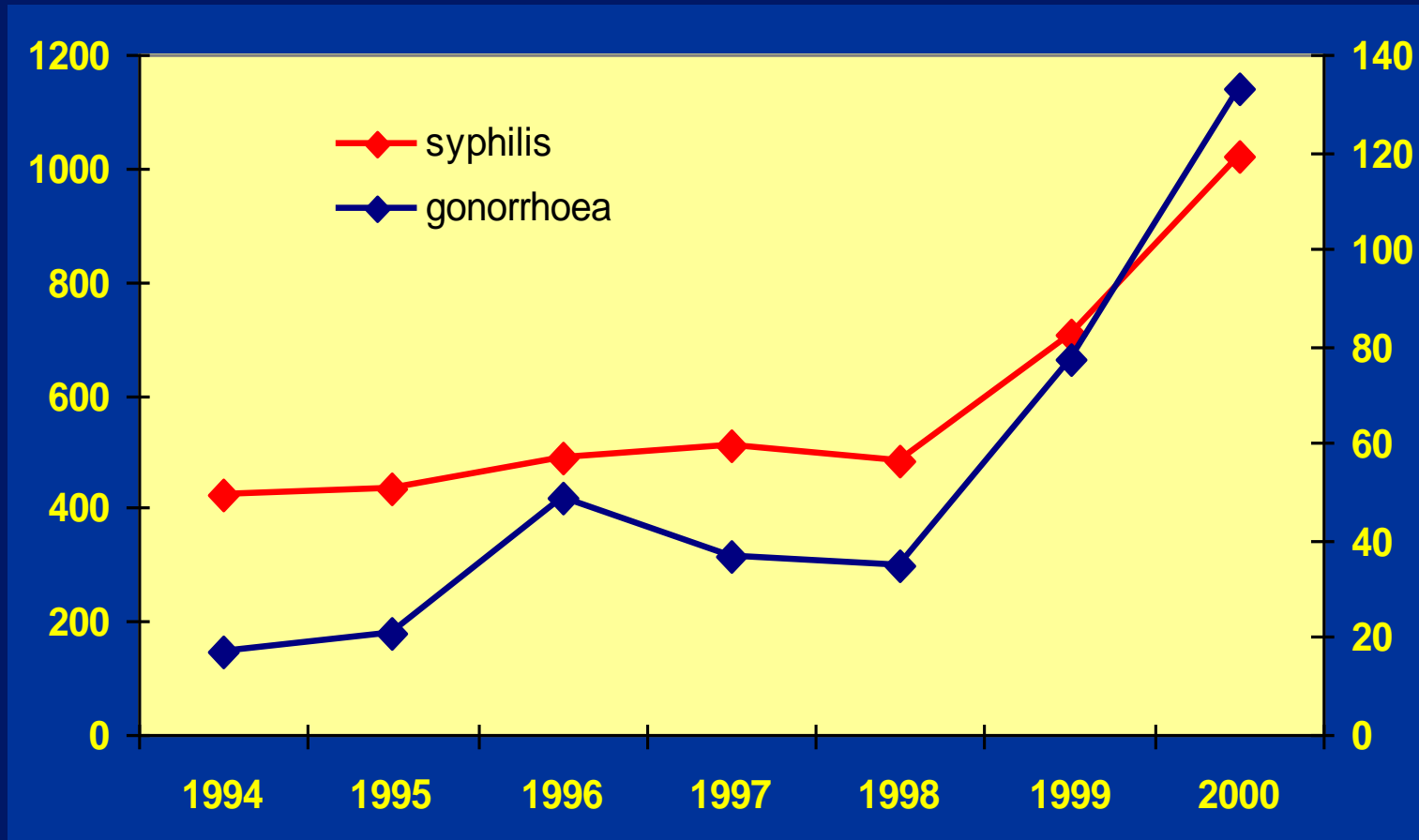
Diagnoses of infectious syphilis (primary and secondary) in GUM clinics by sex and age group, UK: 1995-2000*



*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).

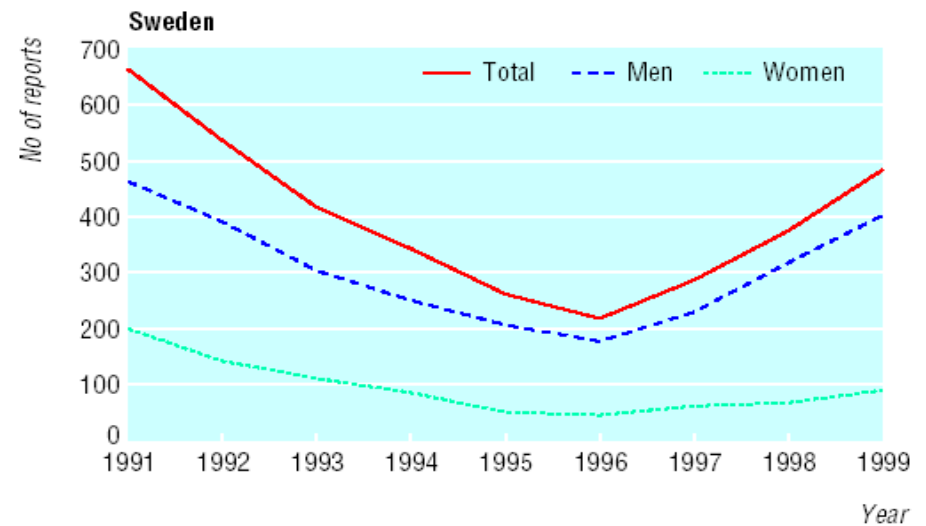
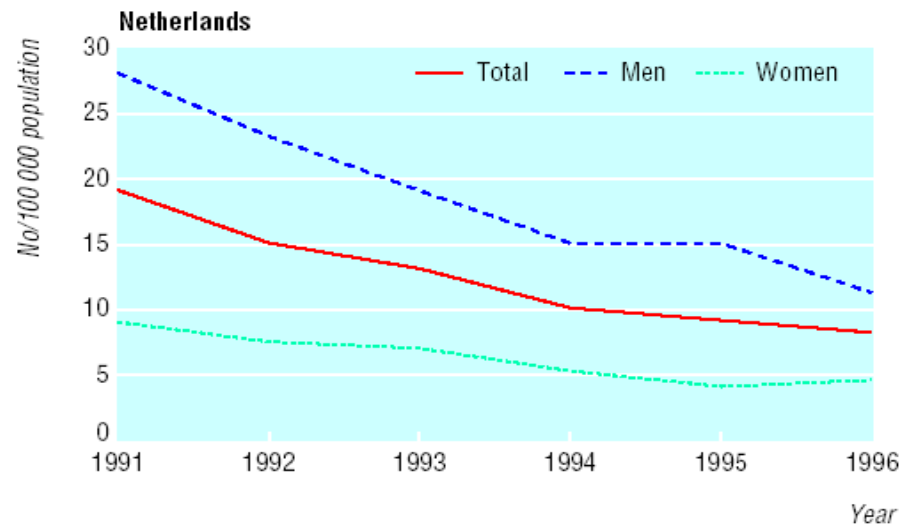
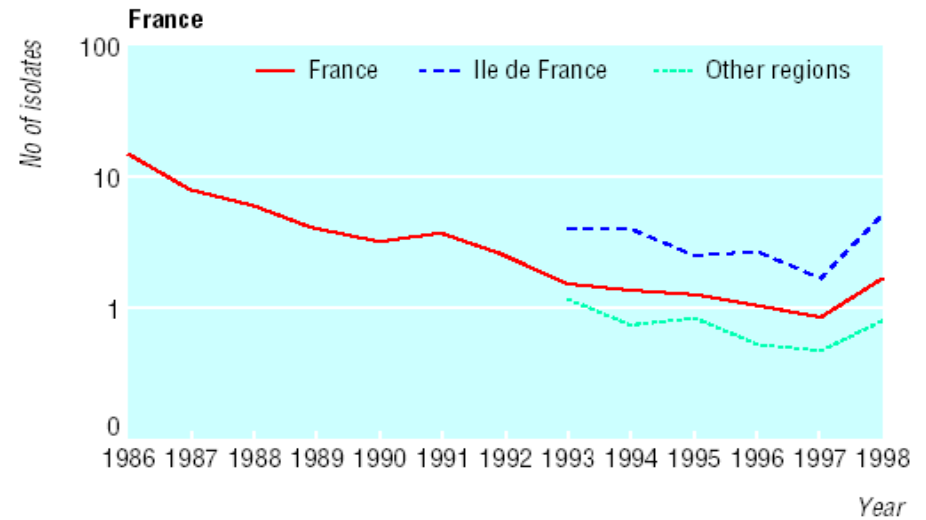
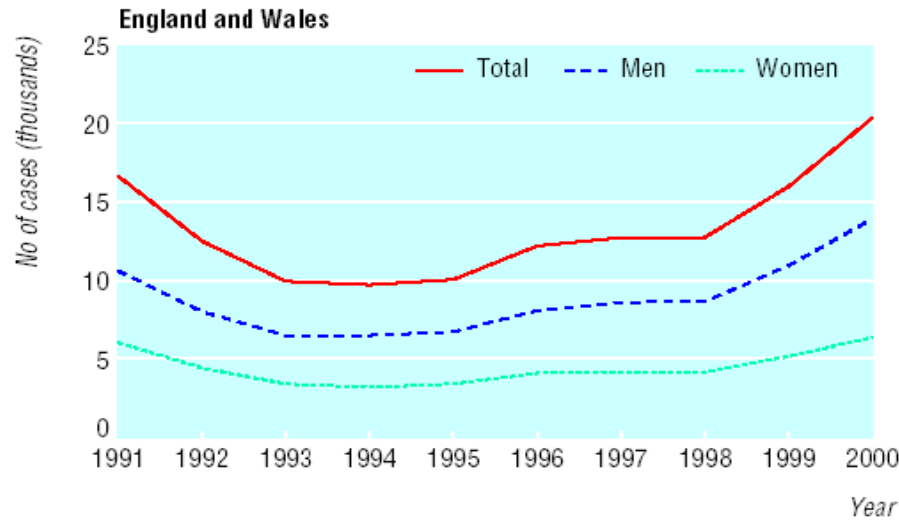


GO: 1999: + 46%; MSM 59% heter 16% fem 66%; 2000: + 45%; 33% 56% 72%

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

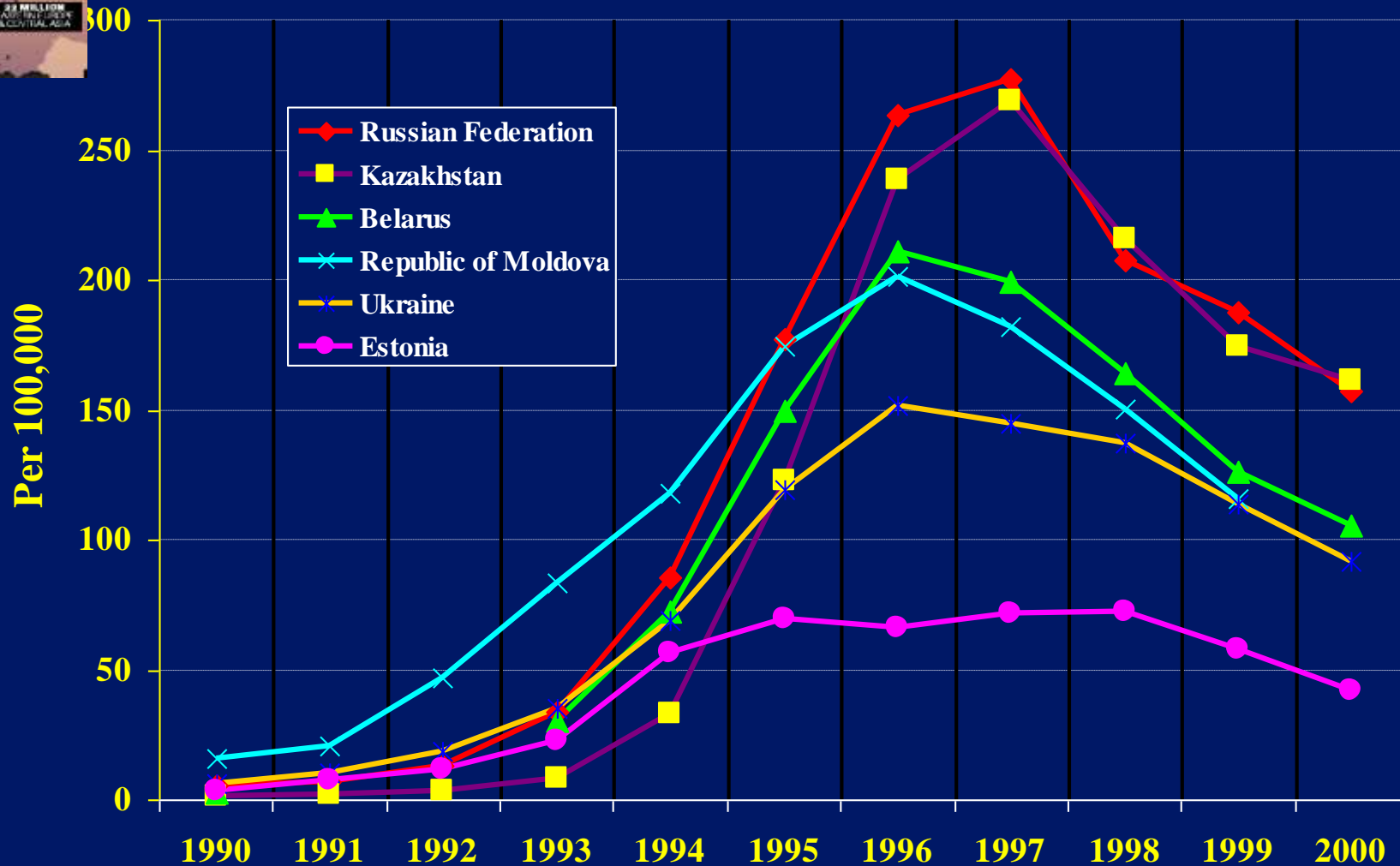
Incidence of syphilis in the WHO EURO Region 1999/2000

Rate per 100,000 population

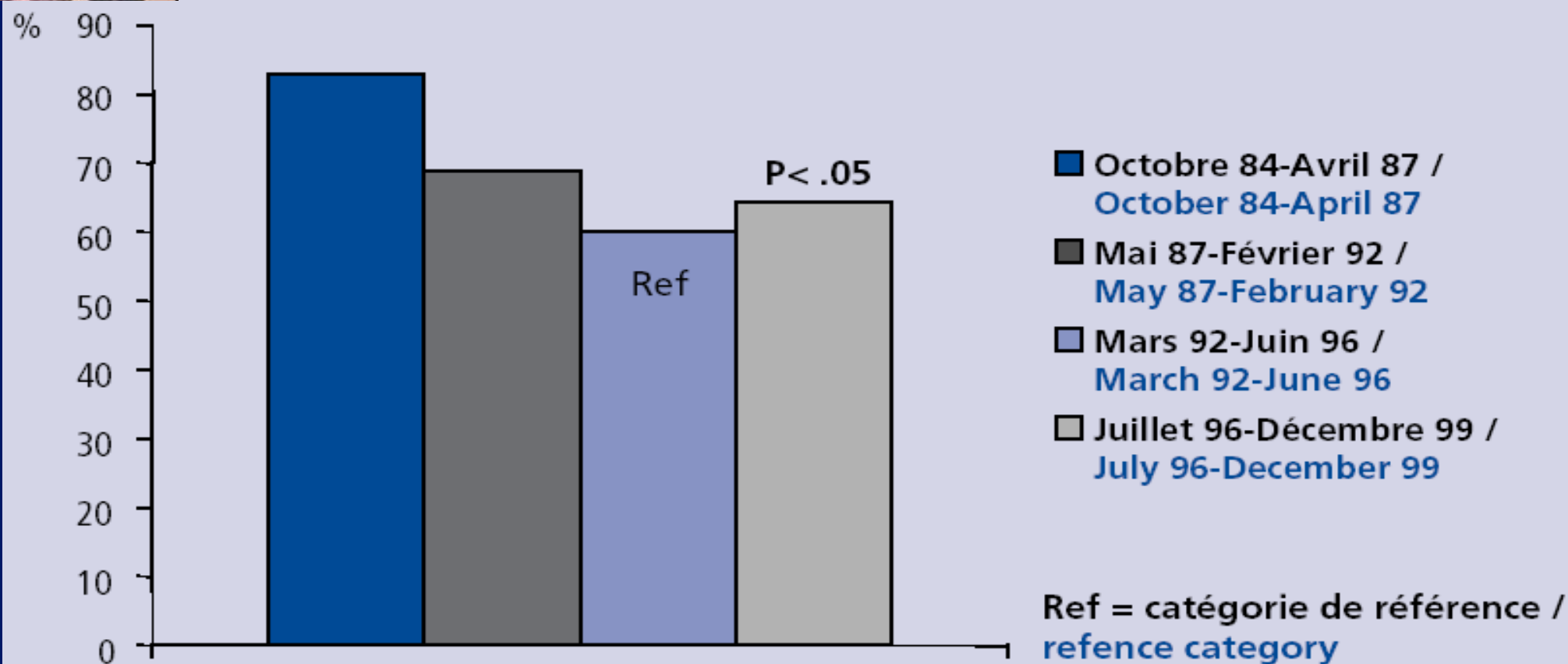
Different Magnitude of Problem



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



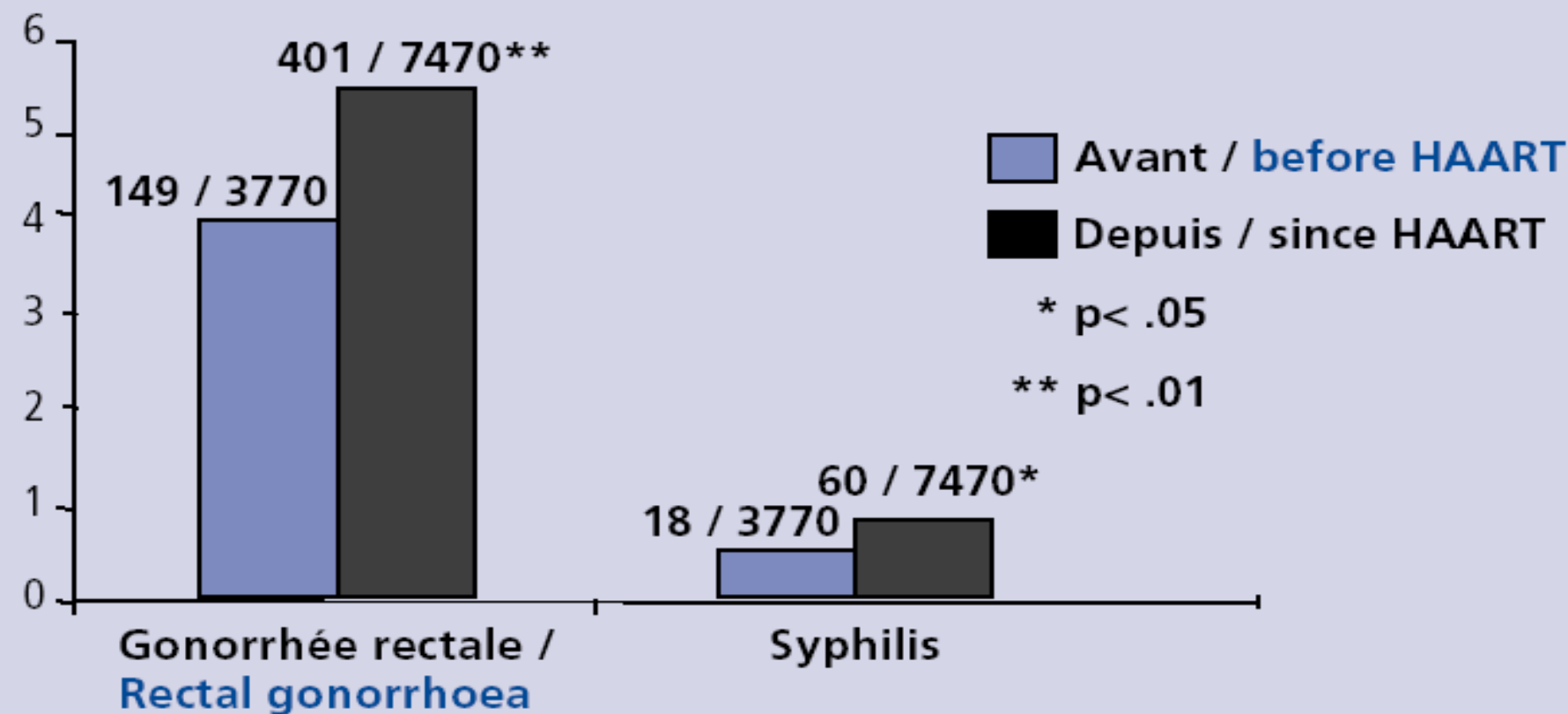
Percentage of unprotected anal intercourse among HIV-negative young (< 35 years) homosexual men (n=877), Amsterdam, 1984-1999



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 (%)

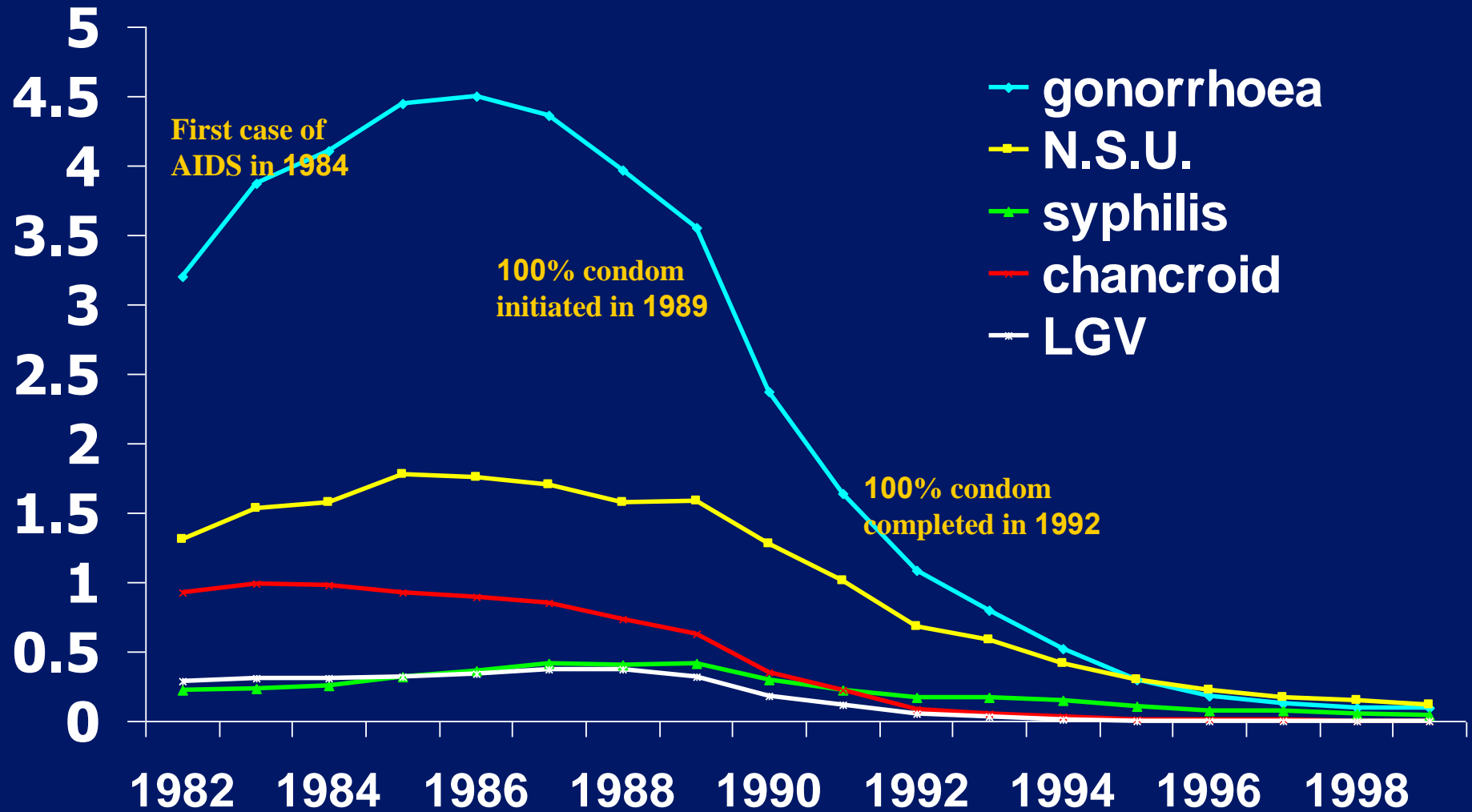


Source: Stolte et al. EUROSURVEILLANCE Vol. 7 No2 FEBRUARY 2002



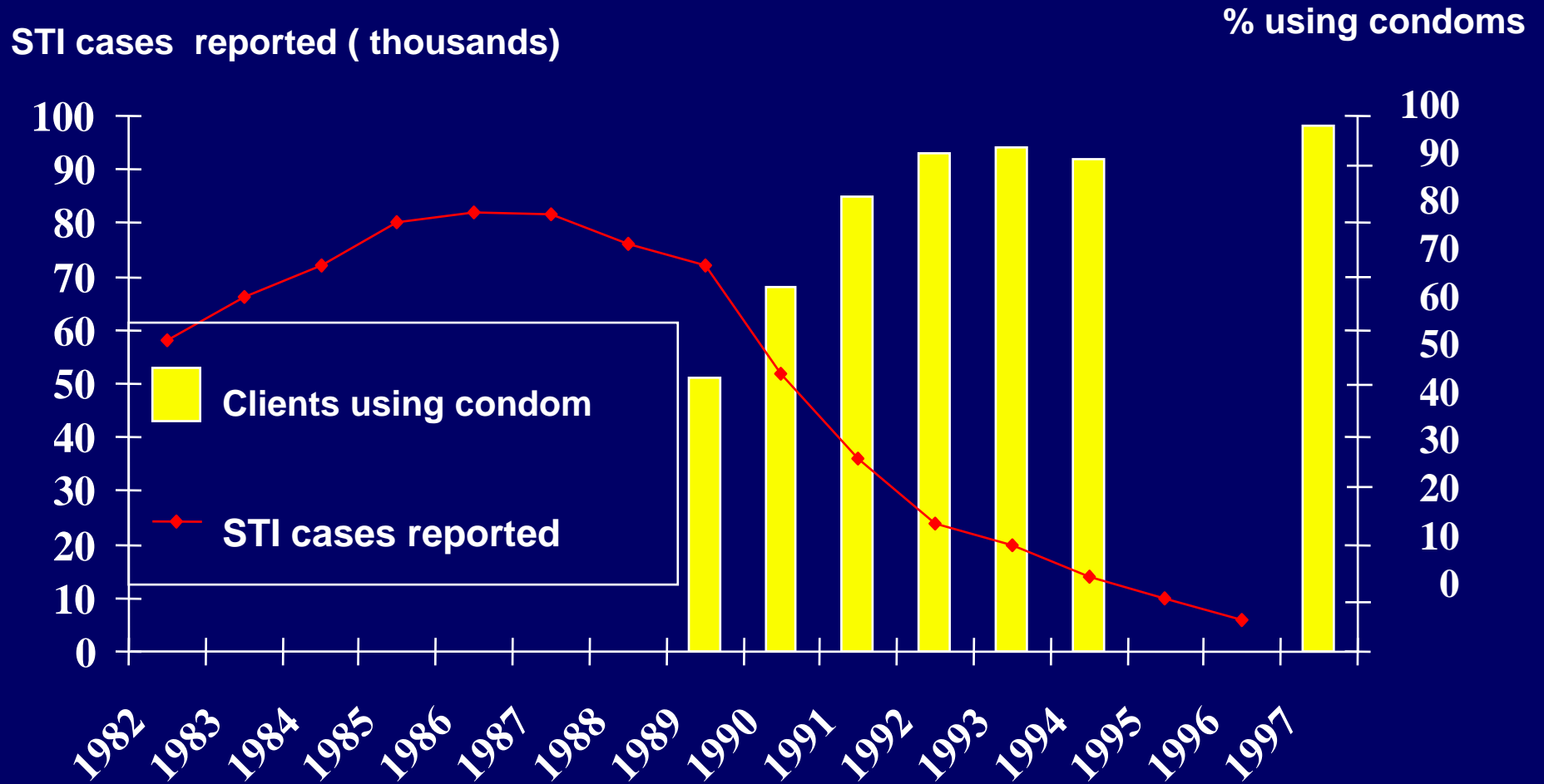


Incidence of STDs in Thailand (1982-2000)





Clients Using Condoms and STI Cases Reported - Thailand



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



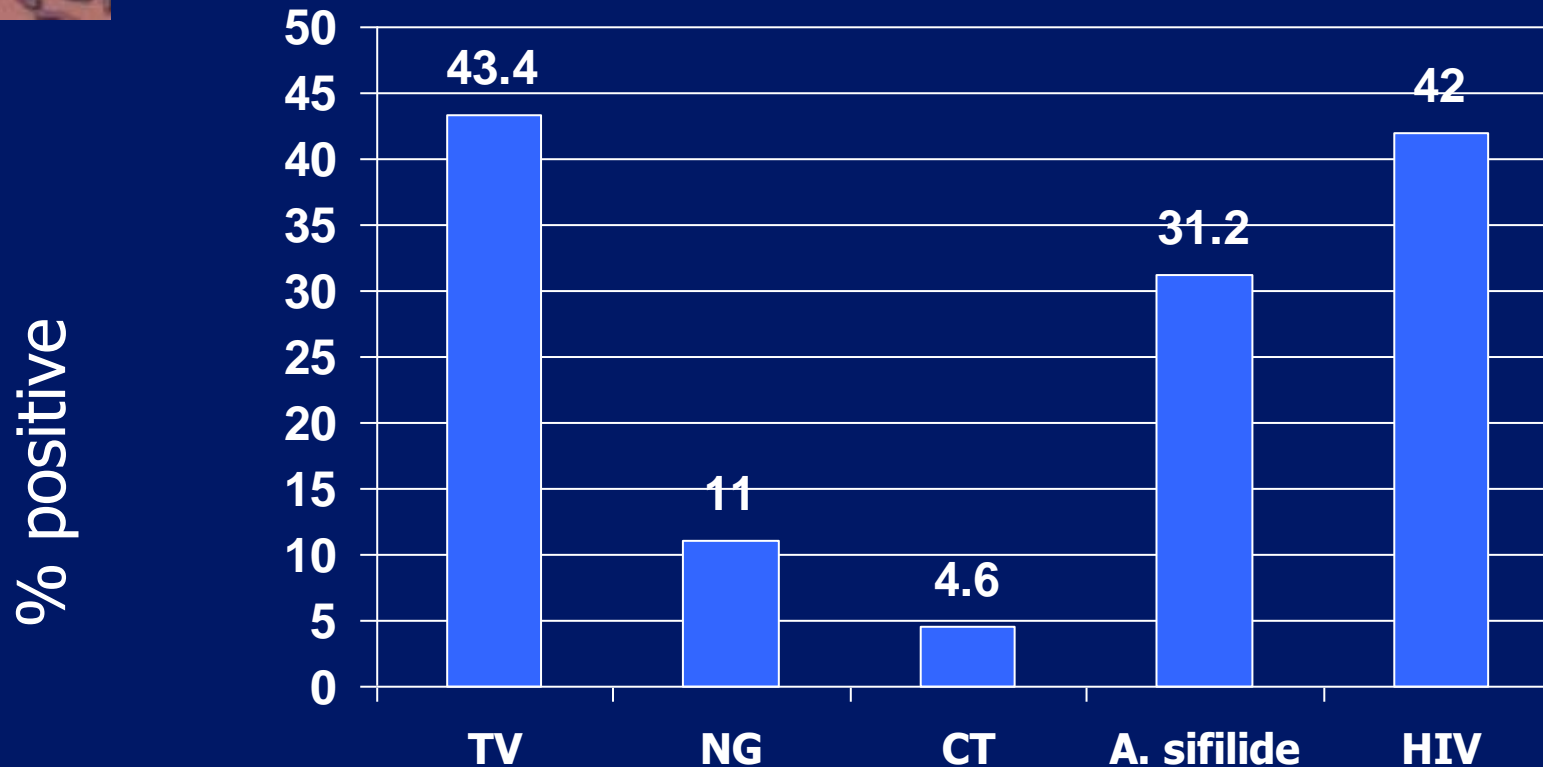
Prevalence of Syphilis in pregnancy (Thailand)



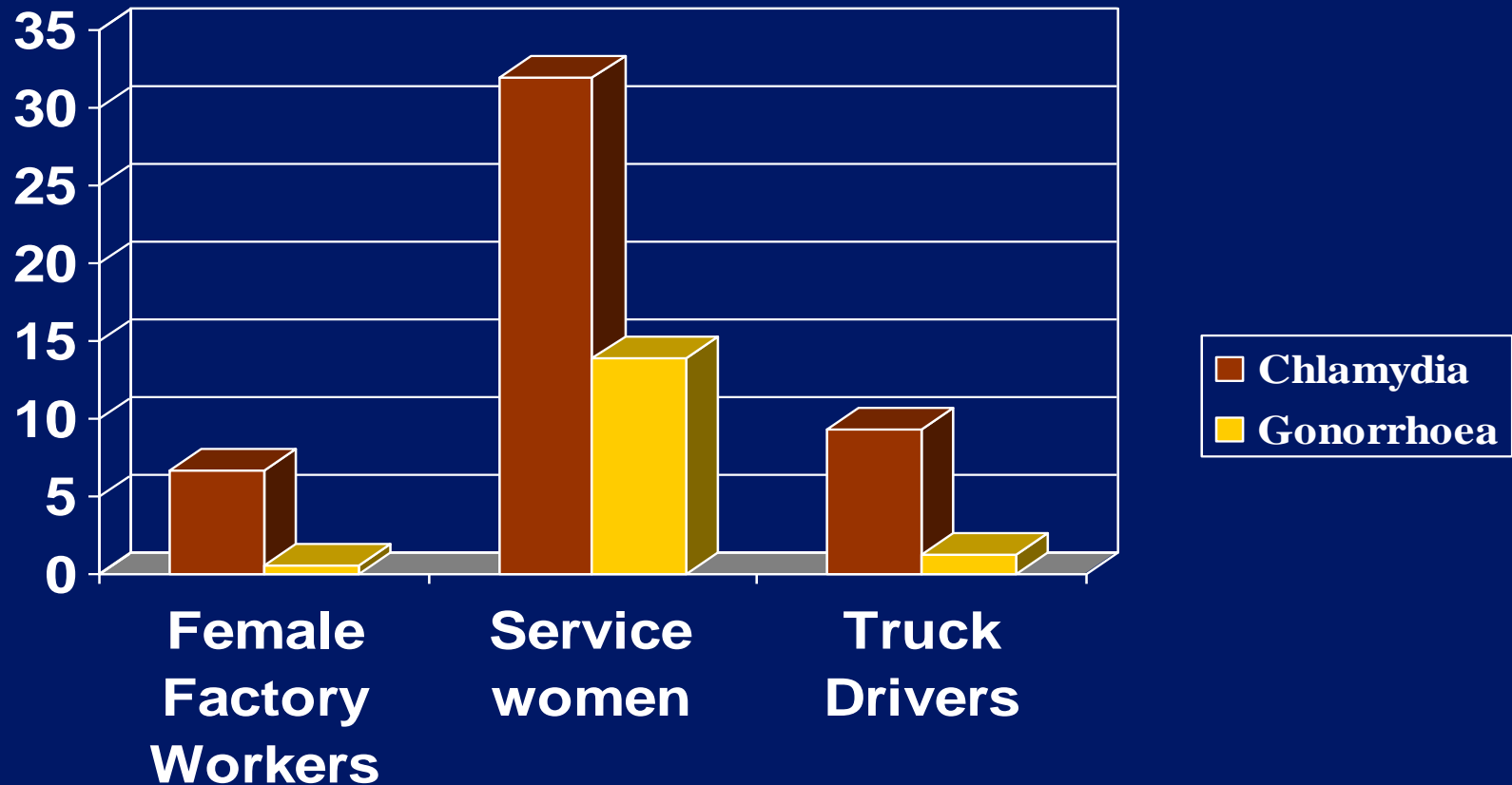
1963	9.70	Moph	1992	1.48	Moph (District)
1965	4.40	Siriraj (BKK)	1993	1.56	Moph (National)
1975	3.10	Rajvithi (BKK)	1994	1.28	Moph (National)
1979	3.00	Moph	1995	1.08	Moph (National)
1981	3.28	Siriraj (BKK)	1996	0.73	Moph (National)
1984	2.00	Chula (BKK)	1997	0.51	Moph (National)
			1998	0.45	Moph (National)



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



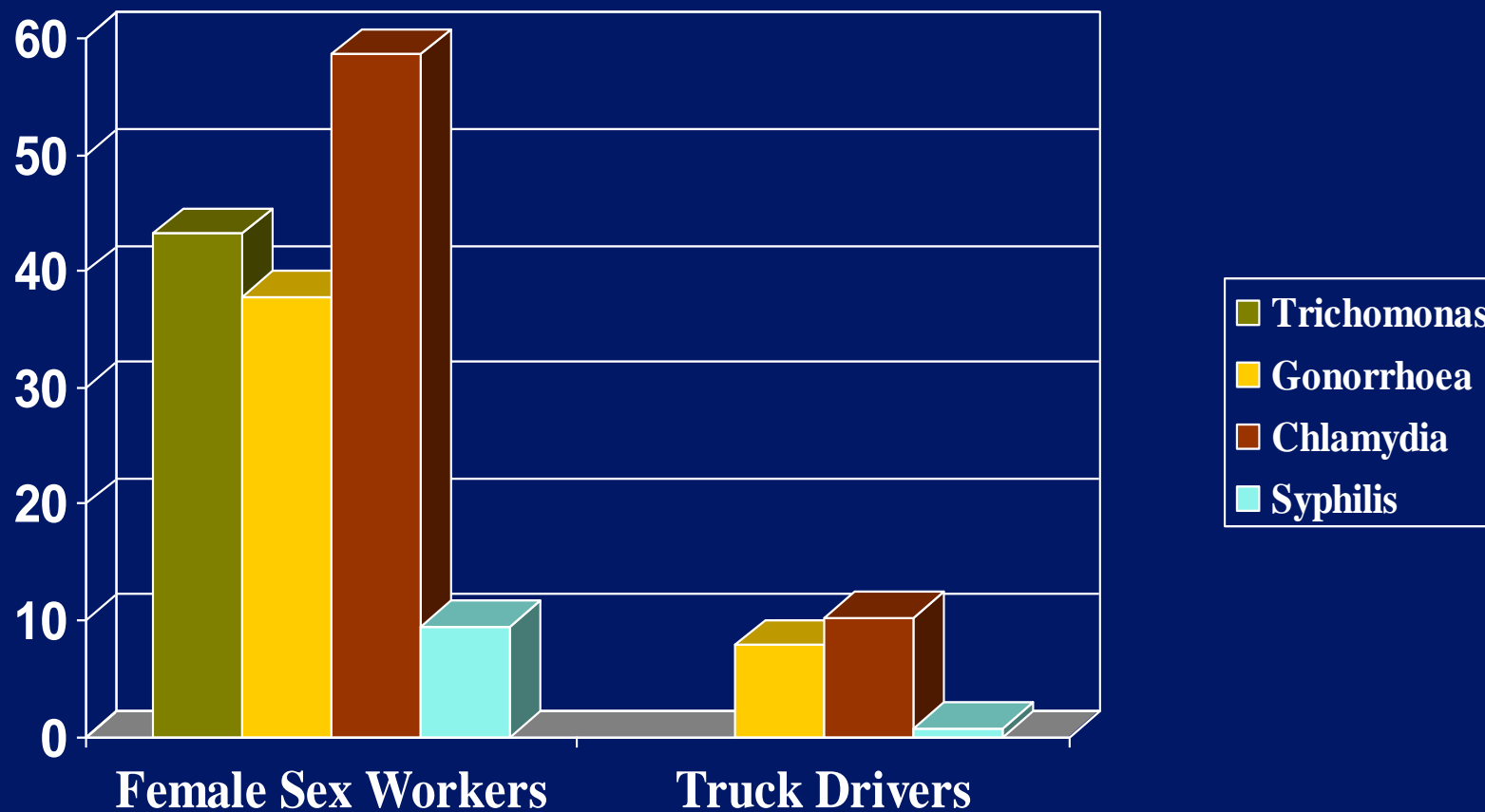
National level prevalence assessment studies: Lao People's Democratic Republic, 2001



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



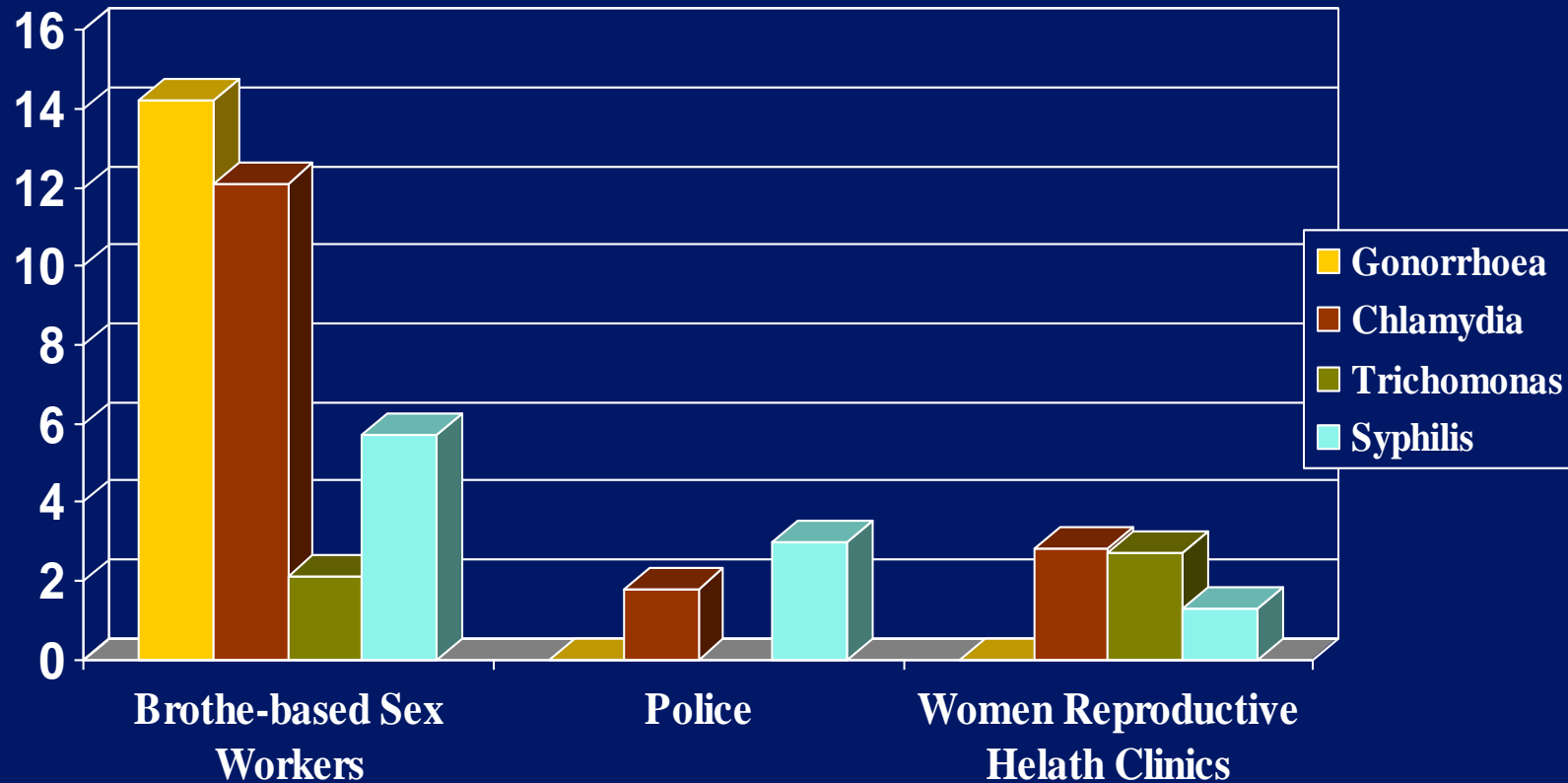
National level prevalence assessment studies: People's Republic of China, 2000



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



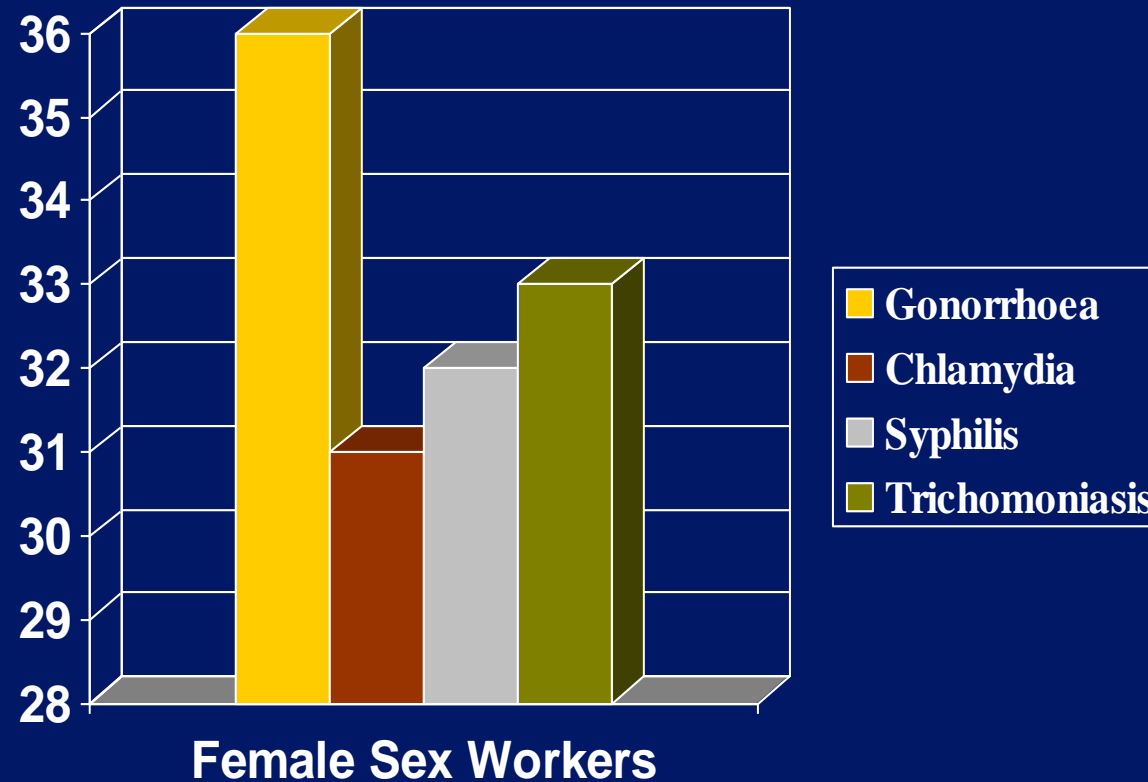
National level prevalence assessment studies: Cambodia, 2002



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



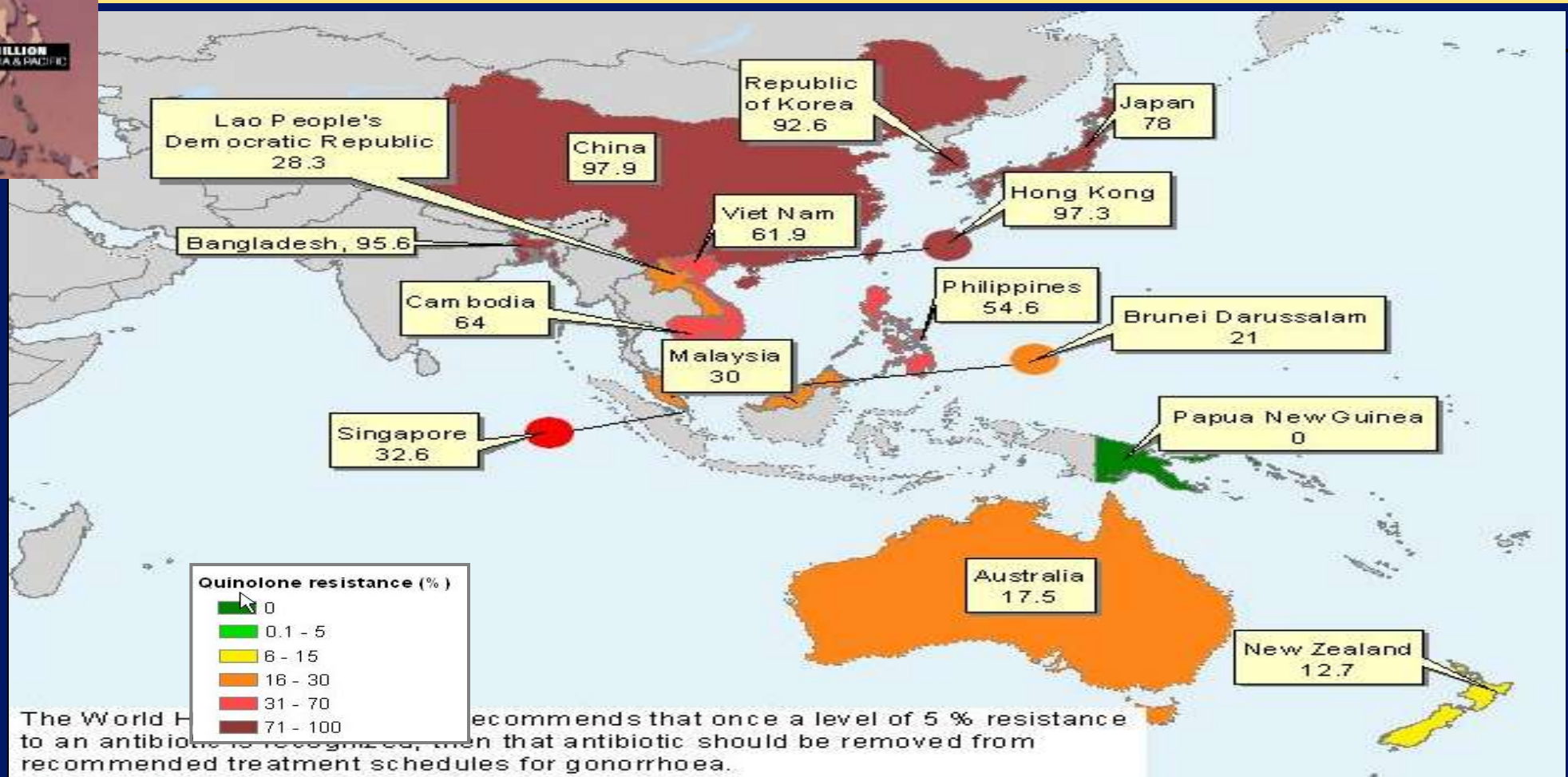
Cross-sectional prevalence assessment studies: Papua New Guinea, 2000



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.

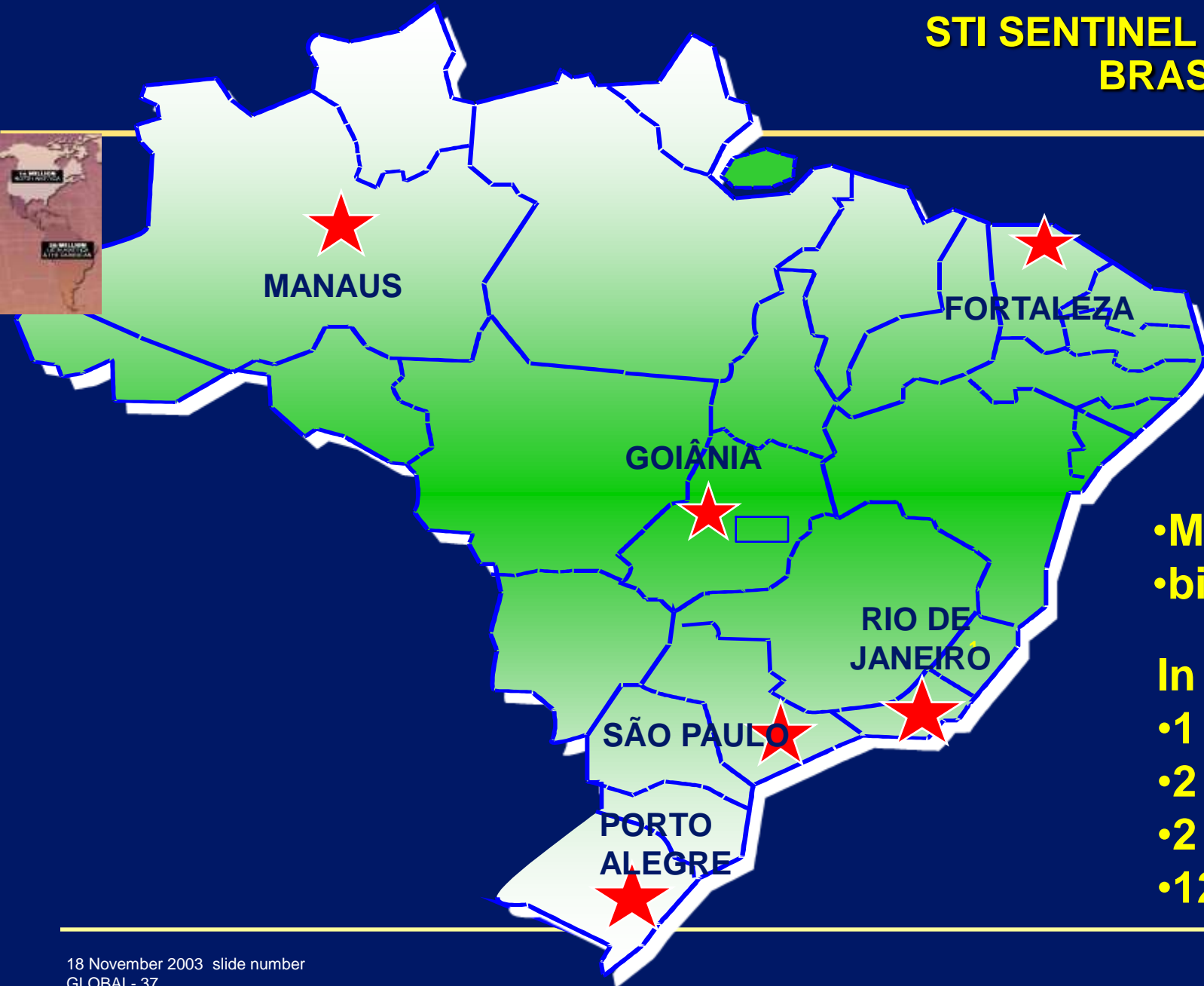


- **Objective:** To assess the prevalence of STD among young adults of mid-sized Peruvian cities.
- **Methods:** Cross-sectional survey. Household random sample of 18 to 29 year old resident of 24 Peruvian cities.
- **Demographic and risk behaviour questionnaires**
- **STI assessed:** Syphilis, HIV, 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
TOTAL		10.098.800		30.379.800



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



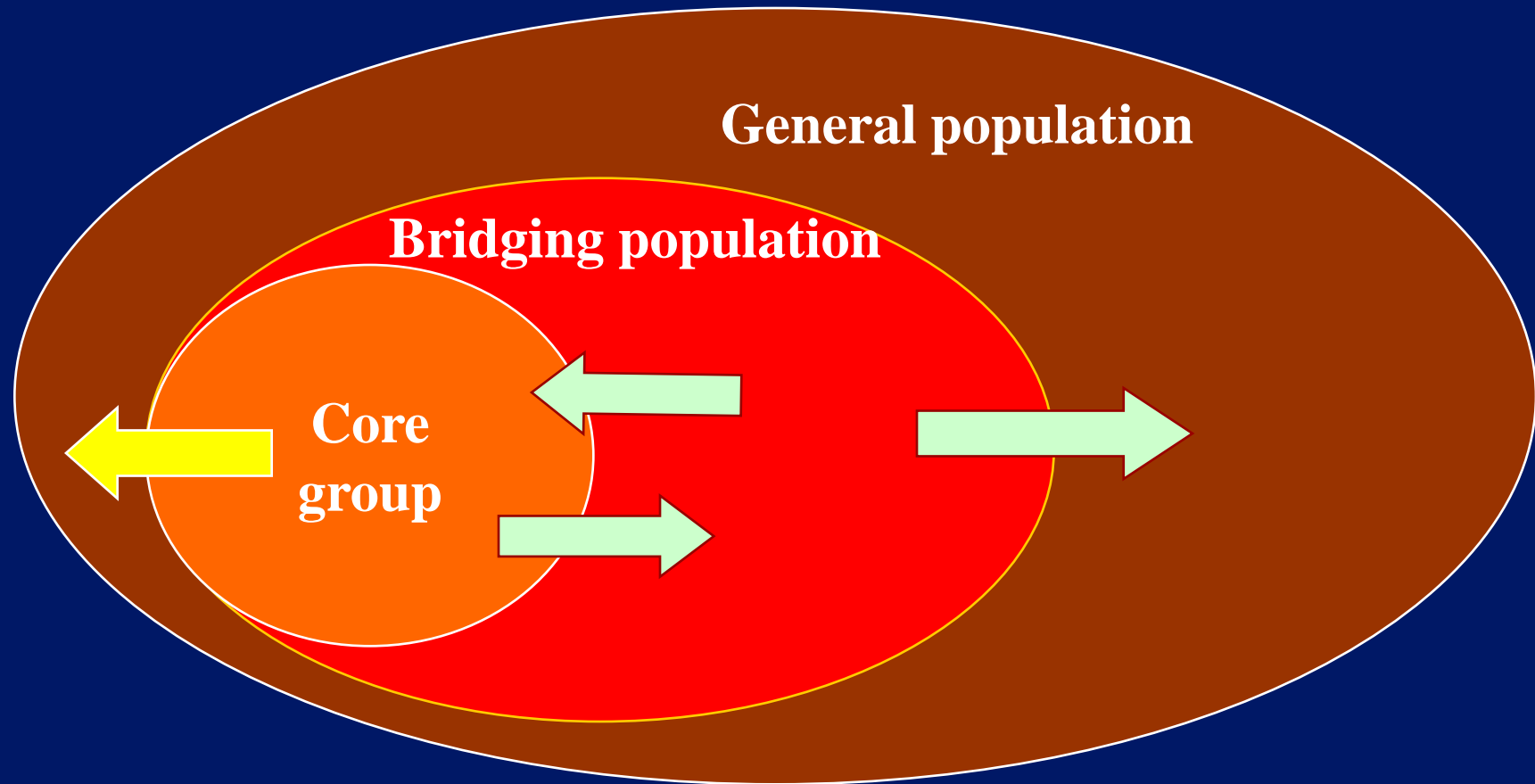
10 MILLION
NORTH AFRICA
& THE MIDDLE EAST

- **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**

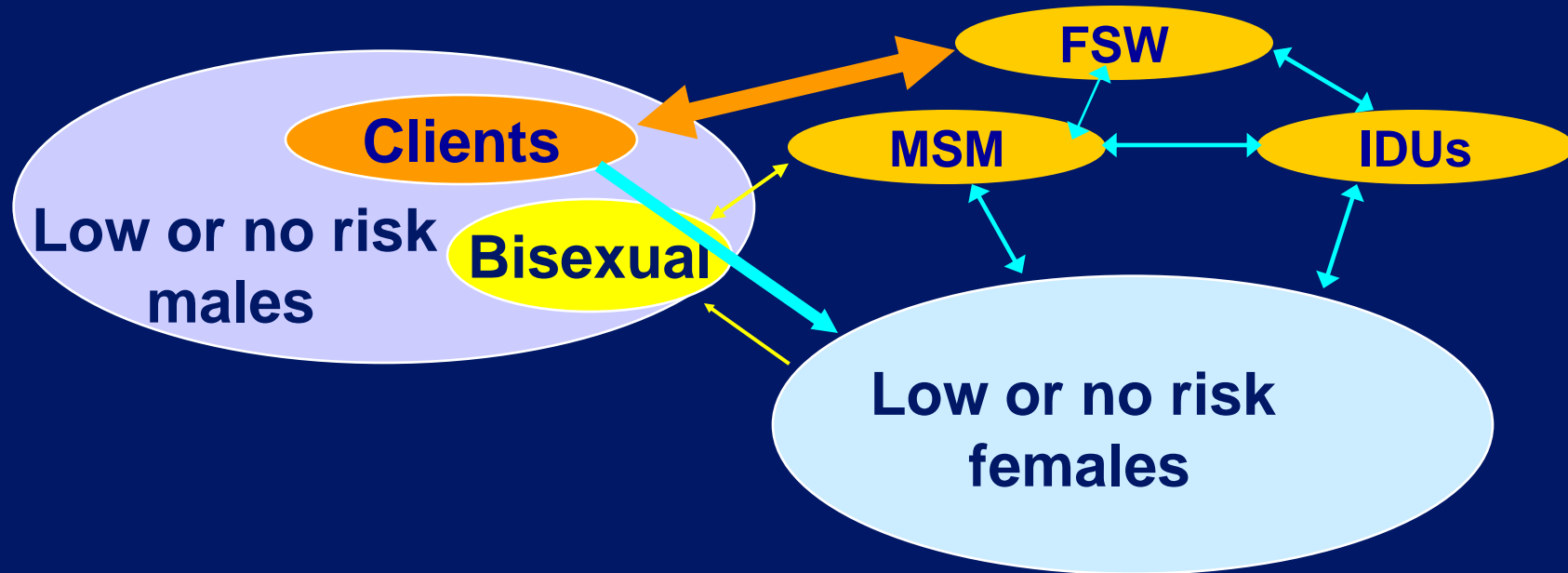
Source: Abu Dhabi Meeting, July 2003



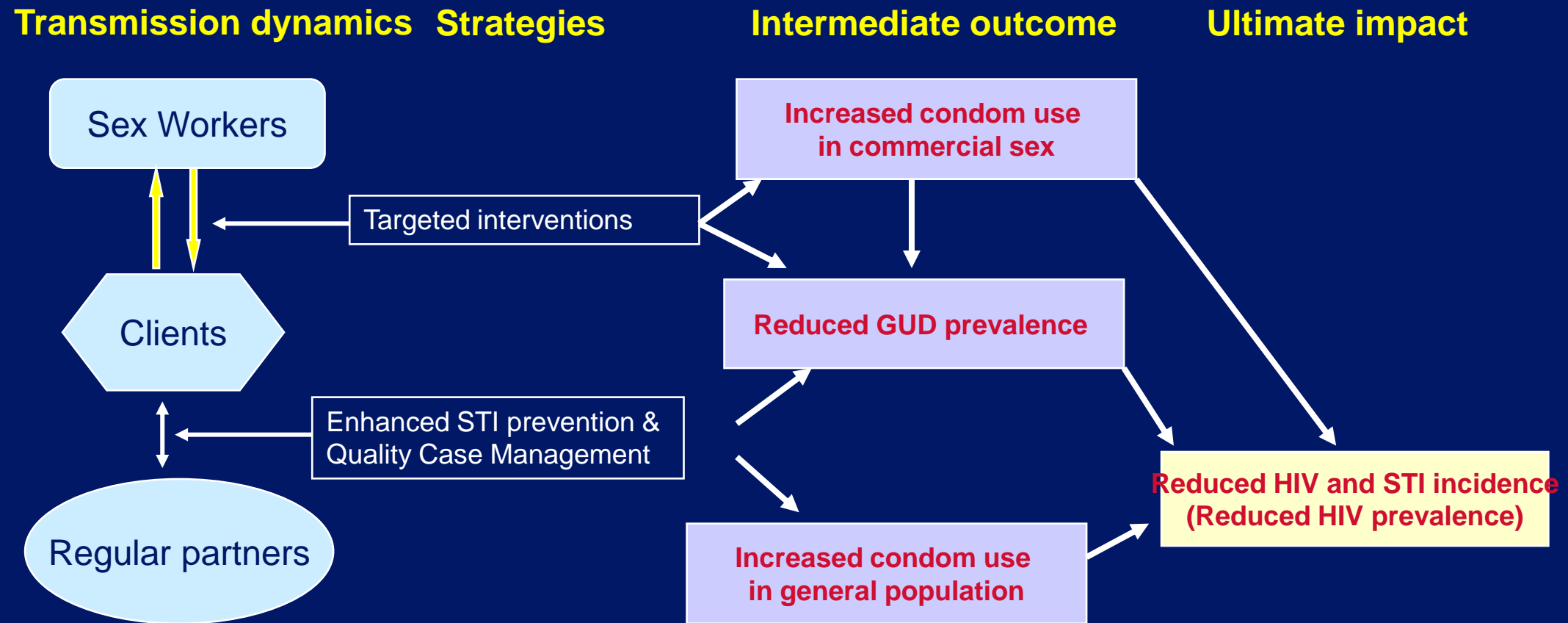
STI transmission dynamics at population level



Dynamics within specific populations & their partners



Transmission dynamics model with intervention opportunities for the control of GUD and other STIs



Never ending story?

The past started



The present is working



Tradition exits



Progress is made

