

Table 1. STIs reported among Colorado residents in Zip Codes 80030, 80211, 80216, 80221, 80229 & 80260 during the first 6 months of 2013 and 2014, and State of Colorado, by month (February), and year-to-date (YTD)

			Chlamydia			Gonorrhea			Early Syphilis			New HIV					
			Total	Female 13-24 yr	Female ≥25 yr	Male ≥13 yr	Total	Female 13-24 yr	Female ≥25 yr	Male ≥13 yr	Total	Prim-ary	Second-ary	Early Latent	New HIV Disease†	New HIV (not AIDS)	New HIV AIDS
Population of Focus	2014*	Jan-June	607	277	133	196	79	19	11	49	7	1	1	5	11	9	6
	2013	Jan-June	671	345	155	171	81	24	15	42	15	2	2	11	11	8	7
Colorado State	2014*	Feb	1,683	840	325	516	211	58	47	106	28	8	7	13	34	24	16
		YTD	3,703	1810	765	1125	489	117	90	282	56	15	17	24	65	35	33
	2013	Feb	1,678	878	306	494	223	70	37	115	28	4	7	17	22	15	17
		YTD	3,570	1,845	663	1061	505	168	71	265	66	10	18	38	55	46	35

YTD: January-February †Regardless of stage at diagnosis *2014 data are preliminary and are subject to change

Rates of Diagnoses per 100,000 Coloradans in the Specified Zip Codes in 2013:

- ◆ 739 Diagnosed with Chlamydia
- ◆ 102 Diagnosed with Gonorrhea
- ◆ 14 Diagnosed with Early Syphilis
- ◆ 13 Diagnosed with a New HIV Infection

Figure 1. Disparities in STIs by Race/Ethnicity in Zip Codes 80030, 80211, 80216, 80221, 80229 & 80260, 2013

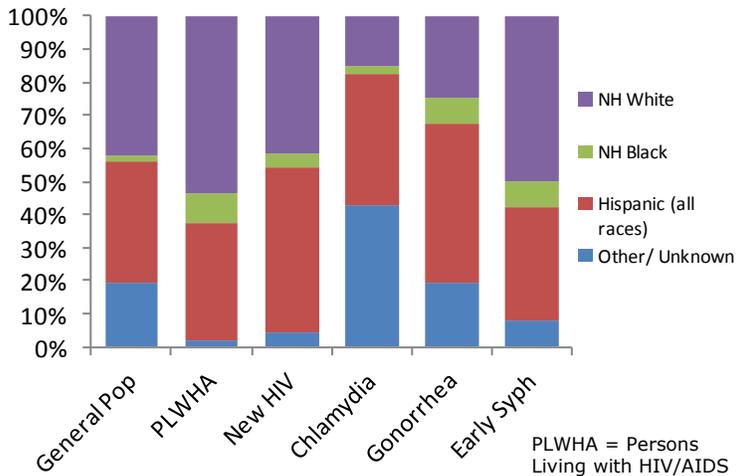


Figure 2. Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Early Syphilis and New HIV cases among Coloradans in Zip Codes 80030, 80211, 80216, 80221, 80229 & 80260 reported to CDPHE, by month, March 2012-Feb 2014

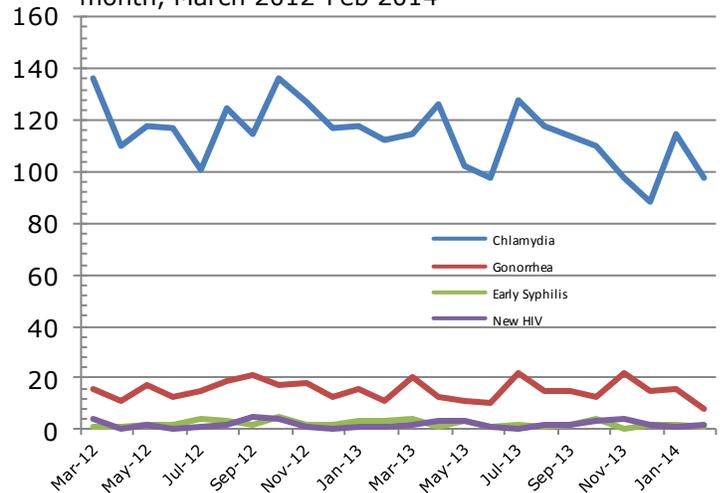


Figure 3. Chlamydia Rate by Census Tract for 80030, 80211, 80216, 80221, 80229 & 80260, 2012-2013

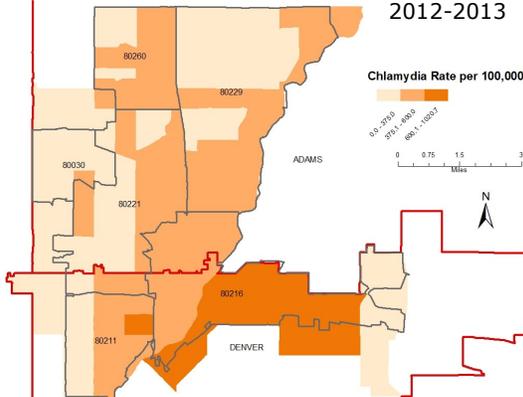


Figure 4. Gonorrhea Rate by Census Tract for 80030, 80211, 80216, 80221, 80229 & 80260, 2012-2013

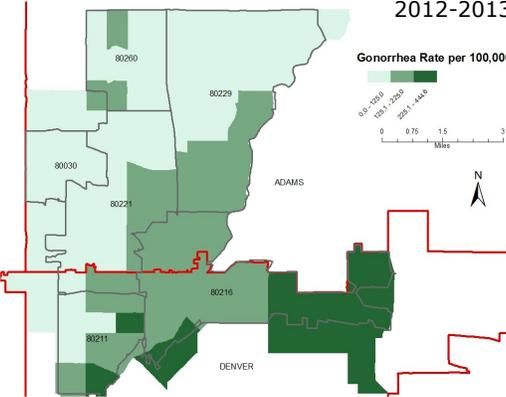


Figure 5. Early Syphilis Rate by Census Tract for 80030, 80211, 80216, 80221, 80229 & 80260, 2012-2013

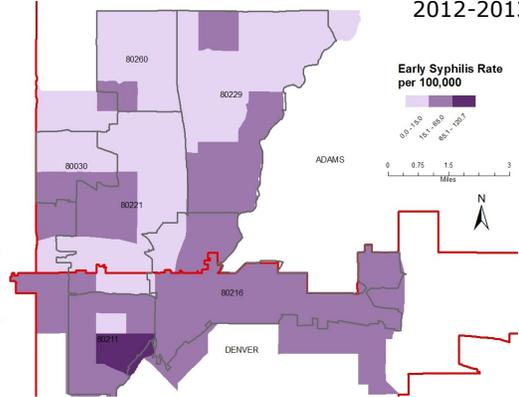


Figure 6. HIV Care Continuum of 2012 Current 80030, 80211, 80216, 80221, 80229 & 80260 PLWHA

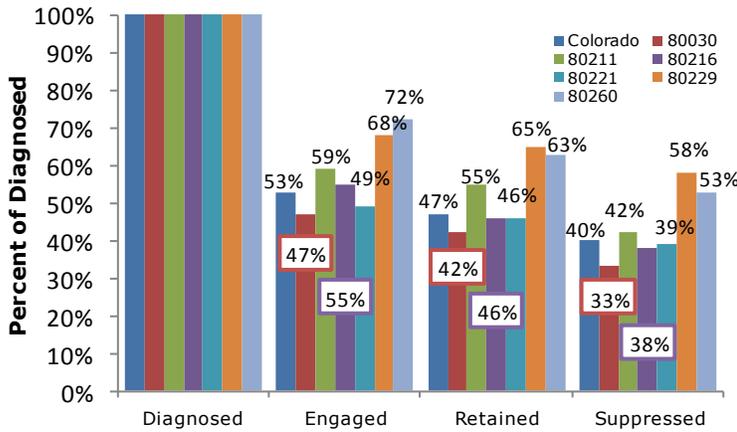
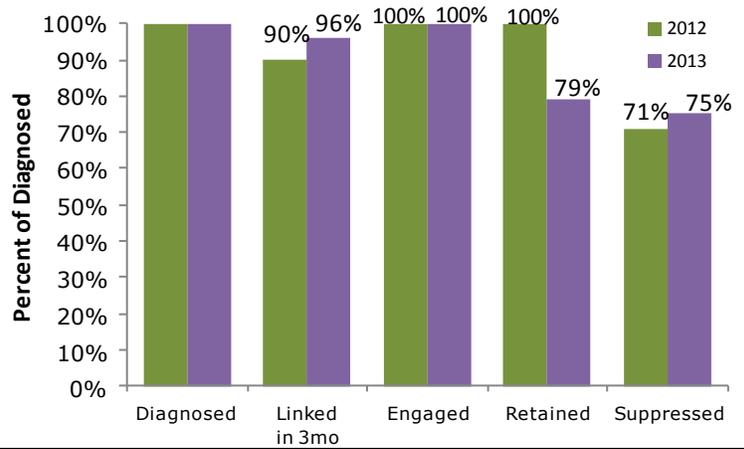


Figure 7. HIV Care Continuum of Newly Diagnosed 80030, 80211, 80216, 80221, 80229 & 80260 Residents, 2012 and 2013



These charts include all those believed to live in the area of interest regardless of evidence of medical care (laboratory tests—CD4 or viral load)

- ◆ One in 275 Coloradans is living with HIV/AIDS in zip codes 80030, 80211, 80216, 80221, 80229 & 80260 as of December 31, 2013.
- ◆ Eleven percent of those currently living with HIV disease in 80030, 80211, 80216, 80221, 80229 & 80260 is foreign born, where 63% of those were born in Mexico.
- ◆ More than half of those living with HIV disease in 80030, 80211, 80216, 80221, 80229 & 80260 have some evidence of care (58%), of those, 75% have a suppressed viral load.

Figure 8. Percent of Persons Currently Living with HIV/AIDS in the Area of Interest by Gender

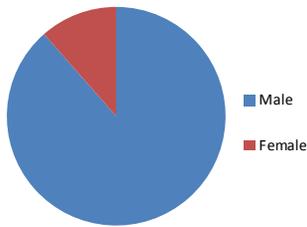


Figure 9. Percent of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS in the Area of Interest by Country of Birth

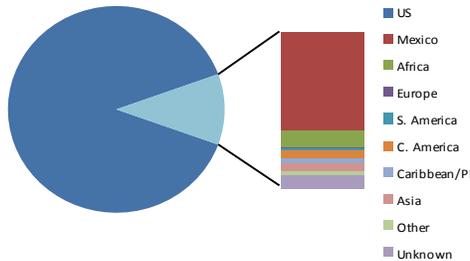


Figure 10. Percent of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS in the Area of Interest by Current Age

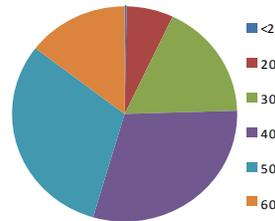
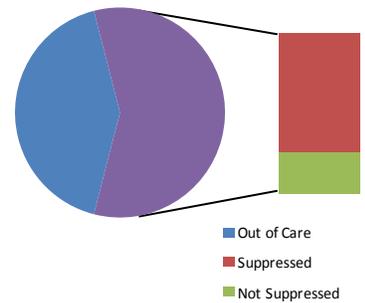


Figure 11. Percent of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS by In the Area of Interest by In Care Analysis



Spotlight Topics:

Chlamydia

Chlamydia is the most commonly reported sexually transmitted infection in the U.S., and is diagnosed at nearly twice the rate in the 80030/80211/80216/80221/80229/80260 area than in Colorado on average. It is passed through anal, vaginal or oral sex, and many that have it don't know, because infection often shows no symptoms. If it isn't treated, Chlamydia can cause serious, permanent damage to a woman's reproductive system even if she has no symptoms.

Stay protected

Your chances of getting Chlamydia are reduced considerably when properly using condoms and dental dams for every sexual encounter. Getting tested often (visit HIVtest.org for nearby locations) and asking your sexual partners if they have been tested are the only ways to know if you may have gotten Chlamydia. Chlamydia is easily treated and cured with antibiotics. It is common for individuals who have already had and been successfully treated for Chlamydia to get it again, unless all their sexual partners are successfully treated as well. So, using protection, getting tested and talking with your partners are the best ways to stay sexually healthy.

Please provide feedback and topics/spotlights you would like to see for future issues

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