

**State of Illinois**

Pat Quinn, Governor

**Department of Public Health**

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# Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Illinois

2007 Epidemiologic Summary and  
Yearly Trends Tables for 1998-2007

May 2009\*

\*Revised December 2009

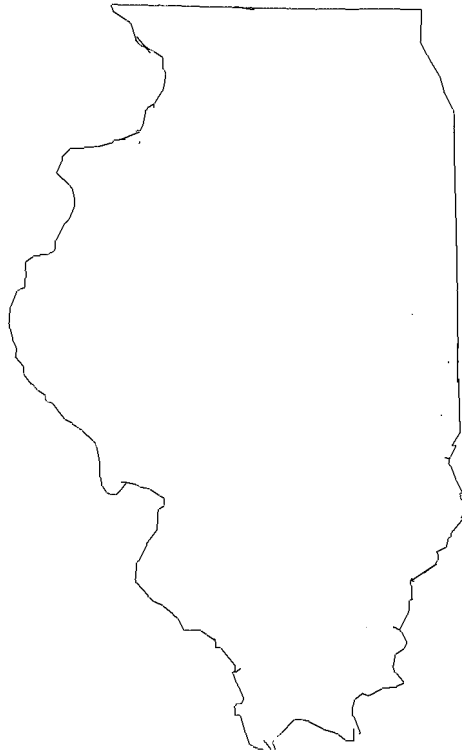
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Illinois Department of Public Health  
STD Program  
**217-782-2747**

TTY (hearing impaired use only) **800-547-0466**





## **2007 Sexually Transmitted Diseases In Illinois Introduction**

The *2007 Illinois Sexually Transmitted Diseases Summary* presents a comprehensive update on reported cases and rates of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in Illinois. This annual report is produced to provide an overview of STD trends and to inform the public of program activities and projects. This year's production provides data for 1998-2007, and is summarized into five sections: Illinois 2007 epidemiologic and program summary; Illinois statewide statistics tables; and chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis sections that have tabled statistics of cases, rates and county demographics. In addition to presenting overall STD trends, detailed discussions of reportable and non-reportable disease patterns, behavioral trends, STD clinic attendance, health disparities, and special projects are provided, including the impact on special populations such as adolescents, women, and men who have sex with men (MSM).

In the U.S., an estimated 19 million new cases of STDs are reported each year, and the economic burden of STD treatment is high. According to the American Social Health Association, direct medical costs for STD treatment in the U.S. are estimated at \$8.4 billion (1997). A recent study (Pultorak, Wong, Rabins, Mehta, 2008) estimated the direct medical costs of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and primary and secondary syphilis in Illinois adolescents ages 15 to 24 years at \$71,727,328 (2006). In addition to the economic impact, the surveillance and prevention of STDs is important for a number of reasons, including the high human cost in terms of pain and suffering. STDs and their complications can cause chronic pain and infertility among women, contribute to adverse pregnancy outcomes, and increase susceptibility to HIV two to five times. By identifying and treating STDs, new evidence indicates that HIV transmission can be reduced.

Disease incidence in the city of Chicago and surrounding suburbs of Cook County has a major effect on STD morbidity trends in Illinois. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Cook County accounts for 43 percent of the total Illinois population. During 2007, Cook County accounted for almost 57 percent of reported STD cases in Illinois. Cook County was ranked first for reported cases of gonorrhea, second for chlamydia, and fourth for primary and secondary syphilis among the U.S. counties and independent cities that reported 50 percent, 40 percent, and 70 percent, respectively, of cases in 2007. Because of the significant incidence of STDs in Chicago and Cook County, data are delineated throughout this document for Illinois, Chicago, and Illinois excluding Chicago.

U. S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) surveillance case definitions are used by the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) to define reportable STDs in Illinois. These definitions can be found at [www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00047449.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00047449.htm). The Illinois Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Code [77 Illinois Administrative Code 693] requires physicians, laboratories and blood banks to report within seven days to the local health authority (i.e., county/city health department or IDPH for jurisdictions where there is no health department) all diagnosed cases and positive laboratory findings of reportable STDs (syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia and chancroid). Reports of diagnosed cases of reportable STDs are submitted by health care providers on morbidity reporting forms, "Confidential Morbidity Report of Sexually Transmitted Diseases," furnished by IDPH. These morbidity reports are submitted to the local health authority and then forwarded to IDPH. Morbidity data are tabulated by program staff from these reports. Case counts by county and/or city include cases reported from correctional facilities located within these jurisdictions.

STD case rates for 1998-1999 were calculated using population figures from 1990 U.S. census data, and 2000-2007 case rates were calculated using population data from the 2000 U.S. census. Rates reflect the number of cases per 100,000 population. Congenital syphilis rates represent the number of reported congenital syphilis cases per 100,000 live births in each of the respective years (most recently available year was 2006). The source for all charts and tables included in this summary is the IDPH STD Program. The figures and tables in this edition supercede those in earlier publications.

The STD Section acknowledges and appreciates the efforts of local health departments, hospitals, physicians and laboratories to report STDs. Questions concerning STD reporting requirements in Illinois or data contained in this document should be directed to your local health department or to the IDPH STD Section at 217-782-2747, TTY (for hearing impaired use only) 800-547-0466.

This document, along with more current data on STD trends in Illinois, is also available in .pdf format by Internet via the IDPH home page at [www.idph.state.il.us](http://www.idph.state.il.us).

This report was prepared by IDPH STD Program staff.

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**Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Illinois  
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**Table of Contents**

	<b>Page Number</b>
<b>Introduction and Acknowledgments</b> .....	i
List of Figures.....	iv
List of Tables.....	viii
Reference Maps	
Illinois Counties.....	xi
Illinois STD Clinic Sites by City.....	xii
Illinois HIV Prevention Regional Implementation Groups.....	xiii
<b>Section 1. Illinois Epidemiologic and Program Summary, 2007</b>	
2007 Chlamydia Summary .....	1.2
2007 Gonorrhea Summary.....	1.6
2007 Syphilis Summary.....	1.10
Chancroid and Lymphogranuloma Venereum (LGV) .....	1.17
2007 Syphilis by Sexual Orientation and HIV Coinfection Rates.....	1.18
2007 Syphilis Behavioral Risk Assessment Outcomes.....	1.19
2007 Genital Herpes Summary.....	1.20
2007 Hepatitis Summary .....	1.21
Race, Sex and Age Disparities and Sexually Transmitted Diseases .....	1.23
2007 STD Clinic Demographic and Behavioral Data (Illinois Excluding Chicago).....	1.26
HIV Testing at STD Clinics .....	1.30
Sexually Transmitted Disease Reporting by Health Care Providers .....	1.31
Illinois Infertility Prevention Project.....	1.33
Illinois Jail STD Screening Projects.....	1.37
<b>Section 2. Illinois Statewide Statistical Tables</b> .....	2.1
<b>Section 3. Chlamydia Cases and Rates for 1998-2007 and 2007 County Statistical Tables</b> .....	3.1
<b>Section 4. Gonorrhea Cases and Rates for 1998-2007 and 2007 County Statistical Tables</b> .....	4.1
<b>Section 5. Primary/Secondary Syphilis and Congenital Syphilis Cases and Rates for 1998-2007 and 2007 County Statistical Tables</b> .....	5.1

## List of Figures

- Figure 1. Reported Chlamydia Case Rates for Illinois Compared to U.S. Rates, 1998-2007 ...1.1
- Figure 2. Reported Gonorrhea Case Rates for Illinois Compared to U.S. Rates, 1998-2007....1.1
- Figure 3. Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Case Rates for Illinois Compared to U.S. Rates, 1998-2007 .....1.1

### Chlamydia

- Figure 4. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases, Distribution by County, 2007.....1.2
- Figure 5. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases Among Women Ages 15-44 Years and Infants (age <1 year), 1998-2007 .....1.3
- Figure 6. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases by Year, 1998-2007 .....1.4
- Figure 7. Illinois Chlamydia Case Rates by County, 2007 .....1.5
- Figure 8. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2007 .....1.5
- Figure 9. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases by Age Group, 2007 .....1.5
- Figure 10. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases by Sex, 1998-2007 .....1.5
- Figure 11. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases by Provider Type, 2007 .....1.5

### Gonorrhea

- Figure 12. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases, Distribution by County, 2007 .....1.6
- Figure 13. Prevalence of QRNG among Tested Gonorrhea Isolates - Chicago, 1997-2007 .....1.7
- Figure 14. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Year, 1998-2007.....1.8
- Figure 15. Illinois Gonorrhea Case Rates by County, 2007 .....1.9
- Figure 16. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2007.....1.9
- Figure 17. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Age Group, 2007 .....1.9
- Figure 18. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Sex, 1998-2007.....1.9
- Figure 19. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Provider Type, 2007 .....1.9

### Syphilis

- Figure 20. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases, Distribution by County, 2007 .....1.10

Figure 21. Illinois Reported Congenital Syphilis Cases, Distribution by County, 2007.....	1.10
Figure 22. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases by Year, 1998-2007 .....	1.12
Figure 23. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Case Rates by County, 2007 ...	1.13
Figure 24. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2007 .....	1.13
Figure 25. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases by Age Group, 2007.....	1.13
Figure 26. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases by Sex, 1998-2007 .....	1.13
Figure 27. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases by Provider Type, 2007 .....	1.13
Figure 28. Illinois Reported Congenital Syphilis Cases by Year, 1998-2007 .....	1.15
Figure 29. Illinois Reported Congenital and Female Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases by Year, 1998-2007.....	1.15
Figure 30. Illinois Reported Congenital Syphilis Case Rates by County, 2007.....	1.15
Figure 31. Illinois Reported Congenital Syphilis Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2007 .....	1.15
Figure 32. Illinois Reported Congenital Syphilis Cases by Mother’s Age Group, 2007 .....	1.15
Figure 33. Illinois Reported Syphilis Cases by Stage of Infection, 2007 .....	1.16
Figure 34. Illinois Reported Syphilis Cases <1 Year Duration by Diagnosis, 1998-2007.....	1.17
<b>2007 Syphilis by Sexual Orientation and HIV Coinfection rates</b>	
Figure 35. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases by Sex and Sexual Orientation, 2000-2007.....	1.18
Figure 36. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases Among MSM by Race/Ethnicity, 2007.....	1.18
Figure 37. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases Among MSM by Race/Ethnicity, 2005-2007 .....	1.18
Figure 38. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases, HIV Status by Sex and Sexual Orientation, 2007 .....	1.19
Figure 39. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases, HIV Status Among MSM, 2001-2007.....	1.19

**2007 Syphilis Behavioral Risk Assessment Outcomes**

Figure 40. Syphilis Behavioral Risk Assessment Responses  
for Clients Counseled for Primary and Secondary Syphilis, 2007 .....1.19

**2007 Genital Herpes Summary**

Figure 41. Herpes Testing at IDPH Laboratories, 2000-2007 .....1.20

Figure 42. Herpes Positivity Rates at IDPH Laboratories, 2000-2007 .....1.20

Figure 43. STD Clinic Clients Accepting HSV Antibody Test, March-August 2007 .....1.21

Figure 44. HSV1 and HSV2 Seroprevalence at Selected Illinois STD Clinics,  
March-August 2007 .....1.21

Figure 45. Clients Unaware of HSV2 Infection, Selected Illinois STD Clinics,  
March-August 2007 .....1.21

Figure 46. Clients with Asymptomatic HSV2 Infection, Selected Illinois STD Clinics,  
March-August 2007 .....1.21

**2007 Hepatitis Summary**

Figure 47. STD Clinic Clients Vaccinated for Hepatitis B,  
Number of Eligible Clients and Percent Vaccinated, 2001-2007 .....1.22

Figure 48. Hepatitis B Vaccination Rates by Risk Population,  
Illinois Excluding Chicago STD Clinics, 2001-2007 .....1.22

Figure 49. STD Clinic Clients Vaccinated for Hepatitis B,  
Vaccination Completion Rates, 2001-2007 .....1.22

Figure 50. STD Clinic Client IDUs Tested for Hepatitis C, 2002-2007 .....1.22

**Race, Sex and Age Disparities and Sexually Transmitted Diseases**

Figure 51. Illinois Reported STD Case Rates, Disparity Between Racial/Ethnic Groups,  
2007 .....1.23

Figure 52. Illinois Reported STDs by Race and Ethnicity, 2007  
Percent of 2000 Population and Percent of Cases .....1.23

Figure 53. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Case Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 1998-2007 .....1.24

Figure 54. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Case Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 1998-2007 .....1.24

Figure 55. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Case Rates  
by Race and Ethnicity, 1998-2007 .....1.24

Figure 56. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Case Rates by Race and Ethnicity, Rate of Disparity, 1998-2007 .....	1.24
Figure 57. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Case Rates by Race and Ethnicity, Rate of Disparity, 1998-2007 .....	1.24
Figure 58. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Case Rates by Race and Ethnicity, Rate of Disparity, 1998-2007.....	1.24
Figure 59. Illinois Reported STD Case Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Illinois, 2007 .....	1.25
Figure 60. Illinois Reported STD Case Rates by Selected Age Groups and Sex, Illinois, 2007.....	1.25
<b>2007 STD Clinic Demographic and Behavioral Risk Factor Data (Illinois Excluding Chicago)</b>	
Figure 61. Illinois Excluding Chicago STD Clinic Diagnoses, 2007 .....	1.26
Figure 62. STD Clinic Visits by Sex, Illinois Excluding Chicago, 2001-2007.....	1.26
Figure 63. STD Clinic Attendance by Age Group, Illinois Excluding Chicago, 2007 .....	1.27
Figure 64. Percent of STD Clinic Visits by Sex and Race, Illinois Excluding Chicago, 2001-2007 .....	1.27
Figure 65. Percent of STD Clinic Visits by Sex and Ethnicity, Illinois Excluding Chicago, 2001-2007 .....	1.27
Figure 66. STD Clinic Client Risk Assessment Survey Data by Lab Test Result and Sex, Illinois Excluding Chicago, 2007.....	1.28
Figure 67. Percent of Clients Vaccinated for Hepatitis B by Sex and Sexual Orientation .....	1.29
Figure 68. Percent of Clients Reporting No Condom Use by Sex and Sexual Orientation.....	1.29
Figure 69. Percent of Clients Reporting Six or More Partners, by Sex and Sexual Orientation .....	1.29
<b>HIV Testing in STD Clinics</b>	
Figure 70. HIV Testing in Illinois STD Clinics, 2003-2007 .....	1.30
<b>Sexually Transmitted Disease Reporting by Health Care Providers</b>	
Figure 71. Percent Illinois STD Cases Treated at STD Clinics by Disease, 2003-2007 .....	1.31
Figure 72. Illinois Reported STD Cases by Health Care Provider Type, 2007.....	1.31
Figure 73. Reported STD Cases and Number of Client Visits at Selected Illinois STD Clinics, 2007 .....	1.32

**Illinois Infertility Prevention Project**

Figure 74. Chlamydia Testing Volume and Positivity Rates, Infertility Prevention Project Sites, 1999-2007 .....1.33

Figure 75. Gonorrhea Testing Volume and Positivity Rates, Infertility Prevention Project Sites, 1999-2007 .....1.33

Figure 76. Positivity Rates by Sex and Provider Type, Illinois Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Screening Program, 2007 .....1.34

Figure 77. Positivity Rates Among Females by Age Group, Illinois Chlamydia Screening Program, 2007 .....1.34

Figure 78. IIPP Screening Criteria .....1.34

Figure 79. Illinois Chlamydia Screening Among Females, Non-IIPP Sites, 1998-2007 .....1.35

Figure 80. Illinois Gonorrhea Screening Among Females, Non-IIPP Sites, 1998-2007 .....1.35

Figure 81. Chlamydia Screening Rate Among Eligible Women, Illinois HEDIS Sites, 2000-2007 .....1.36

**Illinois Jail Screening Projects**

Figure 82. Illinois Adult Jail STD Screening and Testing Program, Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Positivity Rates by Sex and Provider, 2007 .....1.38

Figure 83. Illinois Juvenile Jail STD Screening and Testing Program, Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Positivity Rates by Sex and Provider, 2007 .....1.38

**List of Tables**

**Statewide Statistical Tables**

Table 1. Illinois Reported Sexually Transmitted Disease Cases and Rates by County, 2007....2.2

Table 2. Illinois Reported Sexually Transmitted Diseases by Health Jurisdiction, Number of Cases and Percentage Change, 2007 vs. 2006 .....2.4

Table 3. Illinois Reported Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Illinois Totals, Illinois Excluding Chicago, and Chicago, Total Cases and Percentage Change, 2007 vs. 2006 .....2.6

Table 4. Illinois Reported Sexually Transmitted Diseases Cases and Rates by HIV Prevention Regional Implementation Group, 2007 .....2.6

Table 5. Illinois Reported Sexually Transmitted Diseases Cases and Rates, 1998-2007 .....2.7

Table 6. Illinois Reported Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Case Rates by Sex, 1998-2007 .....2.7

Table 7. Illinois Reported Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Case Rates by Age Group, 1998-2007 .....2.8



Table 8. Illinois Reported Sexually Transmitted Diseases,  
Case Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 1998-2007 .....2.9

Table 9. Illinois Reported Sexually Transmitted Diseases,  
Crosstabs by Sex and Age Group, Race, Ethnicity, 2007 .....2.10

**Chlamydia**

Table 10. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Percentages  
by Race, Ethnicity, Age Group and Sex,  
Chicago, Illinois Excluding Chicago, and Illinois Totals, 2007 .....3.2

Table 11. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race, Ethnicity, Age Group and Sex,  
1998-2007 .....3.3

Table 12. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by County, 2003-2007.....3.4

Table 13. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases, Top 20 Counties  
Ranked by Number of Cases, 2007 .....3.6

Table 14. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Case Rates, Top 20 Counties  
Ranked by Rate, 2007 .....3.7

Table 15. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases and Percentages  
by County and Age Group, 2007.....3.8

Table 16. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases and Percentages  
by County and Sex, 2007 .....3.10

Table 17. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases and Percentages  
by County and Race, 2007 .....3.12

Table 18. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases and Percentages  
by County and Ethnicity, 2007 .....3.14

**Gonorrhea**

Table 19. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Percentages  
by Race, Ethnicity, Age Group and Sex,  
Chicago, Illinois Excluding Chicago, and Illinois Totals, 2007 .....4.2

Table 20. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race, Ethnicity, Age Group and Sex,  
1998-2007 .....4.3

Table 21. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by County, 2003-2007 .....4.4

Table 22. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases, Top 20 Counties  
Ranked by Number of Cases, 2007 .....4.6

Table 23. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Case Rates, Top 20 Counties  
Ranked by Rate, 2007 .....4.7

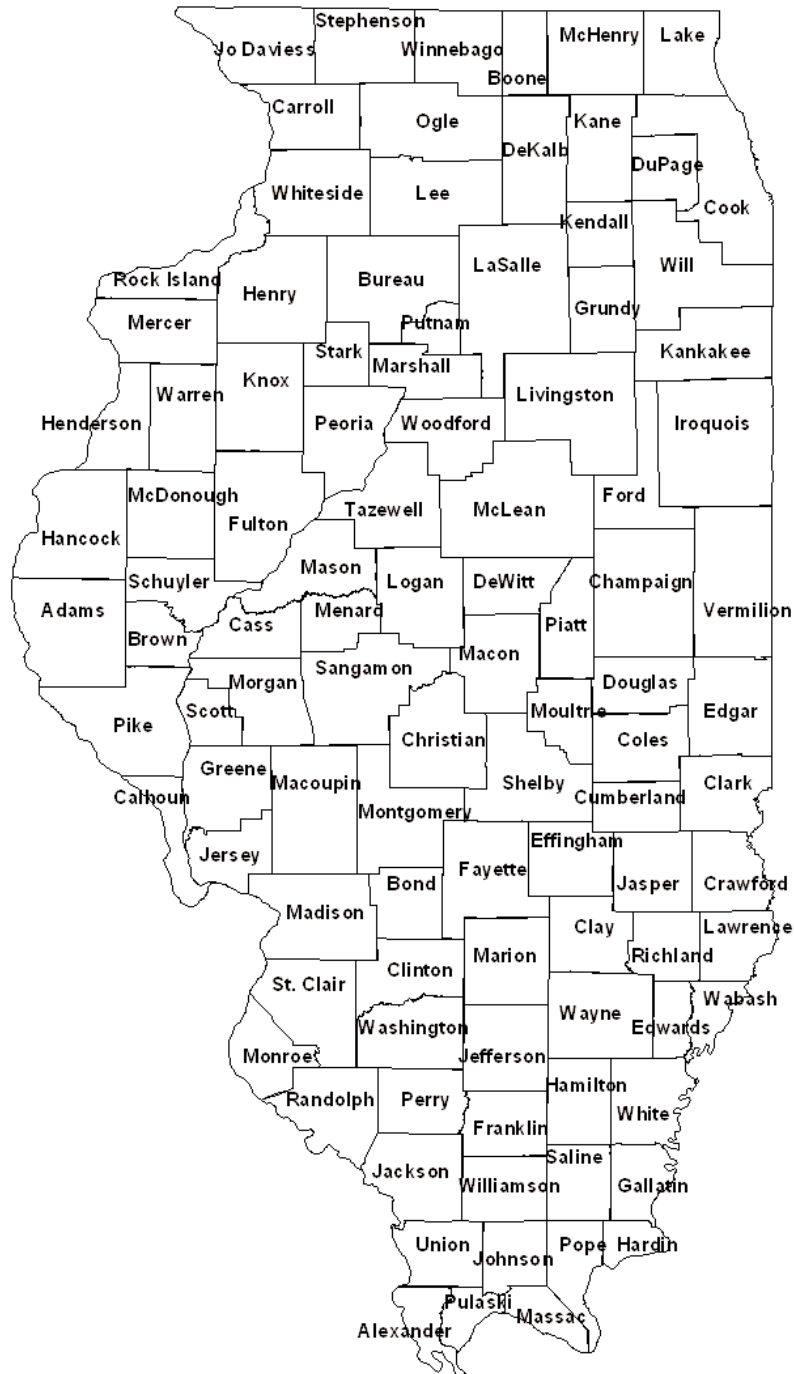
Table 24. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Percentages  
by County and Age Group, 2007.....4.8

Table 25. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Percentages by County and Sex, 2007 .....	4.10
Table 26. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Percentages by County and Race, 2007 .....	4.12
Table 27. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Percentages by County and Ethnicity, 2007 .....	4.14

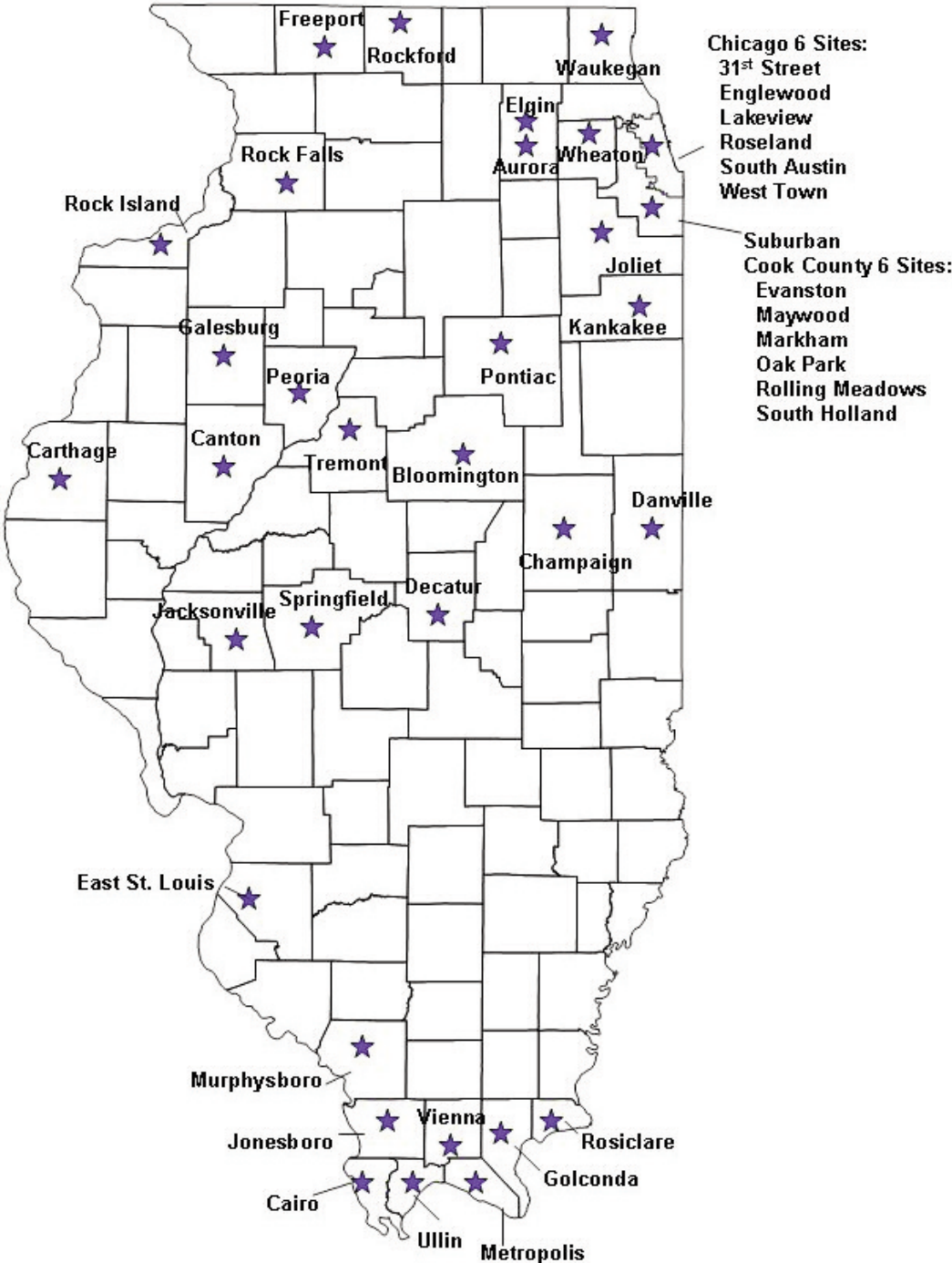
## Syphilis

Table 28. Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases and Percentages by Race, Ethnicity, Age Group and Sex, Chicago, Illinois Excluding Chicago, and Illinois Totals, 2007 .....	5.2
Table 29. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases by Race, Ethnicity, Age Group and Sex, 1998-2007 .....	5.3
Table 30. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases and Rates by County, 2003-2007 .....	5.4
Table 31. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases All Counties Ranked by Number of Cases, 2007 .....	5.6
Table 32. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Case Rates All Counties Ranked by Rates, 2007 .....	5.7
Table 33. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases and Percentages by County and Age Group, 2007 .....	5.8
Table 34. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases and Percentages by County and Sex, 2007 .....	5.8
Table 35. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases and Percentages by County and Race, 2007 .....	5.9
Table 36. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases and Percentages by County and Ethnicity, 2007 .....	5.9
Table 37. Reported Congenital Syphilis Cases and Percentages by Race, Ethnicity and Sex, Chicago, Illinois Excluding Chicago, and Illinois Totals, 2007 .....	5.10
Table 38. Illinois Reported Congenital Syphilis Cases by Race, Ethnicity and Sex, 1998-2007 .....	5.11
Table 39. Illinois Reported Congenital Syphilis Cases and Rates by County, 2003-2007 .....	5.12
Table 40. Illinois Reported Congenital Syphilis Cases and Percentages by County and Race, 2007 .....	5.12
Table 41. Illinois Reported Congenital Syphilis Cases and Percentages by County and Ethnicity, 2007 .....	5.12

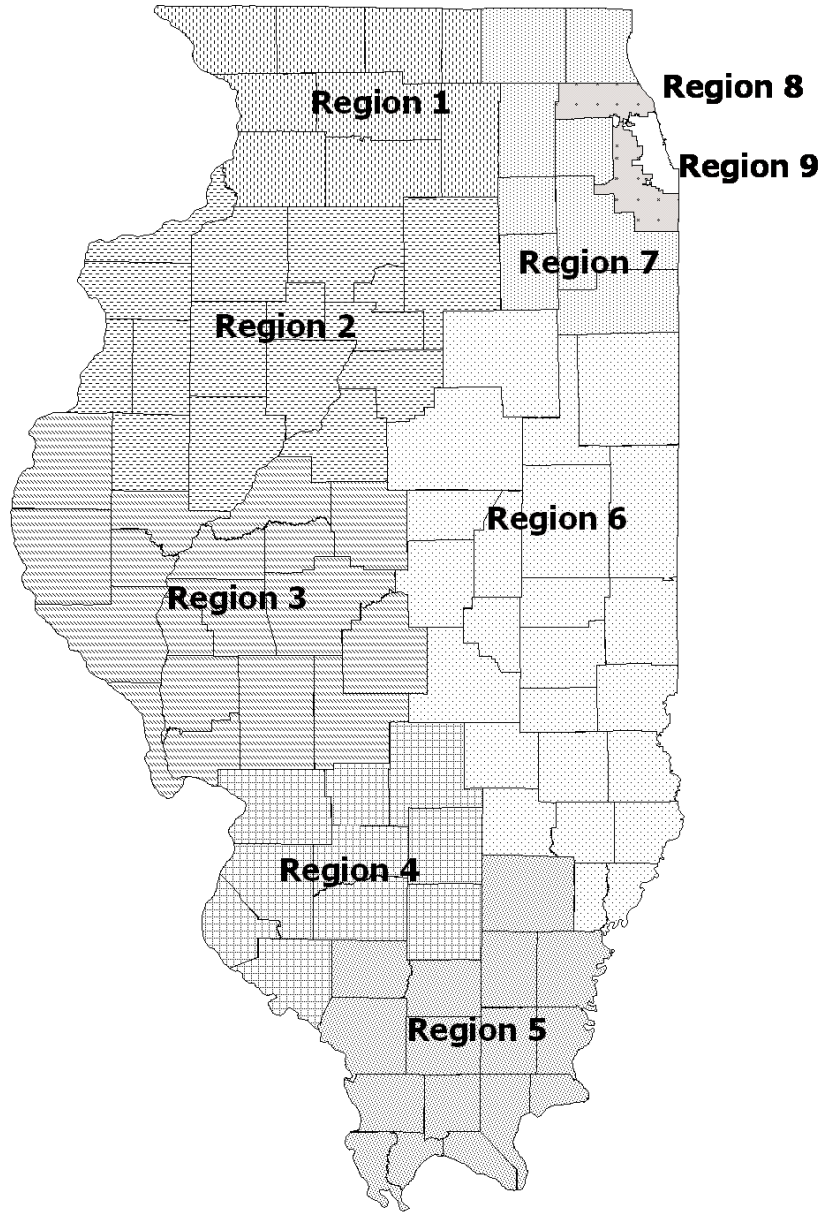
# Illinois Counties



# Illinois STD Clinic Sites by City in 2007



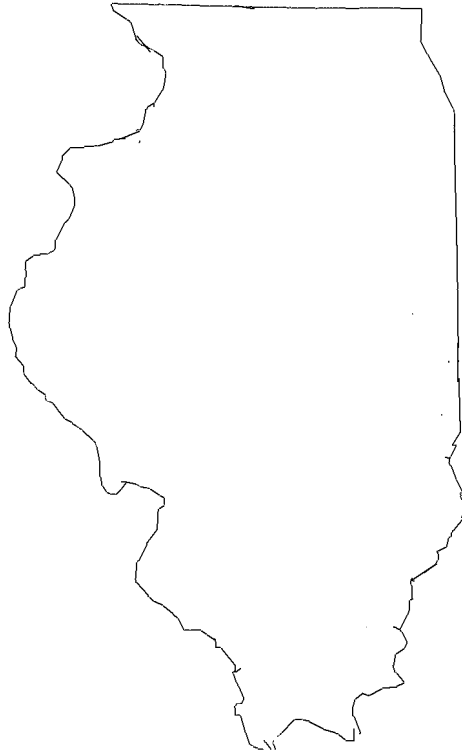
# Illinois HIV Prevention Regional Implementation Groups





# **Section 1.**

## **Sexually Transmitted Diseases Illinois Epidemiologic and Program Summary, 2007**







The following section presents an epidemiologic summary and demographic profile of reported sexually transmitted diseases in Illinois during 2007 and trends for 1998-2007. This section also includes a discussion of non-reportable STDs, health disparities, demographics and behavioral risk assessment data for STD clinic clients in Illinois outside of Chicago, the results of herpes testing, hepatitis vaccination, and HIV testing activities at Illinois STD clinics, and syphilis behavioral risk assessment outcomes. Also included are highlights of the Illinois Infertility Prevention Program and STD screening activities implemented at Illinois correctional facilities.

Overall, STD case rates in Illinois are higher than those for the U.S., as illustrated in the following charts.

Figure 1.

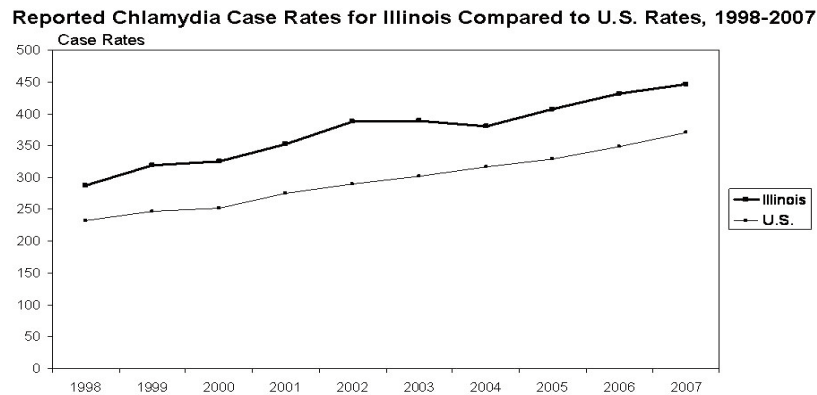


Figure 2.

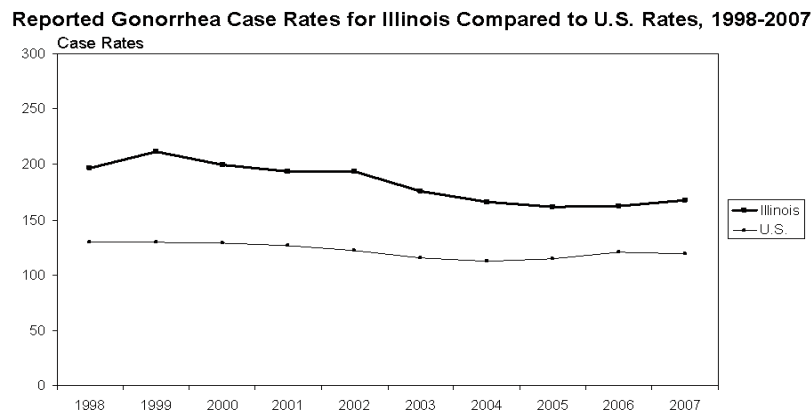
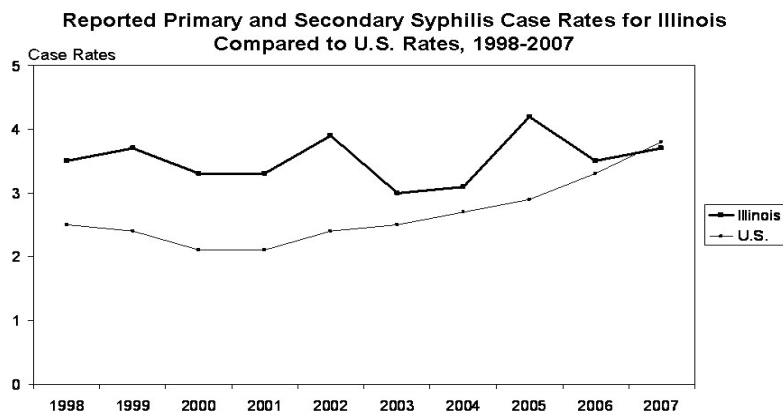
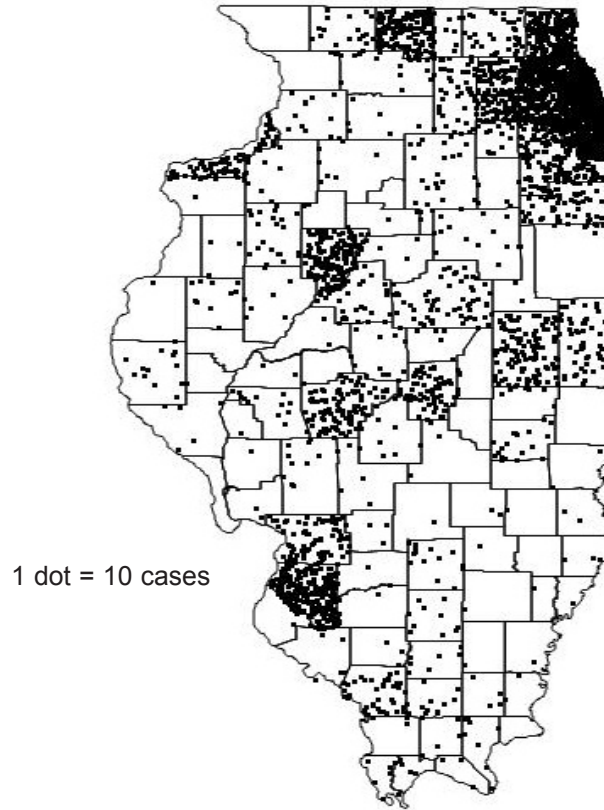


Figure 3.



**Figure 4. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases  
Distribution by County, 2007**



### 2007 Chlamydia Summary

*Chlamydia trachomatis* infection is a significant cause of genitourinary complications, especially in women. Early symptoms are often mild, and asymptomatic infection is common in both men and women. Untreated chlamydia in women may lead to pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) with severe fallopian tube inflammation and damage. Chlamydia is a major cause of long-term sequelae such as tubal infertility and ectopic pregnancy, and can cause premature rupture of membranes in pregnant women. Newborns exposed during birth may develop ophthalmia neonatorum or pneumonia. In Illinois, a case of chlamydia infection is defined as the isolation of *C. trachomatis* by culture, or demonstration of *C. trachomatis* in a clinical specimen by detection of antigen or nucleic acid.



**2007**

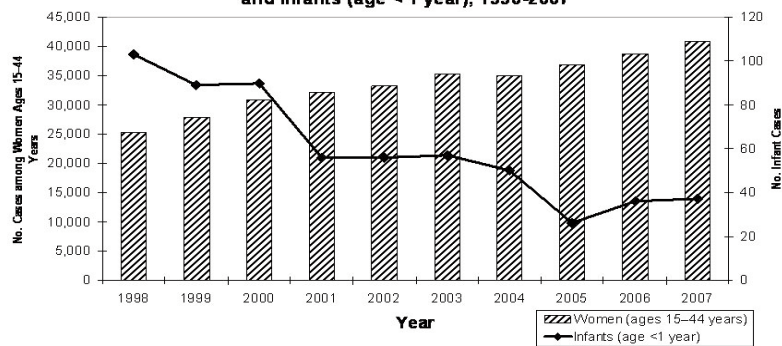
Chlamydia is the most frequently reported STD in Illinois and the U.S. In 2007, Illinois ranked tenth among the 50 states for reported chlamydia case rates with a rate of 446.6, considerably higher than the U.S. rate of 370.2. From 1998 through 2007, the number of reported cases increased by 69 percent, from 32,861 to 55,470. The increase occurred because of several factors: improved surveillance procedures; targeted screening of females most at-risk based on age and other risk factors; increase in the number of screening sites that serve high risk individuals, such as jails and school based health centers; training of family planning staff on sex partner notification and referral procedures and improving treatment timeliness; increased testing and positivity at private health care providers and health maintenance organizations (HMOs), possibly as a result of improved adherence to the chlamydia Health Plan Employer Data and Information Set (HEDIS) performance measure; and the use of increasingly sensitive diagnostic tests.

Adolescents and young adults represent the majority of reported cases in Illinois. Adolescents ages 15-19 years accounted for 34 percent (19,085) of chlamydia cases reported during 2007 and had an incidence rate of 2,134.8 compared to 446.6 for the total Illinois population. Among age groups, the highest case rate, 2,349.8, was among young adults ages 20-24 years. The average age, where age was known, of reported chlamydia cases during 2007 was 23 years: 25 years for males and 22 years for females.

During the past 10 years, the disparity in reported case rates between African Americans and whites decreased from 13.2:1.0 to 9.9:1.0, but remains high. The case rate among African Americans was 10 times higher than the rate for whites during 2007 (1,636 and 165, respectively). See pages 1.23-1.25 for a discussion of health disparities and STDs in Illinois.

Chlamydia screening programs target women because they are frequently asymptomatic and the complications of untreated infection are severe. Because screening programs test clients regardless of symptoms, they help to establish the prevalence of infection in population groups. As testing has become more widely available and affordable, screening programs have been expanded from STD clinics to school-based health centers, adult and juvenile correctional centers, and women’s health programs such as family planning and prenatal clinics. For further discussion of the Illinois STD screening program, see pages 1.33-1.36. Screening and treatment of asymptotically infected women for chlamydia either before or during pregnancy may have contributed to a decrease in reported cases among infants. From 1998 to 2007, reported chlamydia cases among women of childbearing age (15 to 44 years) increased 61 percent (25,291 to 40,833). During this same time period, reported cases among infants younger than one year of age decreased 77 percent (103 to 37) (Figure 5).

**Figure 5. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases Among Women Ages 15-44 years and Infants (age < 1 year), 1998-2007**



## 2007 Chlamydia Epidemiologic Profile

### Five-Year Trends

Reported cases of chlamydia increased 15 percent (48,294 to 55,470) from 2003 to 2007. There was a 34 percent (24,828 to 33,289) increase in the state excluding Chicago, and a 5 percent (23,466 to 22,181) decrease in Chicago (Figure 6). The decrease in reported cases in Chicago was due to the discontinuation of screening at the Cook County Jail and reductions in screening at a number of Cook County Bureau of Health Services facilities.

### Geographics

During 2007, of the 55,470 reported cases of chlamydia, 22,181 (40%) were from Chicago and 33,289 (60%) were from Illinois excluding Chicago. The case rate per 100,000 population was 446.6 for Illinois, 765.9 for Chicago, and 349.6 for Illinois excluding Chicago.

Cases were reported from all of the 102 counties in Illinois (Figure 4). The greatest number of cases was reported from Cook County, 30,881 (56%). The highest incidence rates per 100,000 population were reported from the following five counties: Pope, 997.1 (44 cases); St. Clair, 904.4 (2,316 cases); Peoria, 877.7 (1,610 cases); Alexander, 875.9 (84 cases); and Jackson, 835.4 (498 cases) (Figure 7).

### Other Demographics

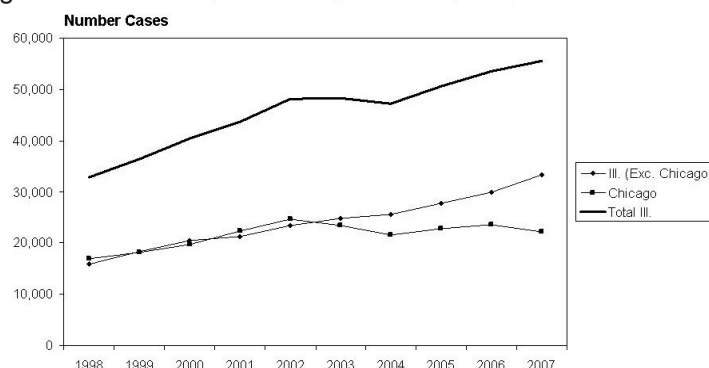
The racial/ethnic distribution of cases during 2007 was 55 percent non-Hispanic African American (30,634), 20 percent non-Hispanic white (11,067), 1 percent non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander (392), less than 1 percent non-Hispanic Native American (38), 11 percent Hispanic (6,132), and 13 percent other or unknown race/ethnicity (7,207) (Figure 8). The highest case rate was among African Americans, 1,636.4.

Adolescents and young adults ages 15-24 years accounted for 70 percent (39,078) of reported cases (where age was known) during 2007 (Figure 9). Age was missing from only 15 out of 55,470 reported cases.

The ratio of cases reported among females compared to males during 2007 was 3.0:1.0. This ratio likely over estimates the true ratio because screening programs target females. Since 2004, cases among males increased 23 percent (11,189 to 13,736), in part because of improved partner notification and increased screening of male clients (Figure 10). Reported cases among females increased by five percent (39,705 to 41,733).

Hospitals and private physician offices reported the greatest percentage, 63 percent (34,956) of chlamydia cases during 2007. Other providers included STD clinics, 14 percent (8,028); family planning clinics, 11 percent (5,905); community health centers, 3 percent (1,721); university health centers, 2 percent (943); and correctional facilities, 2 percent (902) (Figure 11).

Figure 6. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases by Year, 1998-2007



2007

Figure 7.  
Illinois Chlamydia Case Rates  
by County, 2007

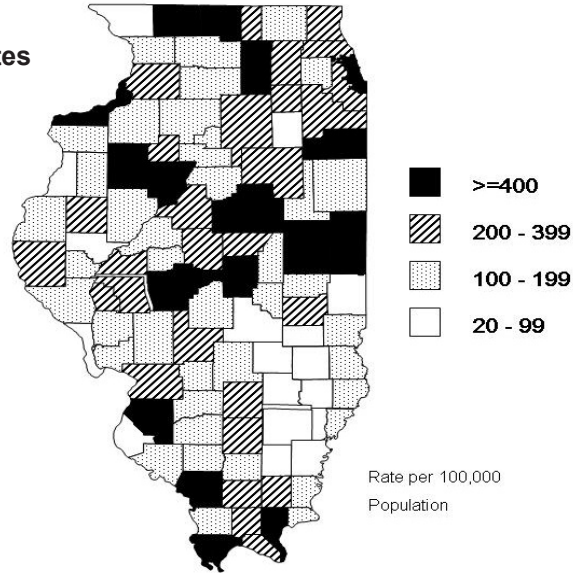


Figure 8.  
Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race\*/Ethnicity, 2007

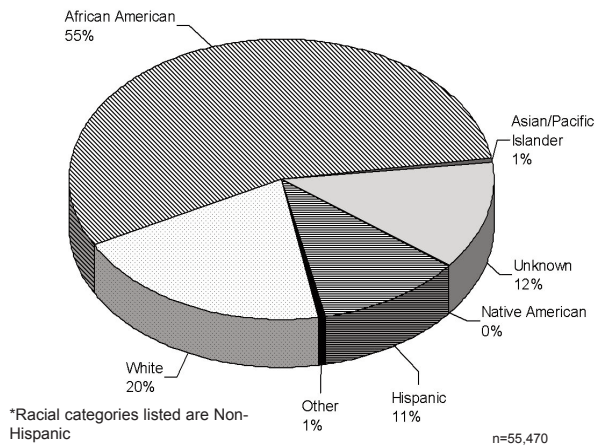


Figure 9.  
Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases by Age Group\*, 2007

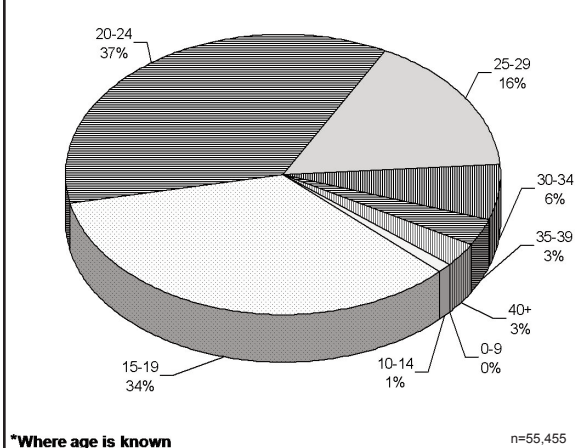


Figure 10.  
Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases by Sex, 1998-2007

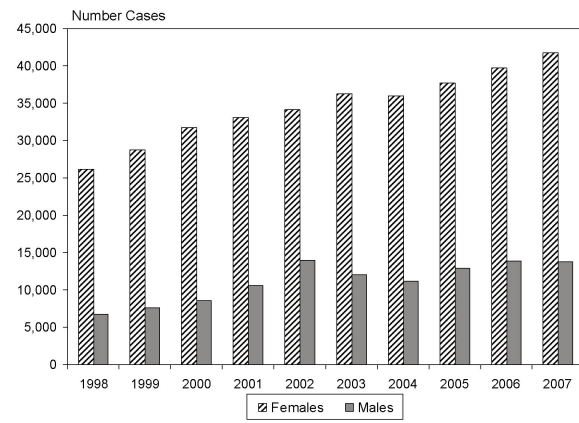
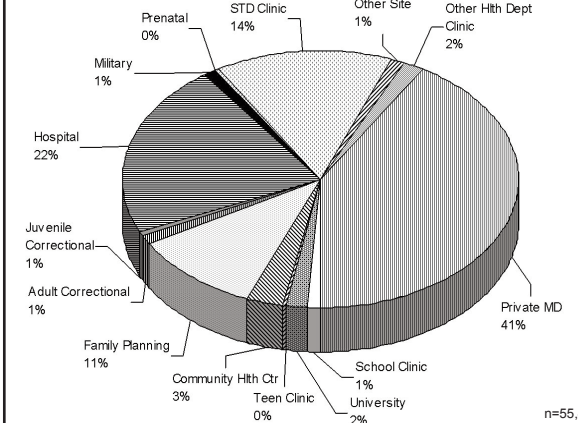
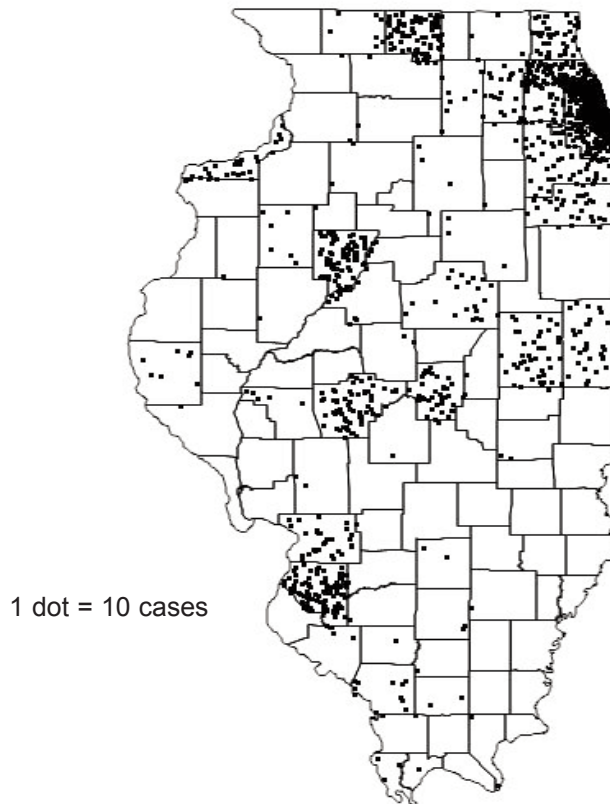


Figure 11.  
Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases by Provider Type, 2007





**Figure 12. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases  
Distribution by County, 2007**



### 2007 Gonorrhea Summary

Gonorrhea is a bacterial infection caused by *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. Untreated urogenital infection can progress to complications such as pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), infertility and disseminated infection. Resultant scarring of fallopian tubes can cause ectopic pregnancy. Women are more likely than men to suffer complications from gonorrhea infection because early symptoms are often not present or so mild as to not be recognized by the female. Infants born to infected mothers may develop gonococcal ophthalmia, which is potentially blinding, or sepsis, arthritis or meningitis. In Illinois, a case of gonorrhea is defined for surveillance purposes as isolation of typical gram-negative, oxidase positive diplococci (presumptive *N. gonorrhoeae*) from a clinical specimen; demonstration of *N. gonorrhoeae* in a clinical specimen by detection of antigen or nucleic acid; or observation of Gram-negative intracellular diplococci in a male urethral or female endocervical smear.

The 2007 Illinois gonorrhea case rate was 167.6, and was 41 percent above the U.S. rate of 118.9. Illinois ranked ninth among the 50 states for reported gonorrhea case rates. During the past 10 years, reported cases of gonorrhea decreased overall by 7 percent, from 22,499 in 1998 to 20,813 in 2007. During this same time period, reported cases increased 37 percent in Illinois excluding Chicago compared to a 34 percent decrease in Chicago. The increase in Illinois excluding Chicago is attributed to increased gonorrhea screening as well as improved surveillance. The decrease in reported cases from Chicago is partially a result of the discontinuation of gonorrhea and chlamydia screening at Cook County Jail as well as screening reductions at other Cook



**2007**

County Bureau of Health Services facilities. From 2006 to 2007, the number gonorrhea tests submitted by Cook County Jail decreased from 23,036 to 2,692 and the number of positive gonorrhea tests identified decreased from 673 to 106. The number of cases reported by Cook County Hospital decreased from 1,042 to 277.

Adolescents and young adults are disproportionately affected by gonorrhea in Illinois. Infected persons ages 15-24 years accounted for 62 percent (13,006 of 20,813) of reported cases during 2007. The highest case rate among five-year age groups, 780.6, was for young adults ages 20-24 years, compared to a rate of 167.6 for the total Illinois population. The average age of reported gonorrhea cases during 2007, where age was known, was 24 years: 27 years for males and 22 years for females.

Because teens are disproportionately affected by gonorrhea in Illinois, the IDPH STD Program supports gonorrhea and chlamydia screening programs in school based health centers and juvenile detention centers by providing laboratory testing and STD medications at no charge. Expansion of these programs was facilitated by the implementation in 2005 of urine based testing at IDPH laboratories, which eliminates the need for a physical examination to collect specimens. Among females, the highest gonorrhea positivity rate from all provider types was identified at juvenile correctional facilities, 7.4 percent.

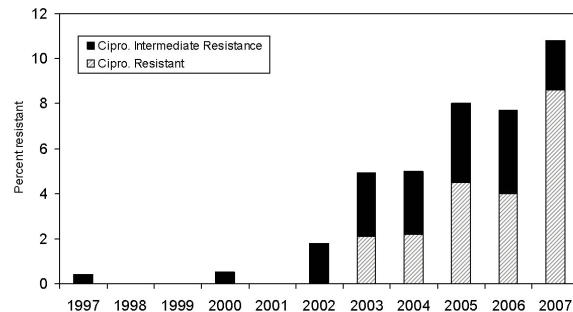
The reported gonorrhea case rates among all racial/ethnic groups except whites have decreased or remained stable in the past 10 years. Among whites, the rate increased 32 percent, from 24.3 to 32.1. However, the disparity in reported case rates between African Americans and whites has remained high despite the change in numbers of reported cases. During 2007, the case rate among African Americans (832.2) was 26 times higher than the rate among whites. See pages 1.23-1.25 for further discussion of health disparities in Illinois.

Expansion of chlamydia screening programs has resulted in the additional benefit of increased testing for gonorrhea, because of laboratory capability to test each specimen for both diseases using NAATs. The gonorrhea positivity rate at Illinois STD screening sites increased from 3.7 percent to 3.8 percent between 2003 and 2007, primarily because of more targeted screening and treatment of asymptomatic clients. The positivity rate in 2007 at these screening sites was 2.2 percent for females and 7.0 percent for males. For further discussion of the Illinois gonorrhea screening program, see pages 1.33-1.36.

National data from the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) show that gonorrhea antibiotic resistance to fluoroquinolones is increasing. In 2006 (the most recent national data available), 14 percent of isolates were resistant to these drugs, compared to 9 percent in 2005. The rate increased from 4 to 7 percent among heterosexual men, and increased from 29 to 39 percent among men who have sex with men (MSM). In Chicago STD clinics, which participate in GISP, resistance to ciprofloxacin has increased to 8.6 percent in 2007 (Figure 13).

Figure 13. Prevalence of Quinolone-Resistant *Neisseria Gonorrhoeae* (QRNG\*) Among Tested Gonococcal Isolates - Chicago, 1997-2007

\*QRNG is defined as *N. gonorrhoeae*, resistant to ciprofloxacin [minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC)  $\geq 1.0$   $\mu$ g/mL by agar dilution or disk diffusion zone size  $\leq 27$  mm] or ofloxacin (disk diffusion zone size  $\leq 24$  mm) by the National Committee on Clinical Laboratory Standards.



Source: Chicago Department of Public Health STD Program



## 2007 Gonorrhea Epidemiologic Profile

### Five-Year Trends

Reported cases of gonorrhea decreased 6 percent (21,817 to 20,813) from 2003 to 2007. There was an 18 percent (9,696 to 11,425) increase in the state excluding Chicago and a 23 percent (12,121 to 9,388) decrease in Chicago (Figure 14). The significant decline in cases reported from Chicago while cases increased in downstate Illinois may represent surveillance and screening program issues and not a true change in disease incidence.

### Geographics

The total number of gonorrhea cases reported during 2007 was 20,813: 9,388 (45%) in Chicago and 11,425 (55%) in Illinois excluding Chicago. The case rate per 100,000 population was 167.6 for Illinois, 324.2 for Chicago and 120.0 for Illinois excluding Chicago.

Cases were reported from 90 of the 102 Illinois counties (Figure 12). The greatest number of cases was reported from Cook County, 12,338 (59%). The highest incidence rates per 100,000 population were reported from the following five counties: Peoria, 492.8 (904 cases); St. Clair, 413.5 (1,059 cases); Alexander, 385.8 (37 cases); Vermilion, 357.5 (300 cases); and Macon, 353.1 (405 cases) (Figure 15).

### Other Demographics

The racial/ethnic distribution of cases during 2007 was 76 percent non-Hispanic African American (15,597), 12 percent non-Hispanic white (2,568), less than 1 percent non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander and Native American (66), 3 percent Hispanic (639), and 9 percent other or unknown race/ethnicity (1,943) (Figure 16). African Americans had the highest case rate among racial groups during 2007, but the case rate decreased 17 percent between 1998 and 2007, from 1,005.8 to 832.2.

Adolescents and young adults ages 15-24 years accounted for 63 percent (13,006) of reported gonorrhea cases where age was known during 2007 (Figure 17). Age was missing from only three out of 20,813 reported cases.

The ratio of identified and reported female to male cases during 2007 was 1.2:1.0, whereas in 2003 the ratio was 1.1:1.0. Reported cases decreased 3 percent (11,624 to 11,312) among females and 7 percent (10,192 to 9,501) among males from 2003 to 2007 (Figure 18).

Hospitals and private physician offices reported 61 percent (12,810) of gonorrhea cases during 2007. Other reporting facilities included STD clinics, 24 percent (4,892); family planning clinics, 7 percent (1,415); community health centers, 3 percent (557); and correctional facilities, 2 percent (8,294) (Figure 19).

Figure 14. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Year, 1998–2007

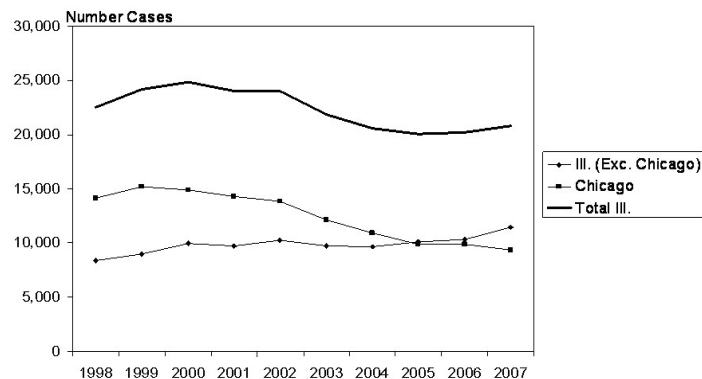




Figure 15.  
Illinois Gonorrhea Case Rates  
by County, 2007

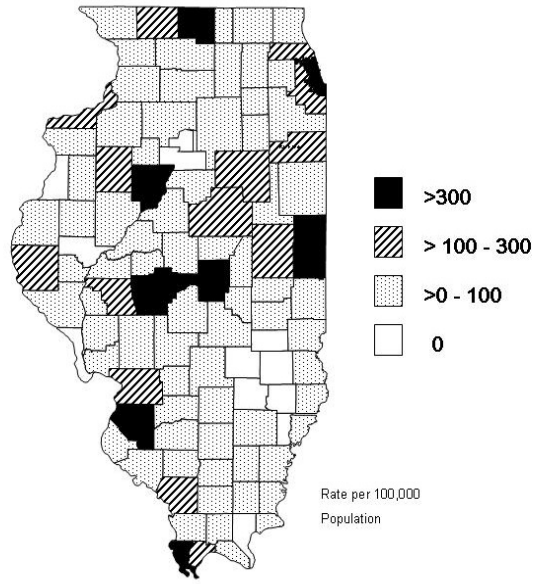
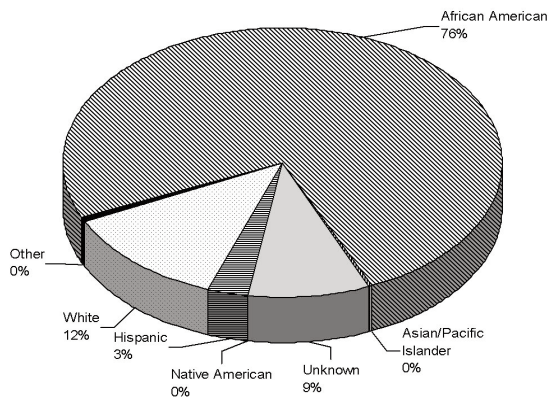
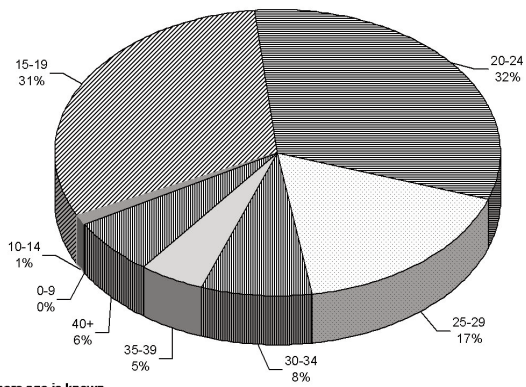


Figure 16.  
Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race\*/Ethnicity, 2007



\*Racial categories listed are Non-Hispanic n=20,813

Figure 17.  
Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Age Group\*, 2007



\*Where age is known

n=20,810

Figure 18.  
Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Sex, 1998-2007

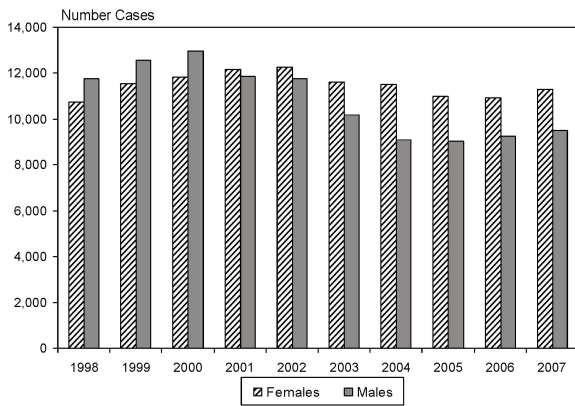
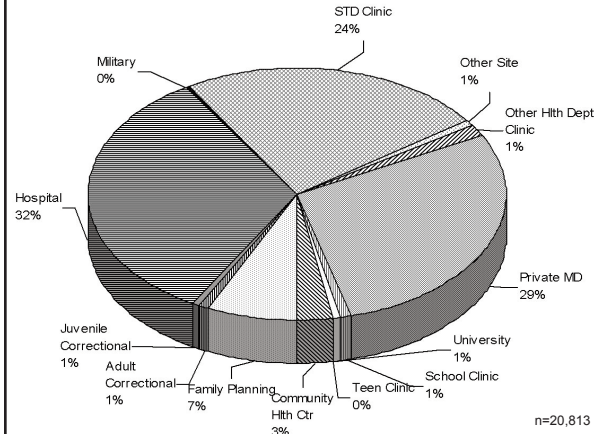


Figure 19.  
Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Provider Type, 2007



n=20,813



2007

**Figure 20. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases Distribution by County, 2007**



**Figure 21. Illinois Reported Congenital Syphilis Cases Distribution by County, 2007**



## 2007 Syphilis Summary

Syphilis is a systemic disease caused by the spirochete *Treponema pallidum*. The infection is diagnosed through microscopic examination of lesion exudates and through serologic testing. *Early syphilis* refers to syphilis of less than one year duration. Untreated, early syphilis progresses through three stages - *primary* and *secondary*, which are characterized by infectious lesions, rashes and other systemic manifestations, and *early latent*, with no signs or symptoms present at the time of diagnosis. Early signs and symptoms may go unnoticed by the infected person, and often mimic other conditions. Only one-third of patients experience secondary symptoms. Public health disease intervention efforts emphasize control of early syphilis because persons with these stages of syphilis are most likely to have been infectious within the past year. Emphasis on data in this document is on primary and secondary syphilis because these stages are the best indicators of recent infection.



**2007**

Significant public health resources in Illinois are devoted to the control of syphilis for several reasons. Untreated syphilis can progress to complications that include neurological or cardiovascular damage. Syphilis can be transmitted to a fetus from an infected woman during pregnancy. This condition, called *congenital syphilis*, can cause stillbirth, severe illness or death to the infected newborn. The open lesions and resultant enhanced immune response during primary and secondary syphilis infection can increase the risk of HIV transmission and acquisition for infected persons by three- to five-fold. HIV and syphilis coinfection can result in complications for both diseases. HIV infection has been reported to cause the clinical course of syphilis infection to be accelerated and more aggressive in some cases. Without treatment, approximately 10 percent of persons infected with syphilis will develop neurosyphilis, but in those persons coinfecting with HIV, 25 percent may develop this complication. Syphilis infection can destabilize the course of HIV infection and necessitate adjustments in HIV treatment for some people.

### Primary and Secondary Syphilis

Illinois ranked seventh among the 50 states for reported primary and syphilis cases (464 cases) and eighteenth for reported case rates (3.7) in 2007. The Illinois case rate was only slightly below the U.S. rate of 3.8. Reported primary and secondary syphilis cases in Illinois increased by 17 percent (396 to 464) between 1998 and 2007.

The average age of reported primary and secondary syphilis cases is higher than for gonorrhea and chlamydia. In 2007, the average age of reported cases was 36 years: 37 years for males and 31 years for females. Among all reported cases, 89 percent (412) were between the ages of 20 and 49 years.

Since 1998, the racial distribution of reported cases has changed. The percentage of cases among whites increased from 8 percent of reported cases in 1998 to 43 percent in 2007 and the case rate increased from 0.4 to 2.2. Whites accounted for 46 percent of reported cases in 2007 among males. However, during 2007, African American females were disproportionately affected by syphilis, accounting for 69 percent of the 39 reported female cases. Despite the increase in reported cases among whites during the past 10 years, the disparity among racial and ethnic minorities is evidenced by the high primary and secondary syphilis case rate of African Americans (10.4) and Hispanics (4.6) compared to whites (2.2) during 2007. See pages 1.23-1.25 for further discussion of health disparities in Illinois.

During 2007, males accounted for 92 percent of reported primary and secondary syphilis cases. Of these 425 males, 317 (75%) were self-identified men who have sex with men (MSM). Among racial/ethnic groups, non-Hispanic whites accounted for the greatest percentage of reported cases among MSM (42%).

Because syphilis can enhance HIV transmission and acquisition, clients counseled for syphilis are encouraged to be tested for HIV. Of the 464 reported cases in 2007, 40 percent (185) were known to be coinfecting with HIV: 53 percent (168) of MSM, 13 percent (14) of heterosexual males, and 8 percent (3) of females.

See pages 1.18-1.19 for a further discussion of syphilis trends.



## 2007 Primary and Secondary Syphilis Epidemiologic Profile

### Five-Year Trends

Reported primary and secondary syphilis cases increased 24 percent (374 to 464) from 2003 to 2007. There was a 24 percent (107 to 133) increase in Illinois excluding Chicago and a 24 percent (267 to 331) increase in Chicago (Figure 22).

### Geographics

The total number of primary and secondary syphilis cases reported during 2007 was 464: 331 (71%) in Chicago and 133 (29%) in Illinois excluding Chicago. The case rate per 100,000 population was 3.7 for Illinois, 11.4 for Chicago, and 1.4 for Illinois excluding Chicago.

Cases were reported from 22 of the 102 counties, a decrease from the 24 counties with reported cases in 2006. The majority of cases were reported from Cook County, 391 (84%) (Figure 20). The highest incidence rates per 100,000 population were in the following five counties that reported at least three cases in 2007: St. Clair, 7.4 (19 cases); Cook, 7.3 (391 cases); McLean, 2.7 (4 cases); Peoria, 2.2 (4 cases); and DuPage, 1.3 (12 cases) (Figure 23).

### Other Demographics

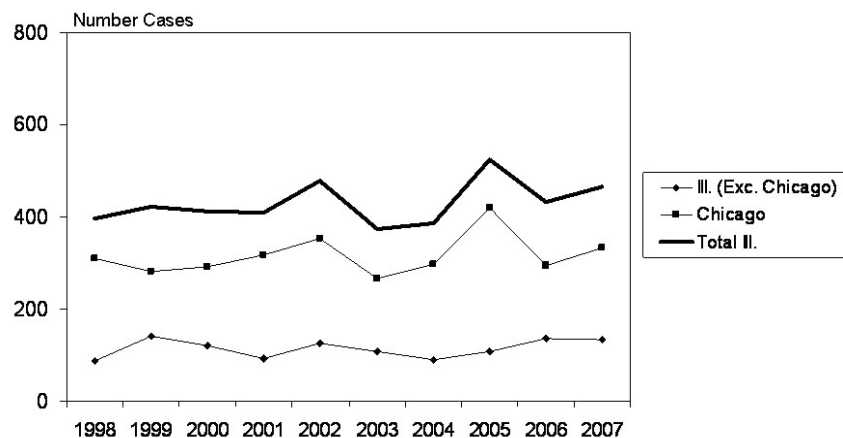
The racial/ethnic distribution of cases during 2007 was 42 percent non-Hispanic African American (196), 36 percent non-Hispanic white (167), 15 percent Hispanic (71), and 7 percent non-Hispanic of other or unknown race (32) (Figure 24). African Americans had the highest case rate among racial groups during the past five years, and the case rate among Hispanics doubled (2.3 to 4.6) from 2003 to 2007.

Adults ages 30 years and older accounted for 69 percent (321) of primary and secondary syphilis cases reported during 2007 (Figure 25).

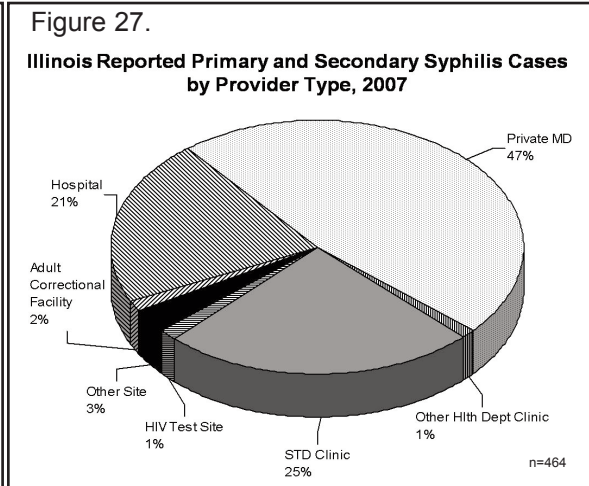
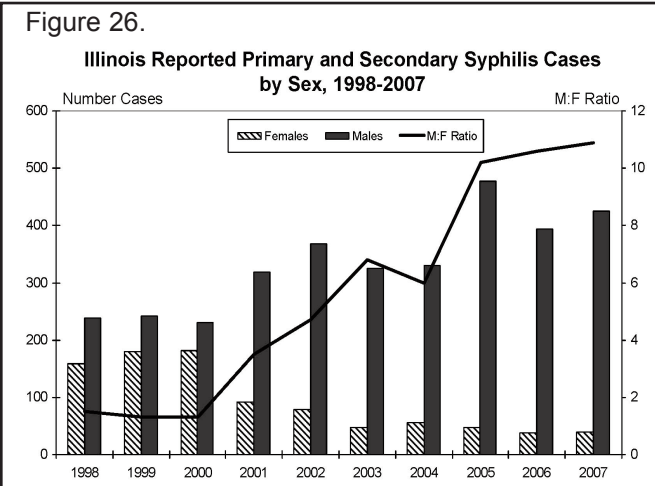
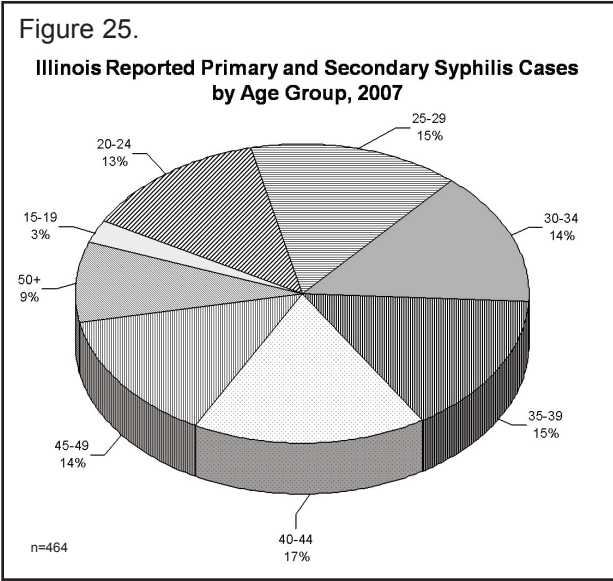
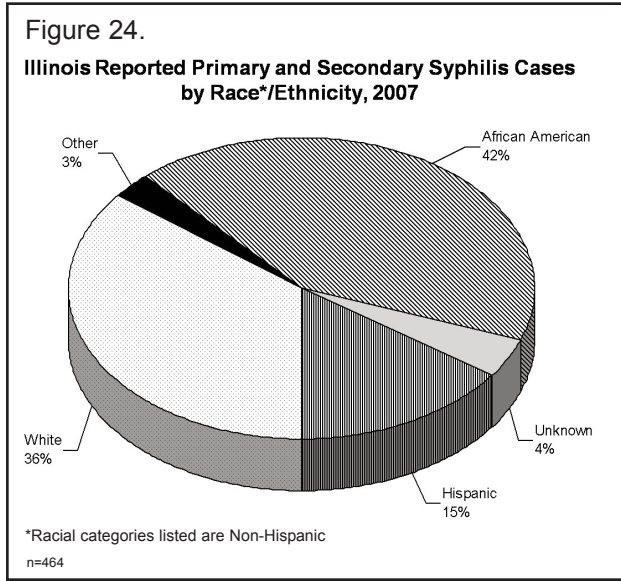
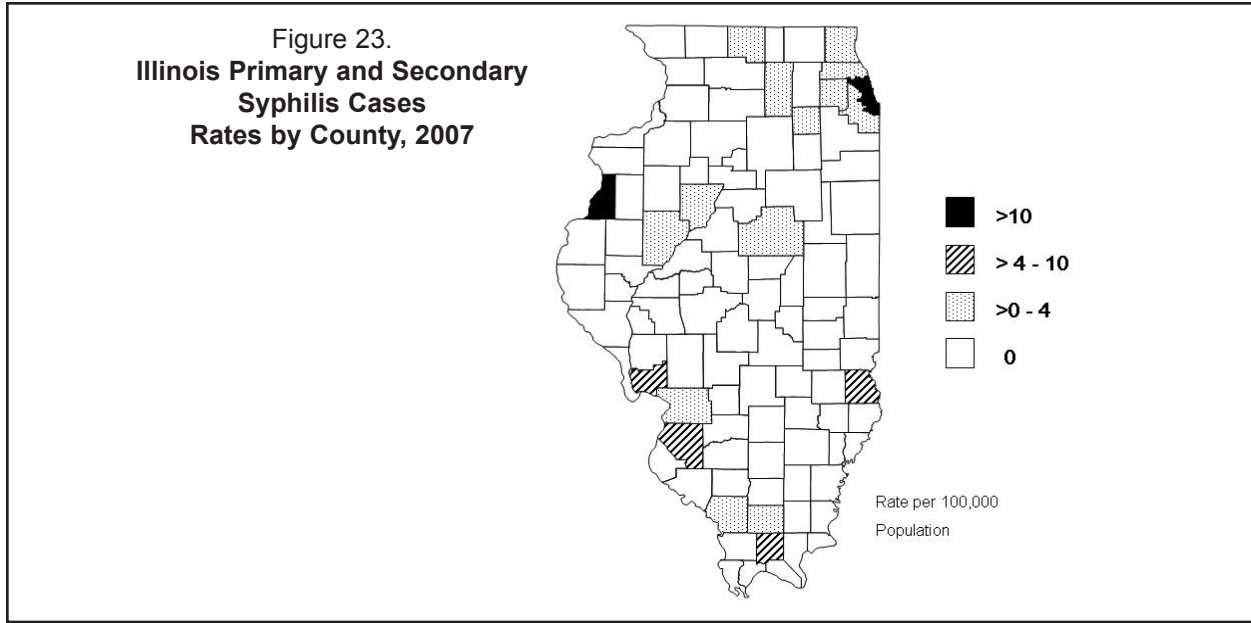
The number of reported cases decreased 19 percent (48 to 39) among females and increased 30 percent (326 to 425) among males from 2003 to 2007. The ratio of reported male cases to females during 2007 was 10.9:1.0 compared to 6.8:1.0 in 2003 (Figure 26).

STD clinics reported only 25 percent (115) of primary and secondary syphilis cases during 2007. Other reporting facilities included private physicians, 47 percent (219); hospitals, 21 percent (97); adult correctional facilities, 2 percent (7); and other facilities, 5 percent (26) (Figure 27).

Figure 22. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases by Year, 1998 - 2007







## Congenital Syphilis

Congenital syphilis is a condition caused by infection *in utero* with *Treponema pallidum*. A wide spectrum of clinical signs can be present and not all cases are clinically apparent at birth. The surveillance case definition is outlined in the MMWR edition May 2, 1997 / Vol. 46 / No. RR-10; 1-55. This is not a clinical definition but a sensitive (nonspecific) surveillance definition. As a result, the reported cases likely overestimate the actual number of cases, but such a surveillance system helps to ensure that infants with congenital syphilis will not be missed by the public health system. Therefore, reported cases of congenital syphilis in Illinois represent a mix of suspect, probable and confirmed congenital syphilis.

The congenital syphilis rate in 2007 was 6.1 per 100,000 live births, a rate lower than the U.S. rate of 10.5. Reported congenital syphilis cases decreased 83 percent (64 to 11) between 1998 and 2007. This trend is expected to continue, because of the decline in cases of infectious syphilis among women and the on-going disproportionate percentage of cases among MSM. African Americans were disproportionately represented among reported congenital syphilis cases, with a case rate of 19.8 (7 of 11 cases, 64%).

In 2007, only three of the 11 mothers who delivered a baby with congenital syphilis received no prenatal care. Identification and treatment of an infected woman during early pregnancy can prevent infection of the fetus or cure an already infected fetus to prevent further complications. Illinois law (410 ILCS 320/1) requires screening for syphilis at the first prenatal visit and again during the third trimester.

### 2007 Congenital Syphilis Epidemiologic Profile

#### Five-Year Trends

Reported congenital syphilis cases decreased 61 percent (21 to 11) from 2003 to 2007. There was a 57 percent (7 to 3) decrease in Illinois excluding Chicago and a 43 percent (14 to 8) decrease in Chicago (Figure 28). The decrease in reported congenital syphilis cases parallels the decrease in reported primary and secondary syphilis cases among females (Figure 29).

#### Geographics

There were 11 congenital syphilis cases reported in Illinois during 2007: 8 (73%) in Chicago and 3 (27%) in Illinois excluding Chicago. The case rate per 100,000 live births was 6.1 for Illinois, 17.5 for Chicago and 2.2 for Illinois excluding Chicago.

Cases were reported from only two of the 102 Illinois counties (Figure 21). The number of cases and case rates were as follows: Cook, 10 (12.6); and Kane, 1 (11.7) (Figure 30).

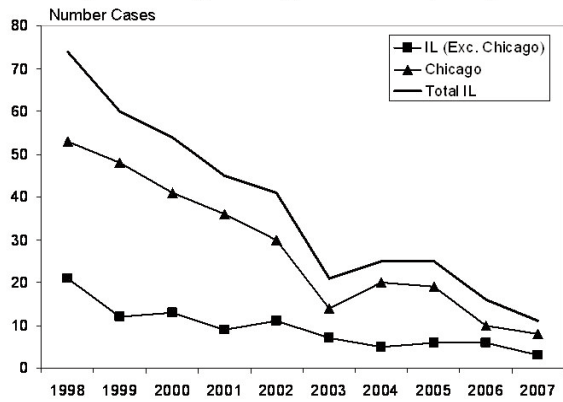
#### Other Demographics

African Americans were disproportionately affected by congenital syphilis in 2007. Non-Hispanic African Americans accounted for 64 percent (7) of reported cases during 2007. There were three cases (27%) reported among Hispanics (Figure 31).

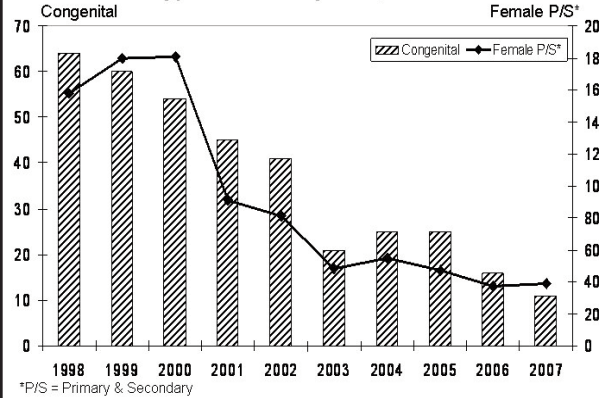
The ages of women who delivered an infant with congenital syphilis during 2007 ranged from 17 to 44 years (Figure 32). The average age of the mothers was 29 years.



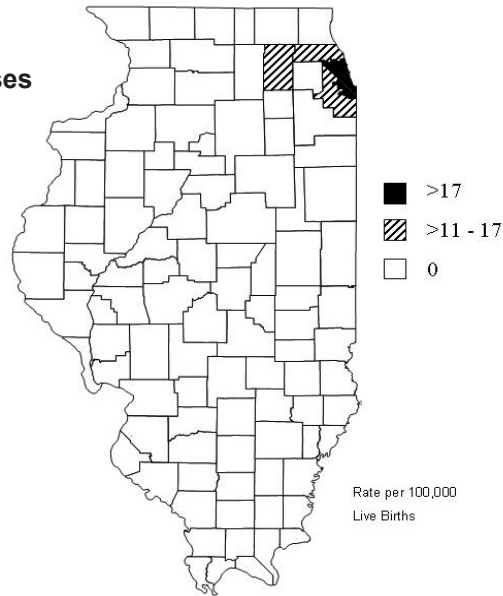
**Figure 28.**  
**Illinois Reported Congenital Syphilis Cases by Year, 1998-2007**



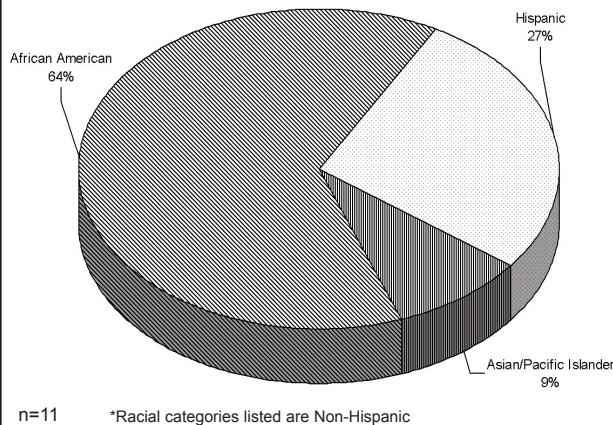
**Figure 29.**  
**Illinois Reported Congenital and Female Primary & Secondary Syphilis Cases by Year, 1998-2007**



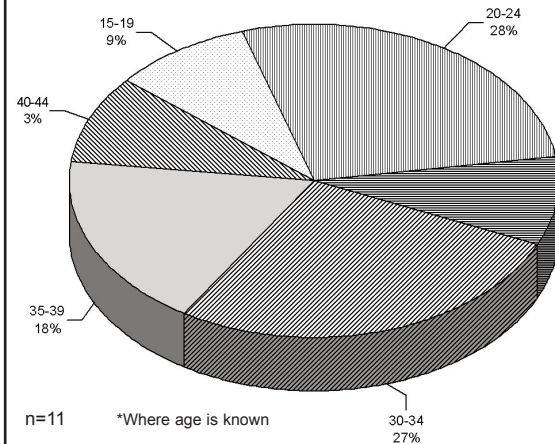
**Figure 30.**  
**Illinois Reported Congenital Syphilis Cases Rates by County, 2007**



**Figure 31.**  
**Illinois Reported Congenital Syphilis Cases by Race\*/Ethnicity, 2007**



**Figure 32.**  
**Illinois Reported Congenital Syphilis Cases by Mother's Age Group\*, 2007**



## Latent and Late Stages of Syphilis and Neurological Involvement

Public health prevention and containment efforts are targeted toward the infectious stages of syphilis, but the burden of the disease is much greater. The latent stages of syphilis comprised almost two-thirds of reported cases in 2007 (Figure 33). Many persons infected with syphilis do not have or do not notice the early symptoms of the disease and are treated during the latent stages because of identification through routine blood tests or because of public health notifications of exposure to the disease.

If syphilis progresses into late symptomatic stages, the infection can be cured but resultant damage cannot be reversed. In Illinois, the number of persons identified with late symptomatic syphilis in 2007 was low, accounting for less than one percent of reported cases (Figure 33). Neurological involvement, confirmed by testing of the cerebrospinal fluid, can occur at any stage of the disease. During 2007, there were 25 cases reported with neurological involvement. Of the 2007 cases with neurological involvement, 22 (88%) were males and 7 (28%) were self-identified MSM.

Figure 33.

**Illinois Reported Syphilis Cases by Stage of Infection, 2007**

<b>Syphilis Stage</b>	<b>Number Cases</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
Primary	121	10
Secondary	343	28
Early Latent (< 1 year duration)	224	18
Latent Unknown Duration	69	6
Late Latent (>1 year duration)	451	37
Late Symptomatic	2	<1
Congenital	11	1
<b>Total Reported Cases</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Cases of any stage with neurological involvement</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>

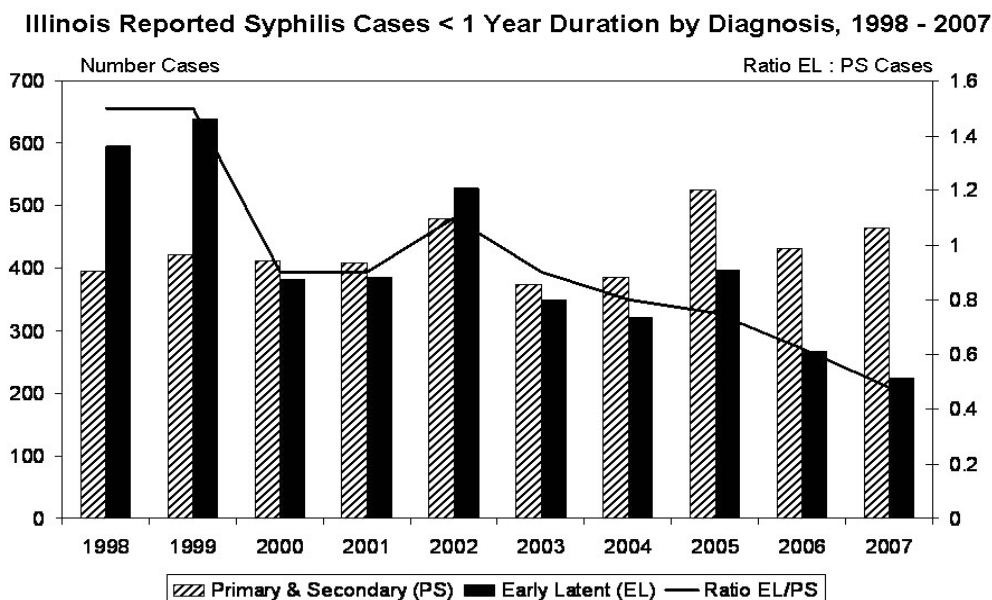
During the past 10 years, the ratio of reported latent syphilis cases of less than one year duration (*early latent syphilis*) to symptomatic primary and secondary cases has decreased from 1.5:1.0 to 0.5:1.0 (Figure 34). Since 2000, more cases of primary and secondary syphilis were reported than early latent syphilis in seven of the eight years. The reasons for this are unclear, but may be due in part to the following: public health educational efforts targeted at the affected community and physicians to raise awareness and recognize the symptoms of syphilis, so that patients seek care in the early stages of the disease and physicians raise their index of suspicion to obtain appropriate diagnostic laboratory specimens; and/or the failure of counseling and sex partner referral efforts to identify asymptotically infected persons.



2007



Figure 34.



## Chancroid and Lymphogranuloma Venereum (LGV)

Chancroid and lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) are STDs that are rarely diagnosed in Illinois. Of the two, only chancroid is a mandated reportable STD in Illinois.

Chancroid is caused by the organism, *Haemophilus ducreyi*. It is characterized by painful genital ulcers and swollen, inflamed inguinal lymph nodes. The organism is difficult to culture, so it may be substantially under-diagnosed both nationally and in Illinois. In 2007, only 23 cases were reported in the United States and only eight states reported one or more cases. There have been no reported cases in Illinois during the past seven years.

LGV is a systemic STD characterized by genital lesions, swollen or ruptured regional lymph nodes, and hemorrhagic proctitis. It is caused by specific serotypes of *Chlamydia trachomatis*, specifically, L1, L2 and L3. LGV is relatively rare in industrialized countries, but beginning in 2003, outbreaks have been identified in MSM. The majority of these men in the United States were coinfecting with HIV. In 1995, LGV was removed from the list of nationally notifiable diseases, but 24 states still mandated reporting in 2004. Since 2005, CDC has not published data on the number of LGV cases reported in the United States.

Both chancroid and LGV, though reported rarely in Illinois, are a public health concern because the open lesions can increase a person's susceptibility to infection with and ability to transmit HIV. Health care providers and laboratories are requested to report to their local health department any positive laboratory findings or suspected cases of either infection.



2007

## 2007 Syphilis By Sexual Orientation and HIV Coinfection Rates

Public health departments contact persons who are infected and reported with early syphilis to provide disease intervention services, including sex partner notification and risk reduction counseling. Risk assessment data from these interviews are collected and tabulated to help analyze and describe common risk behaviors of infected clients and develop targeted interventions. Both the Chicago and IDPH STD programs collect data on sexual orientation and HIV status.

Since 2000, the percentage of cases occurring in MSM has increased significantly, from 13 percent of reported primary and secondary syphilis cases (52 of 412) in 2000 to 68 percent of cases in 2007 (317 of 464). During this same time period, the percentage of cases among females decreased from 44 percent (181 of 412) to only 8 percent (39) in 2007 (Figure 35).

In 2007, of the 425 males reported with primary or secondary syphilis, 317 (75%) were self-identified as MSM. The racial distribution of MSM cases changed compared to previous years. Whites accounted for 42 percent of MSM cases in 2007, compared to 54 percent in 2005 (Figures 36 and 37).

Figure 35.

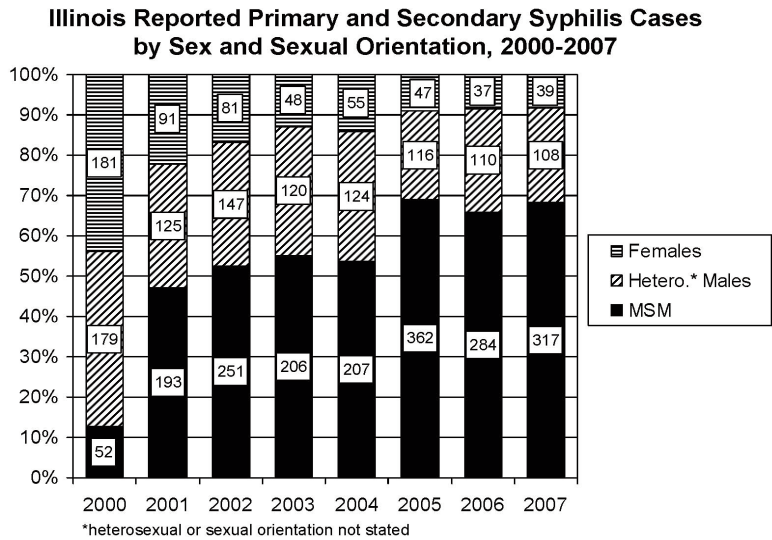
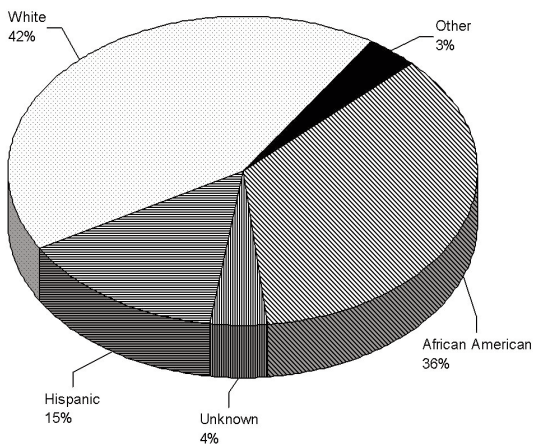


Figure 36.

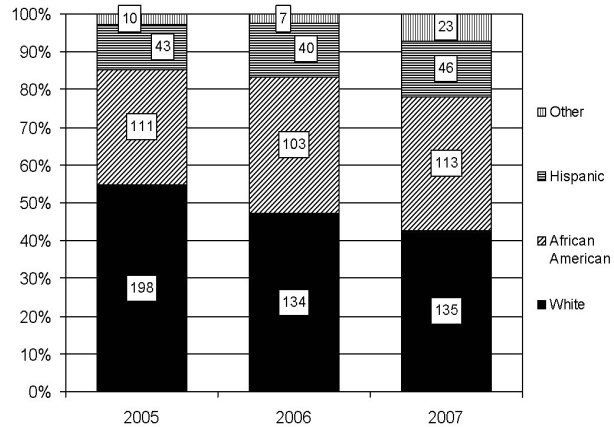
**Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases Among MSM by Race\*/Ethnicity, 2007**  
n=317



\*Racial categories listed are Non-Hispanic

Figure 37.

**Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases Among MSM by Race\*/Ethnicity, 2005-2007**



\*Racial categories listed are Non-Hispanic

Since 2001, coinfection rates for HIV and syphilis in Illinois have been higher among MSM than among heterosexual clients. In 2007, of the MSM reported with primary or secondary syphilis, 53 percent were coinfecting with HIV (Figures 38 and 39).

Figure 38.

**Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases HIV Status by Sex and Sexual Orientation, 2007**

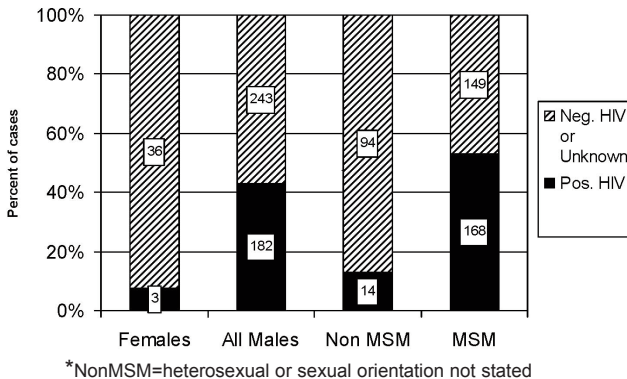
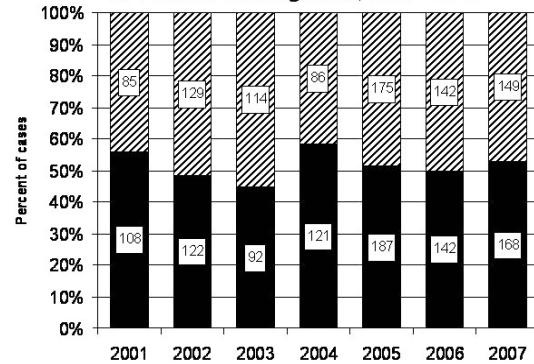


Figure 39.

**Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases HIV Status Among MSM, 2001 - 2007**



## 2007 Syphilis Behavioral Risk Assessment Outcomes (Illinois Excluding Chicago)

In Illinois excluding Chicago, IDPH tabulates behavioral and other risk information in addition to sexual orientation and HIV status for counseled clients. These additional risk assessment data describe risks of counseled clients during the 12 months prior to being diagnosed with early syphilis. These data can be stratified by demographic variables as well as sexual orientation, and assist IDPH in targeting disease intervention efforts.

Figure 40.

Syphilis Risk Assessment Responses for Clients Counseled for Primary and Secondary Syphilis Risks Reported During the Past 12 Months By Gender and Sexual Orientation Illinois Excluding Chicago, 2007			
	Females n=17	Males (non-MSM) n=27	MSM* n=57
History of an STD	41%	41%	54%
Incarcerated	6%	15%	4%
Sex for drugs/money	0%	15%	7%
Sex with sex worker	0%	22%	5%
Sex outside of residence county	18%	30%	39%
Six or more sex partners	0%	7%	13%
Anonymous partners	6%	30%	46%
Never use condoms	53%	33%	14%
Oral sex only	0%	7%	5%
Oral sex	41%	44%	89%
Anal insertive sex	0%	7%	75%
Anal receptive sex	24%	4%	74%
Met partners through internet	0%	0%	16%
Met partners at bath house or adult book store	0%	0%	9%
Drug use	18%	19%	23%

\* Men who have sex with men

In 2007, syphilis behavioral risk assessment forms were submitted to IDPH from local health departments for 84 males and 17 females diagnosed with and counseled for primary or secondary syphilis. Of the 84 males, 68 percent (57) were self-identified MSM.

Of the 101 clients completing a behavioral risk assessment form, differences were noted between females, MSM, and heterosexual male clients (Figure 40). Among females, more than half reported never using condoms. Overall, MSM reported more partners and more risky sexual behaviors, such as anal sex, anonymous partners, and meeting partners through the internet, than other clients. Twenty-two percent of heterosexual males reported having sex with a sex worker. A small percentage of male clients reported having only oral sex. Oral sex is considered to be a low-risk activity for HIV transmission, but syphilis can be easily transmitted in the presence of an oral lesion.





## 2007 Genital Herpes Summary

Genital herpes is a contagious viral infection that affects an estimated 45 million Americans (more than one in five). The infection is caused by the herpes simplex virus (HSV). It is usually acquired through sexual contact with someone infected with genital herpes. There are two types of HSV: HSV-1 and HSV-2. HSV-1 usually causes sores on the lips known as fever blisters or cold sores, but it also can cause genital symptoms. HSV-2 most often causes painful genital lesions, but also can affect the mouth. HSV, like other genital ulcer diseases, increases the risk of acquiring or transmitting HIV by providing a point of entry for the virus. Pregnant women who develop a primary episode of genital herpes can pass the virus to their fetus, which may cause spontaneous abortion, premature delivery or potentially fatal neonatal infection. HSV remains in certain nerve cells throughout a person's life, causing periodic symptoms and/or viral shedding. Many persons infected with HSV never notice symptoms, but can still transmit the virus to others because of this intermittent viral shedding. This life-long ability to unknowingly transmit the virus is one of the reasons that HSV is so prevalent among sexually active adults.

The IDPH Division of Laboratories began performing herpes viral tissue culture testing on specimens submitted by Illinois STD clinics in December 1999. Since 2003, more than 1,000 specimens collected from genital sites for herpes testing have been submitted annually (Figure 41). The positivity rate of specimens increased beginning in the second half of 2005 as a result the implementation of a more sensitive PCR test at the IDPH laboratory. The overall positivity rate during 2007 was 52 percent (Figure 41).

In 2007, of the 1,077 specimens that were submitted, 128 (12%) were identified as HSV-1 and 433 (40%) were identified as HSV-2 (Figure 42).

Following a pilot project during March - August of 2007, IDPH began offering a type-specific herpes serology test on a fee for service basis at Illinois STD clinics. The test can determine the presence of herpes infection in asymptomatic clients, and can determine if the infection is HSV-1 or HSV-2.

The 2007 pilot project was conducted at three STD clinics, located in Rockford (Winnebago County Health Department), Champaign, and East St. Louis (East Side Health District; ESHD). Specimens were tested for HSV-1 and HSV-2 antibodies at the IDPH laboratory in Chicago. Approximately 75 percent of clients consented to the testing (Figure 43). The high acceptance rate indicates that most STD clinic clients want to know their HSV sero-status. Approximately one out of four clients had serologic evidence of HSV-2 infection. Seventeen percent of clients were positive for both HSV-1 and HSV-2 (Figure 44).

Figure 41.

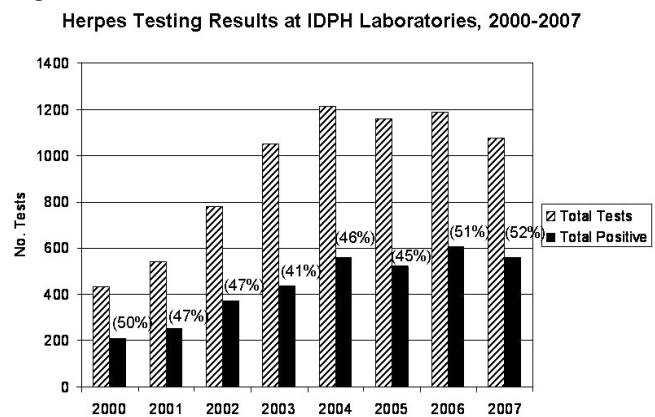


Figure 42.

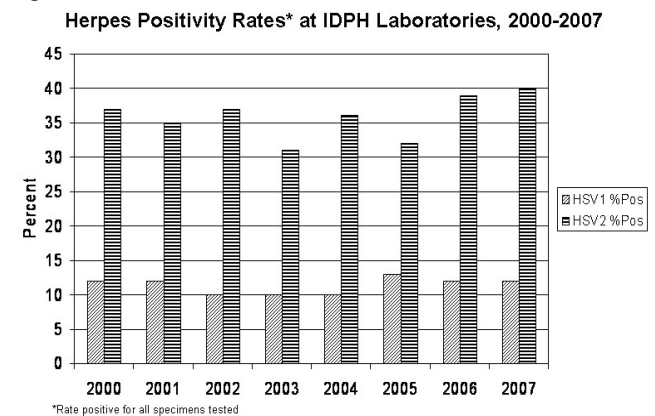


Figure 43.

**STD Clinic Clients Accepting HSV Antibody Test  
Selected Illinois Clinics, March – August 2007**

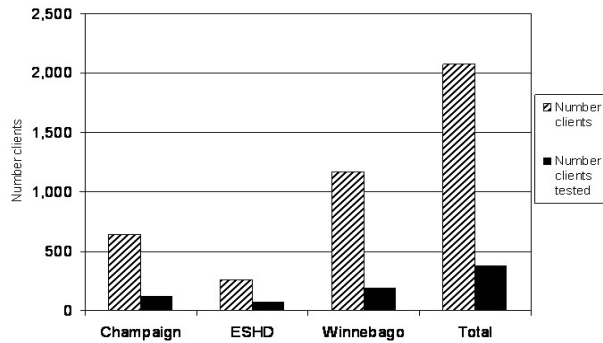
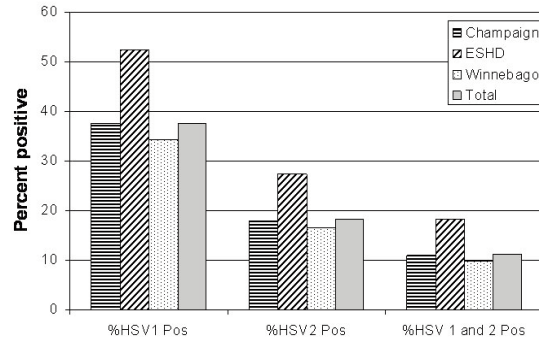


Figure 44.

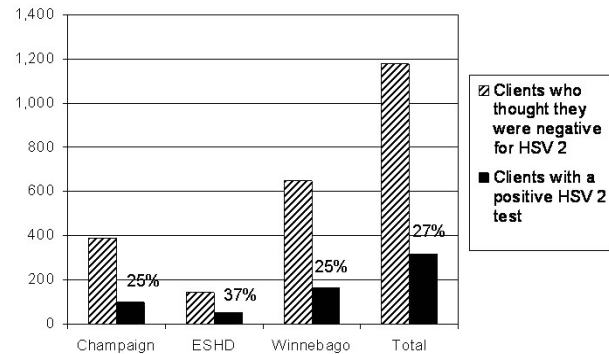
**HSV1 and HSV2 Seroprevalence at Selected Illinois STD Clinics  
March – August 2007**



Data indicated that many clients were infected with HSV-2 and did not know their status. When asked if they had previously been told by a nurse or physician if they had genital herpes, 27 percent of clients said no, but tested HSV-2 positive (Figure 45). Clients were also asked if they had ever had sores in the genital area; 26 percent of clients denied having sores, but tested HSV-2 positive (Figure 46).

Figure 45.

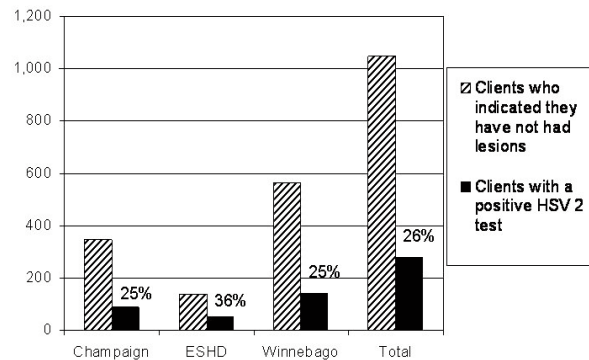
**Clients Unaware of HSV 2 Infection  
Selected Illinois STD Clinics, March – August 2007**



HSV serologic tests are useful to confirm a clinical diagnosis of genital herpes, diagnose persons with unrecognized infection, and to manage sex partners of infected individuals. Serologic testing is an important strategy to control of this STD, because HSV is transmitted most often to sex partners or neonates by individuals who do not know that they are infected or during periods of asymptomatic viral shedding.

Figure 46.

**Clients with Asymptomatic HSV 2 Infection  
Selected Illinois STD Clinics, March – August 2007**



## 2007 Hepatitis Summary

Hepatitis is a viral infection that causes inflammation of the liver. There are several types of the virus, including hepatitis A, B and C. Some hepatitis viruses (B and C) can be spread by sexual contact and injection drug use. Hepatitis A (HAV) is typically spread by the fecal-oral route. Infection with the hepatitis B virus (HBV) can be mild or severe, or may cause no symptoms. HBV is spread by direct contact with blood or body fluids of infected people, most commonly by sharing drug syringes, through sexual contact, or from an infected mother to her infant during childbirth.



Among adults, 90 percent to 94 percent of persons infected with HBV recover completely and have no long-term effects. However, 6 percent to 10 percent become chronic carriers of the virus and are at risk of developing cirrhosis or liver cancer. During 2007, Illinois reported 170 acute HBV and 696 acute HAV cases; the number of acute HCV cases was not available.

The IDPH STD and Immunization Programs have supported since 2001 the integration of hepatitis prevention services into STD clinics and selected other sites serving clients considered to be at increased risk of hepatitis infection, such as MSM and injection drug users (IDUs). These services include providing adult HAV and HBV vaccine for eligible clients (age 18 and older and not previously vaccinated) and HCV testing for IDUs. Beginning in 2002, the combined HAV and HBV vaccine was offered.

From 2001 until 2004, the number of eligible clients offered the HBV vaccine increased by 16 percent (17,300 to 20,031). The decrease in recent years in eligible clients is due to a number of factors: a significant proportion of the STD clinic population has been previously vaccinated through the STD clinic hepatitis vaccination program; school hepatitis vaccination requirements; and changes in the number of surveillance records submitted to IDPH (Figure 47). The percent of eligible clients accepting the hepatitis vaccine has decreased in recent years, and the IDPH STD program is exploring ways to improve vaccination rates at STD clinics. In 2007, clinics provided HBV vaccination to 2,268 clients (19%). The overall vaccine acceptance rate was higher for identified high-risk clients (Figure 48).

Between 2001 and 2004, of the clients who started the three-dose vaccine series for HAV and/or HBV, almost half returned for the second dose in each year and approximately 20 percent returned for the third dose. Return rates have declined since then (Figure 49). Studies indicate that two doses provide 99 percent immunity for HAV and 78 percent immunity for HBV. HCV testing is offered to STD clinic clients who indicate a history of injecting drugs. During 2007, of the 336 IDUs tested, 23 percent (78) were positive for HCV (Figure 50).

Figure 47.

STD Clinic Clients Vaccinated for Hepatitis B  
Number of Eligible Clients and Percent Vaccinated, 2001 – 2007

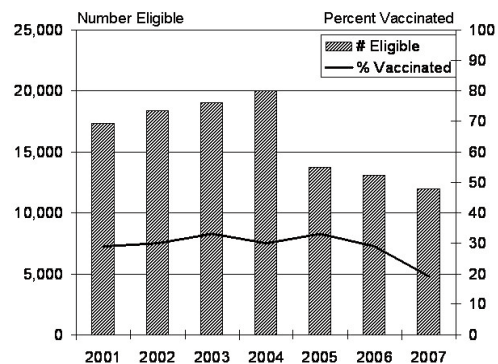


Figure 48.

Hepatitis B Vaccination Rates by Risk Population  
Illinois Excluding Chicago STD Clinics, 2001-2007

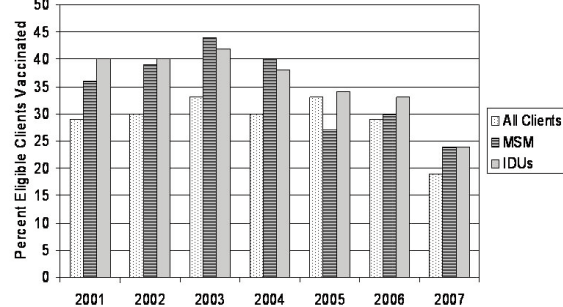


Figure 49. STD Clinic Clients Vaccinated for Hepatitis B  
Vaccination Completion Rates, 2001 - 2007

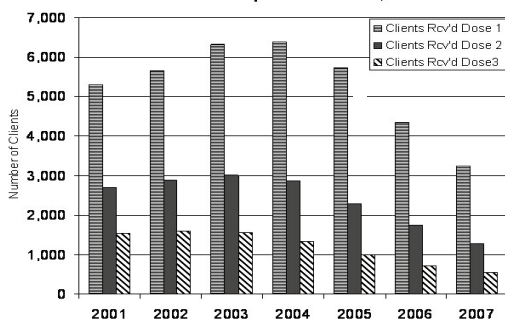
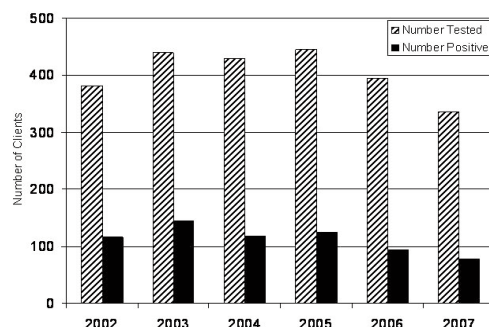


Figure 50. STD Clinic Client IDUs Tested for Hepatitis C, 2002 - 2007



## Race, Sex, and Age Disparities and Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Both nationally and in Illinois, racial and ethnic minorities bear a disproportionate burden of STDs. Reasons for the differences may include socioeconomic status, limited health care access, variability in utilization of health care, and background disease prevalence. Lack of access to health care can result in longer duration of infection, and increase the background disease prevalence in a population. When disease prevalence is high, the risk of acquiring the infection, even with lower-risk sexual behaviors, increases.

Figure 51.

Figure 51 illustrates the disparity in reported STD case rates between racial and ethnic groups in Illinois for 2007. Disparities are further illustrated in Figure 52, which shows the percent of cases reported in 2007 among selected race/ethnicities compared to the percent they represent of the Illinois population.

**Illinois Reported STD Case Rates  
Disparity Between Racial/Ethnic Groups, 2007**

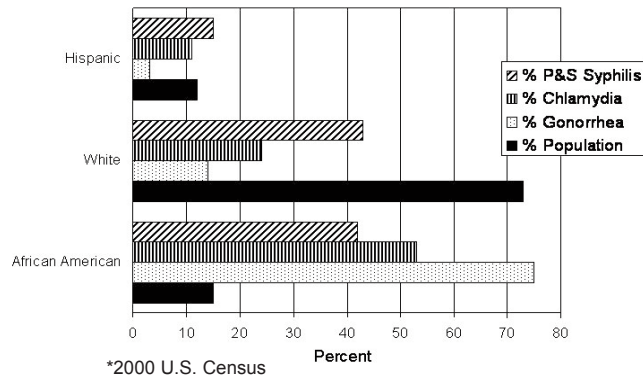
	African Americans	Whites	Hispanics	Disparity: African Americans vs. Whites	Disparity: Hispanics vs. Whites
<b>Chlamydia</b>	1,636	165	401	10 X	2.4 X
<b>Gonorrhea</b>	832	32	42	26 X	1.3 X
<b>P/S*</b>					
<b>Syphilis</b>	10	2	5	5 X	2.5 X

\*Primary and Secondary

Figure 52.

In Illinois, during the past 10 years, the rate of disparity in STD case rates between African Americans and whites has decreased overall, with some increases noted in recent years (Figures 56-58). However, despite the decreased disparity, STD case rates among African Americans remain significantly higher than for other racial/ethnic groups.

**Illinois Reported STDs by Race and Ethnicity, 2007  
Percent of 2000 Population\* and Percent of Cases**



Figures 53-55 on the following page show STD case rates for 1998-2007. In Illinois, during the past 10 years, gonorrhea and syphilis case rates have declined overall among African Americans. Among Hispanics, the gonorrhea case rate declined overall and the syphilis rate increased. Recently, however, gonorrhea and syphilis rates have increased among both of these populations. The IDPH STD program implemented the following activities in 2007 to address health disparities and STDs: conducted town hall meetings with community members and leaders and the IDPH Director; and issued press releases to highlight the results of a national study indicating one in two African American females are infected with an STD, and to describe local data demonstrating high rates of STDs among African Americans in many Illinois communities.







Figure 53.

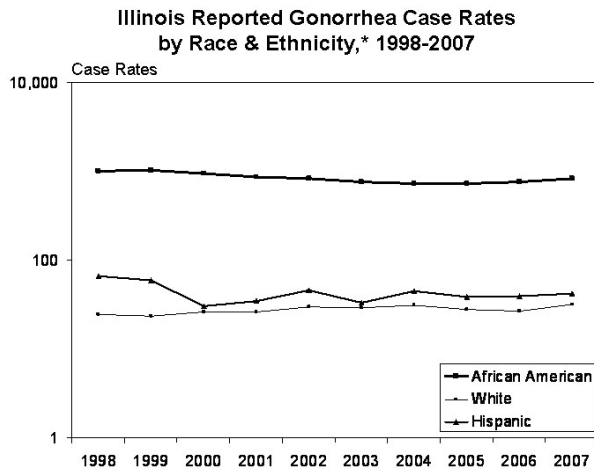


Figure 54.

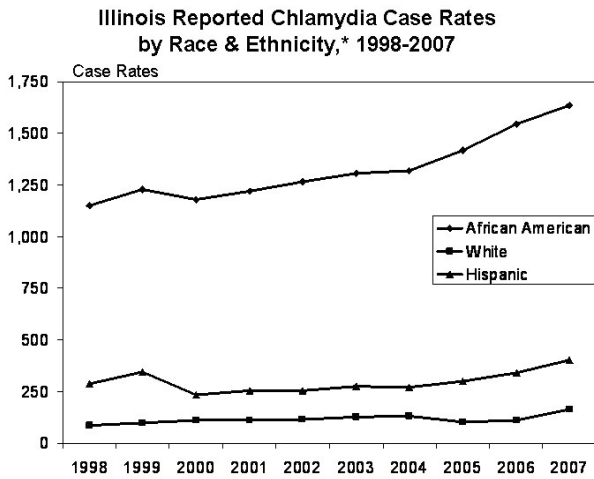


Figure 55.

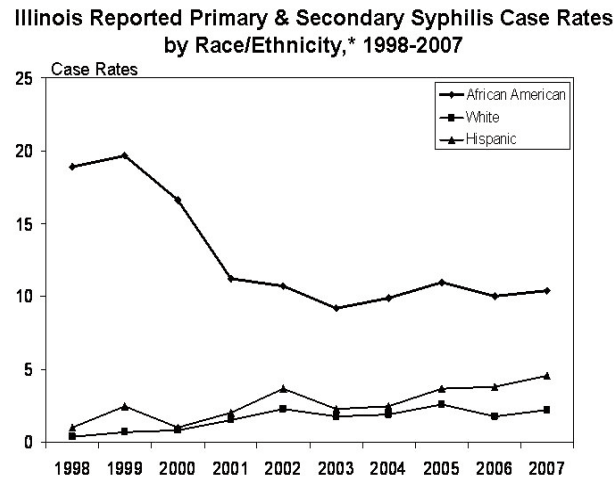


Figure 56.

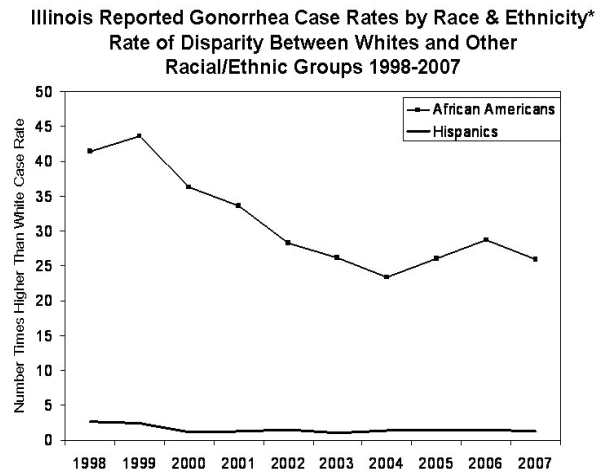


Figure 57.

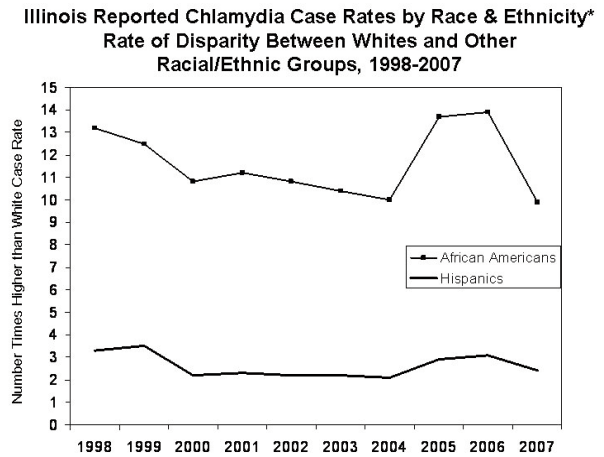
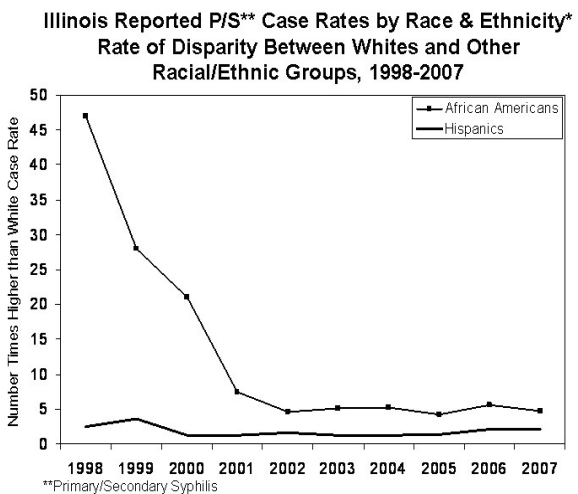


Figure 58.



Related case rate data tables for figures 53-58 are located on page 2.9.

\*Hispanic ethnicity includes persons of any race.

National surveillance data show that African American men in particular have increased rates of STDs relative to other populations. In 2007, rates of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis were 11, 26, and 6 times higher for African American men compared to the rates among white men. The high prevalence of STDs among this population are attributed to such factors as racism, discrimination, poverty, denial, reporting biases, and socioeconomic barriers to preventive and curative health care. Negative attitudes and actions directed at individuals with these diseases or who engage in behaviors that put them at risk also serve as barriers to accessing health services.

Nationally, STDs take an especially heavy toll on African American women 15 to 19 years of age, who account for the highest rates of both chlamydia (9,646.7) and gonorrhea (2,955.7) of any group. Figure 59 shows Illinois STD rates by race/ethnicity and sex. These data are collected to help guide population-specific prevention efforts. In addition to the high rates of gonorrhea and syphilis among African American males, females of all racial/ethnic groups were disproportionately affected by chlamydia in 2007 and males had high rates of syphilis compared to females. Chlamydia case rates among females are higher than the rates among males primarily because screening is targeted to females as a means of preventing PID and other complications. The chlamydia rate among African American females (2,479.2) was 9.5 times higher than white females (259.8). The high syphilis case rates among males is a result of an ongoing outbreak among MSM in Illinois. Among males, more syphilis cases were reported during 2007 among whites (194) than African Americans (169), but the case rate for African American males was more than four times higher than the case rate for white males (21.3 compared to 4.5).

In the U.S., almost half of the approximately 19 million new cases of STDs reported each year occur among young adults ages 15-24 years. Figure 60 shows Illinois STD rates by age group and sex. For gonorrhea and chlamydia, the highest rates during 2007 were reported among teenagers and young adults, with females being disproportionately affected. Syphilis rates among men were low for teenagers ages 15-19 years compared to older age groups. The highest syphilis rate among females was in the 25-29 year age group (2.5), but the rate for males in this age group (13.1) was more than five times higher. The highest rate among men, 15.1, was observed in the 40-44 year age group.

Figure 59.

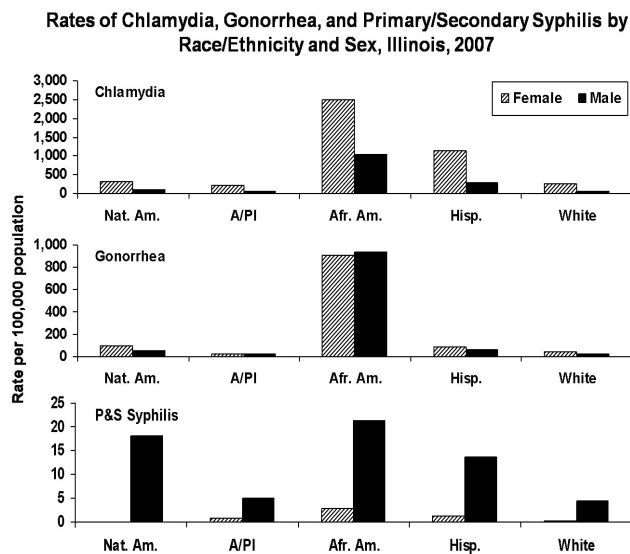
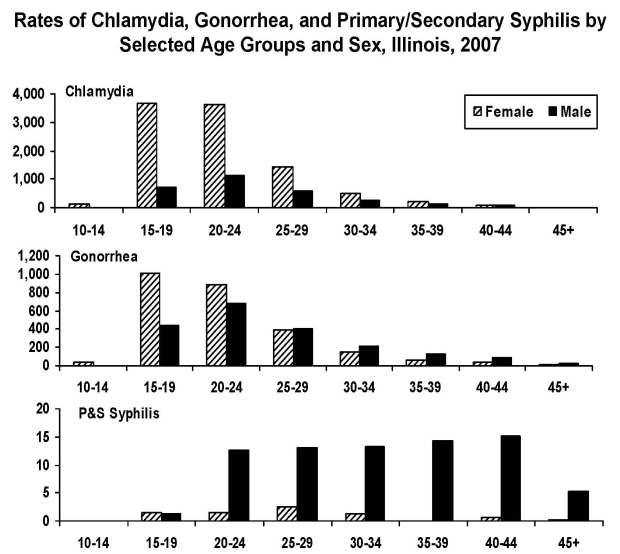


Figure 60.



Nat. Am.=Native American; A/PI=Asian/Pacific Islander; Afr. Am.=African American; Hisp.=Hispanic



## 2007 STD Clinic Client Demographic and Behavioral Risk Factor Data (Illinois Excluding Chicago)

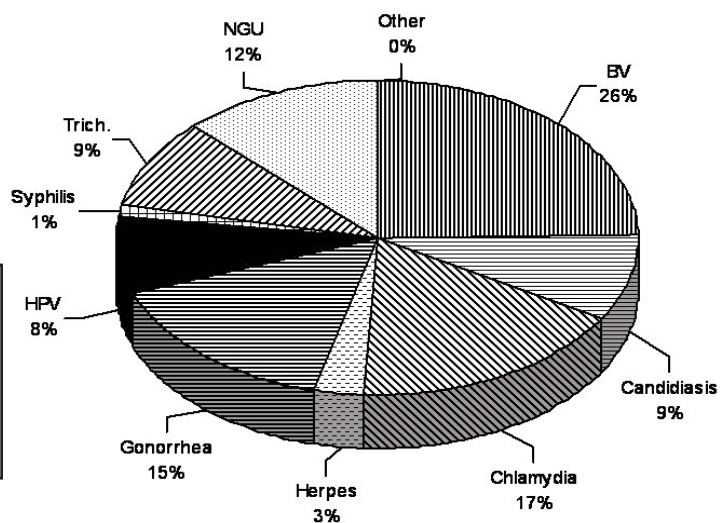
The IDPH STD Section collects client demographic and behavioral risk data from STD clinics in Illinois excluding Chicago. Staff at these clinics submit to IDPH a behavioral risk assessment survey (RAS) for each client clinic visit and the forms are scanned into a database. IDPH is then able to tabulate both statewide and individual clinic data, including the number of STD clinic visits by month, age, race, gender and clinical impression/diagnosis as well as behavioral risk information. Data for non-reportable STDs, such as human papilloma virus (HPV or genital warts) and herpes, are included. In 2007, RAS forms were submitted by 36 downstate STD clinics.

In 2007, risk assessment data were reported for a total of 25,197 client visits. Of these, a clinical diagnosis was documented for 23,943 STD clinic clients. Diagnoses included reportable STDs (chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, and chancroid) as well as other conditions (Figure 61).

Key	
NGU	- nongonococcal urethritis
Trich.	- trichomoniasis
HPV	- human papilloma virus
BV	- bacterial vaginosis

Figure 61.

**Illinois Excluding Chicago STD Clinic Diagnoses,\* 2007**  
n=23,943

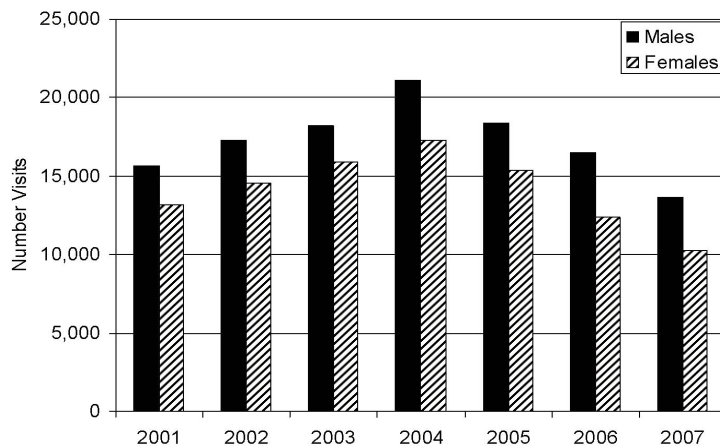


\*Clinical impression at time of exam, where a diagnosis was determined;  
Data from STD clinic risk assessment surveys

The STD clinic client data collection system is based on visits and not unduplicated clients; therefore, clients may be counted more than once per year. In 2007, risk assessment data were collected for 25,197 client visits, a 13 percent decrease from the 28,850 visits in 2006. Since 2004, the number of records submitted decreased each year because of clinic and staff changes, and resultant decreases in the number of clinics submitting surveillance forms. In each year, male visits out-numbered female visits (Figure 62).

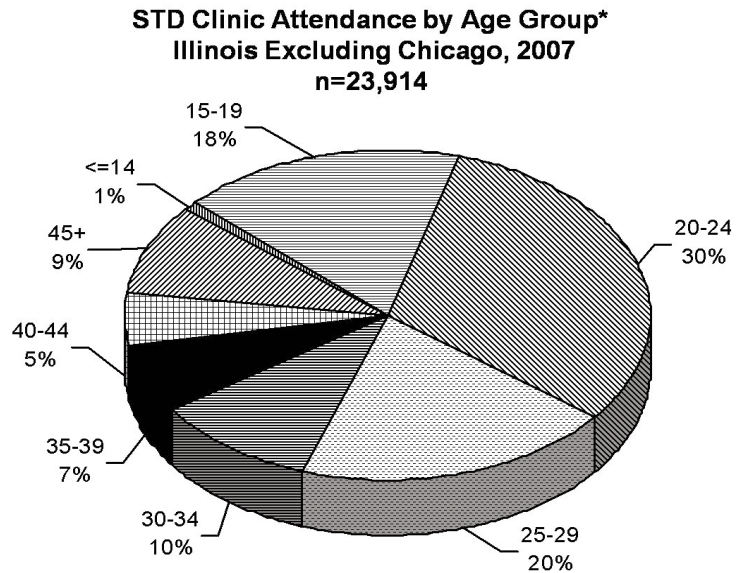
Figure 62.

**STD Clinic Visits by Sex**  
Illinois Excluding Chicago, 2001-2007



During 2007, clients ages 15-24 years accounted for almost one-half of visits (48%; 11,549 of the 23,914 visits where age was reported) to STD clinics outside of Chicago. Among all five-year age groups, clients ages 20-24 years accounted for the greatest percentage of visits, 30 percent (Figure 63). However, it is important to note that STD clinics provided services to a significant number of adolescents ages 15-19 years: 2,238 females (22% of female visits where sex and age were reported) and 1,924 males (14% of male visits where sex and age were reported). In Illinois, persons aged 12 years and older may seek confidential treatment for STDs without parental consent.

Figure 63.



\*Data from STD clinic risk assessment surveys, where age was documented

During 2007, whites accounted for 51 percent (12,192) of the 23,914 Illinois excluding Chicago STD clinic visits where race was documented, and African Americans accounted for 43 percent (10,263) of visits. Since 2001, the percent of visits accounted for by whites compared to African Americans has been higher in each year (Figure 64). Among Hispanics, male clients accounted for a greater percentage of clinic visits than females during each year since 2001 (Figure 65). During 2007, Hispanic clients were primarily seen at clinics in DuPage, Lake, Kane, Kankakee, Whiteside, Will, and Winnebago counties.

Figure 64.

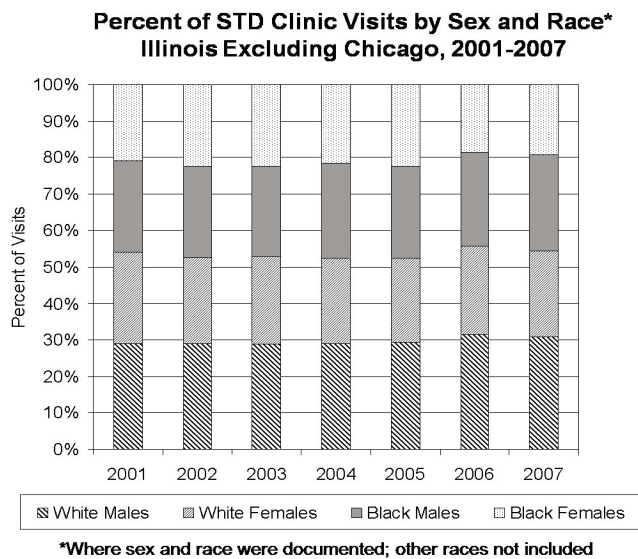
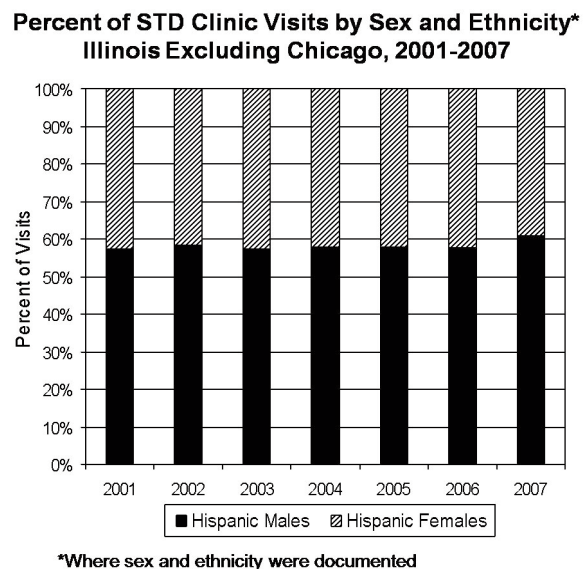


Figure 65.





Behavioral risk information on the RAS can be linked to the IDPH laboratory STD test result by the laboratory specimen bar code. Figure 66 provides risk assessment data for 2007 by disease and sex.

Risk assessment data are used to target education and prevention programs to populations at increased risk of STDs. Overall, 15 percent of STD clinic clients in 2007 reported never using condoms and 10 percent had at least six sex partners in the past year. Anonymous sex was reported by 80 percent of clients. Among clients with a positive test for gonorrhea or chlamydia, an even greater percentage reported six or more sex partners and anonymous sex. More than one in four self-identified MSM reported sex with a partner met through the Internet.

Figure 66. **STD Clinic Client Risk Assessment Survey Data\*  
By Lab Test Result and Sex\*\*, Illinois Excluding Chicago, 2007**

Risk	All Clients n=25,197	Pos. Gonorrhea n=1,453	Pos. Chlamydia n=2,776	Males (non-MSM) n=12,641	MSM n=1,341	Females n=10,628
Hx of hepatitis	3%	2%	2%	3%	4%	3%
Vaccinated for hepatitis B	47%	53%	54%	45%	54%	50%
Tested for HIV	45%	52%	40%	42%	59%	48%
Had sex or shared needle w/HIV infected partner	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	7%	1%
Injected drugs	3%	2%	1%	3%	4%	4%
Viagra use	4%	3%	2%	6%	8%	1%
Money or drugs for sex	4%	3%	3%	4%	6%	5%
Sex with Internet Partner	5%	3%	4%	5%	27%	3%
6+ sex partners in past year	10%	16%	14%	12%	22%	6%
Anonymous Sex	80%	91%	88%	86%	88%	76%
Never use condoms	15%	8%	11%	13%	11%	18%

\*Number of records \*\*Where sex and (for males) sex of sex partner were indicated

Figures 67-69 show selected risk behaviors reported by clients at non-Chicago STD clinic visits during 2001-2007. The percent of clients reporting prior vaccination for hepatitis B has increased from 29 percent of client visits in 2001 (when this service was first offered by IDPH) to 47 percent in 2007. This increase is most likely due to services offered at STD clinics as well as Illinois regulations that require hepatitis B vaccination for school attendance. MSM had the highest hepatitis B vaccination rates for all years, indicating that STD clinic staff are appropriately targeting these services to clients at increased risk. Females reported the highest rate of not using condoms during each year, while MSM accounted for the greatest percentage of clients who reported having six or more sex partners during the past year.



Figure 67.

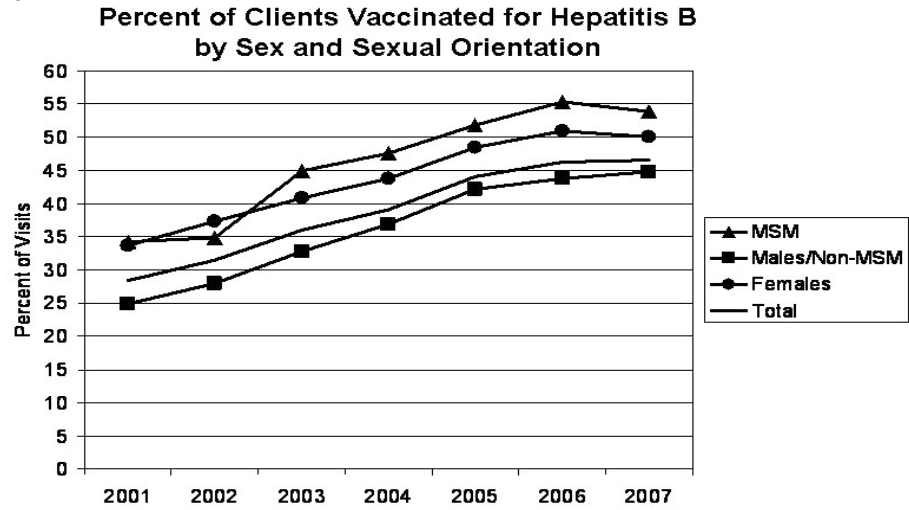


Figure 68.

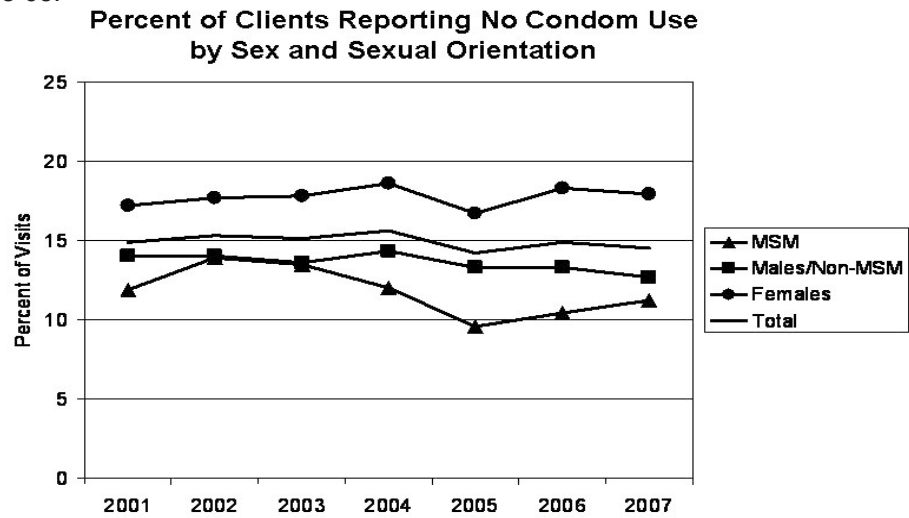
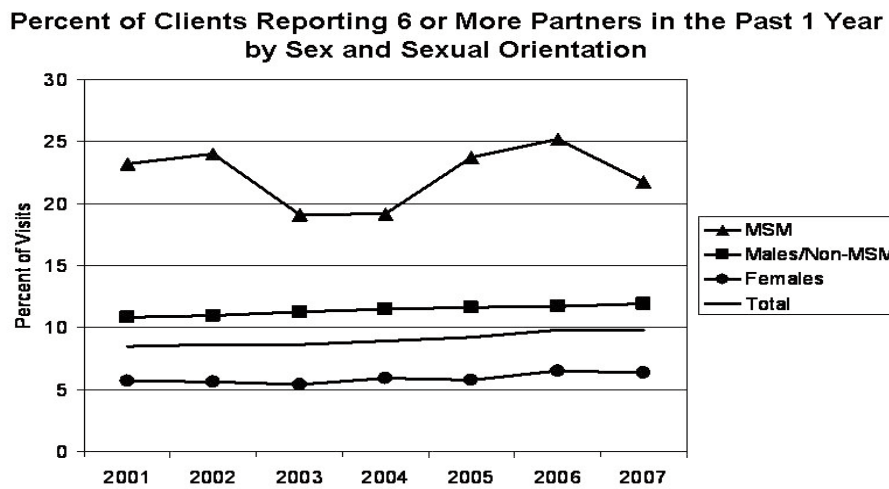


Figure 69.



## HIV Testing at STD Clinics

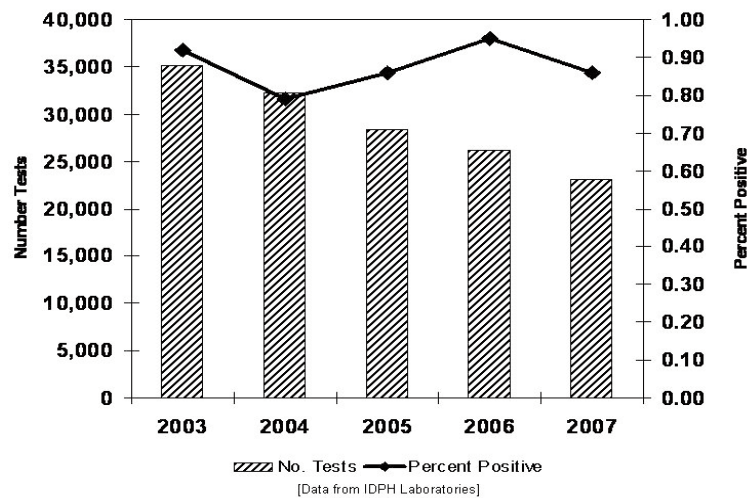
Interaction between early HIV infection and other STDs may account for 40 percent or more of HIV transmissions (WHO:2007). Biologic studies suggest both increased susceptibility to HIV infection and increased likelihood of infecting other people when other STDs are present. The genital lesions of some STDs can create a portal of entry for HIV. STDs also increase the number of HIV target cells (CD4 cells) in cervical secretions, increasing HIV susceptibility in women. Studies have demonstrated that coinfection with HIV and other STDs results in more shedding of HIV and in greater concentrations of HIV being shed.

Evidence indicates that STD detection and treatment can reduce HIV transmission by reducing the level of HIV shedding. STD treatment can also reduce the spread of HIV infection in communities. A community-level, randomized trial in Tanzania demonstrated a 42 percent decrease in new, heterosexually transmitted HIV infections in communities with improved STD treatment.

Identifying individuals who are coinfecting with HIV and other STDs is important to control of both infections. In addition to biologic factors outlined above, the ongoing increase in syphilis cases among MSM, and the STD risk posed by the same sexual behaviors that transmit HIV, indicate the importance of integrating STD and HIV testing. When infected individuals become aware of their HIV status, they can alter their behavior to reduce the risk of transmission to others and enroll in treatment programs that can increase their life expectancy and quality of life. Identification and treatment of HIV in pregnant women can reduce perinatal transmission. It is estimated that HIV infections could be reduced by at least 30 percent if all infected persons knew their status.

The implementation of routine HIV testing for all patients between 13 and 64 years of age in all health care settings, unless the patient declines, has been recommended by CDC (MMWR Recommendations and Reports Summary, September 22, 2006 / 55 (RR14); 1-17). IDPH recommends and supports routine HIV testing at STD clinics in Illinois. Program efforts are being targeted at improving the level of HIV testing at these and other health department clinics. Figure 70 shows the number of HIV tests submitted by Illinois STD clinics to the IDPH laboratory and the percent positive during 2003-2007.

Figure 70. HIV Testing in Illinois STD Clinics, 2003-2007

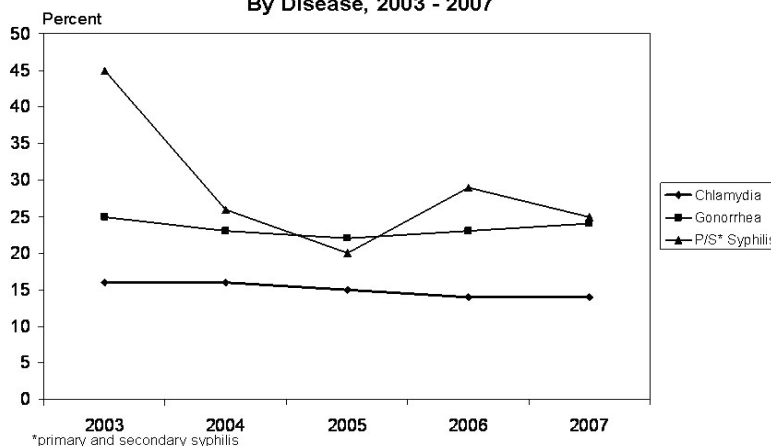




## Sexually Transmitted Disease Reporting by Health Care Providers

In Illinois, STDs are treated and reported by a variety of health care provider types. Although STD clinics are located throughout the state to ensure that clients can receive care at little to no cost (see pg. xii), many people choose to seek health care from their own private physician, present to hospitals/emergency rooms because they are acutely ill, or are tested as a part of routine screening programs. STD clinics account for only a small percentage of reported STD cases in Illinois, as shown in the following chart (Figure 71).

Figure 71. Percent Illinois STD Cases Treated at STD Clinics By Disease, 2003 - 2007



The table below (Figure 72) lists the number and percent of 2007 reported cases by disease and health care provider type. Note that STD clinics accounted for less than one-quarter of all reported STD cases.

Figure 72. Illinois Reported STD Cases by Health Care Provider Type, 2007

Health Care Provider Type	Early Syphilis*		Gonorrhea		Chlamydia	
	Number Cases	Percent	Number Cases	Percent	Number Cases	Percent
Adolescent/Teen Clinic	0	0	26	0	95	0
Adult Correctional Facility	14	2	219	1	586	1
Alternative/Outreach Settings	2	0	3	0	14	0
Community Health Center	3	0	557	3	1,721	3
Drug Treatment	3	0	24	0	64	0
Family Planning	5	1	1,415	7	5,905	11
HIV Counseling and Testing Site	10	1	0	0	4	0
Hospital	157	23	6,827	33	11,975	22
Juvenile Correctional Facility	0	0	75	0	316	1
Military	0	0	88	0	739	1
National Job Training Program	1	0	17	0	83	0
Other	9	1	140	1	415	1
Other Health Department Clinic	10	1	263	1	930	2
Prenatal	0	0	14	0	101	0
Private Physician/HMO	308	45	5,983	29	22,981	41
School Based Clinic	0	0	144	1	570	1
STD Clinic	166	24	4,892	24	8,028	14
University/College Health Center	0	0	126	1	943	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20,813</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>55,470</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Primary, Secondary, and Early Latent



The following table (Figure 73) lists the number of STD cases reported by selected STD clinics. Clinics vary greatly in the number of clients seen as well as disease burden. Since most clinic clients are from the local community, the number of STD cases identified at each clinic is a reflection of local disease incidence.

**Figure 73. Reported STD Cases and Number of Client Visits at Selected Illinois STD Clinics, 2007**

STD Clinic Site	Number of Visits	Number of Reported Cases		
		Chlamydia	Early Syphilis*	Gonorrhea
Chicago - 31st Street	4,310	395	8	263
Chicago - Englewood	8,928	1,248	37	1,016
Chicago - Lakeview	6,336	423	41	246
Chicago - Roseland	5,939	706	1	606
Chicago - South Austin	4,127	570	12	450
Chicago - West Town	1,579	95	4	43
Suburban Cook County - Markham	NA	555	9	256
Suburban Cook County - Maywood	NA	210	5	52
Suburban Cook County - Rolling Meadows	NA	80	2	8
Suburban Cook County - Southeastern	NA	63	2	27
Suburban Cook County - Oak Park	211	13	2	5
Champaign County - Urbana	1,526	214	2	87
DuPage County	3,020	288	7	36
East Side Health District/East St. Louis	2,388	370	9	307
Evanston	400	19	1	9
Fulton County	95	11	0	2
Hancock County	41	10	0	0
Jackson County	336	50	3	18
Jefferson County	102	12	0	3
Kane County - Aurora	238	35	0	4
Kane County - Elgin	382	50	0	15
Kankakee County	506	81	0	41
Knox County	609	128	3	32
Lake County	1,498	245	7	110
Lee County	102	16	0	3
Livingston County	44	6	0	2
Macon County	1,273	217	0	139
McLean County	753	87	3	34
Morgan County	212	37	0	25
Peoria County	2,872	510	2	343
Rock Island County	603	121	0	47
Sangamon County/Springfield	1,271	173	2	139
Southern Seven - Golconda	16	5	0	0
Southern Seven - Vienna	15	2	0	0
Southern Seven - Cairo	165	31	0	19
Southern Seven - Hardin	13	1	0	0
Southern Seven - Jonesboro	114	6	0	1
Southern Seven - Metropolis	95	9	0	6
Southern Seven - Ullin	17	7	0	0
Stephenson County	317	39	0	23
Tazewell County	187	16	0	4
Vermilion County	931	137	0	106
Whiteside County	228	41	0	8
Will County	83	128	0	45
Winnebago County	3,295	579	3	325
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,177</b>	<b>8,039</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>4,905</b>

\*Primary, Secondary, and Early Latent



## Illinois Infertility Prevention Project

The Illinois Infertility Prevention Project (IIPP) is a federal- and state-funded STD screening initiative that provides chlamydia and gonorrhea screening tests to clients at increased risk of infection at family planning sites, STD clinics, and other selected health care providers in Illinois. By identifying and treating asymptomatic infections, especially among women, complications such as infertility can be prevented. It is estimated that 17 percent of women with untreated gonorrhea and 36 percent of women with untreated chlamydia will develop pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), and 17 percent with PID will become infertile.

IIPP screening sites submitted more than 170,000 chlamydia tests during 2007 (49,219 from men, 121,038 from women, and 32 tests with sex not specified). The overall positivity rate was 8.8 percent: 7.3 percent for females and 12.7 percent for males. The number of chlamydia specimens submitted for testing decreased during 2005-2007 (Figure 74). Reasons for this decrease include the following: 1. A large metropolitan health department discontinued use of the IDPH laboratory for processing chlamydia and gonorrhea specimens; 2. Procedures were implemented to reduce screening of low-risk women 25 years of age and older; and 3. Discontinuation of screening at Cook County Jail and Cook County Hospital clinics because of budget cuts and loss of administrative support for STD screening.

Positivity rates for chlamydia screening site specimens increased between 1999 and 2007 because of the implementation of a nucleic acid amplified test (NAAT) at IDPH laboratories, increased testing among males, and targeting of services to at-risk females.

Figure 74.

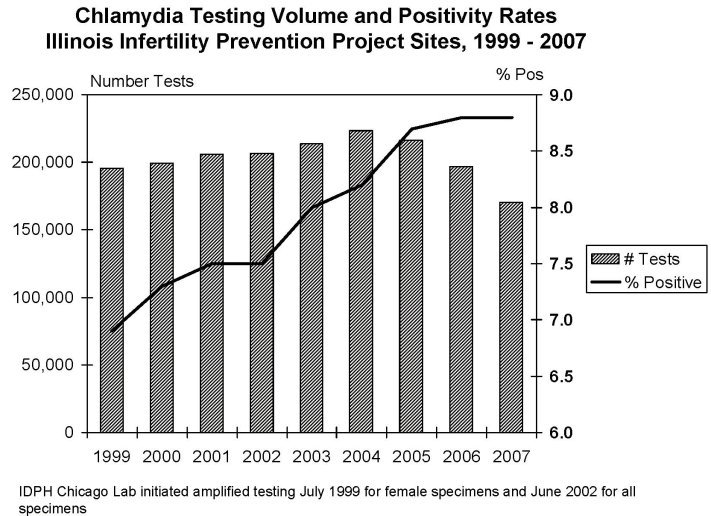
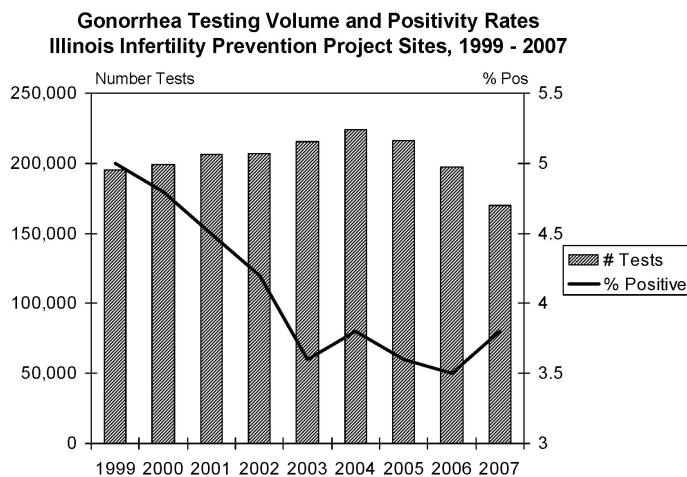


Figure 75.



Screening sites submitted more than 169,000 gonorrhea tests during 2007 (49,135 from men, 120,573 from women, and 30 tests with sex not specified). The total number of tests has decreased since 2004 for the reasons stated previously for chlamydia (Figure 75). The number of male tests increased 19 percent (41,321 to 49,135) between 2000 and 2007, in part because of expansion of screening programs into county jails and selected state prisons. The overall gonorrhea positivity rate in 2007 of 3.8 percent (2.2 percent among females and 7.9 percent among males), was significantly lower than chlamydia, indicating that chlamydia is more than twice as prevalent as gonorrhea at Illinois screening sites.



Settings serving high-risk clients, such as STD and family planning clinics, school-based health centers, and county correctional facilities, participate in the IIPP screening program. In 2007, juvenile correctional facilities had the highest chlamydia and gonorrhea positivity rates among females (Figure 76). For this reason, IDPH encourages the initiation and expansion of screening programs at juvenile correctional facilities. In 2007, ten county juvenile facilities participated in the screening program.

Adolescent and young adult females are at particular risk for chlamydia infection. In 2007, positivity rates among women 30 years and older were significantly lower than rates among younger women; the highest rates, over 10 percent, were identified in women 19 years old and younger (Figure 77).

In 2007, chlamydia and gonorrhea specimens collected from clients 15-19 years of age accounted for 29 percent of all tests among females. This age group accounted for 47 percent of positive chlamydia tests and 44 percent of positive gonorrhea tests among females. Across all age groups, the positivity rate for 15-19 year olds was among the highest, 11.8 percent for chlamydia and 3.3 percent for gonorrhea.

Because of the expense of laboratory testing and limited funding, resources need to be targeted to clients most at risk. Test kits are allotted to health care providers based on the number of at-risk females tested and adherence to the following screening criteria developed by the IIPP (Figure 78).

Figure 76. **Positivity Rates by Sex and Provider Type  
Illinois Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Screening Program, 2007**

Provider Type	% Pos. Chlamydia		% Pos. Gonorrhea	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Juvenile Correctional Facilities	9.4	16.8	2.0	7.4
School-based Clinic	10.6	13.3	2.9	3.1
STD Clinic	14.9	11.4	11.0	5.7
Prenatal	NA	10.1	NA	2.6
Teen Clinic	20.0	9.2	8.2	2.3
Private Physician/HMO	8.7	6.6	7.6	1.6
Family Planning	14.8	6.1	4.9	1.4
Adult Correctional Facilities	10.1	6.0	4.2	2.5
University Health Center	9.0	6.0	1.4	0.4
Community Health Center	13.4	5.5	6.3	0.9
Health Department Clinic	8.1	4.8	2.8	1.0

Figure 77. **Positivity Rates Among Females by Age Group  
Illinois Chlamydia Screening Program, 2007**

Age Group	# Tests	# Pos.	% Pos.	% of Total Tests	% of Total Positive Tests
10-14	1,635	178	10.9	1	2
15-19	35,066	4,131	11.8	29	47
20-24	42,988	3,027	7.0	36	34
25-29	18,384	903	4.9	15	10
30+	22,389	525	2.3	18	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>121,038</b>	<b>8,806</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Figure 78. **Illinois Infertility Prevention Project Screening Criteria for Health Care Providers Submitting Chlamydia/Gonorrhea Specimens to an IDPH Laboratory**

*Test Female Patients Who Meet One or More of the Following Criteria:*  
 Age 25 or younger and sexually active or pregnant  
 Age 26 or older with one or more of the following risks:  
 STD signs or symptoms (vaginal discharge, mucopurulent cervicitis, pelvic pain or suspected pelvic inflammatory disease)  
 Sex partner of individual diagnosed with chlamydia and/or gonorrhea  
 Sex partner risk (new sex partner in past 3 months or more than 1 sex partner in past 3 months)  
 STD diagnosis/history in past 3 Years  
 Pregnant (and one or more of the above risks)  
 Re-screen females infected with chlamydia and/or gonorrhea three months after treatment to detect reinfection

*Test Male Patients Who Meet One or More of the Following Criteria:*  
 Age 25 or younger and sexually active  
 Age 26 or older with one or more of the following risks:  
 STD signs or symptoms (urethral discharge, dysuria)  
 Sex partner of individual diagnosed with chlamydia and/or gonorrhea  
 Re-screen males infected with chlamydia and/or gonorrhea three months after treatment to detect reinfection





In addition to assuring that laboratory resources are targeted to populations most at risk for chlamydia and gonorrhea infection, the IIPP is seeking to increase the number of eligible females screened (screening coverage). In 2007, approximately 87 percent of female clients ages 15-19 years who received an initial or annual examination at a Title X family planning clinic were screened for chlamydia, usually while receiving a pelvic examination. However, only 56 percent (42,213) of the 75,277 eligible female clients less than 25 years of age seen at Title X family planning clinics were tested during 2007, primarily because they did not receive a pelvic examination. The IIPP is encouraging these clinics to offer chlamydia and gonorrhea testing using a urine-based NAAT to women receiving emergency contraception, deferred pelvic exams, and visits for contraception education only.

The IIPP also promotes chlamydia screening at private health care providers. According to private and public laboratory reporting data, 81 percent (704,339 of 874,628) of chlamydia tests performed in 2007 were submitted to private laboratories, indicating that non-IIPP providers are a critical component of Illinois chlamydia prevention efforts and an important element of the STD surveillance program. Figures 79 and 80 show the volume and positivity rates of chlamydia and gonorrhea testing by non-IIPP providers during 1998-2007. The annual number of chlamydia and gonorrhea tests has increased 55 percent and 61 percent, respectively, probably because of more affordable and widely available laboratory testing as well as CDC and U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommendations to screen at least annually all sexually active females 15-25 years of age.

Figure 79. Illinois Chlamydia Screening Among Females Non-IIPP Sites, 1998-2007

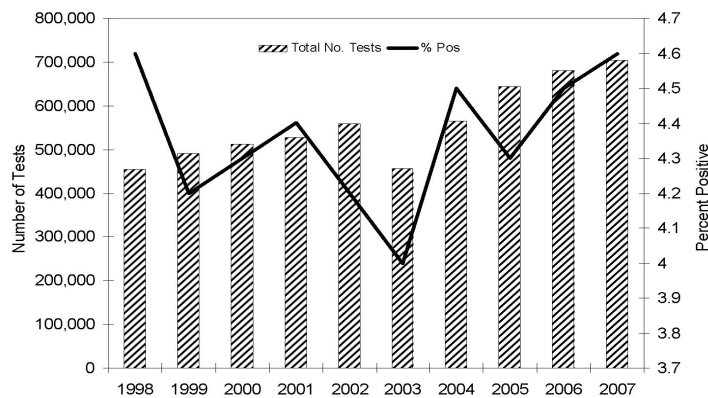


Figure 80. Illinois Gonorrhea Screening Among Females Non-IIPP Sites, 1998-2007

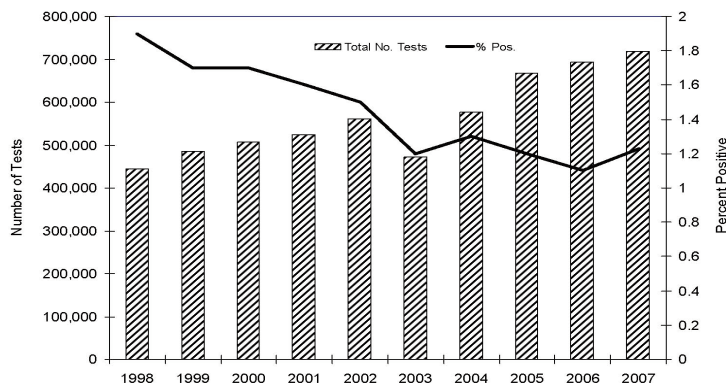
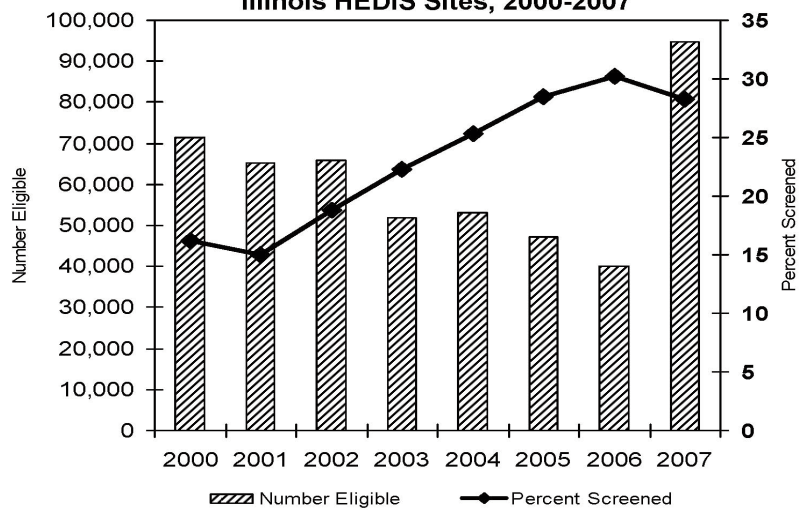


Figure 81 shows data obtained from the National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA) Health Plan Employer Data and Information Set (HEDIS) on screening coverage at Illinois health maintenance organizations (HMOs) and preferred provider organizations (PPOs) during 2000-2007. For the HEDIS measure, sexually active females are defined as those having a visit for pregnancy, contraception, STDs, or cervical cancer screening. Although fewer than 30 percent of eligible women were screened during 2000-2007, the screening rate increased from 16.2 percent to 28.3 percent during this time period. The decreased screening rate observed in 2007 might reflect changes in the mix of plans included in the dataset. Barriers to provider screening may include lack of reimbursement to conduct tests and counsel patients, not knowing that the client is sexually active, and/or being unaware of or not having access to tests that do not require a pelvic examination.

Figure 81. **Chlamydia Screening Rate Among Eligible Women\***  
**Illinois HEDIS Sites, 2000-2007**



\*Sexually active women ages 16-25 seen at health care agencies reporting to the Health Care Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS)

During 2007, a total of 22 HMOs and PPOs in Illinois reported to HEDIS. The IIPP has begun efforts to promote chlamydia screening of sexually active females 15 to 25 years of age who are enrolled with these organizations. In 2005, IDPH and the Illinois Department of Human Services sent a packet of materials promoting chlamydia screening to over 8,000 Illinois health care providers belonging to medical specialty groups most likely to provide care to young, sexually active females. IDPH recommends urine screening of women being seen for conditions not requiring a pelvic examination, including emergency contraception.

During 2007, the IIPP supported chlamydia and gonorrhea screening at 28 community health centers, of which seven are federally funded. Community health centers submitted 7,913 chlamydia and 7,918 gonorrhea tests to an IIPP laboratory, and identified 519 chlamydia infections (6.6%) and 131 gonorrhea infections (1.7%). The STD program provides free antibiotics to several of the federally funded community health centers (FFCHCs) for the treatment of chlamydia and gonorrhea, and during 2007 provided training to staff at four FFCHCs on STD screening, treatment and partner management.



## Illinois Jail STD Screening Projects

Incarcerated individuals have been shown to have disproportionately high rates of STDs, high-risk sexual practices, and substance abuse. For some of this population, jail programs may be their only exposure to health care. Jail-based STD screening and treatment programs provide an important opportunity for detecting and treating individuals as well as interrupting disease transmission when detainees return to the community, thus having a potentially significant public health impact on the community.

In addition to 27 state prisons that are overseen by the Illinois Department of Corrections, there are 91 adult county jails and 18 juvenile detention centers in Illinois. Cook County Jail (CCJ) in Chicago is the largest single-site county pre-detention facility in the United States, with an average daily population of approximately 9,000. Acknowledging that incarceration and security are the primary missions of correctional facilities, IDPH and the Chicago Department of Health have successfully integrated STD screening and testing programs into many Illinois jails. These programs are tailored to the individual site, and may include STD and HIV testing and treatment as well as hepatitis testing and vaccination services. Although some facilities only offer STD testing to inmates with symptoms or to those who request a test, IDPH encourages expansion of testing to all inmates with a risk factor for STDs to identify and treat asymptomatic infections.

Jail-based testing and treatment programs are an important source of STD case identification and reporting. In 2007, jails and prisons identified and reported two percent of reportable STDs in Illinois (see figures on pages 1.5, 1.9, and 1.13). Changes in screening programs can have a significant impact on case reporting. For instance, screening and testing programs at CCJ and the Cook County Juvenile Detention Center identified 314 (1.4%) of the 22,181 chlamydia, 94 (1%) of the 9,388 gonorrhea, and 4 (1.2%) of the 331 primary and secondary syphilis cases reported among Chicago residents in 2007. However, in 2002, when the STD screening program at CCJ was more comprehensive than in 2007, CCJ identified almost a quarter of chlamydia cases, a fifth of gonorrhea cases, and more than 10 percent of syphilis cases reported in Chicago. In that year, almost 60 percent of Chicago chlamydia cases among males were reported from this facility.

Because of the high rates of infection identified by STD screening programs for inmates (page 1.34, figure 76), especially at juvenile detention facilities, IDPH encourages and supports jail-based STD screening programs by providing laboratory testing and medications for the treatment of STDs at no charge. In 2007, STD screening and testing programs were supported by IDPH at 23 Illinois adult county jails and health department jail outreach projects and 12 juvenile county and state detention facilities. Figures 82 and 83 show the resultant site-specific chlamydia and gonorrhea positivity rates by sex for these facilities.

Overall, screening coverage for females at juvenile detention facilities monitored during 2007 ranged from 14 percent of admittees to 38 percent. The percent of female admittees being tested for chlamydia and gonorrhea is affected by many factors: jail health care staff workload, staff attitudes toward the value of the program, administrative support, and personnel changes or vacations. Screening rates and outcomes are monitored quarterly by IDPH, with a goal of reaching or maintaining at least a 30 percent chlamydia screening rate at each facility.





Figure 82.

**Illinois Adult Jail STD Screening and Testing Program  
Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Positivity Rates at Jails Submitting at Least 25 Specimens  
by Sex and Provider, 2007**

Facility	No. Tests	% Pos. Chlamydia		% Pos. Gonorrhea	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
Champaign County Jail / Urbana	346	11.4	4.1	2.9	0.0
Cook County Jail / Chicago	3,288	9.4	5.7	5.5	2.9
Cook County Jail / Boot Camp	50	8.7	NA	0.0	NA
Cook County Jail / Male Screening Program	375	10.5	NA	3.5	NA
DuPage County Jail / Wheaton	720	11.4	5.0	7.6	1.6
Jerome Combs Detention Center / Kankakee	73	17.8	NA	12.3	NA
LaSalle County Jail / Ottawa	637	6.0	5.9	0.6	0.0
McHenry County Jail / Woodstock	94	5.0	7.1	0.0	0.0
McLean County Detention Facility / Bloomington	220	9.8	13.0	4.0	2.2
Decatur Community Correctional Center	37	10.3	12.5	0.0	12.5
Macon County Jail / Decatur	38	28.6	29.4	19.0	5.9
Morgan County Jail / Jacksonville	34	7.7	12.5	3.8	0.0
Rock Island County Jail / Rock Island	111	25.0	11.9	15.9	0.0
Sangamon County Jail Outreach/ Springfield	73	4.3	15.4	8.5	7.7
Vermilion County/City Jail / Danville	131	10.8	4.5	7.7	7.6
Will County Adult Detention Facility / Joliet	219	14.4	8.9	1.1	4.4
Winnebago County Jail / Rockford	159	3.8	3.0	0.0	1.5
Winnebago County Jail Screening Project / Rockford	102	12.7	NA	2.0	NA

Figure 83.

**Illinois Juvenile Jail STD Screening and Testing Program  
Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Positivity Rates at Jails Submitting at Least 25 Specimens  
by Sex and Provider, 2007**

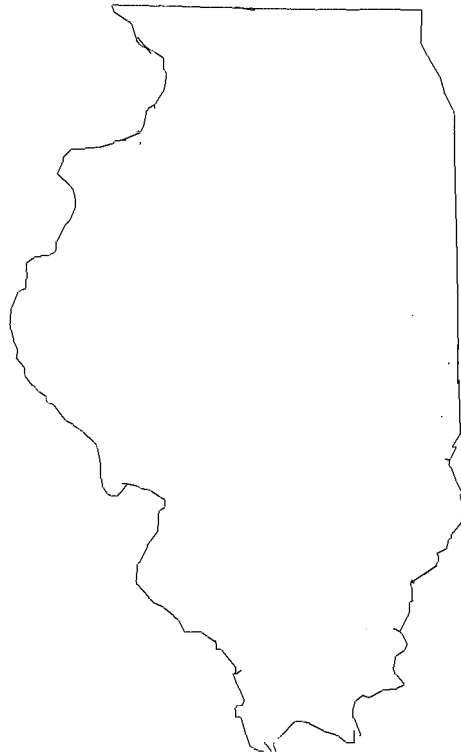
Facility	No. Tests	% Pos. Chlamydia		% Pos. Gonorrhea	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
Champaign County Juvenile Detention Facility / Urbana	63	7.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
Cook County Juvenile Detention Center / Chicago	4,363	9.4	17.1	2.2	8.5
DuPage County Youth Detention Center / Wheaton	136	6.9	8.8	0.0	2.9
Illinois Youth Correctional Center (Males Only) / Chicago	542	5.7	NA	0.9	NA
Illinois Youth Correctional Center / Harrisburg	92	10.9	NA	1.1	NA
Mary Davis Home / Galesburg	32	10.0	8.3	0.0	16.7
Peoria County Juvenile Detention Center / Peoria	83	10.9	31.6	1.6	5.3
River Valley Juvenile Detention Center / Joliet	318	7.5	11.1	0.4	3.2
Sangamon County Juvenile Detention Center / Springfield	148	10.7	16.7	1.8	8.3
Vermilion County Juvenile Detention Center / Danville	46	5.7	9.1	5.7	0.0



# Section 2.

## Illinois Statewide Statistical Tables

### Sexually Transmitted Diseases Cases and Rates Yearly Trends for 1998 - 2007



**Table 1. Illinois Reported Sexually Transmitted Disease Cases and Rates by County, 2007**

COUNTY	2000 County Population	Early Syphilis Cases	Early Syphilis Rate	P&S* Syphilis Cases	P&S* Syphilis Rate	Gonorrhea Cases	Gonorrhea Rate	Chlamydia Cases	Chlamydia Rate
ADAMS	68,277	0	0.0	0	0.0	82	120.1	151	221.2
ALEXANDER	9,590	0	0.0	0	0.0	37	385.8	84	875.9
BOND	17,633	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	28.4	31	175.8
BOONE	41,786	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	26.3	116	277.6
BROWN	6,950	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	28.8	7	100.7
BUREAU	35,503	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.6	39	109.8
CALHOUN	5,084	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	59.0
CARROLL	16,674	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.0	24	143.9
CASS	13,695	1	7.3	0	0.0	3	21.9	33	241.0
CHAMPAIGN	179,669	4	2.2	1	0.6	436	242.7	1,271	707.4
CHRISTIAN	35,372	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	45.2	65	183.8
CLARK	17,008	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	23.5	19	111.7
CLAY	14,560	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	68.7
CLINTON	35,535	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	25.3	36	101.3
COLES	53,196	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	50.8	170	319.6
COOK	5,376,741	576	10.7	391	7.3	12,338	229.5	30,881	574.3
Chicago	2,896,016	493	17.0	331	11.4	9,388	324.2	22,181	765.9
Suburban Cook	2,480,725	83	3.3	60	2.4	2,950	118.9	8,700	350.7
CRAWFORD	20,452	3	14.7	1	4.9	2	9.8	21	102.7
CUMBERLAND	11,253	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	88.9
DEKALB	88,969	1	1.1	1	1.1	73	82.1	421	473.2
DE WITT	16,798	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	29.8	36	214.3
DOUGLAS	19,922	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.0	30	150.6
DUPAGE	904,161	18	2.0	12	1.3	251	27.8	1,522	168.3
EDGAR	19,704	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	15.2	12	60.9
EDWARDS	6,971	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3
EFFINGHAM	34,264	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	93.4
FAYETTE	21,802	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	22.9	26	119.3
FORD	14,241	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	42.1	28	196.6
FRANKLIN	39,018	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	17.9	72	184.5
FULTON	38,250	1	2.6	1	2.6	7	18.3	49	128.1
GALLATIN	6,445	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	15.5	11	170.7
GREENE	14,761	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	67.7	26	176.1
GRUNDY	37,535	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	13.3	34	90.6
HAMILTON	8,621	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.6	5	58.0
HANCOCK	20,121	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	14.9	29	144.1
HARDIN	4,800	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.8	5	104.2
HENDERSON	8,213	1	12.2	1	12.2	0	0.0	7	85.2
HENRY	51,020	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	31.4	86	168.6
IROQUOIS	31,334	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	16.0	32	102.1
JACKSON	59,612	2	3.4	1	1.7	135	226.5	498	835.4
JASPER	10,117	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	79.1
JEFFERSON	40,045	1	2.5	0	0.0	38	94.9	102	254.7
JERSEY	21,668	1	4.6	1	4.6	1	4.6	33	152.3
JO DAVIESS	22,289	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	13.5	16	71.8
JOHNSON	12,878	3	23.3	1	7.8	8	62.1	33	256.3
KANE	404,119	7	1.7	4	1.0	270	66.8	1,508	373.2
KANKAKEE	103,833	0	0.0	0	0.0	287	276.4	539	519.1
KENDALL	54,544	1	1.8	1	1.8	14	25.7	130	238.3
KNOX	55,836	0	0.0	0	0.0	72	128.9	230	411.9
LAKE	644,356	11	1.7	8	1.2	469	72.8	2,118	328.7
LASALLE	111,509	2	1.8	1	0.9	59	52.9	289	259.2
LAWRENCE	15,452	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	19.4	23	148.8
LEE	36,062	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	33.3	67	185.8



**Table 1. Illinois Reported Sexually Transmitted Disease Cases and Rates by County, 2007 (Cont'd.)**

COUNTY	2000 County Population	Early Syphilis		P&S* Syphilis		Gonorrhea		Chlamydia	
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
LIVINGSTON	39,678	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	103.3	145	365.4
LOGAN	31,183	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	67.3	94	301.4
MCDONOUGH	32,913	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	51.7	125	379.8
MCHENRY	260,077	1	0.4	0	0.0	46	17.7	358	137.7
MCLEAN	150,433	5	3.3	4	2.7	218	144.9	616	409.5
MACON	114,706	0	0.0	0	0.0	405	353.1	704	613.7
MACOUPIN	49,019	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	22.4	98	199.9
MADISON	258,941	3	1.2	3	1.2	323	124.7	845	326.3
MARION	41,691	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	67.2	121	290.2
MARSHALL	13,180	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	182.1
MASON	16,038	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	31.2	21	130.9
MASSAC	15,161	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	85.7	40	263.8
MENARD	12,486	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	72.1	20	160.2
MERCER	16,957	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	29.5	23	135.6
MONROE	27,619	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	14.5	27	97.8
MONTGOMERY	30,652	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	22.8	63	205.5
MORGAN	36,616	0	0.0	0	0.0	56	152.9	144	393.3
MOULTRIE	14,287	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	28.0	17	119.0
OGLE	51,032	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	21.6	87	170.5
PEORIA	183,433	4	2.2	4	2.2	904	492.8	1,610	877.7
PERRY	23,094	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	43.3	33	142.9
PIATT	16,365	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	12.2	19	116.1
PIKE	17,384	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	23.0	30	172.6
POPE	4,413	1	22.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	44	997.1
PULASKI	7,348	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	176.9	31	421.9
PUTNAM	6,086	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	147.9
RANDOLPH	33,893	1	3.0	0	0.0	31	91.5	62	182.9
RICHLAND	16,149	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	99.1
ROCK ISLAND	149,374	0	0.0	0	0.0	270	180.8	755	505.4
ST. CLAIR	256,082	24	9.4	19	7.4	1,059	413.5	2,316	904.4
SALINE	26,733	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	26.2	66	246.9
SANGAMON	188,951	4	2.1	1	0.5	650	344.0	1,078	570.5
SCHUYLER	7,189	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	83.5
SCOTT	5,537	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	90.3	15	270.9
SHELBY	22,893	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	17.5	16	69.9
STARK	6,332	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	15.8	16	252.7
STEPHENSON	48,979	0	0.0	0	0.0	106	216.4	226	461.4
TAZEWELL	128,485	0	0.0	0	0.0	52	40.5	284	221.0
UNION	18,293	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	27.3	21	114.8
VERMILION	83,919	0	0.0	0	0.0	300	357.5	491	585.1
WABASH	12,937	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	14	108.2
WARREN	18,735	2	10.7	0	0.0	11	58.7	33	176.1
WASHINGTON	15,148	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.6	21	138.6
WAYNE	17,151	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.8	15	87.5
WHITE	15,371	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.5	14	91.1
WHITESIDE	60,653	0	0.0	0	0.0	36	59.4	148	244.0
WILL	502,266	5	1.0	4	0.8	466	92.8	1569	312.4
WILLIAMSON	61,296	1	1.6	1	1.6	30	48.9	139	226.8
WINNEBAGO	278,418	4	1.4	3	1.1	865	310.7	1726	619.9
WOODFORD	35,469	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	22.6	46	129.7
TOTAL ILLINOIS	12,419,293	688	5.5	464	3.7	20,813	167.6	55,470	446.6
Total Ill. Excluding Chicago	9,523,277	195	2.0	133	1.4	11,425	120.0	33,289	349.6

\*primary and secondary





**Table 2. Illinois Reported Sexually Transmitted Diseases by Health Jurisdiction  
Number of Cases and Percentage Change, 2007 vs. 2006**

County	Chlamydia			Gonorrhea			Early Syphilis		
	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change
Adams	162	151	-7	73	82	12	1	0	-100
Alexander	67	84	25	25	37	48	0	0	NA
Bond	29	31	7	6	5	-17	0	0	NA
Boone	84	116	38	13	11	-15	0	0	NA
Brown	9	7	-22	6	2	-67	0	0	NA
Bureau	51	39	-24	15	2	-87	0	0	NA
Calhoun	6	3	-50	1	0	-100	0	0	NA
Carroll	7	24	243	0	1	NA	0	0	NA
Cass	27	33	22	4	3	-25	0	1	NA
Champaign	1070	1271	19	378	436	15	10	4	-60
Christian	64	65	2	12	16	33	1	0	-100
Clark	10	19	90	1	4	300	0	0	NA
Clay	9	10	11	2	0	-100	1	0	-100
Clinton	34	36	6	5	9	80	0	0	NA
Coles	157	170	8	17	27	59	0	0	NA
Cook County Total	31,757	30,881	-3	12,605	12,338	-2	573	576	1
Chicago Dept. of Public Health	23,649	22,181	-6	9,894	9,388	-5	482	493	2
Cook County Dept. of Public Health	7,574	8,110	7	2,530	2,782	10	80	69	-14
Evanston Health Department	256	273	7	101	84	-17	5	5	0
Oak Park Dept. of Public Health	156	154	-1	58	54	-7	5	8	60
Skokie Health Department	71	98	38	15	23	53	1	1	0
Stickney Health Department	51	65	27	7	7	0	0	0	NA
Crawford	12	21	75	0	2	NA	0	3	NA
Cumberland	11	10	-9	2	0	-100	0	0	NA
DeKalb	462	421	-9	59	73	24	1	1	0
DeWitt	17	36	112	0	5	NA	0	0	NA
Douglas	28	30	7	3	1	-67	0	0	NA
DuPage	1346	1522	13	192	251	31	24	18	-25
Edgar	15	12	-20	3	3	0	0	0	NA
Edwards	2	1	-50	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Effingham	37	32	-14	6	0	-100	0	0	NA
Fayette	23	26	13	7	5	-29	0	0	NA
Ford	21	28	33	1	6	500	0	0	NA
Franklin	52	72	38	10	7	-30	1	0	-100
Fulton	67	49	-27	8	7	-13	0	1	NA
Gallatin	3	11	267	0	1	NA	0	0	NA
Greene	23	26	13	0	10	NA	0	0	NA
Grundy	33	34	3	2	5	150	0	0	NA
Hamilton	2	5	150	1	1	0	0	0	NA
Hancock	26	29	12	1	3	200	0	0	NA
Hardin	3	5	67	0	1	NA	0	0	NA
Henderson	13	7	-46	1	0	-100	0	1	NA
Henry	81	86	6	22	16	-27	0	0	NA
Iroquois	32	32	0	5	5	0	1	0	-100
Jackson	411	498	21	96	135	41	0	2	NA
Jasper	4	8	100	0	0	NA	2	0	-100
Jefferson	104	102	-2	44	38	-14	0	1	NA
Jersey	34	33	-3	5	1	-80	0	1	NA
Jo Daviess	25	16	-36	2	3	50	0	0	NA
Johnson	12	33	175	0	8	NA	0	3	NA
Kane	1317	1508	15	313	270	-14	9	7	-22
Kankakee	512	539	5	166	287	73	1	0	-100
Kendall	114	130	14	19	14	-26	0	1	NA
Knox	211	230	9	99	72	-27	2	0	-100
LaSalle	261	289	11	34	59	74	0	2	NA
Lake County Total	1,779	2,118	19	356	469	32	22	11	-50
Lake County Health Department	1355	1477	9	302	400	32	22	11	-50
Great Lakes Naval Training Centre	424	641	51	54	69	28	0	0	NA
Lawrence	29	23	-21	9	3	-67	0	0	NA
Lee	59	67	14	5	12	140	0	0	NA



**Table 2. Illinois Reported Sexually Transmitted Diseases by Health Jurisdiction  
Number of Cases and Percentage Change, 2007 vs. 2006 (Cont'd)**

County	Chlamydia			Gonorrhea			Early Syphilis		
	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change	2006	2007	% Change
Livingston	111	145	31	20	41	105	0	0	NA
Logan	49	94	92	20	21	5	1	0	-100
Macon	646	704	9	533	405	-24	3	0	-100
Macoupin	70	98	40	16	11	-31	0	0	NA
Madison	866	845	-2	376	323	-14	3	3	0
Marion	90	121	34	31	28	-10	0	0	NA
Marshall	10	24	140	2	0	-100	0	0	NA
Mason	23	21	-9	7	5	-29	0	0	NA
Massac	48	40	-17	11	13	18	0	0	NA
McDonough	118	125	6	13	17	31	0	0	NA
McHenry	290	358	23	46	46	0	4	1	-75
McLean	512	616	20	163	218	34	3	5	67
Menard	19	20	5	6	9	50	0	0	NA
Mercer	31	23	-26	2	5	150	0	0	NA
Monroe	30	27	-10	3	4	33	0	0	NA
Montgomery	30	63	110	9	7	-22	1	0	-100
Morgan	132	144	9	56	56	0	0	0	NA
Moultrie	21	17	-19	2	4	100	0	0	NA
Ogle	59	87	47	10	11	10	0	0	NA
Peoria	1577	1610	2	800	904	13	2	4	100
Perry	50	33	-34	13	10	-23	1	0	-100
Piatt	15	19	27	4	2	-50	1	0	-100
Pike	30	30	0	1	4	300	0	0	NA
Pope	60	44	-27	5	0	-100	0	1	NA
Pulaski	44	31	-30	21	13	-38	0	0	NA
Putnam	5	9	80	2	0	-100	0	0	NA
Randolph	80	62	-23	14	31	121	0	1	NA
Richland	8	16	100	1	0	-100	0	0	NA
Rock Island	708	755	7	183	270	48	3	0	-100
Saline	33	66	100	3	7	133	0	0	NA
Sangamon	1136	1078	-5	718	650	-9	3	4	33
Schuyler	5	6	20	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Scott	9	15	67	2	5	150	0	0	NA
Shelby	19	16	-16	2	4	100	0	0	NA
St Clair County Total	1902	2316	22	842	1059	26	8	24	200
East Side Health District	1132	1291	14	609	714	17	7	10	43
St Clair County Health Department	742	996	34	229	339	48	1	14	1300
Scott Air Force Base	28	29	4	4	6	50	0	0	NA
Stark	5	16	220	0	1	NA	0	0	NA
Stephenson	129	226	75	34	106	212	0	0	NA
Tazewell	228	284	25	43	52	21	0	0	NA
Union	28	21	-25	6	5	-17	0	0	NA
Vermillion	448	491	10	218	300	38	3	0	-100
Wabash	16	14	-13	3	1	-67	0	0	NA
Warren	40	33	-18	3	11	267	0	2	NA
Washington	14	21	50	0	1	NA	0	0	NA
Wayne	12	15	25	0	1	NA	0	0	NA
White	13	14	8	1	1	0	0	0	NA
Whiteside	122	148	21	11	36	227	0	0	NA
Will	1328	1569	18	461	466	1	8	5	-38
Williamson	118	139	18	29	30	3	0	1	NA
Winnebago	1479	1726	17	795	865	9	5	4	-20
Woodford	46	46	0	11	8	-27	0	0	NA
Total Illinois	53,586	55,470	4	20,186	20,813	3	698	688	-1
Total Illinois Excluding Chicago	29,937	33,289	11	10,292	11,425	11	216	195	-10



**Table 3. Illinois Reported Sexually Transmitted Diseases  
Illinois Totals, Illinois Excluding Chicago, and Chicago  
Total Cases and Percentage Change, 2007 vs. 2006**

	Illinois Totals			Illinois (Exc. Chicago)			City of Chicago		
	Year Total 2007	2006	Change	Year Total 2007	2006	Change	Year Total 2007	2006	Change
Chlamydia	55,470	53,586	4%	33,289	29,937	11%	22,181	23,649	-6%
Gonorrhea	20,813	20,186	3%	11,425	10,292	11%	9,388	9,894	-5%
Primary Syphilis	121	127	-5%	39	48	-19%	82	79	4%
Secondary Syphilis	343	304	13%	94	88	7%	249	216	15%
Total P & S* Syphilis	464	431	8%	133	136	-2%	331	295	12%
Early Latent Syphilis	224	267	-16%	62	80	-23%	162	187	-13%
Total Early Syphilis	688	698	-1%	195	216	-10%	493	482	2%
Congenital Syphilis	11	16	-31%	3	6	-50%	8	10	-20%

\*primary and secondary

**Table 4. Illinois Reported Sexually Transmitted Diseases Cases and Rates  
by HIV Prevention Regional Implementation Group, 2007**

Region	2000 Population	Early Syphilis		P&S* Syphilis		Gonorrhea		Chlamydia	
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Region 1	644,862	5	0.8	4	0.6	1,118	173.4	2,831	439.0
Region 2	891,295	10	1.1	7	0.8	1,424	159.8	3,625	406.7
Region 3	580,983	6	1.0	2	0.3	885	152.3	1,916	329.8
Region 4	748,389	29	3.9	22	2.9	1,503	200.8	3,587	479.3
Region 5	329,824	7	2.1	3	0.9	270	81.9	1,111	336.8
Region 6	936,308	12	1.3	6	0.6	1,467	156.7	3,741	399.5
Region 7	2,910,891	43	1.5	29	1.0	1,808	62.1	7,778	267.2
Region 8	2,480,725	83	3.3	60	2.4	2,950	118.9	8,700	350.7
Region 9	2,896,016	493	17.0	331	11.4	9,388	324.2	22,181	765.9
Total All Regions	12,419,293	688	5.5	464	3.7	20,813	167.6	55,470	446.6

\*primary and secondary

<See map on page xii.>





**Table 5. Illinois Reported Sexually Transmitted Diseases Cases and Rates  
1998 - 2007**

Gonorrhea	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cases	22,499	24,136	24,812	24,025	24,026	21,817	20,597	20,019	20,186	20,813
Rates	196.8	211.2	199.8	193.4	193.5	175.7	165.8	161.2	162.5	167.6

Chlamydia	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cases	32,861	36,409	40,350	43,716	48,101	48,294	47,185	50,559	53,586	55,470
Rates	287.5	318.5	324.9	352.0	387.3	388.9	379.9	407.1	431.5	446.6

Early Syphilis	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cases	992	1,061	794	795	1,007	724	708	922	698	688
Rates	9.3	9.3	6.4	6.4	8.1	5.8	5.7	7.4	5.6	5.5

Primary/Secondary Syphilis	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cases	396	422	412	409	479	374	386	525	431	464
Rates	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.0	3.1	4.2	3.5	3.7

Congenital Syphilis	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cases	64	60	54	45	41	21	25	25	16	11
Rates	41.0	33.0	29.7	24.3	22.2	11.4	13.6	13.7	8.9	6.1

**Table 6. Illinois Reported Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Case Rates by Sex  
1998 - 2007**

Gonorrhea	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Female	182.7	196.7	201.2	192.1	193.6	183.4	181.6	173.5	172.4	178.5
Male	211.8	226.2	233.8	194.8	193.2	167.6	149.4	148.3	152.3	156.3

Chlamydia	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Female	444.2	489.2	540.5	522.5	538.8	572.4	567.9	594.3	626.4	658.4
Male	121.6	137.6	154.5	174.1	229.3	197.5	184.0	211.9	228.3	225.9

Early Syphilis	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Female	7.4	8.6	6.4	4.0	3.6	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.2
Male	10.1	10.0	7.5	8.9	12.8	9.5	9.5	13.3	10.3	10.0

Primary/Secondary Syphilis	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Female	2.7	3.1	3.1	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
Male	4.3	4.4	4.2	5.2	6.5	5.4	5.4	7.9	6.5	7.0





**Table 7. Illinois Reported Sexually Transmitted Diseases  
Case Rates by Age Group, 1998 - 2007**

Gonorrhea	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
0-4	3.7	4.3	5.3	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.9	1.1	1.5	0.9
5-9	2.0	1.8	2.4	1.7	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.9
10-14	37.5	40.5	26.1	36.6	28.2	30.5	23.4	23.6	18.8	21.5
15-19	843.0	838.6	724.6	714.4	731.8	680.8	636.8	643.2	653.7	711.9
20-24	789.4	853.2	981.1	971.0	954.9	842.2	792.6	782.5	741.7	780.6
25-29	351.8	378.6	415.3	426.0	422.5	391.7	382.8	370.1	405.9	401.2
30-34	188.1	208.7	226.2	220.5	234.6	207.2	206.0	178.3	183.9	183.3
35-39	154.7	173.8	172.5	139.1	129.5	116.5	64.5	103.9	102.6	97.0
40-44	103.2	130.8	137.5	88.8	94.1	86.7	76.1	70.5	65.8	62.2
45-54	48.9	65.0	67.0	40.4	42.5	38.1	37.6	32.8	40.2	34.5
55-64	15.7	16.4	18.6	12.6	12.1	13.5	15.5	11.9	15.4	13.5
65+	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.2	3.4	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4

Chlamydia	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
0-4	12.9	11.2	10.9	10.7	9.5	8.6	7.4	4.6	6.5	5.1
5-9	0.5	1.3	1.8	0.5	0.9	1.1	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.2
10-14	71.2	71.5	55.6	62.3	59.8	68.4	60.7	57.2	54.5	59.7
15-19	1,617.3	1,738.3	1,627.3	1,691.7	1,778.3	1,797.6	1,759.3	1,934.4	2,021.2	2,134.8
20-24	1,285.5	1,453.7	1,769.2	1,928.8	2,112.5	2,112.7	2,068.1	2,182.8	2,283.1	2,349.8
25-29	449.5	509.8	631.0	702.7	810.0	822.2	815.6	903.6	999.0	1,007.0
30-34	175.2	198.4	250.8	289.2	349.8	353.7	343.4	352.1	386.2	386.3
35-39	92.8	102.3	133.7	134.0	155.6	148.9	144.8	143.4	159.1	175.4
40-44	45.7	56.6	70.0	62.3	87.6	83.8	75.4	73.6	78.3	78.9
45-54	18.4	20.0	30.5	24.8	32.5	29.6	27.7	30.3	33.7	35.2
55-64	4.3	5.7	6.5	6.7	7.8	9.3	8.3	9.2	9.8	11.3
65+	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.0	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.9

Early Syphilis	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
15-19	10.9	11.5	7.0	4.8	3.1	2.3	3.4	4.9	3.8	3.1
20-24	18.4	17.3	14.4	11.2	12.8	9.3	11.9	10.9	11.8	10.5
25-29	16.4	16.2	11.5	15.4	16.0	12.8	12.3	15.6	13.8	11.2
30-34	17.5	18.2	14.3	15.2	21.2	11.8	10.0	15.2	12.5	10.4
35-39	18.6	20.9	14.6	15.7	22.2	15.4	12.5	16.6	9.4	10.6
40-44	15.3	16.7	11.5	10.4	14.8	13.4	12.0	17.9	12.1	12.7
45-54	7.1	9.9	8.3	5.8	7.7	5.8	6.6	8.0	5.4	6.9
55-64	2.2	3.0	2.2	1.5	2.5	1.6	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.5
65+	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Primary/Secondary Syphilis	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	4.0	5.1	4.3	1.8	1.2	0.7	1.7	2.7	2.3	1.3
20-24	5.7	6.8	7.9	4.8	5.5	4.8	6.0	6.0	7.3	7.2
25-29	6.8	6.0	5.4	9.0	7.6	6.6	7.1	9.0	9.9	7.8
30-34	7.1	7.3	7.9	8.4	10.8	6.1	4.8	10.0	7.0	7.3
35-39	8.3	7.1	7.4	8.4	10.7	8.1	7.6	9.9	5.2	7.1
40-44	6.6	6.7	5.4	5.5	6.9	7.6	6.2	10.4	8.2	7.8
45-54	2.8	4.6	4.5	3.0	4.1	2.7	3.7	3.5	3.3	5.2
55-64	0.9	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.7
65+	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3

**Table 8. Illinois Reported Sexually Transmitted Diseases  
Case Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 1998 - 2007**

Gonorrhea	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
White	24.3	23.7	26.0	26.0	29.7	29.4	31.2	27.8	26.7	32.1
African American	1,005.8	1,033.8	944.8	874.5	839.3	769.8	731.5	725.5	766.3	832.2
Hispanic	65.9	60.1	30.2	34.3	46.0	33.1	44.8	38.7	39.4	41.8
Asian/Pacific	13.0	13.0	7.7	34.6	7.2	12.8	10.0	10.5	10.7	13.1
Native American	155.7	123.6	61.3	51.6	54.8	74.2	71.0	58.1	35.5	51.6

Chlamydia	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
White	87.1	98.4	108.9	109.1	117.0	125.7	132.1	103.7	110.9	165.0
African American	1150.4	1,227.1	1,180.4	1,219.0	1,265.6	1,304.8	1,319.6	1,418.1	1,546.6	1,636.4
Hispanic	289.5	343.9	234.6	255.5	256.0	273.4	272.6	301.5	339.1	400.7
Asian/Pacific	66.9	60.3	57.7	49.3	46.7	54.4	67.7	78.0	80.1	93.4
Native American	238.1	224.4	170.9	164.5	148.4	132.2	161.3	187.1	170.9	135.5

Early Syphilis	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
White	0.7	1.3	1.3	2.3	3.9	3.1	3.2	4.0	2.8	3.2
African American	45.3	47.2	32.0	24.1	25.9	19.3	18.8	20.6	16.0	15.9
Hispanic	5.0	7.3	3.3	4.6	7.1	6.1	6.3	7.6	7.3	7.4
Asian/Pacific	2.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.4	1.6	2.8	2.1	2.8
Native American	13.7	4.6	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	6.5	0.0	6.5

Primary/Secondary Syphilis	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
White	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.5	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.6	1.8	2.2
African American	18.9	19.7	16.6	11.2	10.7	9.2	9.9	11.0	10.0	10.4
Hispanic	1.0	2.5	1.0	2.0	3.7	2.3	2.5	3.7	3.8	4.6
Asian/Pacific	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.2	1.2	1.9
Native American	4.6	4.6	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5





**Table 9. Illinois Reported Sexually Transmitted Diseases  
Crosstabs by Sex and Age Group, Race, Ethnicity, 2007**

Age Group By Sex	Chlamydia			Gonorrhea			Early Syphilis			
	Female No. Cases Percent	Male No. Cases Percent	Total No. Cases Percent	Female No. Cases Percent	Male No. Cases Percent	Total No. Cases Percent	Female No. Cases Percent	Male No. Cases Percent	Total No. Cases Percent	
0-4	26	0	45	5	0	8	0	0	0	0
5-9	8	0	11	17	0	18	0	0	0	0
10-14	503	1	540	176	2	195	1	0	0	0
15-19	15,736	38	19,085	4,340	38	6,364	31	15	19	28
20-24	15,004	36	19,993	3,693	33	6,642	32	16	20	89
25-29	6,335	15	8,980	1,738	15	3,578	17	17	22	100
30-34	2,305	6	3,554	685	6	1,686	8	9	11	96
35-39	1,045	3	1,749	331	3	967	5	6	8	106
40-44	408	1	779	171	2	614	3	5	6	125
45-49	198	0	393	74	1	355	2	6	8	86
50+	156	0	326	80	1	363	2	5	6	58
Unknown	10	0	15	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
Total	41,734	13,736	55,470	11,312	9,501	20,813		79	609	688

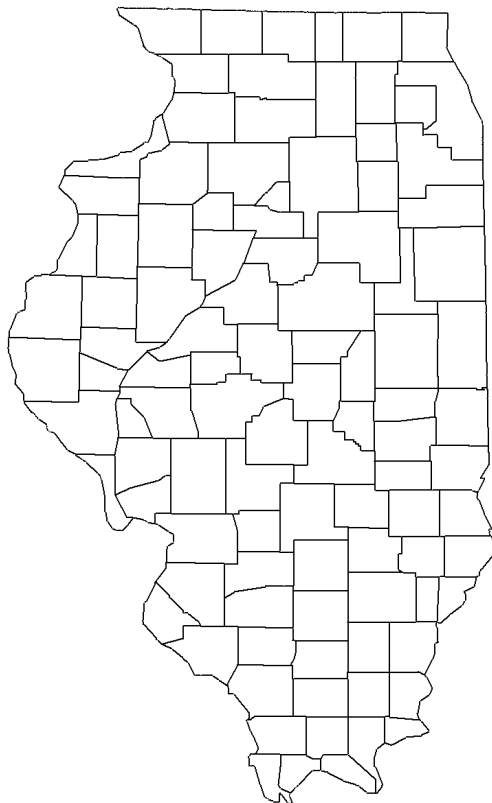
Race By Sex	Chlamydia			Gonorrhea			Early Syphilis			
	Female No. Cases Percent	Male No. Cases Percent	Total No. Cases Percent	Female No. Cases Percent	Male No. Cases Percent	Total No. Cases Percent	Female No. Cases Percent	Male No. Cases Percent	Total No. Cases Percent	
Asian/Pacific	308	1	400	27	0	56	0	2	3	12
Islander	22,367	54	30,714	8,199	72	15,620	75	55	70	298
African American	33	0	42	10	0	16	0	0	0	2
Native American	11,952	29	15,056	1,882	17	2,925	14	17	22	290
White	1,646	4	2,234	165	1	320	2	5	6	60
Other	5,428	13	7,024	1,029	9	1,876	9	0	0	26
Unknown	41,734	13,736	55,470	11,312	9,501	20,813		79	609	688

Ethnicity By Sex	Chlamydia			Gonorrhea			Early Syphilis			
	Female No. Cases Percent	Male No. Cases Percent	Total No. Cases Percent	Female No. Cases Percent	Male No. Cases Percent	Total No. Cases Percent	Female No. Cases Percent	Male No. Cases Percent	Total No. Cases Percent	
Hispanic	4,828	12	6,132	351	3	639	3	13	16	114
Non-Hispanic	30,676	74	41,247	9,649	85	17,777	85	66	84	544
Unknown	6,230	15	8,091	1,312	12	2,397	12	0	0	30
Total	41,734	13,736	55,470	11,312	9,501	20,813		79	609	688

# Section 3.

## Chlamydia

Cases and Rates for 1998 - 2007  
and 2007 County Statistical Tables



Chlamydia



2007



**Table 10. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Percentages  
by Race, Ethnicity, Age Group and Sex  
Chicago, Illinois Excluding Chicago, and Illinois Totals, 2007**

Race	Chicago		Illinois excl. Chicago		Illinois Total	
	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent
Asian/Pacific Islander	103	0	297	1	348	1
African American	15,921	72	14,793	44	29,152	53
Native American	19	0	23	0	42	0
White	2,584	12	12,472	37	13,555	24
Other/Unknown	3,554	16	5,704	17	10,472	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,181</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33,289</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>55,470</b>	<b>100</b>

Ethnicity	Chicago		Illinois excl. Chicago		Illinois Total	
	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent
Hispanic	2,555	12	3,577	11	6,132	11
Non-Hispanic	17,293	78	23,954	72	41,247	74
Unknown	2,333	11	5,758	17	8,091	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,181</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33,289</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>55,470</b>	<b>100</b>

Age Group	Chicago		Illinois excl. Chicago		Illinois Total	
	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent
0 - 4	23	0	22	0	45	0
5 - 9	8	0	3	0	11	0
10 - 14	153	1	387	1	540	1
15 - 19	6,907	31	12,178	37	19,085	34
20 - 24	7,729	35	12,264	37	19,993	36
25 - 29	4,009	18	4,971	15	8,980	16
30 - 34	1,683	8	1,871	6	3,554	6
35 - 39	859	4	890	3	1,749	3
40 - 44	427	2	352	1	779	1
45 - 49	202	1	191	1	393	1
50 - 54	91	0	88	0	179	0
55 - 59	46	0	32	0	78	0
60 - 64	25	0	15	0	40	0
65+	16	0	13	0	29	0
Unknown	3	0	12	0	15	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,181</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33,289</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>55,470</b>	<b>100</b>

Sex	Chicago		Illinois excl. Chicago		Illinois Total	
	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent
Male	5,603	25	8,133	24	13,736	25
Female	16,577	75	25,156	76	41,733	75
Unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,181</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33,289</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>55,470</b>	<b>100</b>



**Table 11. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases  
by Race, Ethnicity, Age Group, and Sex, 1998 - 2007**

Race	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
White	7,801	8,807	9,936	9,953	10,676	11,473	12,056	12,733	13,555	15,056
African American	19,491	20,791	22,154	22,880	23,754	24,490	24,767	26,687	29,152	30,714
Asian/Pacific	191	172	247	211	200	233	290	342	348	400
Native American	52	49	53	51	46	41	50	61	59	42
Other/Unknown	5,326	6,590	7,960	10,621	13,425	12,057	10,022	10,736	10,472	9,258
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,861</b>	<b>36,409</b>	<b>40,350</b>	<b>43,716</b>	<b>48,101</b>	<b>48,294</b>	<b>47,185</b>	<b>50,559</b>	<b>53,586</b>	<b>55,470</b>

Ethnicity	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hispanic	2,618	3,110	3,590	3,910	3,917	4,184	4,172	4,613	5,189	6,132
NonHispanic	24,364	25,690	27,867	28,451	29,006	30,999	31,560	34,455	39,638	41,247
Unknown	5,879	7,609	8,893	11,355	15,178	13,111	11,453	11,491	8,759	8,091
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,861</b>	<b>36,409</b>	<b>40,350</b>	<b>43,716</b>	<b>48,101</b>	<b>48,294</b>	<b>47,185</b>	<b>50,559</b>	<b>53,586</b>	<b>55,470</b>

Age Group	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
0-4	112	97	94	94	83	75	64	40	57	45
5-9	4	11	15	5	8	10	19	14	19	11
10-14	565	567	441	564	541	619	549	518	493	540
15-19	13,309	14,305	13,391	15,124	15,898	16,071	15,728	17,294	18,070	19,085
20-24	11,126	12,582	15,313	16,411	17,974	17,976	17,596	18,572	19,426	19,993
25-29	4,429	5,023	6,217	6,266	7,223	7,332	7,273	8,058	8,909	8,980
30-34	1,764	1,997	2,524	2,660	3,218	3,254	3,159	3,239	3,553	3,554
35-39	837	923	1,206	1,336	1,551	1,484	1,443	1,430	1,586	1,749
40-44	362	448	554	615	865	827	744	726	773	779
45-54	213	232	354	403	529	481	450	493	549	572
55-64	42	55	63	70	81	97	86	96	102	118
65+	41	42	40	40	30	21	27	30	26	29
Age Unknown	57	127	138	128	100	47	47	49	23	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,861</b>	<b>36,409</b>	<b>40,350</b>	<b>43,716</b>	<b>48,101</b>	<b>48,294</b>	<b>47,185</b>	<b>50,559</b>	<b>53,586</b>	<b>55,470</b>

Sex	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Female	26,112	28,758	31,771	33,124	34,154	36,284	35,996	37,672	39,705	41,733
Male	6,749	7,642	8,578	10,588	13,942	12,009	11,189	12,886	13,881	13,736
Unknown	0	9	1	4	5	1	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,861</b>	<b>36,409</b>	<b>40,350</b>	<b>43,716</b>	<b>48,101</b>	<b>48,294</b>	<b>47,185</b>	<b>50,559</b>	<b>53,586</b>	<b>55,470</b>

Chlamydia



**2007**

**Table 12. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by County, 2003 - 2007**

COUNTY	Cases					Rates				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
ADAMS	106	126	122	162	151	155.2	184.5	178.7	237.3	221.2
ALEXANDER	72	71	84	67	84	750.8	740.4	875.9	698.6	875.9
BOND	32	32	30	29	31	181.5	181.5	170.1	164.5	175.8
BOONE	90	59	77	84	116	215.4	141.2	184.3	201.0	277.6
BROWN	7	16	14	9	7	100.7	230.2	201.4	129.5	100.7
BUREAU	36	31	50	51	39	101.4	87.3	140.8	143.6	109.8
CALHOUN	12	6	6	6	3	236.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	59.0
CARROLL	20	13	12	7	24	119.9	78.0	72.0	42.0	143.9
CASS	29	27	32	27	33	211.8	197.2	233.7	197.2	241.0
CHAMPAIGN	1,058	1,202	1,133	1,070	1,271	588.9	669.0	630.6	595.5	707.4
CHRISTIAN	25	34	26	64	65	70.7	96.1	73.5	180.9	183.8
CLARK	15	15	12	10	19	88.2	88.2	70.6	58.8	111.7
CLAY	7	7	11	9	10	48.1	48.1	75.5	61.8	68.7
CLINTON	15	29	36	34	36	42.2	81.6	101.3	95.7	101.3
COLES	174	167	172	157	170	327.1	313.9	323.3	295.1	319.6
COOK	29,715	27,761	29,908	31,757	30,881	552.7	516.3	556.2	590.6	574.3
Chicago	23,466	21,603	22,854	23,649	22,181	810.3	746.0	789.2	816.6	765.9
Suburban Cook	6,249	6,158	7,054	8,108	8,700	251.9	248.2	284.4	326.8	350.7
CRAWFORD	15	15	26	12	21	73.3	73.3	127.1	58.7	102.7
CUMBERLAND	7	15	11	11	10	62.2	133.3	97.8	97.8	88.9
DEKALB	322	344	431	462	421	361.9	386.7	484.4	519.3	473.2
DEWITT	15	25	22	17	36	89.3	148.8	131.0	101.2	214.3
DOUGLAS	31	33	22	28	30	155.6	165.6	110.4	140.5	150.6
DUPAGE	939	948	1,241	1,346	1,522	103.9	104.8	137.3	148.9	168.3
EDGAR	17	17	19	15	12	86.3	86.3	96.4	76.1	60.9
EDWARDS	3	9	4	2	1	43.0	129.1	57.4	28.7	14.3
EFFINGHAM	46	45	36	37	32	134.3	131.3	105.1	108.0	93.4
FAYETTE	18	26	27	23	26	82.6	119.3	123.8	105.5	119.3
FORD	18	27	16	21	28	126.4	189.6	112.4	147.5	196.6
FRANKLIN	43	62	48	52	72	110.2	158.9	123.0	133.3	184.5
FULTON	62	45	44	67	49	162.1	117.6	115.0	175.2	128.1
GALLATIN	1	6	10	3	11	15.5	93.1	155.2	46.5	170.7
GREENE	19	15	18	23	26	128.7	101.6	121.9	155.8	176.1
GRUNDY	28	36	44	33	34	74.6	95.9	117.2	87.9	90.6
HAMILTON	6	4	4	2	5	69.6	46.4	46.4	23.2	58.0
HANCOCK	13	24	31	26	29	64.6	119.3	154.1	129.2	144.1
HARDIN	6	8	2	3	5	125.0	166.7	41.7	62.5	104.2
HENDERSON	8	4	16	13	7	97.4	48.7	194.8	158.3	85.2
HENRY	83	92	83	81	86	162.7	180.3	162.7	158.8	168.6
IROQUOIS	30	35	39	32	32	95.7	111.7	124.5	102.1	102.1
JACKSON	295	326	405	411	498	494.9	546.9	679.4	689.5	835.4
JASPER	7	8	5	4	8	69.2	79.1	49.4	39.5	79.1
JEFFERSON	72	69	92	104	102	179.8	172.3	229.7	259.7	254.7
JERSEY	38	22	16	34	33	175.4	101.5	73.8	156.9	152.3
JO DAVIESS	23	15	20	25	16	103.2	67.3	89.7	112.2	71.8
JOHNSON	14	28	19	12	33	108.7	217.4	147.5	93.2	256.3
KANE	944	1,111	1,300	1,317	1,508	233.6	274.9	321.7	325.9	373.2
KANKAKEE	506	462	483	512	539	487.3	444.9	465.2	493.1	519.1
KENDALL	68	75	77	114	130	124.7	137.5	141.2	209.0	238.3
KNOX	155	204	206	211	230	277.6	365.4	368.9	377.9	411.9
LAKE	1,631	1,694	1,585	1,779	2,118	253.1	262.9	246.0	276.1	328.7
LASALLE	170	185	204	261	289	152.5	165.9	182.9	234.1	259.2
LAWRENCE	13	19	13	29	23	84.1	123.0	84.1	187.7	148.8
LEE	59	65	81	59	67	163.6	180.2	224.6	163.6	185.8

Chlamydia



2007



**Table 12. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by County, 2003 - 2007 (Cont'd)**

COUNTY	Cases					Rates				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
LIVINGSTON	109	155	154	111	145	274.7	390.6	388.1	279.8	365.4
LOGAN	49	60	45	49	94	157.1	192.4	144.3	157.1	301.4
MCDONOUGH	90	81	98	118	125	273.4	246.1	297.8	358.5	379.8
MCHENRY	192	193	219	290	358	73.8	74.2	84.2	111.5	137.7
MCLEAN	482	482	493	512	616	320.4	320.4	327.7	340.4	409.5
MACON	628	663	613	646	704	547.5	578.0	534.4	563.2	613.7
MACOUPIN	68	92	75	70	98	138.7	187.7	153.0	142.8	199.9
MADISON	585	687	797	866	845	225.9	265.3	307.8	334.4	326.3
MARION	75	84	91	90	121	179.9	201.5	218.3	215.9	290.2
MARSHALL	7	26	22	10	24	53.1	197.3	166.9	75.9	182.1
MASON	19	20	35	23	21	118.5	124.7	218.2	143.4	130.9
MASSAC	34	38	46	48	40	224.3	250.6	303.4	316.6	263.8
MENARD	22	14	21	19	20	176.2	112.1	168.2	152.2	160.2
MERCER	20	36	23	31	23	117.9	212.3	135.6	182.8	135.6
MONROE	23	18	22	30	27	83.3	65.2	79.7	108.6	97.8
MONTGOMERY	49	61	43	30	63	159.9	199.0	140.3	97.9	205.5
MORGAN	120	111	148	132	144	327.7	303.1	404.2	360.5	393.3
MOULTRIE	19	24	24	21	17	133.0	168.0	168.0	147.0	119.0
OGLE	81	78	56	59	87	158.7	152.8	109.7	115.6	170.5
PEORIA	1,045	1,256	1,292	1,577	1,610	569.7	684.7	704.3	859.7	877.7
PERRY	43	38	40	50	33	186.2	164.5	173.2	216.5	142.9
PIATT	20	19	15	15	19	122.2	116.1	91.7	91.7	116.1
PIKE	25	11	30	30	30	143.8	63.3	172.6	172.6	172.6
POPE	32	50	40	60	44	725.1	1133.0	906.4	1359.6	997.1
PULASKI	34	29	42	44	31	462.7	394.7	571.6	598.8	421.9
PUTNAM	8	7	5	5	9	131.4	115.0	82.2	82.2	147.9
RANDOLPH	75	59	64	80	62	221.3	174.1	188.8	236.0	182.9
RICHLAND	12	16	10	8	16	74.3	99.1	61.9	49.5	99.1
ROCK ISLAND	680	668	605	708	755	455.2	447.2	405.0	474.0	505.4
ST. CLAIR	1,713	1,780	2,054	1,902	2,316	668.9	695.1	802.1	742.7	904.4
SALINE	37	39	50	33	66	138.4	145.9	187.0	123.4	246.9
SANGAMON	1,028	1,010	958	1,136	1,078	544.1	534.5	507.0	601.2	570.5
SCHUYLER	1	1	1	5	6	13.9	13.9	13.9	69.6	83.5
SCOTT	8	15	13	9	15	144.5	270.9	234.8	162.5	270.9
SHELBY	14	18	18	19	16	61.2	78.6	78.6	83.0	69.9
STARK	5	3	2	5	16	79.0	47.4	31.6	79.0	252.7
STEPHENSON	179	145	144	129	226	365.5	296.0	294.0	263.4	461.4
TAZEWELL	170	192	221	228	284	132.3	149.4	172.0	177.5	221.0
UNION	33	37	41	28	21	180.4	202.3	224.1	153.1	114.8
VERMILION	359	367	368	448	491	427.8	437.3	438.5	533.8	585.1
WABASH	13	9	9	16	14	100.5	69.6	69.6	123.7	108.2
WARREN	30	27	38	40	33	160.1	144.1	202.8	213.5	176.1
WASHINGTON	5	11	26	14	21	33.0	72.6	171.6	92.4	138.6
WAYNE	11	19	15	12	15	64.1	110.8	87.5	70.0	87.5
WHITE	26	9	12	13	14	169.1	58.6	78.1	84.6	91.1
WHITESIDE	163	158	153	122	148	268.7	260.5	252.3	201.1	244.0
WILL	1,057	955	1,192	1,328	1,569	210.4	190.1	237.3	264.4	312.4
WILLIAMSON	86	116	96	118	139	140.3	189.2	156.6	192.5	226.8
WINNEBAGO	1,544	1,451	1,522	1,479	1,726	554.6	521.2	546.7	531.2	619.9
WOODFORD	28	33	33	46	46	78.9	93.0	93.0	129.7	129.7
TOTAL ILLINOIS	48,294	47,185	50,559	53,586	55,470	388.9	379.9	407.1	431.5	446.6
Total Ill. Excluding Chicago	24,828	25,582	27,705	29,937	33,289	260.7	268.6	290.9	314.4	349.6

Chlamydia



2007



**Table 13. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases, Top 20 Counties Ranked by Number of Cases, 2007**

Rank	County	Cases	Rate
1	Cook	30,881	574.3
2	St. Clair	2,316	904.4
3	Lake	2,118	328.7
4	Winnebago	1,726	619.9
5	Peoria	1,610	877.7
6	Will	1,569	312.4
7	DuPage	1,522	168.3
8	Kane	1,508	373.2
9	Champaign	1,271	707.4
10	Sangamon	1,078	570.5
11	Madison	845	326.3
12	Rock Island	755	505.4
13	Macon	704	613.7
14	McLean	616	409.5
15	Kankakee	539	519.1
16	Jackson	498	835.4
17	Vermilion	491	585.1
18	DeKalb	421	473.2
19	McHenry	358	137.7
20	LaSalle	289	259.2
TOTAL ILLINOIS		55,470	446.6
Total Ill. Excluding Chicago		33,289	349.6



**Table 14. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Case Rates per 100,000 Population, Top 20 Counties Ranked by Rate, 2007**

Rank	County	Cases	Rate
1	Pope	44	997.1
2	St. Clair	2,316	904.4
3	Peoria	1,610	877.7
4	Alexander	84	875.9
5	Jackson	498	835.4
6	Champaign	1,271	707.4
7	Winnebago	1,726	619.9
8	Macon	704	613.7
9	Vermilion	491	585.1
10	Cook	30,881	574.3
11	Sangamon	1,078	570.5
12	Kankakee	539	519.1
13	Rock Island	755	505.4
14	DeKalb	421	473.2
15	Stephenson	226	461.4
16	Pulaski	31	421.9
17	Knox	230	411.9
18	McLean	616	409.5
19	Morgan	144	393.3
20	McDonough	125	373.2
TOTAL ILLINOIS		55,470	446.6
Total Ill. Excluding Chicago		33,289	349.6

Chlamydia



2007



# Chlamydia

**Table 15. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases and Percentages by County and Age Group, 2007**

	0-9		10-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50+		Unknown		Total	
	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent All Cases
ADAMS	0	0	51	34	88	58	8	5	3	2	1	1	0	0	151	0
ALEXANDER	0	0	38	45	41	49	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0
BOND	0	0	16	52	13	42	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0
BOONE	0	0	37	32	65	56	14	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	0
BROWN	0	0	1	14	5	71	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
BUREAU	0	0	16	41	20	51	2	5	0	0	1	3	0	0	39	0
CALHOUN	0	0	1	33	2	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
CARROLL	0	0	11	46	13	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0
CASS	0	0	13	39	17	52	2	6	1	3	0	0	0	0	33	0
CHAMPAIGN	0	0	481	38	679	53	95	7	15	1	1	0	0	0	1,271	2
CHRISTIAN	0	0	30	46	31	48	3	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	65	0
CLARK	0	0	10	53	7	37	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0
CLAY	0	0	6	60	3	30	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
CLINTON	0	0	11	31	23	64	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0
COLES	1	1	60	35	104	61	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	0
COOK	36	0	10,117	33	16,284	53	3,402	11	792	3	239	1	11	0	30,881	56
CRAWFORD	0	0	10	48	11	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0
CUMBERLAND	0	0	2	20	7	70	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
DEWITT	0	0	17	47	15	42	3	8	0	0	1	3	0	0	36	0
DEKALB	0	0	147	35	254	60	16	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	421	1
DOUGLAS	0	0	9	30	13	43	8	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0
DUPAGE	0	0	412	27	899	59	166	11	30	2	12	1	3	0	1,522	3
EDGAR	0	0	6	50	5	42	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
EDWARDS	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
EFFINGHAM	0	0	10	31	18	56	2	6	2	6	0	0	0	0	32	0
FAYETTE	0	0	9	35	16	62	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0
FORD	0	0	8	29	17	61	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0
FRANKLIN	0	0	31	43	36	50	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	0
FULTON	0	0	16	33	27	55	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0
GALLATIN	0	0	2	18	7	64	2	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
GREENE	0	0	12	46	11	42	2	8	1	4	0	0	0	0	26	0
GRUNDY	0	0	13	38	19	56	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	34	0
HAMILTON	0	0	2	40	3	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
HANCOCK	0	0	11	38	14	48	4	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0
HARDIN	0	0	3	60	1	20	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
HENDERSON	0	0	5	71	1	14	0	0	1	14	0	0	0	0	7	0
HENRY	0	0	31	36	51	59	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	86	0
IROQUOIS	0	0	14	44	16	50	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0
JACKSON	0	0	198	40	272	55	21	4	5	1	2	0	0	0	498	1
JASPER	0	0	3	38	4	50	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
JEFFERSON	0	0	53	52	40	39	8	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	102	0
JERSEY	0	0	10	30	21	64	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0
JO DAVIESS	0	0	6	38	10	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
JOHNSON	0	0	7	21	22	67	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0
KANE	1	0	467	31	849	56	155	10	31	2	5	0	0	0	1,508	3
KANKAKEE	0	0	196	36	259	48	66	12	16	3	2	0	0	0	539	1
KENDALL	2	0	46	35	67	52	14	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	130	0
KNOX	0	0	79	34	125	54	23	10	1	0	2	1	0	0	230	0
LASALLE	0	0	103	36	166	57	15	5	5	2	0	0	0	0	289	1
LAKE	1	0	891	42	1,044	49	144	7	29	1	9	0	0	0	2,118	4
LAWRENCE	0	0	10	43	11	48	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0
LEE	0	0	32	48	33	49	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	0

**Table 15. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases and Percentages by County and Age Group, 2007 (Cont'd)**

	0-9		10-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50+		Unknown		Total	
	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases
LIVINGSTON	0	0	32	22	70	48	26	18	12	8	5	3	0	0	145	0
LOGAN	0	0	37	39	46	49	6	6	5	5	0	0	0	0	94	0
MACON	0	0	298	42	326	46	66	6	13	2	1	0	0	0	704	1
MACOUPIN	0	0	37	38	56	57	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	0
MADISON	1	0	352	42	425	50	54	6	10	1	3	0	0	0	845	2
MARION	0	0	53	44	61	50	5	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	121	0
MARSHALL	0	0	9	38	14	58	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0
MASSON	0	0	10	48	9	43	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0
MASSAC	0	0	17	43	19	48	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0
MCDONOUGH	0	0	37	30	85	68	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	0
MCHENRY	0	0	111	31	206	58	32	9	6	2	3	1	0	0	358	1
MCLEAN	2	0	246	40	327	53	28	5	11	2	2	0	0	0	616	1
MENARD	0	0	8	40	12	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
MERCER	0	0	13	57	9	39	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0
MONROE	0	0	11	41	14	52	1	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	27	0
MONTGOMERY	0	0	21	33	37	59	3	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	63	0
MORGAN	0	0	37	26	92	64	11	8	4	3	0	0	0	0	144	0
MOULTRIE	0	0	9	53	8	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
OGLE	0	0	39	45	37	43	9	10	1	1	1	1	0	0	87	0
PEORIA	3	0	695	43	790	49	106	7	16	1	0	0	0	0	1,610	3
PERRY	0	0	13	39	18	55	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0
PIATT	0	0	7	37	10	53	1	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	19	0
PIKE	0	0	7	23	20	67	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0
POPE	0	0	28	64	16	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0
PULASKI	0	0	14	45	15	48	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0
PUTNAM	0	0	1	11	4	44	3	33	1	11	0	0	0	0	9	0
RANDOLPH	0	0	25	40	30	48	6	10	1	2	0	0	0	0	62	0
RICHLAND	0	0	8	50	7	44	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
ROCK ISLAND	0	0	277	37	409	54	56	7	12	2	1	0	0	0	755	1
SALINE	1	2	27	41	35	53	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0
SANGAMON	1	0	445	41	540	50	67	6	18	2	7	1	0	0	1,078	2
SCHUYLER	0	0	4	67	2	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
SCOTT	0	0	2	13	11	73	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
SHELBY	0	0	4	25	11	69	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	16	0
ST. CLAIR	6	0	1,038	45	1,075	46	152	7	36	2	9	0	0	0	2,316	4
STARK	0	0	2	13	10	63	4	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
STEPHENSON	0	0	107	47	110	49	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	226	0
TAZEWELL	0	0	98	35	161	57	18	6	6	2	1	0	0	0	284	1
UNION	0	0	8	38	11	52	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0
VERMILION	0	0	198	40	236	48	45	9	9	2	3	1	0	0	491	1
WABASH	0	0	4	29	9	64	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
WARREN	0	0	14	42	17	52	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0
WASHINGTON	0	0	4	19	14	67	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0
WAYNE	0	0	6	40	8	53	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
WHITESIDE	0	0	5	36	9	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
WHITE	0	0	73	49	67	45	6	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	148	0
WILL	1	0	612	39	782	50	132	8	36	2	5	0	1	0	1,569	3
WILLIAMSON	0	0	48	35	82	59	7	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	139	0
WINNEBAGO	0	0	684	40	832	48	177	10	27	2	6	0	0	0	1,726	3
WOODFORD	0	0	20	43	19	41	7	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0
TOTAL	56	0	19,625	35	28,973	52	5,303	10	1,172	2	326	1	15	0	55,470	100

Chlamydia



2007

**Table 16. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases and Percentages by County and Sex, 2007**

	Female		Male		Unknown		Total	
	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent All Cases
ADAMS	128	85	23	15	0	0	151	0
ALEXANDER	61	73	23	27	0	0	84	0
BOND	27	87	4	13	0	0	31	0
BOONE	95	82	21	18	0	0	116	0
BROWN	2	29	5	71	0	0	7	0
BUREAU	30	77	9	23	0	0	39	0
CALHOUN	3	100	0	0	0	0	3	0
CARROLL	20	83	4	17	0	0	24	0
CASS	27	82	6	18	0	0	33	0
CHAMPAIGN	886	70	385	30	0	0	1,271	2
CHRISTIAN	54	83	11	17	0	0	65	0
CLARK	16	84	3	16	0	0	19	0
CLAY	9	90	1	10	0	0	10	0
CLINTON	30	83	6	17	0	0	36	0
COLES	136	80	34	20	0	0	170	0
COOK	23,096	75	7,784	25	1	0	30,881	56
CRAWFORD	12	57	9	43	0	0	21	0
CUMBERLAND	8	80	2	20	0	0	10	0
DEWITT	29	81	7	19	0	0	36	0
DEKALB	319	76	102	24	0	0	421	1
DOUGLAS	23	77	7	23	0	0	30	0
DUPAGE	1,137	75	385	25	0	0	1,522	3
EDGAR	12	100	0	0	0	0	12	0
EDWARDS	1	100	0	0	0	0	1	0
EFFINGHAM	28	88	4	13	0	0	32	0
FAYETTE	19	73	7	27	0	0	26	0
FORD	23	82	5	18	0	0	28	0
FRANKLIN	57	79	15	21	0	0	72	0
FULTON	38	78	11	22	0	0	49	0
GALLATIN	10	91	1	9	0	0	11	0
GREENE	23	88	3	12	0	0	26	0
GRUNDY	27	79	7	21	0	0	34	0
HAMILTON	4	80	1	20	0	0	5	0
HANCOCK	22	76	7	24	0	0	29	0
HARDIN	3	60	2	40	0	0	5	0
HENDERSON	6	86	1	14	0	0	7	0
HENRY	71	83	15	17	0	0	86	0
IROQUOIS	27	84	5	16	0	0	32	0
JACKSON	346	69	152	31	0	0	498	1
JASPER	7	88	1	13	0	0	8	0
JEFFERSON	87	85	15	15	0	0	102	0
JERSEY	30	91	3	9	0	0	33	0
JO DAVIESS	14	88	2	13	0	0	16	0
JOHNSON	11	33	22	67	0	0	33	0
KANE	1,184	79	324	21	0	0	1,508	3
KANKAKEE	409	76	130	24	0	0	539	1
KENDALL	100	77	30	23	0	0	130	0
KNOX	161	70	69	30	0	0	230	0
LASALLE	189	65	100	35	0	0	289	1
LAKE	1,646	78	472	22	0	0	2,118	4
LAWRENCE	13	57	10	43	0	0	23	0
LEE	46	69	21	31	0	0	67	0

Chlamydia



2007



**Table 16. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases and Percentages by County and Sex, 2007 (Cont'd)**

	Female		Male		Unknown		Total	
	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent All Cases
LIVINGSTON	136	94	9	6	0	0	145	0
LOGAN	70	74	24	26	0	0	94	0
MACON	517	73	187	27	0	0	704	1
MACOUPIN	82	84	16	16	0	0	98	0
MADISON	683	81	162	19	0	0	845	2
MARION	100	83	21	17	0	0	121	0
MARSHALL	17	71	7	29	0	0	24	0
MASON	21	100	0	0	0	0	21	0
MASSAC	37	93	3	8	0	0	40	0
MCDONOUGH	85	68	40	32	0	0	125	0
MCHENRY	287	80	71	20	0	0	358	1
MCLEAN	462	75	154	25	0	0	616	1
MENARD	17	85	3	15	0	0	20	0
MERCER	20	87	3	13	0	0	23	0
MONROE	26	96	1	4	0	0	27	0
MONTGOMERY	45	71	18	29	0	0	63	0
MORGAN	101	70	43	30	0	0	144	0
MOULTRIE	12	71	5	29	0	0	17	0
OGLE	73	84	14	16	0	0	87	0
PEORIA	1,147	71	463	29	0	0	1,610	3
PERRY	24	73	9	27	0	0	33	0
PIATT	17	89	2	11	0	0	19	0
PIKE	25	83	5	17	0	0	30	0
POPE	8	18	36	82	0	0	44	0
PULASKI	24	77	7	23	0	0	31	0
PUTNAM	5	56	4	44	0	0	9	0
RANDOLPH	48	77	14	23	0	0	62	0
RICHLAND	16	100	0	0	0	0	16	0
ROCK ISLAND	547	72	208	28	0	0	755	1
SALINE	61	92	5	8	0	0	66	0
SANGAMON	829	77	249	23	0	0	1,078	2
SCHUYLER	5	83	1	17	0	0	6	0
SCOTT	13	87	2	13	0	0	15	0
SHELBY	15	94	1	6	0	0	16	0
ST. CLAIR	1,795	78	521	22	0	0	2,316	4
STARK	11	69	5	31	0	0	16	0
STEPHENSON	176	78	50	22	0	0	226	0
TAZEWELL	223	79	61	21	0	0	284	1
UNION	20	95	1	5	0	0	21	0
VERMILION	380	77	111	23	0	0	491	1
WABASH	11	79	3	21	0	0	14	0
WARREN	27	82	6	18	0	0	33	0
WASHINGTON	16	76	5	24	0	0	21	0
WAYNE	12	80	3	20	0	0	15	0
WHITE	14	100	0	0	0	0	14	0
WHITESIDE	105	71	43	29	0	0	148	0
WILL	1,163	74	406	26	0	0	1,569	3
WILLIAMSON	117	84	22	16	0	0	139	0
WINNEBAGO	1,293	75	433	25	0	0	1,726	3
WOODFORD	33	72	13	28	0	0	46	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41,733</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>13,736</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55,470</b>	<b>100</b>

Chlamydia



2007





# Chlamydia

**Table 17. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases and Percentages by County and Race, 2007**

	Native American		Asian/Pacific Islander		African American		Other		Unknown		White		Total		
	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent All Cases	
ADAMS	0	0	1	17	26	17	0	0	5	3	119	79	151	0	
ALEXANDER	0	0	0	0	71	85	0	0	2	2	11	13	84	0	
BOND	0	0	0	0	32	10	32	0	0	3	10	18	58	31	0
BOONE	0	0	1	6	7	23	20	14	12	71	61	116	0	0	
BROWN	0	0	0	0	4	57	0	0	0	0	3	43	7	0	
BUREAU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	36	92	39	0	
CALHOUN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	100	3	0	
CARROLL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	22	92	24	0	
CASS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	24	73	33	0	0	
CHAMPAIGN	0	0	30	51	652	34	159	17	396	31	1,271	2	0	0	
CHRISTIAN	0	0	0	1	2	11	17	52	80	65	0	0	0	0	
CLARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	26	14	74	19	0	0	
CLAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	20	8	80	10	0	0	
CLINTON	0	0	0	4	11	3	5	14	26	72	36	0	0	0	
COLES	0	0	1	25	43	2	1	6	4	118	69	170	0	0	
COOK	21	0	192	67	20,621	5	3,911	13	4,593	15	30,881	56	0	0	
CRAWFORD	0	0	0	3	14	0	3	14	15	71	21	0	0	0	
CUMBERLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	20	8	80	10	0	0	
DEWITT	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	11	31	86	36	0	0	
DEKALB	1	0	6	186	44	4	1	13	3	211	50	421	1	0	
DOUGLAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	13	26	87	30	0	0	
DUPAGE	1	0	34	17	262	17	113	7	583	35	1,522	3	0	0	
EDGAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	25	9	12	0	0	
EDWARDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	0	
EFFINGHAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	31	22	69	32	0	0	
FAYETTE	0	0	0	15	4	0	0	7	27	15	58	26	0	0	
FORD	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	6	21	20	71	28	0	0	
FRANKLIN	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	4	68	94	72	0	0	
FULTON	0	0	1	6	3	0	0	0	0	45	92	49	0	0	
GALLATIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	100	11	0	0	
GREENE	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	25	96	26	0	0	
GRUNDY	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	5	15	27	79	34	0	0	
HAMILTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	4	80	5	0	
HANCOCK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	100	29	0	0	
HARDIN	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	4	80	5	0	0	
HENDERSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	100	7	0	
HENRY	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	6	79	92	86	0	0	
IROQUOIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	30	94	32	0	0	
JACKSON	0	0	2	244	49	13	3	81	16	158	32	498	1	0	
JASPER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	7	88	8	0	
JEFFERSON	0	0	0	31	30	0	0	4	4	67	66	102	0	0	
JERSEY	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	12	28	85	33	0	0	
JO DAVIESS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	100	16	0	0	
JOHNSON	0	0	0	48	16	0	0	2	6	15	45	33	0	0	
KANE	1	0	18	27	39	3	300	20	748	50	1,508	3	0	0	
KANKAKEE	0	0	2	13	63	7	1	176	33	539	1	0	0	0	
KENDALL	0	0	3	22	17	2	2	36	28	67	52	130	0	0	
KNOX	0	0	0	73	32	5	2	5	2	147	64	230	0	0	
LASALLE	0	0	0	13	24	9	3	24	8	219	76	289	1	0	
LAKE	11	1	49	2	726	34	95	4	379	18	858	41	2,118	4	0
LAWRENCE	0	0	0	9	39	0	0	1	4	13	57	23	0	0	
LEE	0	0	0	6	9	0	0	0	0	61	91	67	0	0	

**Table 17. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases and Percentages by County and Race, 2007 (Cont'd)**

	Native American		Asian/Pacific Islander		African American		Other		Unknown		White		Total	
	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent All Cases
LIVINGSTON	1	1	0	0	0	39	0	0	3	2	85	59	145	0
LOGAN	0	0	0	0	22	23	1	1	5	5	66	70	94	0
MACON	0	0	2	0	417	59	13	2	7	1	265	38	704	1
MACOUPIN	0	0	1	1	4	4	1	1	6	6	86	88	98	0
MADISON	0	0	3	0	372	44	14	2	117	14	339	40	845	2
MARION	0	0	0	0	26	21	2	2	12	10	81	67	121	0
MARSHALL	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	1	4	21	88	24	0
MASON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	100	21	0
MASSAC	0	0	0	0	6	15	1	3	7	18	26	65	40	0
MCDONOUGH	0	0	1	1	40	32	1	1	2	2	81	65	125	0
MCHENRY	0	0	1	0	16	4	7	2	29	8	305	85	358	1
MCLEAN	1	0	5	1	248	40	21	3	53	9	288	47	616	1
MENARD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	15	17	85	20	0
MERCER	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	4	21	91	23	0
MONROE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	15	22	81	27	0
MONTGOMERY	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	8	13	51	81	63	0
MORGAN	0	0	1	1	31	22	5	3	6	4	101	70	144	0
MOULTRIE	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	2	12	14	82	17	0
OGLE	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	5	8	9	75	86	87	0
PEORIA	0	0	5	0	1,028	64	6	0	142	9	428	27	1,610	3
PERRY	0	0	0	0	6	18	0	0	6	18	21	64	33	0
PIATT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	17	89	19	0
PIKE	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	2	7	26	87	30	0
POPE	0	0	0	0	32	73	2	5	2	5	8	18	44	0
PULASKI	0	0	0	0	23	74	0	0	1	3	7	23	31	0
PUTNAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	22	7	78	9	0
RANDOLPH	0	0	0	0	14	23	0	0	3	5	45	73	62	0
RICHLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	6	14	88	16	0
ROCK ISLAND	1	0	2	0	287	38	7	1	84	11	374	50	755	1
SALINE	0	0	0	0	6	9	0	0	6	9	54	82	66	0
SANGAMON	1	0	5	0	592	55	19	2	47	4	414	38	1,078	2
SCHUYLER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	100	6	0
SCOTT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	14	93	15	0
SHELBY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	14	88	16	0
ST. CLAIR	0	0	11	0	1,622	70	35	2	259	11	389	17	2,316	4
STARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	15	94	16	0
STEPHENSON	1	0	0	0	115	51	9	4	3	1	98	43	226	0
TAZEWELL	0	0	1	0	6	2	2	2	24	8	251	88	284	1
UNION	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	10	2	10	16	76	21	0
VERMILION	1	0	1	0	246	50	0	0	17	3	226	46	491	1
WABASH	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	13	93	14	0
WARREN	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	6	18	25	76	33	0
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	19	90	21	0
WAYNE	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	3	20	11	73	15	0
WHITE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	100	14	0
WHITESIDE	0	0	0	0	16	11	3	2	9	6	120	81	148	0
WILL	1	0	12	1	708	45	50	3	318	20	480	31	1,569	3
WILLIAMSON	0	0	0	0	13	9	2	1	26	19	98	71	139	0
WINNEBAGO	0	0	9	1	932	54	131	8	137	8	517	30	1,726	3
WOODFORD	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	11	40	87	46	0
TOTAL	42	0	400	1	30,714	55	2,234	4	7,024	13	15,056	27	55,470	100

Chlamydia



**Table 18. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases and Percentages by County and Ethnicity, 2007**

	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Unknown		Total	
	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent All Cases
ADAMS	0	0	144	95	7	5	151	0
ALEXANDER	0	0	80	95	4	5	84	0
BOND	0	0	27	87	4	13	31	0
BOONE	48	41	57	49	11	9	116	0
BROWN	0	0	7	100	0	0	7	0
BUREAU	1	3	33	85	5	13	39	0
CALHOUN	0	0	3	100	0	0	3	0
CARROLL	0	0	21	88	3	13	24	0
CASS	10	30	19	58	4	12	33	0
CHAMPAIGN	47	4	1,059	83	165	13	1,271	2
CHRISTIAN	2	3	37	57	26	40	65	0
CLARK	0	0	10	53	9	47	19	0
CLAY	0	0	7	70	3	30	10	0
CLINTON	1	3	28	78	7	19	36	0
COLES	4	2	142	84	24	14	170	0
COOK	3,826	12	22,914	74	4,141	13	30,881	56
CRAWFORD	0	0	17	81	4	19	21	0
CUMBERLAND	0	0	8	80	2	20	10	0
DEWITT	1	3	34	94	1	3	36	0
DEKALB	56	13	356	85	9	2	421	1
DOUGLAS	2	7	24	80	4	13	30	0
DUPAGE	307	20	611	40	604	40	1,522	3
EDGAR	0	0	9	75	3	25	12	0
EDWARDS	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
EFFINGHAM	0	0	22	69	10	31	32	0
FAYETTE	1	4	17	65	8	31	26	0
FORD	0	0	24	86	4	14	28	0
FRANKLIN	2	3	63	88	7	10	72	0
FULTON	0	0	42	86	7	14	49	0
GALLATIN	0	0	11	100	0	0	11	0
GREENE	1	4	24	92	1	4	26	0
GRUNDY	2	6	26	76	6	18	34	0
HAMILTON	0	0	4	80	1	20	5	0
HANCOCK	0	0	28	97	1	3	29	0
HARDIN	0	0	4	80	1	20	5	0
HENDERSON	0	0	7	100	0	0	7	0
HENRY	3	3	78	91	5	6	86	0
IROQUOIS	0	0	27	84	5	16	32	0
JACKSON	16	3	343	69	139	28	498	1
JASPER	0	0	7	88	1	13	8	0
JEFFERSON	0	0	100	98	2	2	102	0
JERSEY	1	3	26	79	6	18	33	0
JO DAVIESS	0	0	16	100	0	0	16	0
JOHNSON	0	0	30	91	3	9	33	0
KANE	548	36	782	52	178	12	1,508	3
KANKAKEE	37	7	456	85	46	9	539	1
KENDALL	24	18	82	63	24	18	130	0
KNOX	10	4	215	93	5	2	230	0
LASALLE	33	11	218	75	38	13	289	1
LAKE	427	20	1,253	59	438	21	2,118	4
LAWRENCE	1	4	19	83	3	13	23	0
LEE	5	7	61	91	1	1	67	0

Chlamydia



2007

**Table 18. Illinois Reported Chlamydia Cases and Percentages by County and Ethnicity, 2007 (Cont'd)**

	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Unknown		Total	
	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent All Cases
LIVINGSTON	5	3	136	94	4	3	145	0
LOGAN	1	1	81	86	12	13	94	0
MACON	11	2	654	93	39	6	704	1
MACOUPIN	0	0	82	84	16	16	98	0
MADISON	11	1	669	79	165	20	845	2
MARION	1	1	97	80	23	19	121	0
MARSHALL	1	4	21	88	2	8	24	0
MASON	0	0	19	90	2	10	21	0
MASSAC	0	0	29	73	11	28	40	0
MCDONOUGH	4	3	118	94	3	2	125	0
MCHENRY	80	22	251	70	27	8	358	1
MCLEAN	29	5	488	79	99	16	616	1
MENARD	0	0	16	80	4	20	20	0
MERCER	1	4	21	91	1	4	23	0
MONROE	1	4	21	78	5	19	27	0
MONTGOMERY	0	0	53	84	10	16	63	0
MORGAN	2	1	135	94	7	5	144	0
MOULTRIE	0	0	14	82	3	18	17	0
OGLE	13	15	68	78	6	7	87	0
PEORIA	35	2	1,393	87	182	11	1,610	3
PERRY	1	3	24	73	8	24	33	0
PIATT	0	0	15	79	4	21	19	0
PIKE	0	0	24	80	6	20	30	0
POPE	2	5	30	68	12	27	44	0
PULASKI	0	0	27	87	4	13	31	0
PUTNAM	0	0	6	67	3	33	9	0
RANDOLPH	0	0	57	92	5	8	62	0
RICHLAND	0	0	13	81	3	19	16	0
ROCK ISLAND	65	9	592	78	98	13	755	1
SALINE	0	0	61	92	5	8	66	0
SANGAMON	7	1	789	73	282	26	1,078	2
SCHUYLER	0	0	6	100	0	0	6	0
SCOTT	0	0	14	93	1	7	15	0
SHELBY	0	0	13	81	3	19	16	0
ST. CLAIR	45	2	1,722	74	549	24	2,316	4
STARK	0	0	15	94	1	6	16	0
STEPHENSON	6	3	198	88	22	10	226	0
TAZEWELL	8	3	243	86	33	12	284	1
UNION	2	10	17	81	2	10	21	0
VERMILION	17	3	455	93	19	4	491	1
WABASH	1	7	13	93	0	0	14	0
WARREN	1	3	26	79	6	18	33	0
WASHINGTON	0	0	16	76	5	24	21	0
WAYNE	0	0	12	80	3	20	15	0
WHITE	0	0	14	100	0	0	14	0
WHITESIDE	30	20	102	69	16	11	148	0
WILL	209	13	1,036	66	324	21	1,569	3
WILLIAMSON	1	1	97	70	41	29	139	0
WINNEBAGO	125	7	1,573	91	28	2	1,726	3
WOODFORD	1	2	38	83	7	15	46	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,132</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>41,247</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>8,091</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>55,470</b>	<b>100</b>

Chlamydia



**2007**

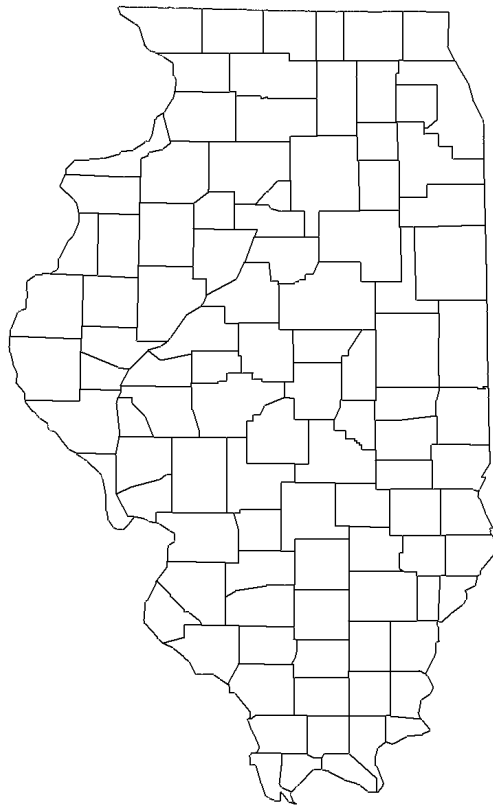




# Section 4.

## Gonorrhea

Cases and Rates for 1998 - 2007  
and 2007 County Statistical Tables



Gonorrhea



2007



**Table 19. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Percentages  
by Race, Ethnicity, Age Group and Sex  
Chicago, Illinois Excluding Chicago, and Illinois Totals, 2007**

Race	Chicago		Illinois excl. Chicago		Illinois Total	
	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent
Asian/Pacific Islander	27	0	29	0	56	0
African American	7,917	84	7,703	67	15,620	75
Native American	9	0	7	0	16	0
White	563	6	2,362	21	2,925	14
Other/Unknown	872	9	1,324	12	2,196	11
Total	9,388	100	11,425	100	20,813	100

Ethnicity	Chicago		Illinois excl. Chicago		Illinois Total	
	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent
Hispanic	276	3	363	3	639	3
Non-Hispanic	8,411	90	9,366	82	17,777	85
Unknown	701	7	1,696	15	2,397	12
Total	9,388	100	11,425	100	20,813	100

Age Group	Chicago		Illinois excl. Chicago		Illinois Total	
	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent
0 - 4	5	0	3	0	8	0
5 - 9	6	0	12	0	18	0
10 - 14	80	1	115	1	195	1
15 - 19	2,668	28	3,696	32	6,364	31
20 - 24	2,927	31	3,715	33	6,642	32
25 - 29	1,699	18	1,879	16	3,578	17
30 - 34	820	9	866	8	1,686	8
35 - 39	488	5	479	4	967	5
40 - 44	309	3	305	3	614	3
45 - 49	185	2	170	1	355	2
50 - 54	111	1	96	1	207	1
55 - 59	52	1	50	0	102	0
60 - 64	19	0	19	0	38	0
65+	19	0	17	0	36	0
Unknown	0	0	3	0	3	0
Total	9,388	100	11,425	100	20,813	100

Sex	Chicago		Illinois excl. Chicago		Illinois Total	
	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent
Male	4,570	49	4,931	43	9,501	46
Female	4,818	51	6,494	57	11,312	54
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9,388	100	11,425	100	20,813	100

**Table 20. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases  
by Race, Ethnicity, Age Group and Sex, 1998 - 2007**

Race	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
White	2,174	2,124	2,371	2,369	2,710	2,680	2,844	2,897	2,758	2,925
African American	17,041	17,515	17,733	16,413	15,753	14,448	13,729	13,639	14,405	15,620
Asian/Pacific	37	37	33	148	31	55	43	45	47	56
Native American	34	27	19	16	17	23	22	18	13	16
Other/Unknown	3,213	4,433	4,656	5,079	5,515	4,611	3,959	3,420	2,963	2,196
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,499</b>	<b>24,136</b>	<b>24,812</b>	<b>24,025</b>	<b>24,026</b>	<b>21,817</b>	<b>20,597</b>	<b>20,019</b>	<b>20,186</b>	<b>20,813</b>

Ethnicity	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hispanic	596	544	462	525	704	577	685	592	603	639
NonHispanic	18,295	18,467	18,888	17,581	16,562	15,823	15,077	15,308	16,892	17,777
Unknown	3,608	5,125	5,462	5,919	6,760	5,417	4,835	4,119	2,691	2,397
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,499</b>	<b>24,136</b>	<b>24,812</b>	<b>24,025</b>	<b>24,026</b>	<b>21,817</b>	<b>20,597</b>	<b>20,019</b>	<b>20,186</b>	<b>20,813</b>

Age Group	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
0-4	32	37	46	32	32	30	25	10	13	8
5-9	17	15	20	16	12	15	7	4	6	18
10-14	297	321	207	331	255	276	212	214	170	195
15-19	6,937	6,901	5,963	6,387	6,542	6,086	5,693	5,750	5,844	6,364
20-24	6,832	7,385	8,492	8,262	8,125	7,166	6,744	6,658	6,311	6,642
25-29	3,466	3,730	4,092	3,799	3,768	3,493	3,414	3,300	3,620	3,578
30-34	1,893	2,101	2,277	2,028	2,158	1,906	1,895	1,640	1,692	1,686
35-39	1,396	1,568	1,556	1,387	1,291	1,161	1,044	1,036	1,023	967
40-44	817	1,036	1,089	876	929	856	751	696	649	614
45-54	567	754	777	657	692	619	611	534	654	562
55-64	153	160	181	131	126	140	161	124	160	140
65+	60	59	57	54	48	51	32	34	36	36
Age Unknown	32	69	55	65	48	18	8	19	8	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,499</b>	<b>24,136</b>	<b>24,812</b>	<b>24,025</b>	<b>24,026</b>	<b>21,817</b>	<b>20,597</b>	<b>20,019</b>	<b>20,186</b>	<b>20,813</b>

Sex	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Female	10,737	11,563	11,829	12,178	12,273	11,624	11,510	10,998	10,926	11,312
Male	11,761	12,559	12,981	11,845	11,750	10,192	9,087	9,020	9,260	9,501
Unknown	1	14	2	2	3	1	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,499</b>	<b>24,136</b>	<b>24,812</b>	<b>24,025</b>	<b>24,026</b>	<b>21,817</b>	<b>20,597</b>	<b>20,019</b>	<b>20,186</b>	<b>20,813</b>

Gonorrhea



**2007**



Table 21. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by County, 2003 - 2007

COUNTY	Cases					Rates				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
ADAMS	22	57	34	73	82	32.2	83.5	49.8	106.9	120.1
ALEXANDER	35	42	50	25	37	365.0	438.0	521.4	260.7	385.8
BOND	12	9	6	6	5	68.1	51.0	34.0	34.0	28.4
BOONE	10	11	16	13	11	23.9	26.3	38.3	31.1	26.3
BROWN	2	4	4	6	2	28.8	57.6	57.6	86.3	28.8
BUREAU	12	6	4	15	2	33.8	16.9	11.3	42.2	5.6
CALHOUN	0	1	2	1	0	0.0	19.7	39.3	19.7	0.0
CARROLL	5	1	0	0	1	30.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
CASS	4	4	5	4	3	29.2	29.2	36.5	29.2	21.9
CHAMPAIGN	401	468	416	378	436	223.2	260.5	231.5	210.4	242.7
CHRISTIAN	6	9	10	12	16	17.0	25.4	28.3	33.9	45.2
CLARK	1	1	0	1	4	5.9	5.9	0.0	5.9	23.5
CLAY	3	0	3	2	0	20.6	0.0	20.6	13.7	0.0
CLINTON	6	5	11	5	9	16.9	14.1	31.0	14.1	25.3
COLES	25	41	49	17	27	47.0	77.1	92.1	32.0	50.8
COOK	14,786	13,244	12,296	12,605	12,338	275.0	246.3	228.7	234.4	229.5
Chicago	12,121	10,935	9,889	9,894	9,388	418.5	377.6	341.5	341.6	324.2
Suburban Cook	2,665	2,309	2,407	2,711	2,950	107.4	93.1	97.0	109.3	118.9
CRAWFORD	1	1	0	0	2	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	9.8
CUMBERLAND	0	2	1	2	0	0.0	17.8	8.9	17.8	0.0
DEKALB	61	78	81	59	73	68.6	87.7	91.0	66.3	82.1
DEWITT	4	3	1	0	5	23.8	17.9	6.0	0.0	29.8
DOUGLAS	1	5	2	3	1	5.0	25.1	10.0	15.1	5.0
DUPAGE	209	210	211	192	251	23.1	23.2	23.3	21.2	27.8
EDGAR	0	2	1	3	3	0.0	10.2	5.1	15.2	15.2
EDWARDS	0	1	1	0	0	0.0	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0
EFFINGHAM	2	4	2	6	0	5.8	11.7	5.8	17.5	0.0
FAYETTE	3	4	1	7	5	13.8	18.3	4.6	32.1	22.9
FORD	1	0	5	1	6	7.0	0.0	35.1	7.0	42.1
FRANKLIN	9	9	3	10	7	23.1	23.1	7.7	25.6	17.9
FULTON	12	9	10	8	7	31.4	23.5	26.1	20.9	18.3
GALLATIN	0	1	0	0	1	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	15.5
GREENE	4	2	3	0	10	27.1	13.5	20.3	0.0	67.7
GRUNDY	6	3	4	2	5	16.0	8.0	10.7	5.3	13.3
HAMILTON	0	0	0	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	11.6
HANCOCK	2	4	2	1	3	9.9	19.9	9.9	5.0	14.9
HARDIN	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8
HENDERSON	2	1	0	1	0	24.4	12.2	0.0	12.2	0.0
HENRY	21	11	9	22	16	41.2	21.6	17.6	43.1	31.4
IROQUOIS	10	11	3	5	5	31.9	35.1	9.6	16.0	16.0
JACKSON	92	112	113	96	135	154.3	187.9	189.6	161.0	226.5
JASPER	2	1	3	0	0	19.8	9.9	29.7	0.0	0.0
JEFFERSON	20	17	39	44	38	49.9	42.5	97.4	109.9	94.9
JERSEY	7	2	7	5	1	32.3	9.2	32.3	23.1	4.6
JO DAVIESS	2	6	3	2	3	9.0	26.9	13.5	9.0	13.5
JOHNSON	5	12	6	0	8	38.8	93.2	46.6	0.0	62.1
KANE	276	359	360	313	270	68.3	88.8	89.1	77.5	66.8
KANKAKEE	171	234	243	166	287	164.7	225.4	234.0	159.9	276.4
KENDALL	12	24	19	19	14	22.0	44.0	34.8	34.8	25.7
KNOX	87	76	84	99	72	155.8	136.1	150.4	177.3	128.9
LAKE	380	345	376	356	469	59.0	53.5	58.4	55.2	72.8
LASALLE	56	49	53	34	59	50.2	43.9	47.5	30.5	52.9
LAWRENCE	1	6	4	9	3	6.5	38.8	25.9	58.2	19.4
LEE	14	3	4	5	12	38.8	8.3	11.1	13.9	33.3



**Table 21. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by County, 2003 - 2007 (Cont'd)**

COUNTY	Cases					Rates				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
LIVINGSTON	22	46	41	20	41	55.4	115.9	103.3	50.4	103.3
LOGAN	9	13	14	20	21	28.9	41.7	44.9	64.1	67.3
MCDONOUGH	10	15	16	13	17	30.4	45.6	48.6	39.5	51.7
MCHENRY	50	42	34	46	46	19.2	16.1	13.1	17.7	17.7
MCLEAN	183	185	213	163	218	121.6	123.0	141.6	108.4	144.9
MACON	418	447	479	533	405	364.4	389.7	417.6	464.7	353.1
MACOUPIN	18	23	21	16	11	36.7	46.9	42.8	32.6	22.4
MADISON	243	286	385	376	323	93.8	110.4	148.7	145.2	124.7
MARION	30	21	28	31	28	72.0	50.4	67.2	74.4	67.2
MARSHALL	1	0	2	2	0	7.6	0.0	15.2	15.2	0.0
MASON	4	0	7	7	5	24.9	0.0	43.6	43.6	31.2
MASSAC	11	20	14	11	13	72.6	131.9	92.3	72.6	85.7
MENARD	11	5	3	6	9	88.1	40.0	24.0	48.1	72.1
MERCER	1	2	3	2	5	5.9	11.8	17.7	11.8	29.5
MONROE	3	6	9	3	4	10.9	21.7	32.6	10.9	14.5
MONTGOMERY	11	21	16	9	7	35.9	68.5	52.2	29.4	22.8
MORGAN	37	35	66	56	56	101.0	95.6	180.2	152.9	152.9
MOULTRIE	7	3	2	2	4	49.0	21.0	14.0	14.0	28.0
OGLE	14	12	12	10	11	27.4	23.5	23.5	19.6	21.6
PEORIA	548	559	600	800	904	298.7	304.7	327.1	436.1	492.8
PERRY	5	6	13	13	10	21.7	26.0	56.3	56.3	43.3
PIATT	4	4	3	4	2	24.4	24.4	18.3	24.4	12.2
PIKE	0	2	4	1	4	0.0	11.5	23.0	5.8	23.0
POPE	7	8	4	5	0	158.6	181.3	90.6	113.3	0.0
PULASKI	23	12	30	21	13	313.0	163.3	408.3	285.8	176.9
PUTNAM	0	1	0	2	0	0.0	16.4	0.0	32.9	0.0
RANDOLPH	18	17	23	14	31	53.1	50.2	67.9	41.3	91.5
RICHLAND	3	2	2	1	0	18.6	12.4	12.4	6.2	0.0
ROCK ISLAND	299	270	224	183	270	200.2	180.8	150.0	122.5	180.8
ST. CLAIR	876	932	1,039	842	1,059	342.1	363.9	405.7	328.8	413.5
SALINE	7	10	1	3	7	26.2	37.4	3.7	11.2	26.2
SANGAMON	675	575	583	718	650	357.2	304.3	308.5	380.0	344.0
SCHUYLER	2	1	1	0	0	27.8	13.9	13.9	0.0	0.0
SCOTT	1	3	1	2	5	18.1	54.2	18.1	36.1	90.3
SHELBY	3	1	2	2	4	13.1	4.4	8.7	8.7	17.5
STARK	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8
STEPHENSON	73	55	50	34	106	149.0	112.3	102.1	69.4	216.4
TAZEWELL	56	35	44	43	52	43.6	27.2	34.2	33.5	40.5
UNION	4	7	10	6	5	21.9	38.3	54.7	32.8	27.3
VERMILION	137	134	114	218	300	163.3	159.7	135.8	259.8	357.5
WABASH	0	1	1	3	1	0.0	7.7	7.7	23.2	7.7
WARREN	11	5	9	3	11	58.7	26.7	48.0	16.0	58.7
WASHINGTON	1	2	2	0	1	6.6	13.2	13.2	0.0	6.6
WAYNE	1	2	4	0	1	5.8	11.7	23.3	0.0	5.8
WHITE	1	0	0	1	1	6.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	6.5
WHITESIDE	21	19	8	11	36	34.6	31.3	13.2	18.1	59.4
WILL	446	346	439	461	466	88.8	68.9	87.4	91.8	92.8
WILLIAMSON	26	34	31	29	30	42.4	55.5	50.6	47.3	48.9
WINNEBAGO	678	857	838	795	865	243.5	307.8	301.0	285.5	310.7
WOODFORD	5	5	14	11	8	14.1	14.1	39.5	31.0	22.6
TOTAL ILLINOIS	21,817	20,597	20,019	20,186	20,813	175.7	165.8	161.2	162.5	167.6
Total Ill. Excluding Chicago	9,696	9,662	10,130	10,292	11,425	101.8	101.5	106.4	108.1	120.0

Gonorrhea



2007





**Table 22. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases, Top 20 Counties Ranked by Number of Cases, 2007**

Rate	County	Cases	Rate
1	Cook	12,338	229.5
2	St. Clair	1,059	413.5
3	Peoria	904	492.8
4	Winnebago	865	310.7
5	Sangamon	650	344.0
6	Lake	469	72.8
7	Will	466	92.8
8	Champaign	436	242.7
9	Macon	405	353.1
10	Madison	323	124.7
11	Vermilion	300	357.5
12	Kankakee	287	276.4
13	Kane	270	66.8
14	Rock Island	270	180.8
15	DuPage	251	27.8
16	McLean	218	144.9
17	Jackson	135	226.5
18	Stephenson	106	216.4
19	Adams	82	120.1
20	DeKalb	73	82.1
TOTAL ILLINOIS		20,813	167.6
Total Ill. Excluding Chicago		11,425	120.0

**Table 23. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Case Rates per 100,000 Population, Top 20 Counties Ranked by Rate, 2007**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Rate</b>
1	Peoria	904	492.8
2	St. Clair	1,059	413.5
3	Alexander	37	385.8
4	Vermilion	300	357.5
5	Macon	405	353.1
6	Sangamon	650	344.0
7	Winnebago	865	310.7
8	Kankakee	287	276.4
9	Champaign	436	242.7
10	Cook	12,338	229.5
11	Jackson	135	226.5
12	Stephenson	106	216.4
13	Rock Island	270	180.8
14	Pulaski	13	176.9
15	Morgan	56	152.9
16	McLean	218	144.9
17	Knox	72	128.9
18	Madison	323	124.7
19	Adams	82	120.1
20	Livingston	41	103.3
TOTAL ILLINOIS		20,813	167.6
Total Ill. Excluding Chicago		11,425	120.0





# Gonorrhea

**Table 24. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Percentages by County and Age Group, 2007**

	0-9		10-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50+		Total		
	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	
ADAMS	1	28	34	41	50	7	9	4	1	5	1	1	0	82	0
ALEXANDER	0	14	38	16	43	5	14	2	5	0	0	0	0	37	0
BOND	0	3	60	2	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
BOONE	0	1	9	4	36	5	45	1	9	0	0	0	0	11	0
BROWN	0	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
BUREAU	0	0	0	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
CARROLL	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
CASS	0	2	67	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
CHAMPAIGN	2	130	30	234	54	53	12	11	3	6	1	0	0	436	2
CHRISTIAN	0	4	25	10	63	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
CLARK	0	0	0	3	75	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
CLINTON	0	1	11	5	56	1	11	1	11	1	1	0	0	9	0
COLES	0	7	26	16	59	3	11	1	4	0	0	0	0	27	0
COOK	12	3,742	30	6,066	49	1,658	13	605	5	252	2	3	0	12,338	59
CRAMFORD	0	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
DEWITT	0	1	20	2	40	1	20	1	20	0	0	0	0	5	0
DEKALB	0	28	38	35	48	6	8	3	4	1	1	0	0	73	0
DOUGLAS	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
DUPAGE	0	85	34	120	48	24	10	17	7	5	2	0	0	251	1
EDGAR	0	0	0	0	0	1	33	2	67	0	0	0	0	3	0
FAYETTE	0	0	0	2	40	3	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
FORD	0	3	50	2	33	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
FRANKLIN	0	2	29	4	57	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
FULTON	0	3	43	2	29	1	14	1	14	0	0	0	0	7	0
GALLATIN	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
GREENE	0	4	40	4	40	2	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
GRUNDY	0	4	80	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
HAMILTON	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
HANCOCK	0	0	0	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
HARDIN	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
HENRY	0	9	56	3	19	3	19	1	6	0	0	0	0	16	0
IROQUOIS	0	0	0	3	60	1	20	1	20	0	0	0	0	5	0
JACKSON	0	60	44	57	42	16	12	2	1	0	0	0	0	135	1
JEFFERSON	0	13	34	17	45	8	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0
JERSEY	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
JO DAVIESS	0	2	67	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
JOHNSON	0	0	2	25	6	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
KANE	0	87	32	135	50	38	14	6	2	4	1	0	0	270	1
KANKAKEE	2	1	79	28	142	49	45	13	5	6	2	0	0	287	1
KENDALL	0	0	5	36	7	50	1	7	1	7	0	0	0	14	0
KNOX	0	23	32	39	54	7	10	0	3	4	0	0	0	72	0
LASALLE	0	17	29	34	58	5	8	1	2	2	3	0	0	59	0
LAKE	2	0	177	38	220	47	47	20	4	3	1	0	0	469	2
LAWRENCE	0	0	1	33	2	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
LEE	0	5	42	5	42	2	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0

**Table 24. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Percentages by County and Age Group, 2007 (Cont'd)**

	0-9		10-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50+		Unknown		Total	
	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent All Cases
LIVINGSTON	0	0	6	15	22	54	11	27	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	41
LOGAN	0	0	7	33	9	43	3	14	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	21
MACON	0	0	140	35	193	48	45	11	22	5	5	1	0	0	405	2
MACOUPIN	0	0	4	36	5	45	2	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
MADISON	0	0	94	29	147	46	49	15	20	6	13	4	0	0	323	2
MARION	0	0	8	29	17	61	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
MASSON	0	0	1	20	3	60	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
MASSAC	0	0	6	46	7	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
MCDONOUGH	0	0	5	29	11	65	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
MCHEMRY	0	0	7	15	22	48	11	24	4	9	2	4	0	0	0	46
MCLEAN	0	0	75	34	120	55	12	6	9	4	2	1	0	0	218	1
MENARD	0	0	2	22	3	33	0	0	3	33	1	11	0	0	0	9
MERCER	0	0	3	60	2	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
MONROE	0	0	2	50	1	25	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	4
MONTGOMERY	0	0	2	29	3	43	1	14	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	7
MORGAN	0	0	11	20	36	64	9	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
MOULTRIE	0	0	3	75	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
OGLE	0	0	3	27	6	55	1	9	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	11
PEORIA	4	0	309	34	458	51	109	12	21	2	3	0	0	0	904	4
PERRY	0	0	2	20	8	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
PIATT	0	0	1	25	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
PIKE	0	0	1	25	3	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
PULASKI	0	0	4	31	9	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
RANDOLPH	0	0	7	23	12	39	8	26	3	10	1	3	0	0	0	31
ROCK ISLAND	0	0	93	34	115	43	33	12	22	8	7	3	0	0	270	1
SALINE	0	0	3	43	4	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
SANGAMON	0	0	225	35	311	48	73	11	31	5	10	2	0	0	650	3
SCOTT	0	0	1	20	4	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
SHELBY	0	0	1	25	3	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
ST. CLAIR	3	0	365	34	515	49	107	10	50	5	19	2	0	0	1,059	5
STARK	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
STEPHENSON	0	0	31	29	53	50	12	11	8	8	2	2	0	0	106	1
TAZEWELL	0	0	12	23	30	58	5	10	2	4	3	6	0	0	52	0
UNION	0	0	2	40	2	40	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
VERMILION	0	0	79	26	146	49	40	13	22	7	13	4	0	0	300	1
WABASH	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WARREN	0	0	4	36	6	55	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
WASHINGTON	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WAYNE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WHITE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	1
WHITESIDE	0	0	13	36	19	53	3	8	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	36
WILL	0	0	175	38	222	48	46	10	19	4	4	1	0	0	466	2
WILLIAMSON	0	0	2	7	18	60	7	23	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	30
WINNEBAGO	0	0	302	35	417	48	105	12	29	3	12	1	0	0	865	4
WOODFORD	0	0	4	50	2	25	2	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
TOTAL	26	0	6,559	32	10,220	49	2,653	13	969	5	363	2	3	0	20,813	100

Gonorrhea



2007



**Table 25. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Percentages by County and Sex, 2007**

	Female		Male		Total	
	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent All Cases
ADAMS	50	61	32	39	82	0
ALEXANDER	24	65	13	35	37	0
BOND	3	60	2	40	5	0
BOONE	6	55	5	45	11	0
BROWN	0	0	2	100	2	0
BUREAU	1	50	1	50	2	0
CARROLL	1	100	0	0	1	0
CASS	2	67	1	33	3	0
CHAMPAIGN	244	56	192	44	436	2
CHRISTIAN	13	81	3	19	16	0
CLARK	1	25	3	75	4	0
CLINTON	3	33	6	67	9	0
COLES	15	56	12	44	27	0
COOK	6,347	51	5,991	49	12,338	59
CRAWFORD	0	0	2	100	2	0
DEWITT	3	60	2	40	5	0
DEKALB	41	56	32	44	73	0
DOUGLAS	0	0	1	100	1	0
DUPAGE	145	58	106	42	251	1
EDGAR	0	0	3	100	3	0
FAYETTE	1	20	4	80	5	0
FORD	6	100	0	0	6	0
FRANKLIN	3	43	4	57	7	0
FULTON	5	71	2	29	7	0
GALLATIN	1	100	0	0	1	0
GREENE	6	60	4	40	10	0
GRUNDY	5	100	0	0	5	0
HAMILTON	1	100	0	0	1	0
HANCOCK	3	100	0	0	3	0
HARDIN	1	100	0	0	1	0
HENRY	12	75	4	25	16	0
IROQUOIS	3	60	2	40	5	0
JACKSON	71	53	64	47	135	1
JEFFERSON	20	53	18	47	38	0
JERSEY	0	0	1	100	1	0
JO DAVIESS	3	100	0	0	3	0
JOHNSON	2	25	6	75	8	0
KANE	162	60	108	40	270	1
KANKAKEE	184	64	103	36	287	1
KENDALL	8	57	6	43	14	0
KNOX	44	61	28	39	72	0
LASALLE	39	66	20	34	59	0
LAKE	248	53	221	47	469	2
LAWRENCE	0	0	3	100	3	0
LEE	7	58	5	42	12	0



**Table 25. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Percentages by County and Sex, 2007 (Cont'd)**

	Female		Male		Total	
	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent All Cases
LIVINGSTON	39	95	2	5	41	0
LOGAN	13	62	8	38	21	0
MACON	243	60	162	40	405	2
MACOUPIN	6	55	5	45	11	0
MADISON	197	61	126	39	323	2
MARION	18	64	10	36	28	0
MASON	5	100	0	0	5	0
MASSAC	9	69	4	31	13	0
MCDONOUGH	14	82	3	18	17	0
MCHENRY	21	46	25	54	46	0
MCLEAN	117	54	101	46	218	1
MENARD	5	56	4	44	9	0
MERCER	4	80	1	20	5	0
MONROE	3	75	1	25	4	0
MONTGOMERY	4	57	3	43	7	0
MORGAN	26	46	30	54	56	0
MOULTRIE	3	75	1	25	4	0
OGLE	8	73	3	27	11	0
PEORIA	533	59	371	41	904	4
PERRY	7	70	3	30	10	0
PIATT	2	100	0	0	2	0
PIKE	3	75	1	25	4	0
PULASKI	9	69	4	31	13	0
RANDOLPH	13	42	18	58	31	0
ROCK ISLAND	160	59	110	41	270	1
SALINE	4	57	3	43	7	0
SANGAMON	430	66	220	34	650	3
SCOTT	3	60	2	40	5	0
SHELBY	2	50	2	50	4	0
ST. CLAIR	610	58	449	42	1,059	5
STARK	1	100	0	0	1	0
STEPHENSON	52	49	54	51	106	1
TAZEWELL	33	63	19	37	52	0
UNION	3	60	2	40	5	0
VERMILION	159	53	141	47	300	1
WABASH	1	100	0	0	1	0
WARREN	5	45	6	55	11	0
WASHINGTON	1	100	0	0	1	0
WAYNE	0	0	1	100	1	0
WHITE	0	0	1	100	1	0
WHITESIDE	21	58	15	42	36	0
WILL	265	57	201	43	466	2
WILLIAMSON	15	50	15	50	30	0
WINNEBAGO	504	58	361	42	865	4
WOODFORD	7	88	1	13	8	0
TOTAL	11,312	54	9,501	46	20,813	100

Gonorrhea



2007



# Gonorrhea

**Table 26. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Percentages by County and Race, 2007**

	Native American		Asian/Pacific Islander		African American		Other		Unknown		White		Total	
	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases
ADAMS	1	0	0	0	28	34	1	1	2	2	50	61	82	0
ALEXANDER	0	0	0	0	31	84	0	0	3	8	3	8	37	0
BOND	0	0	0	0	3	60	0	1	1	20	1	20	5	0
BOONE	0	0	1	9	5	45	0	0	1	9	4	36	11	0
BROWN	0	0	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
BUREAU	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	1	50	0	0	2	0
BUREAU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	0
CASS	0	0	0	0	1	33	0	0	0	0	2	67	3	0
CHAMPAIGN	0	0	1	0	297	68	6	1	54	12	78	18	436	2
CHRISTIAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	3	19	12	75	16	0
CLARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	75	1	25	4	0
CLINTON	0	0	0	0	3	33	1	11	1	11	4	44	9	0
COLES	0	0	0	0	13	48	1	4	0	0	13	48	27	0
COOK	9	0	35	0	10,144	82	202	2	1,101	9	847	7	12,338	59
CRAWFORD	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0	1	50	2	0
DEWITT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	4	80	5	0
DEKALB	0	0	0	0	45	62	1	1	4	5	23	32	73	0
DOUGLAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	0
DUPAGE	1	0	2	1	103	41	9	4	92	37	44	18	251	1
EDGAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33	2	67	3	0
FAYETTE	0	0	0	0	3	60	0	0	1	20	1	20	5	0
FORD	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	1	17	4	67	6	0
FRANKLIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	6	86	7	0
FULTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	100	7	0
GALLATIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	0
GREENE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	9	90	10	0
GRUNDY	0	0	0	0	2	40	0	0	0	0	3	60	5	0
HAMILTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	0
HANCOCK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	100	3	0
HARDIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	0
HENRY	0	0	0	0	2	13	0	0	1	6	13	81	16	0
IROQUOIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	100	5	0
JACKSON	0	0	0	0	103	76	5	4	13	10	14	10	135	1
JEFFERSON	0	0	0	0	23	61	1	3	1	3	13	34	38	0
JERSEY	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
JO DAVIESS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33	0	0	2	67	3	0
JOHNSON	0	0	0	0	5	63	0	1	13	2	25	8	0	0
KANE	0	0	3	1	159	59	1	0	39	14	68	25	270	1
KANKAKEE	0	0	0	0	232	81	2	1	4	1	49	17	287	1
KENDALL	0	0	0	0	6	43	0	0	2	14	6	43	14	0
KNOX	0	0	0	0	27	38	1	1	1	1	43	60	72	0
LASALLE	1	2	0	0	17	29	3	5	3	5	35	59	59	0
LAKE	1	0	3	1	272	58	10	2	83	18	100	21	469	2
LAWRENCE	0	0	0	0	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
LEE	0	0	0	0	2	17	0	0	0	0	10	83	12	0

**Table 26. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Percentages  
by County and Race, 2007 (Cont'd)**

	Native American		Asian/Pacific Islander		African American		Other		Unknown		White		Total	
	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases
LIVINGSTON	0	0	0	0	20	49	0	0	3	7	18	44	41	0
LOGAN	0	0	0	0	6	29	0	0	0	0	15	71	21	0
MACON	0	0	0	0	297	73	11	3	7	2	90	22	405	2
MACOUPIN	0	0	0	0	2	18	0	0	1	9	8	73	11	0
MADISON	0	0	1	0	170	53	7	2	30	9	115	36	323	2
MARION	0	0	0	0	12	43	1	4	4	14	11	39	28	0
MASON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	100	5	0
MASSAC	0	0	0	0	5	38	0	0	2	15	6	46	13	0
MCDONOUGH	0	0	0	0	7	41	0	0	1	6	9	53	17	0
MCHEMRY	0	0	1	2	7	15	1	2	6	13	31	67	46	0
MCLEAN	1	0	2	1	130	60	0	0	16	7	69	32	218	1
MENARD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	8	89	9	0
MERCER	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	1	20	3	60	5	0
MONROE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	3	75	4	0
MONTGOMERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	6	86	7	0
MORGAN	0	0	0	0	23	41	1	2	3	5	29	52	56	0
MOULTRIE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	100	4	0
OGLE	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	1	9	9	82	11	0
PEORIA	0	0	2	0	701	78	1	0	62	7	138	15	904	4
PERRY	0	0	0	0	5	50	0	0	1	10	4	40	10	0
PIATT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100	2	0
PIKE	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	3	75	4	0
PULASKI	0	0	0	0	4	31	0	0	1	8	8	62	13	0
RANDOLPH	0	0	0	0	16	52	0	0	1	3	14	45	31	0
ROCK ISLAND	1	0	0	0	139	51	2	1	36	13	92	34	270	1
SALINE	0	0	0	0	1	14	0	0	1	14	5	71	7	0
SANGAMON	0	0	0	0	407	63	7	1	29	4	207	32	650	3
SCOTT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	100	5	0
SHELBY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	100	4	0
ST. CLAIR	0	0	2	0	872	82	6	1	81	8	98	9	1,059	5
STARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	0
STEPHENSON	0	0	0	0	74	70	3	3	4	4	25	24	106	1
TAZEWELL	0	0	0	0	5	10	0	0	1	2	46	88	52	0
UNION	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	3	60	1	20	5	0
VERMILION	0	0	0	0	185	62	2	1	11	4	102	34	300	1
WABASH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	0
WARREN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	55	5	45	11	0
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	0
WAYNE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	0
WHITE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	0
WHITESIDE	0	0	0	0	6	17	2	6	3	8	25	69	36	0
WILL	1	0	0	0	316	68	6	1	75	16	68	15	466	2
WILLIAMSON	0	0	0	0	8	27	1	3	8	27	13	43	30	0
WINNEBAGO	0	0	3	0	663	77	22	3	54	6	123	14	865	4
WOODFORD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	25	6	75	8	0
TOTAL	16	0	56	0	15,620	75	320	2	1,876	9	2,925	14	20,813	100



Gonorrhea

2007



**Table 27. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Percentages by County and Ethnicity, 2007**

	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Unknown		Total	
	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent All Cases
ADAMS	2	2	74	90	6	7	82	0
ALEXANDER	0	0	34	92	3	8	37	0
BOND	0	0	4	80	1	20	5	0
BOONE	1	9	9	82	1	9	11	0
BROWN	0	0	2	100	0	0	2	0
BUREAU	0	0	1	50	1	50	2	0
CARROLL	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
CASS	1	33	2	67	0	0	3	0
CHAMPAIGN	12	3	374	86	50	11	436	2
CHRISTIAN	2	13	9	56	5	31	16	0
CLARK	0	0	0	0	4	100	4	0
CLINTON	1	11	7	78	1	11	9	0
COLES	1	4	20	74	6	22	27	0
COOK	385	3	10,763	87	1,190	10	12,338	59
CRAWFORD	0	0	2	100	0	0	2	0
DEWITT	0	0	5	100	0	0	5	0
DEKALB	3	4	65	89	5	7	73	0
DOUGLAS	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
DUPAGE	17	7	137	55	97	39	251	1
EDGAR	0	0	2	67	1	33	3	0
FAYETTE	0	0	3	60	2	40	5	0
FORD	0	0	5	83	1	17	6	0
FRANKLIN	0	0	6	86	1	14	7	0
FULTON	0	0	5	71	2	29	7	0
GALLATIN	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
GREENE	1	10	8	80	1	10	10	0
GRUNDY	0	0	5	100	0	0	5	0
HAMILTON	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
HANCOCK	0	0	3	100	0	0	3	0
HARDIN	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
HENRY	1	6	15	94	0	0	16	0
IROQUOIS	0	0	5	100	0	0	5	0
JACKSON	4	3	92	68	39	29	135	1
JEFFERSON	0	0	38	100	0	0	38	0
JERSEY	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
JO DAVIESS	1	33	2	67	0	0	3	0
JOHNSON	0	0	7	88	1	13	8	0
KANE	31	11	221	82	18	7	270	1
KANKAKEE	10	3	256	89	21	7	287	1
KENDALL	2	14	12	86	0	0	14	0
KNOX	1	1	70	97	1	1	72	0
LASALLE	7	12	44	75	8	14	59	0
LAKE	41	9	339	72	89	19	469	2
LAWRENCE	0	0	3	100	0	0	3	0
LEE	0	0	12	100	0	0	12	0

**Table 27. Illinois Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Percentages by County and Ethnicity, 2007 (Cont'd)**

	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Unknown		Total	
	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent All Cases
LIVINGSTON	3	7	36	88	2	5	41	0
LOGAN	0	0	19	90	2	10	21	0
MACON	5	1	378	93	22	5	405	2
MACOUPIN	0	0	6	55	5	45	11	0
MADISON	3	1	263	81	57	18	323	2
MARION	1	4	20	71	7	25	28	0
MASON	0	0	5	100	0	0	5	0
MASSAC	0	0	9	69	4	31	13	0
MCDONOUGH	0	0	16	94	1	6	17	0
MCHENRY	4	9	39	85	3	7	46	0
MCLEAN	6	3	145	67	67	31	218	1
MENARD	0	0	8	89	1	11	9	0
MERCER	0	0	5	100	0	0	5	0
MONROE	0	0	2	50	2	50	4	0
MONTGOMERY	0	0	5	71	2	29	7	0
MORGAN	1	2	51	91	4	7	56	0
MOULTRIE	0	0	3	75	1	25	4	0
OGLE	0	0	11	100	0	0	11	0
PEORIA	17	2	803	89	84	9	904	4
PERRY	0	0	7	70	3	30	10	0
PIATT	0	0	2	100	0	0	2	0
PIKE	0	0	3	75	1	25	4	0
PULASKI	0	0	12	92	1	8	13	0
RANDOLPH	0	0	28	90	3	10	31	0
ROCK ISLAND	13	5	214	79	43	16	270	1
SALINE	0	0	6	86	1	14	7	0
SANGAMON	1	0	480	74	169	26	650	3
SCOTT	0	0	4	80	1	20	5	0
SHELBY	0	0	4	100	0	0	4	0
ST. CLAIR	9	1	835	79	215	20	1,059	5
STARK	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
STEPHENSON	3	3	85	80	18	17	106	1
TAZEWELL	1	2	49	94	2	4	52	0
UNION	0	0	2	40	3	60	5	0
VERMILION	7	2	281	94	12	4	300	1
WABASH	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
WARREN	0	0	3	27	8	73	11	0
WASHINGTON	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
WAYNE	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
WHITE	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
WHITESIDE	3	8	29	81	4	11	36	0
WILL	18	4	375	80	73	16	466	2
WILLIAMSON	0	0	18	60	12	40	30	0
WINNEBAGO	20	2	838	97	7	1	865	4
WOODFORD	0	0	6	75	2	25	8	0
TOTAL	639	3	17,777	85	2,397	12	20,813	100

Gonorrhea



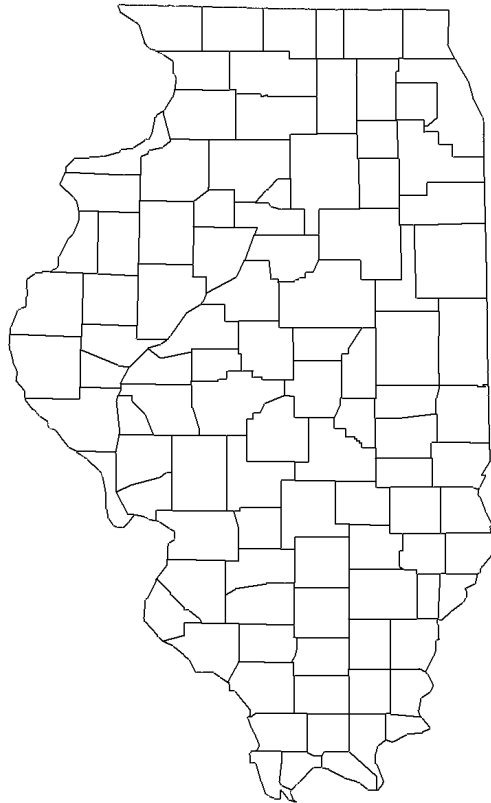
2007





# Section 5.

## Primary/Secondary Syphilis and Congenital Syphilis Cases and Rates for 1998 - 2007 and 2007 County Statistical Tables



Syphilis



2007



**Table 28. Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases and Percentages by Race, Ethnicity, Age Group and Sex Chicago, Illinois Excluding Chicago, and Illinois Totals, 2007**

Race	Chicago		Illinois excl. Chicago		Illinois Total	
	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	1	6	5	8	2
African American	138	42	58	44	196	42
Native American	2	1	0	0	2	0
White	134	40	67	50	201	43
Other/Unknown	55	17	2	2	57	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>100</b>

Ethnicity	Chicago		Illinois excl. Chicago		Illinois Total	
	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent
Hispanic	54	16	17	13	71	15
Non-Hispanic	258	78	115	86	373	80
Unknown	19	6	1	1	20	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>100</b>

Age Group	Chicago		Illinois excl. Chicago		Illinois Total	
	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent
0 - 4	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 - 9	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 - 14	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 - 19	7	2	5	4	12	3
20 - 24	34	10	27	20	61	13
25 - 29	49	15	21	16	70	15
30 - 34	51	15	16	12	67	14
35 - 39	57	17	14	11	71	15
40 - 44	54	16	23	17	77	17
45 - 49	52	16	14	11	66	14
50 - 54	14	4	4	3	18	4
55 - 59	8	2	5	4	13	3
60 - 64	3	1	2	2	5	1
65+	2	1	2	2	4	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>100</b>

Sex	Chicago		Illinois excl. Chicago		Illinois Total	
	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent
Male	311	94	114	86	425	92
Female	20	6	19	14	39	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 29. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases by Race, Ethnicity, Age Group and Sex, 1998 - 2007**

Race	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
White	32	60	70	137	209	164	169	267	200	201
African American	320	334	311	211	201	172	186	206	187	196
Asian/Pacific	2	0	2	3	0	2	6	5	5	8
Native American	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other/Unknown	41	27	27	58	69	36	25	47	39	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>464</b>

Ethnicity	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hispanic	9	23	16	31	56	35	39	56	58	71
NonHispanic	352	369	375	335	378	323	337	450	355	373
Unknown	35	30	21	43	45	16	10	19	18	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>464</b>

Age Group	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	33	42	35	16	11	6	15	24	21	12
20-24	49	59	68	41	47	41	51	51	62	61
25-29	67	59	53	80	68	59	63	80	88	70
30-34	71	73	80	77	99	56	44	92	64	67
35-39	75	64	67	84	107	81	76	99	52	71
40-44	52	53	43	54	68	75	61	103	81	77
45-54	32	53	52	48	67	44	60	57	53	84
55-64	9	16	9	4	7	10	13	17	8	18
65+	5	3	4	4	5	2	3	2	2	4
Age Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>464</b>

Sex	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Female	158	180	181	91	81	48	55	47	37	39
Male	238	242	231	318	398	326	331	478	394	425
<b>Total</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>464</b>



**Table 30. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases and Rates by County, 2003 - 2007**

COUNTY	Cases					Rates				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
ADAMS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALEXANDER	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BOND	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BOONE	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BROWN	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUREAU	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CALHOUN	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CARROLL	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CASS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHAMPAIGN	3	1	3	8	1	1.7	0.6	1.7	4.5	0.6
CHRISTIAN	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0
CLARK	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0
CLAY	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0
CLINTON	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
COLES	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
COOK	302	340	462	349	391	5.6	6.3	8.6	6.5	7.3
Chicago	267	297	418	295	331	9.2	10.3	14.4	10.2	11.4
Suburban Cook	35	43	44	54	60	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.4
CRAWFORD	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9
CUMBERLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DEKALB	1	0	1	1	1	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
DEWITT	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DOUGLAS	1	0	0	0	0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DUPAGE	11	6	13	18	12	1.2	0.7	1.4	2.0	1.3
EDGAR	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EDWARDS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EFFINGHAM	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FAYETTE	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0
FORD	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FRANKLIN	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0
FULTON	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
GALLATIN	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GREENE	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRUNDY	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HAMILTON	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HANCOCK	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HARDIN	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HENDERSON	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2
HENRY	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IROQUOIS	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0
JACKSON	1	1	0	0	1	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7
JASPER	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0
JEFFERSON	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
JERSEY	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6
JO DAVIESS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
JOHNSON	0	1	0	0	1	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	7.8
KANE	7	7	6	7	4	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.0
KANKAKEE	1	1	3	1	0	1.0	1.0	2.9	1.0	0.0
KENDALL	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
KNOX	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAKE	7	5	5	12	8	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.2
LASALLE	0	0	2	0	1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.9
LAWRENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LEE	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Syphilis



2007



**Table 30. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases and Rates by County, 2003 - 2007 (Cont'd)**

COUNTY	Cases					Rates				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
LIVINGSTON	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LOGAN	0	0	2	1	0	0.0	0.0	6.4	3.2	0.0
MCDONOUGH	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MCHENRY	0	0	5	2	0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.8	0.0
MCLEAN	0	1	1	1	4	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.7
MACON	1	1	0	1	0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0
MACOUPIN	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MADISON	8	7	2	3	3	3.1	2.7	0.8	1.2	1.2
MARION	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MARSHALL	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MASON	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MASSAC	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MENARD	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MERCER	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MONROE	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MONTGOMERY	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
MORGAN	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MOULTRIE	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OGLE	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PEORIA	1	0	2	0	4	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.2
PERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PIATT	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0
PIKE	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
POPE	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PULASKI	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PUTNAM	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RANDOLPH	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
RICHLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ROCK ISLAND	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
ST. CLAIR	7	4	2	6	19	2.7	1.6	0.8	2.3	7.4
SALINE	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SANGAMON	0	1	4	2	1	0.0	0.5	2.1	1.1	0.5
SCHUYLER	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SCOTT	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHELBY	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
STARK	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
STEPHENSON	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TAZEWELL	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNION	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
VERMILION	9	1	1	3	0	10.7	1.2	1.2	3.6	0.0
WABASH	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WARREN	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WAYNE	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WHITE	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WHITESIDE	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
WILL	5	3	5	5	4	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8
WILLIAMSON	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
WINNEBAGO	9	4	2	3	3	3.2	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.1
WOODFORD	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL ILLINOIS	374	386	525	431	464	3.0	3.1	4.2	3.5	3.7
Total Ill. Excluding Chicago	107	89	107	136	133	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.4

Syphilis



2007



**Table 31. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases, All Counties Ranked by Number of Cases, 2007**

Rank	County	Cases	Rate
1	Cook	391	7.3
2	St. Clair	19	7.4
3	DuPage	12	1.3
4	Lake	8	1.2
5	Kane	4	1.0
6	McLean	4	2.7
7	Peoria	4	2.2
8	Will	4	0.8
9	Madison	3	1.2
10	Winnebago	3	1.1
11	Champaign	1	0.6
12	Crawford	1	4.9
13	DeKalb	1	1.1
14	Fulton	1	2.6
15	Henderson	1	12.2
16	Jackson	1	1.7
17	Jersey	1	4.6
18	Johnson	1	7.8
19	Kendall	1	1.8
20	LaSalle	1	0.9
21	Sangamon	1	0.5
22	Williamson	1	1.6
TOTAL ILLINOIS		464	3.7
Total Ill. Excluding Chicago		133	1.4

**Table 32. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Case Rates per 100,000 Population, All Counties Ranked by Rates, 2007**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Rate</b>
1	Henderson	1	12.2
2	Johnson	1	7.8
3	St. Clair	19	7.4
4	Cook	391	7.3
5	Crawford	1	4.9
6	Jersey	1	4.6
7	McLean	4	2.7
8	Fulton	1	2.6
9	Peoria	4	2.2
10	Kendall	1	1.8
11	Jackson	1	1.7
12	Williamson	1	1.6
13	DuPage	12	1.3
14	Lake	8	1.2
15	Madison	3	1.2
16	DeKalb	1	1.1
17	Winnebago	3	1.1
18	Kane	4	1.0
19	LaSalle	1	0.9
20	Will	4	0.8
21	Champaign	1	0.6
22	Sangamon	1	0.5
TOTAL ILLINOIS		464	3.7
Total Ill. Excluding Chicago		133	1.4



**Table 33. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases and Percentages by County and Age Group, 2007**

	10-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50+		Total	
	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent All Cases
CHAMPAIGN	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
COOK	9	2	102	26	119	30	127	32	34	9	391	84
CRAWFORD	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
DEKALB	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
DUPAGE	0	0	6	50	3	25	2	17	1	8	12	3
FULTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	0
HENDERSON	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
JACKSON	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	1	0
JERSEY	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
JOHNSON	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	1	0
KANE	0	0	1	25	0	0	3	75	0	0	4	1
KENDALL	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
LASALLE	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
LAKE	0	0	2	25	2	25	2	25	2	25	8	2
MADISON	0	0	2	67	1	33	0	0	0	0	3	1
MCLEAN	0	0	2	50	1	25	1	25	0	0	4	1
PEORIA	0	0	0	0	1	25	2	50	1	25	4	1
SANGAMON	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
ST. CLAIR	1	5	10	53	7	37	0	0	1	5	19	4
WILL	0	0	2	50	0	0	2	50	0	0	4	1
WILLIAMSON	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
WINNEBAGO	0	0	1	33	2	67	0	0	0	0	3	1
TOTAL	12	3	131	28	138	30	143	31	40	9	464	100

**Table 34. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases and Percentages by County and Sex, 2007**

	Female		Male		Total	
	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent All Cases
CHAMPAIGN	0	0	1	100	1	0
COOK	27	7	364	93	391	84
CRAWFORD	0	0	1	100	1	0
DEKALB	0	0	1	100	1	0
DUPAGE	1	8	11	92	12	3
FULTON	0	0	1	100	1	0
HENDERSON	1	100	0	0	1	0
JACKSON	0	0	1	100	1	0
JERSEY	0	0	1	100	1	0
JOHNSON	0	0	1	100	1	0
KANE	0	0	4	100	4	1
KENDALL	0	0	1	100	1	0
LASALLE	0	0	1	100	1	0
LAKE	0	0	8	100	8	2
MADISON	0	0	3	100	3	1
MCLEAN	0	0	4	100	4	1
PEORIA	0	0	4	100	4	1
SANGAMON	1	100	0	0	1	0
ST. CLAIR	5	26	14	74	19	4
WILL	2	50	2	50	4	1
WILLIAMSON	0	0	1	100	1	0
WINNEBAGO	2	67	1	33	3	1
TOTAL	39	8	425	92	464	100

Syphilis



2007

**Table 35. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases and Percentages by County and Race, 2007**

	Native American		Asian/Pacific		African American		Other		Unknown		White		Total	
	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent All Cases
CHAMPAIGN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	0
COOK	2	1	6	2	168	43	37	9	19	5	159	41	391	84
CRAWFORD	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
DEKALB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	0
DUPAGE	0	0	1	8	1	8	0	0	0	0	10	83	12	3
FULTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	0
HENDERSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	0
JACKSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	0
JERSEY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	0
JOHNSON	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
KANE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	100	4	1
KENDALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	0
LASALLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	0
LAKE	0	0	0	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	7	88	8	2
MADISON	0	0	0	0	1	33	0	0	0	0	2	67	3	1
MCLEAN	0	0	1	25	2	50	0	0	0	0	1	25	4	1
PEORIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	100	4	1
SANGAMON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	0
ST. CLAIR	0	0	0	0	17	89	0	0	0	0	2	11	19	4
WILL	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	3	75	4	1
WILLIAMSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	1	0
WINNEBAGO	0	0	0	0	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
TOTAL	2	0	8	2	196	42	38	8	19	4	201	43	464	100

**Table 36. Illinois Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases and Percentages by County and Ethnicity, 2007**

	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Unknown		Total	
	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent All Cases
CHAMPAIGN	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
COOK	63	16	308	79	20	5	391	84
CRAWFORD	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
DEKALB	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
DUPAGE	4	33	8	67	0	0	12	3
FULTON	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
HENDERSON	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
JACKSON	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
JERSEY	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
JOHNSON	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
KANE	0	0	4	100	0	0	4	1
KENDALL	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
LASALLE	1	100	0	0	0	0	1	0
LAKE	3	38	5	63	0	0	8	2
MADISON	0	0	3	100	0	0	3	1
MCLEAN	0	0	4	100	0	0	4	1
PEORIA	0	0	4	100	0	0	4	1
SANGAMON	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
ST. CLAIR	0	0	19	100	0	0	19	4
WILL	0	0	4	100	0	0	4	1
WILLIAMSON	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	0
WINNEBAGO	0	0	3	100	0	0	3	1
TOTAL	71	15	373	80	20	4	464	100

Syphilis



2007





**Table 37. Reported Congenital Syphilis Cases and Percentages by Race, Ethnicity and Sex Chicago, Illinois Excluding Chicago, and Illinois Totals, 2007**

Race	Chicago		Illinois excl. Chicago		Illinois Total	
	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	1	33	1	9
African American	6	75	1	33	7	64
Native American	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	0	0	1	33	1	9
Other/Unknown	2	25	0	0	2	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100</b>

Ethnicity	Chicago		Illinois excl. Chicago		Illinois Total	
	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent
Hispanic	2	25	1	33	3	27
Non-Hispanic	6	75	2	67	8	73
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100</b>

Sex	Chicago		Illinois excl. Chicago		Illinois Total	
	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent	No. Cases	Percent
Male	3	38	1	33	4	36
Female	5	63	2	67	7	64
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 38. Illinois Reported Congenital Syphilis Cases  
by Race, Ethnicity and Sex, 1998 - 2007**

<b>Race</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
White	7	2	2	4	6	0	3	4	5	1
African American	52	55	46	38	34	19	14	19	10	7
Asian/Pacific	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Native American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other/Unk	5	2	4	3	1	1	8	2	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
Hispanic	6	4	2	4	4	0	3	6	4	3
NonHispanic	54	55	51	41	35	20	15	19	11	8
Unknown	4	1	1	0	2	1	7	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>

<b>Sex</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
Female	24	30	28	22	26	9	13	11	8	7
Male	33	28	24	23	15	11	12	14	8	4
Unknown	7	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>





**Table 39. Illinois Reported Congenital Syphilis Cases and Rates by County, 2003 - 2007**

COUNTY	Cases					Rates				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
COOK	16	22	23	12	10	19.5	27.5	28.8	15.3	12.6
CHICAGO	14	20	19	10	8	29.1	42.9	40.8	22.0	17.5
SUBURBAN COOK	2	2	4	2	2	5.9	6.0	12.0	6.0	5.9
DUPAGE	1	1	0	0	0	7.8	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
KANE	0	0	1	0	1	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	11.7
LAKE	1	0	0	2	0	9.6	0.0	0.0	20.1	0.0
MCHENRY	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.6	0.0
ROCK ISLAND	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.6	0.0
ST. CLAIR	1	1	0	0	0	27.2	26.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
VERMILION	2	1	0	0	0	185.5	92.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
WILL	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0
TOTAL ILLINOIS	21	25	25	16	11	11.5	13.8	13.8	8.9	6.1
Total Ill. Excluding Chicago	7	5	6	6	3	5.2	3.7	4.5	4.5	2.2

**Table 40. Illinois Reported Congenital Syphilis Cases and Percentages by County and Race, 2007**

	Asian/Pacific		African American		Other		White		Total	
	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent All Cases
COOK	1	10	7	70	2	20	0	0	10	91
KANE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	9
TOTAL	1	9	7	64	2	18	1	9	11	100

**Table 41. Illinois Reported Congenital Syphilis Cases and Percentages by County and Ethnicity, 2007**

	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Total	
	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases	Number Cases	Percent Cases
COOK	2	20	8	80	10	91
KANE	1	100	0	0	1	9
TOTAL	3	27	8	73	11	100



