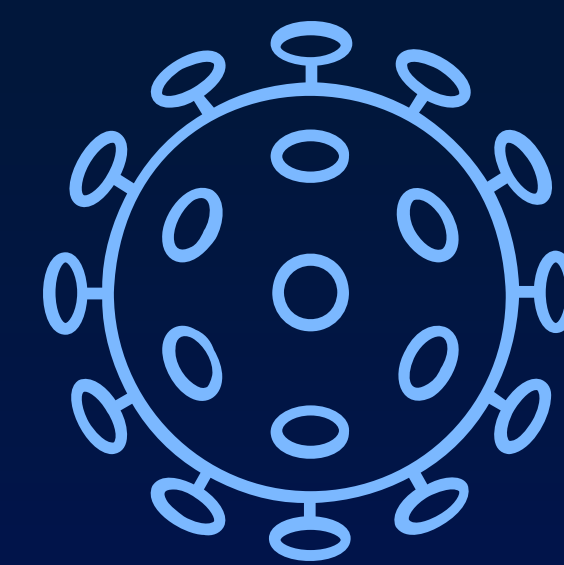
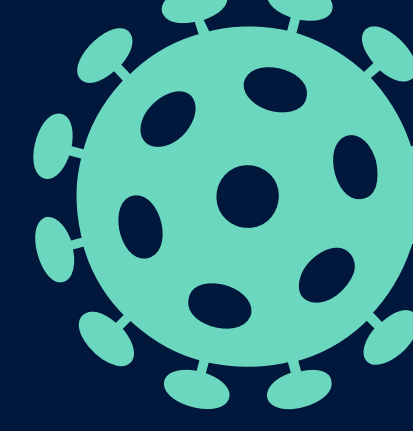


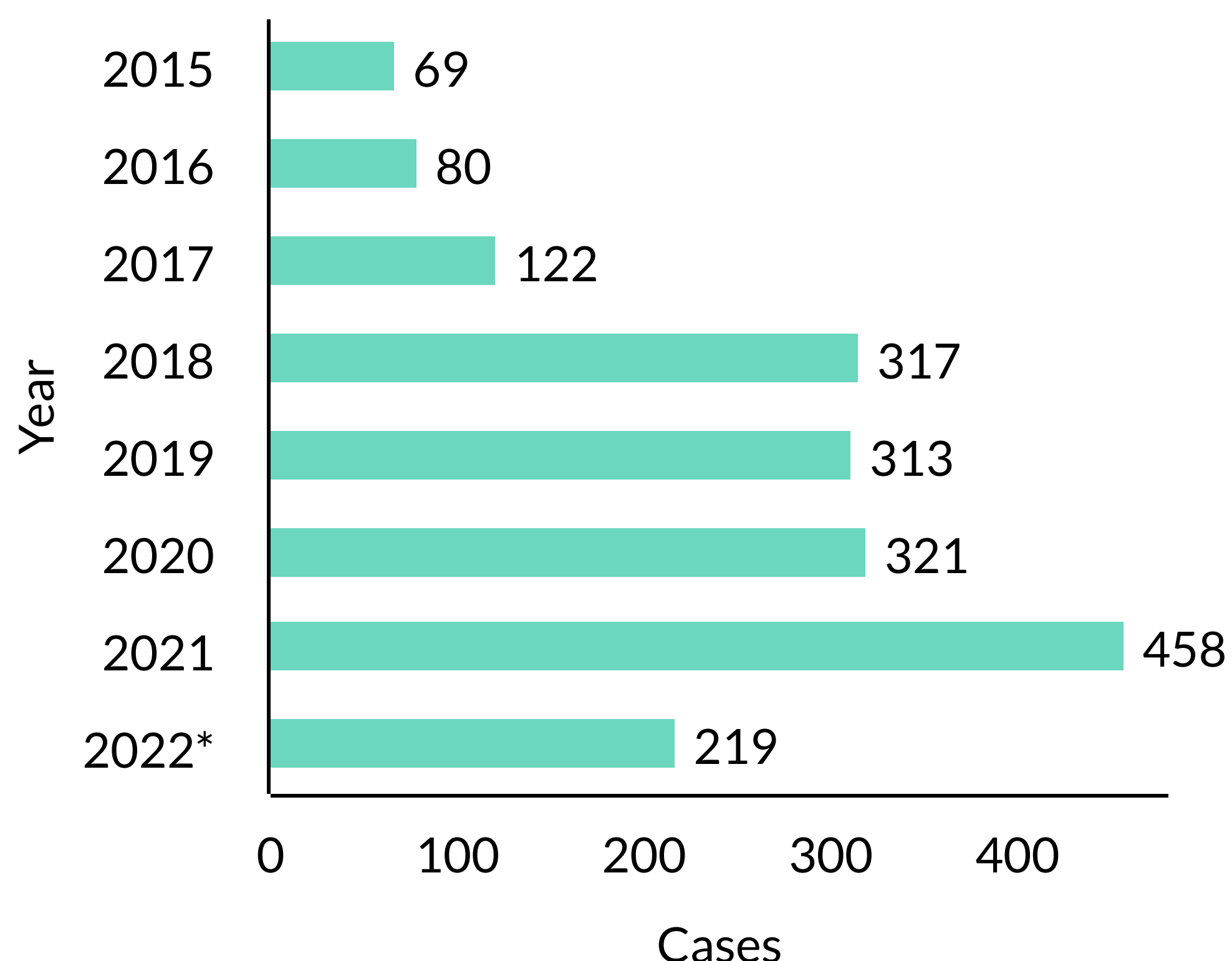
# Fact sheet- Primary, Secondary and Unknown/Late Syphilis

2021- 2022



**Click for more info**

## Cases by year



\* 2022 includes cases up till September

## Syphilis Cases (non-congenital)

**425**

July 2021- June 2022

↑ **14%** ↑

Increase from July 2020-June 2021

**37.7**

Case Rate  
per 100,000

## Background

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) that can cause serious health problems without treatment. Infection develops in stages (primary, secondary, latent, and tertiary). Each stage can have different signs and symptoms.

## How it's spread

You can get syphilis by direct contact with a syphilis sore during vaginal, anal, or oral sex.

Syphilis can spread from a mother with syphilis to her unborn baby. You cannot get syphilis through casual contact with objects, such as:

- toilet seats
- doorknobs
- swimming pools
- hot tubs
- bathtubs
- sharing clothing, or eating utensils

## Risk Factors

Sexually active people can get syphilis through vaginal, anal, or oral sex without a condom with a partner who has syphilis. If you are sexually active, have an honest and open talk with your healthcare provider. Ask them if you should get tested for syphilis or other STDs. You should get tested regularly for syphilis if you are sexually active and

- are a gay or bisexual man;
- have HIV;
- are taking pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) for HIV prevention; or
- have partner(s) who have tested positive for syphilis.

All pregnant people should receive syphilis testing at their first prenatal visit. Some pregnant people need to receive syphilis testing again during the third trimester at 28 weeks and at delivery.

## How to reduce risk of getting Syphilis

The only way to completely avoid STDs is to not have vaginal, anal, or oral sex.

If you are sexually active, you can do the following things to lower your chances of getting syphilis:

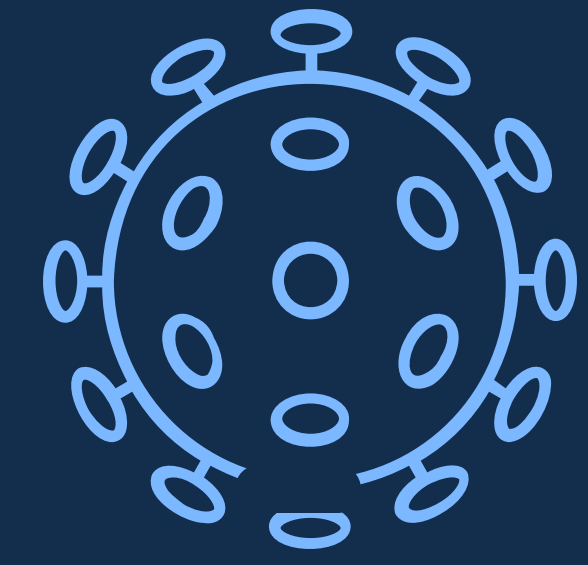
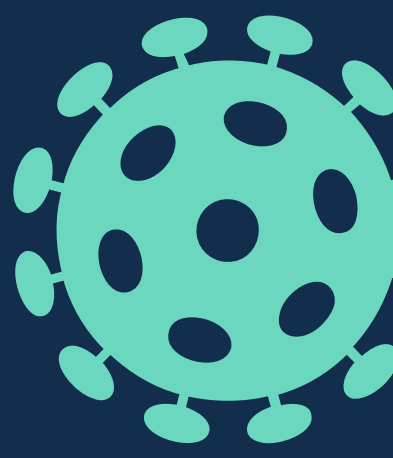
- Being in a long-term mutually monogamous relationship with a partner who has been tested and does not have syphilis.
- Using condoms the right way every time you have sex.

Condoms prevent the spread of syphilis by preventing contact with a sore.

Sometimes sores occur in areas not covered by a condom. Contact with these sores can still transmit syphilis.

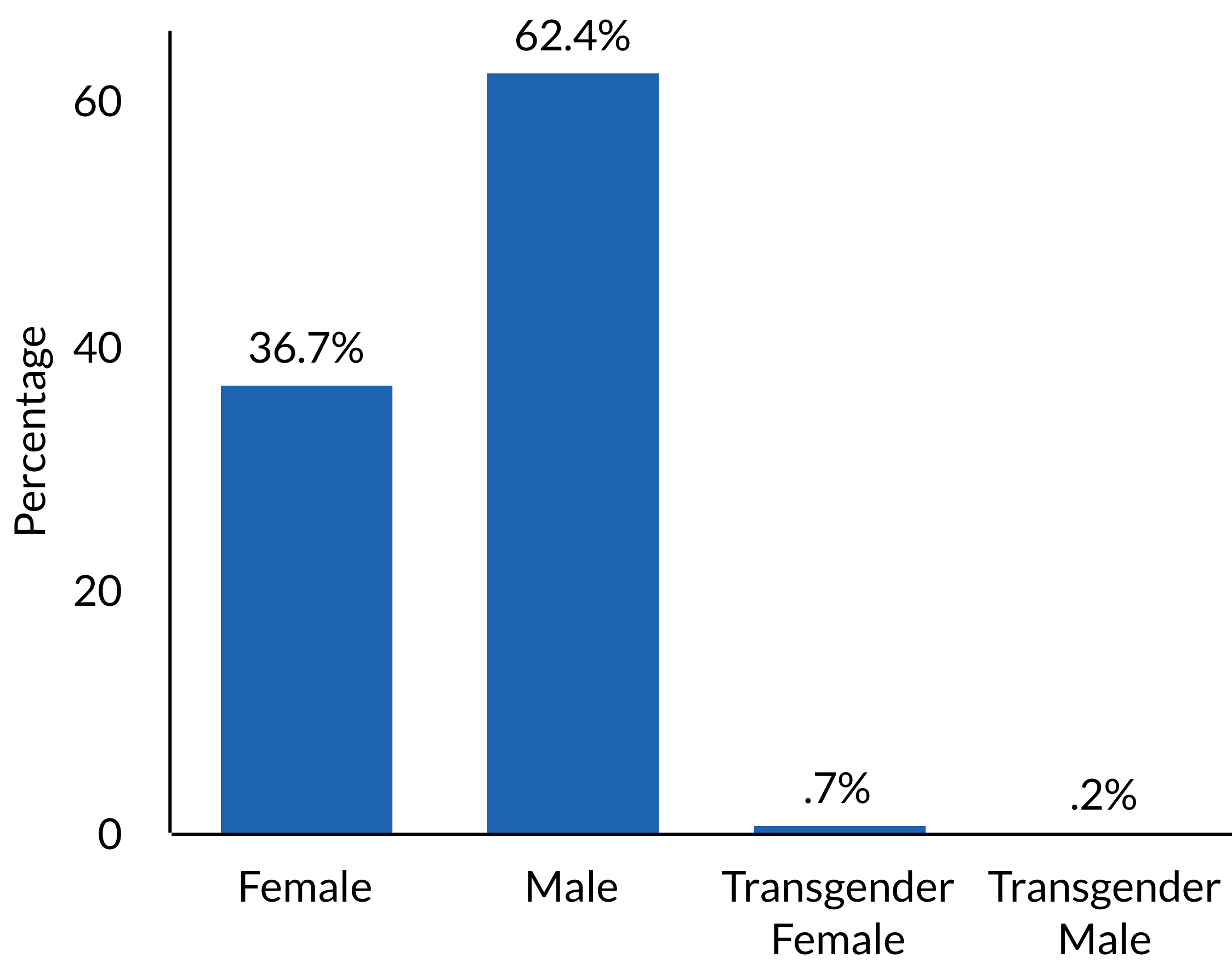
# Stanislaus Demographic- Primary, Secondary and Unknown/Late Syphilis

2021- 2022



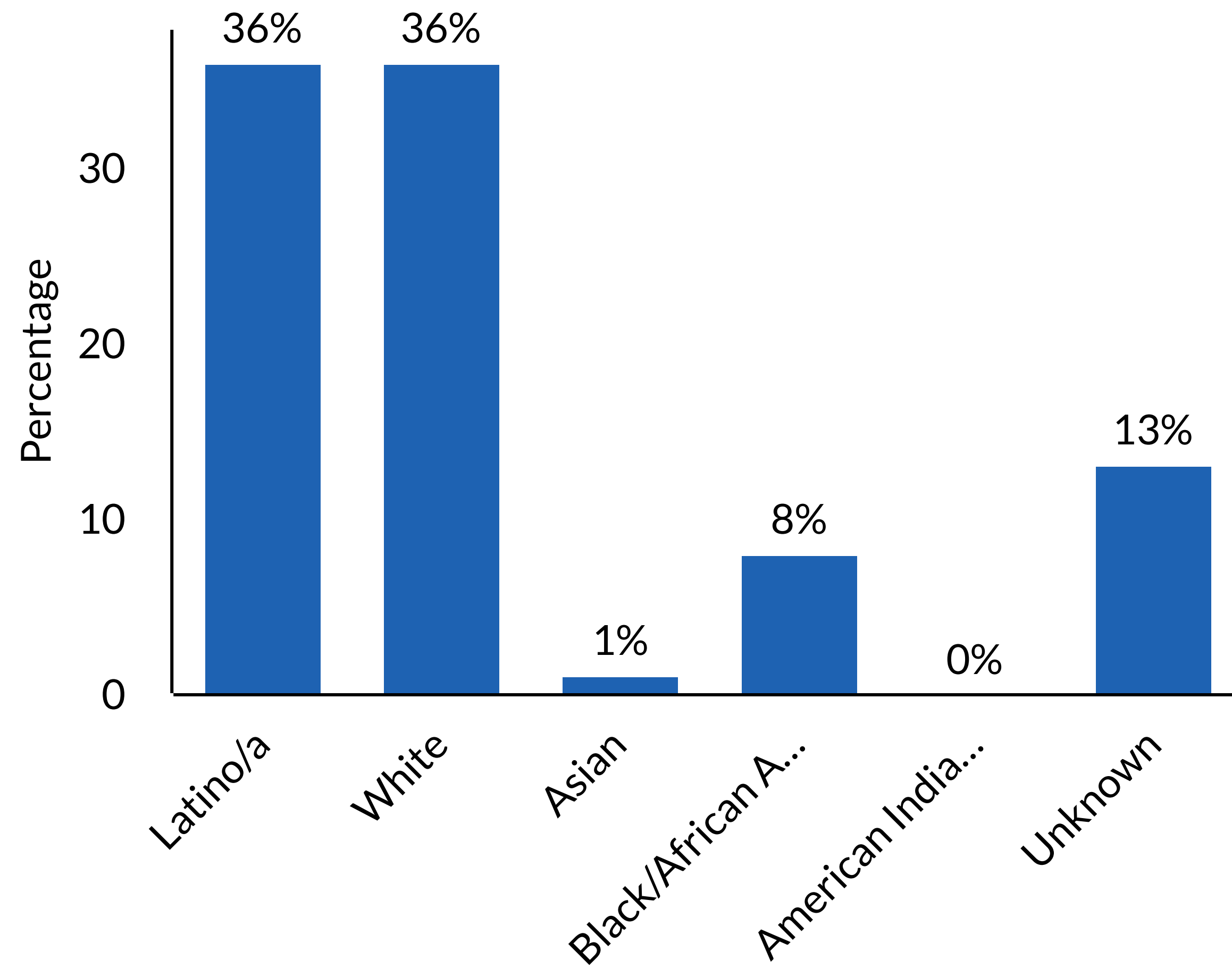
## Cases by gender

Of the people that got Syphilis  
**63%** were Male



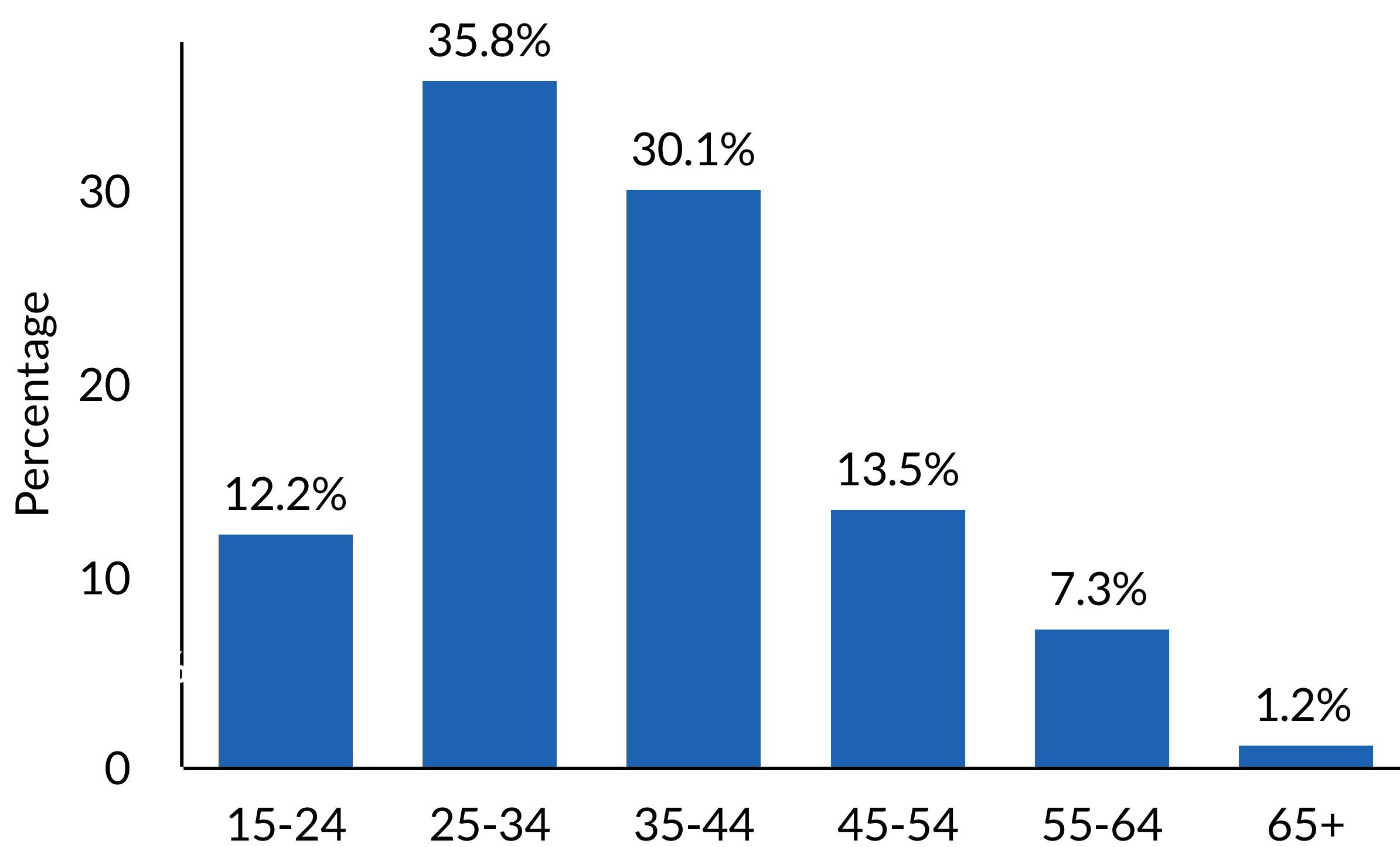
## Cases by Race/Ethnicity

Of the people that got syphilis  
**36%** were either Latino/a or white.



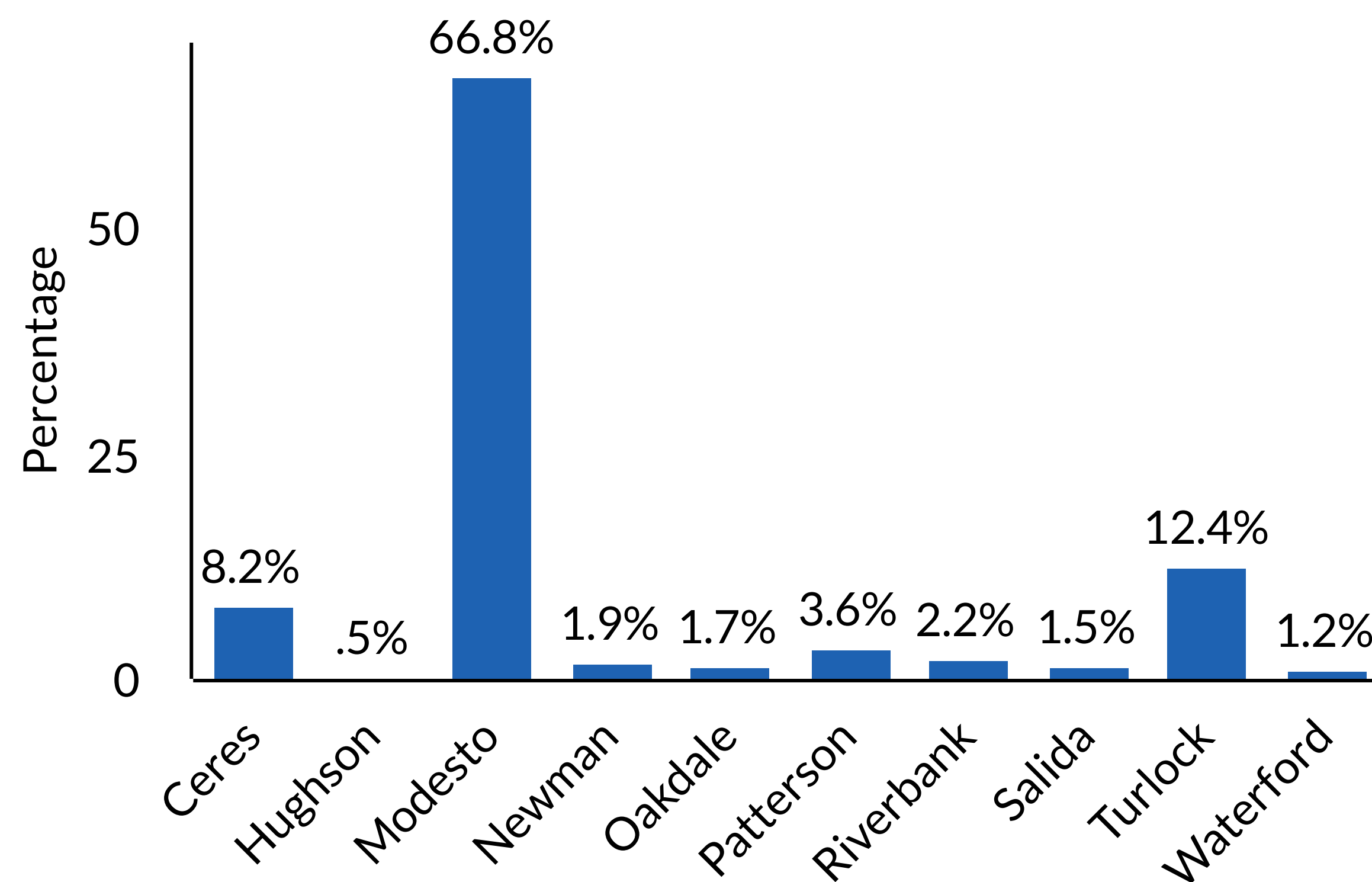
## Cases by Age Group

Of the people that got Syphilis **36%** were  
between the age 25 to 34 years old.



## Cases by City

Of the people that got syphilis  
**67%** were residents of Modesto



\*48% of the 2022 total Stanislaus County population was Hispanic

For more information visit  
<https://www.cdc.gov/std/syphilis/stdfact-syphilis.htm>