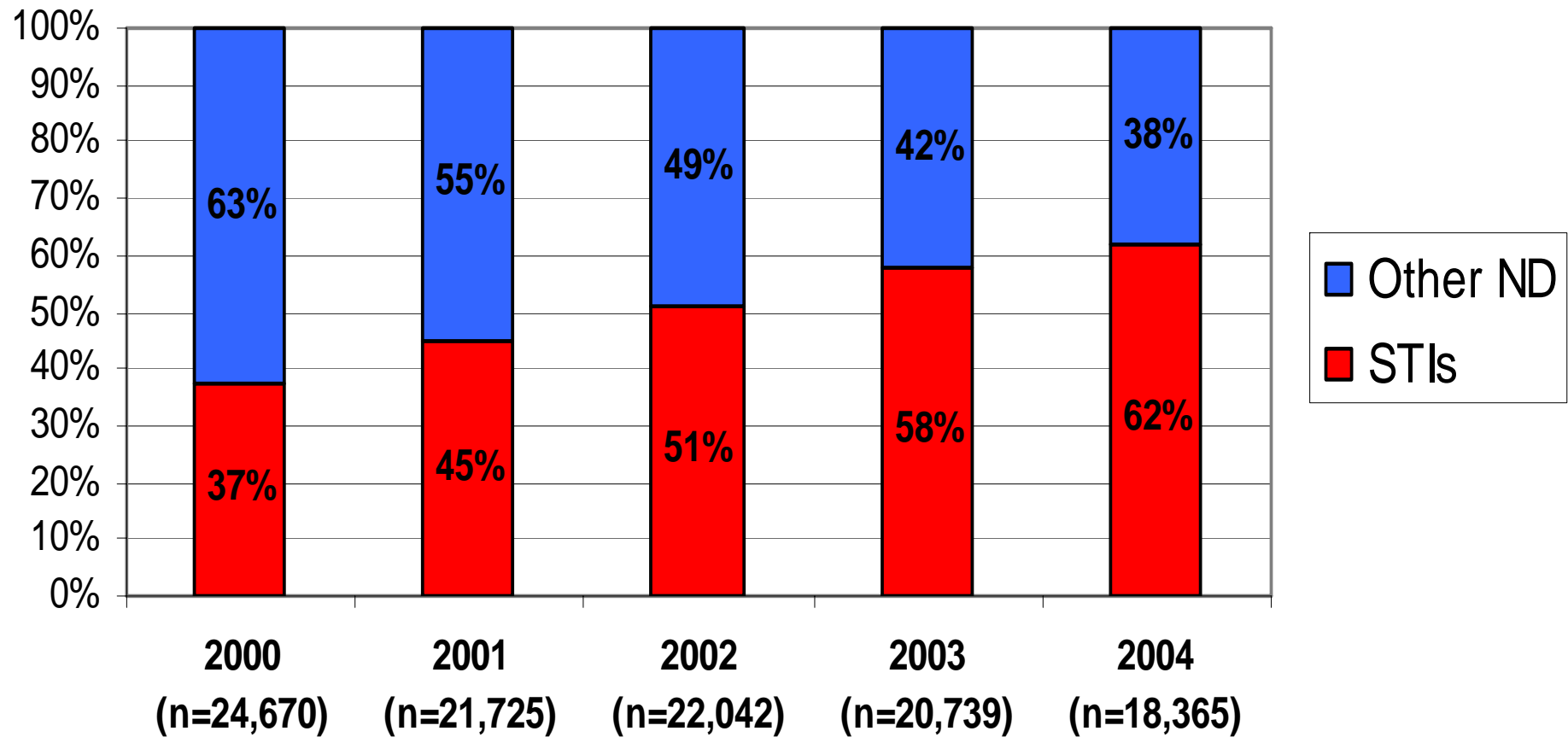


**Figure 1**

## Proportion of Reported STIs\* and Other Notifiable Diseases\*\* in Alberta



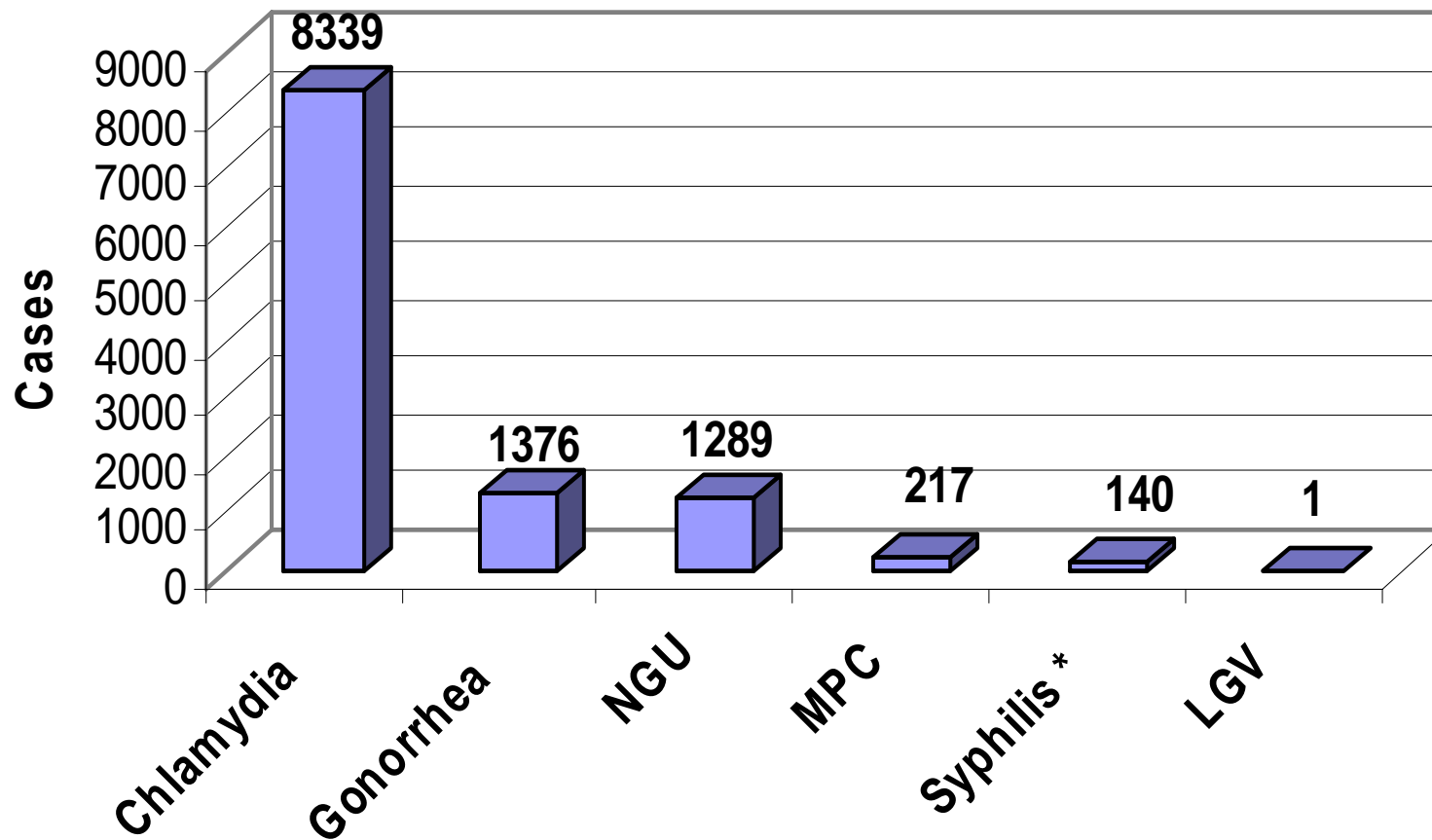
\* Includes gonorrhoea, chlamydia, syphilis, NGU, MPC and LGV

\*\* Includes all notifiable diseases reported in Alberta

Source: Disease Control & Prevention Branch, Alberta Health and Wellness, May 5, 2005

Figure 2

## Number of Reported STIs during 2004, Alberta



\* Syphilis includes both infectious(n=74) and non-infectious cases (66)

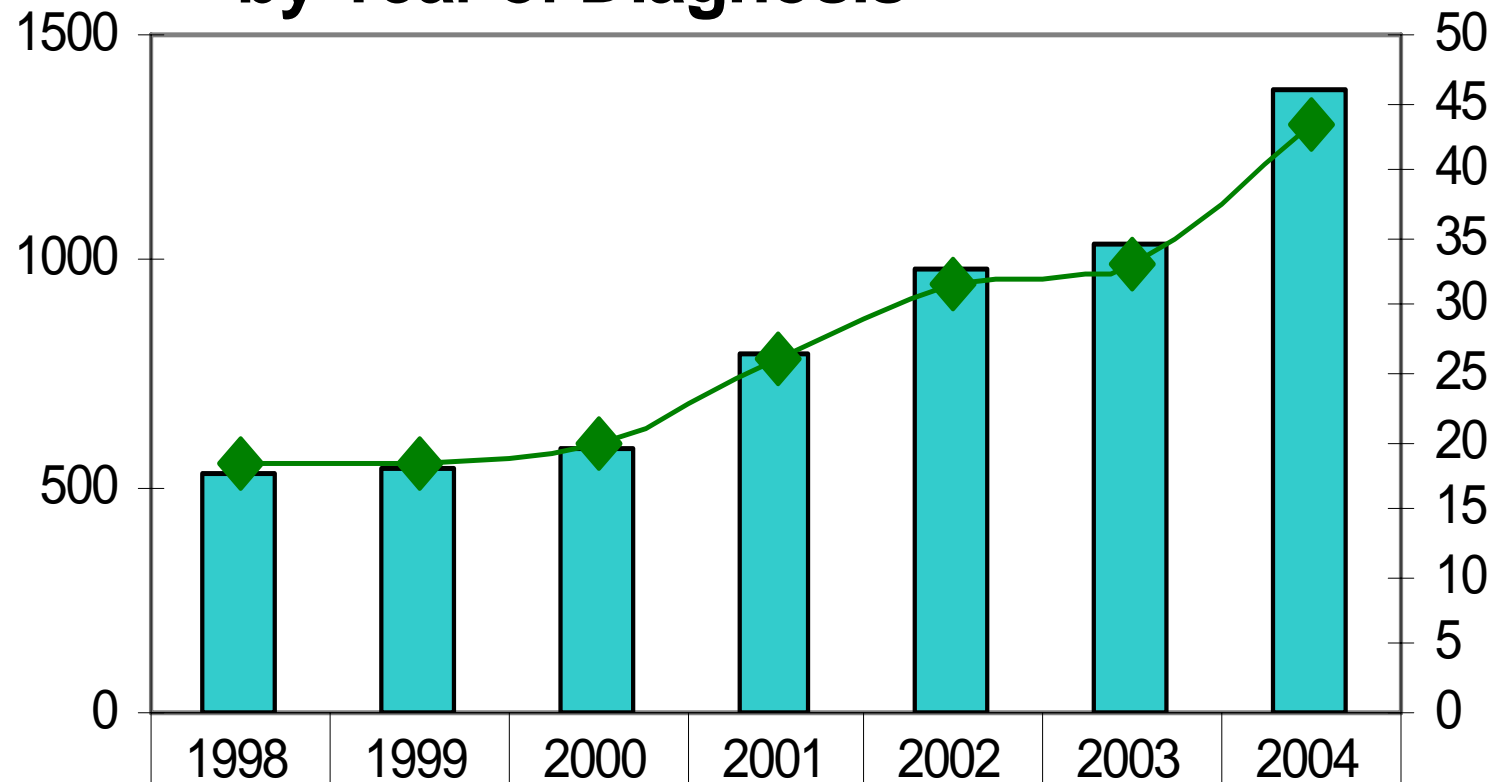
\*\* There were no reported cases of chancroid



NGU= Non-Gonococcal Urethritis; MPC= Mucopurulent cervicitis; LGV= Lymphogranuloma venereum

Source: Disease Control & Prevention Branch, Alberta Health and Wellness, May 5, 2005

Figure 3

## Gonorrhoea in Alberta: 1998-2004 Number of Cases and Crude Rate by Year of Diagnosis

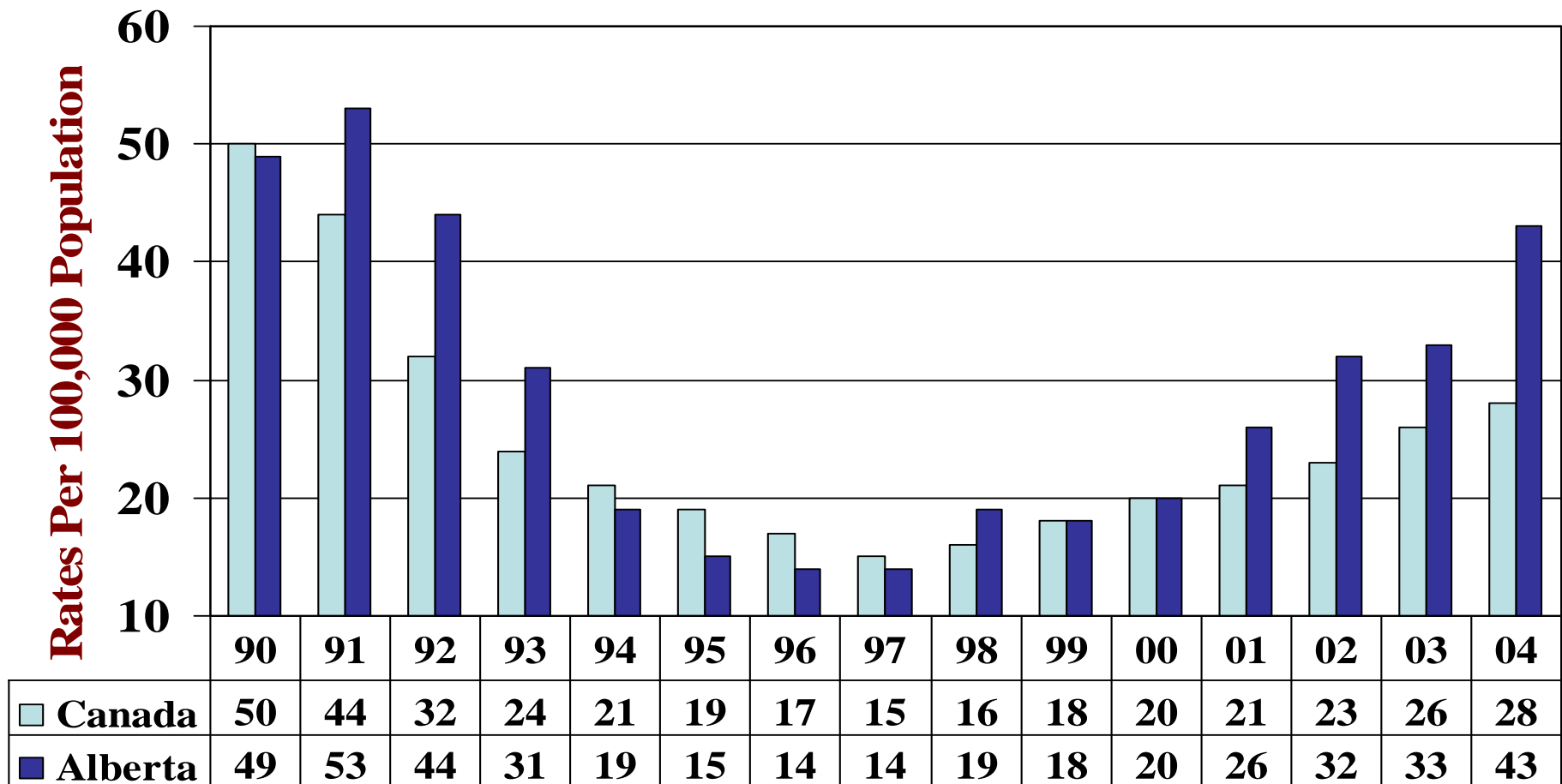


 Number of Cases	529	535	587	794	978	1035	1376
 Rate per 100,000	19	18	20	26	32	33	43

Source: Disease Control & Prevention Branch, Alberta Health and Wellness, May 5, 2005

Figure 4

## Reported Gonorrhoea Rates in Alberta & Canada 1990-2004

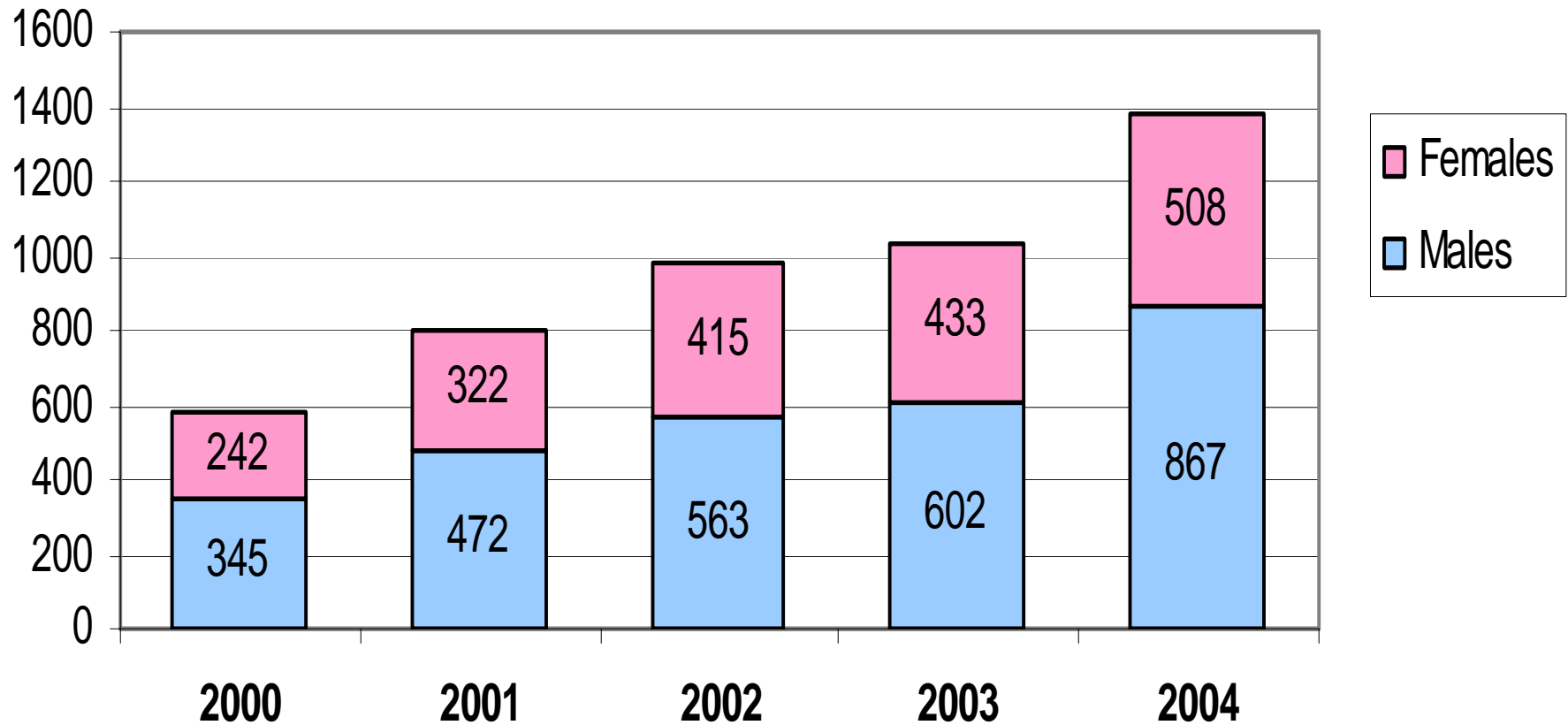


**NOTE: National rates for 2003 and 2004 are preliminary.** (Source: Sexual Health and Sexually Transmitted Infections Section, Centre for Infectious Disease Prevention and Control, Public Health Agency of Canada 2004; <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/std-mts/stdcases/casmts/index.html>)

Source: Disease Control & Prevention, Alberta Health and Wellness, May 5, 2005; Health Canada. Population and Public Health Branch August 8, 2003.

Figure 5

## Gender Distribution of Gonorrhoea Cases in Alberta by Year of Diagnosis

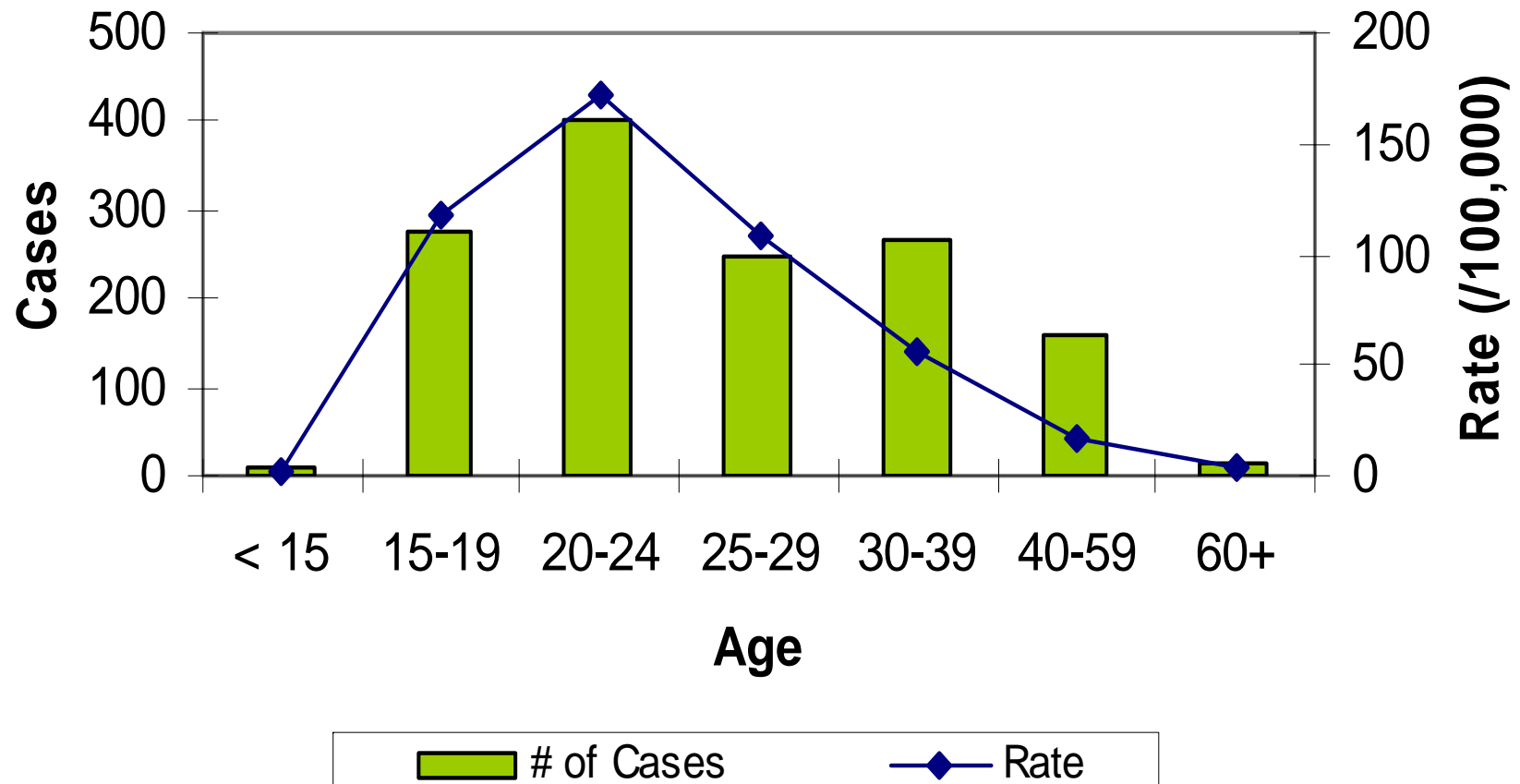


**NOTE: Gender is missing for one case in 2004**

Source: Disease Control & Prevention Branch, Alberta Health and Wellness, May 5, 2005

Figure 6

## Number of Cases and Age-Specific Rates of Gonorrhea in Alberta, 2004



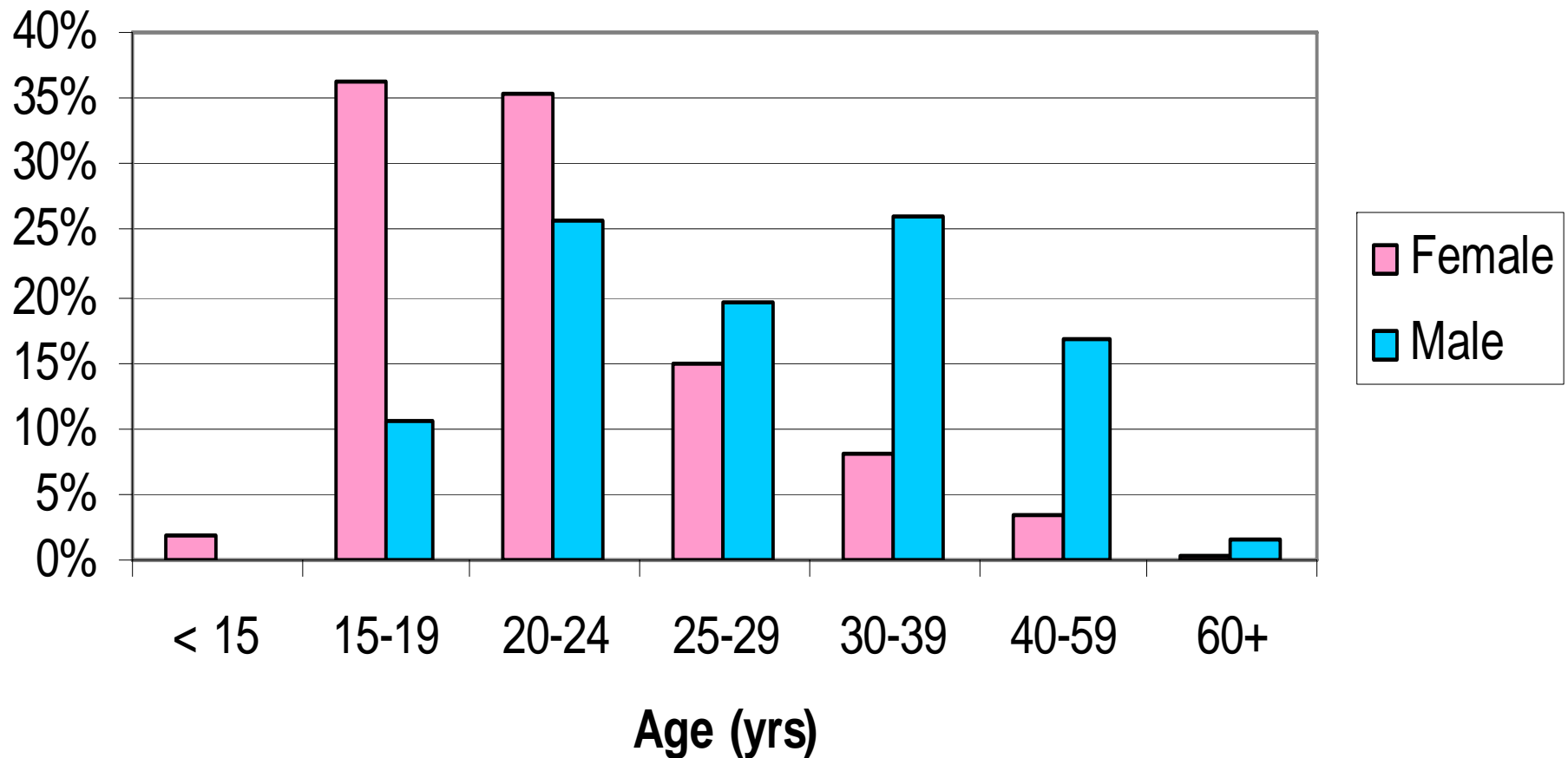
\* per 100,000

NOTE: Age is missing for one male

Source: Disease Control & Prevention Branch, Alberta Health and Wellness, May 5, 2005

Figure 7

## Gender-Specific Age Distribution of Gonorrhoea Cases in Alberta, 2004

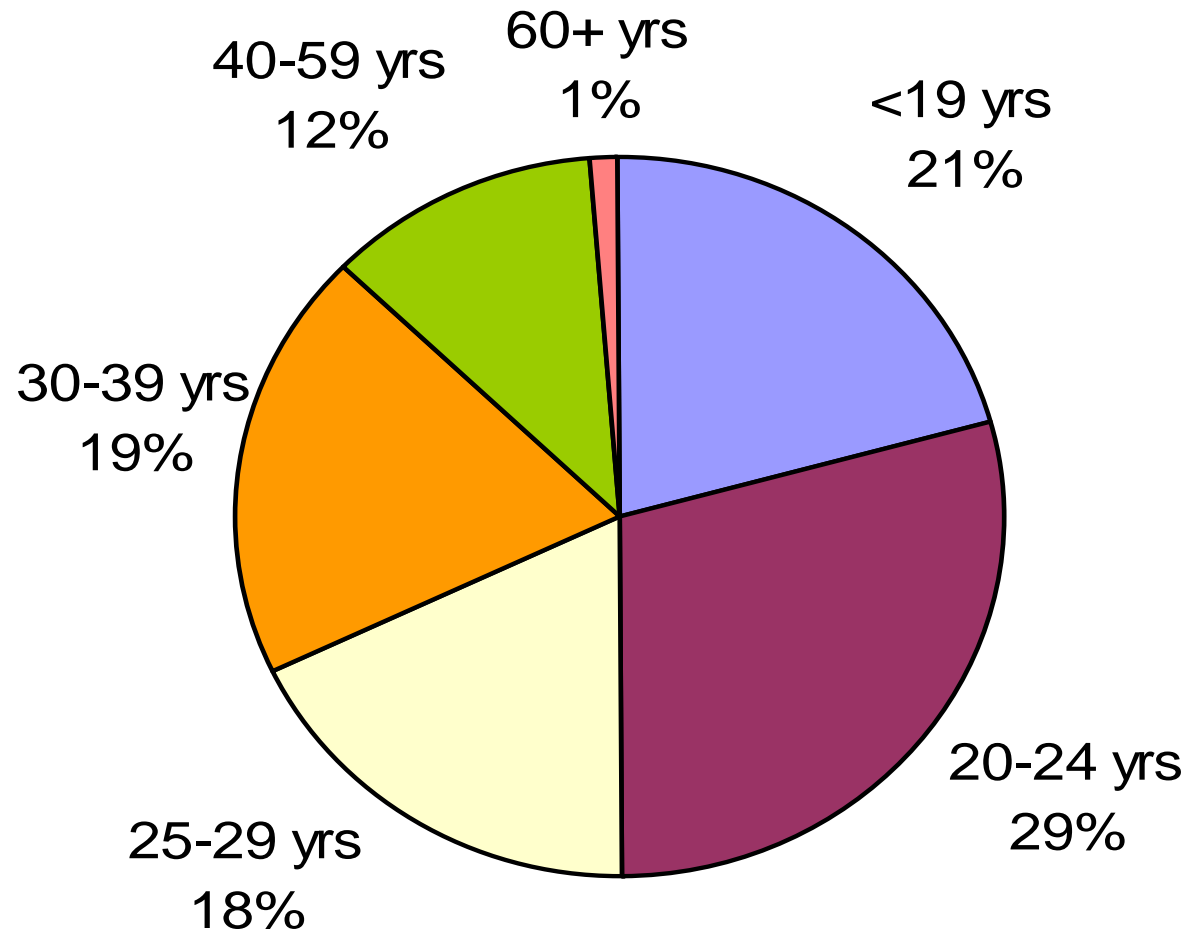


NOTE: Age is missing for one male

Source: Disease Control & Prevention Branch, Alberta Health and Wellness, May 5, 2005

Figure 8

## Age Distribution of Gonorrhoea Cases in Alberta, 2000-2004



**~50%** of cases are below the age of 24 years

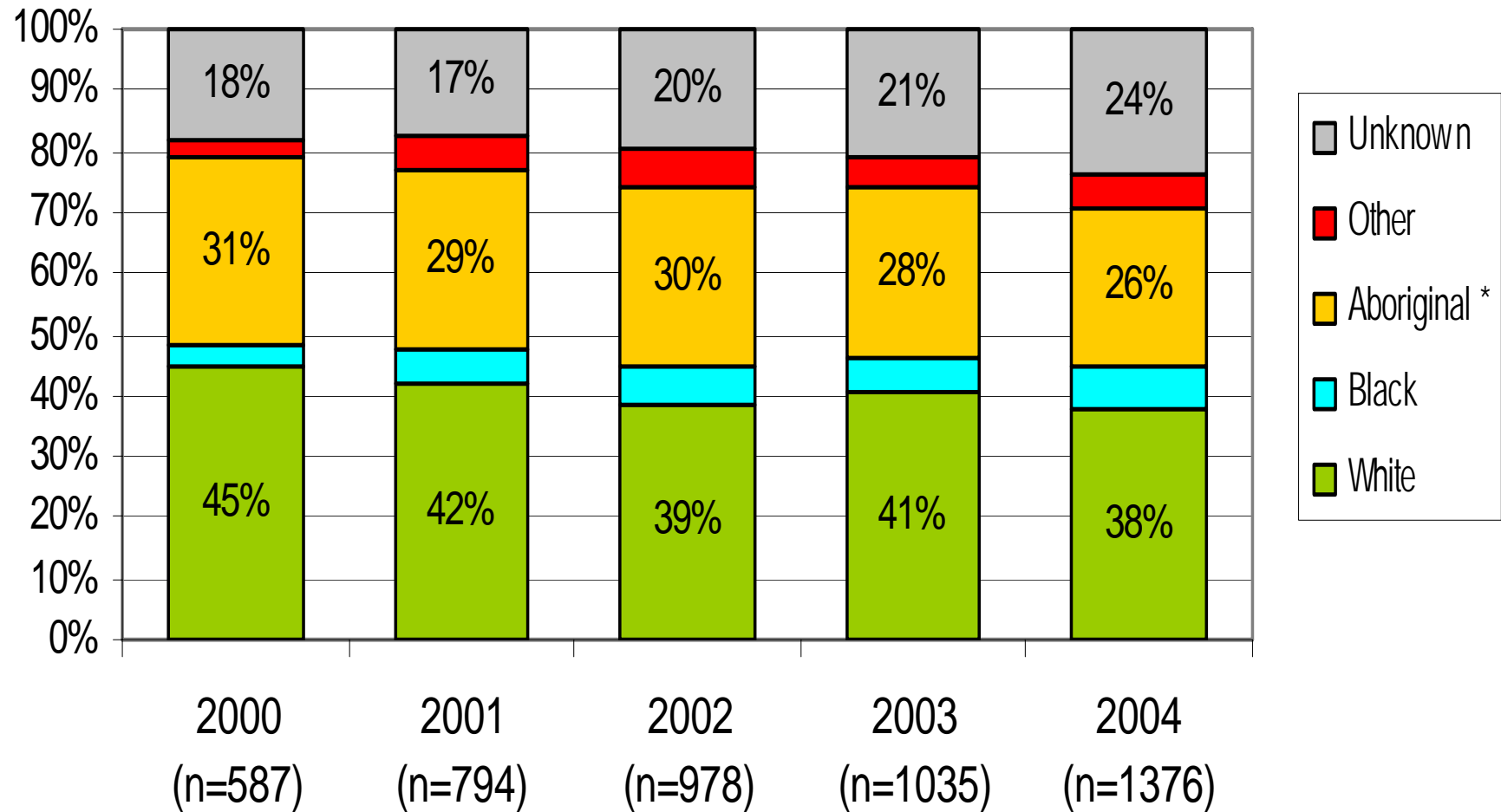
**NOTE: Age is missing for two gonorrhoea cases: one in 2003 and one in 2004**

Source: Disease Control & Prevention Branch, Alberta Health and Wellness, May 5, 2005



Figure 9

## Gonorrhea Cases in Alberta by Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis

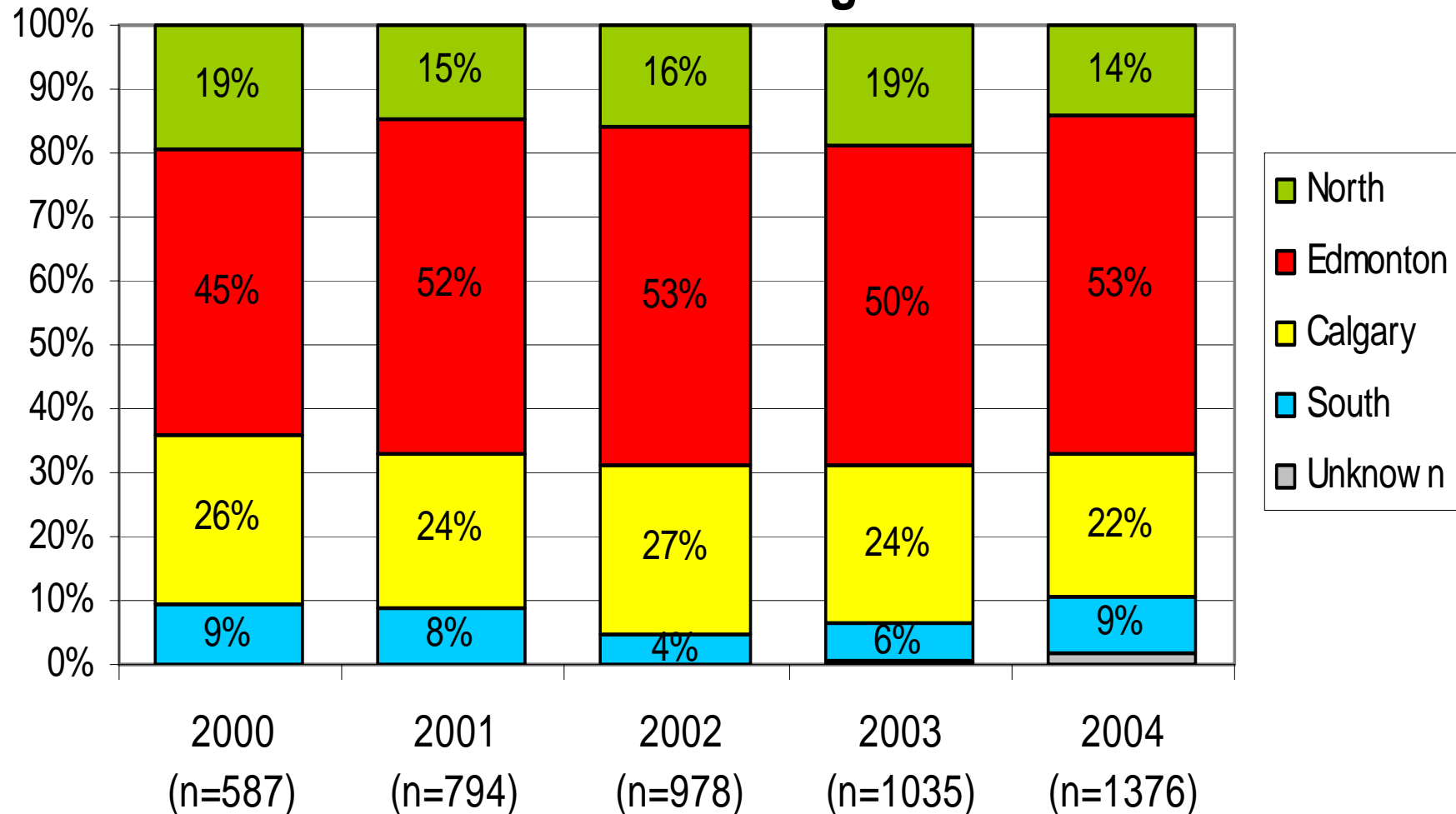


\* Aboriginal includes North American Indian and Metis populations

Source: Disease Control & Prevention Branch, Alberta Health and Wellness, May 5, 2005

Figure 10

## Gonorrhoea Cases in Alberta by Provincial Region and Year of Diagnosis



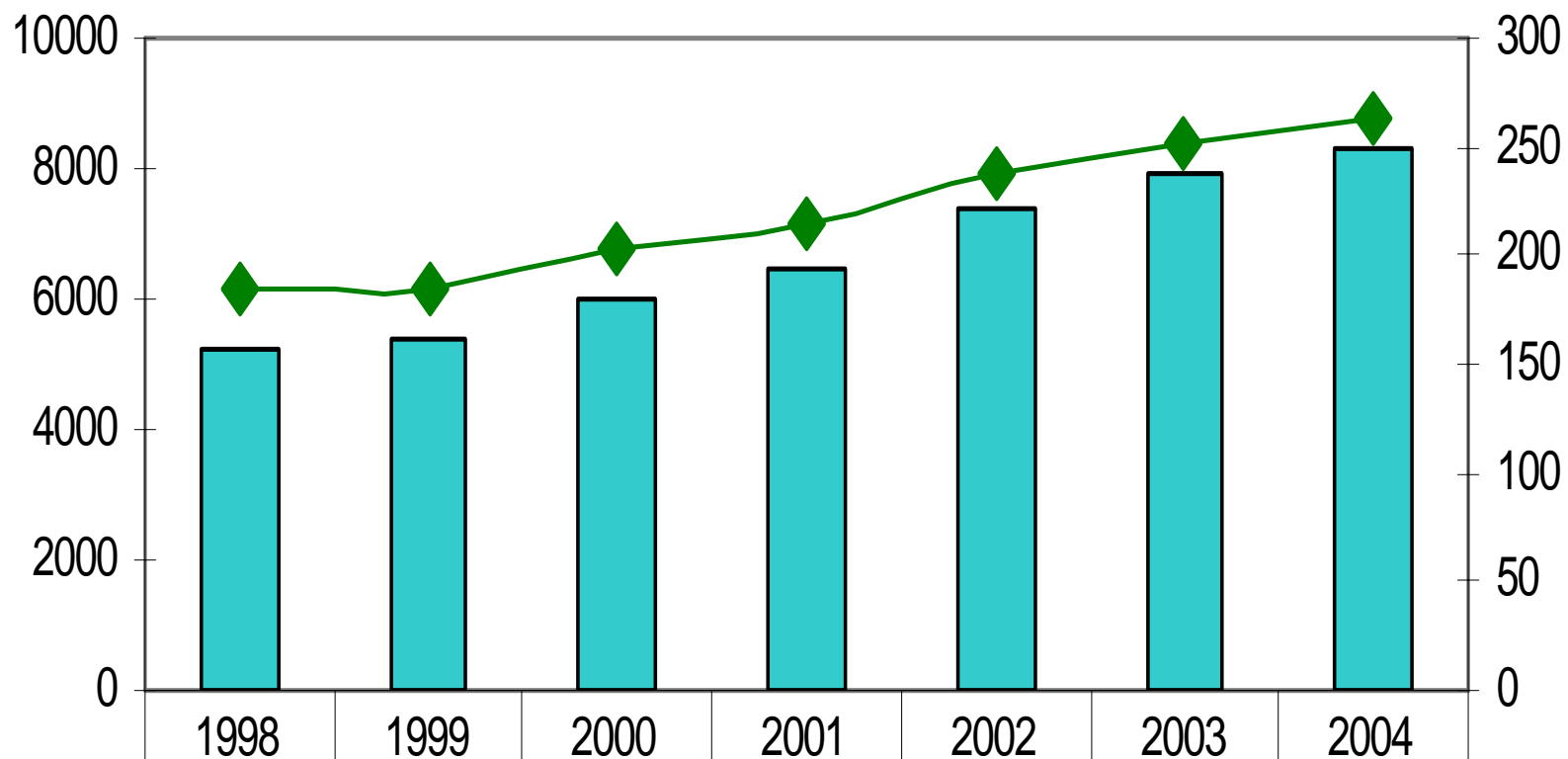
**NOTE:** North refers to the East Central RHA, Aspen RHA, Peace Country RHA and Northern Lights RHA. Edmonton refers to the Capital Health Region. Calgary refers to the Calgary Health Region. South refers Chinook RHA, Palliser RHA and David Thompson RHA.



Source: Disease Control & Prevention Branch, Alberta Health and Wellness, May 5, 2005

Figure 11

## Chlamydia in Alberta: 1998-2004

### Number of Cases and Crude Rate by Year of Diagnosis

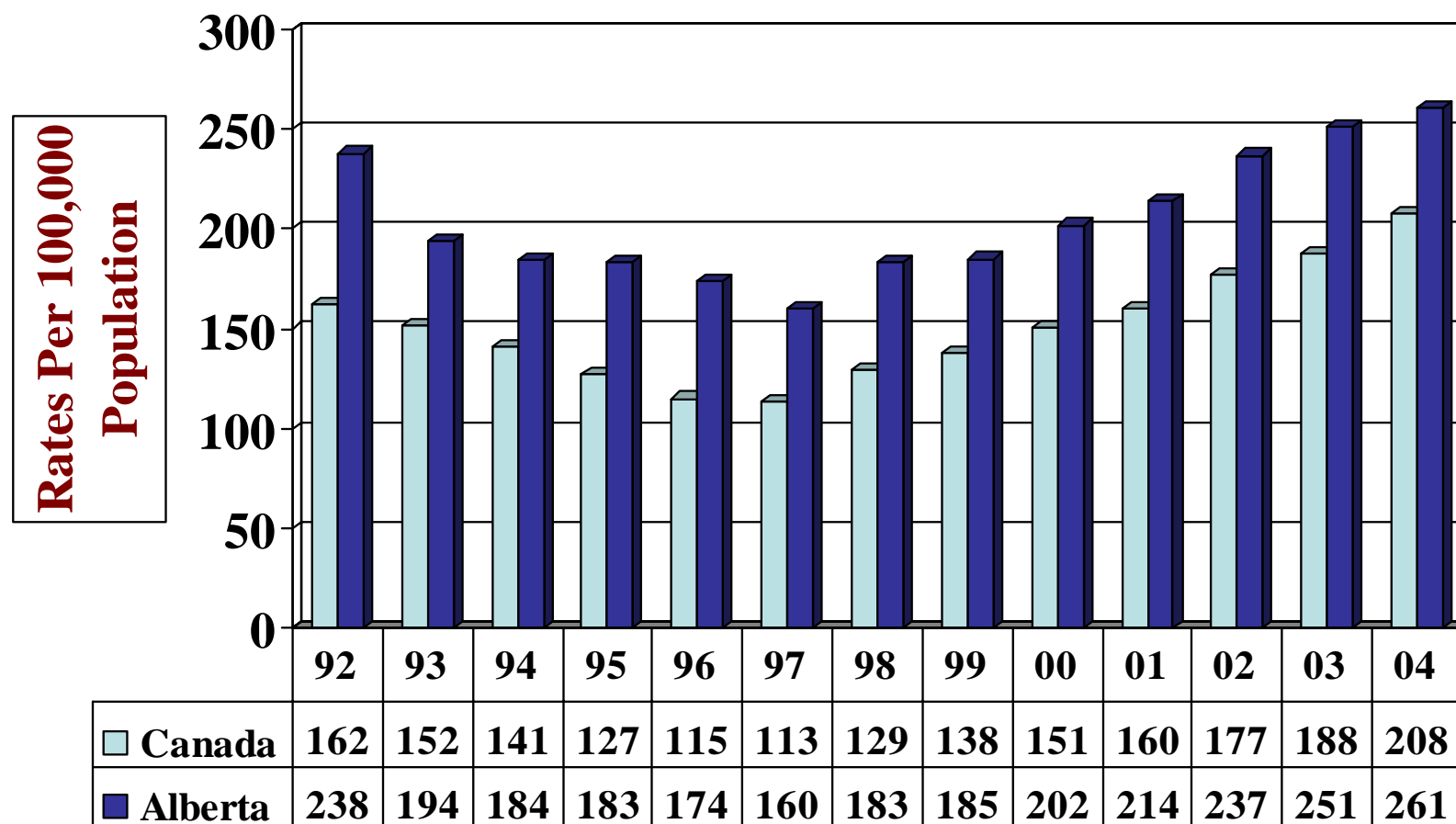


 Number of Cases	5252	5417	6029	6485	7356	7902	8339
 Rate per 100,000	184.1	185.3	203.1	214.5	238.3	252.1	262.3

Source: Disease Control & Prevention Branch, Alberta Health and Wellness, May 5, 2005

Figure 12

## Reported Genital Chlamydia Rates in Alberta & Canada 1992 - 2004

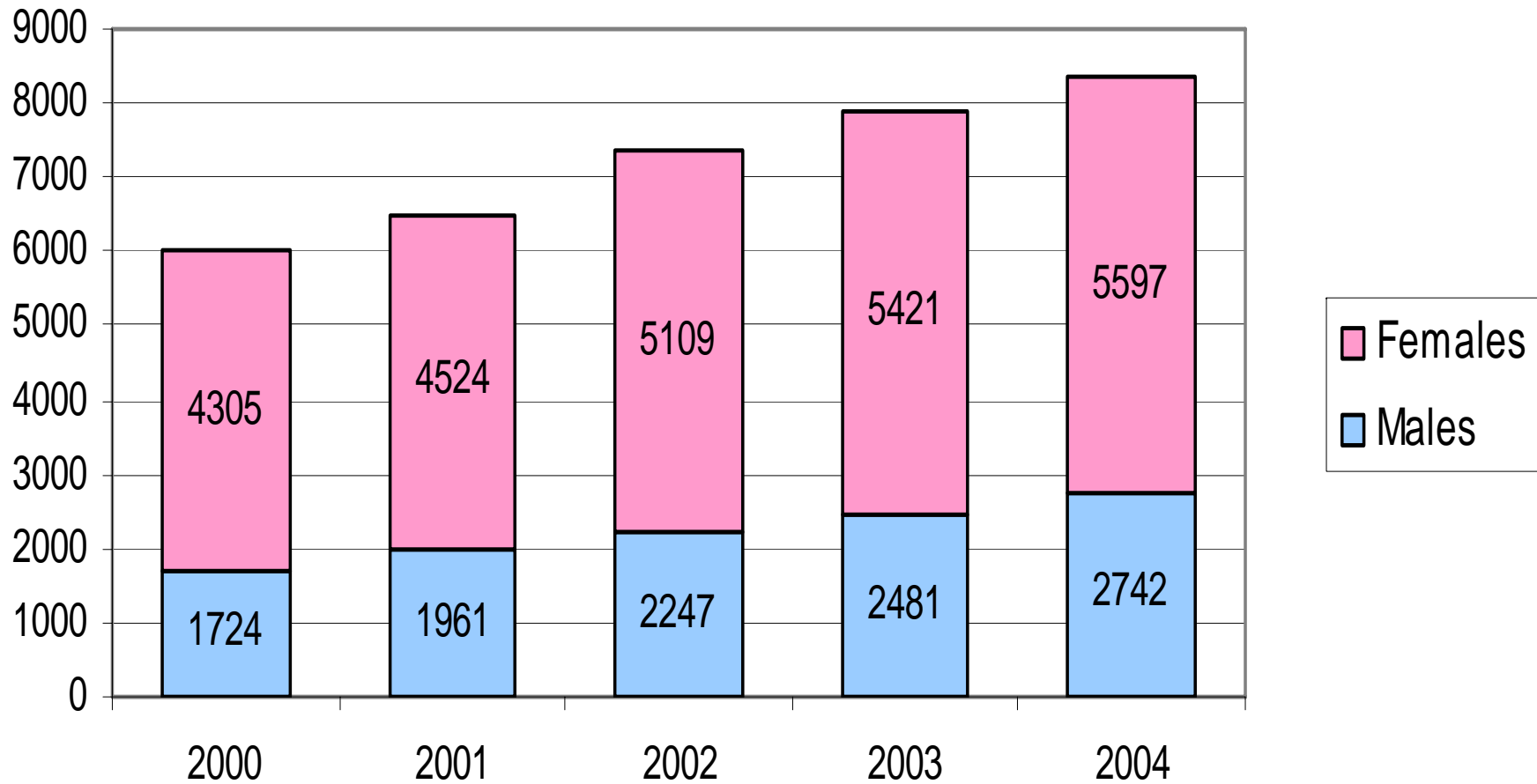


**NOTE: National rates for 2003 and 2004 are preliminary** (Source: Sexual Health and Sexually Transmitted Infections Section, Centre for Infectious Disease Prevention and Control, Public Health Agency of Canada 2004; <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/std-mts/stdcases/casmts/index.html>)

Source: Disease Control & Prevention, Alberta Health and Wellness, May 5, 2005; Health Canada. Population and Public Health, Aug/2003.

**Figure 13**

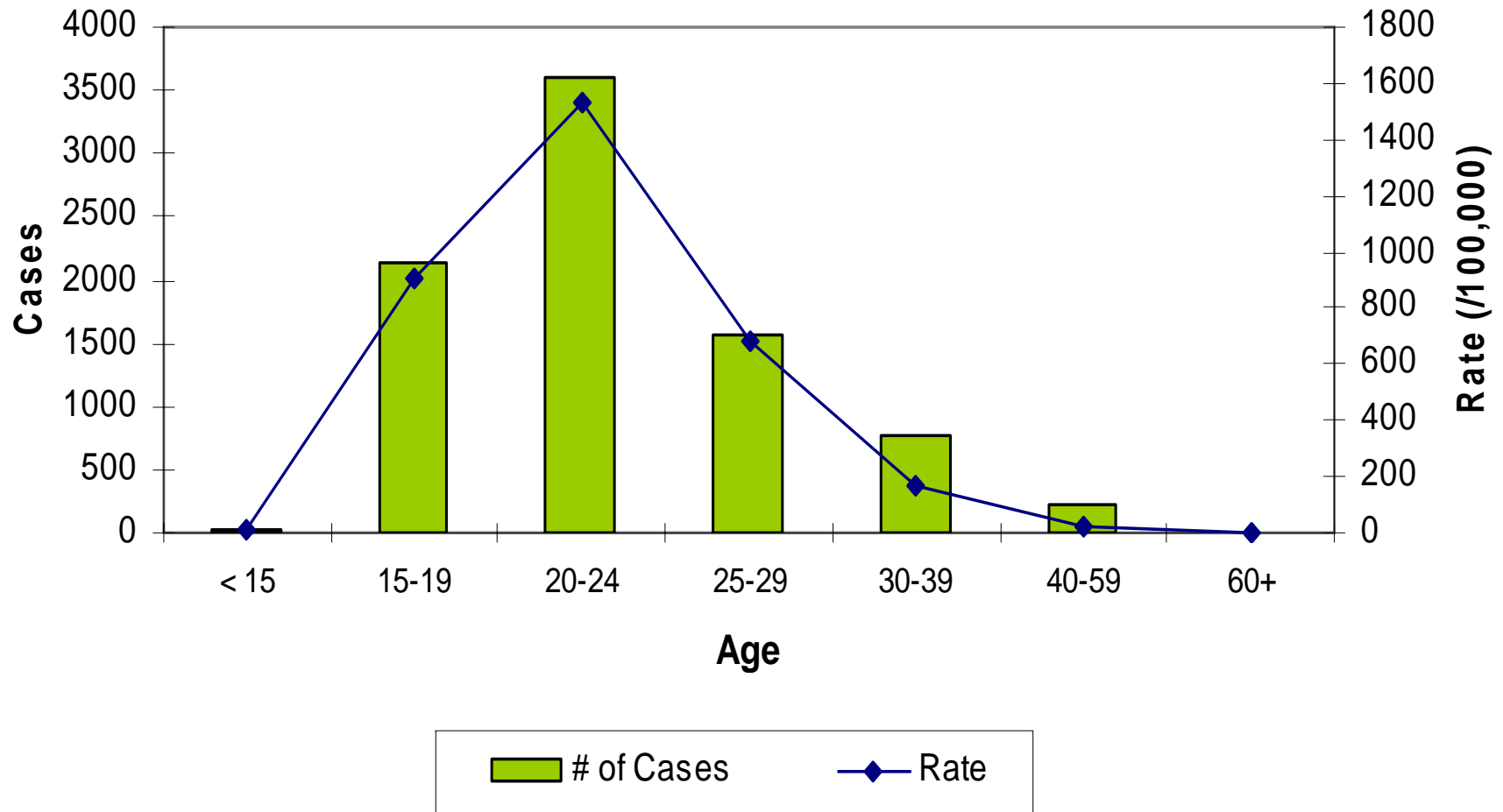
## **Gender Distribution of Chlamydia Cases in Alberta by Year of Diagnosis.**



Source: Disease Control & Prevention Branch, Alberta Health and Wellness, May 5, 2005

**Figure 14**

## Number of Cases and Age-Specific Rates of Chlamydia in Alberta, 2004

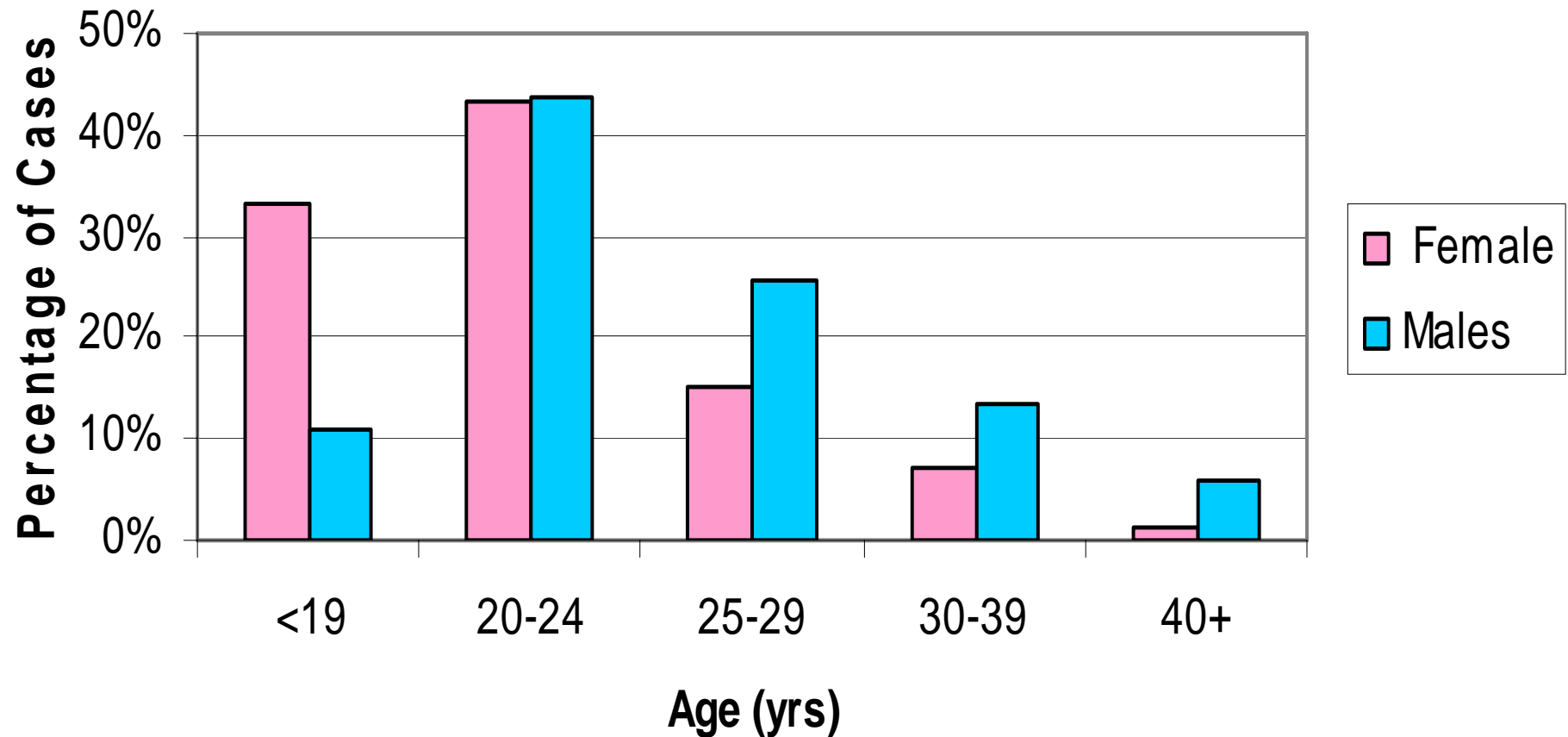


**NOTE: 2 patients had unknown age in 2004**

Source: Disease Control & Prevention Branch, Alberta Health and Wellness, May 5, 2005

Figure 15

## Gender-Specific Age Distribution for Chlamydia Cases in Alberta, 2004

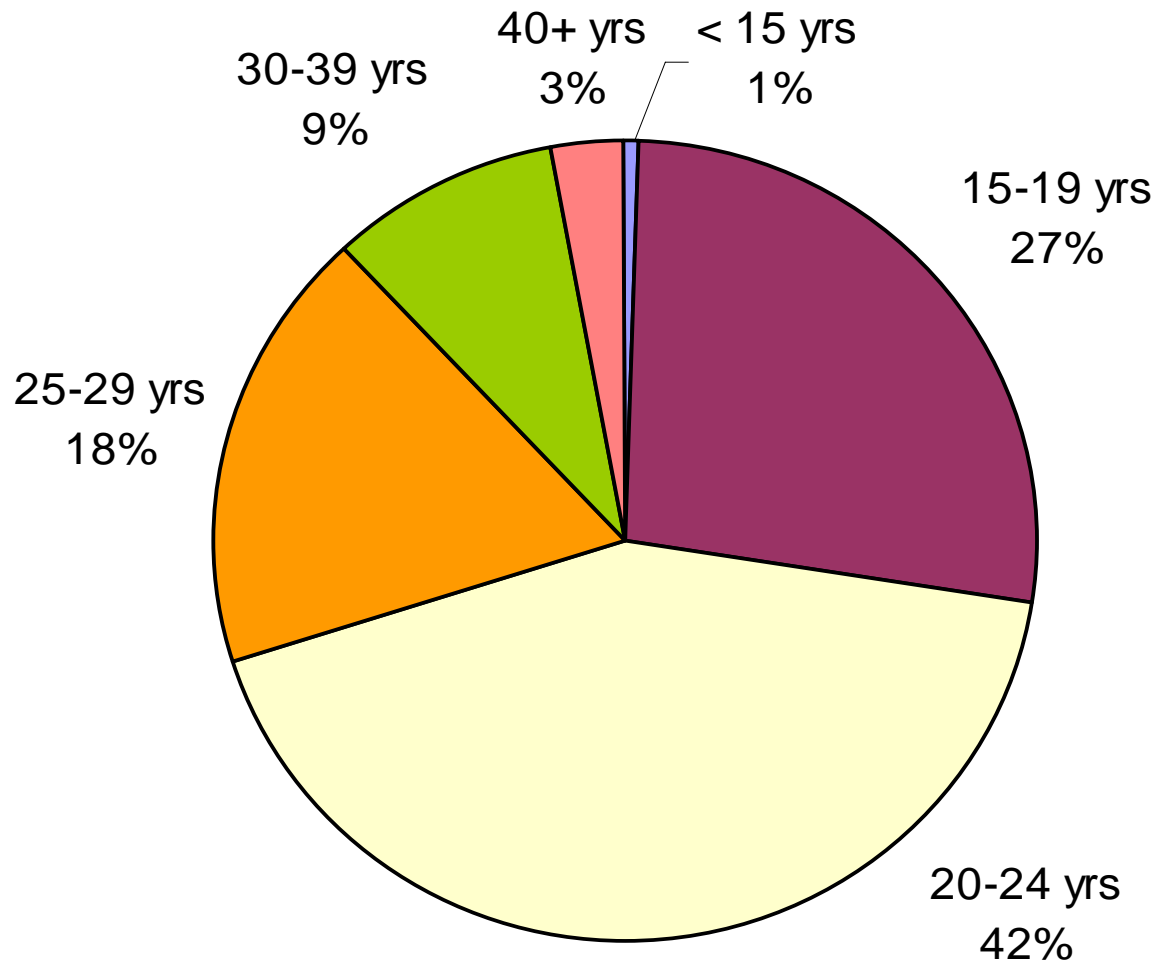


**NOTE: Two male cases are not included in above graph due to unknown age**

Source: Disease Control & Prevention Branch, Alberta Health and Wellness, May 5, 2005

Figure 16

## Age Distribution of Chlamydia Cases: Alberta, 2000-2004



**~70%** of cases are below the age of 24 years

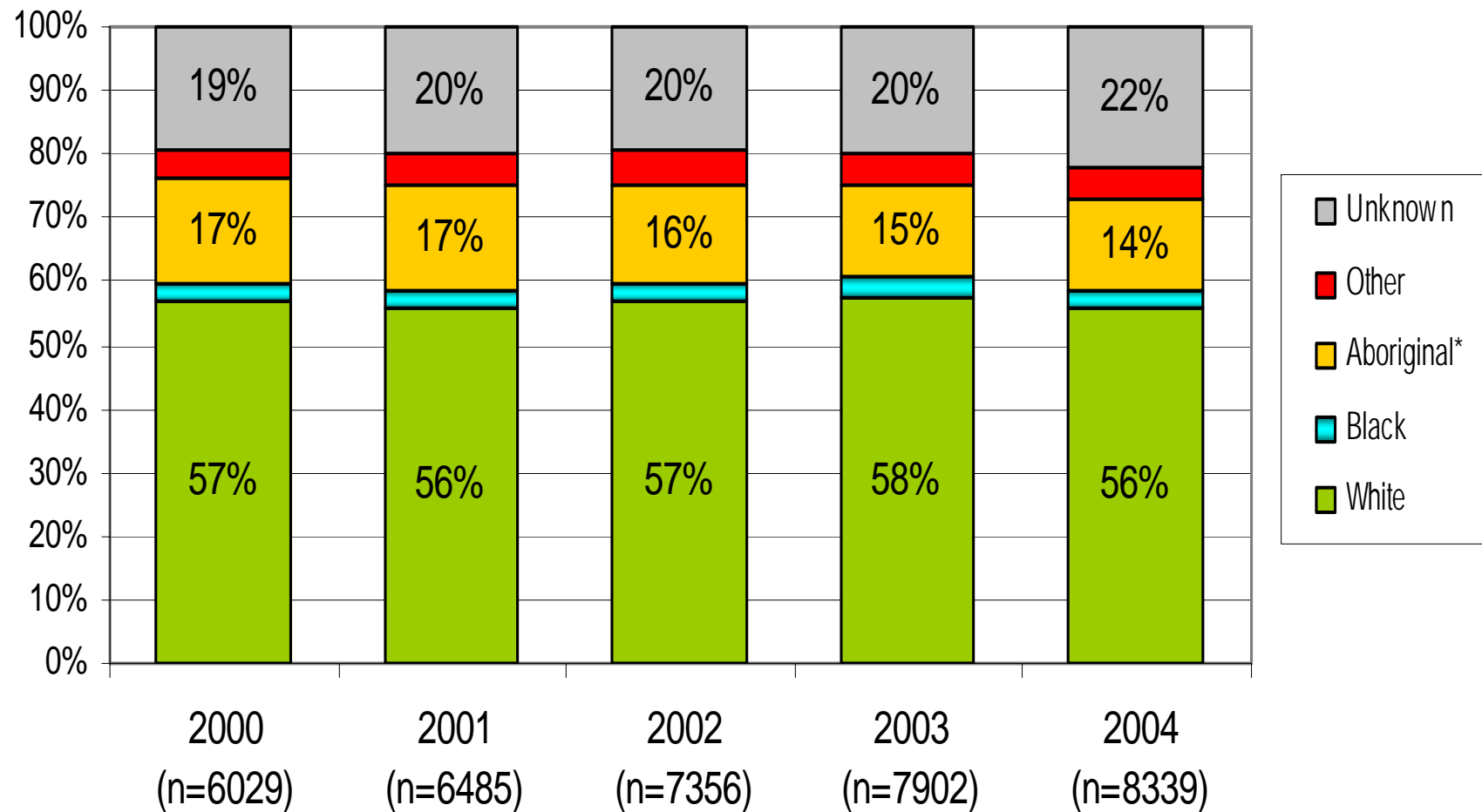
**NOTE: Twelve chlamydia cases have unknown age 0.03%**

Source: Disease Control & Prevention Branch, Alberta Health and Wellness, May 5, 2005



**Figure 17**

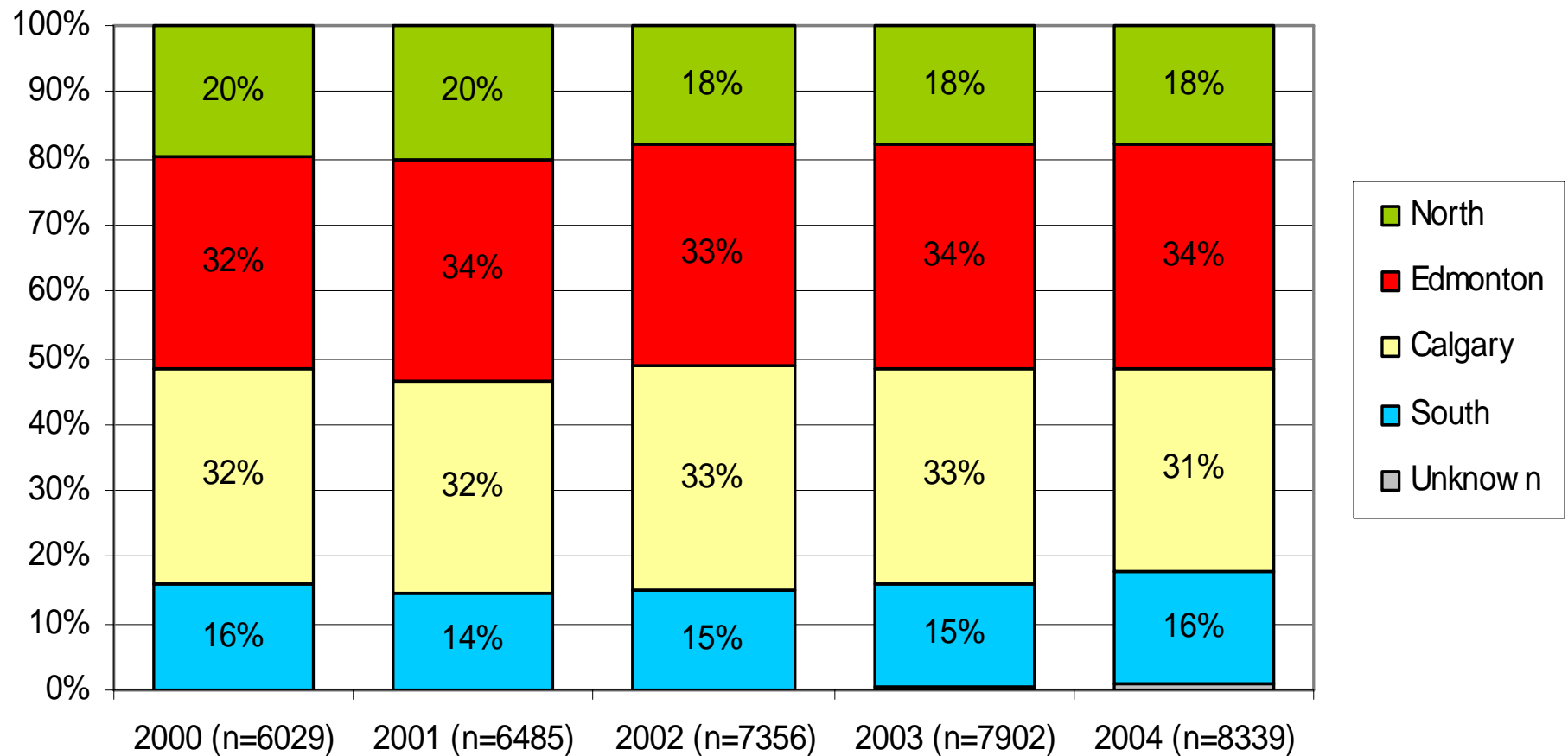
## Chlamydia Cases in Alberta by Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis



\* **Aboriginal includes North American Indian and Metis populations**

•Source: Disease Control & Prevention Branch, Alberta Health and Wellness, May 5, 2005

**Figure 18 Chlamydia Cases in Alberta by Provincial Region and Year of Diagnosis.**



**NOTE: Region is Unknown for one case (0.02%) in 2000, four cases (0.06%) in 2001, 7 cases (0.1%) in 2002, 32 cases (0.4%) in 2003 and 97 cases(1.2%) in 2004**

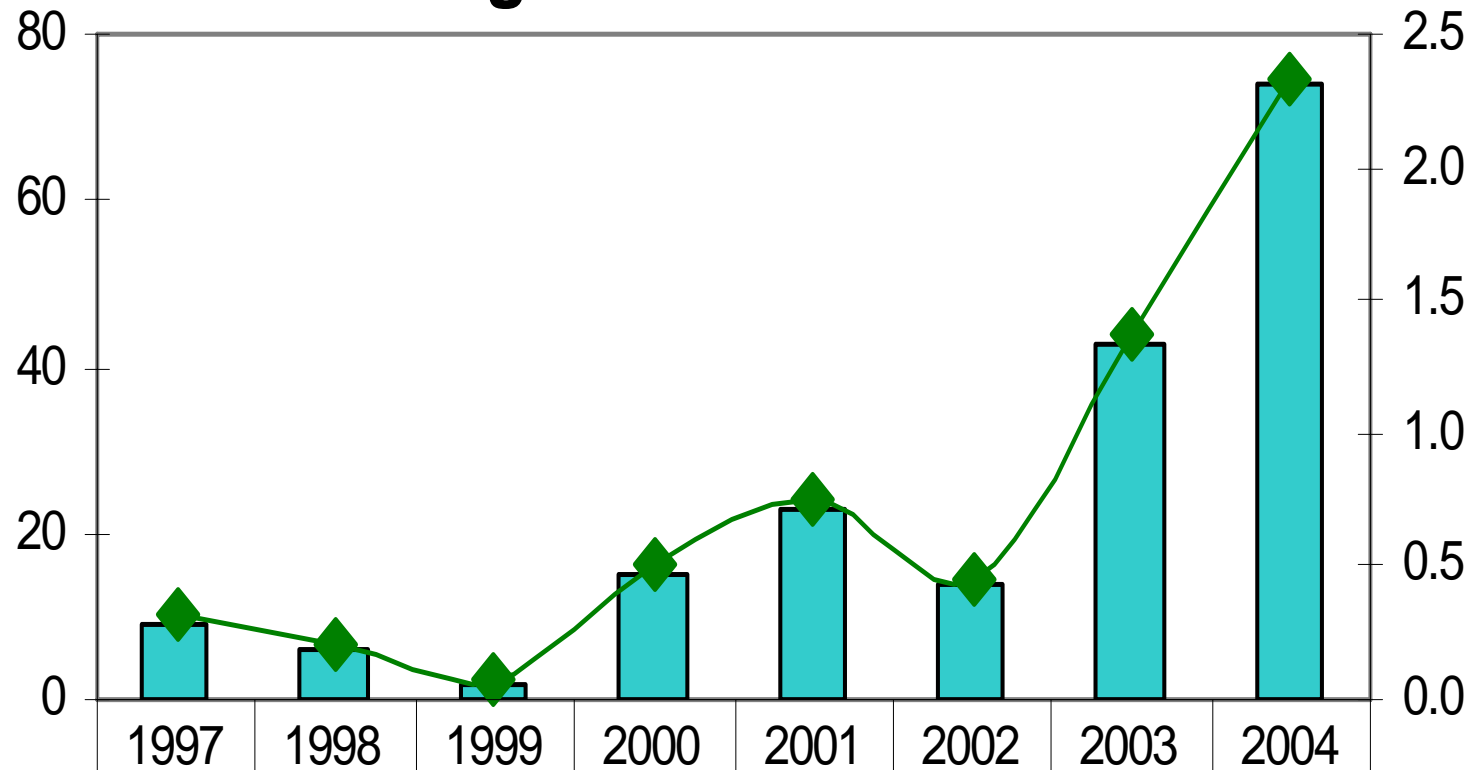
**North refers to the East Central RHA, Aspen RHA, Peace Country RHA and Northern Lights RHA. Edmonton refers to the Capital Health Region. Calgary refers to the Calgary Health Region. South refers Chinook RHA, Palliser RHA and David Thompson RHA.**



Source: Disease Control & Prevention Branch, Alberta Health and Wellness, May 5, 2005

Figure 19

# Infectious Syphilis in Alberta: 1997-2004

## Number of Cases and Crude Rate by Year of Diagnosis

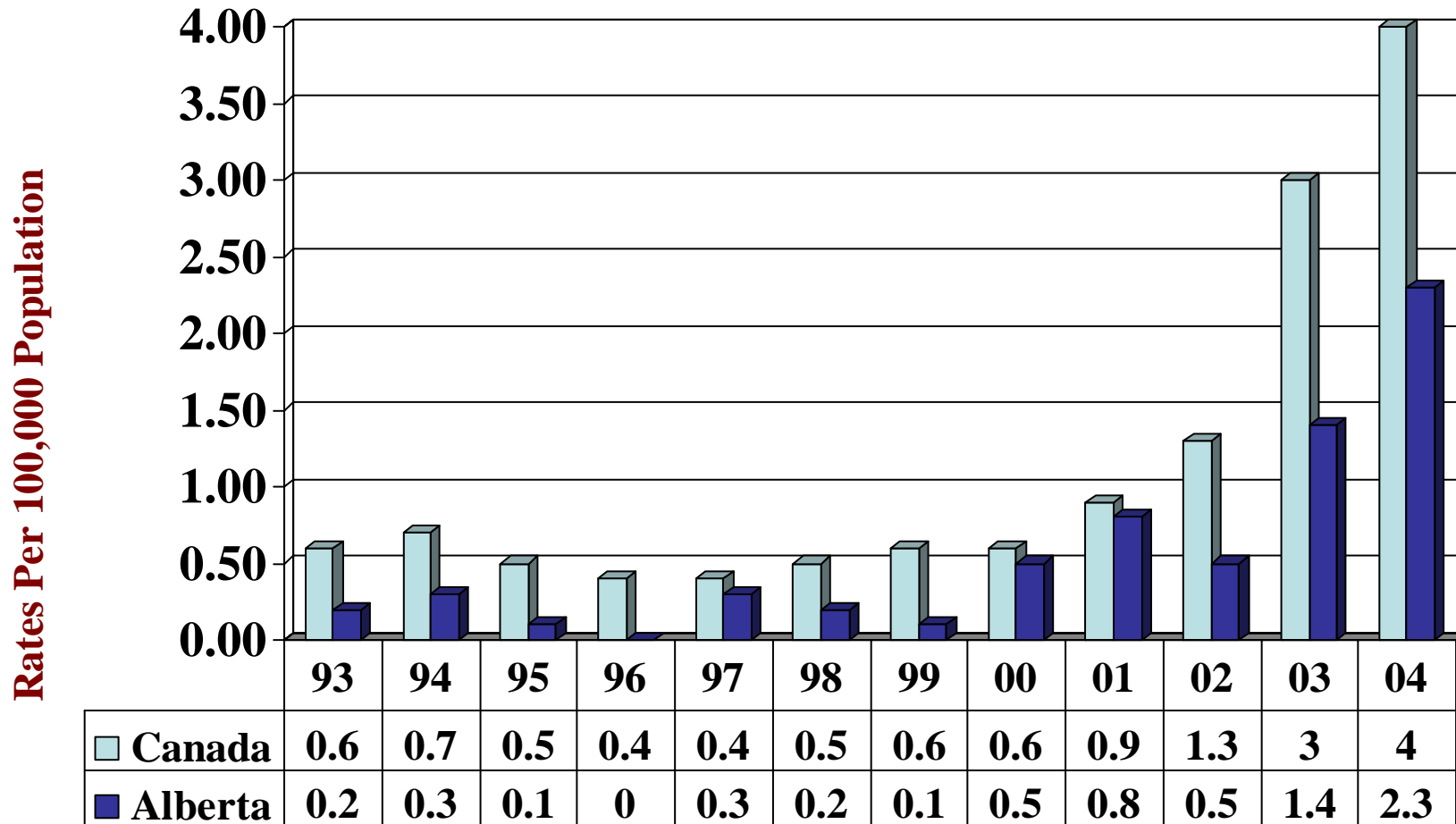


 Number of Cases	9	6	2	15	23	14	43	74
 Rate per 100,000	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.4	2.3

Source: Disease Control & Prevention Branch, Alberta Health and Wellness, May 5, 2005

Figure 20

## Reported Infectious Syphilis Rates in Alberta & Canada 1993 - 2004



**NOTE: National rates for 2003 and 2004 are preliminary** (Source: Sexual Health and Sexually Transmitted Infections Section, Centre for Infectious Disease Prevention and Control, Public Health Agency of Canada 2004; <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/std-mts/stdcases/casmts/index.html>)

Source: Disease Control & Prevention, Alberta Health and Wellness, May 5, 2005; Health Canada. Population and Public Health Branch August 8, 2003.

Figure 21

## Gender Distribution of Syphilis Cases in Alberta by Year of Diagnosis

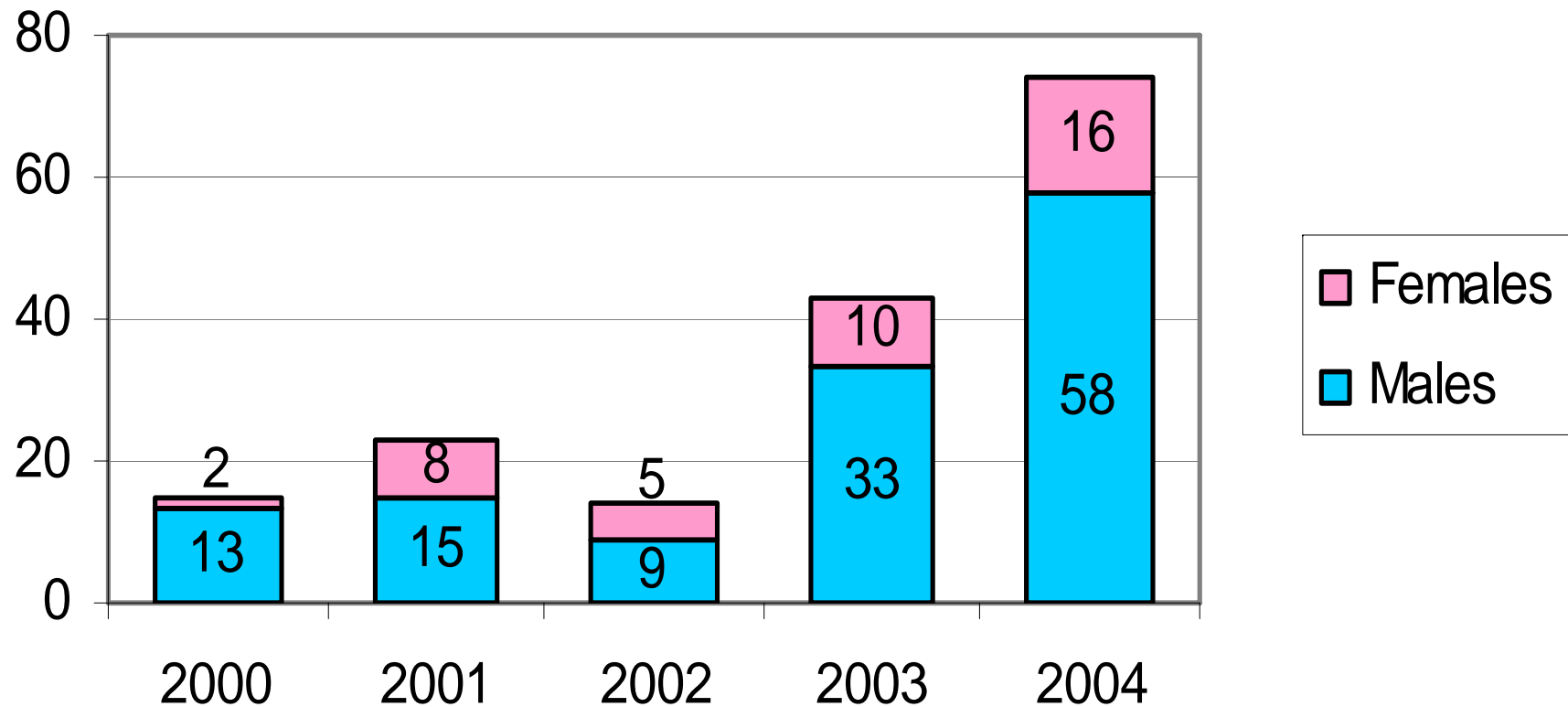
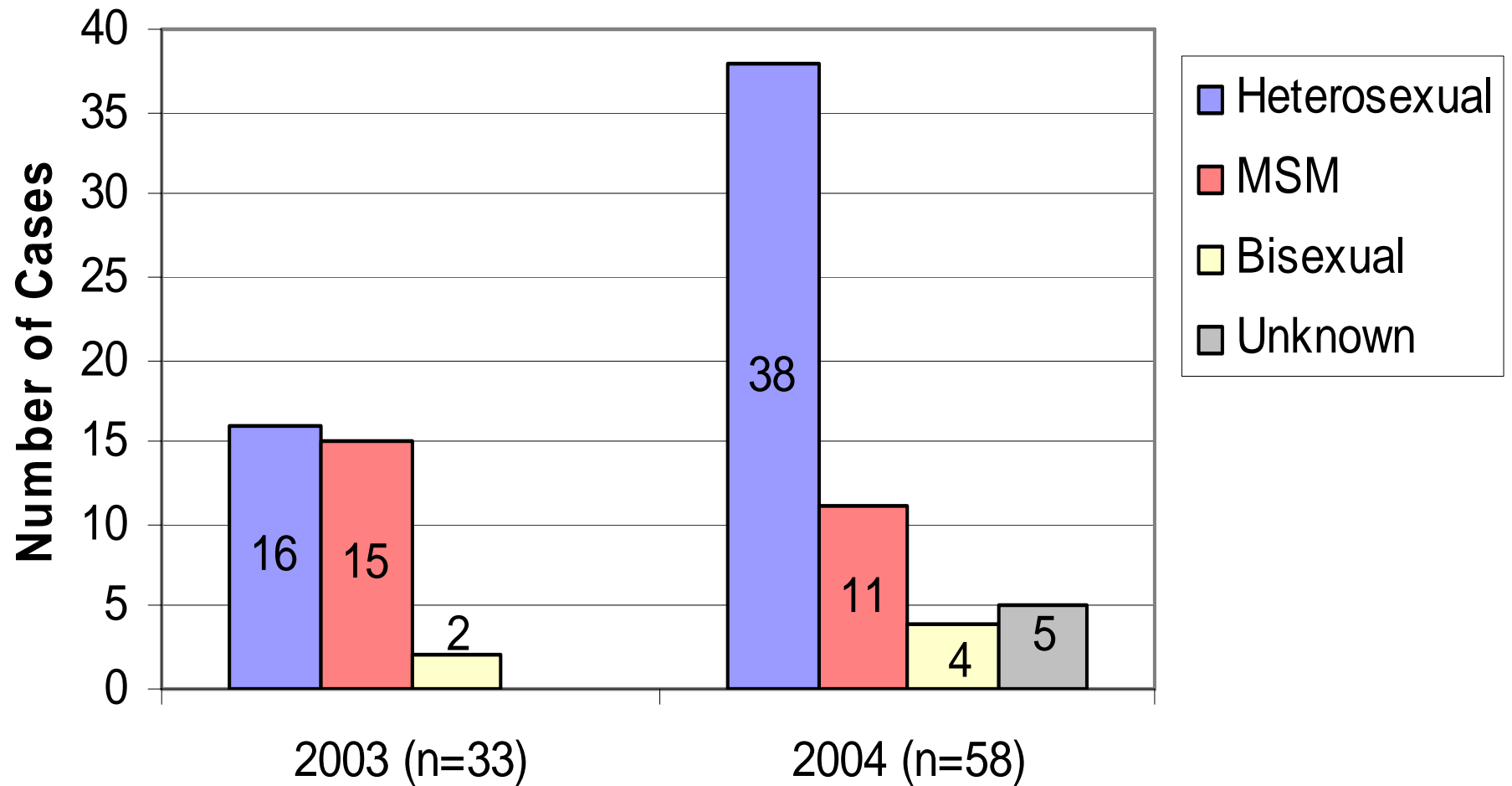


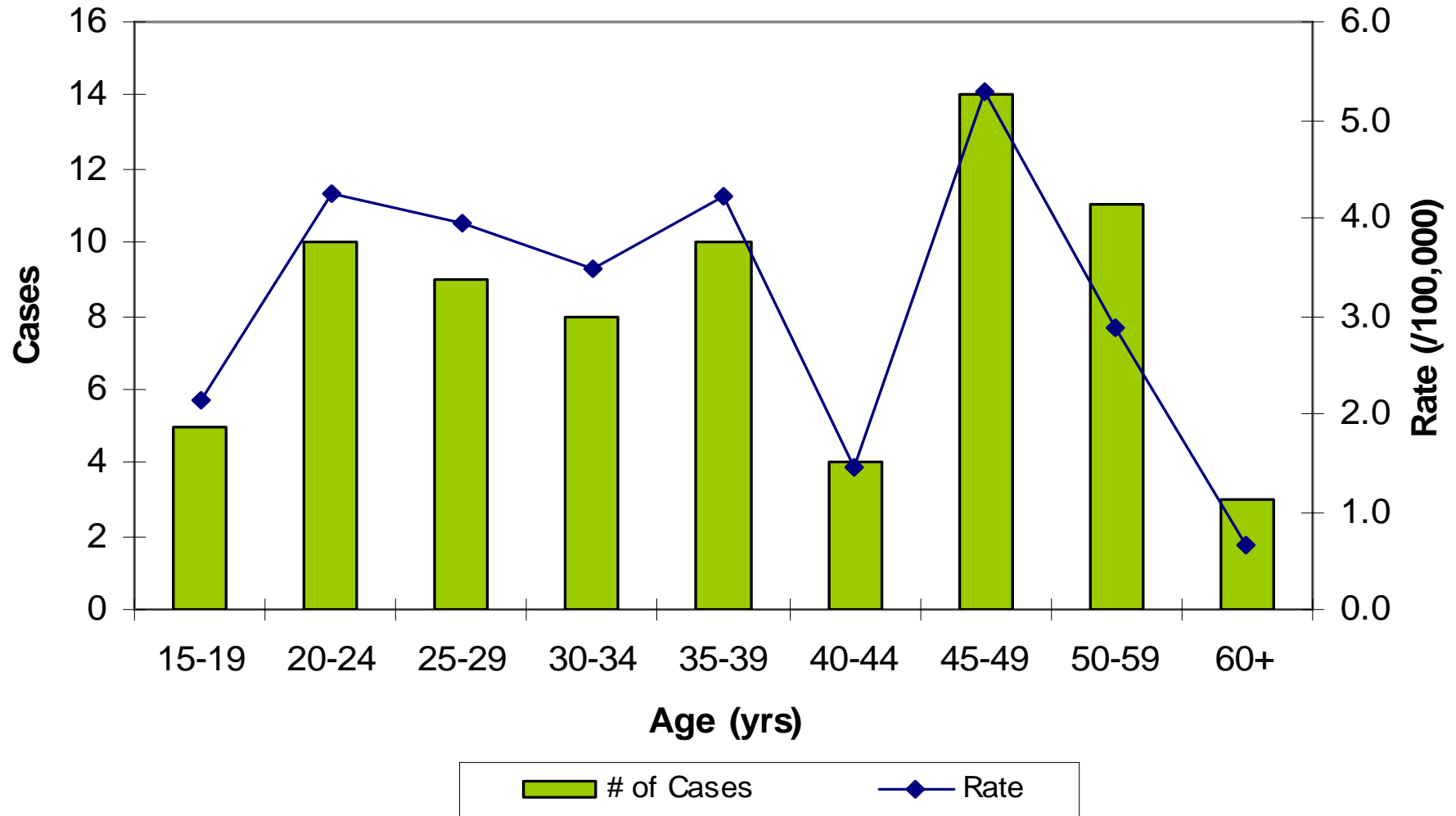
Figure 22

## Male Infectious Syphilis Cases in Alberta by Sexual Preference



**Figure 23**

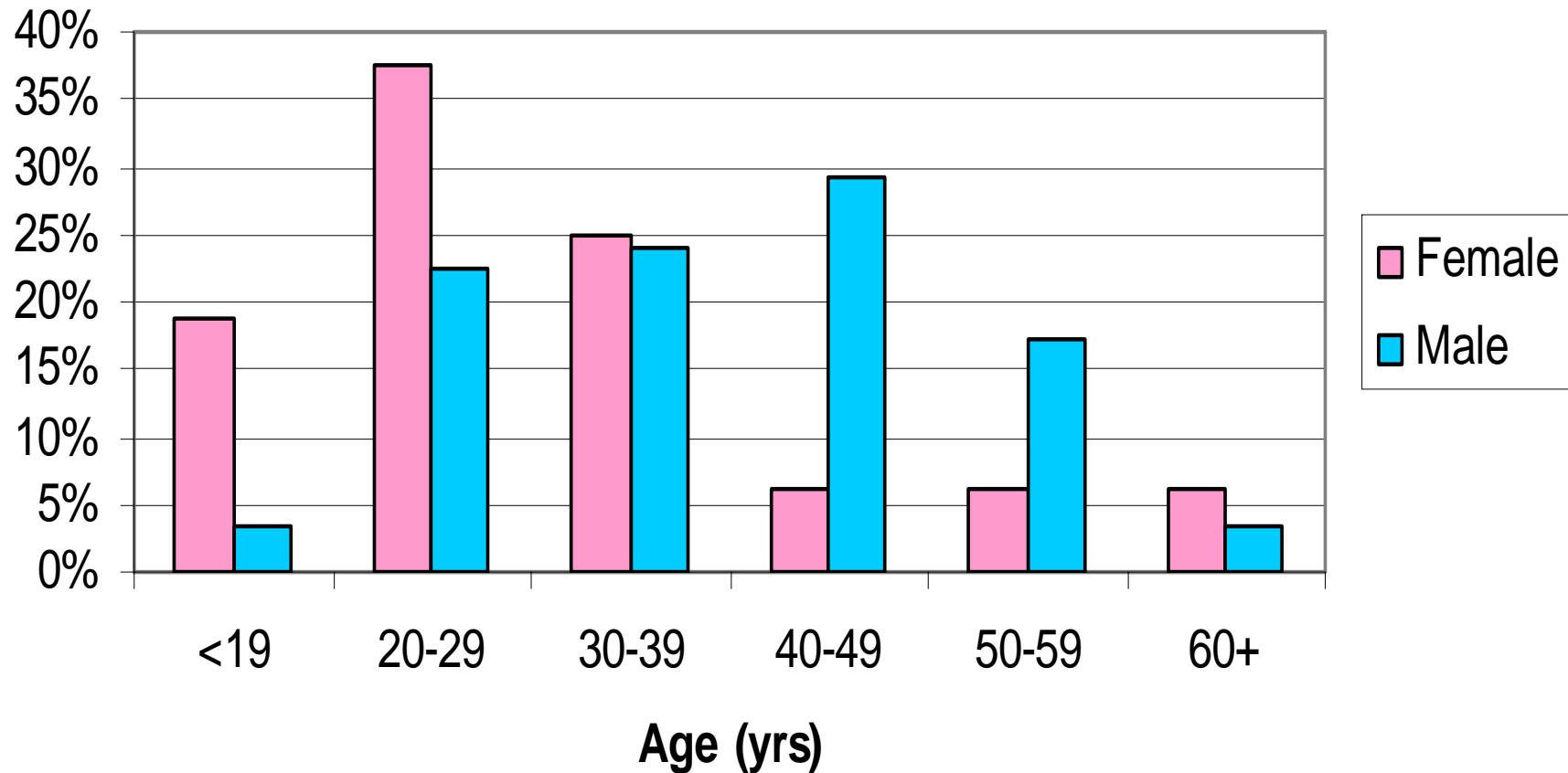
### **Number of Cases and Age-Specific Rates of Infectious Syphilis Cases in Alberta, 2004**



Source: Disease Control & Prevention Branch, Alberta Health and Wellness, May 5, 2005

**Figure 24**

## **Gender-Specific Age Distribution of Infectious Syphilis Cases in Alberta, 2004**



Source: Disease Control & Prevention Branch, Alberta Health and Wellness, May 5, 2005



Figure 25

# Age Distribution of Infectious Syphilis Cases:

## Alberta, 2000-2004

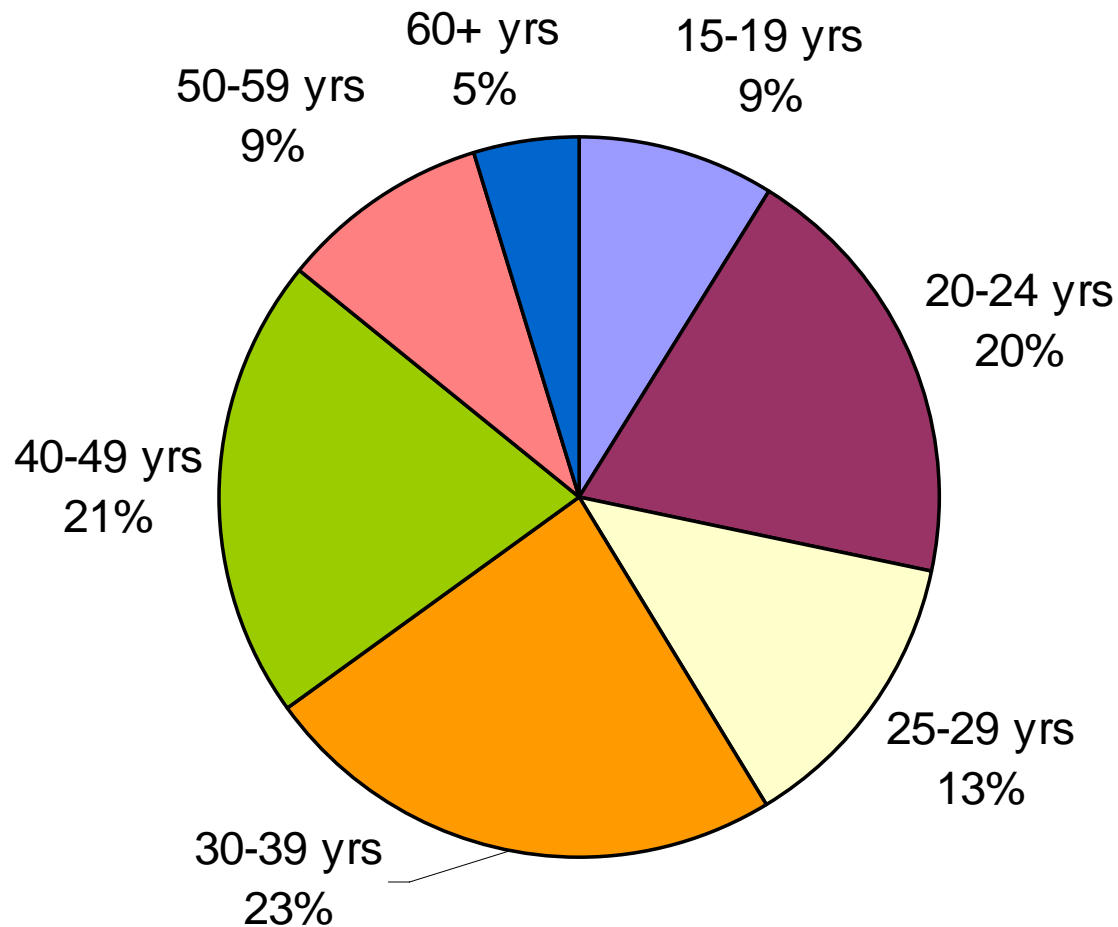
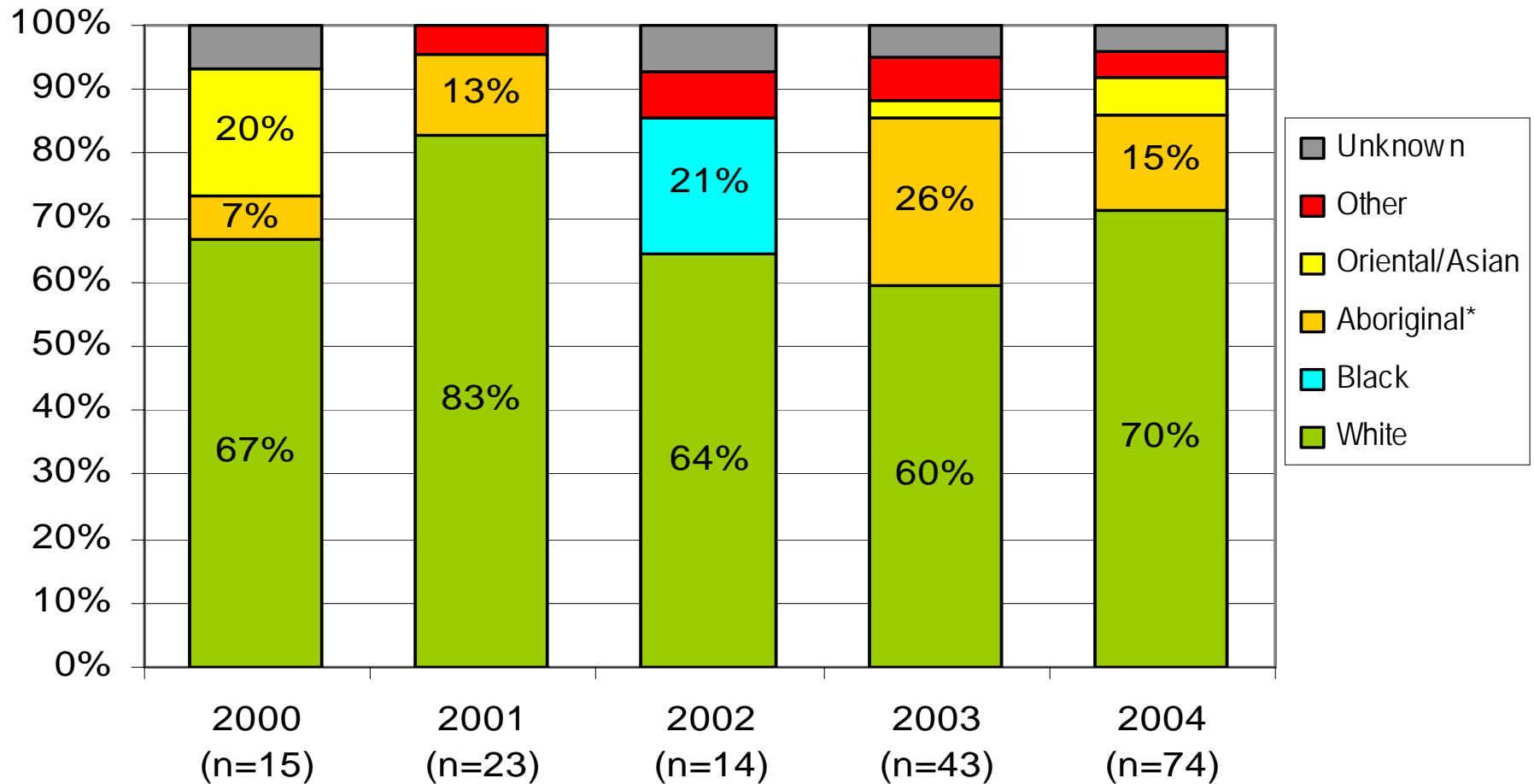


Figure 26

## Infectious Syphilis Cases in Alberta by Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis

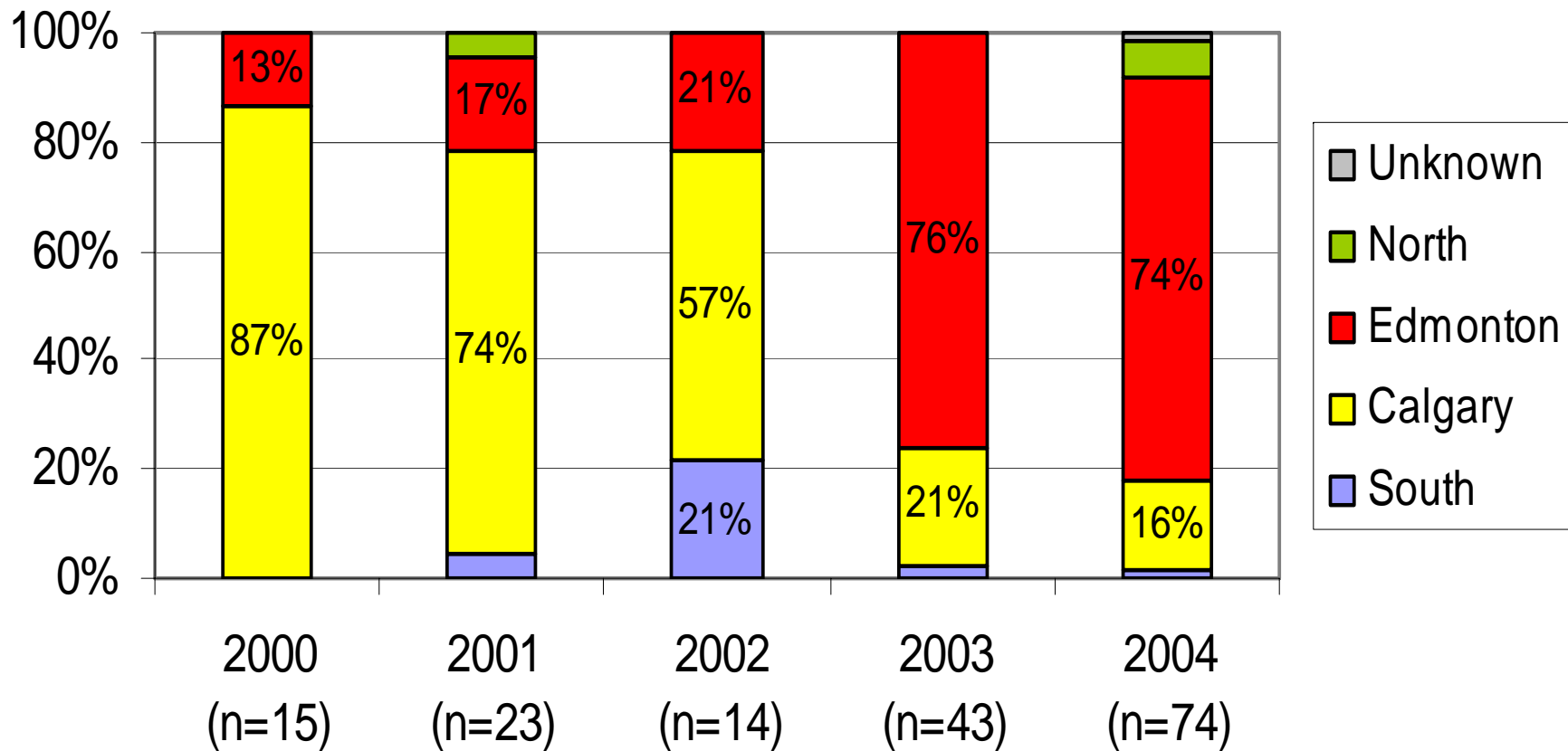


\*Aboriginal includes North American Indian and Metis populations

Source: Disease Control & Prevention Branch, Alberta Health and Wellness, May 5, 2005

**Figure 27**

## Infectious Syphilis Cases in Alberta by Region and Year of Diagnosis



**NOTE: Region is missing for one case in 2004. North refers to the East Central RHA, Aspen RHA, Peace Country RHA and Northern Lights RHA. Edmonton refers to the Capital Health Region. Calgary refers to the Calgary Health Region. South refers Chinook RHA, Palliser RHA and David Thompson RHA.**

Source: Disease Control & Prevention Branch, Alberta Health and Wellness, May 5, 2005