World Health Organization
Global adult estimates of chlamydia, gonorrhoea, trichomoniasis and syphilis including maternal and congenital syphilis, 2016

Subtitle or presenter details
March 2020

Photo credit: Kateryna Kon/Shutterstock
Sexually transmitted infections (STI)

>30 pathogens transmissible during sexual activity

Most disease related to sexual transmission from:

**Bacteria**
- *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (gonorrhoea)
- *Chlamydia trachomatis* (chlamydia)
- *Treponema pallidum* (syphilis)

**Viruses**
- HIV
- Herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV-2)
- Human papillomavirus (HPV)
- Hepatitis B virus (HBV)

**Protozoa**
- *Trichomonas vaginalis*

* Included in this presentation
WHO Estimates of Four Curable Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) : Overview

• Quantifying STI prevalence and incidence is important for planning interventions and advocating for resources


**Bacteria**
- Chlamydia (*Chlamydia trachomatis*)
- Gonorrhoea (*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*)
- Syphilis (*Treponema pallidum* subspecies *pallidum*)

**Protozoa**
- Trichomoniasis (*Trichomonas vaginalis*)
WHO methods for estimating Chlamydia, Gonorrhoea and Trichomoniasis (2012 and 2016)

**Step 1: Collecting and standardizing STI prevalence data**

- **Data collection**: PubMed search by country, Outreach to WHO regional advisors, other experts

- **Inclusion criteria**: Representative of general population, no apparent bias in selection of study participants, used an internationally recognized diagnostic test, sample size of over 100, and for 2016 estimates - samples collected between 2009 and 2016

- **Data standardized**: Data adjusted to reflect performance characteristics of diagnostic test used, geography (urban/rural) and age (chlamydia only)

**Step 2: Generating regional estimates (10 regions)**

- For all regions (except North America) prevalence estimates based on available data
  - If 3 or more data points: Bayesian meta-analytic approach
  - If less than 3 data points: ratios used (e.g., ratio of prevalence of chlamydia in men to women = 0.8)

- North American estimates based on CDC published estimates for US

- All regional prevalence estimates were increased by 10% to reflect higher risk populations
WHO methods for estimating Syphilis (2012 and 2016)

Regional estimates based on country maternal estimates generated using Spectrum STI and Spectrum STI prevalence database

- **Spectrum STI**: computer program developed to generate country estimates of prevalence levels and time trends. Users weight data based on how representative each data point is and the program after standardizing the available data for diagnostic test type, generates trend estimates.

- **Spectrum STI prevalence database**: database synthesizes earlier multi-country databases and country data reported to the WHO, UNAIDS and UNICEF, through GAM

In addition:

- Assumed ANC Prevalence = prevalence in women 15 to 49 = prevalence in men 15-49

- Country prevalence estimates increased by 10% to reflect higher risk populations
WHO Methods for Estimating STI Incidence

• For all regions, except North America, incidence estimated from prevalence using the approximation:

\[
\text{Incidence} = \frac{\text{Prevalence}}{\text{Average duration of infection}}
\]

• Regional values of average duration of infection for men and women based on literature and expert consultations. Values based on:
  • Likelihood of being symptomatic or asymptomatic
  • Probability of getting treated if symptomatic or asymptomatic and when
  • Average duration of infection if treated or not treated

• For North America published national US incidence estimates used
## WHO STI Estimates: Data Availability for Chlamydia, Gonorrhoea & Trichomoniasis, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHO Region</th>
<th>Chlamydia</th>
<th></th>
<th>Gonorrhoea</th>
<th></th>
<th>Trichomoniasis</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Men</td>
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<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Americas (not North)*</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Mediterranean</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East Asia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Pacific</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td><strong>64</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>69</strong></td>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* does not include data from North America

The shading of the regional boxes reflects the number of studies; red means less than 3 studies and green more than 10
2016 curable STI estimates by World Health Organization Region
WHO Incident case estimates of four curable STIs, 2016 (chlamydia, gonorrhoea, trichomoniasis, syphilis)
376 million new cases

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

WHO STI Estimates:
Incidence Rates in Women (ages 15 to 49) by WHO Region, 2016

WHO STI Estimates:
Incidence Rates in Men (ages 15 to 49) by WHO Region, 2016

## WHO STI Prevalence Estimates (%): 2016 vs 2012
### Women 15 to 49 years of age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHO Region</th>
<th>Chlamydia</th>
<th>Gonorrhoea</th>
<th>Trichomoniasis</th>
<th>Syphilis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>African Region</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region of the</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region of the</strong></td>
<td>(2.7-5.2)</td>
<td>(3.8-6.6)</td>
<td>(1.2-2.6)</td>
<td>(1.3-2.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Americas</strong></td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eastern</strong></td>
<td>(6.7-8.7)</td>
<td>(5.8-8.3)</td>
<td>(0.5-1.1)</td>
<td>(0.6-1.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mediterranean</strong></td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region</strong></td>
<td>(2.4-5.0)</td>
<td>(2.6-5.4)</td>
<td>(0.3-0.7)</td>
<td>(0.5-1.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>European Region</strong></td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South-East Asia</strong></td>
<td>(1.6-2.9)</td>
<td>(2.5-4.2)</td>
<td>(0.2-0.5)</td>
<td>(0.1-0.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region</strong></td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Western Pacific</strong></td>
<td>(1.4-2.2)</td>
<td>(1.0-2.5)</td>
<td>(0.2-0.5)</td>
<td>(0.4-1.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region</strong></td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Global total</strong></td>
<td>(5.1-7.5)</td>
<td>(3.0-5.9)</td>
<td>(0.8-1.7)</td>
<td>(0.5-1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3.7-4.7)</td>
<td>(3.3-4.5)</td>
<td>(0.6-1.0)</td>
<td>(0.7-1.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Revised estimate for 2012 generated using Spectrum-STI when the 2016 estimate was produced

WHO STI Prevalence Estimates (%): 2016 vs 2012
Men 15 to 49 years of age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHO Region</th>
<th>Chlamydia</th>
<th>Gonorrhoea</th>
<th>Trichomoniasis</th>
<th>Syphilis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African Region</td>
<td>2.5 (1.7-3.6)</td>
<td>4.0 (2.4-6.1)</td>
<td>0.5 (0.3-0.9)</td>
<td>1.6 (0.9-2.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region of the Americas</td>
<td>1.8 (1.3-2.6)</td>
<td>3.7 (2.1-5.5)</td>
<td>0.7 (0.4-1.0)</td>
<td>0.8 (0.4-1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Mediterranean Region</td>
<td>2.7 (1.6-4.3)</td>
<td>3.0 (1.7-4.8)</td>
<td>0.4 (0.2-0.6)</td>
<td>0.6 (0.3-1.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Region</td>
<td>1.5 (0.9-2.6)</td>
<td>2.2 (1.5-3.0)</td>
<td>0.3 (0.2-0.5)</td>
<td>0.3 (0.1-0.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East Asia</td>
<td>1.3 (0.9-1.8)</td>
<td>1.2 (0.6-2.1)</td>
<td>0.5 (0.3-0.8)</td>
<td>0.6 (0.3-1.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>5.2 (3.4-7.2)</td>
<td>3.4 (2.0-5.3)</td>
<td>1.0 (0.6-1.7)</td>
<td>0.7 (0.4-1.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Pacific</td>
<td>2.7 (2.0-3.6)</td>
<td>2.7 (1.9-3.7)</td>
<td>0.6 (0.4-0.9)</td>
<td>0.7 (0.5-1.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global total</td>
<td>(2.0-3.6)</td>
<td>(1.9-3.7)</td>
<td>(0.4-0.9)</td>
<td>(0.5-1.1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Revised estimate for 2012 generated using Spectrum-STI when the 2016 estimate was produced

Estimates of prevalence (%)* by WHO region
Chlamydia, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Male (%)</th>
<th>Female (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHO Region of the Americas</td>
<td>3.7 %</td>
<td>7.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO Western Pacific Region</td>
<td>2.2 %</td>
<td>3.2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO African Region</td>
<td>3.0 %</td>
<td>3.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region</td>
<td>4.0 %</td>
<td>5.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO South-East Asia Region</td>
<td>1.2 %</td>
<td>1.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO European Region</td>
<td>3.4 %</td>
<td>4.3 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

Estimates of prevalence (%) * by WHO region
Gonorrhoea, 2016

- WHO Region of the Americas:
  - Female: 0.8%
  - Male: 0.9%

- WHO Western Pacific Region:
  - Female: 0.3%
  - Male: 0.3%

- WHO African Region:
  - Female: 0.6%
  - Male: 0.7%

- WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region:
  - Female: 1.6%
  - Male: 1.9%

- WHO South-East Asia Region:
  - Female: 0.6%
  - Male: 0.7%

- WHO European Region:
  - Female: 0.7%
  - Male: 0.9%

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

Estimates of prevalence (%)* by WHO region
Trichomoniasis, 2016

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

Estimates of prevalence (%)* by WHO region
Syphilis, 2016

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

Estimated prevalence (%)* by WHO region
Chlamydia, 2016

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

Estimated prevalence (%)* by WHO region
Gonorrhoea, 2016

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

Estimated prevalence (%)* by WHO region
Trichomoniasis, 2016

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

Estimated prevalence (%)* by WHO region
Syphilis, 2016

- African Region
- Region of the Americas
- Eastern Mediterranean Region
- European Region
- South-East Asia Region
- Western Pacific Region

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

Estimates of prevalent cases ('000)* by WHO region
Chlamydia, 2016

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

Estimates of prevalent cases (‘000)*
by WHO region
Gonorrhoea, 2016

WHO Region of the Americas
WHO Western Pacific Region
WHO African Region
WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region
WHO South-East Asia Region
WHO European Region

2,010 2,391
557 626
1,168 1,275
3,901 4,529
3019 3383

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years
Estimates of prevalent cases (‘000)* by WHO region
Trichomoniasis, 2016

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years
Estimates of prevalent cases (‘000)* by WHO region
Syphilis, 2016

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

Estimated incidence rates (‘000)* by WHO region
Chlamydia, 2016

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years
Estimated incidence rates (‘000)*
by WHO region
Gonorrhoea, 2016

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years  
Estimated incidence rates (‘000)* by WHO region
Syphilis, 2016

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

Estimated incident cases (‘000)* by WHO region, 2016
Chlamydia: 127 million new cases

WHO Region of the Americas
WHO Western Pacific Region
WHO African Region
WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region
WHO South-East Asia Region
WHO European Region

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

Estimated incident cases (‘000)* by WHO region, 2016
Gonorrhoea: 87 million new cases

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

Estimated incident cases (‘000)* by WHO region, 2016
Trichomoniasis: 156 million new cases

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

Estimated incident cases (‘000)*
by WHO region, 2016
Syphilis: 6.3 million new cases

- WHO Region of the Americas
- WHO Western Pacific Region
- WHO African Region
- WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region
- WHO South-East Asia Region
- WHO European Region

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

Prevalence of 4 curable STIs by World Bank Income Classification, 2016

WHO estimates of maternal and congenital syphilis, 2016
Congenital syphilis case rate by WHO region – 2012 and 2016

WHO Congenital Syphilis (CS) definition:

- all syphilis-related adverse birth outcomes (ABO) in infants born to treated and untreated women

AND

- infants born alive, without clinical signs, to untreated syphilis-infected women (called non-clinical CS)

Source: Korenromp EL, et al. PLOS ONE, 2019

Source: Korenromp EL, et al. PLOS ONE, 2019
# Maternal and congenital syphilis by WHO region – 2012 and 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Estimated Pregnancies</th>
<th>Maternal syphilis prevalence</th>
<th>Pregnant women with active syphilis</th>
<th>ANC1 coverage</th>
<th>Syphilis screening coverage</th>
<th>Treatment coverage, mothers in ANC</th>
<th>Estimated ABO cases</th>
<th>Estimated non-clinical / non-ABO CS cases</th>
<th>Estimated total CS cases</th>
<th>Estimated CS case rate / 100,000 live births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African region</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>35,055,000</td>
<td>1.62%</td>
<td>569,000</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>247,000</td>
<td>222,000</td>
<td>469,000</td>
<td>1,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>37,150,000</td>
<td>1.52%</td>
<td>564,000</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>216,000</td>
<td>188,000</td>
<td>404,000</td>
<td>1,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region of the Americas</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>15,364,000</td>
<td>0.64%</td>
<td>98,000</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>47,000</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>15,253,000</td>
<td>0.86%</td>
<td>131,000</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>51,000</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Mediterranean Region</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>17,866,000</td>
<td>0.69%</td>
<td>124,000</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>49,000</td>
<td>104,000</td>
<td>597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>18,251,000</td>
<td>0.77%</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>53,000</td>
<td>113,000</td>
<td>635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Region</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>11,449,000</td>
<td>0.11%</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>1,930</td>
<td>1,470</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>11,289,000</td>
<td>0.10%</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East Asia Region</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>37,889,000</td>
<td>0.32%</td>
<td>122,000</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>46,000</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>85,000</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>36,987,000</td>
<td>0.21%</td>
<td>78,000</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>53,000</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Pacific Region</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>24,802,000</td>
<td>0.28%</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>41,000</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>24,297,000</td>
<td>0.26%</td>
<td>64,000</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>38,000</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>142,425,000</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
<td>996,000</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>397,000</td>
<td>352,000</td>
<td>749,000</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>143,227,000</td>
<td>0.69%</td>
<td>988,000</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>355,000</td>
<td>306,000</td>
<td>661,000</td>
<td>473</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Korenromp EL, et al. PLOS ONE, 2019
Syphilis Estimates* 2016: Women ages 15 to 49 years

Syphilis prevalence in 2016, adult women:
- <1.0%
- 1.0-3.5%
- 1.0-3.5%
- 1.0-3.5%
- No estimate

*Estimates using Spectrum STI, Avenir Health, N = 132 countries

Syphilis Trend Estimates*
2012 to 2016: Women ages 15 to 49 years

2012-2016 trend in adult women’s syphilis prevalence:
- **Substantive decrease**
- **Non-substantive decrease**
- **Non-substantive increase**
- **Substantive increase**
- **No estimate**

*Estimates using Spectrum STI, Avenir Health, N = 132 countries

2016 curable STI estimates by Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Region
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Regions

Notes:
- Oceania* refers to Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand throughout the publication.
- The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Prevalence (%)* by SDG Region
Chlamydia, 2016

*Estimates by SDG Region do not add up to totals as there are countries without SDG classification: Netherlands Antilles

Prevalence (%)* by SDG Region
Gonorrhoea, 2016

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

Notes:
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• Estimates by SDG Region do not add up to totals as there are countries without SDG classification: Netherlands Antilles

Prevalence (%)* by SDG Region
Trichomoniasis, 2016

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

Notes:
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- Estimates by SDG Region do not add up to totals as there are countries without SDG classification: Netherlands Antilles

Prevalence (%)* by SDG Region
Syphilis, 2016

Notes:
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Estimates of prevalent cases* ('000) by SDG Region
Chlamydia, 2016

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

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Estimates of prevalent cases* (‘000) by SDG Region
Gonorrhoea, 2016

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Estimates of prevalent cases* ('000) by SDG Region
Trichomoniasis, 2016

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

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Estimates of prevalent cases* ('000) by SDG Region
Syphilis, 2016

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

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Incidence rates (‘000) by SDG Region
Chlamydia, 2016

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

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Incidence rates (‘000) by SDG Region Gonorrhoea, 2016

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

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Incidence rates* ('000) by SDG Region
Trichomoniasis, 2016

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

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Incidence rates (‘000) by SDG Region
Syphilis, 2016

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

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Estimated incident cases ('000) by SDG Region
Chlamydia, 2016

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Estimated incident cases* ('000) by SDG Region
Gonorrhoea, 2016

• Estimates by SDG Region do not add up to totals as there are countries without SDG classification: Netherlands Antilles

Adults ages 15 to 49 years

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Estimated incident cases* ('000) by SDG Region
Trichomoniasis, 2016

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

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Estimated incident cases ('000) by SDG Region
Syphilis, 2016

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

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2016 curable STI estimates in 10 estimation regions
Prevalence* (%) in 10 estimation regions
Chlamydia, 2016

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

Data Source: World Health Organization Map
Production: Health Statistics and Information Systems (HSI) World Health Organization

Prevalence* (%) in 10 estimation regions
Gonorrhoea, 2016

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

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Data Source: World Health Organization Map
Production: Health Statistics and Information Systems (HSI) World Health Organization

Source: World Health Organization

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Prevalence* (%) in 10 estimation regions
Trichomoniasis, 2016

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

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Prevalence* (%) in 10 estimation regions
Syphilis, 2016

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*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

Data Source: World Health Organization Map
Production: Health Statistics and Information Systems (HSI) World Health Organization


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Prevalent cases* ('000) in 10 estimation regions
Chlamydia, 2016

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*Adults ages 15 to 49 years
Prevalent cases* ('000) in 10 estimation regions
Gonorrhoea, 2016

Data Source: World Health Organization Map
Production: Health Statistics and Information Systems (HSI) World Health Organization

Adults ages 15 to 49 years

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Prevalent cases* ('000) in 10 estimation regions
Trichomoniasis, 2016

Data Source: World Health Organization Map
Production: Health Statistics and Information Systems (HSI) World Health Organization

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years


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Prevalent cases* ('000) in 10 estimation regions
Syphilis, 2016

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Production: Health Statistics and Information Systems (HSI) World Health Organization

World Health Organization
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Incidence rates (‘000) in 10 estimation regions
Chlamydia, 2016

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*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

Incidence rates (‘000) in 10 estimation regions
Gonorrhoea, 2016

High income North America
Andean Latin America, Caribbean, Central Latin America, Southern Latin America, Tropical Latin America
Western Europe, Central Europe, Eastern Europe, Central Asia
North Africa & Middle East
Central Sub-Saharan Africa, Eastern Sub-Saharan Africa, Western Sub-Saharan Africa
Southern Sub-Saharan Africa
East Asia, South East Asia
South Asia
Oceania
Australasia, high income Asia Pacific
Not applicable

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

Data Source: World Health Organization Map
Production: Health Statistics and Information Systems (HSI) World Health Organization

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Incidence rates (‘000) in 10 estimation regions
Trichomoniasis, 2016

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Incidence rates (‘000) in 10 estimation regions
Syphilis, 2016

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*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

Incident cases* ('000) in 10 estimation regions
Chlamydia, 2016

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*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

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Production: Health Statistics and Information Systems (HSI) World Health Organization

Incident cases* ('000) in 10 estimation regions
Gonorrhoea, 2016

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Incident cases* ('000) in 10 estimation regions
Trichomoniasis, 2016

High income North America
Andean Latin America, Caribbean, Central Latin America, Southern Latin America, Tropical Latin America
Western Europe, Central Europe, Eastern Europe, Central Asia
North Africa & Middle East
Central Sub-Saharan Africa, Eastern Sub-Saharan Africa, Western Sub-Saharan Africa
Southern Sub-Saharan Africa
East Asia, South East Asia
South Asia
Oceania
Australasia, high income Asia Pacific
Not applicable

*Adults ages 15 to 49 years

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Production: Health Statistics and Information Systems (HSI) World Health Organization

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Incident cases* ('000) in 10 estimation regions
Syphilis, 2016

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*Adults ages 15 to 49 years


Data Source: World Health Organization Map
Production: Health Statistics and Information Systems (HSI) World Health Organization

WHO 2015. All rights reserved.
World Health Organization
Global estimates of 4 curable STIs and maternal and congenital syphilis, 2016

https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/stis/en/