

VIRGINIA STD SURVEILLANCE REPORT

Table 1CS. Congenital syphilis diagnoses, by infant year of birth, 2010 - 2019

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of diagnoses	1	0	1	3	2	3	8	11	11	11

All congenital syphilis diagnoses with year of birth 2010 - 2019, by demographic

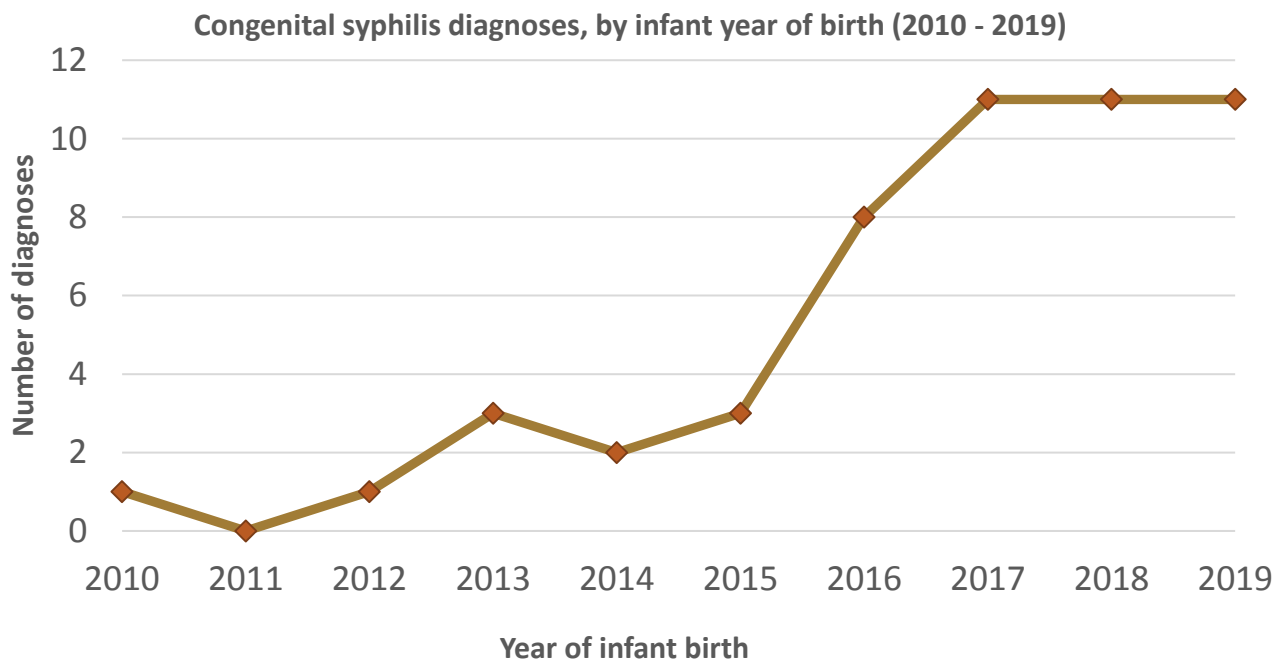
Maternal race/ethnicity				Maternal age				
	No.	Pct.		No.	Pct.		Pct.	
Black, non-Hispanic	36	70.6%	15 - 19	3	5.9%	20 - 24	19	37.3%
White, non-Hispanic	5	9.8%	25 - 29	12	23.5%	30 - 34	12	23.5%
Hispanic (all races)	8	15.7%	35 - 39	3	5.9%	40 - 44	2	3.9%
Other/multi-race	1	2.0%	Total	51	100.0%			
Unknown	1	2.0%						

Maternal risk*	No.	Pct.
No prenatal care	14	27.5%
Late or inadequate prenatal care	16	31.4%
Prenatal care unknown	5	9.8%
Opioid, cocaine, or meth use	2	3.9%
Incarceration	4	7.8%

Region	No.	Pct.
Central	13	26.5%
Eastern	14	28.6%
Northern	14	28.6%
Northwest	2	4.1%
Southwest	8	16.3%
Total	51	100.0%

Case type**	No.	Pct.
Syphilitic stillbirth	4	7.8%
Infant criteria	23	45.1%
Maternal criteria	48	94.1%

Figure 1CS. Congenital syphilis diagnoses by infant year of birth, 2010 - 2019



* Mother reported risk:	
No prenatal care	Mother received no prenatal care prior to delivery
Late/inadequate prenatal care	Mother received no prenatal care prior to third trimester
Incarceration	Mother and/or father of infant was incarcerated at time of diagnosis or within 12 months prior to diagnosis
Opioid, cocaine, or meth use	Mother reports opioid, cocaine, or meth use during pregnancy and/or 12 months prior to diagnosis

** Case type: For this report, infant and maternal criteria are captured independently	
Syphilitic stillbirth	Any fetal death occurring after 20 weeks gestation AND with fetal weight greater than 500g in which the mother had inadequately treated or untreated syphilis.
Infant criteria	Infant had clinical signs/symptoms of CS (e.g. abnormal long bone x-rays) and/or laboratory results indicative of CS (e.g. lumbar puncture results).
Maternal criteria	Infant's mother was not treated sufficiently for syphilis at least 30 days prior to delivery, regardless of clinical outcomes of mother and/or infant. For this report, maternal criteria is counted independently from infant criteria (i.e. a case may meet both maternal and infant criteria).