Data sources:

NBPSDHU regional gonorrhea confirmed cases – Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, Integrated Public Health Information System (iPHIS), extracted 2015/10/19. Risk factors extracted 2016/11/4.

Public Health Ontario. Query: Ontario: Counts by Age and Gender. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion 2016 Oct 19 [cited 2016 Oct 19] Available from:

http://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/Dat aAndAnalytics/Query/Pages/default.aspx

NBPSDHU & Ontario Population – 2006-2015 Population estimates, intelliHEALTH database, Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care [2016/10/25]

Rate calculations:

Crude rates were age-standardized using the Direct Method and standard 1991 Canadian population. Confidence intervals (95%) were calculated for age-standardized rates based on the gamma distribution (Fay and Feuer, 1997. Tiwari and al., 2006) in STATA IC/14.1 (2013) for the North Bay Parry Sound District Health Unit (NBPSDHU) region and Ontario.

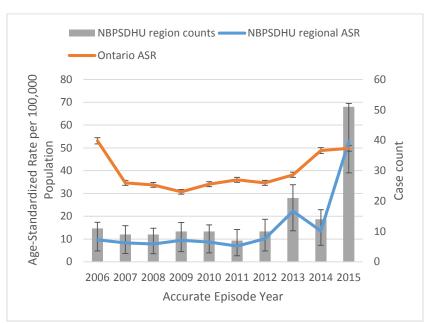
Interpretation of a significant difference:

A statistic interpreted as 'significantly different' from another is an estimate found to be statistically meaningful; the difference is unlikely due to chance. Error bars noted in figures within this report illustrate 95% confidence intervals. If there is no overlap in range, the difference can be described as statistically significant.

Overall rates

Fifty-one confirmed cases of gonorrhea were identified within the NBPSDHU region in 2015, compared to a median number of 10 cases per year between 2006 and 2014 (see Figure 1 & Table 1). However, the age-standardized rate (ASR) for confirmed gonorrhea cases in the NBPSDHU region was similar to the Ontario rate for 2015. The agestandardized rate has been stable in both regions between 2006 and 2015.

Figure 1. Count and Age-Standardized Rate per 100,000 Population of Confirmed Gonorrhea Cases, by Region, 2006 – 2015



Definitions:

Gonorrhea case:

Includes confirmed cases as defined by the Ministry of Health & Long-Term Care (Infectious Diseases Protocol: Gonorrhea, Appendix B. Available from http://www.health.gov.on.ca/en/pro/p rograms/publichealth/oph_standards/d ocs/gonorrhoea_cd.pdf) Table 1. Count and Age-Standardized Rate per 100,000 Population of Confirmed Gonorrhea Cases, by Region, 2006 – 2015

Accurate Episode Year	NBPSDHU Regional Case Count	NBPSDHU Regional Age- Standardized Rate (95% CI)	Ontario Age- Standardized Rate (95% CI)
2006	11	9.7	53.1
		(4.8, 17.4)	(51.7, 54.5)
2007	9	8.3	34.6
		(3.7, 15.9)	(33.5, 35.7)
2008	9	7.8	33.8
		(3.6, 14.8)	(32.7, 34.9)
2009	10	9.4	30.7
		(4.5, 17.3)	(29.7, 31.7)
2010	10	8.6	34.1
		(3.9, 16.2)	(33, 35.2)
2011	7	6.9	36.0
		(2.7, 14.2)	(34.9, 37.1)
2012	10	10.2	34.6
		(4.7, 18.6)	(33.6, 35.7)
2013	21	22.2	38.2
		(13.6, 33.9)	(37.1, 39.3)
2014	14	13.6	48.8
		(7.2, 22.9)	(47.6, 50.1)
2015	51	52.8	49.8
		(39, 69.5)	(48.5, 51.1)



Sex-Specific Rates

Age-standardized rates between males and females in the NBPSDHU region were statistically similar for all years between 2006 and 2015 (see Figure 2 & Table 2). The rate for females in the NBPSDHU region was about 70% higher than the Ontario rate in 2015 (32.6 cases per 100,000 population).

Figure 2. Age-Standardized Rate per 100,000 Population of Confirmed Gonorrhea Cases, by Sex, NBPSDHU region, 2006 – 2015

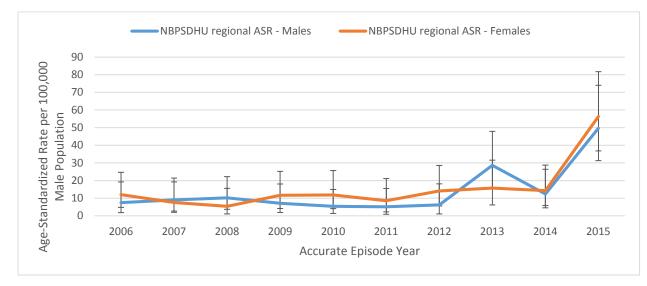


Table 2. Age-Standardized Rate per 100,000 Population of Confirmed Gonorrhea Cases, by Sex, NBPSDHU Region, 2006 – 2015

Accurate episode year	NBPSDHU Regional Age-	NBPSDHU Regional Age-	
	Standardized Rate among Males (95% CI)	Standardized Rate among Females (95% CI)	
2006	7.5	12.0	
	(1.9, 19.2)	(4.8, 24.6)	
2007	9.0	7.6	
	(2.7, 21.4)	(2.0, 19.2)	
2008	10.2	5.4	
	(3.7, 22.2)	(1.1, 15.6)	
2009	7.1	11.7	
	(1.9, 18)	(4.2, 25.2)	
2010	5.4	11.8	
	(1.3, 15)	(4.1, 25.6)	
2011	5.2	8.6	
	(0.9, 15.6)	(2.3, 21.2)	
2012	6.2	14.1	
	(1.1, 18.1)	(5.6, 28.6)	
2013	28.6	15.7	
	(15.4, 47.9)	(6.2, 31.6)	
2014	12.4	14.3	
	(4.5, 26.4)	(5.8, 28.8)	
2015	49.7	56.3	
	(31.3, 74)	(36.8, 81.7)	



Risk Factors

Most cases (79 or 76.7%) that occurred between 2011 and 2015 were missing a risk factor in their client record. No condom use during a sexual encounter was the most commonly reported risk factor (23.3% of all cases between 2011 and 2015.