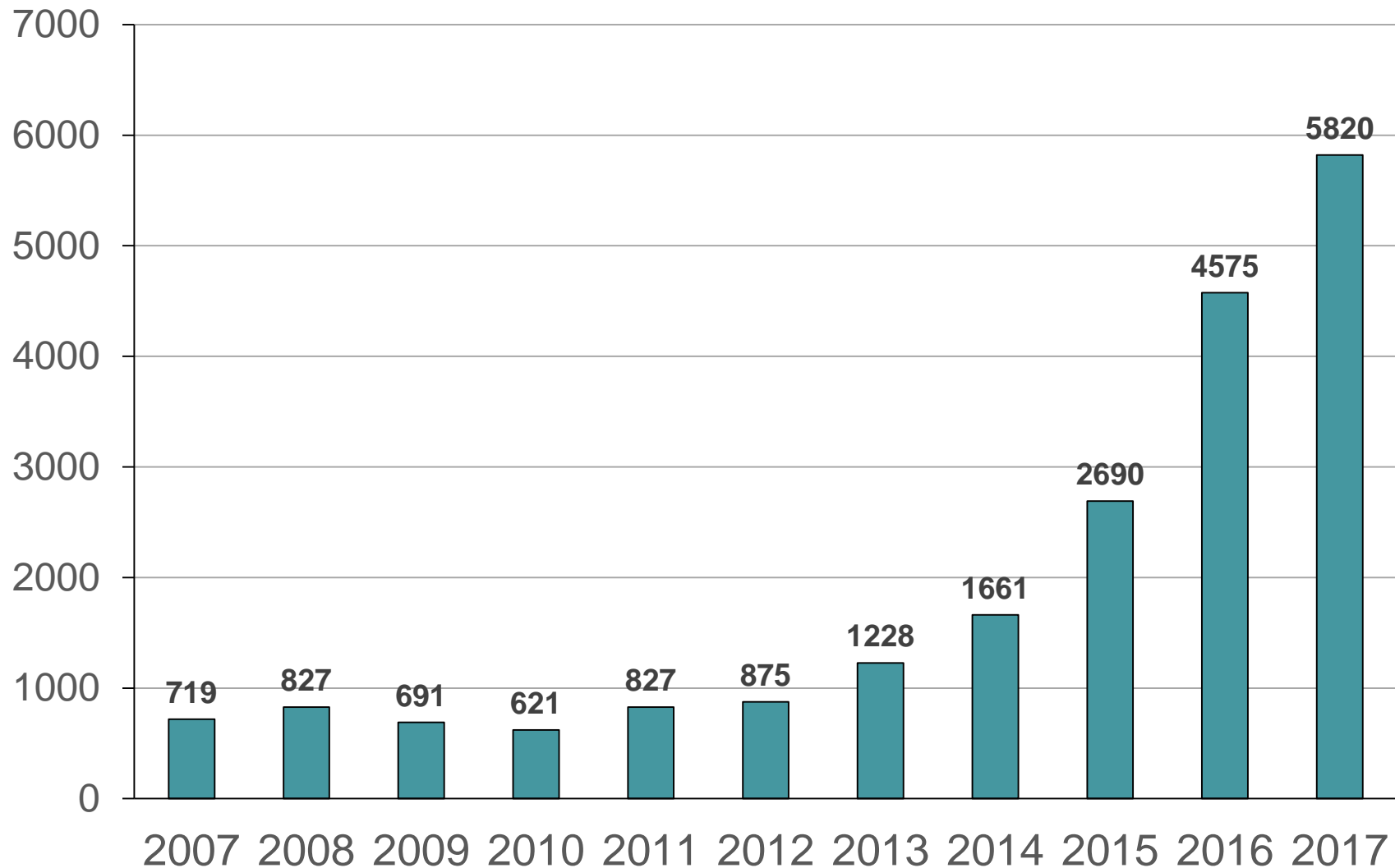


Current status of syphilis in Tokyo and its countermeasures

Akifumi Imamura

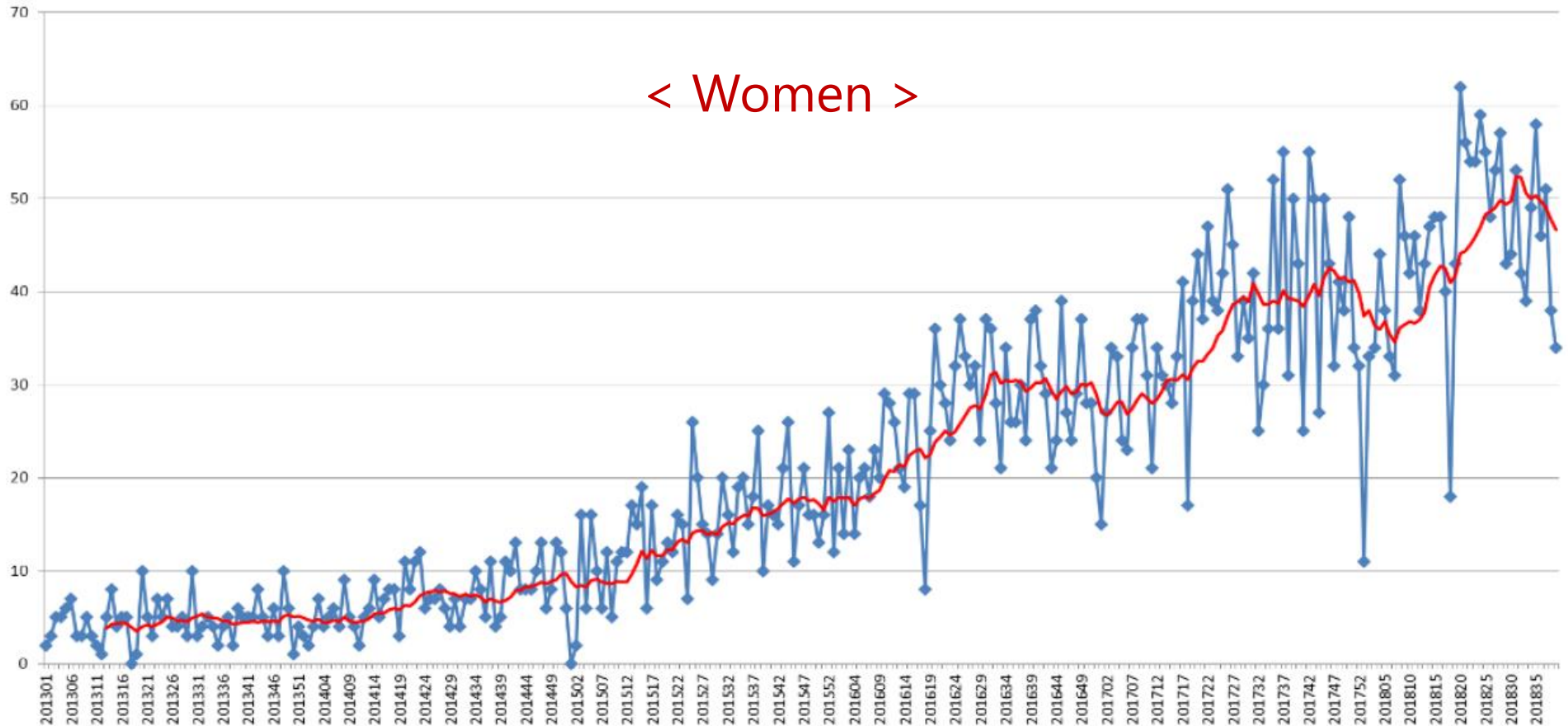
Tokyo Metropolitan Cancer and Infectious Diseases Center
Komagome Hospital

Changes in the annual number of syphilis cases (Japan)

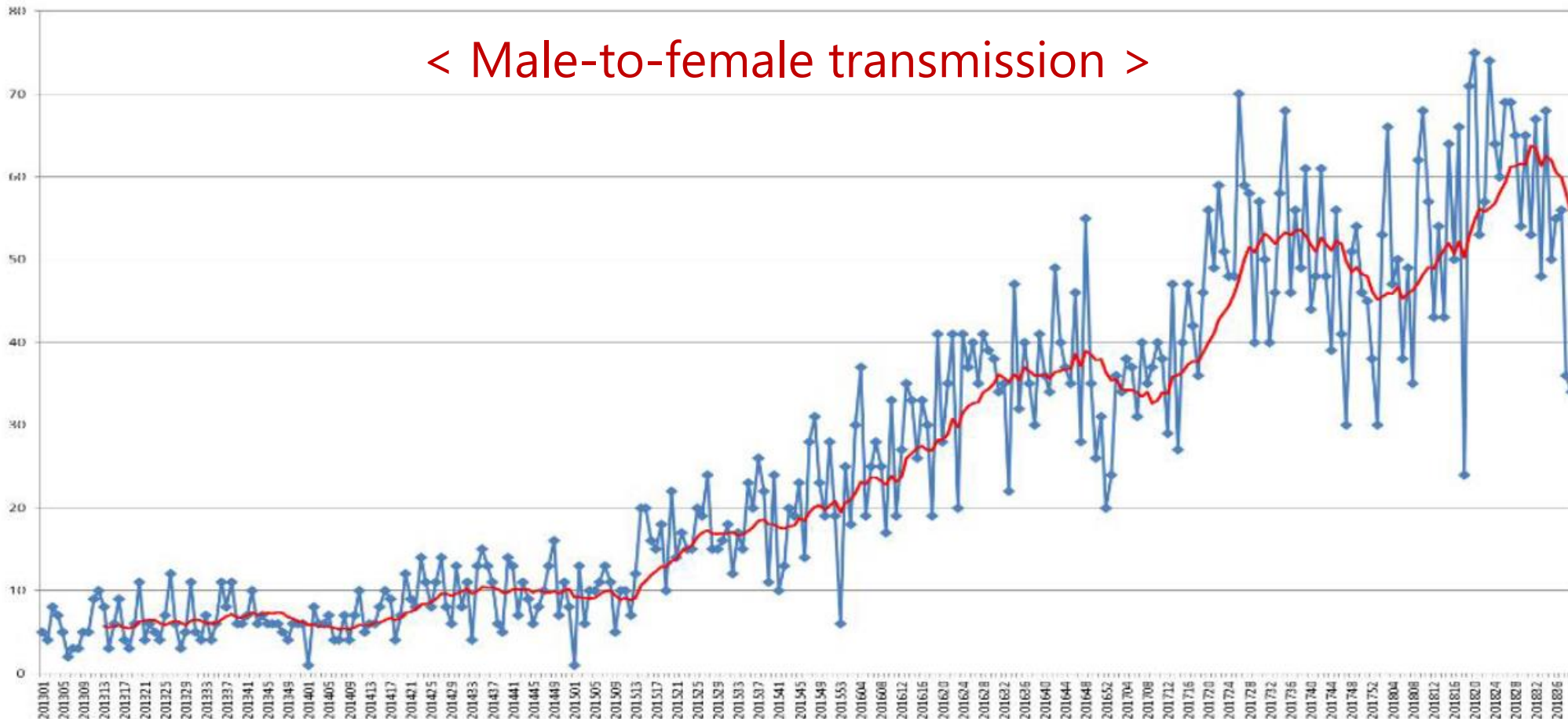


Source: MHLW data on the numbers of reported cases of sexually transmitted diseases

Changes in the annual number of syphilis cases (Japan)

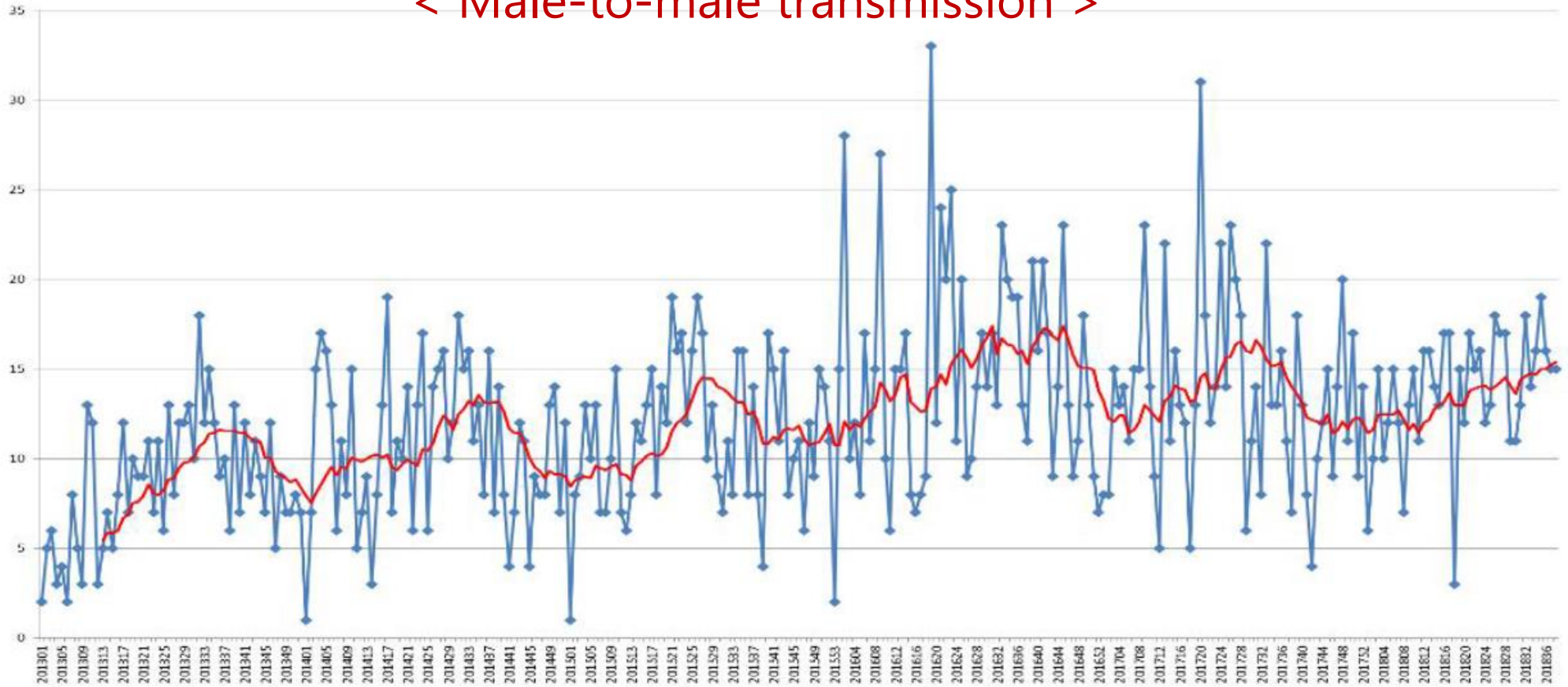


Changes in the annual number of syphilis cases (Japan)

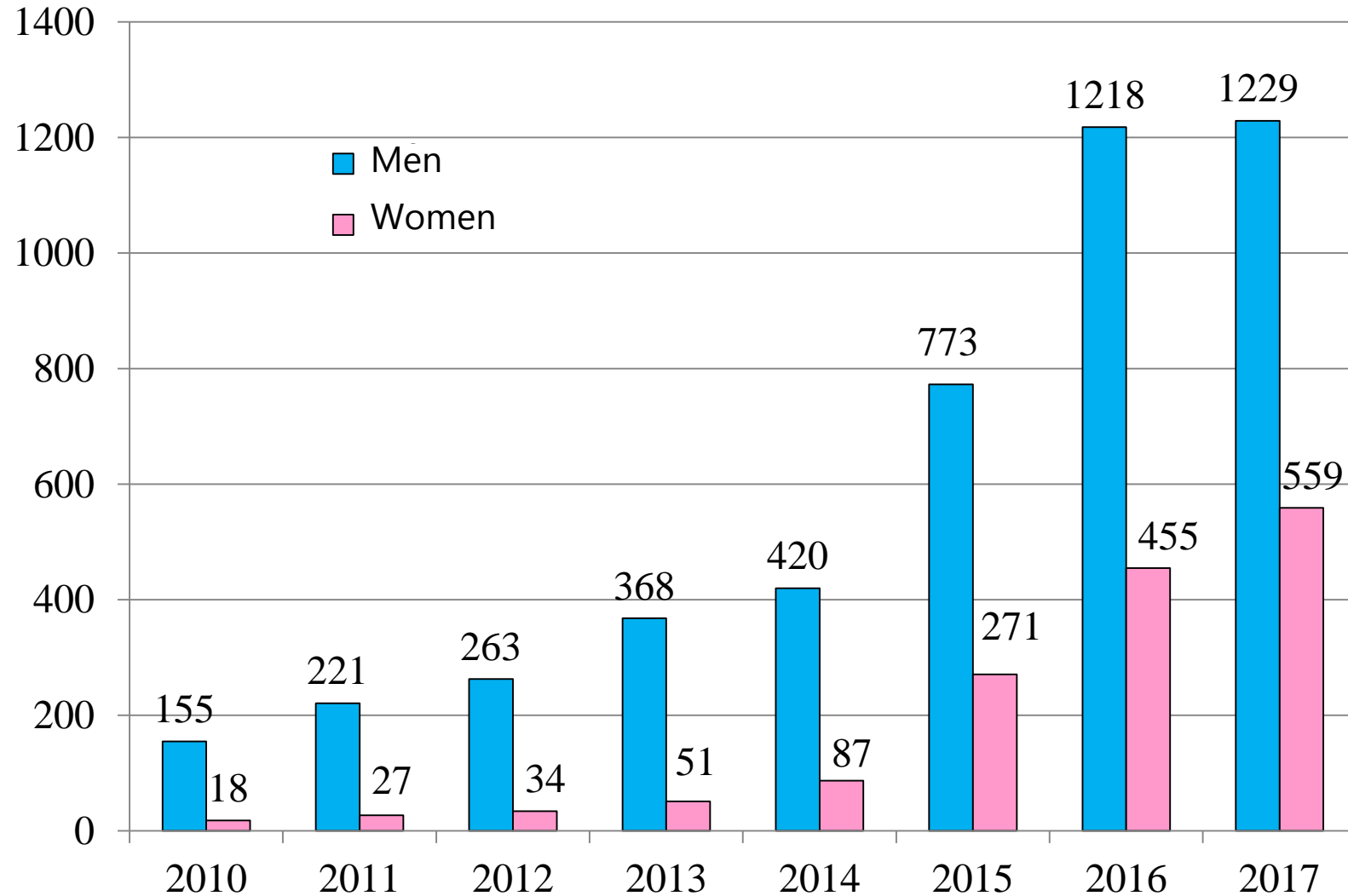


Changes in the annual number of syphilis cases (Japan)

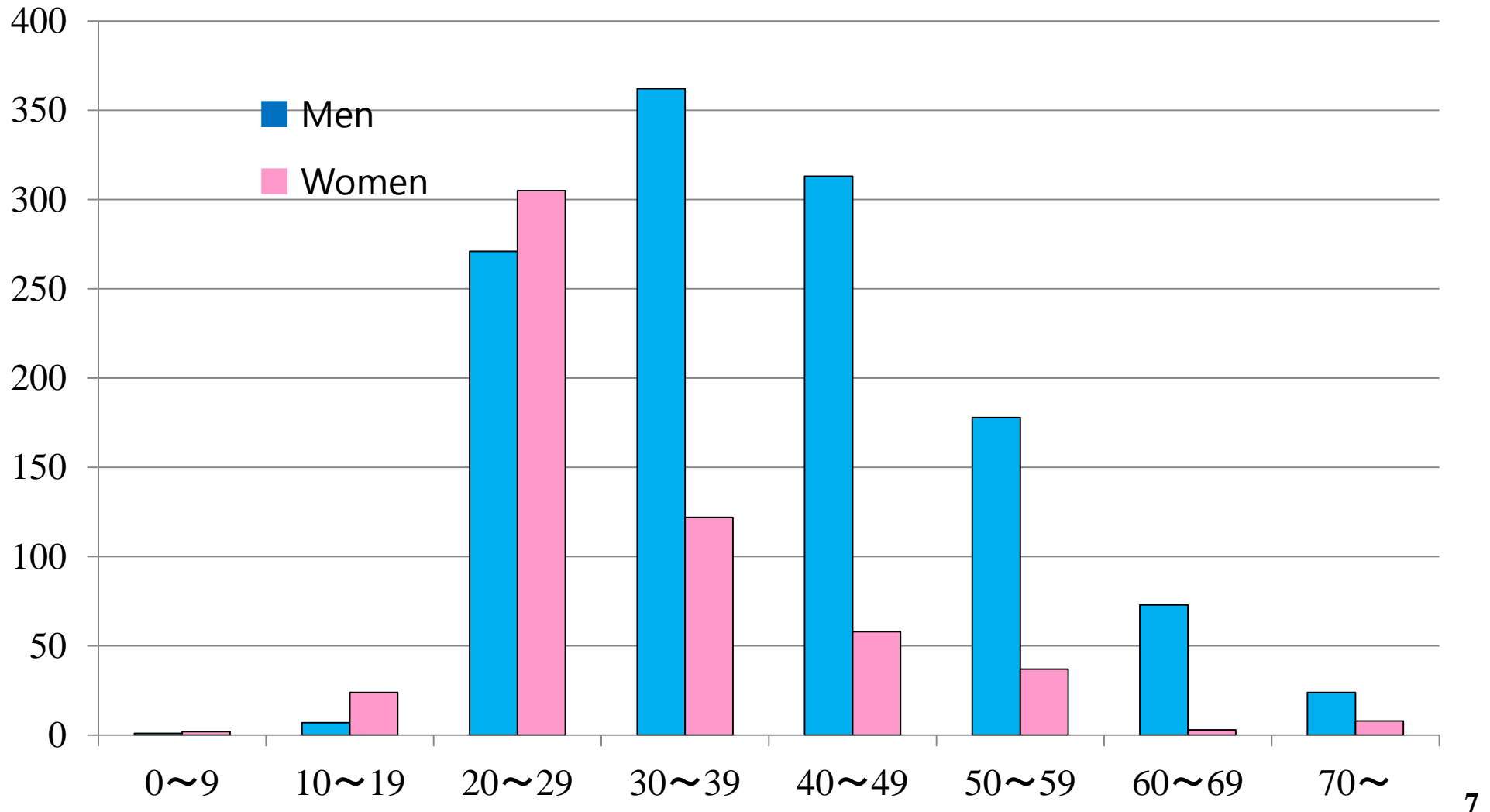
< Male-to-male transmission >



Changes in the annual number of syphilis cases by sex (Tokyo)

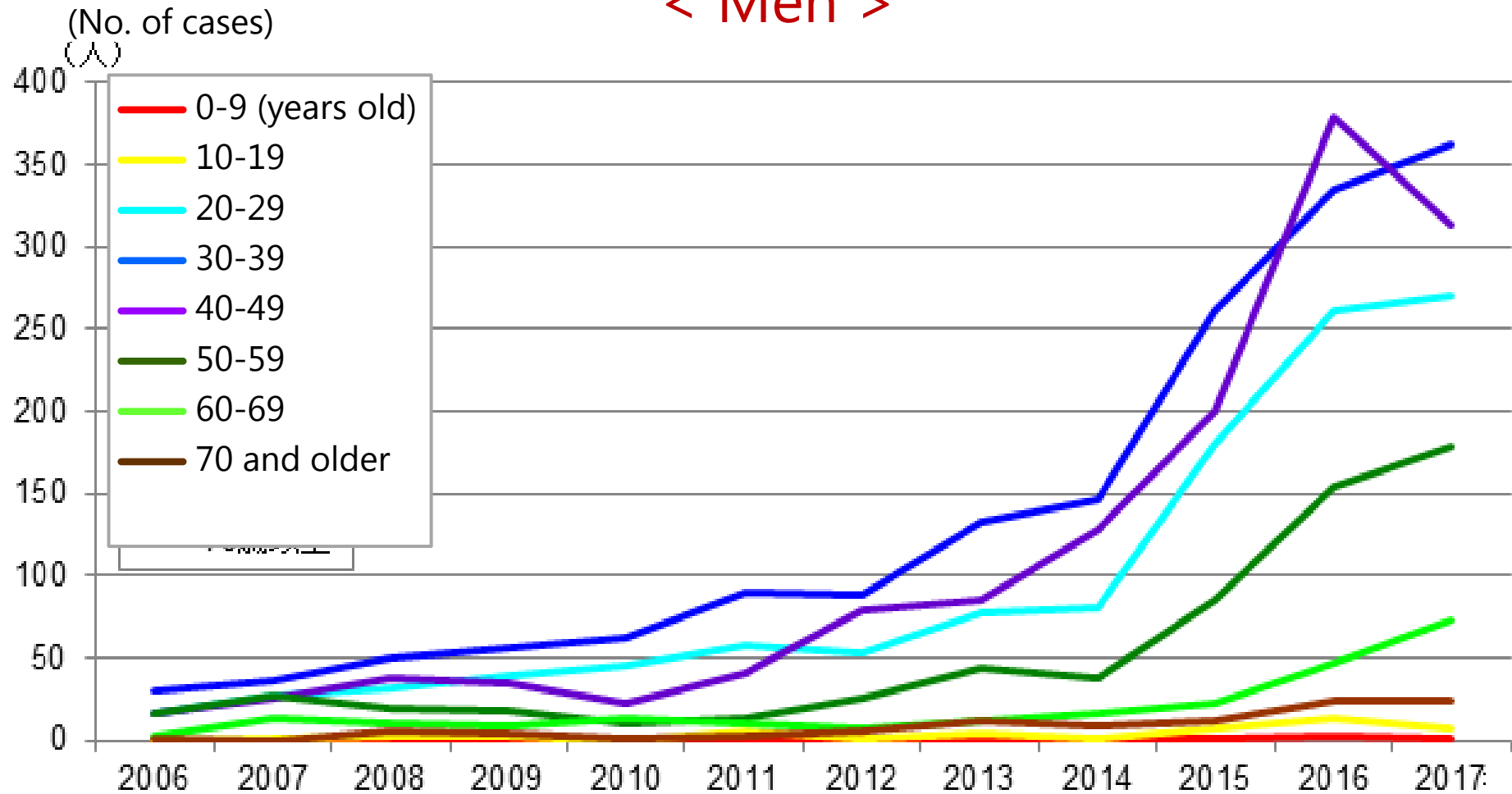


Number of reported syphilis cases by sex (Tokyo 2017)



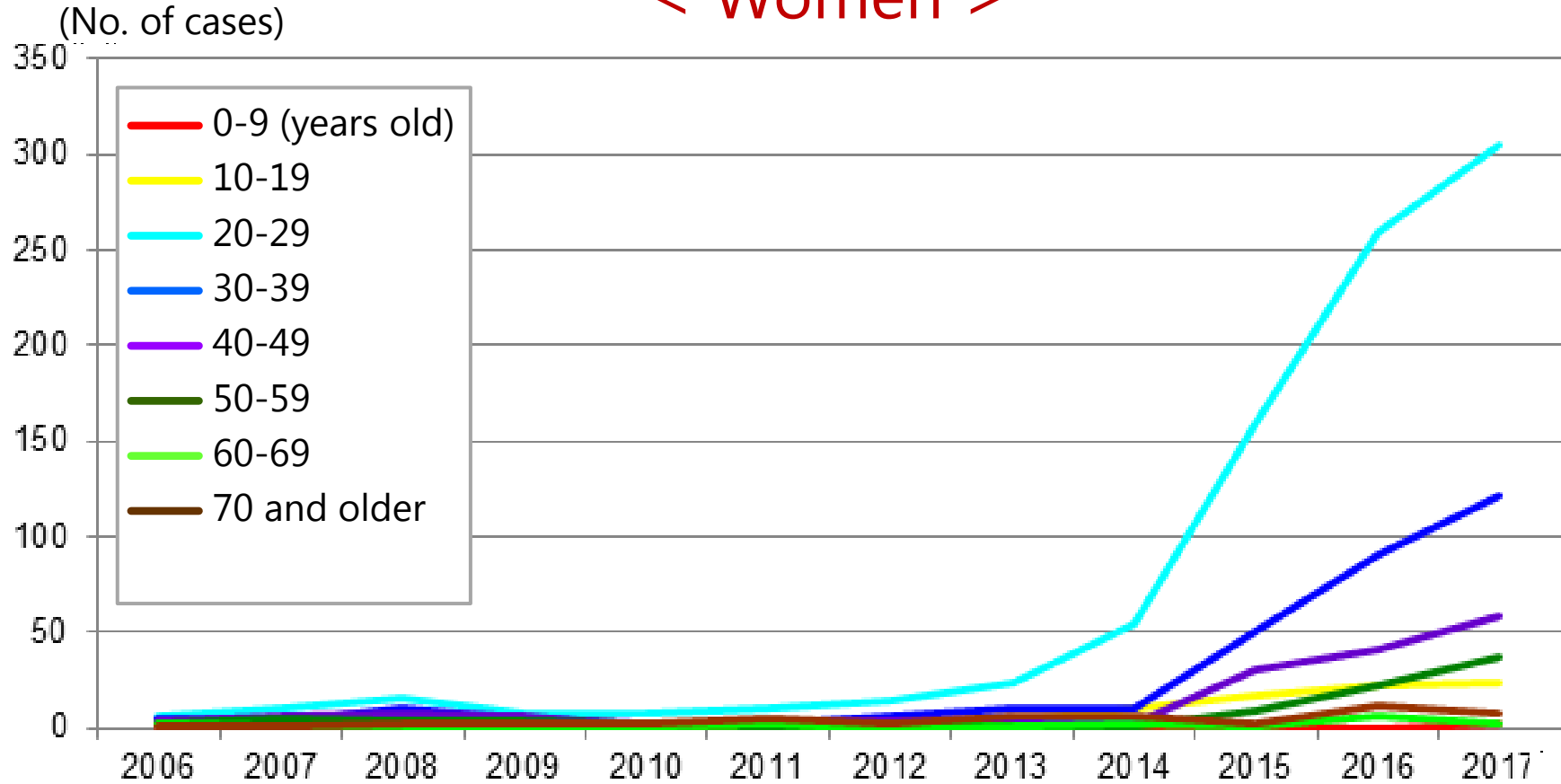
Changes in the number of syphilis cases by age group (Tokyo)

< Men >



Changes in the number of syphilis cases by age group (Tokyo)

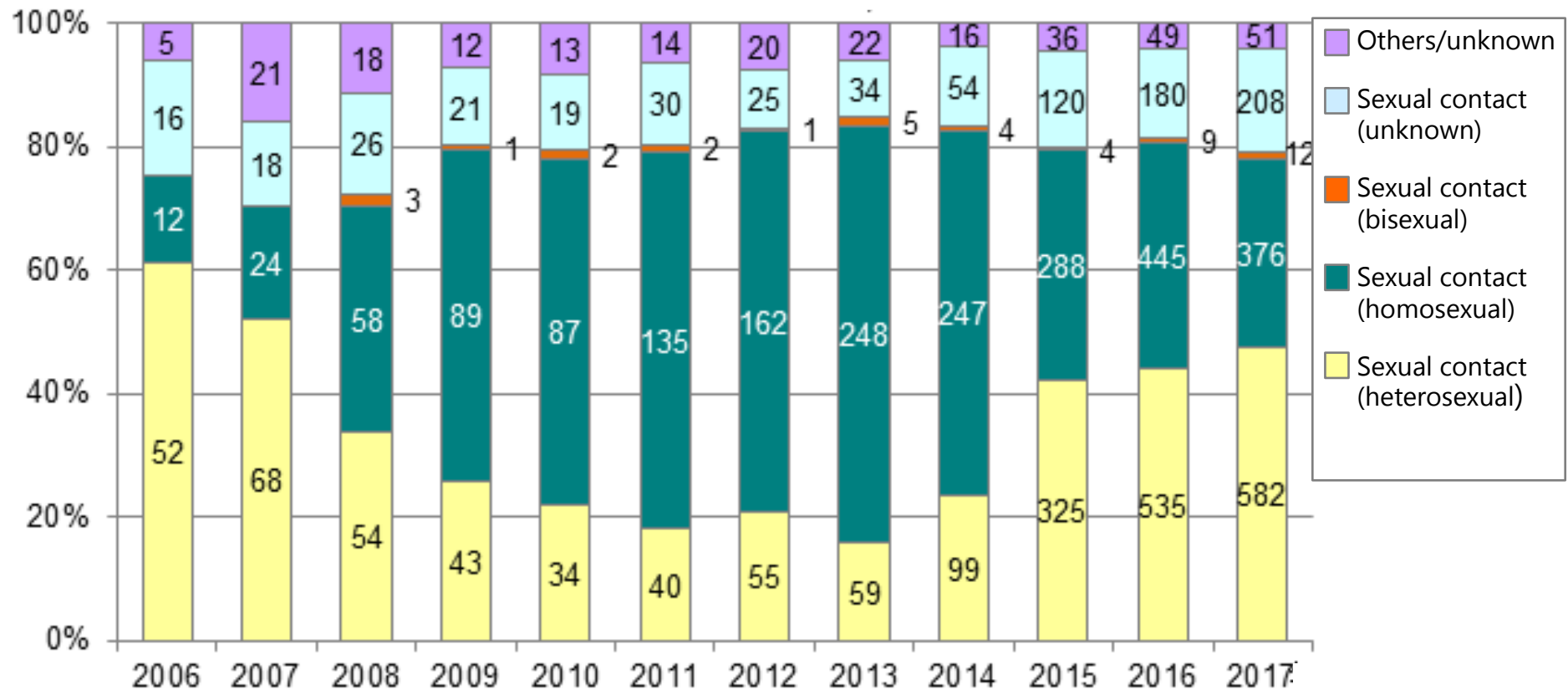
< Women >



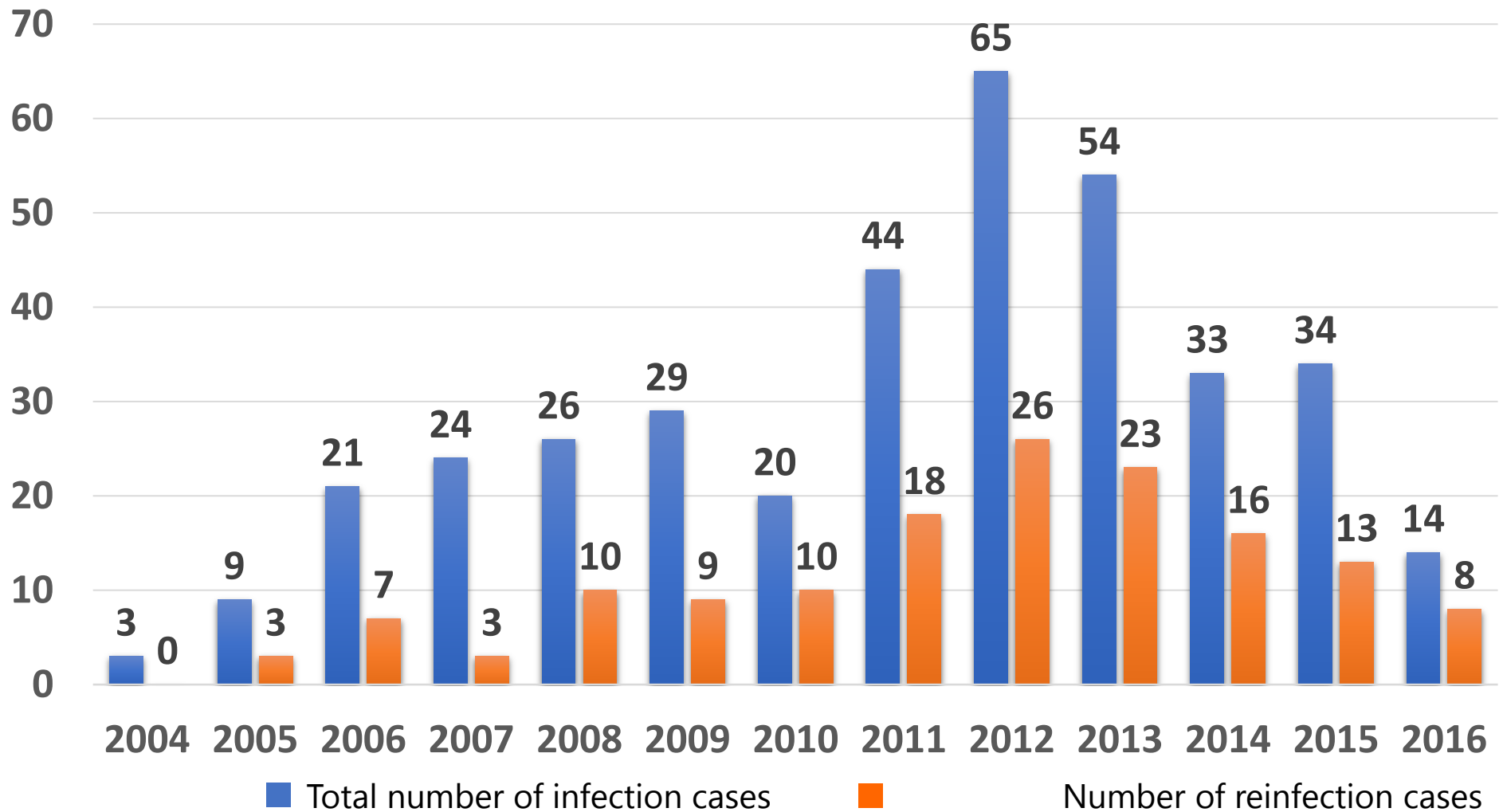
<http://idsc.tokyo-eiken.go.jp/diseases/syphilis/syphilis2006/>

Changes in the proportion of syphilis cases by route of infection (Tokyo)

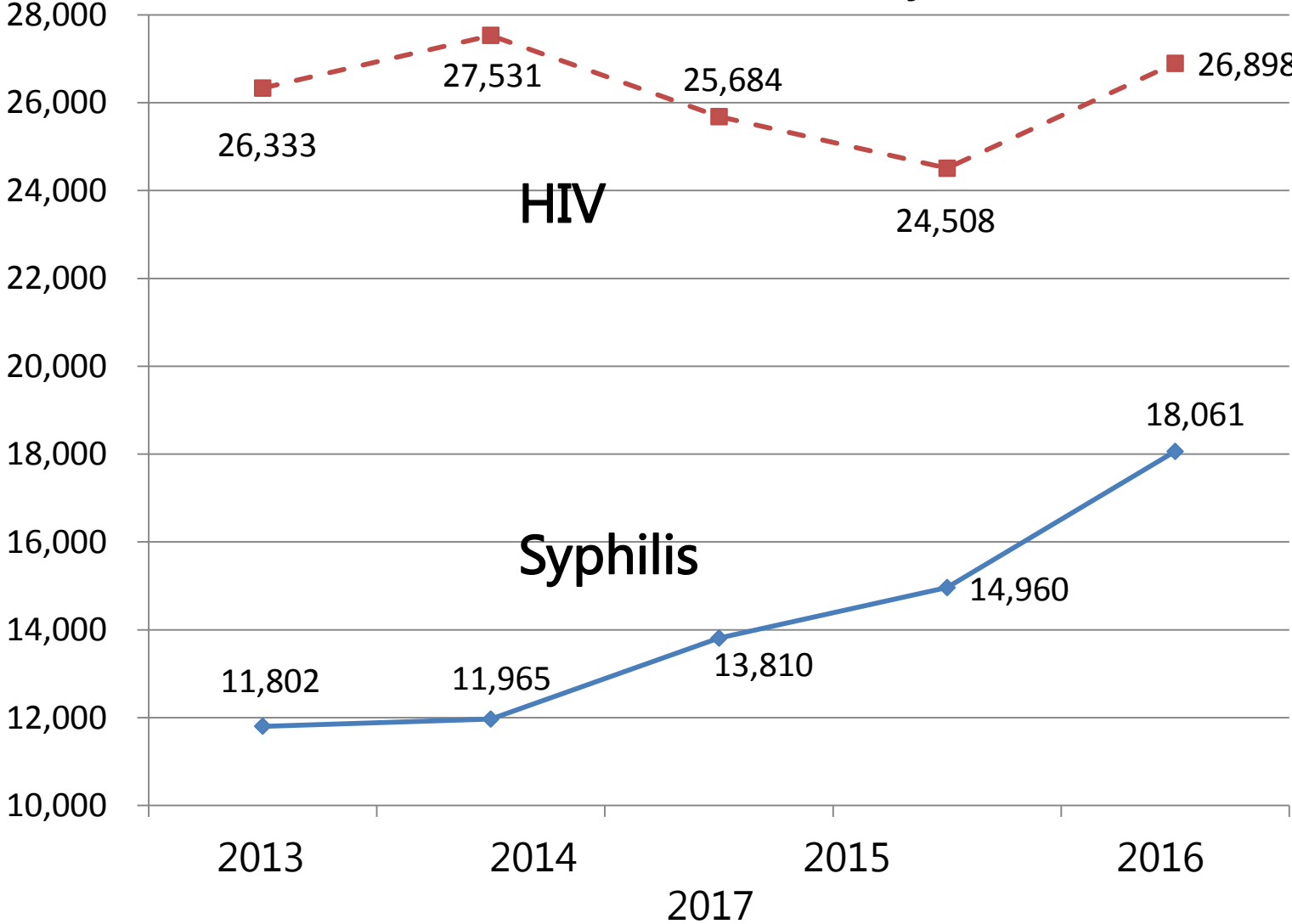
< Men >



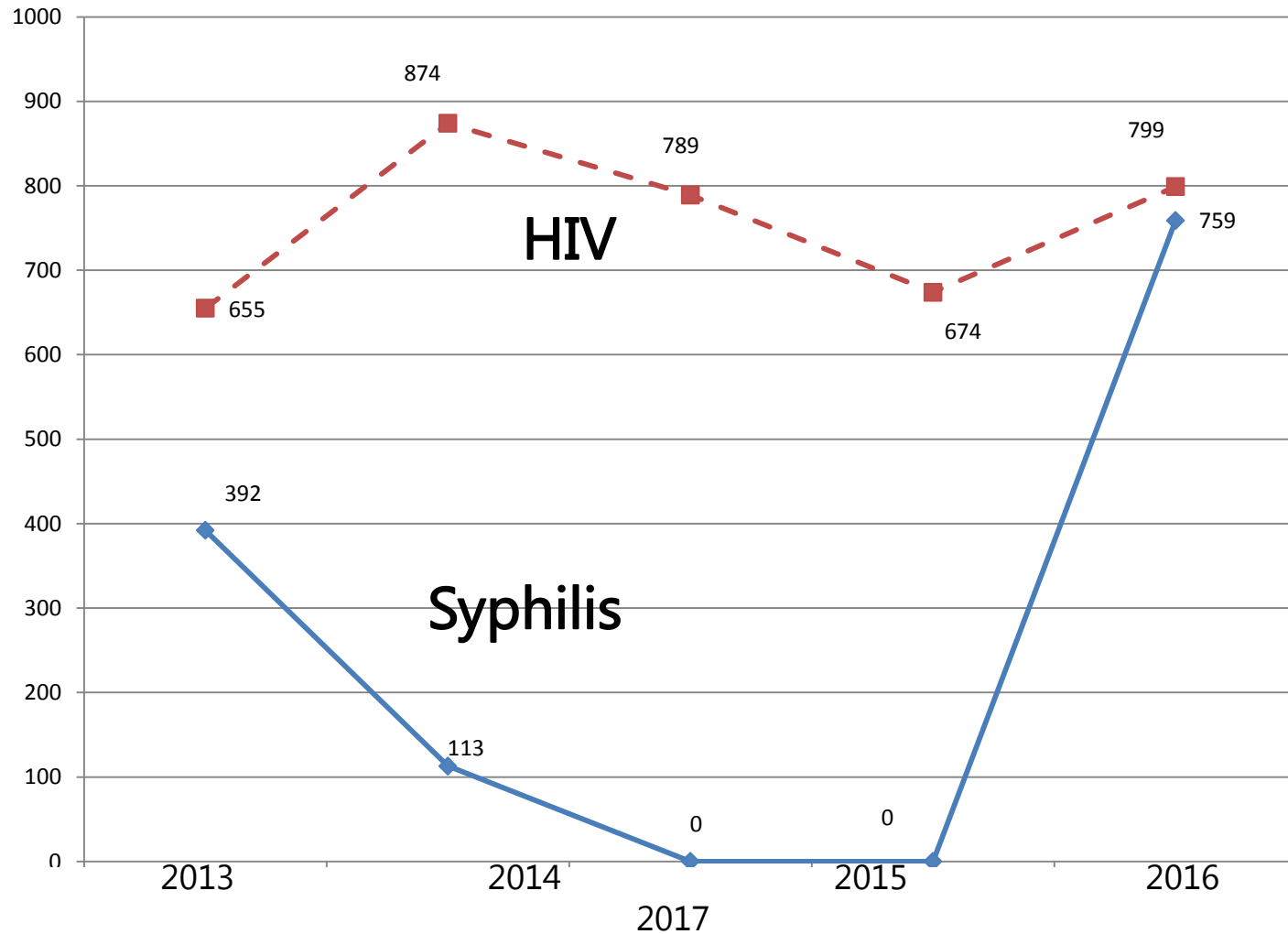
Changes in the annual number of syphilis cases among HIV-positive patients (Komagome Hospital)



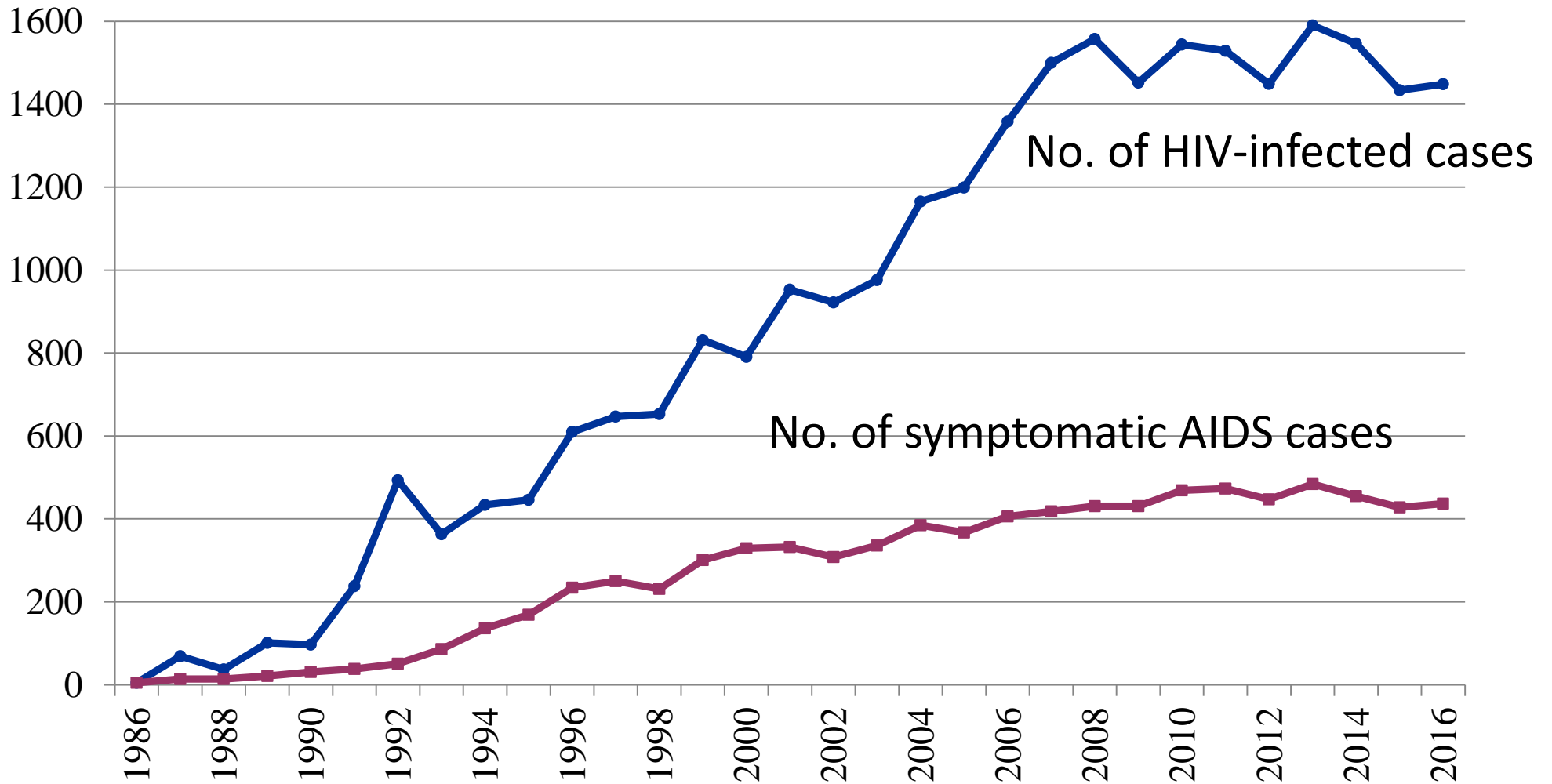
Number of tests for HIV and syphilis performed in health centers in Tokyo



Number of tests for HIV and syphilis performed in Taito City Health Center



Changes in the number of newly reported HIV/AIDS cases



Number of reported HIV/AIDS cases by route of infection (2017)

Total: 1389

Route of infection	No. of reported cases (%)
Heterosexual contact	248 (17.9%)
Homosexual contact	935 (67.3%)
Use of intravenous drugs	4 (0.3%)
Mother-to-child transmission	14 (0.3%)
Others	44 (3.1%)
Unknown	154 (11.1%)

Number of reported HIV cases by nationality and sex (2017)

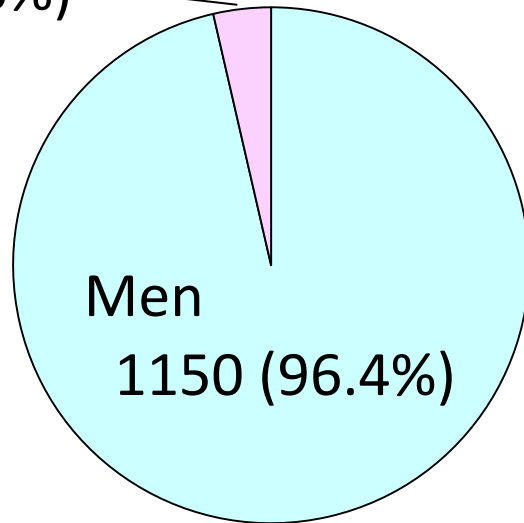
Total: **1389**

Japanese **1193**

Foreign **196**

Women

43 (3.6%)

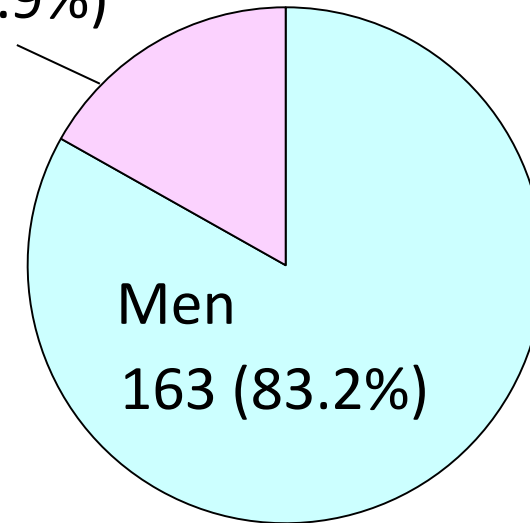


Men

1150 (96.4%)

Women

33 (16.9%)



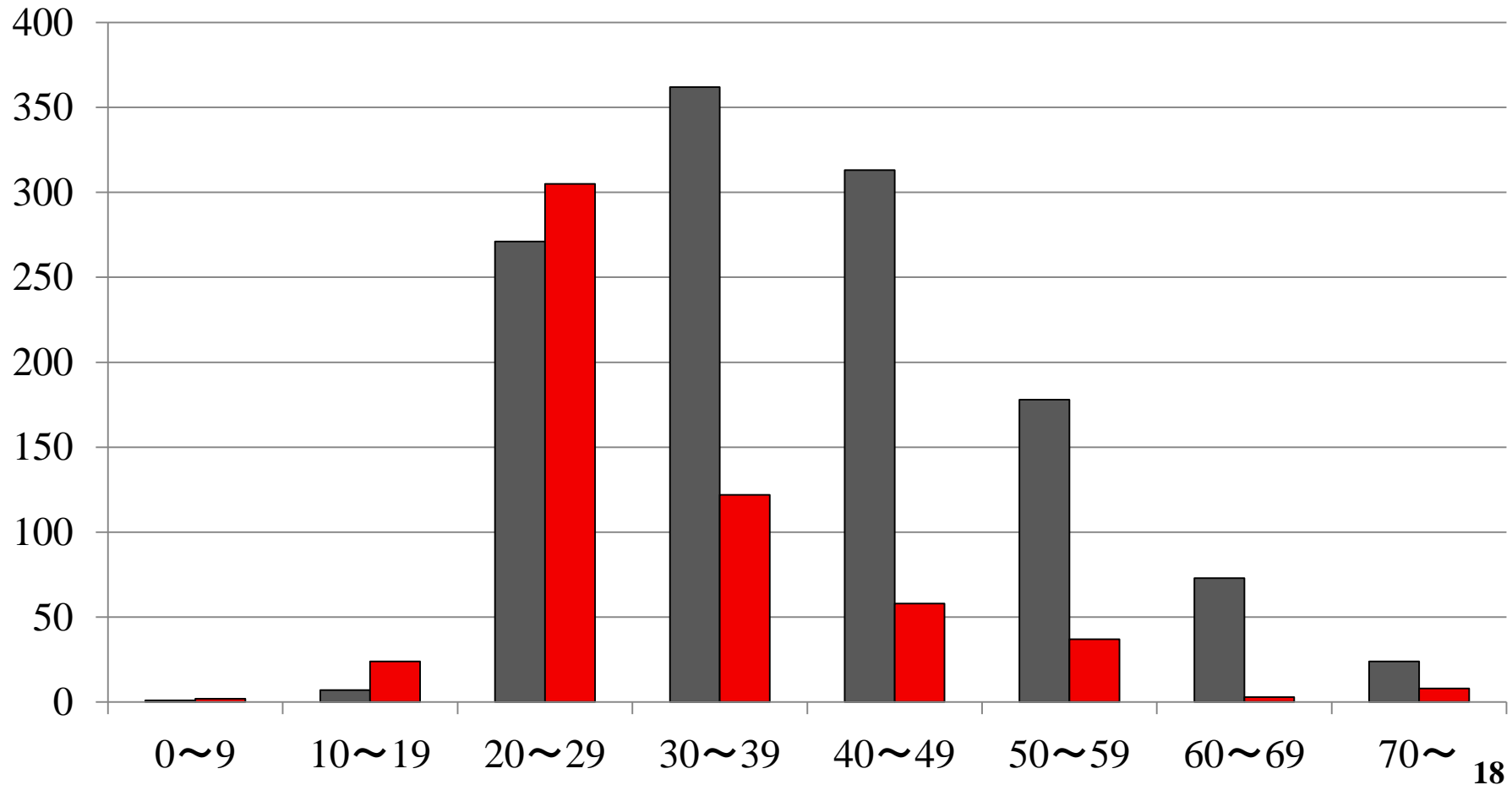
Men

163 (83.2%)

HIV infections are still on the rise in Japan, mainly among **MSM**.

MSM: men who have sex with men

There still **potentially is a high-risk group of women** among which sexually transmitted diseases can rapidly spread!



Female sex workers' knowledge about sexually transmitted diseases and their prevention varies greatly from person to person.

Points to consider for raising awareness of syphilis (1)

- ★ Syphilis can be transmitted through **oral sex**.
- ★ Syphilis lesions on the skin and mucous membranes are often painless.
- ★ Local lesions in the primary stage and rash in the secondary stage resolve spontaneously.

Points to consider for raising awareness of syphilis (2)

- ★ Syphilis can be transmitted even without symptoms.
- ★ Syphilis can be contracted more than once.
- ★ Partners also need to be treated; otherwise reinfection can occur.

Chancre (penis)



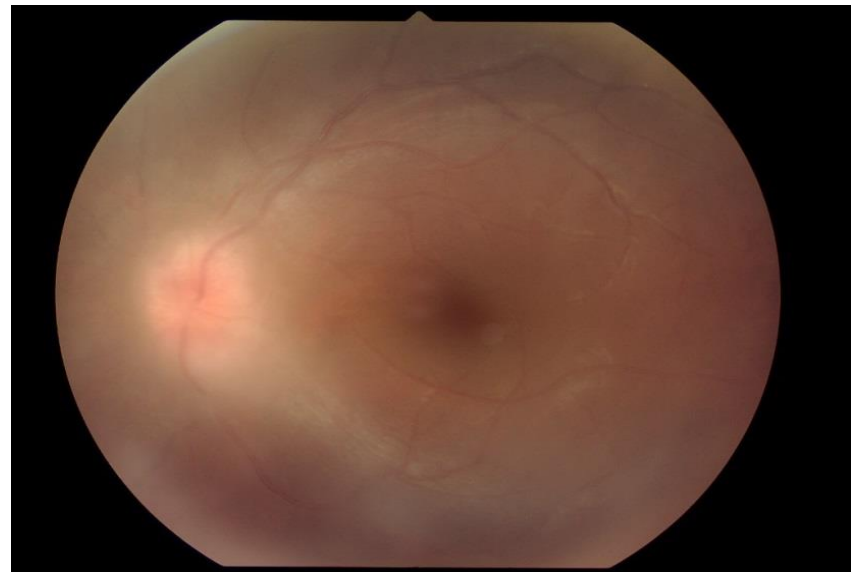
Typical rash



Pharyngeal syphilis



Ocular syphilis



Have I got
syphilis, too!?

第2版



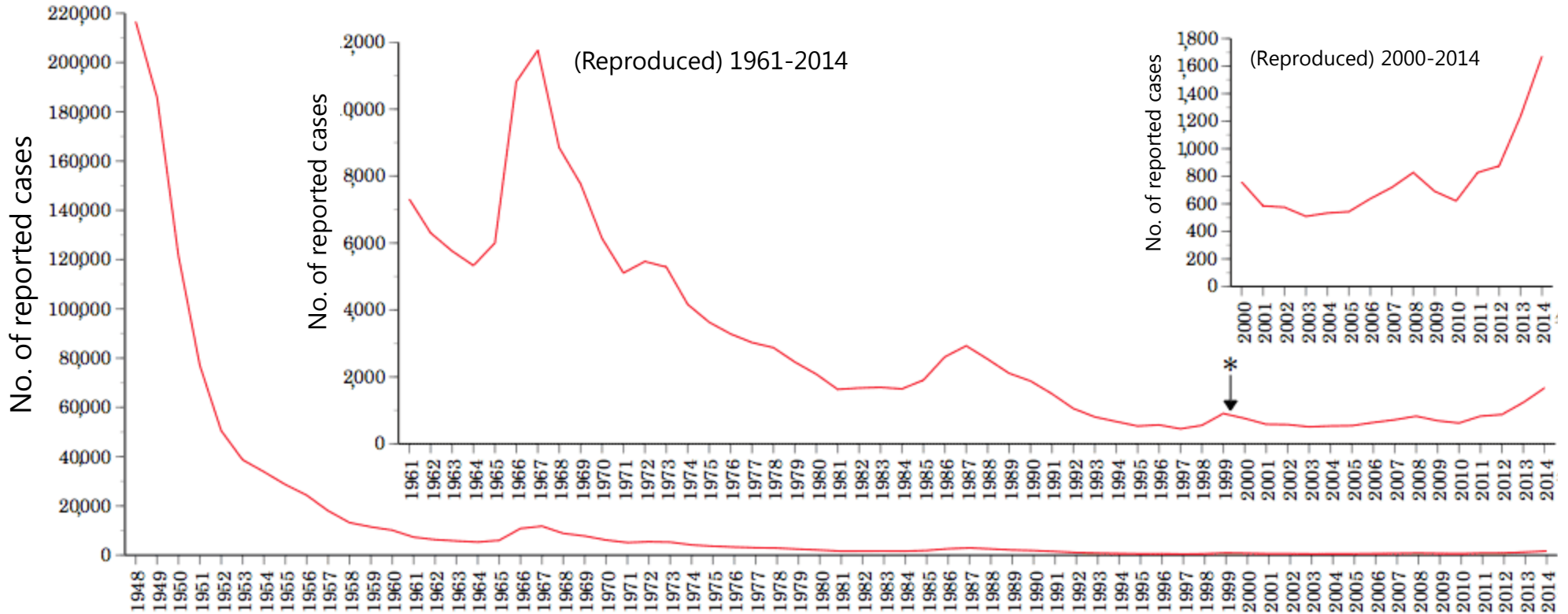
監修 厚生労働科学研究費補助金・エイズ対策政策研究事業
「HIV 検査受検勧奨に関する研究」研究班、新宿区保健所保健予防課

Have I got
syphilis!?



監修 厚生労働科学研究費補助金・エイズ対策政策研究事業
「HIV 検査受検勧奨に関する研究」研究班、台東区保健所保健予防課、新宿区保健所保健予防課

Figure 1. Total number of syphilis cases reported from 1948 to 2014



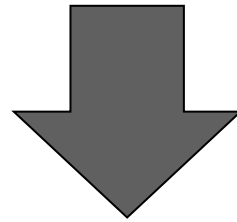
* Data from 1948 to March 1999 are communicable diseases statistics based on the Venereal Diseases Prevention Law: Data from April 1999 onward are from the Surveillance of Infectious Diseases based the Infectious Disease Law (reported cases up to January 15, 2015)



Changes in sex workers' way of working

- More and more sex workers do the work as a sideline.
- They collect information mainly through the WEB and SNS.
- More and more sex workers do not have a fixed place of business.

The current sex industry is getting more **diverse**.



Measures should be tailored to meet the current situation.

Surveys on how much awareness young Tokyo residents have of syphilis and other sexually transmitted diseases

Survey outline

- Survey objective
 - Collect basic information to develop effective awareness campaigns for syphilis and other sexually transmitted diseases, which are recently on a rapid rise in Tokyo.
- Survey subjects
 - Youths: in principle, 18- to 29-year-old male and female Tokyo residents
 - Educators: people in the position to provide youths with health education, such as healthcare officials and school nurses



Survey contents and how they are applied

Survey 1: among youths

Survey 2: among educators

What SNSs are popular among youths

How much awareness subjects have of syphilis and other STDs

How and what information should be offered by educators

The goal is to develop effective awareness campaigns for syphilis and other STDs

Future development



2018-2019

Conduct surveys on how much awareness youths have.

Develop and experiment with effective awareness campaigns.

Implement effective awareness campaigns. Prevent infection from spreading by ensuring that youths have correct knowledge and act upon it.