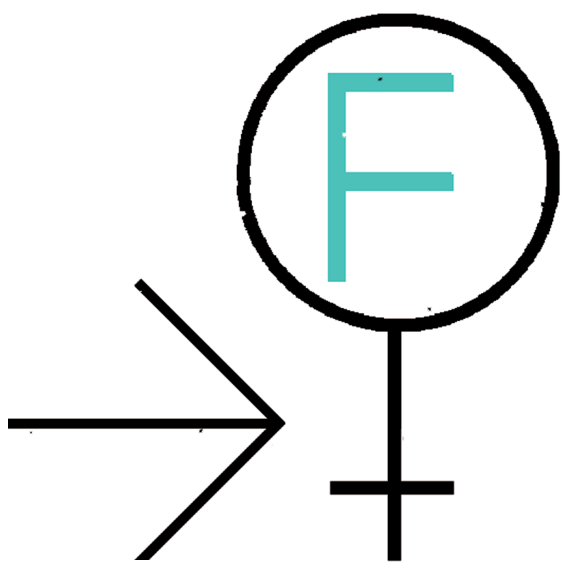


ALL MEN AND WOMEN SEEKING URINE STI TESTING SHOULD HAVE A BLOOD TEST FOR SYPHILIS



RATES AMONG WOMEN ARE **10 TIMES HIGHER** IN 2015 THAN IN 2012.

A CASE OF CONGENITAL SYPHILIS WAS REPORTED IN MANITOBA IN 2015.

FEMALE CASES ARE PRIMARILY (86%) AMONG WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE (AGE 15-39) WHICH INCREASES CONCERN FOR FUTURE CONGENITAL CASES.

SYPHILIS CONTINUES TO IMPACT MEN. MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH CASUAL OR ANONYMOUS MALE PARTNERS SHOULD TEST EVERY 3 MONTHS.

THIS YEAR

THERE HAVE BEEN 143 CASES OF INFECTIOUS SYPHILIS AMONG MANITOBIANS, COMPARED TO 17 CASES IN 2011.

ALL HEALTH REGIONS HAVE REPORTED NEW INFECTIOUS SYPHILIS CASES IN 2015.

RATES AMONG MEN

REMAIN HIGH: MEN ACCOUNT FOR 78% OF NEW INFECTIONS. THESE ARE PRIMARILY MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN (MSM).

WOMEN

WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN ACCOUNT FOR 1 IN 5 NEW INFECTIONS, AND THIS PROPORTION IS INCREASING, PARTICULARLY IN THE WINNIPEG AND NORTHERN RHAS.