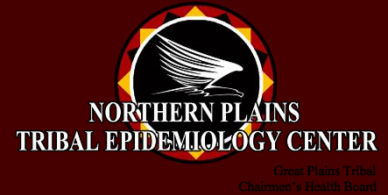




Great Plains Area*

Infectious Diseases among American Indians/Alaska Natives In the Northern Plains 2011-2015

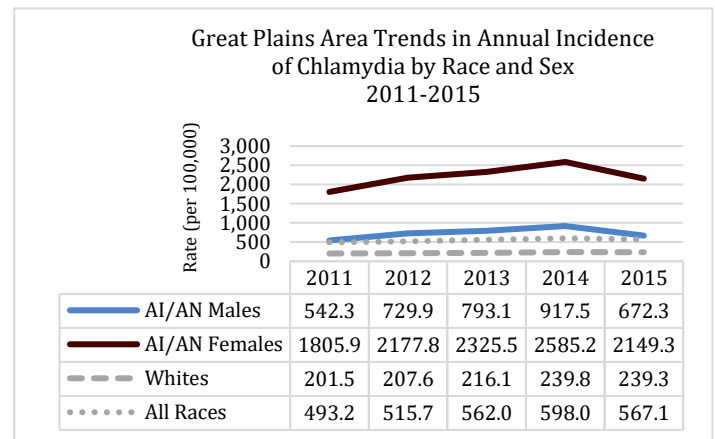
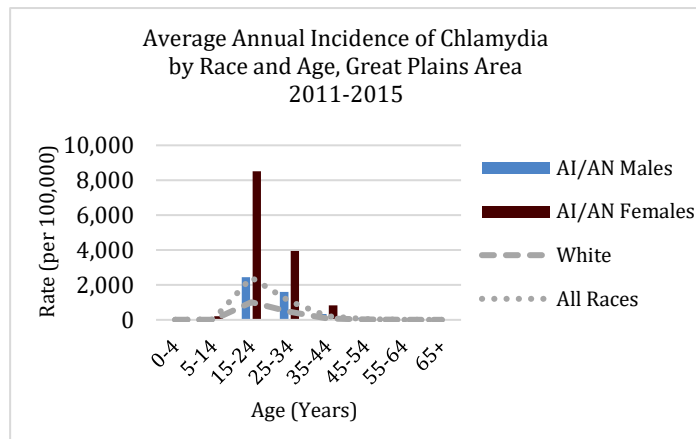


Infectious Disease At-a-Glance:

American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) people living in the Northern Plains (Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota)* experience higher rates of infectious disease compared to the overall US population and to AI/AN people living in other parts of the United States. This fact sheet profiles four infectious diseases – Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and Hepatitis C.

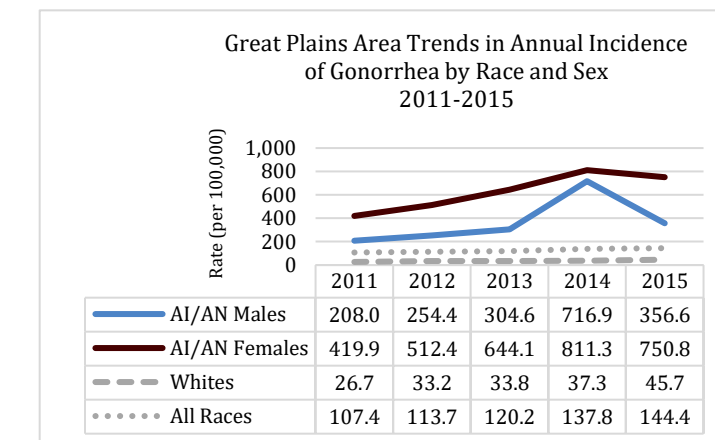
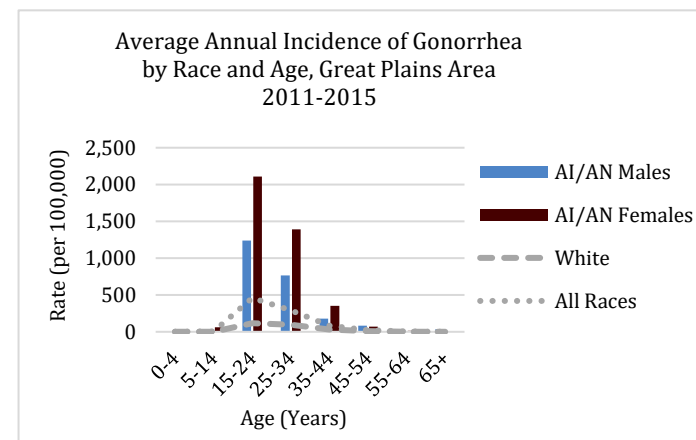
*Note that this report includes data from Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Data from Iowa were not available for this report.

Chlamydia



- Chlamydia is the most common infectious disease in northern plains reservation counties.
- Young AI/ANs between 15 and 24 years of age are at the highest risk for chlamydia.
- Rates of chlamydia are highest among AI/AN females, more than three times the rate of AI/AN males and all races.
- Actual rates among AI/AN males may be much higher than reported because they are less likely to get tested.

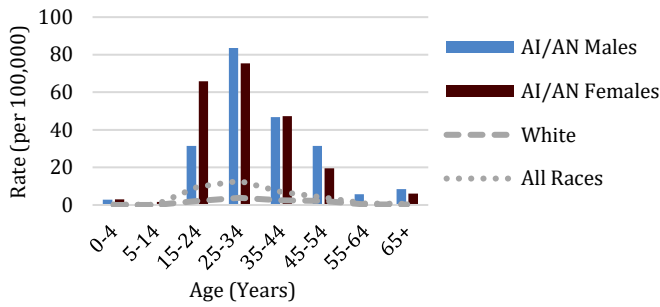
Gonorrhea



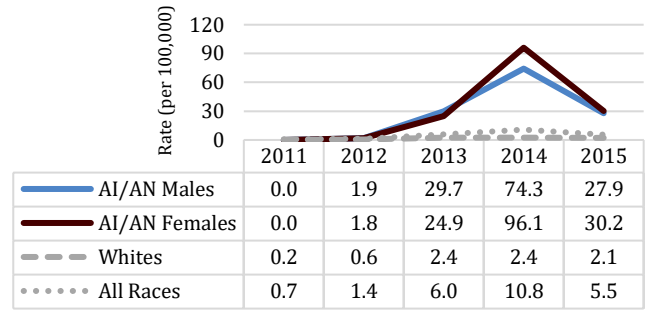
- Gonorrhea is less common than chlamydia in the northern plains, but rates among AI/AN people in the region are higher than other races.
- Gonorrhea, like chlamydia, mostly affects young AI/ANs between 15 and 34 years of age.
- Gonorrhea is twice as common among AI/AN females than AI/AN males, likely due to increased screening as they are more likely to seek medical care than are males.
- Actual rates among AI/AN males may be much higher than reported because they are less likely to get tested.

Syphilis

Average Annual Incidence of Syphilis by Race and Age, Great Plains Area 2011-2015



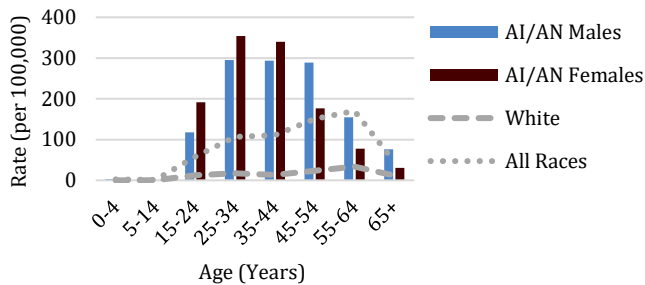
Great Plains Area Trends in Annual Incidence of Syphilis by Race and Sex 2011-2015



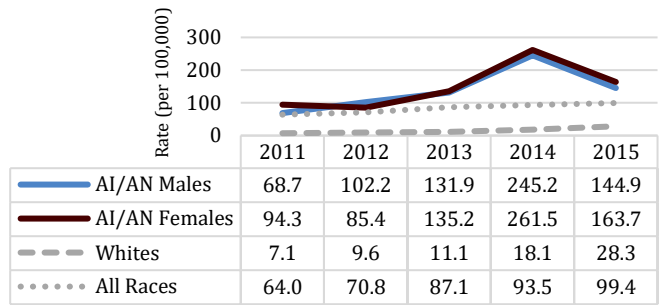
- New cases of syphilis were reported across the entire age range for both AI/AN males and females.
- Rates of syphilis in AI/AN females appear to peak during the childbearing years.
- The appearance of congenital syphilis in AI/AN children, 0 to 4 years of age, is due to inadequate screening and treatment of pregnant mothers who transmit the disease to their newborns.

Hepatitis C

Average Annual Incidence of Hepatitis C by Race and Age, Great Plains Area 2011-2015



Great Plains Area Trends in Annual Incidence of Hepatitis C by Race and Sex 2011-2015



- Adults are most likely to be diagnosed with hepatitis C.
- Higher rates of hepatitis C were reported in relatively higher proportion among AI/AN adults between 25 and 44 years old compared to all races of the same age.
- Greater differences in rates of hepatitis C by sex were observed in older AI/AN – males between 45 and 64 years were diagnosed at twice the rate as AI/AN females in these age groups.

For Hepatitis C messaging, check out the CDC website <http://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hcv/cfaq.htm> for more general information. Check back with NPTEC for Great Plains Hepatitis C messaging – coming soon!

Resources

- **GPTCHB-NPTEC Website**
 - ✓ HIV Resource Guide: <http://npotec.gptchb.org/hiv-resource-guide/>
 - ✓ Public Service Announcements: <http://gptchb.org/psa/>
 - ✓ Tribal Public Health Code Resources (“Resources” > “Presentations and Publications”) and Samples (“Resources” > “Public Health Resources”)
- **Contact npotec@gptchb.org for more information about...**
 - ✓ Monthly regional infectious disease calls hosted by the Great Plains Area Indian Health Service
 - ✓ Recommendations resulting from the CDC EPI-AID in response to Gonorrhea and Chlamydia
- **Reach out to your State Epidemiologist:**
 - ✓ **Nebraska:** Tom Safranek, MD — Tom.Safranek@nebraska.gov — 402-471-0550
 - ✓ **North Dakota:** Tracy Miller, PhD — tkmiller@nd.gov — 701-328-2387
 - ✓ **South Dakota:** Lon Kightlinger, PhD — lon.kightlinger@state.sd.us — 605-773-4939

Sources
Data from this report were provided by the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, the North Dakota Department of Health, and the South Dakota Department of Health.

Notes
Data included herein represent an aggregation of reservation counties within Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Reservation counties are defined as “... a county on or within the boundaries of the reservation.” Due to data limitations, data from some reservation counties within the defined area were not reportable.