|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Transgender Women** (n=506) † |  | **Transgender Men** (n=120) † |  | **Cisgender MSM** (n=50,670) † |  | **Cisgender MSW** (n=141,997) † |  | **Cisgender Women** (n=149,792) † |
|  | %‡ | Range§ |  | %‡ | Range§ |  | %‡ | Range§ |  | %‡ | Range§ |  | %‡ | Range§ |
| **Chlamydia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Overall | 13.1 | 5.7–19.6 |  | 7.5 | 0–25.0 |  | 17.6 | 12.3–19.9 |  | 17.8 | 7.2–23.8 |  | 13.1 | 7.6–15.9 |
| Urogenital | 0.8 | 0–1.9 |  | 4.1 | 0–6.3 |  | 9.6 | 5.0–11.9 |  | 18.4 | 8.9–23.8 |  | 13.0 | 7.7–15.9 |
| Extragenital¶ | 16.8 | 11.8–25.0 |  | 14.3 | 0–33.3 |  | 14.7 | 8.0–17.5 |  | 1.6 | 0.8–3.9 |  | 8.4 | 0–11.8 |
|  Rectal | 15.4 | 9.3–36.4 |  | 15.6 | 0–66.7 |  | 15.8 | 11.4–22.6 |  | 1.8 | 0–4.9 |  | 10.0 | 0–12.0 |
|  Pharyngeal | 5.4 | 0–11.1 |  | 11.8 | 0–20.0 |  | 3.4 | 0–3.8 |  | 1.6 | 0–3.4 |  | 2.5 | 0–2.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Gonorrhea** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Overall | 12.6 | 5.4–32.1 |  | 10.5 | 0–33.3 |  | 19.8 | 18.5–22.4 |  | 7.5 | 3.0–16.2 |  | 4.0 | 1.8–7.0 |
| Urogenital | 2.8 | 1.3–4.5 |  | 7.1 | 0–11.9 |  | 13.1 | 8.7–16.5 |  | 7.5 | 2.9–16.2 |  | 3.8 | 1.7–7.0 |
| Extragenital  | 15.0 | 6.0–42.9 |  | 12.1 | 0–33.3 |  | 13.0 | 6.0–19.6 |  | 2.6 | 1.1–4.7 |  | 2.7 | 1.1–4.4 |
|  Rectal | 11.8 | 5.3–40.0 |  | 14.7 | 0–42.9 |  | 11.3 | 6.7–23.1 |  | 1.8 | 0–3.6 |  | 1.9 | 0.8–4.1 |
|  Pharyngeal | 9.8 | 2.5–26.7 |  | 5.9 | 0–10.0 |  | 8.0 | 1.6–12.8 |  | 2.6 | 1.2–5.0 |  | 3.0 | 1.5–5.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **HIV** | 14.2 | 5.6–29.0 |  | 8.3 | 0–72.7 |  | 17.6 | 12.9–31.8 |  | 0.8 | 0.4–2.1 |  | 0.6 | 0.3–2.0 |

Supplemental Table 1. Urogenital and Extragenital Chlamydial and Gonococcal Infections and HIV Infection among Transgender and Cisgender Subgroups, Six SSuN Jurisdictions\*, January 1, 2010 — June 30, 2013

Patients who were tested for or who tested positive for the same infection at the same anatomic site more than once during the observation period were counted only once.

\* transgender men in Los Angeles excluded because of small cell size; therefore, this analysis includes transgender men attending clinics in only five jurisdictions

† total patients attending clinics during the observation period, regardless of whether they were tested

‡ percent among those who were tested

§ range across six SSuN jurisdictions (five for transgender men)

¶ two of six jurisdictions did not test for pharyngeal chlamydial infections during the observation period

SSuN, STD Surveillance Network; MSM, men who have sex with men; MSW, men who have sex with women only