

STIs in Indiana, 2024

Executive Summary Report



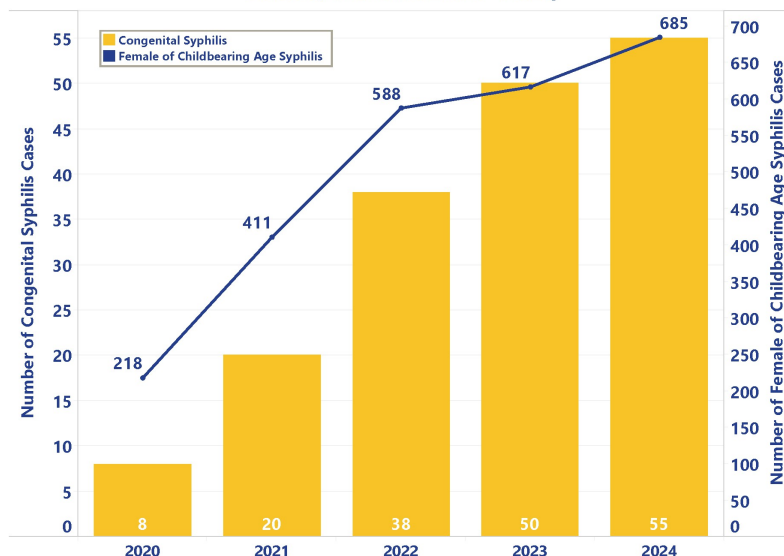
August 2025

Syphilis Cases Stabilize

According to the CDC, more than 2.4 million cases of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported in the U.S. in 2023. Syphilis cases (adult and congenital) have increased 1% when compared to 2022. Nationally, 3,882 congenital syphilis cases were reported in 2023, reflecting a 3% increase relative to 2022 (STI Surveillance Report, 2023).

In Indiana, adult syphilis (all stages) increased 1.2% from 2023 to 2024. Reported cases of primary and secondary syphilis decreased 9.5% from 2023 to 2024, and early non-primary/non-secondary syphilis cases increased 6.3%. Reported cases of late or unknown duration syphilis continued to increase from 2023 to 2024 (4.2%). Notable risk factors among syphilis cases include men who have sex with other men (MSM), incarceration in the past year, use of both injected and non-injected drugs like methamphetamines and heroin, and injection drug use in general.

Congenital and Female of Childbearing Age (15-44) Syphilis Cases, Indiana 2020-2024



Congenital Syphilis

One of the most notable increases for adult syphilis cases in Indiana continues to be females of childbearing age (15-44 years old), increasing 11% from 2023 to 2024. Syphilis cases among females, regardless of age, increased 10% from 2023 to 2024, compared to males who had a 3% decrease. Syphilis morbidity increases among females coincided with the highest congenital syphilis morbidity the state has ever seen, with 55 cases reported in 2024 (10% increase from 2023).

Of babies with congenital syphilis in 2024, a majority were born in Marion County and had mothers with a history of injection drug use/meth use, unstable housing, and domestic violence. Lack of prenatal care and language barriers were also a concerns among cases. Of the 55 cases in 2024, 53 were live births; two babies were stillborn.

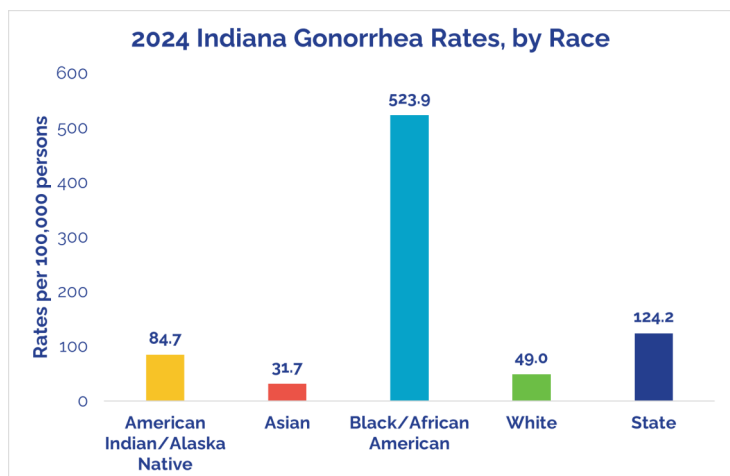
**All rates within this report are calculated per 100,000 population.*

2024 Indiana Fast Facts

- 31,511 chlamydia cases at a rate of 455.1, **5.5% decrease in past five years**
- 8,601 gonorrhea cases at a rate of 124.2, **39.4% decrease in the past five years**
- 2,323 syphilis cases at a rate of 33.5, **73% increase over the past five years**
- Cases of syphilis among women have **increased 216% in the past five years**
- 55 congenital syphilis cases reported, **10% increase compared to 2023**
- Congenital syphilis cases have **increased 588% in the past five years**

Decrease in Gonorrhea Cases

Indiana gonorrhea cases decreased by 39.4% from 2020 to 2024. Although cases have declined, African Americans Hoosiers continue to have the highest rate of gonorrhea at 523.9 in 2024, more than four times the 2024 state rate of gonorrhea of 124.2. Additionally, since 2013, rates of reported gonorrhea have been higher among men compared to women. In 2024 the for men was 143.5 compared to 104.9 for women.



Decrease in Chlamydia Cases

Chlamydia cases in Indiana decreased in 2024 by 5.5% compared to 2020. African American Hoosiers continue to have the highest rate of chlamydia at 1,399 in 2024 compared to other races and the state rate which was 455.1 in 2024. Additionally, rates of reported chlamydia remain highest among adolescents and young adults (15-24 years old) with a rate of 1,985.6 in 2024, accounting for 60.6% of all reported cases.

Decrease in Mpox Cases

There have been 329 Mpox cases reported in Indiana since January 2022, with only 19 Mpox cases in 2024. Since 2022, a majority of cases have been reported in Marion County (n=189), Lake County (n=29), and Tippecanoe County (n=11).

Since 2022, African American males are the most impacted with a rate of 17.4 compared to white males with a rate of 2.2. The average age of those diagnosed is 33.5 years old. The most common risk factors have remained the same: MSM and people living with HIV.

-93% **Number of Mpox cases decreased from 2022 to 2024**

Of those diagnosed since 2022, 46 received the JYNNEOS vaccination (pre-exposure and/or post-exposure). Lesions and rashes were most often identified on the arms, palms of hands, and genitals.

CDC Releases 2023 STI Surveillance Report

The Sexually Transmitted Infection Surveillance Report, 2023 provides the most current and complete data for nationally notifiable STIs. In 2023, adult and congenital syphilis continue to increase in the United States; however, gonorrhea rates decreased by 7.2% nationally and chlamydia rates were stable (<1% change). CDC's annual report underscores that STIs must be a public health priority. In addition to the syphilis epidemic worsening, in 2023, almost half (48.2%) of reported cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis were among adolescents and young adults aged 15-24 years old (STI Surveillance Report, 2023).

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For additional information on STIs, visit the CDC's website:
www.cdc.gov/sti-statistics/annual/summary.html

