

Clinical Laboratory Update

Sexually Transmitted Infections

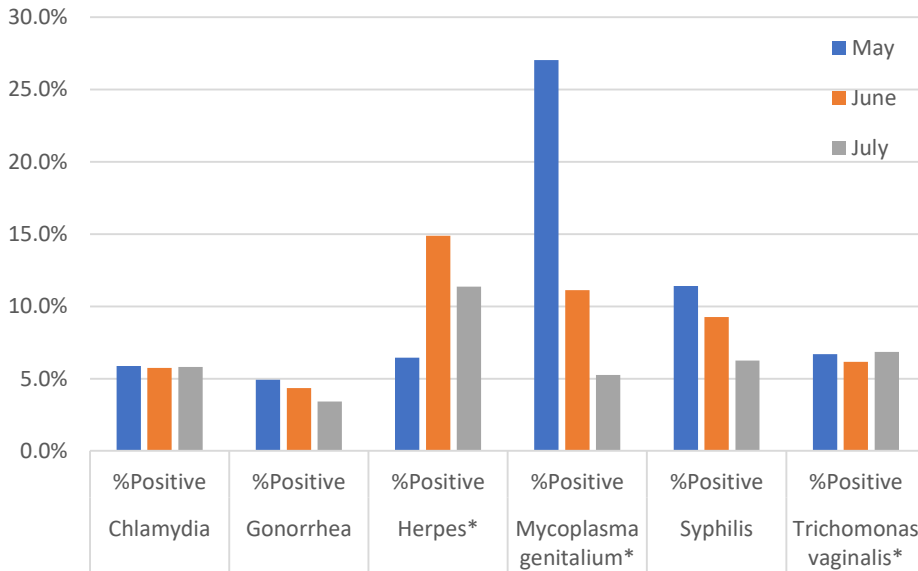


Figure 1: Percent positivity for specimens screened using molecular or serological assays for the given organism.

*Not reportable as per WI DHS 145.04 (3) (a)

Syphilis Surveillance

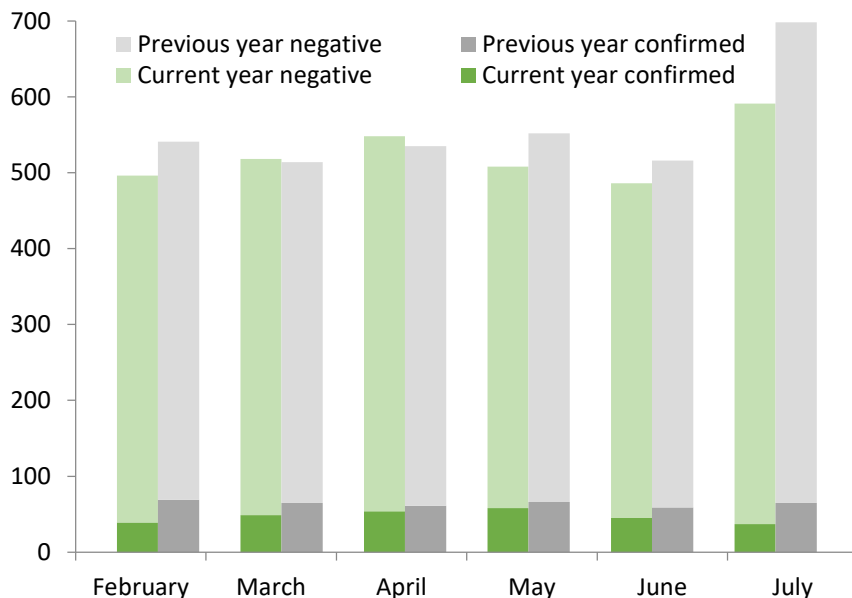


Figure 2: Monthly comparison of syphilis data with year over year comparisons.

Number of specimens screened at MHD, darker bars represent confirmed tests.

Immunizations: Measles

Measles is a highly contagious disease that can be spread from person to person through the air and can stay in the air for two hours after a sick person coughs or sneezes.

Signs and symptoms of measles include: runny nose, high fever, tiredness, cough, red, watery eyes, conjunctivitis (“pink eye”), or a red rash with raised bumps that starts at the hairline and moves to the arms and legs three to five days after first symptoms appear.

If you develop any of the symptoms of measles, you should stay home (do not go to work, school, shopping, or use public transportation) and call your doctor’s office.

The best way to prevent getting measles is to get the measles vaccine (MMR) as a child beginning with the first dose at 12 to 15 months of age, and the second dose around age four. If you did not receive the MMR on this schedule, it's never too late - consult with your healthcare provider.



MHDL Holiday Closure:

MHDL will be closed for Labor Day on Monday, September 1st, 2025.

Links to related information & data:

[MHD COVID-19 Situation](#)

[WSLH Laboratory Surveillance Report](#)

[WI SARS-CoV-2 Genomic Dashboard:](#)

<https://dataportal.slh.wisc.edu/>

<https://city.milwaukee.gov/CovidVax>

[CDC COVID-19 Data Tracker:](#)

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/covid-data/covidview/index.html>

New HIV Infections

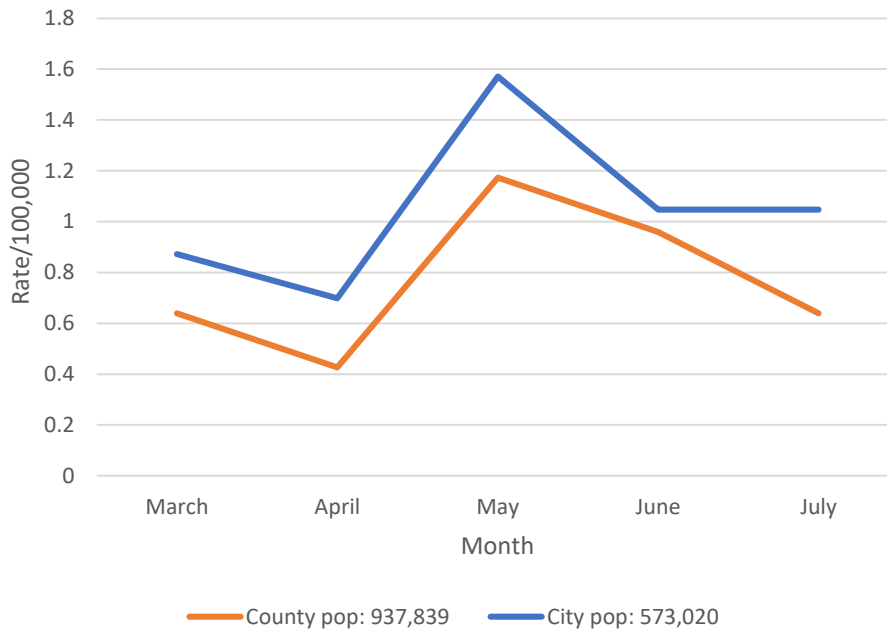


Figure 3: Monthly comparison of rate of new HIV infections in Milwaukee County and the City of Milwaukee, using data obtained from the Wisconsin Department of Health Services. Numbers are provisional and subject to change. Population figures taken from 2020 census results.

For statewide HIV data, visit: <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/hiv/data.htm>

Sexually Transmitted Infections by Source

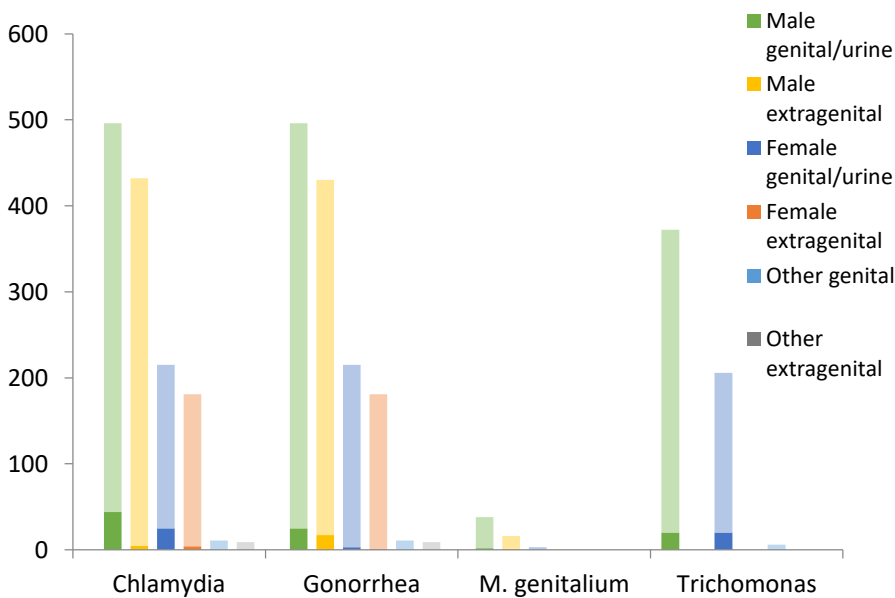


Figure 4: Distribution of STIs detected using NAAT. In July 2025, 5.3% of male, 7.3% of female and 0% of other gender specimens screened were positive for Chlamydia. 4.5% of male, 1.0% of female and 0% of other gender specimens were positive for Gonorrhea. 5.6% of male, 0 of the 3 female and 0 other gender specimens were positive for *M. genitalium*. 5.4% of male specimens, 9.7% of female and 0 of the 5 other gender specimens were positive for *Trichomonas*.

Note: Darker bars indicate positive specimens.

Gonorrhea Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing

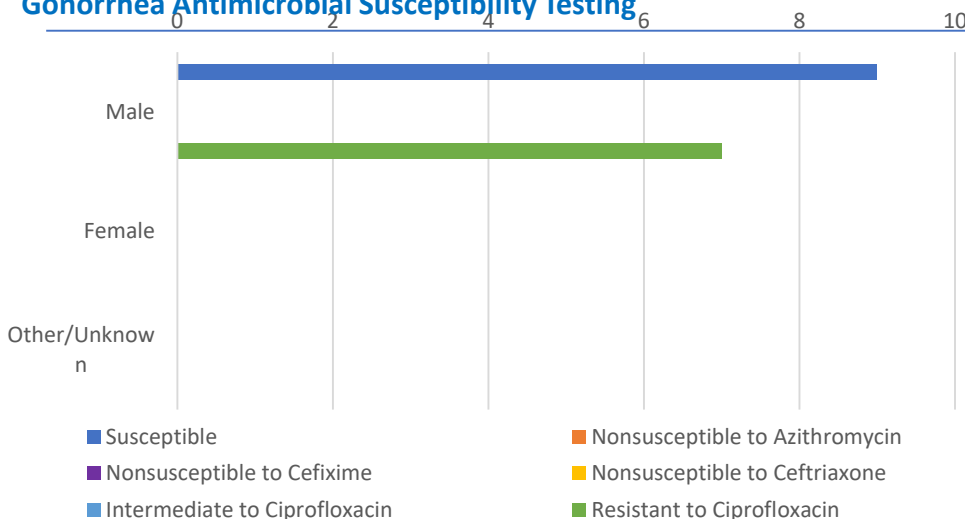


Figure 5: Antibiotic susceptibility profile of Gonorrhea isolates identified in males and females. In July 2025, 7 of 16 cultures tested were found to be resistant to Ciprofloxacin according to CLSI guidelines. MHDL tests for antibiotic resistance to Ceftriaxone, Cefixime and Ciprofloxacin, and Azithromycin on request.

Viral Surveillance

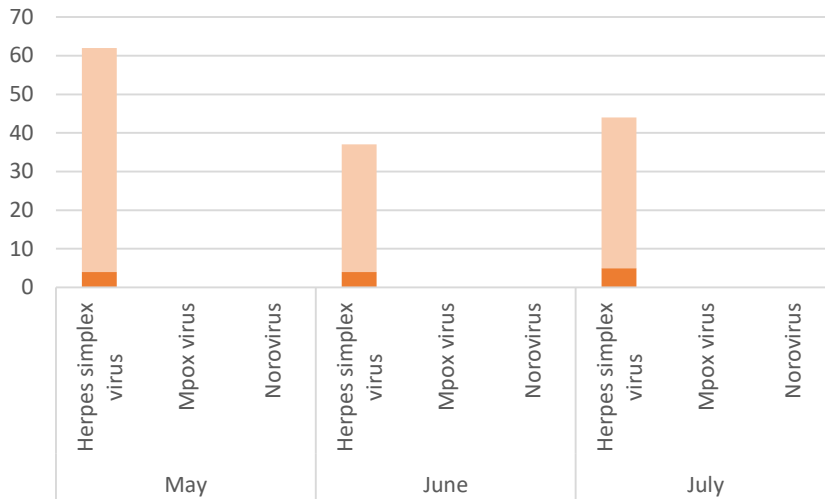


Figure 6: Specimens tested using molecular methods.

Note: Height of bar indicates number of specimens tested.

Dark orange bars indicate DNA/RNA detected by real-time PCR and/or nucleotide sequencing analysis, blue indicates inconclusive results.

Respiratory Infections

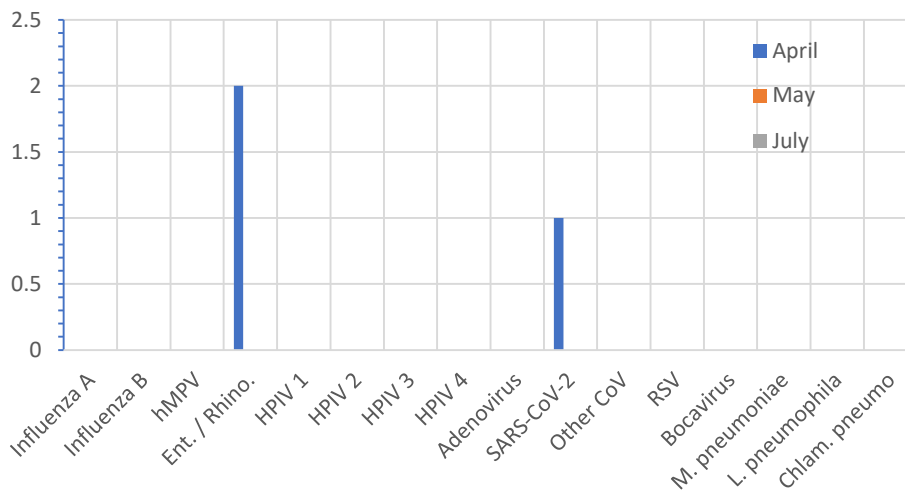


Figure 7: Respiratory pathogens detected using a Respiratory Pathogen Panel (RPP) and/or RT-PCR Influenza and Covid-19 assays.