

Distribution of reported syphilis cases in South China: spatiotemporal analysis

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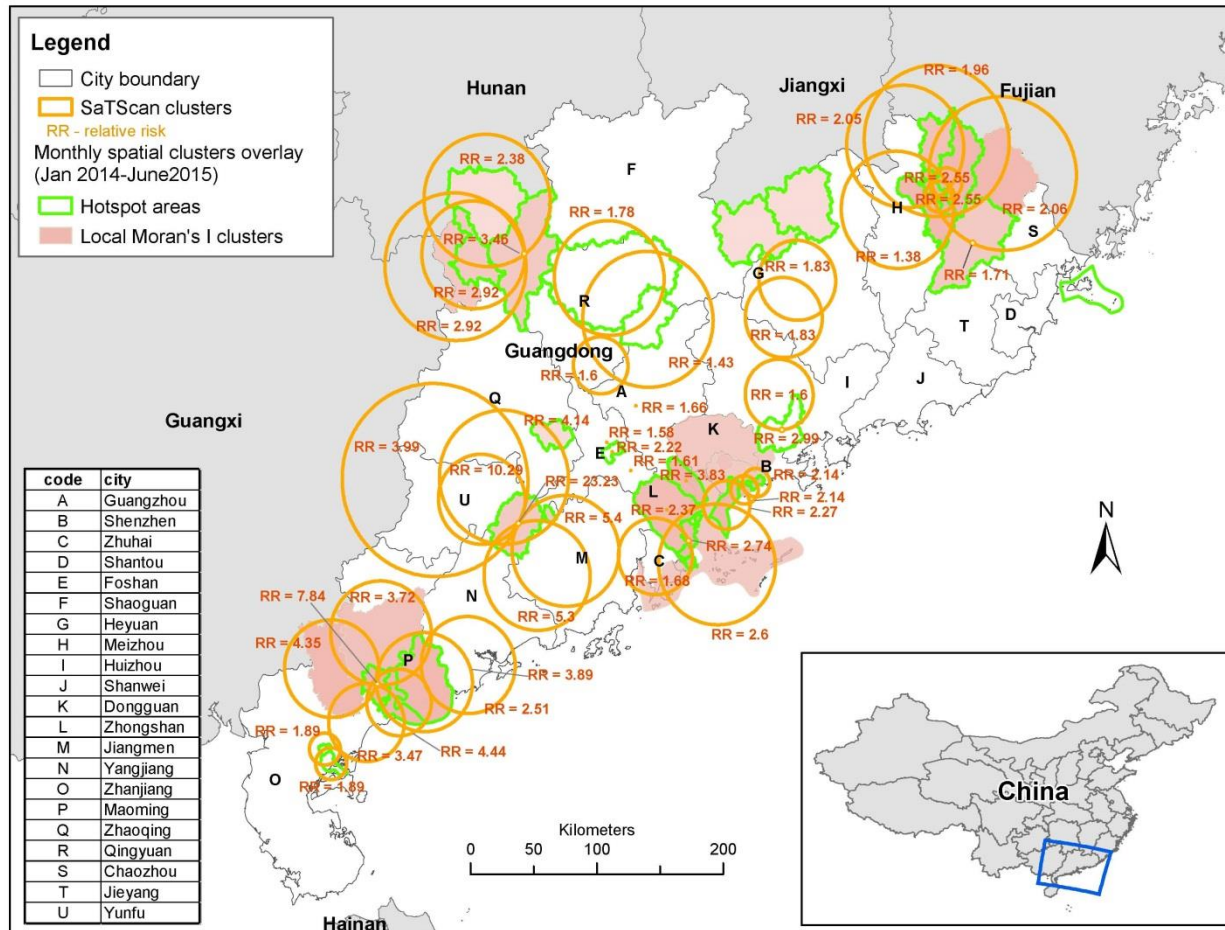
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Supplementary Figure S1. Geographic distribution of spatiotemporal clusters ($p < 0.05$) detected by Local Moran's I, hotspot analysis and SaTScan (3% of population, 90% of time windows) with relative risk estimated in SaTScan at county level in Guangdong Province, January 2014 – June 2015 (the map was created in ArcGIS 10.3)



Supplementary Table S1 comparison of characteristics between cases (primary and secondary syphilis) in high relative risk (RR>4) and low RR (RR≤4) clusters^β

	low RR ^β		high RR ^β		Univariate analysis	
	freq	%	freq	%	OR	95% C.I.
Socio-demographics						
Gender						
Female	306	38%	547	47%	ref	
Male	508	62%	607	53%	0.67	0.56 to 0.8*
Age category						
≤25	129	16%	80	7%	0.13	0.09 to 0.19*
26-40	357	44%	275	24%	0.17	0.13 to 0.22*
41-60	227	28%	335	29%	0.32	0.24 to 0.42*
>60	101	12%	464	40%	ref	
Residential county						
Rural	104	13%	343	30%	2.89	2.27 to 3.68*
Urban	710	87%	811	70%	Ref	
Diagnosed in the same or adjacent county	794	98%	894	77%	0.09	0.05 to 0.14*
Sites for screening test						
STD clinic	41	49%	88	46%	0.77	0.33 to 1.8
VCT sites or CBOs	2	2%	59	31%	10.62	2.14 to 52.71*
Hospitals [^]	32	38%	20	10%	0.23	0.09 to 0.58*
Institutes ^{&}	9	11%	25	13%	ref	

OR – odds ratio; aOR – adjusted odds ratio; C.I. – confidence interval; IQR – interquartile range; VCT – voluntary counseling and testing; STD – sexually transmitted diseases

^β RR – relative risk estimated in SaTScan analysis

adjusted by age group and male gender in multivariable logistic regression model

[^] routine syphilis screening test in hospitals for non-STD patients or pre-surgery patients

[&] routine syphilis screening test in institutes for immigrant, prisoner (male and female), drug users in drug rehabilitation, blood recipient, blood donor, blood seller, new army recruits, staff in entertainment sites.

*p-value <0.05