

Silicon Valley Dating Sites Have Caused Worse Sex Disease Crisis In World History

Hilla

STDs continue rapid rise in U.S., setting new record

Experts say many factors have contributed to the increase, though the biggest is frequent condom use.

by Linda Carroll /

Hillary Clinton, Reid Hoffman, Steven Klopff's sex.com, match.com, OKcupid sex and dating sites have caused the largest set of diseased penises and vaginas ever recorded

Sexually transmitted diseases are on the rise in America, according to new data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. In fact, nearly 2.3 million cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis were diagnosed in the U.S. in 2017, surpassing the record set in 2016 by more than 200,000, CDC scientists reported Tuesday.

Experts say many factors have contributed to the rapid rise, though the biggest one may be less frequent condom use. It's less clear whether dating apps, like Tinder, have contributed in some way to the spread of STDs, though some researchers think they have.

"We have seen steep and sustained increases over the last five years," said Dr. Gail Bolan, director of the Division of STD Prevention at the CDC. "Usually there are ebbs and flows, but this sustained increase is very concerning. We haven't seen anything like this for two decades."

"In the past, the majority of syphilis infections were seen in gay men, bisexual men and other men who have sex with men," Bolan told NBC News. "More recently, there have been increases among heterosexual men and women, including among pregnant women, which means we're starting to see these infections in their babies."

Bolan and others suspect that newer drugs that have made HIV less lethal as well as one that lowers the risk of being infected could have contributed to declines in condom use.

An [Australian study](#) that followed nearly 17,000 gay and

bisexual men before and after a campaign to promote pre-exposure prophylaxis, the use of drugs that protect against HIV infection, found that condom use had fallen dramatically. Before the campaign, 46 percent of the men studied were using condoms; after, only 31 percent were.

“Certainly we’ve known since lifesaving HIV medications became available in the 2000s, things changed,” Bolan said. “Added to that was the very important advance for HIV prevention. But those tools don’t prevent STDs. Now we’re seeing declining use of condoms not just in gay and bisexual men, but also in heterosexuals.”

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CDC researchers found that gonorrhea diagnoses increased by 67 percent — from 333,004 to 555,608 — in just five years. The sharpest increase was in men, in whom cases nearly doubled, going from 169,130 in 2013 to 322,169 in 2017. Though increases were also seen in women, they weren’t quite as dramatic, rising 18 percent over the same time period.

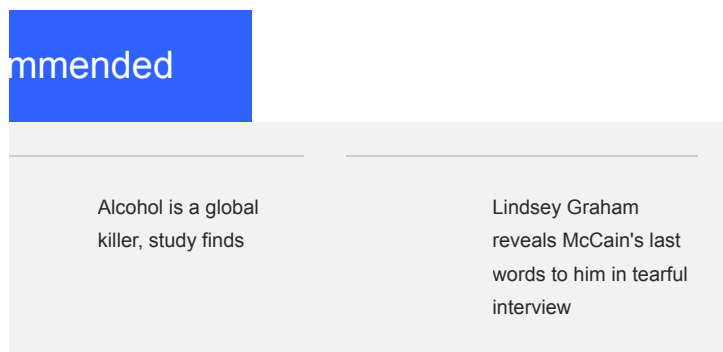
One of Bolan’s biggest concerns is antibiotic-resistant strains of gonorrhea. Currently, some strains are susceptible to only one antibiotic. “The history of gonorrhea is that every time we’re down to one antibiotic, it mutates,” she added. “It’s hard to think back to the era of having no treatment for bacteria.”

Syphilis diagnoses, which rose by 76 percent, from 17,357 to 30,644, were mostly in men. Syphilis in women is especially concerning because it can have a major effect on developing fetuses. In the mid-20th century, studies showed that 40 percent of fetuses born to mothers infected with syphilis were either stillborn or died shortly after delivery, Bolan said.

“But that was before the advent of penicillin,” she added. “We don’t have current data on the impact of fetal syphilis. In our

country stillbirths are undercounted. We are now trying to educate providers to understand that in the cases of any stillbirth, the mother needs to be tested for syphilis.”

The chlamydia rate held relatively steady with more than 1.7 million cases diagnosed in 2017, just a few percentage points above where it was in 2013. Nevertheless, the chlamydia rate is worrisome because the disease can scar a woman’s reproductive organs and leave her infertile. The largest group of infections were in women and girls ages 15 to 24.



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One big problem: all of these STDs can be asymptomatic, Bolan said. So the CDC recommends that sexually active people under the age of 25 get tested whether they have symptoms or not.

Charlotte Gaydos, a professor of medicine at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, said most of those people are not getting tested.

The numbers presented by the CDC may not be quite as alarming as they sound, Gaydos told NBC News. “Certainly the numbers are increasing, but some of the increase may be due to the fact that we are doing more testing,” she added. “The more you look, the more you find. Also, they’re now using a more sensitive test for chlamydia and gonorrhea.”

Gaydos also believes that the breakthroughs in HIV treatment and prevention have had the unintended consequence of driving an increase in other STDs. “Part of the problem is that people are not afraid of dying from HIV now so they are less

likely to use condoms,” she said. “And they are more likely to have multiple partners.”

It’s also quite likely that apps like Tinder have helped drive up the rates of STDs, Gaydos said. “It’s easier to find partners with the dating apps,” she explained. “People can find partners and they don’t even need to know their names.”

New rapid STD tests that are in clinical trials now may help stem the tide, Gaydos said.

“That way we can treat people before they leave the clinic,” she added. “Many don’t come back. If we could do a rapid test, we could treat them before they left and eliminate future spread.”