From 2014 to 2018, Oklahoma experienced an 860% increase in the number of primary and secondary syphilis cases in women.

In 2016, Oklahoma had the 20th highest rate of primary and secondary syphilis of all states in the nation.

In 2017, Oklahoma’s rate was the 12th highest.

In 2018, Oklahoma had the 9th highest rate (13.5 per 100,000), which is 25% higher than the national rate.

Oklahoma’s absolute rate increase is higher than the national average, higher than the Southern regional average, and higher than all of our neighboring states.

A pregnant woman with syphilis in Oklahoma often has one or more risk factors:
- Inconsistent or no prenatal care,
- A sexual partner with a confirmed or suspected diagnosis of syphilis,
- A Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) diagnosis in the past year,
- Current illicit drug use,
- Incarceration in the past year,
- Current homelessness or unstable housing,
- Multiple sexual partners, and/or
- A sexual partner with any of the above risk factors.

Since 2014, Oklahoma has seen a 283% increase in congenital syphilis.