

CDC—HIV/AIDS, VIRAL HEPATITIS, SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS, & TUBERCULOSIS

FY 2016 President's Budget Request | \$1.162 Billion

Mission

To save lives, protect people and reduce health disparities associated with HIV, viral hepatitis (VH), other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and tuberculosis (TB).

Major Programs

- HIV Prevention by Health Departments
- HIV Surveillance
- Improving HIV Program Effectiveness
- HIV Prevention with National Regional, Local, Community and Other Organizations
- HIV Adolescent and School Health
- Viral Hepatitis
- Sexually Transmitted Infections
- Tuberculosis

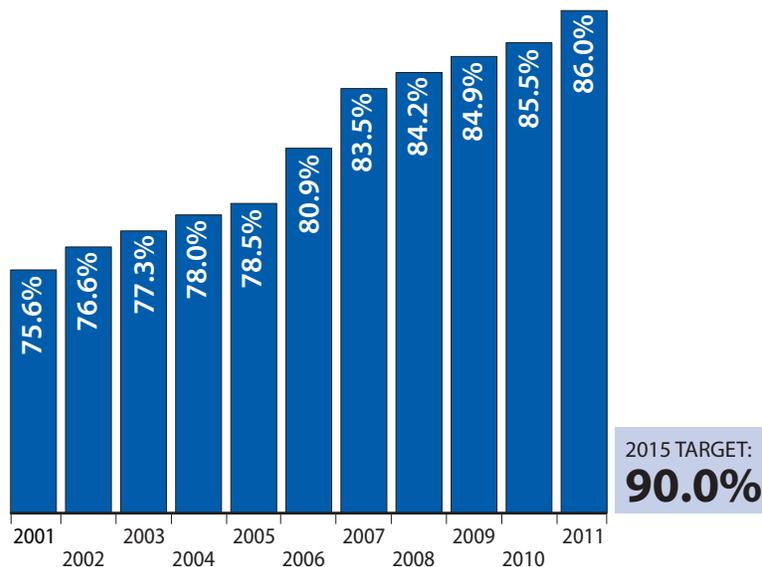
Goal Highlights

- Decrease incidence of infection with HIV, viral hepatitis, STDs and TB.
- Decrease morbidity and mortality from infection with HIV, viral hepatitis, STDs and TB.
- Decrease health disparities across groups affected by HIV, viral hepatitis, STDs and TB.

Why We're Here

- About 3 million adults in the United States are infected with hepatitis C virus (HCV) and up to 60% are unaware of their infection. Thirty percent of people living with hepatitis C will die of HCV-related complications that could be avoided with care and treatment.
- More than 1.2 million Americans live with HIV infection, with some populations— young adults aged 20–24 and African Americans—disproportionately affected.
- Lifetime costs of treating a single person with HIV infection is \$402,000. Preventing HIV infections saves more than \$6.4 billion annually in medical costs.
- There are about 20 million new STDs in the United States each year, with an estimated half occurring among young men and women.
- TB sickens nearly 10,000 people in the United States each year; however, an estimated 11 million Americans are living with latent TB infection and, without treatment, have a 5–10% chance of developing active disease.

Percentage of People Living with HIV Who Know Their Serostatus



How We Work

- Provide leadership, funding, training and guidance to state, territorial and local health departments, clinical providers, and non-governmental organizations.
- Monitor infections and risk factors.
- Conduct and support prevention research.
- Promote integrated surveillance, policies, standards, trainings and procedures.



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Impact Highlights



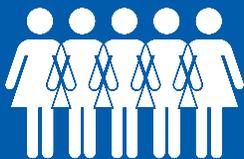
Providers using CDC's new HIV testing algorithm can detect acute infection just four days after RNA positivity



Over 200,000 TB cases have been averted since the response to 1990's TB resurgence



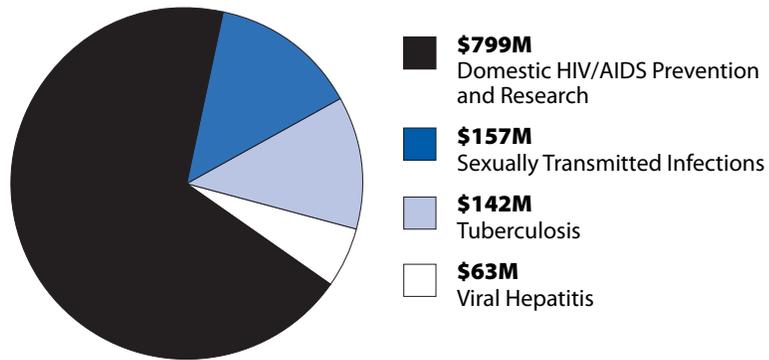
In 2013, *Chlamydia trachomatis* case counts decreased to 446.6 cases per 100,000; this is the first decrease since nationwide reporting for chlamydia began



Among female high school students the percent who ever had sexual intercourse has declined since 1991, from 51% to 46%



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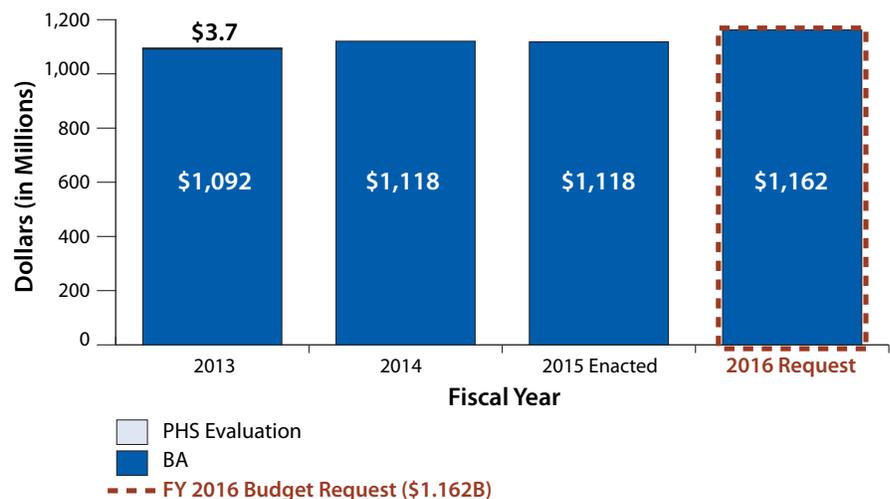
A total of \$1.162 billion requested is:

- \$44 million above FY 2015 Enacted level

Budget Highlights

- \$31 million increase from FY 2015 Enacted level in Viral Hepatitis to:
 - prevent deaths due to viral hepatitis
 - stop the hepatitis C epidemic among young people
 - reduce mother-to-child transmission of hepatitis B
- \$12 million increase from FY 2015 Enacted level in HIV to:
 - target those most at-risk for acquiring HIV—including youth and high-risk HIV negative persons—and persons at risk for transmitting HIV
 - support the development of integrated, statewide plans for prevention, care and treatment, and other supportive services
- Level funding for STD and TB prevention

HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STDs and TB Funding History



For more information, please visit www.cdc.gov/budget