

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

FY 2017 President's Budget Request | \$1.13 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

- Viral Hepatitis
- HIV Prevention by Health Departments
- HIV Surveillance
- Activities to Improve HIV Program Effectiveness
- HIV Prevention with National Regional, Local, Community and Other Organizations
- HIV Adolescent and School Health
- 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

- An estimated 3.5 million adults in the United States are infected with hepatitis C virus (HCV) and half are unaware of their infection. CDC estimates that for each reported death from hepatitis C, an additional 2-3 deaths are unreported
- More than 1.2 million Americans live with HIV infection, with African Americans and Latinos disproportionately affected
- Lifetime costs of treating a single person with HIV infection is greater than \$400,000
- There are about 20 million new sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in the United States each year, with half occurring among young men and women
- TB sickens nearly 10,000 people in the United States each year; approximately 75% of U.S. TB disease cases are reactivated latent TB infection

Key Steps in HIV, VH, STD & TB Prevention and Control



How We Work

- Invest in prevention, testing, and linkage to care by health departments and community-based organizations
- Expand the use of public health and clinical data to identify populations in need of testing and care
- Develop guidelines and support training for health care providers
- Raise awareness of the need for testing and screening among at-risk populations
- Conduct laboratory testing and research



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Impact Highlight



HIV diagnoses dropped by 19% from 2005 to 2014. Gay and bisexual men continue to be most heavily affected risk group and African Americans remain disproportionately affected.



CDC used genotyping to identify 14 large TB outbreaks in the United States.



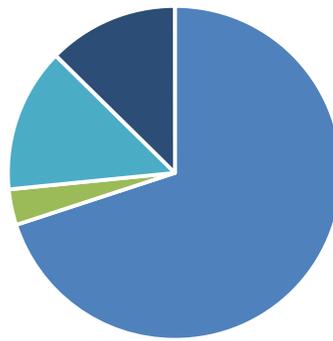
In 2015, CDC's STD lab discovered that a novel antibiotic inhibits DNA biosynthesis of gonorrhea in vitro and demonstrates a high level of antimicrobial activity against these bacteria.



CDC demonstrated effectiveness of a "Get Yourself Tested" program for high school aged students, which will be available for use nationally.



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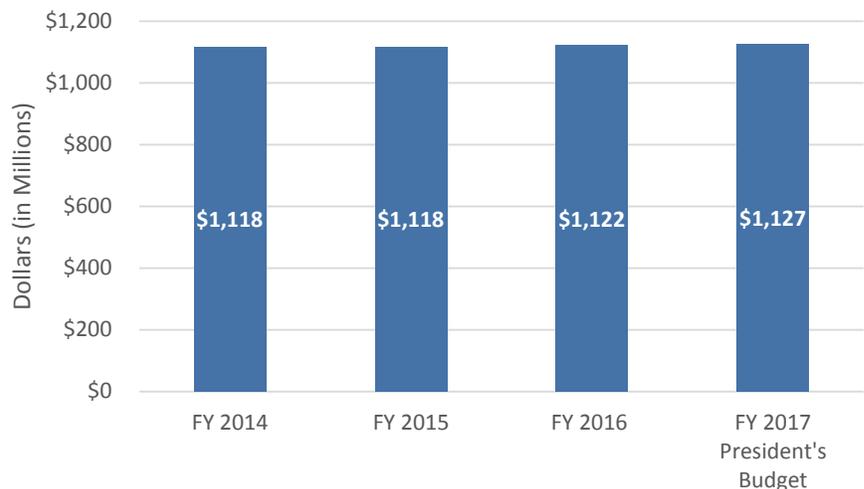
- Domestic HIV/AIDS Prevention and Research, \$789M
- Viral Hepatitis, \$39M
- Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), \$157M
- Tuberculosis (TB), \$142M

A total of \$1.13 billion requested includes \$5 million above FY 2016 Enacted level.

Budget Highlights

- \$5 million increase from FY 2016 Enacted level in Viral Hepatitis to:
 - Strengthen detection, investigation and response to new HBV and HCV infections
 - Establish a regional health training and technical assistance center
 - Accelerate adoption of HBV and HCV testing and treatment of persons living with viral hepatitis
 - Support development of model projects for the elimination of HCV transmission and related mortality throughout an entire state, tribal area or local community
- HIV, STI, School Health, and TB prevention funding is level with the FY 2016 Enacted level

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



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