

CDC'S WORK PREVENTING

HIV, VIRAL HEPATITIS, STDs, AND TB IN THE UNITED STATES

10 HIGHLIGHTS

1



Using New Lab Tools to Track Outbreaks

CDC has accelerated use of advanced molecular detection in its labs -- combining genetic information, supercomputers, and web-based technologies to track infections more quickly and prevent or stop outbreaks of HIV, viral hepatitis, STDs, and tuberculosis.

2



Using Surveillance Data to Guide Prevention Activities

CDC supports health departments in finding more innovative and powerful ways to use public health surveillance - including data-to-care programs that help link people with HIV to medical care. Linking to and staying in care are key to keeping one's HIV infection under control.

3



Preventing HIV in America: No New Infections

Investments in high-impact HIV prevention are helping to prevent more than 30,000 new HIV infections a year.

4



Protecting American Youth from Infectious Disease and Risky Behaviors

CDC-funded school-based programs reach approximately 2 million students with quality health education, connection to health services, and safer and supportive environments to help youth avoid STDs. CDC maintains the nation's dashboard for adolescent health to help guide national, state, and local prevention programs.

5



Envisioning a TB-free America

The United States has one of the lowest TB disease case rates in the world, thanks to investments in domestic TB programs. However, too many people still suffer from TB disease. Ending TB in the United States requires maintaining and strengthening current TB control priorities while increasing efforts to identify and treat latent TB infection among high-risk populations.



6



Controlling Resurgent Syphilis

CDC is working hard to fight a resurgence of syphilis by investing in Disease Intervention Specialists, raising awareness among the general public and healthcare providers, and reinforcing STD prevention systems. CDC-funded STD/HIV Prevention Training Centers provide training to more than 25,000 clinicians a year to better prevent, diagnose, and treat STDs.



7



Protecting Babies from Congenital Syphilis and Perinatal Viral Hepatitis

Congenital syphilis and perinatal viral hepatitis B and C are increasing threats to our nation's babies. CDC protects infants—and their moms—by supporting public health and healthcare interventions specifically to combat these diseases and making sure healthcare providers know how to screen and treat patients to reduce risk and improve health.



8



Tackling a Major Cause of Liver Cancer—Chronic Hepatitis B and C

CDC is vigilantly working to stop viral hepatitis outbreaks, intervene where communities are at greatest risk, and help the millions of people living with hepatitis B and C in the United States connect to care and treatment. One CDC-funded, community-based project has performed 175,000 hepatitis C tests, diagnosed 12,700 people with hepatitis C infection, prescribed treatment for 2,400 of those diagnosed, and trained 250 providers to treat hepatitis.



9



Overcoming Antimicrobial Resistance

CDC combats antimicrobial resistance by ensuring healthcare providers know how to correctly treat patients for HIV, viral hepatitis, TB, or sexually transmitted infections (especially gonorrhea) stopping resistance before it begins, saving lives and money. For example, direct treatment costs for a case of drug-susceptible TB costs about \$19,000, while direct treatment costs for a case of multidrug-resistant TB costs about \$164,000. For gonorrhea, current infections account for \$162.1 million in direct medical costs annually; however, emerging drug resistance could increase this cost by about \$37.8 million per year due to an increased number of infections. Additional resistance-related treatment costs could increase the economic burden of resistance beyond this estimate.



10



Targeting Health Disparities

CDC invests in prevention that brings the right tools to the right people to achieve the greatest impact in preventing new HIV infections. Evidence suggests that we are seeing improvements in the epidemic associated with these targeted efforts. Over a five-year period, there has been a 25 percent decrease in the diagnosis rates for African American women relative to those of white women, signaling a reduction in a measure of health disparities.

