

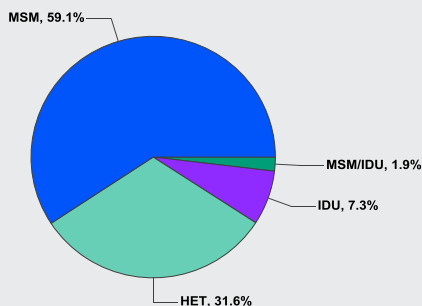
# North Carolina – 2013 State Health Profile

## HIV/AIDS Epidemic

In 2011, an estimated 49,081 people in the United States were diagnosed with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. About 1 in 6 people with HIV in the United States do not know that they are infected.

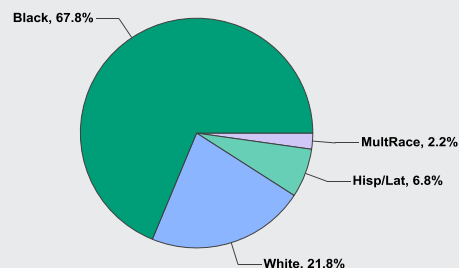
In 2011, an estimated 1,664 adults and adolescents were diagnosed with HIV in North Carolina. North Carolina ranked 8th among the 50 states in the number of HIV diagnoses in 2011.

**Estimated adults and adolescents diagnosed with HIV, by transmission category, North Carolina, 2011**



\*MSM, men who have sex with men; IDU, injection drug users; MSM/IDU, men who have sex with men who also inject drugs; HET, Heterosexuals  
\*\*Other: <0.180%

**Estimated adults and adolescents diagnosed with HIV, by race/ethnicity, North Carolina, 2011**



\*AI/AN, American Indian/Alaska Native; Black, Black/African American; Hisp/Lat, Hispanic/Latino; MultRace, Multiple races; NH/PI, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander; Unk, Unknown  
\*\*NH/PI, Asian, AI/AN: <1.44%

## Adolescent and School Health

Many young people engage in sexual risk behaviors that can result in unintended health outcomes. Sexual risk behaviors place adolescents at risk for HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases, and unintended pregnancy. In 2013 among high school students in North Carolina:

- 47.3% had ever had sexual intercourse.
- 39.2% did not use a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active).

## Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

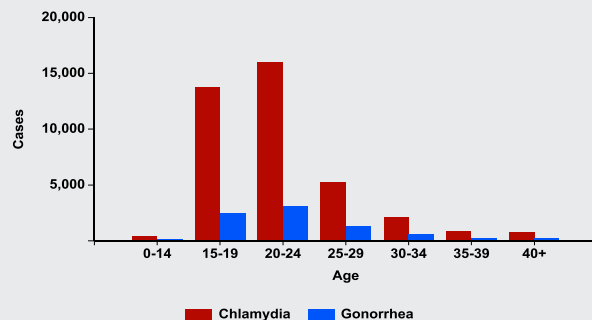
**Syphilis** – Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis (the stages in which syphilis is most infectious) remains a problem, primarily in the southern United States and some urban areas.

- In North Carolina, the rate of primary and secondary syphilis was 3.1 per 100,000 in 2008 and 3.6 per 100,000 in 2012. North Carolina now ranks 24th in rates of P&S syphilis among 50 states.
- There were 39 cases of congenital syphilis from 2008 through 2012.

**Chlamydia and Gonorrhea** – Untreated STDs are a common cause of pelvic inflammatory disease, infertility and chronic pelvic pain. In addition, they can increase the spread of HIV, and cause cancer. Pregnant women and newborns are particularly vulnerable. In 2012, North Carolina:

- Ranked 10th among 50 states in chlamydial infections (524 per 100,000 persons) and ranked 6th among 50 states in gonorrheal infections (148.3 per 100,000 persons).
- Reported rates of chlamydia among women (790.3 cases per 100,000) that were 3.3 times greater than those among men (241.4 cases per 100,000).

**Chlamydia and Gonorrhea among Women by Age Group, North Carolina, 2012**



## Tuberculosis (TB)

Although the overall rate of TB in the United States has declined substantially since 1992, the rate of decrease among foreign-born persons has been much smaller than that for U.S.-born persons. In 2012, North Carolina:

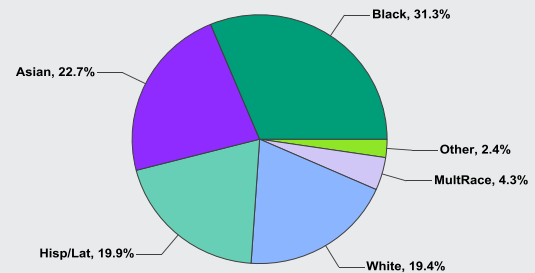
- Ranked 28th among the 50 states in TB rates (2.2 per 100,000 persons).
- 46% of TB cases occurred in foreign-born persons.

## Hepatitis A, B, and C Virus (HAV, HBV, HCV)

In the United States in 2011, incidence of acute HAV and HBV was the lowest ever recorded due to the availability of safe and effective vaccines. However, there is no vaccine for HCV, and chronic HBV and HCV account for more than 50% of new cases of chronic liver disease—a leading cause of death. Approximately 4.4 million people are estimated to be living with HBV and HCV infection; most do not know they are infected. In North Carolina, between 2007 and 2011:

- Reported rates of acute hepatitis A decreased by 57%.
- Reported rates of acute hepatitis B decreased by 21%.
- Reported rates of acute hepatitis C increased by 200%.

**TB Cases by Race/Ethnicity, North Carolina, 2012**



\*AI/AN, American Indian/Alaska Native; Black, Black/African American; Hisp/Lat, Hispanic/Latino; MultRace, Multiple races; NHOPI, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander; Unk, Unknown

## Program Initiatives Supported by CDC

CDC Funding to North Carolina, 2013	
HIV/AIDS	\$13,526,300
STDs	\$3,774,124
TB	\$2,260,386
Viral Hepatitis	\$277,488

Includes direct assistance.

**HIV/AIDS** – CDC funds the North Carolina State health department to implement a high impact approach to HIV prevention, prioritizing the delivery of evidence-based, cost-effective, scalable interventions to the most affected communities and regions of the state. Funded activities include surveillance, program implementation and service delivery, capacity building, and routine program monitoring and evaluation. CDC also provides funding to three community-based organizations in North Carolina, and supports health department led demonstration projects, HIV prevention-related research and partnership projects, and HIV school health efforts.

**STD** – In North Carolina CDC funds the State health department through a grant program that supports a community-wide, science-based, interdisciplinary approach to addressing STDs that includes prevention activities; assessment, including disease surveillance; assurance; and policy development.

**TB** – In North Carolina, CDC funds the State health department for TB prevention and control activities, including surveillance, case management, and directly observed therapy. These funds also support the identification and evaluation of persons exposed to TB, as well as laboratory services. CDC also funds a university in North Carolina for TB research.

**Viral Hepatitis** – In North Carolina CDC supports an adult viral hepatitis prevention coordinator to integrate viral hepatitis prevention activities into existing public health programs. CDC also supports a project to improve viral hepatitis screening and linkage to care in North Carolina.

### For More Information

**North Carolina:** <http://publichealth.nc.gov/> **CDC:** <http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/>