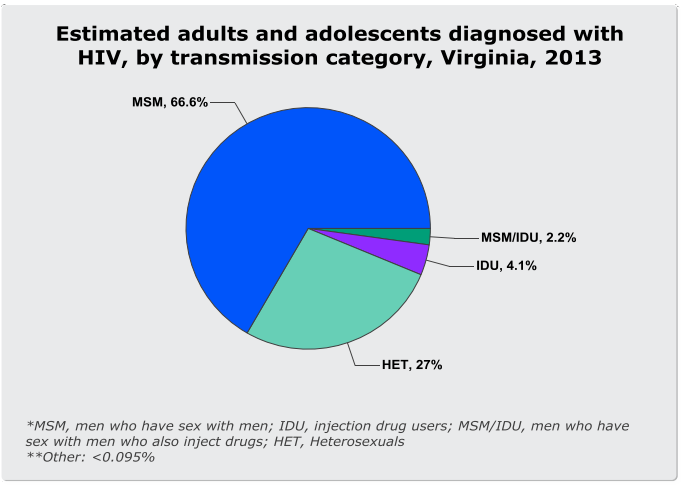
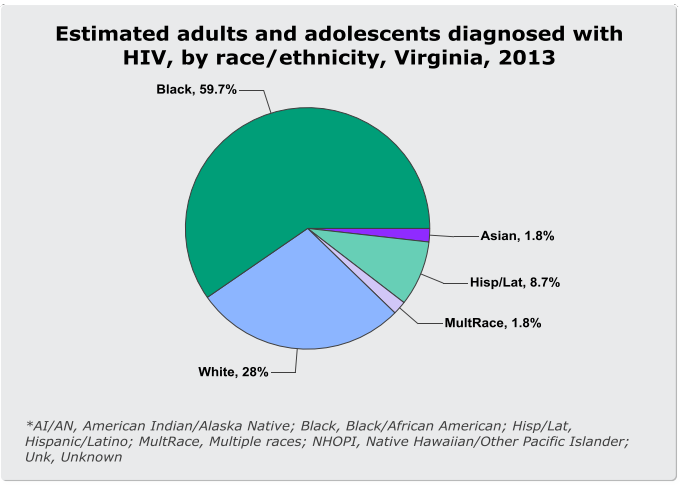
Virginia – 2015 State Health Profile

HIV/AIDS Epidemic

In 2013, an estimated 47,165 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 2013, an estimated 1,054 adults and adolescents were diagnosed with HIV in Virginia. Virginia ranked 13th among the 50 states in the number of HIV diagnoses in 2013.





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.

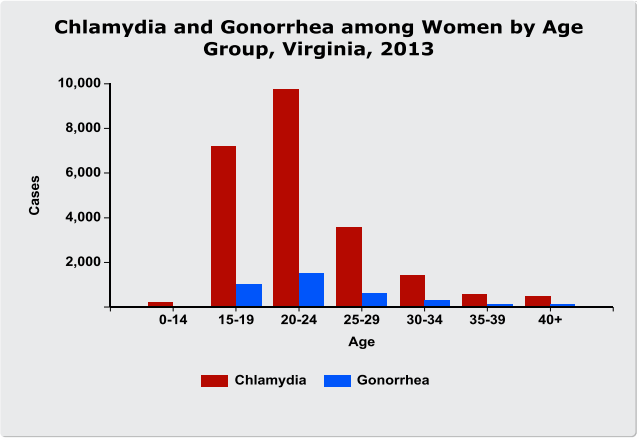
Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

Syphilis – Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis (the stages in which syphilis is most infectious) remains a health problem, primarily among men who have sex with men, but congenital transmission of syphilis from infected mothers to their unborn children persists in many areas of the country.

- In Virginia, the rate of primary and secondary syphilis was 3.8 per 100,000 in 2009 and 3.8 per 100,000 in 2013. Virginia now ranks 22nd in rates of P&S syphilis among 50 states.
- There were 7 cases of congenital syphilis from 2009 through 2013.

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 2013, Virginia:

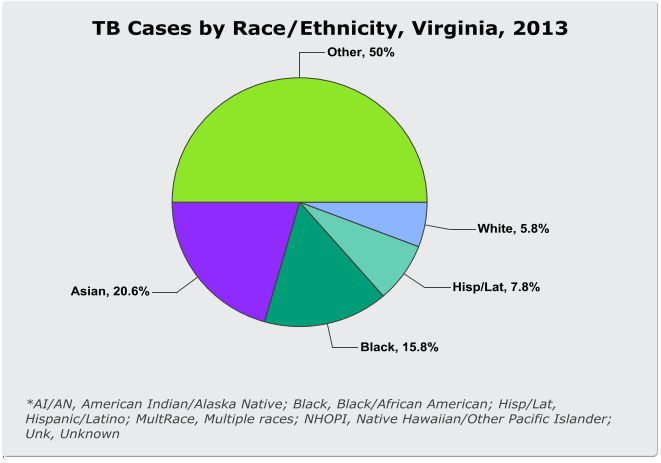
- Ranked 31st among 50 states in chlamydial infections (407 per 100,000 persons) and ranked 28th among 50 states in gonorrheal infections (84.9 per 100,000 persons).
- Reported rates of chlamydia among women (556.3 cases per 100,000) that were 2.2 times greater than those among men (251.4 cases per 100,000).



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 2013, Virginia:

- Ranked 24th among the 50 states in TB rates (2.2 per 100,000 persons).
- 81.67% of TB cases occurred in foreign-born persons.



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

In the United States in 2013, 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 Virginia, between 2009 and 2013:

- Reported rates of acute hepatitis A increased by 20%.
- Reported rates of acute hepatitis B decreased by 36%.
- Reported rates of acute hepatitis C increased by 400%.

Program Initiatives Supported by CDC

CDC Funding to Virginia, 2014	
HIV/AIDS	$11,518,745
STDs	$2,001,187
TB	$1,794,267
Viral Hepatitis	$71,266

HIV/AIDS – CDC funds the Virginia 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 provides funding to one community-based organization and a capacity building assistance provider in Virginia. CDC also supports health-department-led demonstration projects and HIV partnership and HIV school health activities in Virginia.

STD – In Virginia, 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. CDC also suppports a program to support community approaches to reducing STD disparities and an STD prevention partnership in Virginia.

TB – In Virginia, 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.

Viral Hepatitis – In Virignia, CDC supports an adult viral hepatitis prevention coordinator to integrate viral hepatitis prevention activities into existing public health programs. CDC also supports other viral hepatitis projects in Virginia, including one to improve screening and linkage to care.

For More Information

Virginia: http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/ **CDC:** http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/