

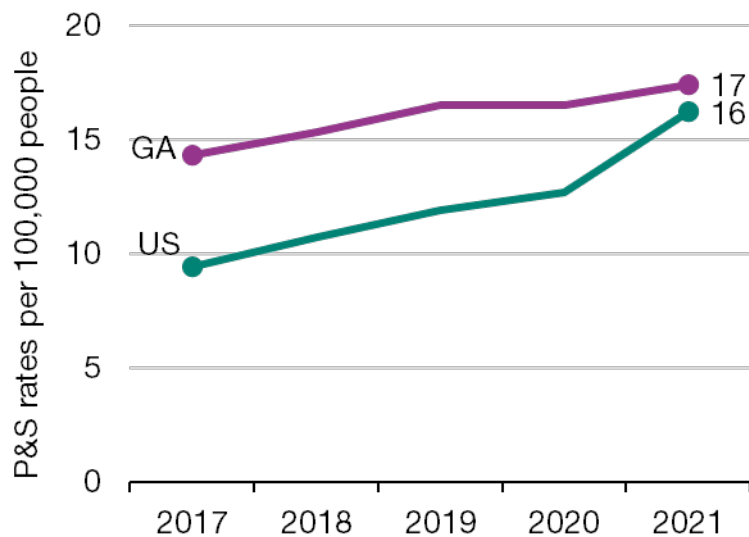


The most recent CDC data suggest that sexually transmitted infection rates have continued to rise.

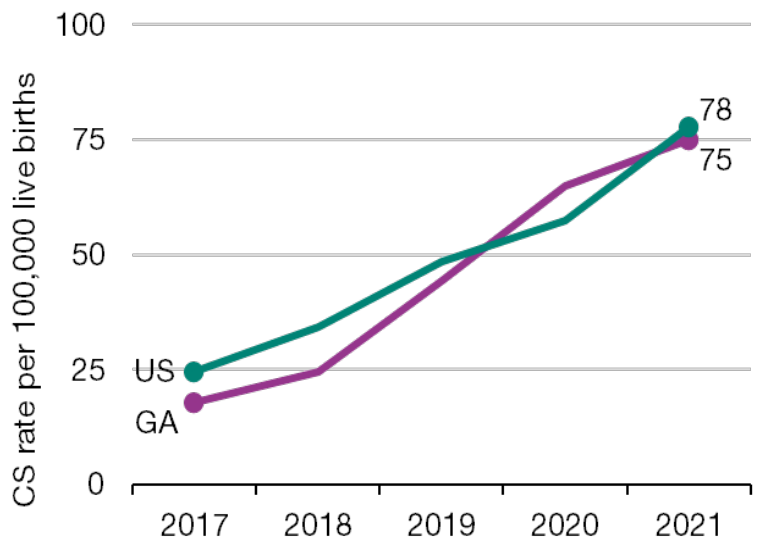
Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) can lead to long-term health consequences like infertility, increased risk of HIV transmission, and, with syphilis, serious illness and even death in infants. CDC continues to support US jurisdictions like Georgia (GA) as we work together to turn the tide on STIs.

Syphilis & congenital syphilis rates are rising in the US and Georgia

Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis are the most infectious stages of syphilis and represent new infections. From 2017 to 2021, P&S syphilis rates **rose 72% in the US** and **rose 22% in Georgia.**



Congenital syphilis (CS) occurs when syphilis is passed to a baby during pregnancy. From 2017 to 2021, CS rates **rose 219% in the US** and **rose 321% in Georgia.**



Chlamydia & gonorrhea are the most common bacterial STIs in Georgia

2021 Cases in Georgia

67,941	31,996
new cases of chlamydia	new cases of gonorrhea

Chlamydia and **gonorrhea** are often asymptomatic. Preventing the spread of these STIs relies on screening to detect infections and starting treatment early.

CDC supports states' STI prevention and treatment efforts by:



Providing on-the-ground support



Promoting treatment best practices



Monitoring STI trends



Turning data into action



CDC provided \$9,512,811 to Georgia to prevent & control STIs in 2022

\$3,435,711

Strengthening STD Prevention and Control for Health Departments (STD-PCHD) provides all states and 9 cities and territories with 5-year funding to prevent and control STIs. In 2022, total STD-PCHD funding was \$95.5 million.¹

\$5,277,100

The **Disease Intervention Specialist (DIS) Workforce Development Funding** was a \$200 million per year investment to support 21st century outbreak response via the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

\$800,000

The **Ending the HIV Epidemic in the US (EHE) Initiative** provided \$13,882,054 in 2022 to eligible jurisdictions to prevent new HIV infections and scale up HIV prevention services in STD clinics.²



Experienced CDC field staff are an asset to programs they are directly embedded in, often filling leadership roles and providing expertise that may be challenging to sustain at the state and local level. **Three of the 76 CDC STI prevention field staff positioned throughout the US are stationed in Georgia health departments.**

Prevention-focused policies can help reduce STI rates



Prenatal Syphilis Screening is legally required during the first visit and third trimester in Georgia. CDC recommends all pregnant women should be screened for syphilis at the first prenatal visit, and at 28 weeks and delivery if the mother lives in a community with high syphilis rates or is at risk for syphilis.



Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT) provides patients' sex partners with STI treatment without a physical exam. EPT **is authorized** in Georgia.

For more information, visit: <http://www.cdc.gov/std>

¹ CDC STI funding and \$8,000,000 from CDC HIV funding. ² CDC EHE funding.

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