



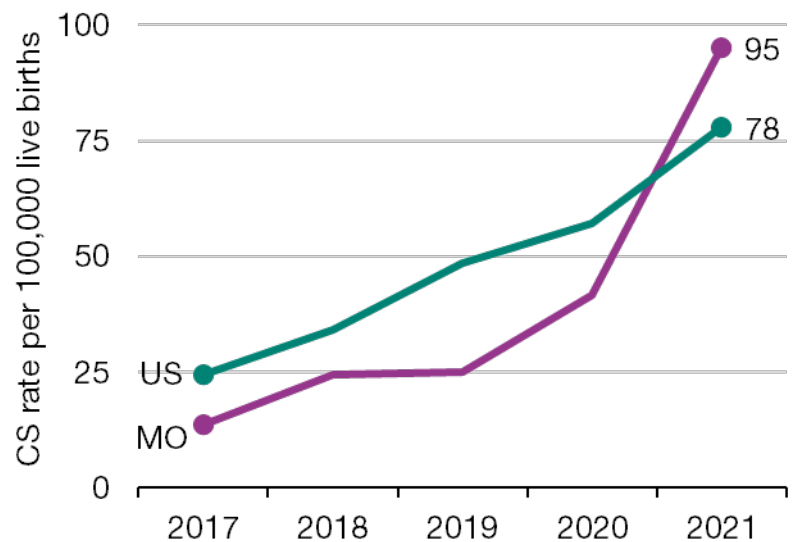
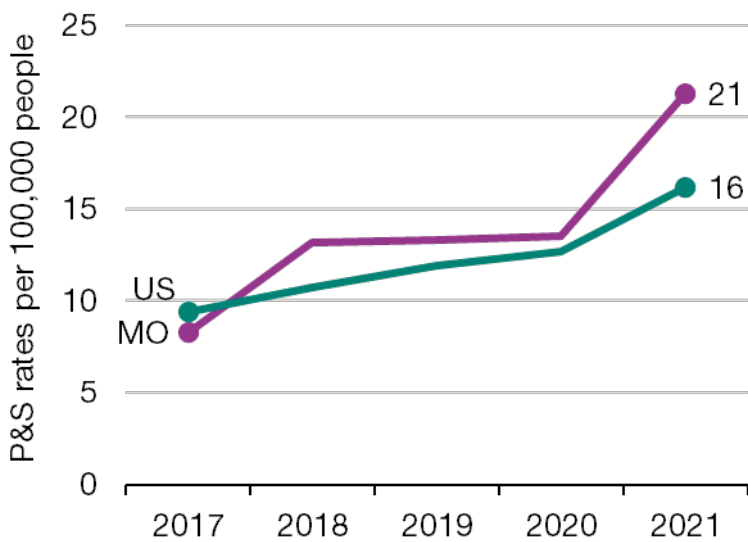
The most recent CDC data suggest that sexually transmitted infection rates have continued to rise.

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 Missouri (MO) as we work together to turn the tide on STIs.

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

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 157% in Missouri**.

Congenital syphilis (CS) occurs when syphilis is passed to a baby during pregnancy. From 2017 to 2021, CS rates per 100,000 live births **rose 219% in the US** and **rose 593% in Missouri**.



Chlamydia & gonorrhea are the most common bacterial STIs in Missouri

2021 Cases in Missouri

31,915	15,714
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 \$5,470,816 to Missouri to prevent & control STIs in 2022

\$1,712,670	<p><u>Strengthening STD Prevention and Control for Health Departments (STD-PCHD)</u> 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</p>
\$3,221,424	<p>The <u>Disease Intervention Specialist (DIS) Workforce Development Funding</u> was a \$200 million per year investment to support 21st century outbreak response via the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.</p>
\$521,490	<p>The <u>Ending the HIV Epidemic in the US (EHE) Initiative</u> provided \$13,882,054 in 2022 to eligible jurisdictions to prevent new HIV infections and scale up HIV prevention services in STD clinics. ²</p>
\$15,232	<p>The <u>Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP)</u> monitors U.S. antibiotic resistance trends in gonorrhea. In 2022, CDC provided \$577,000 nationally for this effort. ³</p>

Prevention-focused policies can help reduce STI rates



Prenatal Syphilis Screening is legally required during the first visit only in Missouri. 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** for treating chlamydia and gonorrhea in Missouri.

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. ³ CDC CARB funding.

This project was developed by the Research & Evaluation Group at Public Health Management Corporation in August 2023 and is supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as part of a financial assistance award (CDC-RFA-OT18-1802: Strengthening Public Health Systems and Services Through National Partnerships to Improve and Protect the Nation's Health) totaling \$300,000 with 100 percent funded by CDC/HHS. The contents are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor an endorsement, by CDC/HHS, or the U.S. Government.

