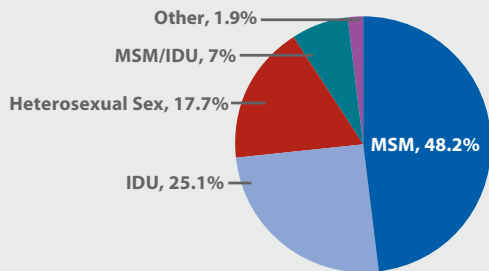


United States – 2010 Profile

HIV/AIDS Epidemic

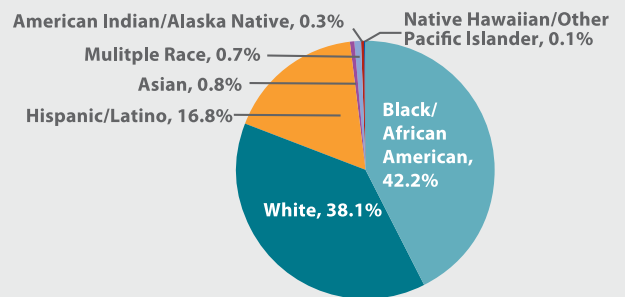
HIV/AIDS has claimed the lives of more than 550,000 Americans. Today, about 1.1 million Americans are living with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, and one fifth of those infected are unaware of their infection.

Estimated AIDS Diagnoses among Adults and Adolescents, by Transmission Category, Cumulative through 2008, United States
N = 1,063,779*



*MSM, men who have sex with men; IDU, injection drug users; MSM/IDU, men who have sex with men who also inject drugs

Estimated AIDS Diagnoses, by Race/Ethnicity, Cumulative through 2008, United States
N = 1,073,124*



*Unknown Race: <0.1%

The United States reported 1,073,124 cases to CDC, cumulatively, from the beginning of the epidemic through December 2008.

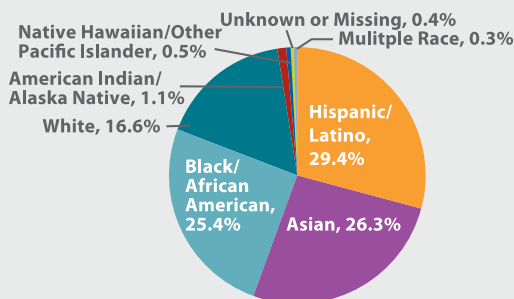
Tuberculosis (TB)

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 2008, the United States reported:

- 12,904 TB cases (4.2 per 100,000 persons).
- 58.6% of TB cases occurred in foreign-born persons.

TB Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2008, United States
N = 12,904



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

In the United States, incidence of acute HAV and HBV in 2008 was the lowest ever recorded because of the availability of safe and effective vaccines. But 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. About 4.5 million people are estimated to be living with HBV and HCV infection, and of that number, about 50% are unaware of their status.

From 1999 through 2008, the United States:

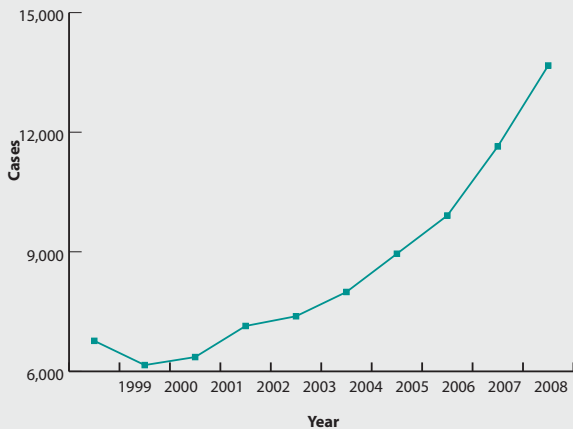
- Reported rates of acute hepatitis A decreased by 86%.
- Reported rates of acute hepatitis B decreased by 54%.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

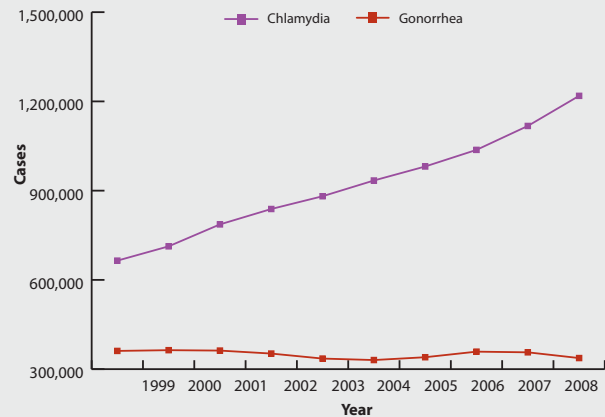
Syphilis – Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis (the stages when syphilis is most infectious) remains a problem in the southern United States and some urban areas. In 2008, the United States reported:

- 46,277 cases of P&S syphilis (15.3 per 100,000 persons).
- The number of congenital syphilis cases decreased from 579 in 1999 to 431 in 2008.

P & S Syphilis Cases, 1999–2008, United States



Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Cases, 1999–2008, United States



Chlamydia and Gonorrhea – Chlamydial and gonorrheal infections in women are usually asymptomatic and often go undiagnosed. Untreated, these infections can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease, which can cause tubal infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain. In 2008, the United States reported:

- 1,210,523 chlamydial infections (401.3 per 100,000 persons) and 336,742 gonorrheal infections (111.6 per 100,000 persons).
- Reported rates of chlamydia among women (583.8 cases per 100,000) were almost 3 times greater than those among men (211.1 cases per 100,000).

Program Initiatives Supported by CDC

HIV/AIDS – CDC uses a comprehensive approach to HIV prevention that includes surveillance, research, interventions, capacity building, and evaluation. Nationally, CDC supports fifty states, the District of Columbia, and six territories, including health departments, city health departments, community-based organizations, and capacity building assistance providers to conduct and support HIV prevention programs. Programs are designed to meet the cultural needs, expectations, and values of the populations they serve, and CDC involves affected communities through the HIV prevention community planning process to ensure that funding goes to those who need it most. Research, surveillance, and other prevention efforts are also supported.

STDs – Nationally, CDC supports fifty states, the District of Columbia, and eight territories. CDC funds the state and city health departments through Comprehensive STD Prevention System (CSPS) grant programs. CSPS supports a community-wide, science-based, interdisciplinary approach to STD prevention that includes behavioral interventions, medical and laboratory services, disease surveillance, outbreak response, professional development, and STD awareness and education campaigns. As part of their CSPS grants, state and city health departments receive funding specifically for syphilis elimination. CDC also supports a prevention training center and several research projects.

TB – Nationally, CDC supports fifty states, the District of Columbia, and eight territories. CDC funds state and city health departments 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 supports a regional medical consultation and training center for complex TB cases, as well as clinical and epidemiologic research in conjunction with universities in the state.

Viral Hepatitis – Nationally, CDC supports 50 states and the District of Columbia. CDC supports an adult viral hepatitis prevention coordinator at the state and city level to integrate viral hepatitis prevention activities into existing public health programs.

CDC Funding to United States 2010

HIV/AIDS	\$513,144,080
STDs	\$ 118,636,809
TB	\$113,006,598
Viral Hepatitis	\$12,332,075

For More Information

CDC: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/>