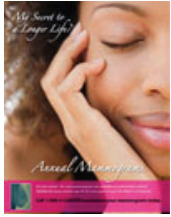


Selected Women's Health Campaigns & Programs



Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



African-American Women and Mass Media Campaign

The African-American Women and Mass Media pilot campaign uses radio and print media to make more women aware of the importance of getting mammograms to find breast cancer early. The campaign also seeks to increase the use of the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program screening services among African-American women aged 40–64. The campaign is being piloted in Savannah and Macon, Georgia.



Breastfeeding

CDC conducts research, monitors trends, and provides technical assistance in support of breastfeeding mothers, families, communities, employers, and health care providers.



Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring

CDC and its partners monitor the prevalence of genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections among women screened for this infection in the United States through publicly-funded programs. Since 1988, CDC has supported screening programs for *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections and has monitored positivity to evaluate program impact.



Choose Respect Campaign

This national effort is designed to help adolescents form healthy, respectful relationships. It reaches out to adolescents aged 11-14 because they're still forming attitudes and beliefs that will affect how they are treated and how they treat others. The initiative also connects with parents, teachers, youth leaders, and other caregivers who influence the lives of young teens.



Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS) Awareness Campaign

This national awareness campaign is designed to educate the American public and health care professionals about who is at risk, symptoms, treatment and management options, and more. CFS affects more than 1 million Americans and occurs four times more frequently in women than in men.



DES Update Campaign

Diethylstilbestrol (DES) is a drug once prescribed during pregnancy to prevent miscarriages or premature deliveries. In the United States, an estimated 5-10 million persons were exposed to DES from 1938 to 1971, including pregnant women prescribed DES and their children. In 1971, DES was linked to a rare vaginal cancer. This

campaign helps individuals and health professionals learn more about DES exposure and what can be done about it.



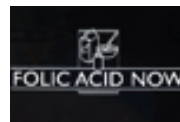
Diabetes and Women's Health

CDC and its partners began this national public health initiative to create and implement a national action plan to address the specific impact of diabetes on women's health and to collaborate with organizations from the public, private, and voluntary sectors to intervene on behalf of women with or at risk for diabetes.



Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Prevention

This program develops, implements, and evaluates programs for fetal alcohol syndrome prevention; establishes or enhances intervention programs to serve these populations; and establishes or uses existing systems for monitoring the impact of prevention programs.



Folic Acid Campaign

CDC and its partners organized this national folic acid promotion effort for the prevention of serious birth defects of the brain and spine (neural tube defects). The goal of the effort is to teach all women about the importance of getting enough folic acid every day to prevent these serious birth defects.



Inside Knowledge Gynecologic Cancer Campaign

This campaign helps raise awareness of the five main types of gynecologic cancer: cervical, ovarian, uterine, vaginal, and vulvar. When gynecologic cancers are found early, treatment is most effective.



HIV/AIDS and Women

CDC funds prevention programs in state and local health departments and community-based organizations. CDC conducts outreach and testing for partners of HIV-infected men. CDC also funds research on interventions to reduce HIV-related risk behaviors and their outcomes. CDC supports perinatal HIV prevention programs, enhanced surveillance for HIV-infected mothers and babies, education, and capacity building among health care providers and public health practitioners.



Maternal and Child Health Epidemiology (MCH EPI)

The program's mission is to promote and improve the health and well-being of women, children,

and families by building MCH epidemiology and data capacity at the state, local, and tribal levels to effectively use information for public health action.



National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program

This program helps uninsured and under-insured women gain access to breast and cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services. Since 1991, the program has served more than 3.2 million women, provided more than 7.8 million screening examinations, and diagnosed 35,090 breast cancers and 2,161 invasive cervical cancers.



National Survey of Family Growth

This survey gathers information on family life, marriage and divorce, pregnancy, infertility, use of contraception, and men's and women's health. The survey results are used to plan health services and health education programs and to do statistical studies of families, fertility, and health.



One Test. Two Lives. Campaign

This campaign focuses on ensuring that all women are tested for HIV early in their pregnancy. Perinatal transmission accounts for 91% of all AIDS cases among children in the United States. Antiretroviral therapy during pregnancy can reduce the transmission rate to 2% or less. The transmission rate is 25% without treatment.



Preconception Care

The main goal of preconception care is to provide health promotion, screenings, and interventions for women of reproductive age to reduce risk factors that might affect future pregnancies. CDC and its partners have developed recommendations for improving preconception health and care. These recommendations serve as a strategic plan for improving the health of women, their children, and their families.



Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

This surveillance project is a collaboration between CDC and state health departments. PRAMS collects state-specific, population-based data on maternal attitudes and experiences before, during, and shortly after pregnancy for planning and assessing health programs.



Pre-Teen Vaccine Campaign

This campaign is designed to promote a pre-teen medical check-up and to inform caregivers and health providers about CDC's vaccination recommendations for pre-teens aged 11-12. The three preteen vaccines protect against meningitis and its complications; tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis (whooping cough); and HPV vaccine for girls, which protects against the types of human papillomavirus that most commonly cause cervical cancer.



Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health across the U.S. (REACH US)

This national, multi-level program serves as the cornerstone of CDC's efforts to eliminate racial and ethnic disparities in health. Through REACH US, the CDC supports diverse community programs to eliminate health disparities in the following key areas: cardiovascular disease; diabetes mellitus; breast and cervical cancer; adult and older adult immunizations, hepatitis B, and/or tuberculosis; asthma; and infant mortality.



Reproductive Health

CDC works to promote optimal reproductive and infant health; supports national and state-based surveillance systems to monitor trends and investigate health issues; conducts epidemiologic, behavioral, demographic, and health services research; and translates research findings into health care practice, public health policy, and health promotion strategies.



Violence against Women Prevention

CDC addresses intimate partner violence, teen dating abuse, and sexual violence using a systematic process called the public health approach. This approach has four steps: define the problem, identify risk and protective factors, develop and test prevention strategies, and assure widespread adoption of prevention principles and strategies.



Well-Integrated Screening and Evaluation for Women Across the Nation (WISEWOMAN)

This program provides low-income, under- or un-insured 40-64-year-old women with the knowledge, skills, and opportunities to improve diet, physical activity, and other lifestyle behaviors to prevent, delay, and control cardiovascular and other chronic diseases.



Women with Disabilities

CDC's disability and health team works to promote women's health and well-being through research, partnerships, and education. CDC funds projects to improve surveillance and promotes research that focuses on women with disabilities.



Women's Safety and Health at Work

CDC conducts research on a variety of issues related to women's safety and health at work, including women exposed to hazardous substances, job stress, violence, and other employment risk factors.

For links and more information, visit:

www.cdc.gov/women/campaigns

