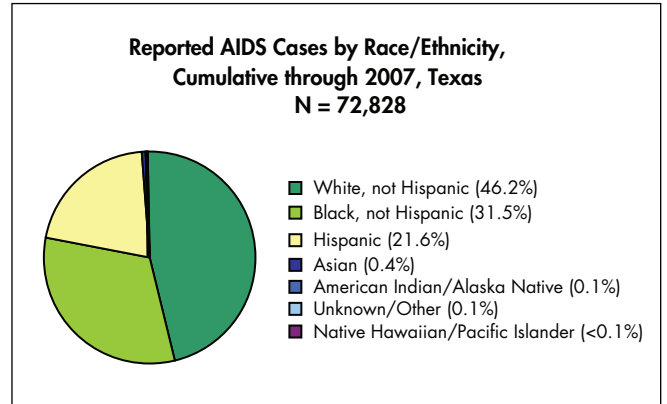
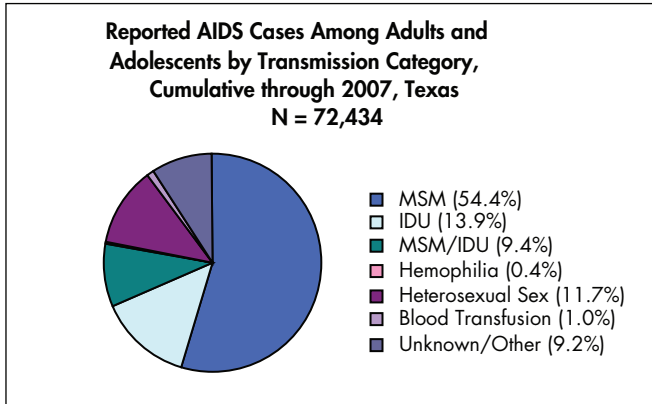




TEXAS – 2008 Profile

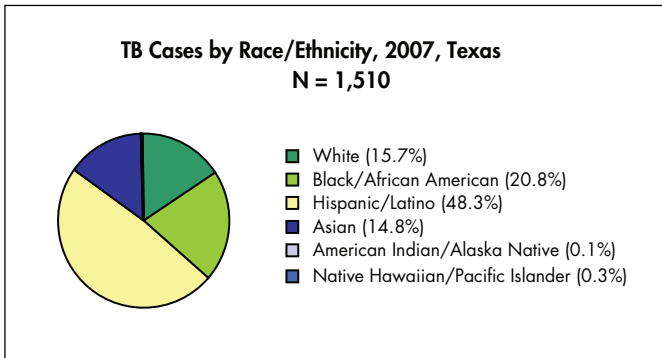
HIV/AIDS Epidemic

HIV/AIDS has claimed the lives of over 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.



Texas reported 72,828 AIDS cases to CDC, cumulatively from the beginning of the epidemic through December 2007. Texas ranked 4th highest among the 50 states in cumulative reported AIDS cases.

Tuberculosis (TB)



Although the overall rate of TB in the U.S. 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 2007, Texas reported:

- The 4th highest rate of TB among states in the U.S. (6.3 per 100,000 persons).
- 51.3% of TB cases occurred in foreign-born persons.

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

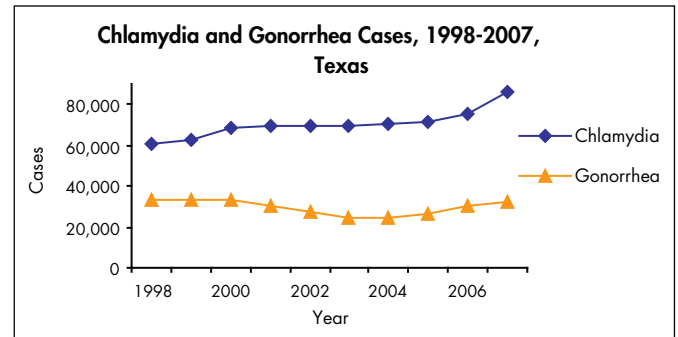
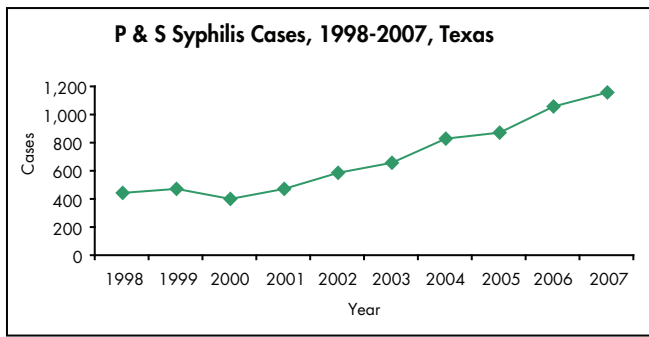
In the U.S., incidence of acute HAV and HBV in 2006 was the lowest ever recorded due to the availability of safe and effective vaccines. But there is no vaccine for HCV, and chronic HBV and HCV account for more than 50% of new cases of chronic liver disease, a leading cause of death. Approximately 4.5 million people are estimated to be living with HBV and HCV infection, and of that number, approximately 50% are unaware of their status.

In Texas, between 1997 and 2006:

- Reported rates of acute hepatitis A decreased by 94%.
- Reported rates of acute hepatitis B decreased by 45%.

Texas began reporting cases of chronic Hepatitis C infection to the CDC in 2003.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)



Syphilis – Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis (the stages when syphilis is most infectious) remains a problem in the southern U.S. and some urban areas.

- Texas ranked 9th among 50 states, with 4.9 cases of P&S syphilis per 100,000 persons.
- The number of congenital syphilis cases decreased from 114 in 1998 to 99 in 2007.

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 2007, Texas:

- Ranked 20th among 50 states in chlamydial infections (364.9 per 100,000 persons) and ranked 15th among 50 states in gonorrheal infections (136.4 per 100,000 persons).
- Reported rates of chlamydia among women (576.3 cases per 100,000) that were 3.8 times greater than those among men (151 cases per 100,000).

Program Initiatives Supported by CDC

HIV/AIDS – CDC utilizes a comprehensive approach to HIV prevention that includes surveillance, research, interventions, capacity building, and evaluation. In Texas, CDC supports the state and city health departments, 10 community-based organizations and 2 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 in 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 – In Texas, CDC funds the state and Houston health departments through the comprehensive STD Prevention System (CSPS) grant program. 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 its CSPS grant, the Texas state department of health receives funding specifically for syphilis elimination. CDC also supports and STD-HIV training center in Texas.

TB – In Texas, CDC funds the state and Houston 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 training and medical consultation center for complex TB cases.

Viral Hepatitis – In Texas, CDC funded an adult hepatitis prevention coordinator to provide management, networking, and technical expertise for successful integration of viral hepatitis prevention activities into existing public health programs as well as perinatal Hepatitis B elimination efforts.

CDC funding to Texas, 2008	
HIV/AIDS	\$33,443,171
STDs	\$7,667,367
TB	\$12,701,394
Viral Hepatitis	\$271,181

For More Information

Texas: <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/>

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