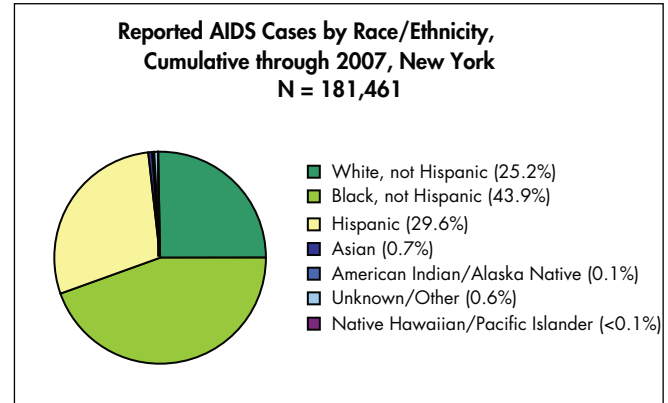
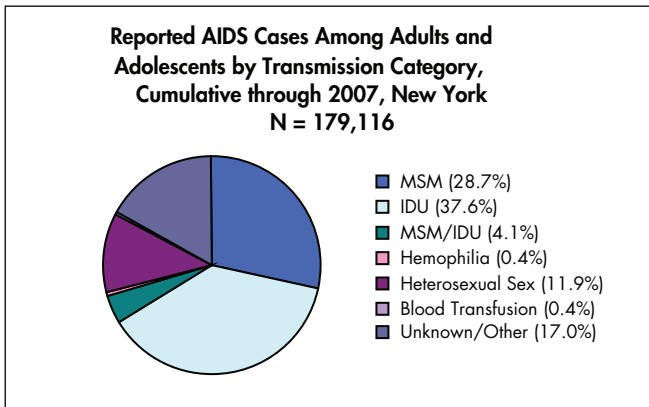




NEW YORK – 2008 Profile

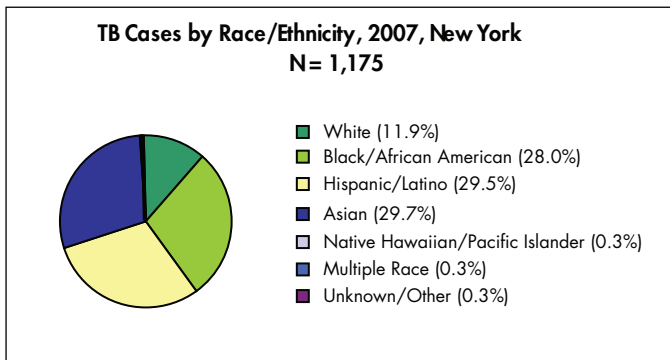
HIV/AIDS Epidemic

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.



New York reported 181,461 AIDS cases to CDC, cumulatively from the beginning of the epidemic through December 2007. New York ranked 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, New York reported:

- The 5th highest rate of TB among states in the U.S. (6.1 per 100,000 persons).
- 71.1% of TB cases occurred in foreign-born persons.

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

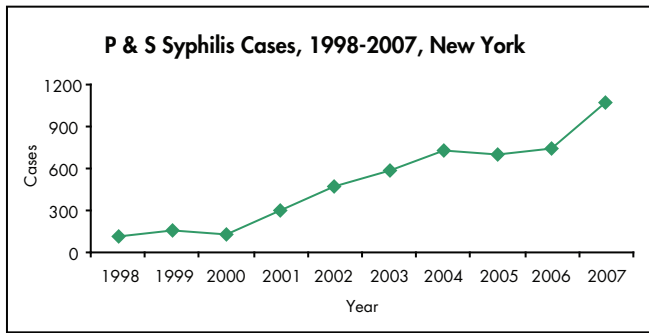
In the U.S., incidence of acute HAV and HBV in 2006 was the lowest ever recorded due to the availability of safe and effective vaccines. But there is no vaccine for HCV, and chronic HBV and HCV account for more than 50% of new cases of chronic liver disease, a leading cause of death. Approximately 4.5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

In New York, between 1997 and 2006:

- Reported rates of acute hepatitis A decreased by 85%.
- Reported rates of acute hepatitis B decreased by 78%.

New York began reporting cases of chronic hepatitis C infection to the CDC in 2002.

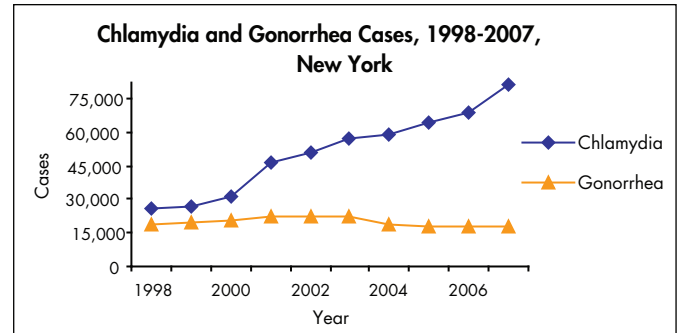
Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)



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.

- New York ranked 7th among 50 states, with 5.5 cases of P&S syphilis per 100,000 persons.
- The number of congenital syphilis cases decreased from 60 in 1998 to 16 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, New York:

- Ranked 11th among 50 states in chlamydial infections (418.1 per 100,000 persons) and ranked 23rd among 50 states in gonorrheal infections (91.7 per 100,000 persons).
- Reported rates of chlamydia among women (568.7 cases per 100,000) that were 2.2 times greater than those among men (257 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 New York, CDC supports the state and one local health departments, 31 community-based organizations, and 5 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 – CDC funds the New York State and City 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 their CSPS grants, the New York and New York City health departments receive funding specifically for syphilis elimination. CDC also supports an STD-HIV training center as well as extramural programs.

TB – CDC funds the New York 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, medical consultation for complex TB cases, and training for state and local TB control staff.

Viral Hepatitis – CDC supports adult viral hepatitis prevention coordinators in the state and in New York City, a program to integrate viral hepatitis prevention services into existing prevention programs in New York City, enhanced viral hepatitis surveillance, and efforts to eliminate perinatal hepatitis B.

CDC funding to New York, 2008	
HIV/AIDS	\$79,166,720
STDs	\$11,908,649
TB	\$15,449,982
Viral Hepatitis	\$2,037,901

For More Information

New York: www.health.state.ny.us/

CDC: www.cdc.gov/nchhstp