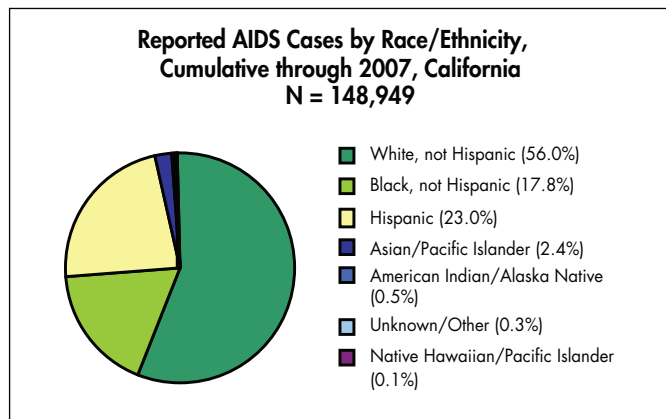
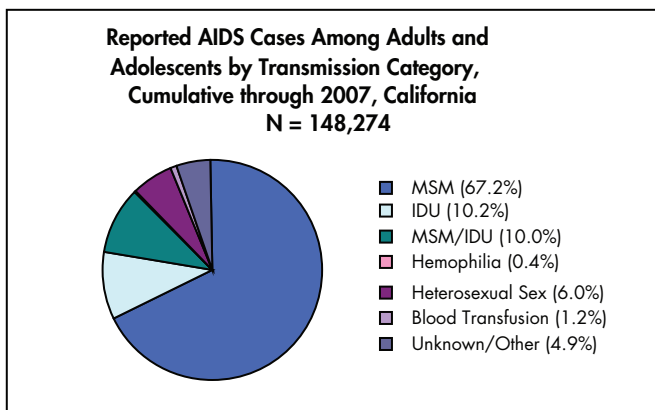




# CALIFORNIA – 2008 Profile

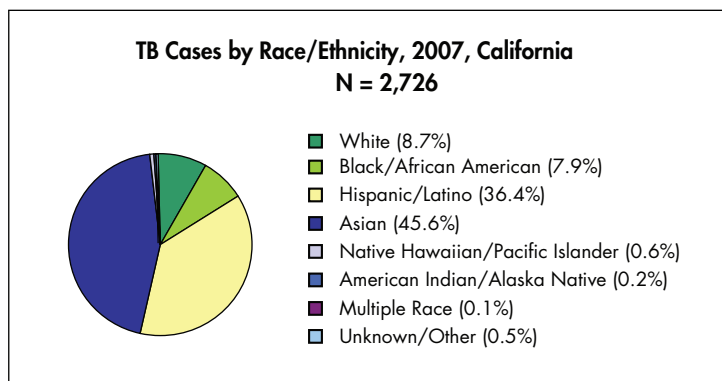
## HIV/AIDS Epidemic

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.



California reported 148,949 AIDS cases to CDC, cumulatively from the beginning of the epidemic through December 2007. California ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> 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, California reported:

- The 3<sup>rd</sup> highest rate of TB among states in the U.S. (7.5 per 100,000 persons).
- 77.4% of TB cases occurred in foreign-born persons.

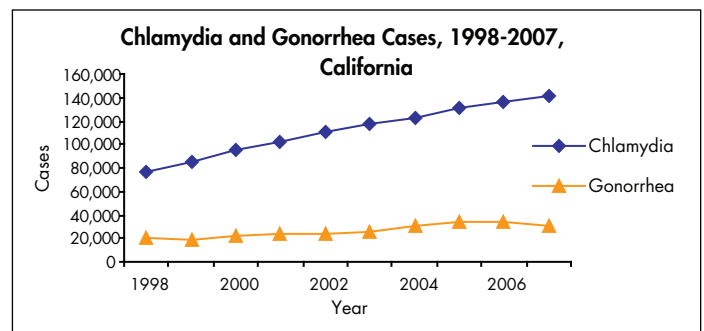
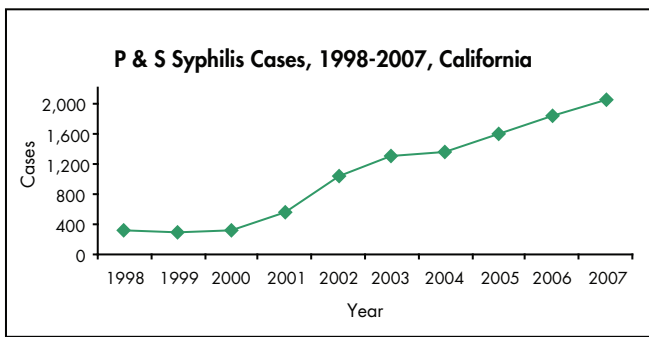
## Hepatitis A, B, and C Virus (HAV, HBV, HCV)

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 California, between 1997 and 2006:

- Reported rates of acute hepatitis A decreased by 86%.
- Reported rates of acute hepatitis B decreased by 77%.

# 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.

- California ranked 6<sup>th</sup> among 50 states, with 5.6 cases of P&S syphilis per 100,000 persons.
- The number of congenital syphilis cases decreased from 122 in 1998 to 87 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, California:

- Ranked 17<sup>th</sup> among 50 states in chlamydial infections (389.3 per 100,000 persons) and ranked 25<sup>th</sup> among 50 states in gonorrheal infections (85.8 per 100,000 persons).
- Reported rates of chlamydia among women (554.9 cases per 100,000) that were 2.5 times greater than those among men (220.7 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 California, CDC supports the state and two city health departments, 21 community-based organizations, and 9 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** – In California, CDC funds the state and two city health departments through 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 California state and both city health departments receive funding specifically for syphilis elimination. CDC also supports a prevention training center and several research projects in the state.

**TB** – In California, CDC funds the state and three 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** – In California, CDC supports an adult viral hepatitis prevention coordinator at the state and in Los Angeles; a cooperative agreement to develop, implement, and evaluate viral hepatitis networking, education and training; and enhanced viral hepatitis surveillance.

CDC funding to California, 2008	
HIV/AIDS	\$61,991,713
STDs	\$14,801,456
TB	\$20,424,212
Viral Hepatitis	\$1,036,475

### For More Information

California: [www.dhs.ca.gov/](http://www.dhs.ca.gov/)

CDC: [www.cdc.gov/nchstp](http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp)