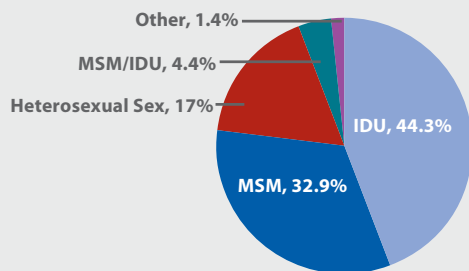


# New York – 2010 Profile

## HIV/AIDS Epidemic

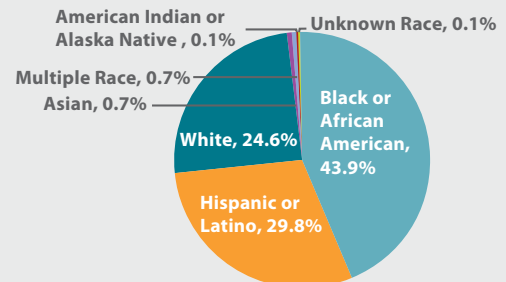
HIV/AIDS has claimed the lives of more than 550,000 Americans. Today, about 1.1 million Americans are living with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, and one fifth of those infected are unaware of their infection.

**Estimated AIDS Diagnoses among Adults and Adolescents, by Transmission Category, Cumulative through 2008, New York**  
N = 190,363\*



\*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, New York**  
N = 192,753\*



\*Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander: <0.1%

New York reported 192,753 AIDS cases to CDC, cumulatively, from the beginning of the epidemic through December 2008. New York ranked highest among the 50 states in cumulative reported AIDS cases.

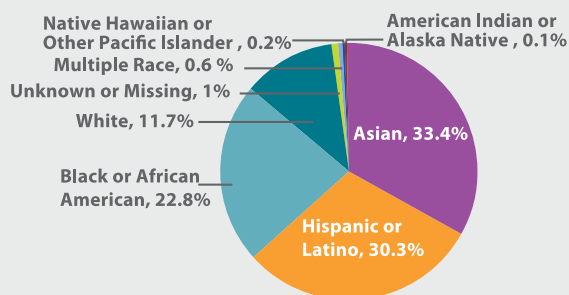
## Tuberculosis (TB)

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, New York reported:

- The 5th highest rate of TB among states in the United States (6.2 per 100,000 persons).
- 75.6% of TB cases occurred in foreign-born persons.

**TB Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2008, New York**  
N = 1,200



## 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, New York:

- Reported rates of acute hepatitis A decreased by 76%.
- Reported rates of acute hepatitis B decreased by 67%.

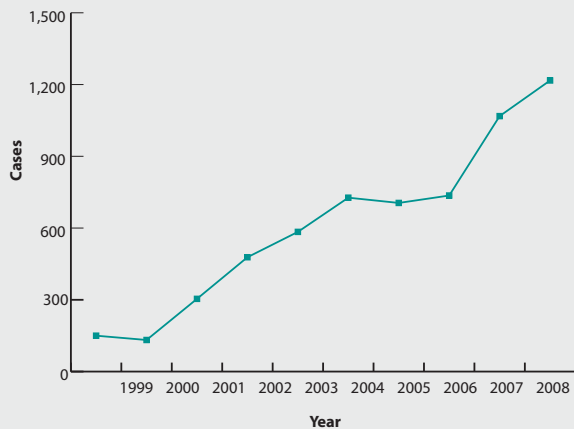
New York began reporting cases of chronic hepatitis C infection to CDC in 2002.

## Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

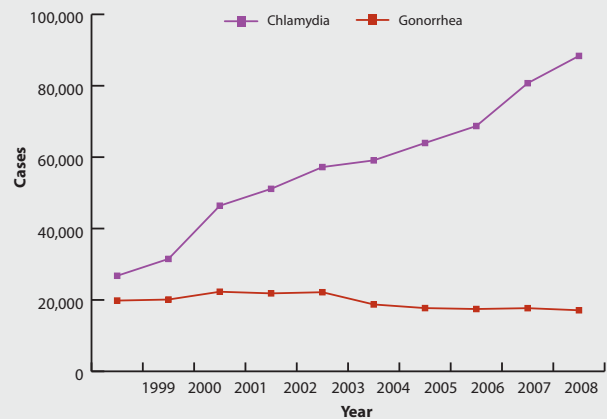
**Syphilis** – Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis (the stages when syphilis is most infectious) remains a problem in the southern United States and some urban areas.

- New York ranked 7th among 50 states, with 6.3 cases of P&S syphilis per 100,000 persons.
- The number of congenital syphilis cases decreased from 43 in 1999 to 23 in 2008.

**P & S Syphilis Cases, 1999–2008, New York**



**Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Cases, 1999–2008, New York**



**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, New York:

- Ranked 10th among 50 states in chlamydial infections (457.9 per 100,000 persons) and ranked 23rd among 50 states in gonorrheal infections (88.7 per 100,000 persons).
- Reported rates of chlamydia among women (616.7 cases per 100,000) were 2.1 times greater than those among men (289 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. In New York, CDC supports the state and one local health department, 28 community-based organizations, and six 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 involve 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 state and New York City health departments receive funding specifically for syphilis elimination. CDC also supports two STD-HIV Prevention Training Centers as well as other 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. CDC also supports clinical and epidemiological research in New York.

**Viral Hepatitis** – CDC supports adult viral hepatitis prevention coordinators in the state and New York City health departments to integrate viral hepatitis prevention activities into existing public health programs. CDC also supports other extramural work.

**CDC Funding to New York, 2009**

HIV/AIDS	\$80,154,170
STDs	\$11,114,067*
TB	\$16,109,381*
Viral Hepatitis	\$2,024,999

\*Also includes HIV appropriated funds

### For More Information

**New York:** <http://www.health.state.ny.us/> **CDC:** <http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/>