



CDC's Work in HIV, STD, Viral Hepatitis, and TB Prevention

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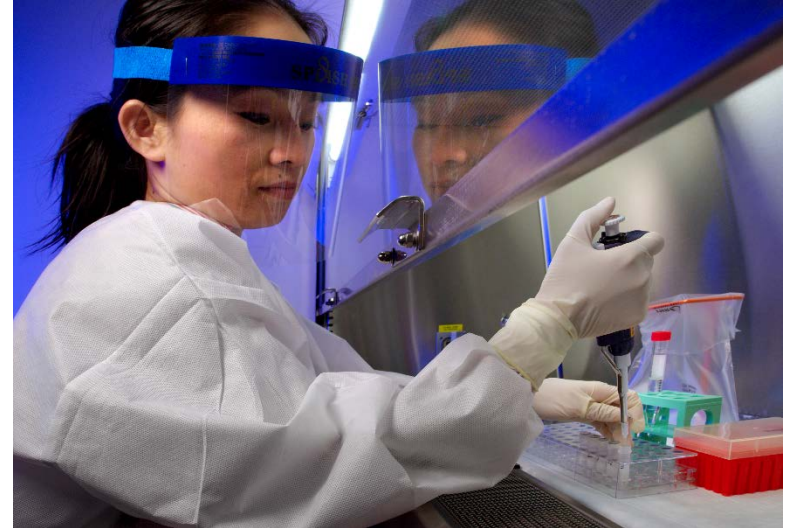
Director, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention

2018 New Health Officials Orientation

May 1, 2018

Prioritizing High Impact Prevention

- **Mission:** Save lives, protect people, and reduce health disparities associated with HIV, viral hepatitis, STDs, and TB
- **Goals:**
 - Decrease incidence of infection
 - Decrease morbidity and mortality
 - Decrease health disparities
- **Guiding Principle—High Impact Prevention**
 - Maximize impact through efficient implementation of cost effective, scalable interventions, policy, and research



Rates of Reported STDs Increased for Third Consecutive Year in 2016

The **STATE**
of **STDs**
in the United States



in 2016

STDs TIGHTEN THEIR GRIP
ON THE NATION'S HEALTH
AS RATES INCREASE FOR A
THIRD YEAR



1.59 million
CASES OF CHLAMYDIA
4.7% increase since 2015



468,514
CASES OF GONORRHEA
18.5% increase since 2015



88,042
CASES OF SYPHILIS
17.8% increase since 2015

LEARN MORE AT: www.cdc.gov/std/

STD/HIV Disparities Among MSM*

1 out of every **282**

MSM was diagnosed with P&S syphilis

In 2017, the **rate of syphilis** in **MSM** was

122x

the rate among men who have sex with only women (MSW).

1 out of every **34,482**

MSW was diagnosed with P&S syphilis

Among **MSM** P&S syphilis cases with **known HIV status** in 2017

45%

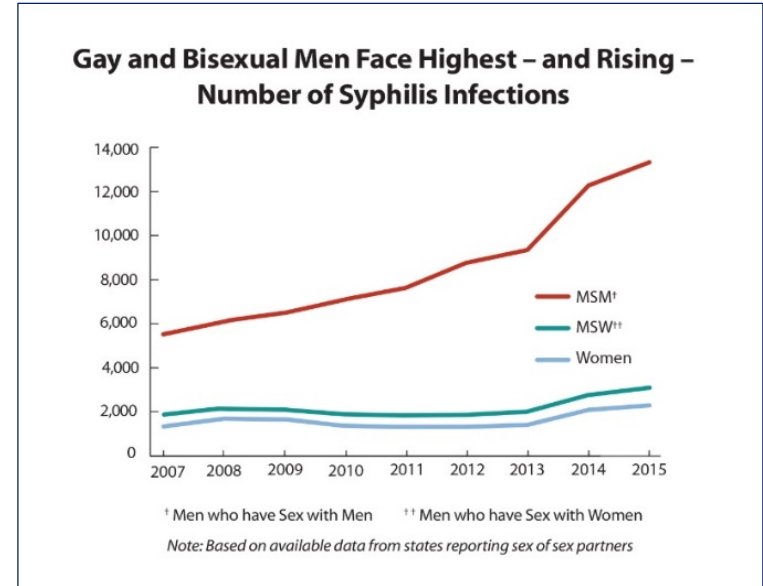
were also reported to be **HIV positive**.



*Data points for MSM and MSW are based on preliminary 2017 data and only include cases where age was known to be 18 years or over.

STD Prevention Key Issues

- 2016 was highest number of cases of STDs ever reported
- Drug resistant gonorrhea
- Syphilis increasing among men who have sex with men, heterosexual women and men
- Congenital syphilis
- Need for new strategies

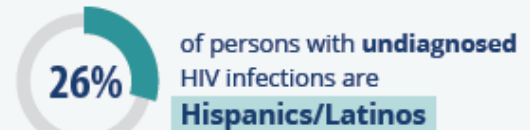


HIV Incidence Decreased 8% from 2010 to 2015 but Progress Is Uneven

- Annual infections decreased by 8%
- Annual infections remained stable among MSM, decreased in some groups
 - 22% increase among Hispanic/Latino MSM
 - 32% among MSM aged 25-34
- 6% of HIV infections were among people who inject drugs

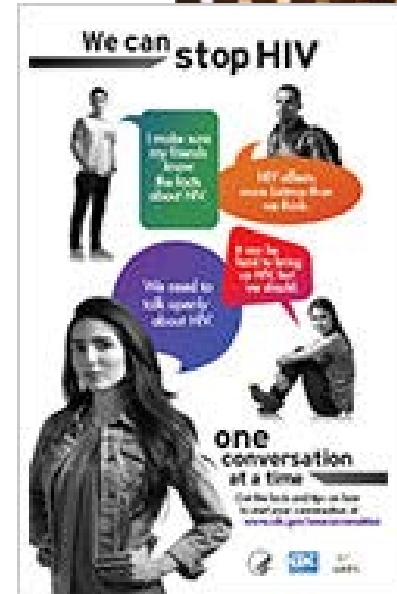
In 2015, an estimated **1.1 million** people were **living with HIV** in the US.

1 in **7** of them *did not know*.



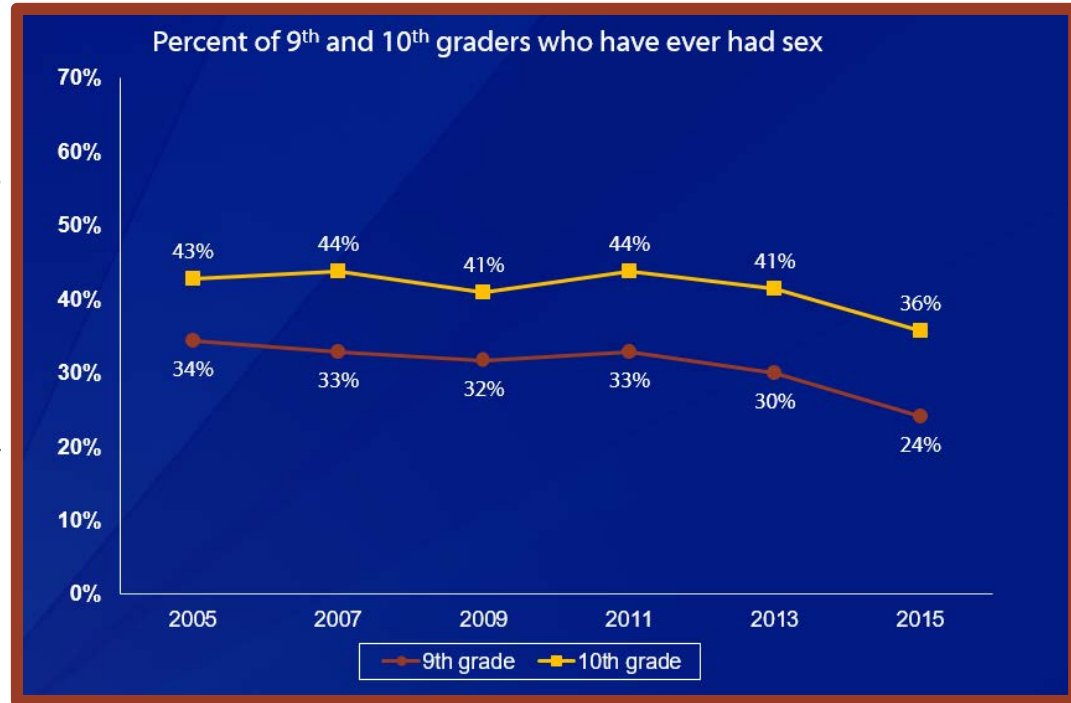
HIV Prevention Key Issues

- Treatment saves lives and prevents transmission
- Data to care
- Preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP)
- Integrating HIV prevention and surveillance
- Detection of transmission clusters



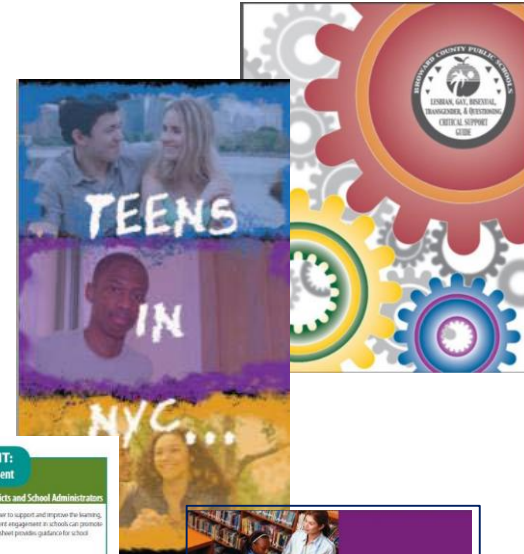
Health Risks Among Youth

- More teens postponing first sexual experience
- Approximately 22% of all new HIV diagnoses are among young people aged 13-24 years
- Nearly 40% of sexually active high school students did not use a condom the last time they had sex
- Engaging in health-risk behaviors associated with poor grades, and lower educational attainment



Adolescent Health Key Issues

- Health education along the life course
- Linkage to health services
- Safe and supportive environments
- Figuring out how best to identify and serve youth at highest risk
- Addressing the opioid epidemic through primary prevention in schools



PROMOTING PARENT ENGAGEMENT:
Improving Student Health and Academic Achievement

Information for School Districts and School Administrators

Parent engagement in schools is defined as parents and school staff working together to support and improve the learning, development, and health of children and adolescents. Studies have shown that parent engagement in schools or promote positive education and health behaviors among children and adolescents. The fact sheet provides guidance for school districts and administrators to support parent engagement in school health.

Why is it important for parents to be engaged in their child's school?

Parent engagement in schools contributes to students' health and learning. Studies have shown that students who have parents engaged in their school have an increased likelihood of:

- Higher grades and test scores.
- Better student behavior.
- Enhanced social skills.

In addition, students who have parents engaged in their school are less likely to:

- Smoke cigarettes.
- Drink alcohol.
- Become pregnant.
- Be physically inactive.
- Be emotionally distressed.

What factors can increase parent engagement in school health?

Research shows the primary motivator for parents to become involved is the belief that their actions will improve their children's learning and well-being. Research also shows parents tend to be more involved if they perceive school staff and students want and expect their involvement.

To increase parent engagement in school health, schools must make a positive **connect** with parents. Schools should also provide a variety of activities and frequent opportunities to fully **engage** parents. Finally, schools should work with parents to **replenish** parent engagement by addressing the common challenges to getting and keeping parents engaged.

National Center for OER/EDU, West Virginia, DHS and 18 Prevention
Division of Adolescent and School Health

Information for Teachers and Other School Staff

Fostering School Connectedness

Improving Student Health and Academic Achievement

Schools that have been successful in their school health efforts have found that the success of their efforts is related to one key factor: how well they have fostered school connectedness. School connectedness is the extent to which students feel safe and supported in school and are more likely to succeed academically and make healthy choices.

All school staff, including teachers, paraprofessionals, social workers, nurses, aides, behavior specialists, behavior intervention, and others, can have an important and positive influence on students' lives. The time, energy, effort, and leadership required to foster school connectedness are well worth the effort. The following practices are key to creating a school environment that results in more relationship and supports school success for all students.

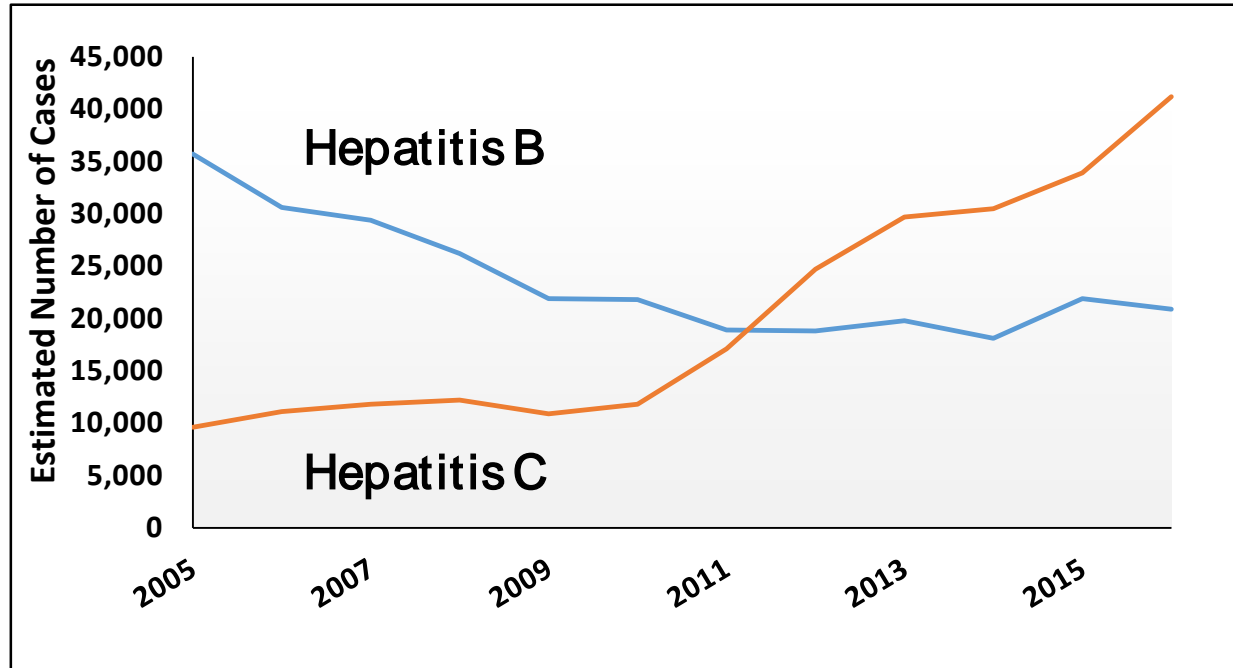
Why is school connectedness important for student achievement?

Research shows that school connectedness is a key factor in student success. Students who feel safe and supported in their school are more likely to:

- Attend school more frequently and for longer periods of time.
- Have higher grades and test scores.
- Have fewer behavioral problems, substance use, and other risk behaviors.
- Have fewer health problems, including mental health issues.
- Have fewer absences and tardiness.
- Have fewer suspensions and expulsions.
- Be more likely to have successful outcomes, after being asked to complete a specific task or assignment.

Acute Viral Hepatitis Cases Increasing

Over 22,000 Americans die of viral hepatitis each year



**Doubling of
number of
pregnant women
with HCV**



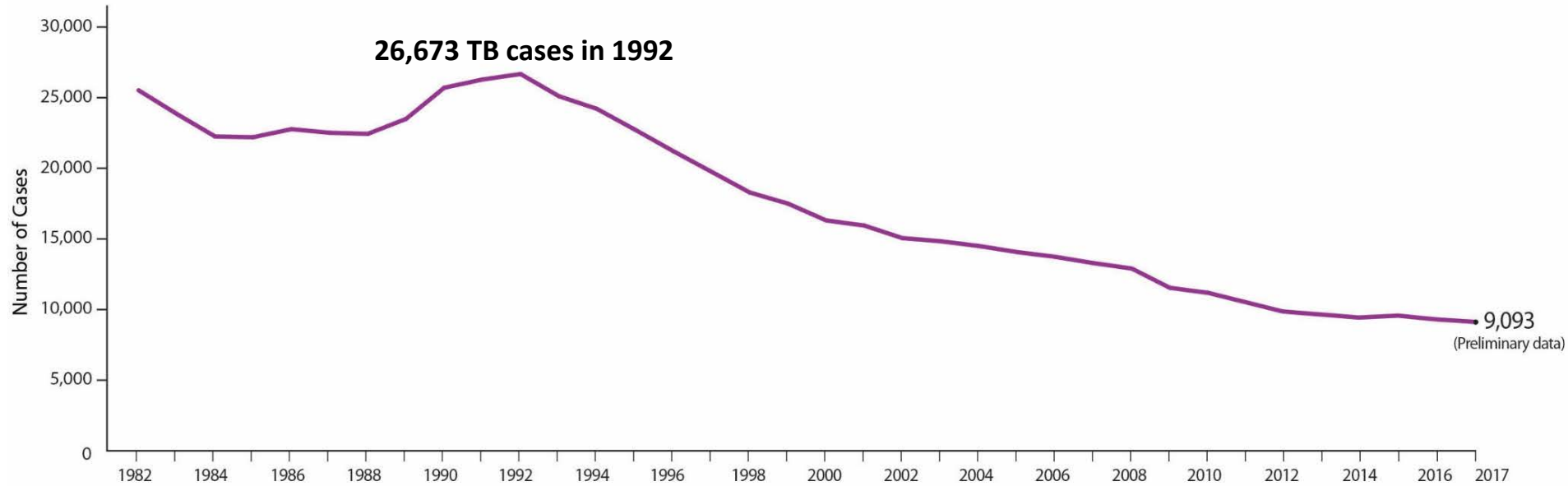
Viral Hepatitis Prevention Key Issues

- Increase diagnosis and treatment for persons with HBV and HCV
- Reduce spread of HBV and HCV associated with drug use and other common routes
- Prevent perinatal transmission of HBV and HCV
- Improve surveillance and monitor test and cure cascade
- Rapidly detect and respond to outbreaks



Highly Successful Public Health Efforts Led to Decline in U.S. TB Cases

Reported TB Cases in the United States, 1982-2017



Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

TB Prevention Key Issues

- **LTBI**
 - **Blood tests available**
 - **New, shorter treatments**
 - **Rifapentine and INH once a week for 12 weeks**
 - **New guidance soon**
- **Outbreak detection and control**
- **Electronic DOT**

**Tuberculosis (TB) Disease:
Only the Tip of the Iceberg**

There are **two** types of TB conditions:
TB disease and **latent TB infection**.

People with **TB disease** are sick from active TB germs. They usually have symptoms and may spread TB germs to others.

People with **latent TB infection** do not feel sick, do not have symptoms, and cannot spread TB germs to others.

But, if their TB germs become active, they can develop **TB disease**.

Millions of people in the U.S. have **latent TB infection**. Without treatment, they are at risk for developing **TB disease**.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

To learn more about TB, visit www.cdc.gov/tb

Think Big, Act Fast

- **The course of these epidemics and inherent disparities are not inevitable**
- **We have had success that we can build on**
- **Society, healthcare system, and individuals can work together**
- **Comprehensive, effective programs brought to scale can prevent infections, reduce drug use, save lives, and save money**