

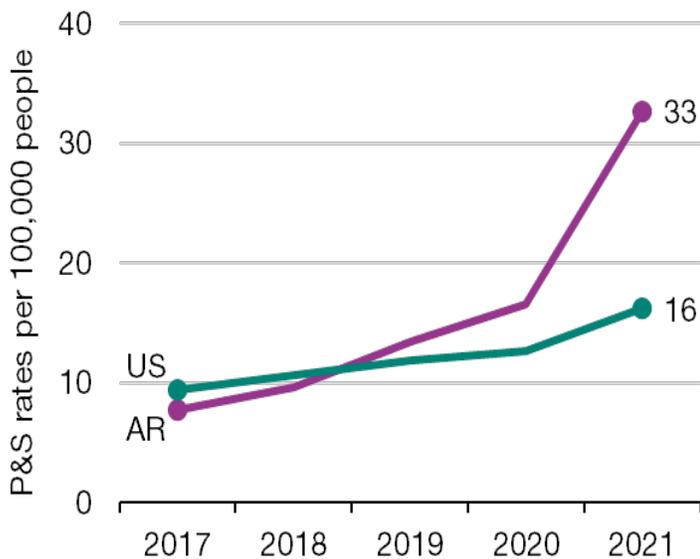


The most recent CDC data suggest that sexually transmitted infection rates have continued to rise.

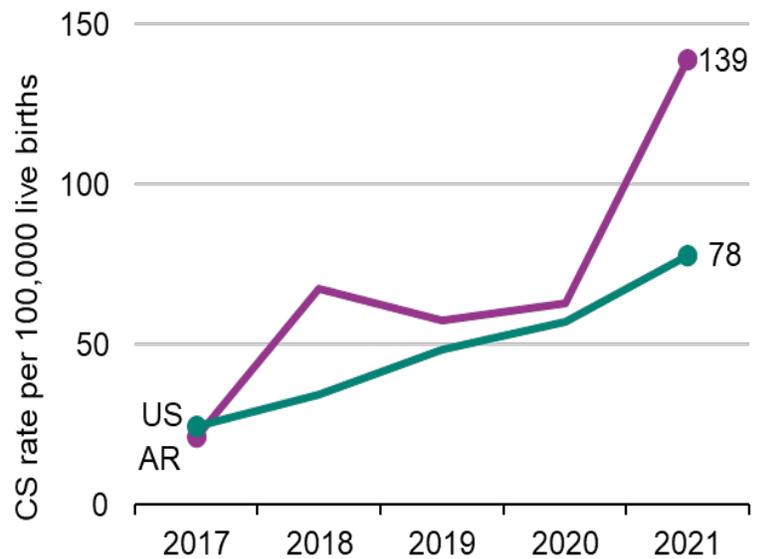
Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) can lead to long-term health consequences like infertility, increased risk of HIV transmission, and, with syphilis, serious illness and even death in infants. CDC continues to support US jurisdictions like Arkansas (AR) as we work together to turn the tide on STIs.

Syphilis & congenital syphilis rates are rising in the US and Arkansas

Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis are the most infectious stages of syphilis and represent new infections. From 2017 to 2021, P&S syphilis rates **rose 72% in the US** and **rose 319% in Arkansas.**



Congenital syphilis (CS) occurs when syphilis is passed to a baby during pregnancy. From 2017 to 2021, CS rates **rose 219% in the US** and **rose 553% in Arkansas.**



Chlamydia & gonorrhea are the most common bacterial STIs in Arkansas

2021 Cases in Arkansas

17,936	8,176
new cases of chlamydia	new cases of gonorrhea

Chlamydia and **gonorrhea** are often asymptomatic. Preventing the spread of these STIs relies on screening to detect infections and starting treatment early.



CDC provided \$2,727,906 to Arkansas to prevent & control STIs in 2022

\$984,677

Strengthening STD Prevention and Control for Health Departments (STD-PCHD) provides all states and 9 cities and territories with 5-year funding to prevent and control STIs. In 2022, total STD-PCHD funding was \$95.5 million.¹

\$1,743,229

The **Disease Intervention Specialist (DIS) Workforce Development Funding** was a \$200 million per year investment to support 21st century outbreak response via the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

CDC supports states' STI prevention and treatment efforts by:



Providing on-the-ground support



Promoting treatment best practices



Monitoring STI trends



Turning data into action

Prevention-focused policies can help reduce STI rates



Prenatal Syphilis Screening is legally required during the first visit and third trimester in Arkansas. CDC recommends all pregnant women should be screened for syphilis at the first prenatal visit, and at 28 weeks and delivery if the mother lives in a community with high syphilis rates or is at risk for syphilis.



Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT) provides patients' sex partners with STI treatment without a physical exam. EPT **is permissible** for treating chlamydia and gonorrhea in Arkansas.

For more information, visit:

<http://www.cdc.gov/std>

¹ CDC STI funding and \$8,000,000 from CDC HIV funding.

