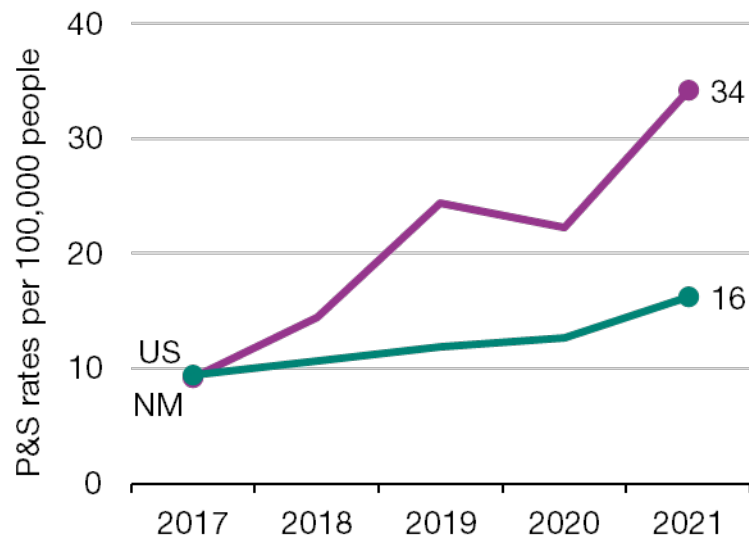


The most recent CDC data suggest that sexually transmitted infection rates have continued to rise.

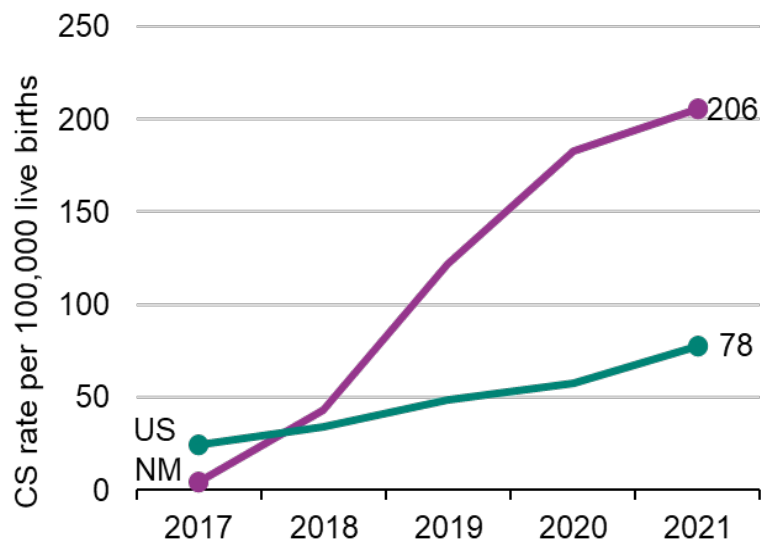
Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) can lead to long-term health consequences like infertility, increased risk of HIV transmission, and, with syphilis, serious illness and even death in infants. CDC continues to support US jurisdictions like New Mexico (NM) as we work together to turn the tide on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

Syphilis & congenital syphilis rates are rising in the US & New Mexico

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 272% in New Mexico.**



Congenital syphilis (CS) occurs when syphilis is passed to a baby during pregnancy. From 2017 to 2021, CS rates per 100,000 live births **rose from 24 to 78 in the US** and **rose from 4 to 206 in New Mexico.**



Chlamydia & gonorrhea are the most common bacterial STIs in New Mexico

2021 Cases in New Mexico

12,441

new cases of chlamydia

5,080

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 supports states' STI prevention and treatment efforts by:



Providing on-the-ground support



Promoting treatment best practices



Monitoring STI trends



Turning data into action



CDC provided \$2,138,479 to New Mexico to prevent & control STIs in 2022

\$717,249

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

\$1,408,230

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.

\$13,000

The Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) monitors antibiotic-resistant gonorrhea in the US. In 2022, CDC provided \$577,000 nationally for this effort.²



Experienced CDC field staff are an asset to programs where they are directly embedded, often filling leadership roles and providing expertise that may be challenging to sustain at the state and local level. **One of the 76 CDC STI prevention field staff positioned throughout the US is stationed in a New Mexico health department.**

Prevention-focused policies can help reduce STI rates



Prenatal Syphilis Screening is legally required during the first visit only in New Mexico. 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 authorized** in New Mexico.

For more information, visit:

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

¹ CDC STI funding and \$8,000,000 from CDC HIV funding. ² CDC CARB funding.

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