

# DSTDP Update

NACCHO's HIV, STI, and Viral Hepatitis Workgroup  
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**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**  
National Center for HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention



## **Vision**

A society where people and communities are empowered to achieve sexual health and protect themselves and others from sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

## **Mission**

To maximize the impact of STI prevention through science, programs, and policy.

# Core Values



**Accountability**



**Collaboration**



**Equity**



**Inclusiveness**



**Excellence &  
Innovation**

## Priority Populations

**Adolescents &  
Young Adults**

**Men Who  
Have Sex  
with Men**

**People who are  
pregnant**

**Transgender  
Individuals**

# Moving the Needle on STIs: Guiding Principles

1

## Equitable distribution of resources

With limited resources, areas with highest morbidity get a higher proportion of the resources



2

## Tailored interventions

Engaging the key populations in the design and implementation the interventions



3

## Integrating services for a syndemic approach

Ensuring a holistic, whole-of-society approach that includes addressing social and economic barriers



# DSTDP Strategic Plan 2022-2026

**1**

**Prevent new STIs**

**2**

**Improve the health of people by reducing adverse outcomes of STIs**

**3**

**Accelerate progress in STI research, prevention, & technology**

**4**

**Reduce STI-related health disparities & health inequities**

**5**

**Achieve integrated, coordinated efforts that address the STI**

**6**

**Enhance & support an effective internal workforce**

# DSTDP Strategic Plan 2022-2026

**1**

## **Prevent new STIs**

**Upstream Prevention of CS**  
**Strengthening STD Prevention and Control for LHDs for Decreasing Syphilis**  
**Gonorrhea Test of Cure**  
**GISP, SSuN & SURRG**

**2**

## **Improve the health of people by reducing adverse outcomes of STIs**

**DIS Support (Training & Certification)**  
**Examining & Improving STD Clinical Services Provided by HDs**

**3**

## **Accelerate progress in STI research, prevention, & technology**

**Policy Evaluation of Pharmacist Administration of STI Treatment**  
**Leveraging Pharmacies for STI Services and Care**  
**STI Telemedicine Project**  
**NASEM STI Hackathon**

# DSTDP Strategic Plan 2022-2026

4

## Reduce STI-related health disparities & health inequities

Community Approaches to Reducing STDs

**Increasing RHC Clinic HIV/STI Prevention Capacity to Reach Underserved Minorities**

5

## Achieve integrated, coordinated efforts that address the STI

EHE

Modeling

Economic Analysis

**Harm Reduction and the Syndemic**

**Field Epidemiology Projects**

6

## Enhance & support an effective internal workforce

Support Squad Program

Justice Equity Diversity Inclusion Advisory Group



# STI Research Priority Areas

## External STI Research Agenda Meeting: 4 Identified Areas

1

Understand PoC test: dissemination, impact & outcomes, integration into existing care, surveillance impact, and cost implications

2

Better understand the etiology of STI syndromes, and screening/treatment options/outcomes

3

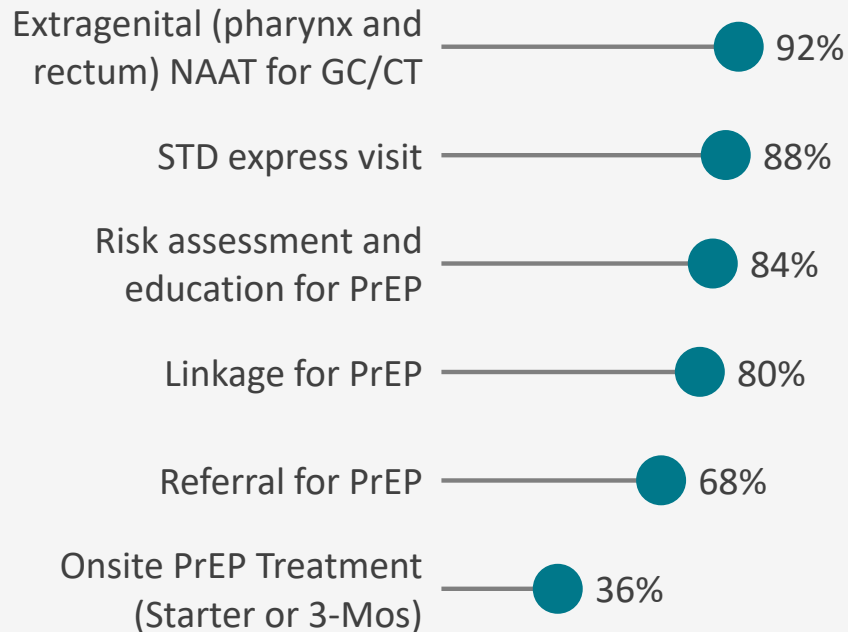
Improve understanding of the outcomes and impact at the individual and population level for STI screening

4

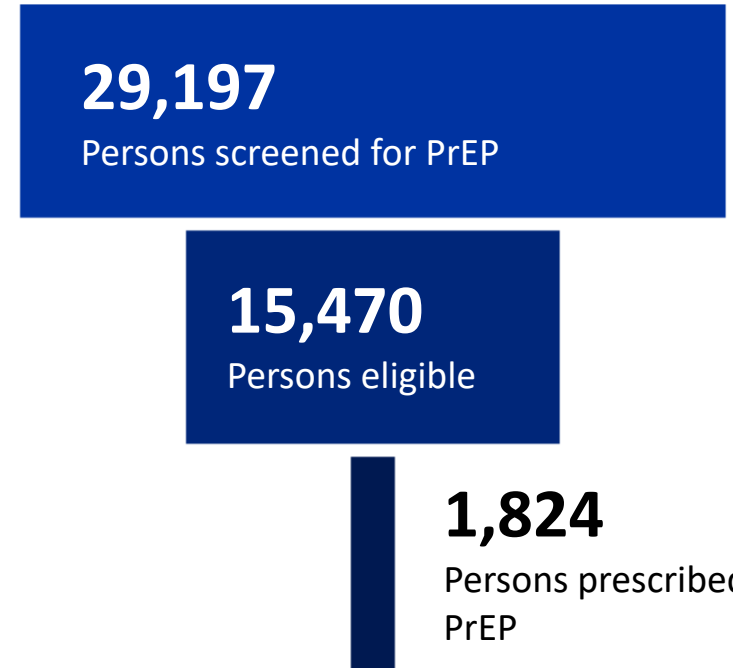
Development of STI vaccines

# Scaling up HIV prevention services in 26 STD specialty clinics in 16 states

## Percentage of STD Clinics Providing HIV-related Services



## HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)



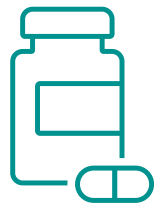
Reporting Period July – December 2021

# Current & Upcoming Clinical Activities

Modernizing the  
STI Treatment  
Guidelines



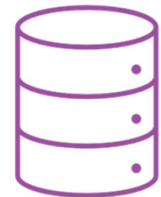
Doxy-PEP Project,  
Consultation  
& Guidance  
Development



Pharmacy &  
Retail Health  
Clinics Training  
Kit



Treatment  
Failure  
Registries  
(GC & *M.gen*)



# Notifying Close Contacts

Updated September 15, 2022 [Español Print](#)

**If You Were Exposed to Monkeypox:** [What To Do if You are a Close Contact of a Person With Monkeypox](#)

If you have been diagnosed with monkeypox, it's important to notify your close contacts that they may have been exposed to monkeypox as soon as possible, so they can watch for signs and symptoms, get tested, and isolate if they have symptoms. They should consider getting vaccinated if exposed less than 14 days ago, ideally within 4 days of exposure. Vaccination provides the best chance to prevent the disease or make it less severe. By letting your close contacts know they may have been exposed to monkeypox, you are helping to protect them and everyone around them.

## Who Are Your Close Contacts?

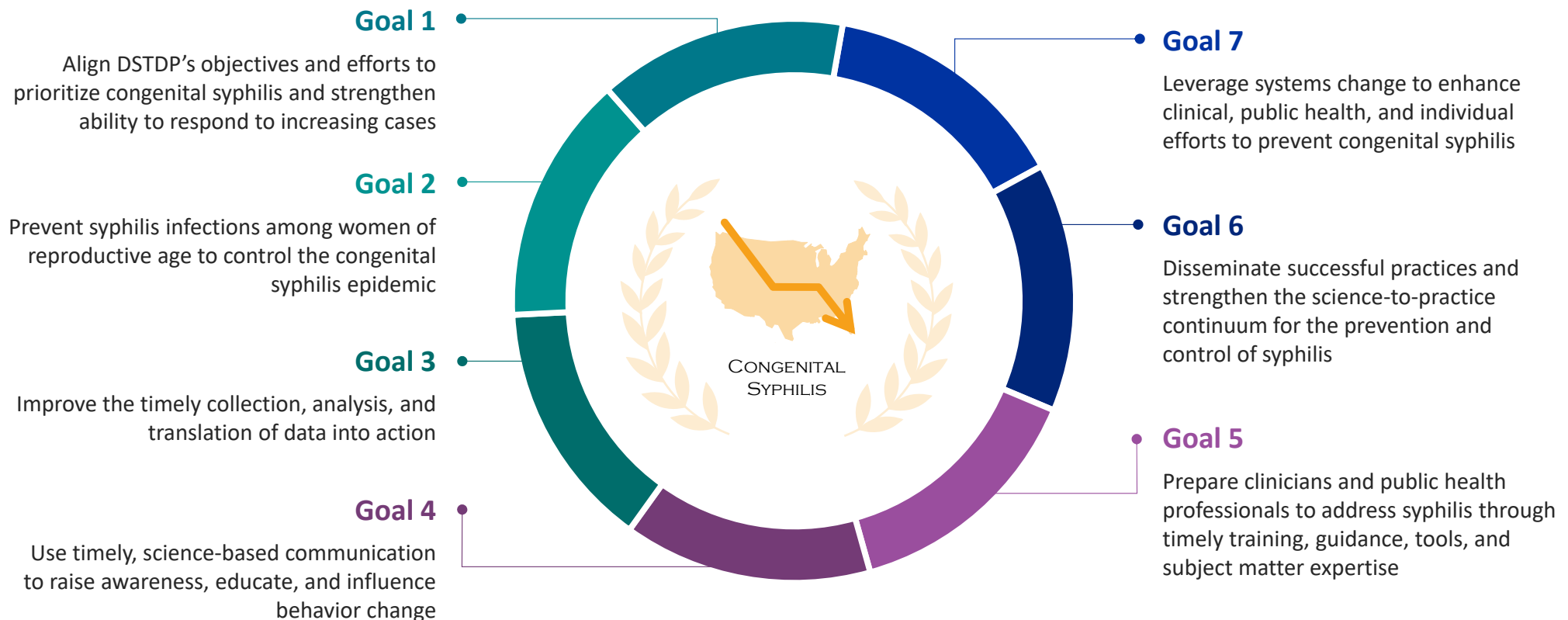
A close contact is anyone, since the start of your monkeypox [symptoms](#) you:

- Have had sex with; this includes oral, anal, or vaginal sex.
- Have touched or who came in contact with the rash on your body.
- Have hugged, cuddled, kissed, or had other prolonged skin-to-skin contact with.
- Shared cups, utensils, towels, clothing, bedding, blankets, or other objects and materials with.

# CDC Guidance on Notifying Close Contacts for Monkeypox

*Released August 11*


# Proposed Action Plan to Address Congenital Syphilis in the U.S.



# Congenital Syphilis Activities

- ✓ Enhancing data and surveillance to identify the impact of emerging health threats to pregnant women and their infants
- ✓ Evaluating cost-effectiveness of 28-week syphilis screening
- ✓ Exploring ways to build and improve relationships between state and local health departments and non-traditional partners
- ✓ Investing in state and local health departments to build a portfolio of possible congenital syphilis interventions (e.g., case review boards, jail screening)

# Questions

- **Where do you see opportunities for more collaboration with CDC to strengthen STD programs at the local level?**
  - **What are some of the challenges and/or needs at the local level we still need to address?**
  - **What are some of challenges you are experiencing to expand access to STI services, how are state HDs helping?**
  - **How can CDC help to facilitate collaboration between state and local HDs?**
- 

# Thank You!

For more information, contact CDC  
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)  
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.