

## Arizona

### STDs and HIV/AIDS

Sexually transmitted diseases remain a major public health challenge in the United States. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that approximately 19 million new infections occur each year—almost half of them among young people ages 15 to 24. The two most commonly reported infectious diseases in America, chlamydia and gonorrhea, pose a particular risk to the health of women, as both can cause infertility if left untreated. Together, these diseases were reported in nearly 1.5 million Americans in 2007, but the majority of cases continue to go undiagnosed. Both diseases, along with syphilis and herpes, have also been associated with increased Human Immunodeficiency Virus—or HIV—transmission. In 2006, according to the CDC, an estimated 56,000 people around the country were newly infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. HIV is of particular concern among all races of men who have sex with men, classified as MSM, as well as African-American men and women, where the HIV burden is now greatest. The CDC estimates that more than 1 million people in this country are infected with HIV, and 20 percent of them don't know it. This lack of knowledge puts not only the infected person's health at risk but it also increases the risk they will spread the virus to others. For more information on your state: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/stateprofiles/usmap.htm>; [http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/hiv/hiv\\_prev.htm](http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/hiv/hiv_prev.htm)

**ARIZONA: RATE OF INDIVIDUALS DIAGNOSED WITH STDs PER 100,000 POPULATION, 2007**

Chlamydia	Gonorrhea	Syphilis
403	82	4.8

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/STD/stats07/main.htm>

**ARIZONA: RATE OF ADULTS AND ADOLESCENTS LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS PER 100,000 POPULATION, 2006**

U.S. Rate*	State Rate	Caucasian	African-America	Latino
311	214	199	716	206

Source: [http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/2008supp\\_vol13no1/table12.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/2008supp_vol13no1/table12.htm)

\*For the 33 states reporting

**ARIZONA: ESTIMATED RATE OF ADULTS/ADOLESCENTS NEWLY DIAGNOSED WITH AIDS/100,000 POPULATION, 2007**

U.S. Rate	State Rate	Caucasian	African-American	Latino
15	11	9	50	13

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation, [www.statehealthfacts.org](http://www.statehealthfacts.org)

### State HIV Testing Laws

The CDC recommends HIV testing for all patients ages 13 to 64 in health care settings as part of their **routine** medical care. (See: [www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5514a1.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5514a1.htm)). HIV testing laws vary from state-to-state.

**ARIZONA: HIV TESTING LAWS**

Components of CDC Recommendations	Arizona Laws
<b>Informed Consent</b>	Oral or written informed consent required
<b>Counseling</b>	No specific provisions
<b>Testing Provision</b>	
<b>Anonymous</b>	Anonymous testing sites available
<b>Rapid</b>	No specific provisions
<b>Routine</b>	No specific provisions
<b>Disclosure</b>	Notification to partners of a possible exposure to HIV is required
<b>Minor/Adolescent Testing</b>	Minors may consent to STD testing, HIV not excluded
<b>Testing of Pregnant Women</b>	Opt-in testing of pregnant women

Sources: National HIV/AIDS Clinicians' Consultation Center at San Francisco General Hospital, USCF, <http://www.nccc.ucsf.edu/>; Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured

**STD Testing and Expedited Partner Therapy**

CDC recommends all sexually active females age 25 and younger be screened annually for chlamydia. Only Georgia, Tennessee and Maryland require insurance coverage for chlamydia testing. All states allow teens to consent to STD testing, but insurance rules governing Explanation of Benefits lead to breaches of confidentiality for patients who are covered by a parent’s insurance. In addition to treatment of patients diagnosed with an STD, ensuring treatment of their sexual partners is a central component of STD prevention and control.

Expedited partner therapy – commonly referred to as EPT – is the practice of treating the sexual partners of people diagnosed with chlamydia or gonorrhea by giving a prescription or medication to the diagnosed patient for their sexual partner(s). EPT has been shown to increase treatment and decrease re-infection. The practice is recommended by CDC as an option for treatment of partners of patients diagnosed with chlamydia or gonorrhea. (See: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment/EPTFinalReport2006.pdf>)

Implementation of EPT may raise legal issues in states, however. An assessment of the legal status of EPT by the Center for Law and the Public’s Health and the CDC found that three-fourths of states or territories either expressly permit EPT or do not expressly prohibit the practice. (Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/EPT/legal/default.htm>)

**EPT is permissible in Arizona** because “statutory authority expressly authorizes EPT for treatment of person believed to have had significant exposure risk with another person who has been diagnosed with a communicable disease by the prescribing or dispensing health professional.”

**HIV, STD and Pregnancy Prevention Education**

In 2006, the U.S. teen birth rate increased 3 percent, reflecting an increase in 26 states from 2005 to 2006. While seven of the 10 states with the highest for teen birth rates were in the South, other regions also experienced increases. In fact, at least one state in every region of the country saw an increase in the rate of teen births. There are no clear reasons why rates have increased. Data from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey indicate the number of high school students reporting ever having had sex has remained stable.

**ARIZONA: TEEN BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 WOMEN AGES 15-19**

2005	2006	Percent Change	2006 State Rank	2006 U.S. Rate
58.2	62	7%	5	42

Source: Table B of the National Vital Statistics Report “Births: Final Data for 2006”, Volume 57, Number 7

**ARIZONA: SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIORS AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, GRADES 9-12, 2007**

SEXUALLY ACTIVE	IF SEXUALLY ACTIVE, USED CONDOM WHEN LAST HAVING SEX
46.1%	55.5%

Source: CDC. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2005. Youth Online <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/SS5505a1.htm>

While some may blame a more sexualized culture and greater acceptance of births to unmarried women and teens, others look to a failure of sexual health education in schools. Research shows this education can be effective in delaying the first sexual encounter and reducing the number of partners, especially education that is delivered by trained instructors, is age-appropriate, and includes accurate information about reducing the risk of HIV infection or getting pregnant, forming strong relationships and making good decisions. Sex education laws vary significantly among the states, but most include information about preventing HIV/AIDS and other STDs, as well as remaining abstinent, in the curriculum.

**ARIZONA: SEX EDUCATION**

<b>State Mandate:</b>	Arizona does not require sex education for students. If sex ed is taught, the law requires that it stress abstinence, and any other content must be approved by a local governing board.
<b>Parental Approval:</b>	Opt-out policy.

Sources: Advocates for Youth, [http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=766&Itemid=123](http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=766&Itemid=123)  
National Association of School Board Administrators, <http://nasbe.org/index.php/shs/health-policies-database>