

Immunization and Infectious Diseases

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IID-4	Invasive pneumococcal infections
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Topic Area: Immunization and Infectious Diseases

IID-1: Reduce, eliminate, or maintain elimination of cases of vaccine-preventable diseases.

IID-1.1 Congenital Rubella Syndrome (CRS) (children less than one year of age) (U.S.-acquired cases).

Target: Zero cases.

Baseline: Zero cases of confirmed and probable U.S.-acquired cases of congenital rubella syndrome were reported among children aged 1 year and under in 2008.

Target setting method: Total elimination.

Data source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS), CDC.

IID-1.2 Serotype b cases of *Haemophilus influenzae* (Hib) invasive disease (children aged 5 years and under).

Target: 0.27 cases per 100,000 children under age 5 years.

Baseline: 0.3 confirmed and probable cases of *Haemophilus influenzae* invasive disease were reported per 100,000 children under age 5 years in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS), CDC, Active Bacterial Core Surveillance (ABCs), CDC, NCIRD.

IID-1.3 New hepatitis B cases (persons aged 2 to 18 years).

Target: Zero cases.

Baseline: 0.06 cases of new symptomatic hepatitis B per 100,000 population aged 2 to 18 years were reported in 2007.

Target setting method: Total elimination.

Data source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS), CDC,.

IID-1.4 Measles (U.S.-acquired cases).

Target: 30 cases.

Baseline: 115 confirmed U.S.-acquired measles cases were reported in 2008.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS), CDC.

IID–1.5 Mumps (U.S.-acquired cases).

Target: 500 cases.

Baseline: 421 confirmed and probably U.S.-acquired cases of mumps were reported in 2008.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS), CDC.

IID–1.6 Pertussis (children under age 1 year).

Target: 2,500 cases.

Baseline: An annual average of 2,777 confirmed and probable cases of pertussis (including cases identified in outbreak settings) were reported among children under age 1 year during 2004–08.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS), CDC.

IID–1.7 Pertussis among adolescents aged 11 to 18 years.

Target: 2,000 cases.

Baseline: An annual average of 3,995 confirmed and probable cases of pertussis (including cases identified in outbreak settings) was reported among adolescents aged 11 to 18 years during 2000–04.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data source: National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System (NNDSS), CDC.

IID–1.8 Acute paralytic poliomyelitis (U.S.-acquired cases).

Target: Zero cases.

Baseline: Zero cases of U.S.-acquired acute paralytic poliomyelitis were reported in 2008.

Target setting method: Total elimination.

Data source: National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System (NNDSS), CDC.

IID–1.9 Rubella (U.S.-acquired cases).

Target: 10 cases.

Baseline: 10 confirmed U.S.-acquired cases of rubella were reported in 2008.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data source: National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System (NNDSS), CDC.

IID–1.10 Varicella (chicken pox) (persons aged 17 years of age or under).

Target: 100,000 persons.

Baseline: 582,535 persons aged 17 years of age and under were reported to have had chicken pox (varicella) in the past year in 2008.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data sources: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

IID–2: Reduce early onset group B streptococcal disease.

Target: 0.25 new cases among newborns aged 0 through 6 days per 1,000 live births.

Baseline: 0.28 newly reported cases of laboratory-confirmed early onset group B streptococcal disease were diagnosed among newborns aged 0 to 6 days per 1,000 live births in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data sources: Active Bacterial Core Surveillance (ABCs), CDC, NCIRD.

IID–3: Reduce meningococcal disease.

Target: 0.3 cases per 100,000 population.

Baseline: An annual average of 0.34 cases of new laboratory-confirmed meningococcal disease per 100,000 population were reported in 2004–08.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data sources: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS), CDC.

IID–4: Reduce invasive pneumococcal infections.

IID–4.1 New invasive pneumococcal infections among children under age 5 years.

Target: 12 cases per 100,000 children under age 5 years.

Baseline: 20.3 cases of laboratory-confirmed invasive pneumococcal infection were reported per 100,000 children under age 5 years in 2008.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data source: Active Bacterial Core Surveillance (ABCs), NCIRD, Emerging Infections Program Network, CDC.

IID–4.2 New invasive pneumococcal infections among adults aged 65 years and older.

Target: 31 new cases per 100,000 adults aged 65 years and older.

Baseline: 40.4 new cases of laboratory-confirmed invasive pneumococcal infection per 100,000 adults aged 65 years and older were diagnosed in 2008.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data source: Active Bacterial Core Surveillance (ABCs), NCIRD, Emerging Infections Program Network, CDC.

IID–4.3 Invasive penicillin-resistant pneumococcal infections among children under age 5 years.

Target: 3 new cases per 100,000 children under age 5 years.

Baseline: 4.3 new cases of laboratory-confirmed invasive penicillin-resistant pneumococcal infection per 100,000 children under age 5 years were diagnosed in 2008.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data source: Active Bacterial Core surveillance (ABCs), NCIRD, Emerging Infections Program Network, CDC.

IID–4.4 Invasive penicillin-resistant pneumococcal infections among adults aged 65 years and older.

Target: 2 new cases per 100,000 population adults aged 65 years and older.

Baseline: 2.6 new cases of laboratory-confirmed invasive penicillin-resistant pneumococcal infection per 100,000 adults aged 65 years and older were diagnosed in 2008.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data sources: Active Bacterial Core Surveillance (ABCs), CDC, NCIRD, Emerging Infections Program Network, CDC.

IID–5: Reduce the number of courses of antibiotics for ear infections for young children.

Target: 35 courses per 100 children.

Baseline: 47 percent of children under age 5 years who had an ear infection were prescribed antibiotic courses in 2007.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data sources: National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS), CDC, NCHS; National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS), CDC, NCHS.

IID–6: Reduce the number of courses of antibiotics prescribed for the sole diagnosis of the common cold.

Target: 864 courses of antibiotics per 100,000 population.

Baseline: An annual average of 1,728 courses of antibiotics per 100,000 persons diagnosed with the common cold was prescribed in 2007.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data sources: National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS), CDC, NCHS; National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS), CDC, NCHS.

IID–7: Achieve and maintain effective vaccination coverage levels for universally recommended vaccines among young children.

IID–7.1 4 doses diphtheria-tetanus-acellular pertussis (DTaP) vaccine by 19 to 35 months.

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 85 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months received 4 or more doses of the combination of diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis antigens in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC, NCIRD.

IID–7.2 3 doses *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) vaccine by 19 to 35 months.

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 57 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months received 3 or more doses of Hib vaccine in the first and second quarter of 2009.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC, NCIRD.

IID–7.3 3 doses hepatitis B (hep B) vaccine by age 19 to 35 months.

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 94 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months received at least 3 doses of the hepatitis B antigen in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC, NCIRD.

IID-7.4 1 dose measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine by 19 to 35 months.

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 92 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months received 1 dose of measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC, NCIRD.

IID-7.5 3 doses polio vaccine by 19 to 35 months.

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 94 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months received at least 3 doses of polio vaccine in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC, NCIRD.

1 IID-7.6 1 dose varicella vaccine by 19 to 35 months.

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 91 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months received at least 1 dose of the varicella antigen in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC, NCIRD.

IID-7.7 4 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) by 19 to 35 months.

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 80 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months received at least 4 doses of the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC, NCIRD.

IID-7.8 2 doses hepatitis A vaccine by 19 to 35 months.

Target: 60 percent.

Baseline: 40 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months received 2 or more doses of hepatitis A vaccine in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC, NCIRD.

IID–7.9 A birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (0 to 3 days between birth date and date of vaccination, reported by annual birth cohort).

Target: 85 percent.

Baseline: 51 percent of the 2005 birth cohort received the first dose of hepatitis B vaccine within 3 days of birth between 2006 and 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC, NCIRD.

IID–7.10 2 or more doses rotavirus vaccine by aged 19 to 35 months.

Target: 80 percent.

Baseline: 38 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months received 2 or more doses of rotavirus vaccine in the first and second quarter of 2009.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC, NCIRD.

IID–8: Increase the proportion of children aged 19 to 35 months who receive the recommended doses of DTaP, polio, MMR, Hib, hepatitis B, varicella and PCV vaccines.

Target: 80 percent.

Baseline: 68 percent children aged 19 to 35 months received the recommended doses of DTaP, polio, MMR, Hib, hepatitis B, varicella and PCV in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC, NCIRD, and NCHS.

IID–9: Proportion of children in the United States who receive zero doses of recommended vaccines by 19 to 35 months.

Target: This measure is being tracked for informational purposes. If warranted, a target will be set during the decade.

Baseline: 0.6 percent of children in the United States received zero doses of recommended vaccines by age 19 to 35 months in 2008.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC, NCIRD, and NCHS.

Statistics System–Natality (NVSS–N), CDC, NCHS.

IID–10: Maintain vaccination coverage levels for children in kindergarten.

IID–10.1 DTaP vaccine (4 or more doses).

Target: 95 percent.

Baseline: 95 percent of children enrolled in kindergarten received 4 doses of DTaP vaccine in the 2007–08 school year.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: School Immunization Assessment Survey, CDC, NCIRD.

IID–10.2 MMR vaccine (2 or more doses).

Target: 95 percent.

Baseline: 95 percent of children enrolled in kindergarten received 2 doses of MMR vaccine in the 2007–08 school year.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: School Immunization Assessment Survey, CDC, NCIRD.

IID–10.3 Polio vaccine (3 or more doses).

Target: 95 percent.

Baseline: 96 percent of children enrolled in kindergarten received 3 or more doses of polio vaccine in the 2007–08 school year.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: School Immunization Assessment Survey, CDC, NCIRD.

IID–10.4 Hepatitis B vaccine (3 or more doses).

Target: 95 percent.

Baseline: 96 percent of children enrolled in kindergarten received 3 or more doses of hepatitis B vaccine in the 2007–08 school year.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data Source: School Immunization Assessment Survey, CDC, NCIRD.

IID–10.5 Varicella vaccine (2 or more doses).

Target: 95 percent.

Baseline: 94 percent of children enrollees in kindergarten received 2 or more doses of varicella vaccine in the 2007–08 school year.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: School Immunization Assessment Survey, CDC, NCIRD.

IID–11: Increase routine vaccination coverage levels for adolescents.

IID–11.1 1 dose of tetanus-diphtheria-acellular pertussis (Tdap) booster vaccine by 13 to 15 years.

Target: 80 percent.

Baseline: 47 percent of adolescents aged 13 to 15 years reported having been vaccinated with 1 or more doses of a tetanus-diphtheria-acellular pertussis (Tdap) booster in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS) Teen, CDC, NCIRD, and NCHS.

IID–11.2 2 doses of varicella vaccine by age 13 to 15 years (excluding children who have had varicella).

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 37 percent of adolescents aged 13 to 15 years reported having been vaccinated with at least 2 doses of varicella (excluding adolescents who have had varicella) in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS) Teen, CDC, NCIRD, and NCHS.

IID–11.3 1 dose Meningococcal vaccine (MCV) by age 13 to 15 years.

Target: 80 percent.

Baseline: 44 percent of persons aged 13 to 15 years reported having been vaccinated with 1 or more doses of Meningococcal conjugate vaccine in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS) Teen, CDC, NCIRD, and NCHS.

IID–11.4 3 doses Human papillomavirus vaccine (HPV) for females by age 13 to 15 years.

Target: 80 percent.

Baseline: 17 percent of females aged 13 to 15 years reported having been vaccinated with 3 or more doses of the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS) Teen, CDC, NCIRD, and NCHS.

IID–12: Increase the proportion of children and adults who are vaccinated annually against seasonal influenza.

IID–12.1 Children aged 6 to 23 months (1 or 2 doses, depending on age-appropriateness and previous doses received).

Target: 80 percent.

Baseline: 23 percent of children aged 6 to 23 months received 1 or 2 doses in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC, NCIRD, and NCHS.

IID–12.2 Children aged 2 to 4 years.

Target: 80 percent.

Baseline: 40 percent of children aged 2 to 4 years were vaccinated against seasonal influenza in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

IID–12.3 Children aged 5 to 12 years.

Target: 80 percent.

Baseline: 26 percent of children aged 5 to 12 years were vaccinated against seasonal influenza in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

IID–12.4 Children aged 13 to 17 years.

Target: 80 percent.

Baseline: 10 percent of children aged 13 to 17 years were vaccinated against seasonal influenza in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS)- Teen.

IID–12.5 Noninstitutionalized adults aged 18 to 64 years.

Target: 80 percent.

Baseline: 25 percent of noninstitutionalized adults aged 18 to 64 years were vaccinated against seasonal influenza in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Health Interview survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

IID–12.6 Noninstitutionalized high-risk adults aged 18 to 64 years.

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 39 percent of noninstitutionalized high-risk adults aged 18 to 64 years were vaccinated against seasonal influenza in 2008.

Target setting method: Retention of Healthy People 2010 target.

Data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

IID–12.7 Noninstitutionalized adults aged 65 years and older.

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 67 percent of noninstitutionalized high-risk adults aged 65 years and older were vaccinated against seasonal influenza in 2008.

Target setting method: Retention of Healthy People 2010 target.

Data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

IID–12.8 Institutionalized adults aged 18 years and older in long-term or nursing homes.

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 62 percent of institutionalized adults 18 years and older in long-term or nursing homes were vaccinated against seasonal influenza in 2006.

Target setting method: Retention of Healthy People 2010 target.

Data source: Minimum Data Set (MDS), CMS.

IID–12.9 Health care personnel.

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 45 percent of health care personnel were vaccinated against seasonal influenza in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

IID–12.10 Pregnant women.

Target: 80 percent.

Baseline: 28 percent of pregnant women were vaccinated against seasonal influenza in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

IID–13: Increase the percentage of adults who are vaccinated against pneumococcal disease.

IID–13.1 Noninstitutionalized adults aged 65 years and older.

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 60 percent of persons aged 65 years and older reported ever receiving a pneumococcal vaccination in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

IID–13.2 Noninstitutionalized high-risk adults aged 18 to 64 years.

Target: 60 percent.

Baseline: 17 percent of high-risk persons aged 18 to 64 years reported ever receiving a pneumococcal vaccination in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

IID–13.3 Institutionalized adults (persons aged 18 years and older in long-term or nursing homes).

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 66 percent of persons in long-term care facilities and nursing homes certified by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) reported having up-to-date pneumococcal vaccinations in 2006.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: Minimum Data Set (MDS), CMS.

IID-14: Increase the percentage of adults who are vaccinated against zoster (shingles).

Target: 30 percent.

Baseline: 7 percent of adults aged 60 years and older reported having ever received zoster (shingles) vaccine in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

IID-15: Increase hepatitis B vaccine coverage among high-risk populations.

IID-15.1 (Developmental) Long-term hemodialysis patients.

Potential data source: Healthcare Quality Survey, DHQP, CDC.

IID-15.2 (Developmental) Men who have sex with men.

Potential data source: National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System (NNDSS) CDC.

IID-15.3 Health care personnel.

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 64 percent of health care workers reported they had had at least 3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

IID-15.4 (Developmental) Injection drug users.

Potential data sources: National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System (NHBS) CDC.

IID–16: (Developmental) Increase the scientific knowledge on vaccine safety and adverse events.

Potential data sources: FDA Sentinel Initiative, Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS), Vaccine Safety Datalink Project (VSD), and the Vaccine Analytic Unit (VAU), DHQP, CDC.

IID–17: Increase the proportion of providers who have had vaccination coverage levels among children in their practice population measured within the past year.

IID–17.1 Public health providers.

Target: 50 percent.

Baseline: 40 percent of public provider sites that routinely provided immunizations to children aged 6 years and under participated in a provider assessment at least once in the past year in 2009.

Target setting method: .Consistency with national programs.

Data source: Annual Immunization Assessment Reports, CDC, NCIRD.

IID–17.2 Private providers.

Target: 50 percent.

Baseline: 33 percent of private provider sites that routinely provided immunizations to children aged 6 years and under participated in a provider assessment at least once in the past year in 2009.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: Annual Immunization Assessment Reports, CDC, NCIRD.

IID–18: Increase the proportion of children under 6 years of age whose immunization records are in fully operational, population-based immunization information systems.

Target: 95 percent.

Baseline: 75 percent of children under 6 years of age had two or more immunizations recorded in the immunization information system in 2008.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data source: Immunization Program Annual Reports, CDC, NCIRD.

IID–19: Increase the number of States collecting kindergarten vaccination coverage data according to CDC minimum standards.

Target: 51 (States and the District of Columbia).

Baseline: 13 States (including the District of Columbia) collected kindergarten vaccination coverage data according to CDC minimum standards in 2009.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs/regulations/policies/laws.

Data source: School Immunization Assessment Survey, CDC, NCIRD.

IID–20: Increase the number of States that have 80 percent of adolescents with two or more age-appropriate immunizations recorded in immunization information systems (adolescents aged 11 to 18 years).

Target: 40 (States and the District of Columbia).

Baseline: 14 States (including the District of Columbia) recorded 80 percent of adolescents with two or more age-appropriate immunizations in immunization information systems in 2009.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs/regulations/policies/laws.

Data source: Immunization Program Annual Reports, CDC, NCIRD.

IID–21: Increase the number of States that use electronic data from rabies animal surveillance to inform public health prevention programs.

Target: 49 States (excluding Hawaii), the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and New York City.

Baseline: 8 States used electronic data from rabies animal surveillance to inform public health prevention programs in 2010.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data source: Rabies Surveillance Network (RSN), CDC, NCEZID.

IID–22: Increase the number of public health laboratories monitoring influenza-virus resistance to antiviral agents.

Target: 25 public health laboratories.

Baseline: 3 public health laboratories monitored influenza virus resistance to antiviral agents in 2009.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs/regulations/laws.

Data source: State Laboratory Reports, Influenza Division, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, CDC.

IID–23: Reduce hepatitis A.

Target: 0.3 cases per 100,000 population.

Baseline: 1.0 cases of hepatitis A virus per 100,000 population were reported in 2007.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS), CDC.

IID–24: Reduce chronic hepatitis B virus infections in infants and young children (perinatal infections).

Target: 400 cases.

Baseline: 799 cases of chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection are estimated among infants and children aged 1 to 24 months who were born to mothers with HBV infections in 2007.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data sources: Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program, CDC, NCHHSTP; National Vital Statistics System-Nativity (NVSS-N), CDC, NCHS.

IID–25: Reduce hepatitis B.

IID–25.1 Reduce new hepatitis B infections in adults aged 19 and older.

Target: 1.5 cases per 100,000.

Baseline: 2.0 symptomatic cases of hepatitis B per 100,000 persons aged 19 years and older were reported in 2007.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs/regulations/policies/laws.

Data sources: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS).

IID–25.2 Reduce new hepatitis B infections among high-risk populations—Injection drug users.

Target: 215 cases.

Baseline: 285 symptomatic cases of hepatitis B were reported among injection drug users in 2007.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs/regulations/policies/laws.

Data sources: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS); Viral Hepatitis Active Surveillance Sites.

IID–25.3 Reduce new hepatitis B infections among high-risk populations—Men who have sex with men.

Target: 45 new infections.

Baseline: 62 new hepatitis B infections were reported among men who indicated homosexual or bisexual preference in 2007.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs/regulations/policies/laws.

Data sources: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS).

IID–26: Reduce new hepatitis C infections.

Target: 0.2 new cases per 100,000.

Baseline: 0.3 new symptomatic hepatitis C cases per 100,000 population were reported in the past 12 months in 2007.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data sources: National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System (NNDSS), CDC, Funded Viral Hepatitis Surveillance Sites.

IID–27: Increase the proportion of persons aware they have a hepatitis C infection.

Target: 60 percent.

Baseline: 49 percent of NHANES survey respondents, who tested positive for chronic hepatitis C and reported that they were aware of their hepatitis C infection status prior to the laboratory confirmation in 2002–07.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data source: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

IID–28: (Developmental) Increase the proportion of persons who have been tested for hepatitis B virus within minority communities experiencing health disparities.

Potential data source: Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH) U.S. Risk Factor Survey.

IID–29: Reduce tuberculosis (TB).

Target: 1.0 new case per 100,000 population.

Baseline: 4.9 confirmed new cases of tuberculosis per 100,000 population were reported to CDC by local health departments in all 50 States and the District of Columbia in 2005.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Tuberculosis Indicators Project (NTIP), NCHHSTP, CDC.

IID–30: Increase treatment completion rate of all tuberculosis patients who are eligible to complete therapy.

Target: 93 percent.

Baseline: 83.8 percent of persons with confirmed tuberculosis completed curative therapy in 2006.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National TB Surveillance System and national Tuberculosis Indicators Project (NTIP), CDC, NCHHSTP.

IID-31: Increase the treatment completion rate of contacts to sputum smear-positive cases who are diagnosed with latent tuberculosis infection and started LTBI treatment.

Target: 79.0 percent.

Baseline: 68.1 percent of contact to sputum smear-positive patients who are diagnosed with latent tuberculosis infection completed a course of treatment in 2007.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: Aggregate Reports for Tuberculosis Program Evaluation and National Tuberculosis Indicators Project (NTIP), CDC, NCHHSTP.

IID-32: Reduce the average time for a laboratory to confirm and report tuberculosis cases.

Target: 75 percent.

Baseline: 32 percent of patients with a positive nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) had their test results confirmed within 2 days of specimen collection in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: CDC Electronic Report of Verified Case of Tuberculosis, NCHHSTP, CDC.