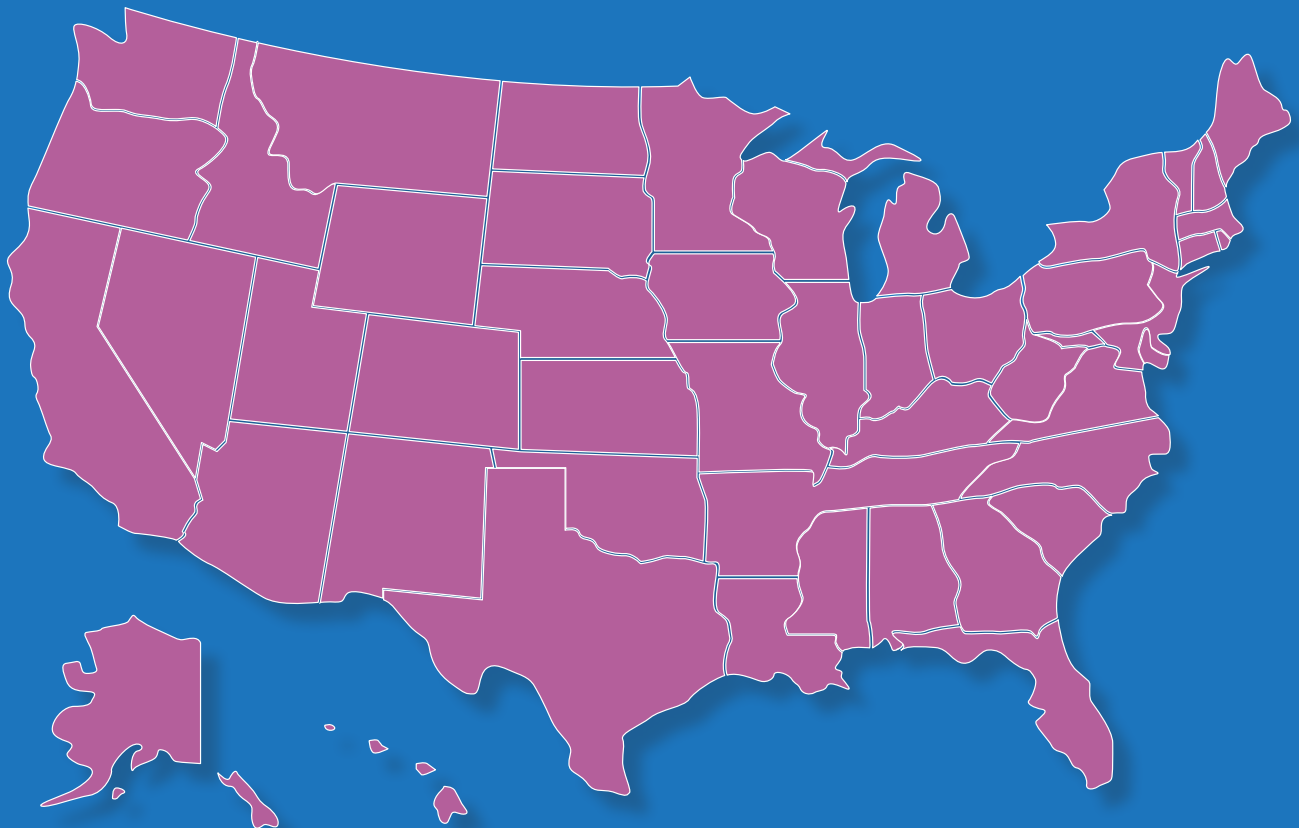


State of ID

Assessing ID Workforce Shortages in the United States



State of ID

Infectious diseases specialists play a vital role in protecting the health and safety of people in the United States. Whether monitoring the spread of diseases to prevent the next pandemic, preventing infections in cancer or organ transplant patients or protecting hospital patients from outbreaks, the importance of ID specialists cannot be overstated.

Despite being essential to health and safety, there is a critical shortage of ID specialists. Nearly 80% of U.S. counties have no ID physicians—an urgent challenge exacerbated by a dwindling workforce and narrow professional pipeline. Only half of ID fellowship programs—training programs that provide physicians with hands-on experience treating infectious diseases—filled their available positions in 2023.

Industry-low compensation for ID specialists and rising medical education costs contribute to workforce shortages, as medical students are driven toward higher-paying specialties. Supporting the next generation of ID specialists is key to addressing this crisis.

A Ready Solution

In passing the PREVENT Pandemics Act in 2022, Congress established the first federal loan repayment program for health professionals who provide ID or HIV services—but has so far failed to fund it.

Congress can increase access to ID specialists by funding the Bio-Preparedness Workforce Pilot Program now. This would encourage more health professionals to work in ID and in communities where they are most needed—strengthening pandemic and outbreak preparedness, improving patient outcomes and lowering health care costs.

Investing in the ID workforce is an investment in the health and safety of everyone in the United States. It's time to fund the Bio-Preparedness Workforce Pilot Program. [Learn more.](#)

“ID physicians enable nearly every aspect of our health care system—organ transplants, cancer care, surgeries and more. They care for vulnerable patients and help ensure we can be resilient in the face of public health emergencies. They are the very definition of essential, and we must ensure we are recruiting the future of the ID workforce.”

Timothy H. Dellit, MD
CEO, UW Medicine
Executive Vice President for Medical Affairs,
University of Washington

“My mother, a 56-year-old kindergarten teacher, was one of the nearly 30,000 people who die every year due to *C. diff* infection. Almost half a million people get *C. diff* infections every year, and they need access to ID physicians who have the expertise to effectively treat these complicated, often recurring infections. In addition, inappropriate antibiotic use is a key cause of *C. diff* infections, and more ID physicians are needed to help limit unnecessary antibiotic use.”

Christian Lillis
CEO, Peggy Lillis Foundation

State of ID

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State of ID



Alabama

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

87%

of counties have
no ID physicians

91%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

20%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians and high medical student debt has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

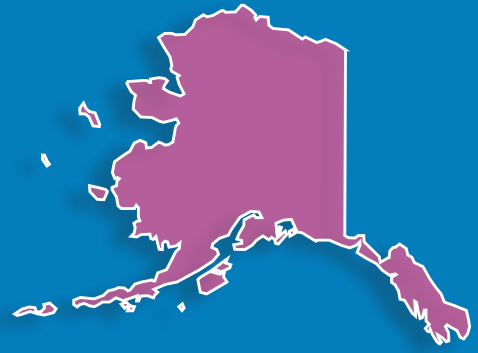
ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 30,000 Alabama residents are diagnosed annually.
 - Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
 - Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 400 residents received organ transplants in the past year.
-

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Autauga County
- Baldwin County
- Barbour County
- Bibb County
- Blount County
- Bullock County
- Butler County
- Chilton County
- Choctaw County
- Clarke County
- Clay County
- Coffee County
- Colbert County
- Conecuh County
- Coosa County
- Covington County
- Crenshaw County
- Cullman County
- Dale County
- Dallas County
- DeKalb County
- Elmore County
- Escambia County
- Etowah County
- Fayette County
- Franklin County
- Geneva County
- Greene County
- Hale County
- Henry County
- Houston County
- Jackson County
- Lamar County
- Lauderdale County
- Lawrence County
- Lee County
- Limestone County
- Lowndes County
- Macon County
- Marengo County
- Marion County
- Marshall County
- Monroe County
- Morgan County
- Perry County
- Pickens County
- Pike County
- Randolph County
- Russell County
- Shelby County
- St. Clair County
- Sumter County
- Talladega County
- Tallapoosa County
- Walker County
- Washington County
- Wilcox County
- Winston County

State of ID



Alaska

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

93%

of boroughs have
no ID physicians

100%

of boroughs have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians and high medical student debt has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 3,700 Alaska residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 10 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Treat Alaskan residents living with HIV. In 2023, 749 residents were living with HIV and 30 were newly diagnosed.

Boroughs Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Aleutians East Borough
- Aleutians West Census Area
- Bethel Census Area
- Bristol Bay Borough
- Chugach Census Area
- Copper River Census Area
- Denali Borough
- Dillingham Census Area
- Fairbanks North Star Borough
- Haines Borough
- Hoonah-Angoon Census Area
- Juneau City and Borough
- Ketchikan Gateway Borough
- Kodiak Island Borough
- Kusilvak Census Area
- Lake and Peninsula Borough
- Matanuska-Susitna Borough
- Nome Census Area
- North Slope Borough
- Northwest Arctic Borough
- Petersburg Borough
- Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area
- Sitka City and Borough
- Skagway Municipality
- Southeast Fairbanks Census Area
- Wrangell City and Borough
- Yakutat City and Borough
- Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area

State of ID



Arizona

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

60%

of counties have no ID physicians

93%

of counties have fewer than two ID physicians per 100,000 residents

80%

of ID physician fellowship spots went unfilled in 2023

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians and high medical student debt has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

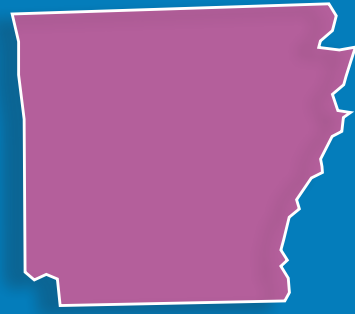
ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 42,000 Arizona residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 10 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 1,300 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

Counties without doctors who specialize in infectious diseases:

- Apache County
- Cochise County
- Gila County
- Graham County
- Greenlee County
- La Paz County
- Mohave County
- Navajo County
- Pinal County

State of ID



Arkansas

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

89%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

93%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 19,100 Arkansas residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 240 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

100%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Arkansas County
- Ashley County
- Baxter County
- Boone County
- Bradley County
- Calhoun County
- Carroll County
- Chicot County
- Clark County
- Clay County
- Cleburne County
- Cleveland County
- Columbia County
- Conway County
- Craighead County
- Crawford County
- Cross County
- Dallas County
- Desha County
- Drew County
- Franklin County
- Fulton County
- Grant County
- Hempstead County
- Hot Spring County
- Howard County
- Independence County
- Izard County
- Jackson County
- Jefferson County
- Johnson County
- Lafayette County
- Lawrence County
- Lee County
- Lincoln County
- Little River County
- Logan County
- Lonoke County
- Marion County
- Miller County
- Mississippi County
- Monroe County
- Montgomery County
- Nevada County
- Newton County
- Ouachita County
- Perry County
- Phillips County
- Pike County
- Poinsett County
- Polk County
- Pope County
- Prairie County
- Randolph County
- Saline County
- Scott County
- Searcy County
- Sevier County
- Sharp County
- St. Francis County
- Stone County
- Union County
- Van Buren County
- Washington County
- White County
- Woodruff County
- Yell County

State of ID



California

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

48%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians and high medical student debt has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

93%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 194,000 California residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 10 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 5,200 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

22%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Alameda County
- Alpine County
- Amador County
- Calaveras County
- Colusa County
- Del Norte County
- El Dorado County
- Glenn County
- Inyo County
- Kings County
- Lake County
- Lassen County
- Madera County
- Mariposa County
- Mendocino County
- Modoc County
- Mono County
- Napa County
- Nevada County
- Plumas County
- San Benito County
- Sierra County
- Siskiyou County
- Tehama County
- Trinity County
- Tuolumne County
- Yolo County
- Yuba County

State of ID



Colorado

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

88%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

98%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 29,400 Colorado residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 10 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 800 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

33%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Alamosa County
- Archuleta County
- Baca County
- Bent County
- Broomfield County
- Chaffee County
- Cheyenne County
- Clear Creek County
- Conejos County
- Costilla County
- Crowley County
- Custer County
- Delta County
- Denver County
- Dolores County
- Douglas County
- Eagle County
- Elbert County
- Fremont County
- Garfield County
- Gilpin County
- Grand County
- Gunnison County
- Hinsdale County
- Huerfano County
- Jackson County
- Kiowa County
- Kit Carson County
- La Plata County
- Lake County
- Las Animas County
- Lincoln County
- Logan County
- Mineral County
- Moffat County
- Montezuma County
- Montrose County
- Morgan County
- Otero County
- Ouray County
- Park County
- Phillips County
- Pitkin County
- Prowers County
- Rio Blanco County
- Rio Grande County
- Routt County
- Saguache County
- San Juan County
- San Miguel County
- Sedgwick County
- Summit County
- Teller County
- Washington County
- Weld County
- Yuma County

State of ID



Connecticut

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

25%

of counties have no ID physicians

50%

of counties have fewer than two ID physicians per 100,000 residents

33%

of ID physician fellowship spots went unfilled in 2023

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians and high medical student debt has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 23,500 Connecticut residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 400 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

Counties without doctors who specialize in infectious diseases:

- Tolland County
- Windham County

State of ID



Delaware

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

67%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 7,300 Delaware residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 20 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Treat Delaware residents living with HIV. In 2023, 3,515 residents were living with HIV and 81 were newly diagnosed.

Counties with fewer than two ID physicians per 100,000 residents:

- Kent County
- Sussex County

State of ID



Florida

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

54%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians and high medical student debt has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

69%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 160,700 Florida residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 3,300 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

11%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Baker County
- Bradford County
- Calhoun County
- Clay County
- DeSoto County
- Dixie County
- Flagler County
- Franklin County
- Gadsden County
- Gilchrist County
- Glades County
- Gulf County
- Hamilton County
- Hardee County
- Hendry County
- Holmes County
- Jackson County
- Jefferson County
- Lafayette County
- Levy County
- Liberty County
- Madison County
- Monroe County
- Nassau County
- Okaloosa County
- Okeechobee County
- Pinellas County
- Putnam County
- Santa Rosa County
- Sumter County
- Suwannee County
- Taylor County
- Union County
- Wakulla County
- Walton County
- Washington County

State of ID



Georgia

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

85%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

94%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 63,000 Georgia residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 1,200 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

20%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

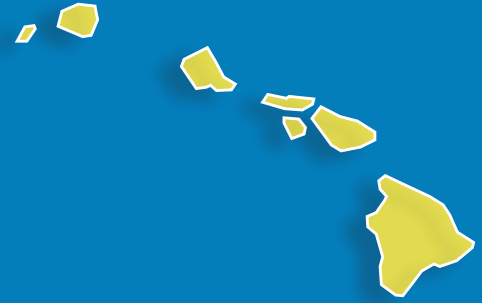
Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Appling County
- Atkinson County
- Bacon County
- Baker County
- Baldwin County
- Banks County
- Barrow County
- Ben Hill County
- Bleckley County
- Brantley County
- Bryan County
- Bulloch County
- Burke County
- Butts County
- Calhoun County
- Camden County
- Candler County
- Catoosa County
- Charlton County
- Chatham County
- Chattahoochee County
- Chattooga County
- Clarke County
- Clay County
- Clinch County
- Coffee County
- Colquitt County
- Cook County
- Crawford County
- Crisp County
- Dade County
- Dawson County
- Decatur County
- Dodge County
- Dooley County
- Dougherty County
- Douglas County
- Early County
- Echols County
- Effingham County
- Elbert County
- Emanuel County
- Evans County
- Fannin County
- Floyd County
- Franklin County
- Gilmer County
- Glascock County
- Gordon County
- Greene County
- Habersham County
- Hancock County
- Haralson County
- Harris County
- Hart County
- Heard County
- Irwin County
- Jackson County
- Jasper County
- Jeff Davis County
- Jefferson County
- Jenkins County
- Johnson County
- Jones County
- Lamar County
- Lanier County
- Laurens County
- Lee County
- Liberty County
- Lincoln County
- Long County
- Lowndes County
- Lumpkin County
- Macon County
- Madison County
- Marion County
- McDuffie County
- McIntosh County
- Meriwether County
- Miller County
- Mitchell County
- Monroe County
- Montgomery County
- Morgan County
- Murray County
- Newton County
- Oglethorpe County
- Paulding County
- Peach County
- Pickens County
- Pierce County
- Pike County
- Polk County
- Pulaski County
- Putnam County
- Quitman County

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Rabun County
- Randolph County
- Rockdale County
- Schley County
- Screven County
- Seminole County
- Spalding County
- Stephens County
- Stewart County
- Sumter County
- Talbot County
- Taliaferro County
- Tattnall County
- Taylor County
- Telfair County
- Terrell County
- Thomas County
- Tift County
- Toombs County
- Towns County
- Treutlen County
- Troup County
- Turner County
- Twiggs County
- Union County
- Upson County
- Walker County
- Ware County
- Warren County
- Washington County
- Wayne County
- Webster County
- Wheeler County
- White County
- Whitfield County
- Wilcox County
- Wilkes County
- Wilkinson County
- Worth County

State of ID



Hawaii

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

60%

of counties have
no ID physicians

100%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians and high medical student debt has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 8,600 Hawaii residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 20 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Treat Hawaii residents living with HIV. In 2023, 2,384 residents were living with HIV and 65 were newly diagnosed.

Counties without doctors who specialize in infectious diseases:

- Hawaii County
- Kalawao County
- Maui County

State of ID



Idaho

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

93%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

98%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 11,100 Idaho residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a leading cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Treat Idaho residents living with HIV. In 2023, 1,311 residents were living with HIV and 54 were newly diagnosed.

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Adams County
- Bannock County
- Bear Lake County
- Benewah County
- Bingham County
- Blaine County
- Boise County
- Bonner County
- Boundary County
- Butte County
- Camas County
- Canyon County
- Caribou County
- Cassia County
- Clark County
- Clearwater County
- Custer County
- Elmore County
- Franklin County
- Fremont County
- Gem County
- Gooding County
- Idaho County
- Jefferson County
- Jerome County
- Latah County
- Lemhi County
- Lewis County
- Lincoln County
- Madison County
- Minidoka County
- Nez Perce County
- Oneida County
- Owyhee County
- Payette County
- Power County
- Shoshone County
- Teton County
- Twin Falls County
- Valley County
- Washington County

State of ID



Illinois

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

81%

of counties have
no ID physicians

88%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

9%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians and high medical student debt has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 78,000 Illinois residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 2,275 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Alexander County
- Bond County
- Boone County
- Brown County
- Bureau County
- Calhoun County
- Carroll County
- Cass County
- Christian County
- Clark County
- Clay County
- Clinton County
- Coles County
- Crawford County
- Cumberland County
- DeWitt County
- DeKalb County
- Douglas County
- Edgar County
- Edwards County
- Effingham County
- Fayette County
- Ford County
- Franklin County
- Fulton County
- Gallatin County
- Greene County
- Hamilton County
- Hancock County
- Hardin County
- Henderson County
- Henry County
- Iroquois County
- Jackson County
- Jasper County
- Jefferson County
- Jersey County
- Jo Daviess County
- Johnson County
- Knox County
- LaSalle County
- Lawrence County
- Lee County
- Livingston County
- Logan County
- Macoupin County
- Marion County
- Marshall County
- Mason County
- Massac County
- McDonough County
- McHenry County
- McLean County
- Menard County
- Mercer County
- Monroe County
- Montgomery County
- Morgan County
- Moultrie County
- Perry County
- Piatt County
- Pike County
- Pope County
- Pulaski County
- Putnam County
- Randolph County
- Richland County
- Rock Island County
- Saline County
- Schuyler County
- Scott County
- Shelby County
- Stark County
- Tazewell County
- Union County
- Vermilion County
- Wabash County
- Warren County
- Washington County
- Wayne County
- White County
- Whiteside County
- Woodford County

State of ID



Indiana

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

83%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

90%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 42,000 Indiana residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. Nearly 600 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

25%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Adams County
- Bartholomew County
- Benton County
- Boone County
- Brown County
- Carroll County
- Cass County
- Clay County
- Clinton County
- Crawford County
- Daviess County
- Dearborn County
- Decatur County
- DeKalb County
- Delaware County
- Dubois County
- Fayette County
- Floyd County
- Fountain County
- Franklin County
- Fulton County
- Gibson County
- Grant County
- Greene County
- Hancock County
- Harrison County
- Henry County
- Howard County
- Huntington County
- Jackson County
- Jasper County
- Jay County
- Jefferson County
- Jennings County
- Knox County
- Kosciusko County
- LaGrange County
- Lawrence County
- Madison County
- Marshall County
- Martin County
- Montgomery County
- Morgan County
- Newton County
- Noble County
- Ohio County
- Orange County
- Owen County
- Parke County
- Perry County
- Pike County
- Porter County
- Posey County
- Pulaski County
- Putnam County
- Randolph County
- Ripley County
- Rush County
- Scott County
- Shelby County
- Spencer County
- Starke County
- Steuben County
- Sullivan County
- Switzerland County
- Tipton County
- Union County
- Vermillion County
- Vigo County
- Wabash County
- Warren County
- Warrick County
- Washington County
- Wells County
- White County
- Whitley County

State of ID



Iowa

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

89%

of counties have
no ID physicians

93%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

33%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians and high medical student debt has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 21,000 Iowa residents are diagnosed annually.
 - Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
 - Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. Nearly 250 residents received organ transplants in the past year.
-

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Adair County
- Adams County
- Allamakee County
- Appanoose County
- Audubon County
- Benton County
- Boone County
- Bremer County
- Buchanan County
- Buena Vista County
- Butler County
- Calhoun County
- Carroll County
- Cass County
- Cedar County
- Cerro Gordo County
- Cherokee County
- Chickasaw County
- Clarke County
- Clay County
- Clayton County
- Clinton County
- Crawford County
- Davis County
- Decatur County
- Delaware County
- Dickinson County
- Emmet County
- Fayette County
- Floyd County
- Franklin County
- Fremont County
- Greene County
- Grundy County
- Guthrie County
- Hamilton County
- Hancock County
- Hardin County
- Harrison County
- Henry County
- Howard County
- Humboldt County
- Ida County
- Iowa County
- Jackson County
- Jasper County
- Jefferson County
- Jones County
- Keokuk County
- Kossuth County
- Lee County
- Louisa County
- Lucas County
- Lyon County
- Madison County
- Mahaska County
- Marion County
- Marshall County
- Mills County
- Mitchell County
- Monona County
- Monroe County
- Montgomery County
- Muscatine County
- O'Brien County
- Osceola County
- Page County
- Palo Alto County
- Plymouth County
- Pocahontas County
- Pottawattamie County
- Poweshiek County
- Ringgold County
- Sac County
- Shelby County
- Sioux County
- Tama County
- Taylor County
- Union County
- Van Buren County
- Wapello County
- Warren County
- Washington County
- Wayne County
- Webster County
- Winnebago County
- Winneshiek County
- Wright County

State of ID



Kansas

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

93%

of counties have
no ID physicians

97%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 16,500 Kansas residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 250 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Allen County
- Anderson County
- Atchison County
- Barber County
- Barton County
- Bourbon County
- Brown County
- Butler County
- Chase County
- Chautauqua County
- Cherokee County
- Cheyenne County
- Clark County
- Clay County
- Cloud County
- Coffey County
- Comanche County
- Cowley County
- Crawford County
- Decatur County
- Dickinson County
- Doniphan County
- Edwards County
- Elk County
- Ellis County
- Ellsworth County
- Finney County
- Ford County
- Franklin County
- Geary County
- Gove County
- Graham County
- Grant County
- Gray County
- Greeley County
- Greenwood County
- Hamilton County
- Harper County
- Harvey County
- Haskell County
- Hodgeman County
- Jackson County
- Jefferson County
- Jewell County
- Kearny County
- Kingman County
- Kiowa County
- Labette County
- Lane County
- Leavenworth County
- Lincoln County
- Linn County
- Logan County
- Lyon County
- Marion County
- Marshall County
- McPherson County
- Meade County
- Miami County
- Mitchell County
- Montgomery County
- Morris County
- Morton County
- Nemaha County
- Neosho County
- Ness County
- Norton County
- Osage County
- Osborne County
- Pawnee County
- Phillips County
- Pottawatomie County
- Pratt County
- Rawlins County
- Reno County
- Republic County
- Rice County
- Riley County
- Rooks County
- Rush County
- Russell County
- Saline County
- Scott County
- Seward County
- Sheridan County
- Sherman County
- Smith County
- Stafford County
- Stanton County
- Stevens County
- Sumner County
- Thomas County
- Trego County
- Wallace County
- Washington County
- Wichita County
- Wilson County
- Woodson County

State of ID



Kentucky

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

90%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians and high medical student debt has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

92%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 30,000 Kentucky residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 400 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

40%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Adair County
- Allen County
- Anderson County
- Ballard County
- Barren County
- Bath County
- Bell County
- Boone County
- Bourbon County
- Boyle County
- Bracken County
- Breathitt County
- Breckinridge County
- Butler County
- Caldwell County
- Calloway County
- Campbell County
- Carlisle County
- Carroll County
- Carter County
- Casey County
- Christian County
- Clark County
- Clay County
- Clinton County
- Crittenden County
- Cumberland County
- Elliott County
- Estill County
- Fleming County
- Floyd County
- Franklin County
- Fulton County
- Gallatin County
- Garrard County
- Grant County
- Grayson County
- Green County
- Greenup County
- Hancock County
- Hardin County
- Harlan County
- Harrison County
- Hart County
- Henderson County
- Henry County
- Hickman County
- Hopkins County
- Jackson County
- Jessamine County
- Johnson County
- Knott County
- Knox County
- LaRue County
- Lawrence County
- Lee County
- Leslie County
- Letcher County
- Lewis County
- Lincoln County
- Livingston County
- Logan County
- Lyon County
- Madison County
- Magoffin County
- Marion County
- Marshall County
- Martin County
- Mason County
- McCracken County
- McCreary County
- McLean County
- Meade County
- Menifee County
- Mercer County
- Metcalfe County
- Monroe County
- Montgomery County

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Morgan County
- Muhlenberg County
- Nelson County
- Nicholas County
- Ohio County
- Owen County
- Owsley County
- Pendleton County
- Perry County
- Powell County
- Pulaski County
- Robertson County
- Rockcastle County
- Rowan County
- Russell County
- Shelby County
- Simpson County
- Spencer County
- Taylor County
- Todd County
- Trigg County
- Trimble County
- Union County
- Warren County
- Washington County
- Wayne County
- Webster County
- Whitley County
- Wolfe County
- Woodford County

State of ID



Louisiana

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

81%

of parishes have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

91%

of parishes have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Nearly 30,000 Louisiana residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 20 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 550 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

33%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

Parishes Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Acadia Parish
- Allen Parish
- Ascension Parish
- Avoyelles Parish
- Beauregard Parish
- Bienville Parish
- Bossier Parish
- Calcasieu Parish
- Caldwell Parish
- Catahoula Parish
- Claiborne Parish
- Concordia Parish
- DeSoto Parish
- East Carroll Parish
- East Feliciana Parish
- Evangeline Parish
- Franklin Parish
- Grant Parish
- Iberia Parish
- Iberville Parish
- Jackson Parish
- Jefferson Davis Parish
- Lafayette Parish
- Lafourche Parish
- LaSalle Parish
- Lincoln Parish
- Madison Parish
- Morehouse Parish
- Natchitoches Parish
- Plaquemines Parish
- Pointe Coupee Parish
- Richland Parish
- Sabine Parish
- St. Bernard Parish
- St. Helena Parish
- St. James Parish
- St. John the Baptist Parish
- St. Martin Parish
- St. Mary Parish
- Tangipahoa Parish
- Tensas Parish
- Terrebonne Parish
- Union Parish
- Vermilion Parish
- Vernon Parish
- Washington Parish
- Webster Parish
- West Baton Rouge Parish
- West Carroll Parish
- West Feliciana Parish
- Winn Parish

State of ID



Maine

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

56%

of counties have
no ID physicians

75%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians and high medical student debt has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 10,500 Maine residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Treat Maine residents living with HIV. In 2023, 1,693 residents were living with HIV and 31 were newly diagnosed.

“ID physicians are critical to the very fabric of modern medicine. As medicine becomes increasingly complex, ID physicians prevent and cure life-threatening infections and protect patient safety. In states like Maine with large rural areas, access to ID specialists can be a challenge, and incentives are needed to grow the ID workforce in underserved communities.”

Paul Cain, MD and Jodie Hermann, DO

President, Maine Medical Association; President, Maine Osteopathic Association

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Aroostook County
- Franklin County
- Hancock County
- Lincoln County
- Oxford County
- Piscataquis County
- Sagadahoc County
- Somerset County
- Waldo County
- Washington County

State of ID



Maryland

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

39%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

83%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 36,000 Maryland residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 20 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 750 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

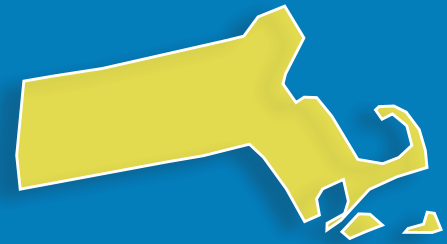
17%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

Counties without doctors who specialize in infectious diseases:

- Caroline County
- Cecil County
- Charles County
- Dorchester County
- Garrett County
- Kent County
- Queen Anne's County
- Somerset County
- St. Mary's County
- Worcester County

State of ID



Massachusetts

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

14%

of counties have
no ID physicians

64%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

34%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians and high medical student debt has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 44,000 Massachusetts residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 1,300 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

Counties without doctors who specialize in infectious diseases:

- Berkshire County
- Franklin County

State of ID



Michigan

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

71%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

83%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 64,000 Michigan residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 1,100 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

65%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Alcona County
- Alger County
- Allegan County
- Alpena County
- Antrim County
- Arenac County
- Baraga County
- Barry County
- Bay County
- Branch County
- Calhoun County
- Charlevoix County
- Clare County
- Crawford County
- Delta County
- Dickinson County
- Emmet County
- Gladwin County
- Gogebic County
- Grand Traverse County
- Hillsdale County
- Houghton County
- Huron County
- Ionia County
- Iosco County
- Iron County
- Isabella County
- Kalkaska County
- Keweenaw County
- Lake County
- Leelanau County
- Lenawee County
- Livingston County
- Luce County
- Mackinac County
- Manistee County
- Mason County
- Mecosta County
- Menominee County
- Missaukee County
- Montcalm County
- Montmorency County
- Newaygo County
- Oceana County
- Ogemaw County
- Ontonagon County
- Osceola County
- Oscoda County
- Otsego County
- Ottawa County
- Presque Isle County
- Roscommon County
- Sanilac County
- Schoolcraft County
- Shiawassee County
- St. Joseph County
- Tuscola County
- Van Buren County
- Wexford County

State of ID



Minnesota

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

90%

of counties have
no ID physicians

92%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians and high medical student debt has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 38,000 Minnesota residents are diagnosed annually.
 - Treat Hepatitis C, which can cause cirrhosis of the liver and liver cancer. More than 32,000 residents live with Hepatitis C.
 - Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 1,100 residents received organ transplants in the past year.
-

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Aitkin County
- Becker County
- Beltrami County
- Big Stone County
- Brown County
- Carlton County
- Carver County
- Cass County
- Chippewa County
- Chisago County
- Clay County
- Clearwater County
- Cook County
- Cottonwood County
- Crow Wing County
- Dakota County
- Dodge County
- Douglas County
- Faribault County
- Fillmore County
- Freeborn County
- Goodhue County
- Grant County
- Houston County
- Isanti County
- Itasca County
- Jackson County
- Kanabec County
- Kittson County
- Koochiching County
- Lac qui Parle County
- Lake County
- Lake of the Woods County
- Le Sueur County
- Lincoln County
- Lyon County
- Mahnommen County
- Marshall County
- Martin County
- McLeod County
- Meeker County
- Mille Lacs County
- Morrison County
- Mower County
- Murray County
- Nicollet County
- Nobles County
- Norman County
- Otter Tail County
- Pennington County
- Pine County
- Pipestone County
- Polk County
- Pope County
- Red Lake County
- Redwood County
- Renville County
- Rice County
- Rock County
- Roseau County
- Scott County
- Sherburne County
- Sibley County
- Stearns County
- Steele County
- Stevens County
- Swift County
- Todd County
- Traverse County
- Wabasha County
- Wadena County
- Waseca County
- Washington County
- Watonwan County
- Wilkin County
- Winona County
- Wright County
- Yellow Medicine County

State of ID



Mississippi

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

85%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

90%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 18,000 Mississippi residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 200 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

100%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Adams County
- Amite County
- Attala County
- Benton County
- Bolivar County
- Calhoun County
- Carroll County
- Chickasaw County
- Choctaw County
- Claiborne County
- Clay County
- Coahoma County
- Copiah County
- Covington County
- Forrest County
- Franklin County
- George County
- Greene County
- Grenada County
- Hancock County
- Holmes County
- Humphreys County
- Issaquena County
- Itawamba County
- Jackson County
- Jasper County
- Jefferson County
- Jefferson Davis County
- Kemper County
- Lafayette County
- Lauderdale County
- Lawrence County
- Leake County
- Lee County
- Leflore County
- Lincoln County
- Lowndes County
- Marion County
- Marshall County
- Monroe County
- Montgomery County
- Neshoba County
- Newton County
- Noxubee County
- Oktibbeha County
- Pearl River County
- Perry County
- Pike County
- Prentiss County
- Quitman County
- Rankin County
- Scott County
- Sharkey County
- Simpson County
- Smith County
- Stone County
- Sunflower County
- Tallahatchie County
- Tate County
- Tippah County
- Tishomingo County
- Tunica County
- Union County
- Walthall County
- Wayne County
- Webster County
- Wilkinson County
- Winston County
- Yalobusha County
- Yazoo County

State of ID



Missouri

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

87%

of counties have
no ID physicians

90%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

69%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians and high medical student debt has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 38,000 Missouri residents are diagnosed annually.
 - Prevent liver disease—a top 20 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
 - Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 1,000 residents received organ transplants in the past year.
-

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Adair County
- Atchison County
- Audrain County
- Barry County
- Barton County
- Bates County
- Benton County
- Bollinger County
- Buchanan County
- Butler County
- Caldwell County
- Carroll County
- Carter County
- Cass County
- Cedar County
- Chariton County
- Christian County
- Clark County
- Clinton County
- Cooper County
- Crawford County
- Dade County
- Dallas County
- Daviess County
- DeKalb County
- Dent County
- Douglas County
- Dunklin County
- Franklin County
- Gasconade County
- Gentry County
- Grundy County
- Harrison County
- Henry County
- Hickory County
- Holt County
- Howard County
- Howell County
- Iron County
- Jefferson County
- Johnson County
- Knox County
- Laclede County
- Lafayette County
- Lawrence County
- Lewis County
- Lincoln County
- Linn County
- Livingston County
- Macon County
- Maries County
- Marion County
- McDonald County
- Mercer County
- Miller County
- Mississippi County
- Moniteau County
- Monroe County
- Montgomery County
- Morgan County
- New Madrid County
- Newton County
- Nodaway County
- Oregon County
- Osage County
- Ozark County
- Pemiscot County
- Perry County
- Pettis County
- Phelps County
- Pike County
- Polk County
- Pulaski County
- Putnam County
- Ralls County
- Randolph County
- Ray County
- Reynolds County
- Ripley County
- Saline County
- Schuyler County
- Scotland County
- Scott County
- Shannon County
- Shelby County
- St. Charles County
- St. Clair County
- Ste. Genevieve County
- Stoddard County
- Stone County
- Sullivan County
- Texas County
- Vernon County
- Warren County
- Washington County
- Wayne County
- Webster County
- Worth County
- Wright County

State of ID



Montana

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

89%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

93%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 7,000 Montana residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 10 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications.

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Beaverhead County
- Blaine County
- Broadwater County
- Carbon County
- Carter County
- Chouteau County
- Custer County
- Daniels County
- Dawson County
- Deer Lodge County
- Fallon County
- Fergus County
- Gallatin County
- Garfield County
- Glacier County
- Golden Valley County
- Granite County
- Hill County
- Jefferson County
- Judith Basin County
- Lake County
- Liberty County
- Lincoln County
- Madison County
- McCone County
- Meagher County
- Mineral County
- Musselshell County
- Petroleum County
- Phillips County
- Pondera County
- Powder River County
- Powell County
- Prairie County
- Ravalli County
- Richland County
- Roosevelt County
- Rosebud County
- Sanders County
- Sheridan County
- Silver Bow County
- Stillwater County
- Sweet Grass County
- Teton County
- Toole County
- Treasure County
- Valley County
- Wheatland County
- Wibaux County
- Yellowstone County

State of ID



Nebraska

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

92%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians and high medical student debt has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

94%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 12,000 Nebraska residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 300 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

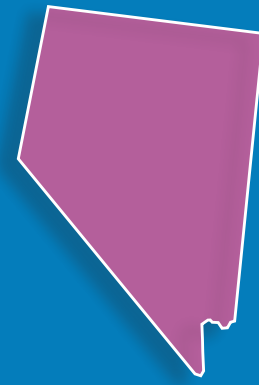
43%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Adams County
- Antelope County
- Arthur County
- Banner County
- Blaine County
- Boone County
- Box Butte County
- Boyd County
- Brown County
- Buffalo County
- Burt County
- Butler County
- Cass County
- Cedar County
- Chase County
- Cherry County
- Cheyenne County
- Colfax County
- Cuming County
- Custer County
- Dakota County
- Dawes County
- Dawson County
- Deuel County
- Dixon County
- Dundy County
- Fillmore County
- Franklin County
- Frontier County
- Furnas County
- Gage County
- Garden County
- Garfield County
- Gosper County
- Grant County
- Greeley County
- Hall County
- Hamilton County
- Harlan County
- Hayes County
- Hitchcock County
- Holt County
- Hooker County
- Jefferson County
- Johnson County
- Kearney County
- Keith County
- Keya Paha County
- Kimball County
- Knox County
- Logan County
- Loup County
- Madison County
- McPherson County
- Merrick County
- Morrill County
- Nance County
- Nemaha County
- Nuckolls County
- Otoe County
- Pawnee County
- Perkins County
- Phelps County
- Pierce County
- Platte County
- Polk County
- Red Willow County
- Richardson County
- Rock County
- Saline County
- Sarpy County
- Saunders County
- Scotts Bluff County
- Seward County
- Sheridan County
- Sherman County
- Sioux County
- Thayer County
- Thomas County
- Thurston County
- Valley County
- Washington County
- Wayne County
- Webster County
- Wheeler County
- York County

State of ID



Nevada

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

87%

of counties have
no ID physicians

94%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 18,000 Nevada residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. Nearly 200 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Carson City
- Churchill County
- Douglas County
- Elko County
- Esmeralda County
- Eureka County
- Humboldt County
- Lander County
- Lincoln County
- Lyon County
- Mineral County
- Nye County
- Pershing County
- Storey County
- White Pine County

State of ID



New Hampshire

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

40%

of counties have
no ID physicians

80%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians and high medical student debt has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 10,000 New Hampshire residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Treat New Hampshire residents living with HIV. In 2023, 1,365 residents were living with HIV and 32 were newly diagnosed.

Counties without doctors who specialize in infectious diseases:

- Belknap County
- Carroll County
- Coos County
- Sullivan County

State of ID



New Jersey

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

19%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

38%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 58,000 New Jersey residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 20 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 1,000 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

29%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

Counties without doctors who specialize in infectious diseases:

- Cumberland County
- Gloucester County
- Sussex County
- Warren County

State of ID



New Mexico

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

94%

of counties have
no ID physicians

100%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians and high medical student debt has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 11,000 New Mexico residents are diagnosed annually.
 - Prevent liver disease—a top 10 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
 - Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 100 residents received organ transplants in the past year.
-

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Catron County
- Chaves County
- Cibola County
- Colfax County
- Curry County
- De Baca County
- Doña Ana County
- Eddy County
- Grant County
- Guadalupe County
- Harding County
- Hidalgo County
- Lea County
- Lincoln County
- Los Alamos County
- Luna County
- McKinley County
- Mora County
- Otero County
- Quay County
- Rio Arriba County
- Roosevelt County
- San Juan County
- San Miguel County
- Sandoval County
- Sierra County
- Socorro County
- Taos County
- Torrance County
- Union County
- Valencia County

State of ID



New York

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

60%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

79%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 123,000 New York residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 20 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 3,500 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

34%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Allegany County
- Bronx County
- Cattaraugus County
- Cayuga County
- Chautauqua County
- Chenango County
- Columbia County
- Cortland County
- Delaware County
- Essex County
- Franklin County
- Fulton County
- Genesee County
- Hamilton County
- Jefferson County
- Kings County
- Lewis County
- Livingston County
- Madison County
- Montgomery County
- New York County
- Niagara County
- Orleans County
- Putnam County
- Queens County
- Richmond County
- Saratoga County
- Schenectady County
- Schoharie County
- Schuyler County
- Seneca County
- Steuben County
- Sullivan County
- Tioga County
- Wayne County
- Wyoming County
- Yates County

State of ID



North Carolina

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

71%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

82%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 69,000 North Carolina residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 1,500 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

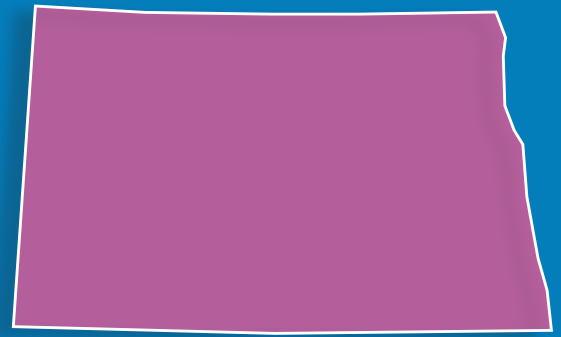
37%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Alleghany County
- Anson County
- Ashe County
- Avery County
- Beaufort County
- Bertie County
- Bladen County
- Brunswick County
- Caldwell County
- Camden County
- Caswell County
- Cherokee County
- Chowan County
- Clay County
- Cleveland County
- Columbus County
- Craven County
- Cumberland County
- Currituck County
- Dare County
- Davidson County
- Davie County
- Duplin County
- Franklin County
- Gates County
- Graham County
- Granville County
- Greene County
- Harnett County
- Haywood County
- Henderson County
- Hertford County
- Hyde County
- Jackson County
- Johnston County
- Jones County
- Lee County
- Lenoir County
- Lincoln County
- Macon County
- Madison County
- Martin County
- McDowell County
- Mitchell County
- Montgomery County
- Nash County
- Onslow County
- Pasquotank County
- Perquimans County
- Person County
- Pitt County
- Polk County
- Richmond County
- Rockingham County
- Rutherford County
- Sampson County
- Scotland County
- Stanly County
- Stokes County
- Surry County
- Swain County
- Tyrrell County
- Union County
- Warren County
- Washington County
- Watauga County
- Wayne County
- Wilkes County
- Wilson County
- Yadkin County
- Yancey County

State of ID



North Dakota

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

92%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

94%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 4,600 North Dakota residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Treat people in North Dakota living with HIV. In 2023, 543 North Dakota residents were living with HIV and 37 were newly diagnosed.

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Adams County
- Barnes County
- Benson County
- Billings County
- Bottineau County
- Bowman County
- Burke County
- Cavalier County
- Dickey County
- Divide County
- Dunn County
- Eddy County
- Emmons County
- Foster County
- Golden Valley County
- Grant County
- Griggs County
- Hettinger County
- Kidder County
- LaMoure County
- Logan County
- McHenry County
- McIntosh County
- McKenzie County
- McLean County
- Mercer County
- Morton County
- Mountrail County
- Nelson County
- Oliver County
- Pembina County
- Pierce County
- Ramsey County
- Ransom County
- Renville County
- Richland County
- Rolette County
- Sargent County
- Sheridan County
- Sioux County
- Slope County
- Stark County
- Steele County
- Stutsman County
- Towner County
- Traill County
- Walsh County
- Wells County
- Williams County

State of ID



Ohio

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

67%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

84%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 76,000 Ohio residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 2,300 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

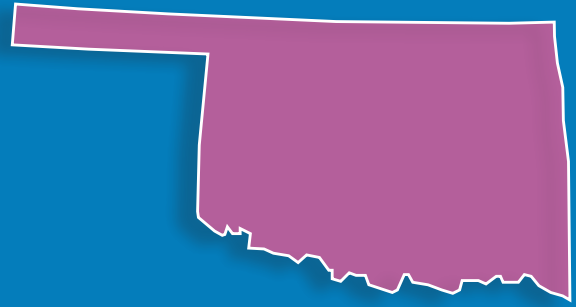
40%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Adams County
- Ashland County
- Ashtabula County
- Athens County
- Brown County
- Butler County
- Carroll County
- Champaign County
- Clark County
- Clinton County
- Coshocton County
- Crawford County
- Darke County
- Defiance County
- Delaware County
- Fairfield County
- Fayette County
- Fulton County
- Gallia County
- Guernsey County
- Hardin County
- Harrison County
- Henry County
- Highland County
- Holmes County
- Huron County
- Knox County
- Lake County
- Lawrence County
- Licking County
- Logan County
- Madison County
- Marion County
- Medina County
- Meigs County
- Mercer County
- Miami County
- Monroe County
- Morgan County
- Morrow County
- Noble County
- Ottawa County
- Paulding County
- Perry County
- Pickaway County
- Pike County
- Portage County
- Preble County
- Putnam County
- Ross County
- Seneca County
- Shelby County
- Tuscarawas County
- Union County
- Van Wert County
- Vinton County
- Williams County
- Wood County
- Wyandot County

State of ID



Oklahoma

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

95%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

97%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 24,000 Oklahoma residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 400 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

100%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Adair County
- Alfalfa County
- Atoka County
- Beaver County
- Beckham County
- Blaine County
- Bryan County
- Caddo County
- Carter County
- Cherokee County
- Choctaw County
- Cimarron County
- Cleveland County
- Coal County
- Comanche County
- Cotton County
- Craig County
- Creek County
- Custer County
- Delaware County
- Dewey County
- Ellis County
- Garfield County
- Garvin County
- Grady County
- Grant County
- Greer County
- Harmon County
- Harper County
- Haskell County
- Hughes County
- Jackson County
- Jefferson County
- Johnston County
- Kay County
- Kingfisher County
- Kiowa County
- Latimer County
- LeFlore County
- Lincoln County
- Logan County
- Love County
- Major County
- Marshall County
- Mayes County
- McClain County
- McCurtain County
- McIntosh County
- Murray County
- Muskogee County
- Noble County
- Nowata County
- Okfuskee County
- Okmulgee County
- Osage County
- Ottawa County
- Pawnee County
- Pittsburg County
- Pontotoc County
- Pottawatomie County
- Pushmataha County
- Roger Mills County
- Rogers County
- Seminole County
- Sequoyah County
- Stephens County
- Texas County
- Tillman County
- Wagoner County
- Washington County
- Washita County
- Woods County
- Woodward County

State of ID



Oregon

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

80%

of counties have
no ID physicians

94%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 26,000 Oregon residents are diagnosed annually.
 - Prevent liver disease—a top 10 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
 - Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 400 residents received organ transplants in the past year.
-

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Baker County
- Clackamas County
- Clatsop County
- Columbia County
- Coos County
- Curry County
- Gilliam County
- Grant County
- Harney County
- Hood River County
- Jefferson County
- Josephine County
- Klamath County
- Lake County
- Lincoln County
- Linn County
- Malheur County
- Morrow County
- Multnomah County
- Polk County
- Sherman County
- Tillamook County
- Umatilla County
- Union County
- Wallowa County
- Wasco County
- Washington County
- Wheeler County
- Yamhill County

State of ID



Pennsylvania

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

48%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

70%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 88,000 Pennsylvania residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 20 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 2,100 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

17%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Armstrong County
- Bedford County
- Blair County
- Cambria County
- Cameron County
- Carbon County
- Clarion County
- Clearfield County
- Clinton County
- Columbia County
- Cumberland County
- Elk County
- Forest County
- Fulton County
- Greene County
- Huntingdon County
- Indiana County
- Juniata County
- Lawrence County
- Lycoming County
- McKean County
- Mifflin County
- Montour County
- Northumberland County
- Perry County
- Pike County
- Potter County
- Schuylkill County
- Snyder County
- Susquehanna County
- Tioga County
- Union County
- Venango County
- Warren County
- Wyoming County

State of ID



Rhode Island

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

60%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

80%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 7,000 Rhode Island residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications.

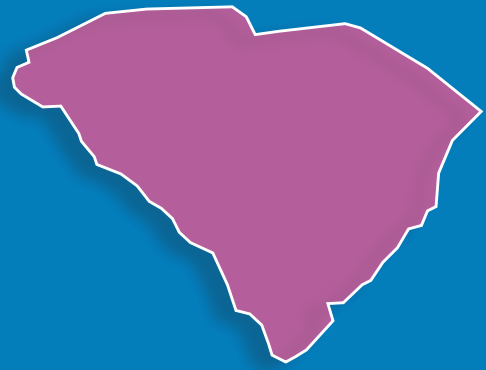
67%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

Counties without doctors who specialize in infectious diseases:

- Bristol County
- Newport County
- Washington County

State of ID



South Carolina

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

70%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

85%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 35,000 South Carolina residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. Nearly 700 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

50%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Abbeville County
- Aiken County
- Allendale County
- Bamberg County
- Barnwell County
- Berkeley County
- Chester County
- Chesterfield County
- Clarendon County
- Colleton County
- Dillon County
- Dorchester County
- Edgefield County
- Fairfield County
- Georgetown County
- Greenwood County
- Hampton County
- Kershaw County
- Lancaster County
- Laurens County
- Lee County
- Marion County
- Marlboro County
- McCormick County
- Newberry County
- Oconee County
- Orangeburg County
- Pickens County
- Saluda County
- Union County
- Williamsburg County
- York County

State of ID



South Dakota

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

97%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

100%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 5,700 South Dakota residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 10 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications.

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Aurora County
- Beadle County
- Bennett County
- Bon Homme County
- Brookings County
- Brown County
- Brule County
- Buffalo County
- Butte County
- Campbell County
- Charles Mix County
- Clark County
- Clay County
- Codington County
- Corson County
- Custer County
- Davison County
- Day County
- Deuel County
- Dewey County
- Douglas County
- Edmunds County
- Fall River County
- Faulk County
- Grant County
- Gregory County
- Haakon County
- Hamlin County
- Hand County
- Hanson County
- Harding County
- Hughes County
- Hutchinson County
- Hyde County
- Jackson County
- Jerauld County
- Jones County
- Kingsbury County
- Lake County
- Lawrence County
- Lincoln County
- Lyman County
- Marshall County
- McCook County
- McPherson County
- Mellette County
- Miner County
- Moody County
- Oglala Lakota County
- Pennington County
- Perkins County
- Potter County
- Roberts County
- Sanborn County
- Spink County
- Stanley County
- Sully County
- Todd County
- Tripp County
- Turner County
- Union County
- Walworth County
- Yankton County
- Ziebach County

State of ID



Tennessee

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

83%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

91%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 43,000 Tennessee residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 1,500 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

39%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Bedford County
- Benton County
- Bledsoe County
- Campbell County
- Cannon County
- Carroll County
- Carter County
- Cheatham County
- Chester County
- Claiborne County
- Clay County
- Cocke County
- Coffee County
- Crockett County
- Cumberland County
- Decatur County
- DeKalb County
- Dickson County
- Dyer County
- Fayette County
- Fentress County
- Franklin County
- Gibson County
- Giles County
- Grainger County
- Greene County
- Grundy County
- Hamblen County
- Hancock County
- Hardeman County
- Hardin County
- Haywood County
- Henderson County
- Henry County
- Hickman County
- Houston County
- Humphreys County
- Jackson County
- Jefferson County
- Johnson County
- Lake County
- Lauderdale County
- Lawrence County
- Lewis County
- Lincoln County
- Loudon County
- Macon County
- Marion County
- Maury County
- McMinn County
- McNairy County
- Meigs County
- Monroe County
- Montgomery County
- Moore County
- Morgan County
- Obion County
- Perry County
- Pickett County
- Polk County
- Putnam County
- Rhea County
- Roane County
- Robertson County
- Scott County
- Sequatchie County
- Smith County
- Stewart County
- Sumner County
- Tipton County
- Trousdale County
- Unicoi County
- Union County
- Van Buren County
- Warren County
- Wayne County
- Weakley County
- White County
- Williamson County

State of ID



Texas

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

66%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

76%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 148,000 Texas residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 10 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 4,200 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

23%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Anderson County
- Andrews County
- Angelina County
- Aransas County
- Archer County
- Armstrong County
- Atascosa County
- Austin County
- Bailey County
- Bandera County
- Bastrop County
- Baylor County
- Bee County
- Blanco County
- Borden County
- Bosque County
- Brazoria County
- Brewster County
- Briscoe County
- Brooks County
- Brown County
- Burleson County
- Burnet County
- Caldwell County
- Calhoun County
- Callahan County
- Camp County
- Carson County
- Cass County
- Castro County
- Chambers County
- Cherokee County
- Childress County
- Clay County
- Cochran County
- Coke County
- Coleman County
- Collingsworth County
- Colorado County
- Comal County
- Comanche County
- Concho County
- Cooke County
- Coryell County
- Cottle County
- Crane County
- Crockett County
- Crosby County
- Culberson County
- Dallam County
- Dawson County
- Deaf Smith County
- Delta County
- DeWitt County
- Dickens County
- Dimmit County
- Donley County
- Duval County
- Eastland County
- Edwards County
- Ellis County
- Erath County
- Falls County
- Fannin County
- Fayette County
- Fisher County
- Floyd County
- Foard County
- Franklin County
- Freestone County
- Frio County
- Gaines County
- Garza County
- Gillespie County
- Glasscock County
- Goliad County
- Gonzales County
- Gray County
- Gregg County
- Grimes County
- Guadalupe County
- Hale County
- Hall County
- Hamilton County
- Hansford County
- Hardeman County
- Hardin County
- Hartley County
- Haskell County
- Hemphill County
- Henderson County
- Hill County
- Hood County
- Hopkins County
- Houston County
- Howard County
- Hudspeth County
- Hunt County
- Hutchinson County

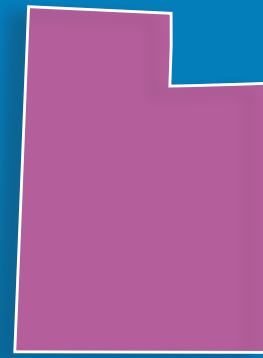
Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Irion County
- Jack County
- Jackson County
- Jasper County
- Jeff Davis County
- Jim Hogg County
- Jim Wells County
- Jones County
- Karnes County
- Kaufman County
- Kendall County
- Kenedy County
- Kent County
- Kerr County
- Kimble County
- King County
- Kinney County
- Kleberg County
- Knox County
- La Salle County
- Lamar County
- Lamb County
- Lampasas County
- Lavaca County
- Lee County
- Leon County
- Liberty County
- Limestone County
- Lipscomb County
- Live Oak County
- Llano County
- Loving County
- Lynn County
- Madison County
- Marion County
- Martin County
- Mason County
- Matagorda County
- Maverick County
- McCulloch County
- McMullen County
- Medina County
- Menard County
- Midland County
- Milam County
- Mills County
- Mitchell County
- Montague County
- Moore County
- Morris County
- Motley County
- Nacogdoches County
- Navarro County
- Newton County
- Nolan County
- Nueces County
- Ochiltree County
- Oldham County
- Orange County
- Palo Pinto County
- Panola County
- Parker County
- Parmer County
- Pecos County
- Potter County
- Presidio County
- Rains County
- Reagan County
- Real County
- Red River County
- Reeves County
- Refugio County
- Roberts County
- Robertson County
- Rockwall County
- Runnels County
- Rusk County
- Sabine County
- San Augustine County
- San Jacinto County
- San Saba County
- Schleicher County
- Scurry County
- Shelby County
- Sherman County
- Somervell County
- Starr County
- Stephens County
- Sterling County
- Stonewall County
- Sutton County
- Swisher County
- Taylor County
- Terrell County
- Terry County
- Throckmorton County
- Titus County
- Tyler County
- Upton County

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Uvalde County
- Val Verde County
- Van Zandt County
- Walker County
- Ward County
- Washington County
- Wharton County
- Wheeler County
- Wilbarger County
- Wilson County
- Winkler County
- Wise County
- Wood County
- Yoakum County
- Young County
- Zapata County
- Zavala County

State of ID



Utah

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

86%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

97%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 14,000 Utah residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 700 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

40%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Beaver County
- Box Elder County
- Cache County
- Carbon County
- Daggett County
- Duchesne County
- Emery County
- Garfield County
- Grand County
- Iron County
- Juab County
- Kane County
- Millard County
- Morgan County
- Piute County
- Rich County
- San Juan County
- Sanpete County
- Sevier County
- Summit County
- Tooele County
- Wasatch County
- Washington County
- Wayne County
- Weber County

State of ID



Vermont

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

64%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

78%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

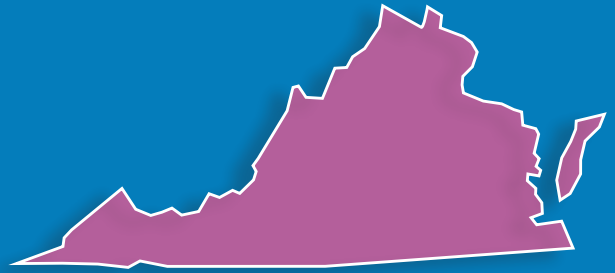
ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 4,500 Vermont residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Treat Vermont residents living with HIV. In 2023, 728 residents were living with HIV and 12 were newly diagnosed.

Counties without doctors who specialize in infectious diseases:

- Addison County
- Bennington County
- Caledonia County
- Essex County
- Franklin County
- Grand Isle County
- Lamoille County
- Orange County
- Orleans County

State of ID



Virginia

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

84%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

95%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 49,000 Virginia residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 20 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 1,300 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

13%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Accomack County
- Alleghany County
- Amelia County
- Amherst County
- Appomattox County
- Arlington County
- Bath County
- Bedford County
- Bland County
- Botetourt County
- Brunswick County
- Buchanan County
- Buckingham County
- Campbell County
- Caroline County
- Carroll County
- Charles City County
- Charlotte County
- Clarke County
- Craig County
- Culpeper County
- Cumberland County
- Dickenson County
- Essex County
- Floyd County
- Fluvanna County
- Frederick County
- Giles County
- Gloucester County
- Goochland County
- Grayson County
- Greene County
- Greensville County
- Halifax County
- Hanover County
- Henry County
- Highland County
- Isle of Wight County
- James City County
- King and Queen County
- King George County
- King William County
- Lancaster County
- Lee County
- Louisa County
- Lunenburg County
- Madison County
- Mathews County
- Mecklenburg County
- Middlesex County
- Montgomery County
- Nelson County
- New Kent County
- Northampton County
- Northumberland County
- Nottoway County
- Orange County
- Page County
- Patrick County
- Powhatan County
- Prince Edward County
- Prince George County
- Prince William County
- Pulaski County
- Rappahannock County
- Roanoke County
- Rockbridge County
- Rockingham County
- Russell County
- Scott County
- Shenandoah County
- Smyth County
- Southampton County
- Surry County
- Sussex County
- Tazewell County
- Warren County
- Washington County
- Westmoreland County
- Wise County
- Wythe County
- York County

State of ID



Washington

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

64%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

89%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 45,000 Washington residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 10 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 900 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

20%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

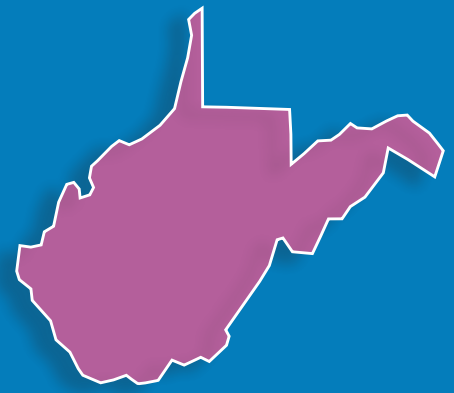
“Hospitals rely on ID physicians to promote patient safety by preventing infections and ensuring high quality care. As modern medical care becomes increasingly complex, ID physicians are needed in virtually every part of our hospitals. That’s why it is so important that we invest in ID recruitment.”

Cassie Sauer
Chief Executive Officer, Washington State Hospital Association

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Adams County
- Asotin County
- Clallam County
- Columbia County
- Douglas County
- Ferry County
- Franklin County
- Garfield County
- Grant County
- Grays Harbor County
- Island County
- Jefferson County
- Kittitas County
- Klickitat County
- Lewis County
- Lincoln County
- Mason County
- Okanogan County
- Pacific County
- Pend Oreille County
- San Juan County
- Skamania County
- Stevens County
- Wahkiakum County
- Walla Walla County
- Whitman County

State of ID



West Virginia

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

82%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

100%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 13,000 West Virginia residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 150 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Barbour County
- Boone County
- Braxton County
- Brooke County
- Calhoun County
- Clay County
- Doddridge County
- Gilmer County
- Grant County
- Greenbrier County
- Hampshire County
- Hancock County
- Hardy County
- Harrison County
- Jackson County
- Jefferson County
- Lewis County
- Logan County
- Marion County
- Mason County
- McDowell County
- Mercer County
- Mineral County
- Mingo County
- Monroe County
- Morgan County
- Nicholas County
- Ohio County
- Pendleton County
- Pleasants County
- Pocahontas County
- Putnam County
- Raleigh County
- Randolph County
- Ritchie County
- Roane County
- Summers County
- Tucker County
- Tyler County
- Upshur County
- Webster County
- Wetzel County
- Wirt County
- Wood County
- Wyoming County

State of ID



Wisconsin

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

78%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

92%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 40,000 Wisconsin residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 15 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications. More than 800 residents received organ transplants in the past year.

29%

of ID physician
fellowship spots
went unfilled
in 2023

“We have seen the value that an infectious disease workforce provides firsthand. ID physicians are the ones we rely on to solve the complex problems that no one else can; they are highly respected and a vital component to our health system. That is why we must ensure the future of this workforce is supported, because the future of our health and our health system relies on them.”

Peter Newcomer, MD
Senior Vice President and Chief Operations Officer,
University of Wisconsin Health

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Adams County
- Ashland County
- Barron County
- Bayfield County
- Buffalo County
- Burnett County
- Calumet County
- Chippewa County
- Clark County
- Columbia County
- Crawford County
- Dodge County
- Door County
- Douglas County
- Dunn County
- Eau Claire County
- Florence County
- Fond du Lac County
- Forest County
- Grant County
- Green County
- Green Lake County
- Iowa County
- Iron County
- Jackson County
- Jefferson County
- Juneau County
- Kewaunee County
- Lafayette County
- Langlade County
- Lincoln County
- Manitowoc County
- Marinette County
- Marquette County
- Menominee County
- Monroe County
- Oconto County
- Oneida County
- Pepin County
- Pierce County
- Polk County
- Portage County
- Price County
- Richland County
- Rusk County
- Sauk County
- Sawyer County
- Shawano County
- St. Croix County
- Taylor County
- Trempealeau County
- Vernon County
- Vilas County
- Washburn County
- Waupaca County
- Waushara County

State of ID



Wyoming

needs more doctors specializing in infectious diseases

91%

of counties have
no ID physicians

ID physicians play a vital role in addressing public health threats like antimicrobial resistance, HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and infections associated with the opioid epidemic. Low reimbursement for ID physicians has led to significant recruitment challenges and workforce shortages, threatening patient access to essential care.

96%

of counties have
fewer than two
ID physicians per
100,000 residents

ID physicians are critically needed to:

- Prevent infections in cancer patients, one of the most common complications of treatment. Approximately 3,300 Wyoming residents are diagnosed annually.
- Prevent liver disease—a top 10 cause of death in the state—which is often caused by viral hepatitis.
- Protect organ transplant patients from life-threatening complications.

Counties Without Doctors Who Specialize in Infectious Diseases

- Albany County
- Big Horn County
- Campbell County
- Carbon County
- Converse County
- Crook County
- Fremont County
- Goshen County
- Hot Springs County
- Johnson County
- Lincoln County
- Niobrara County
- Park County
- Platte County
- Sheridan County
- Sublette County
- Sweetwater County
- Teton County
- Uinta County
- Washakie County
- Weston County