

Alhambra Health District

HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2022

This epidemiologic profile provides updated information about HIV and STDs in the Alhambra Health District in Los Angeles County (LAC). **All data represent persons aged ≥ 13 years. All rates are per 100,000.** See technical notes for additional details.

Percent of LAC PLWDH* Residing in Alhambra

Alhambra residents make up **3%** of the LAC population

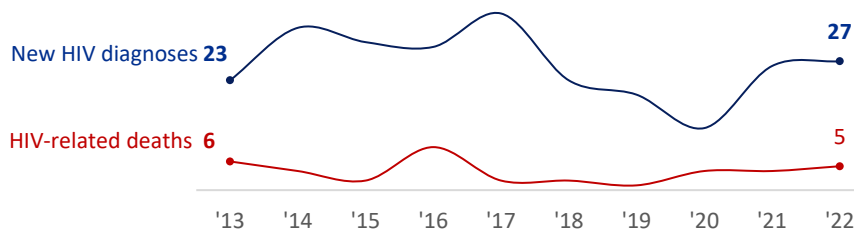


In 2022, Alhambra residents made up **1%** of the total number of PLWDH in LAC



*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

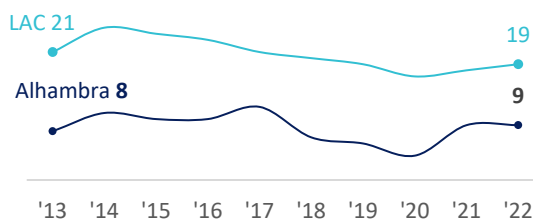
New Reported HIV Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths



New reported HIV diagnoses and HIV-related deaths among PLWDH in Alhambra have stayed consistent since 2013.

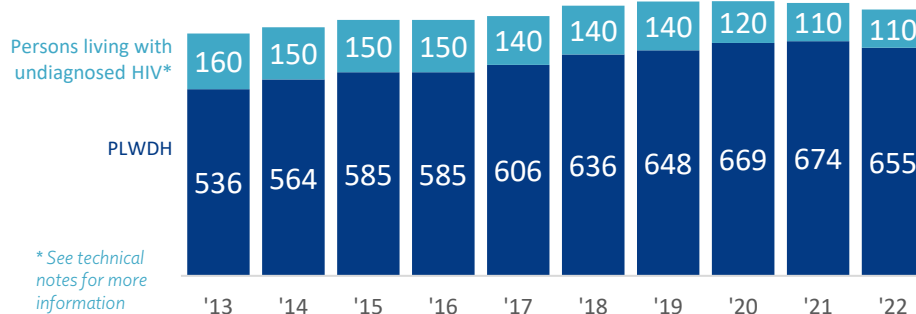
Note: It is recommended that 2014 and 2020 data be interpreted with caution due to situational factors. See technical notes for more information

HIV Diagnosis Rates: Alhambra vs. LAC



Between 2013 and 2022, HIV diagnosis rates in Alhambra have been consistently lower than in LAC overall. Rates in Alhambra have stayed relatively the same.

Number of Persons Living with Diagnosed & Undiagnosed HIV



* See technical notes for more information



294,206

Residents of Alhambra Health District in 2022 aged ≥ 13 years

27

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

159

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2022

362

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2022

923

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2022

22%

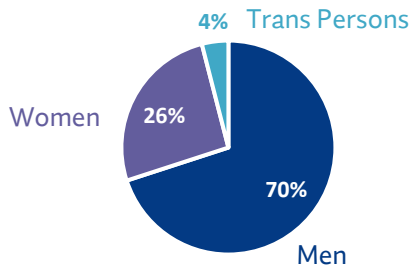
STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

Alhambra Health District Epidemiologic Profile - 2022

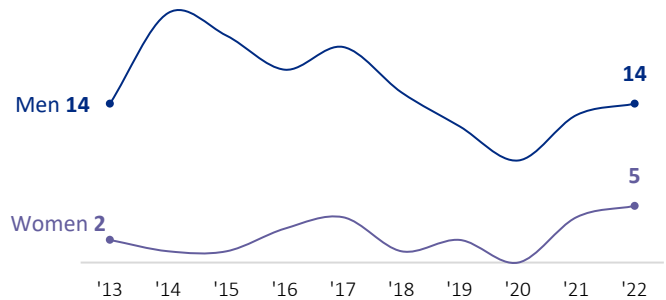
Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses – Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age

2022 new HIV diagnoses by **gender**

27 new diagnoses



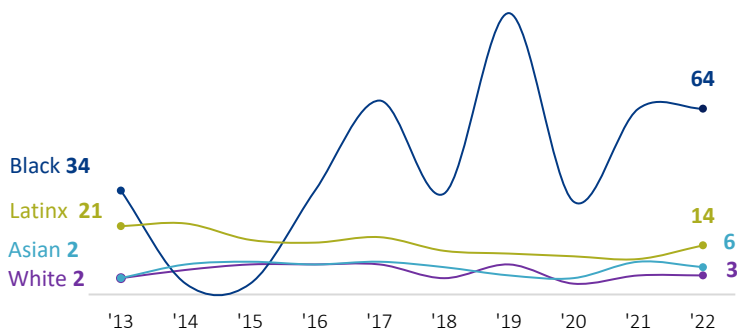
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **gender**



New HIV diagnosis rates have remained substantially higher among men than women. Rates among men in 2022 are at the same levels as 2013. Rates among women have increased since 2013.

Note: Trans men and trans women are grouped into one category to maintain confidentiality due to small numbers. New HIV diagnosis rates among trans persons are not presented due to the unavailability of reliable population size estimates in LAC.

New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **race/ethnicity**

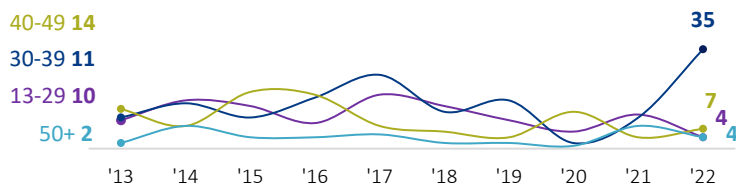


Between 2013 and 2022, new HIV diagnosis rates have declined among Latinx persons, while rates among Black persons have increased.

Note: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaska Natives, and persons of multiple race/ethnicities are not included in this profile due to small numbers in Alhambra.

The volatility in new diagnosis rates among race/ethnicity groups may be associated with small population sizes in Alhambra.

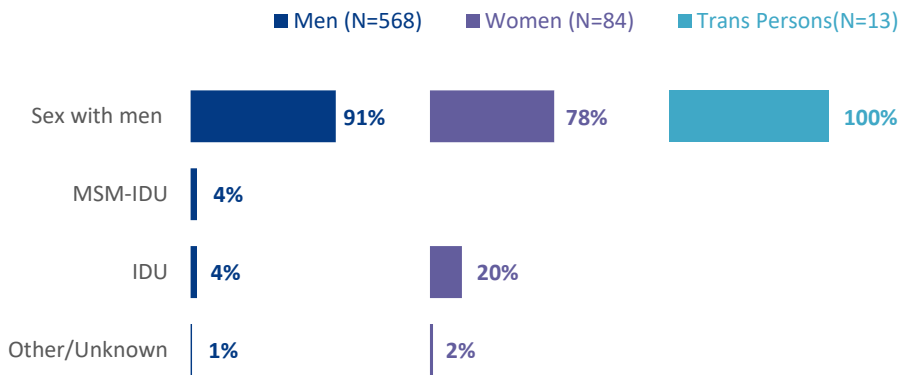
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **age group**



Since 2013, new HIV diagnosis rates have declined for persons aged 13-29, and 40-49, and increased for persons aged 30-39. Rates for persons aged 50+ have remained low.

Alhambra Health District Epidemiologic Profile - 2022

Transmission Category among Persons Living with HIV by Gender

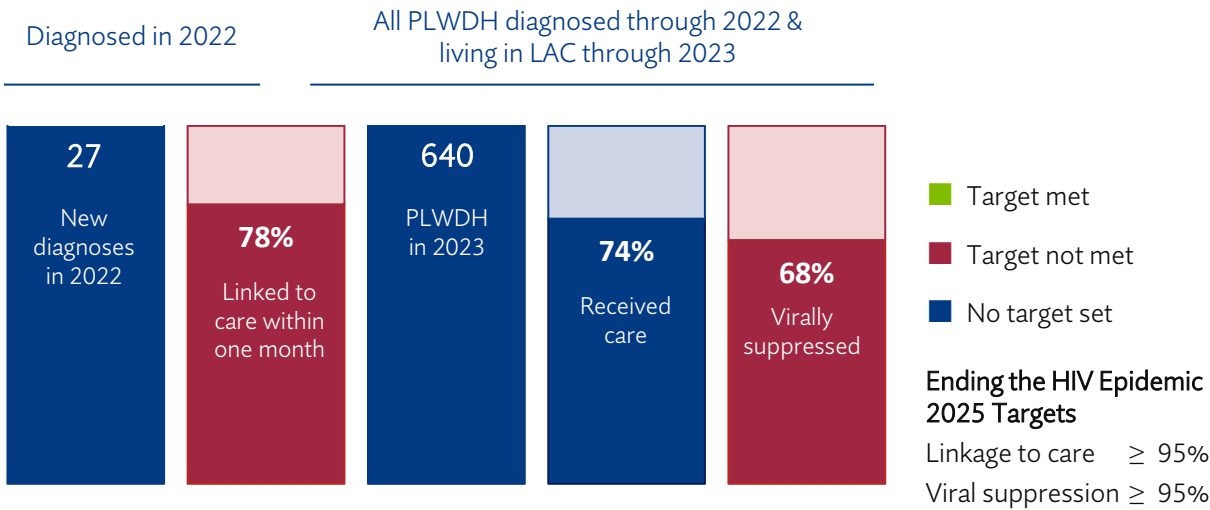


The primary transmission category for men, women, and trans persons is having sex with men.

Note: Persons without an identified category were assigned a category factor using CDC-recommended multiple imputation methods. Sum of transmission may not add to the total number of persons newly diagnosed with HIV by gender due to rounding error.

HIV Care Continuum

The HIV care continuum is a series of steps starting from when a person is diagnosed with HIV through their achievement of viral suppression. The base population for measuring linkage to HIV care is persons who received an HIV diagnosis in a given calendar year, whereas the base population for the downstream steps in the continuum is all persons who were diagnosed with HIV through 2022 and living in LAC as of 2023. The latter ensures at least one year of follow-up to measure receipt of care, retention in care, and viral suppression.



Linkage to care and viral suppression levels have not yet met the 2025 targets set for the Ending the HIV Epidemic (EHE) Initiative.

Alhambra Health District Epidemiologic Profile - 2022

New Syphilis, Gonorrhea & Chlamydia Diagnoses and Rates: Alhambra vs. LAC

In 2022, a total of 1,444 new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among Alhambra Health District residents aged 13+ years. The rates of new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were lower than in LAC.

Syphilis in 2022

159

new diagnoses in
Alhambra

2%

of all LAC diagnoses

Rate of new diagnoses

54

LAC rate: 126

Gonorrhea in 2022

362

new diagnoses in
Alhambra

1%

of all LAC diagnoses

Rate of new diagnoses

123

LAC rate: 332

Chlamydia in 2022

923

new diagnoses in
Alhambra

2%

of all LAC diagnoses

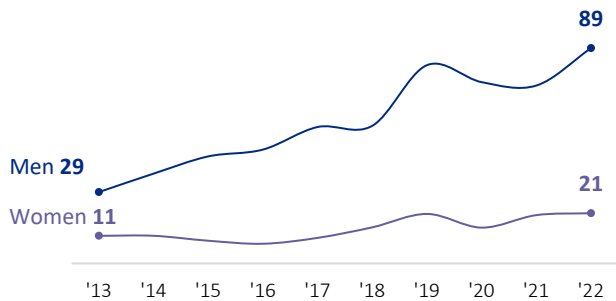
Rate of new diagnoses

314

LAC rate: 674

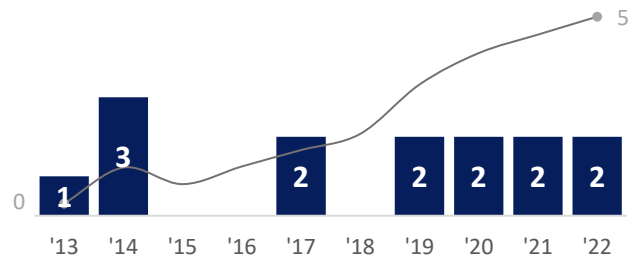
New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

New **syphilis** diagnosis rates¹ by gender



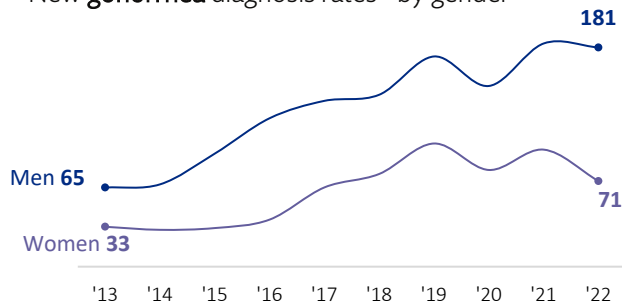
New syphilis diagnosis rates in Alhambra and LAC overall have increased for men and women since 2013. In 2022, rates for men in Alhambra were over four times higher than rates for women.

Number of new **congenital syphilis (CS)** diagnoses by type: **Non-Stillbirths** & **Stillbirths** vs. Expected number of CS diagnoses



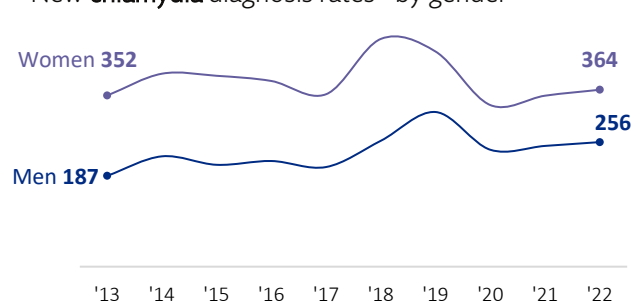
The number of reported CS diagnoses in Alhambra has remained between zero and three per year. In 2022, the number of CS diagnoses was lower than expected. No stillbirths have been reported in Alhambra between 2013 and 2022.

New **gonorrhea** diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New gonorrhea diagnosis rates in Alhambra and LAC have increased for men and women from 2013 to 2022. The rate for men has been consistently higher than the rate for women.

New **chlamydia** diagnosis rates¹ by gender



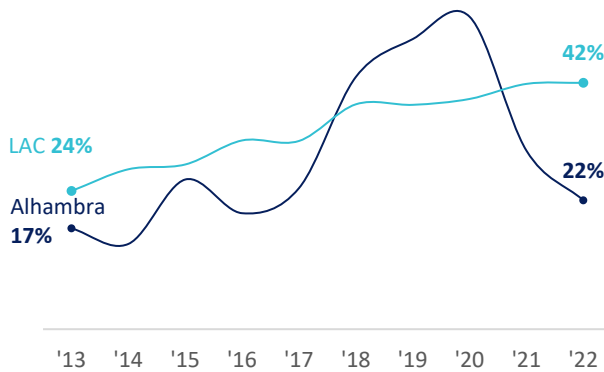
New chlamydia diagnosis rates in Alhambra have increased slightly among men and women since 2013. The rate for women has been consistently higher than the rate for men.

Alhambra Health District Epidemiologic Profile - 2022

Coinfection of HIV and STDs: Alhambra vs. LAC

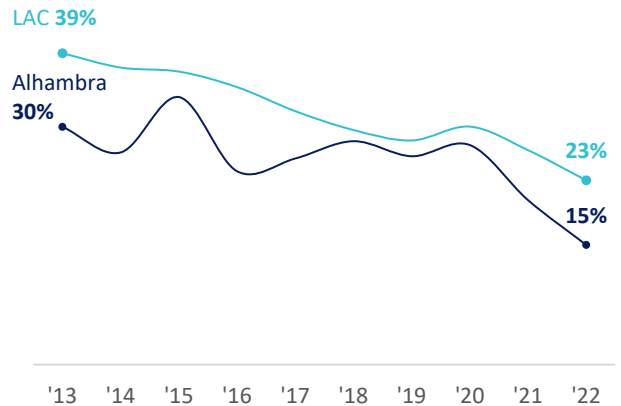
HIV and other STDs are syndemic in LAC. Persons with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia are at an increased risk of acquiring HIV due to biological and behavioral factors. STDs among PLWH can also increase HIV viral load and the risk of HIV transmission.

Percent of new HIV diagnoses coinfectd with one or more STD



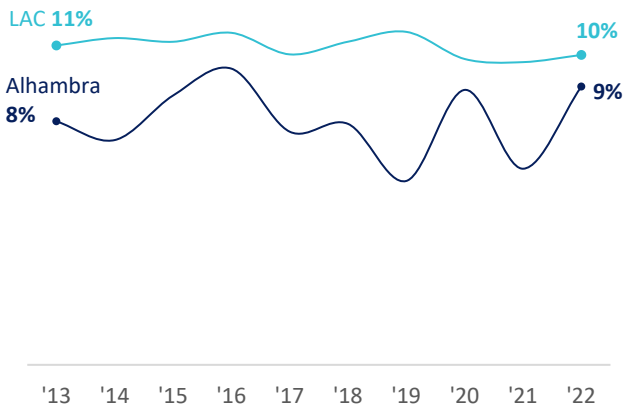
The percentage of new HIV diagnoses in Alhambra with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia coinfection has increased from 17% in 2013 to 22% in 2022.

Percent of new syphilis diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



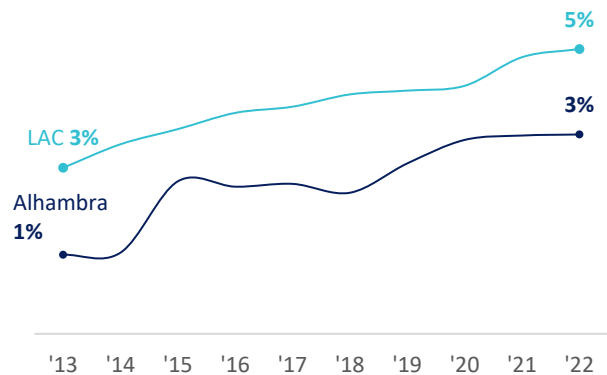
In 2013, 30% of new syphilis diagnoses in Alhambra were coinfectd with HIV. This proportion has declined to 15% in 2022 and has remained consistently lower than LAC overall.

Percent of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in Alhambra has remained relatively stable from 2013 to 2022 and has remained consistently lower than LAC overall.

Percent of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in Alhambra has increased from 1% in 2013 to 3% in 2022 and has remained consistently lower than LAC overall.