

Foothill Health District

HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2022

This epidemiologic profile provides updated information about HIV and STDs in the Foothill 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 Foothill

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

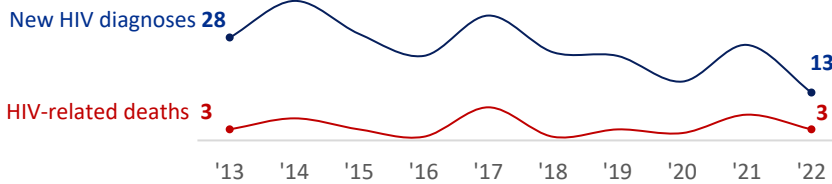


In 2022, Foothill residents made up **1%** of the total number of PLWDH in LAC



*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

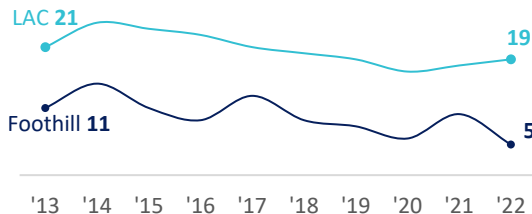
New Reported HIV Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths



New reported HIV diagnoses in Foothill have been on a declining trend since 2013. HIV-related deaths among PLWDH have stayed consistent.

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: Foothill vs. LAC

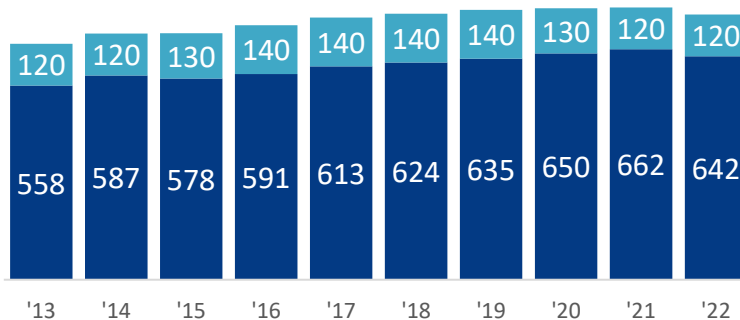


Between 2013 and 2022, HIV diagnosis rates in Foothill have been consistently lower than in LAC overall. Rates have been decreasing in Foothill and LAC.

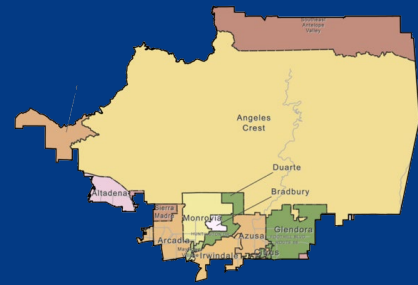
Number of Persons Living with Diagnosed & Undiagnosed HIV

Persons living with undiagnosed HIV*

PLWDH



* See technical notes for more information



266,713

Residents of Foothill Health District in 2022 aged ≥ 13 years

13

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

137

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2022

305

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2022

909

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2022

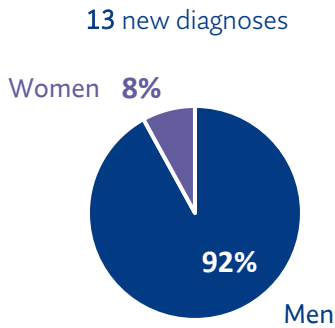
54%

STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

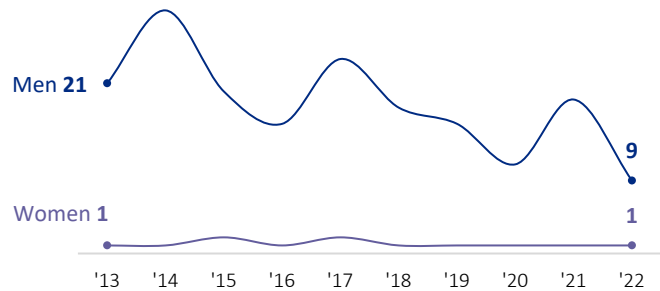
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Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses – Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age

2022 new HIV diagnoses by **gender**



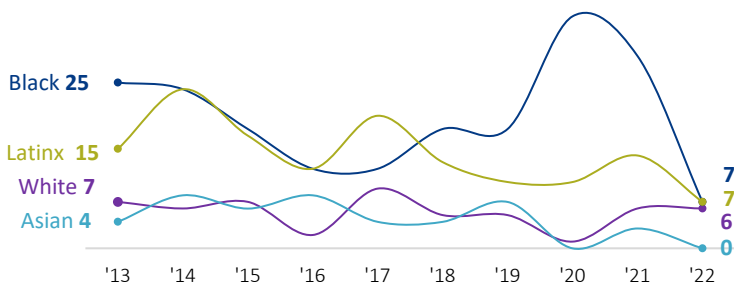
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **gender**



New HIV diagnosis rates have remained substantially higher among men compared with women. Rates among men have been on a declining trend since 2014, while rates among women have remained relatively stable since 2013.

Note: There were no new reported HIV diagnoses among trans men or trans women in Foothill Health District in 2022. 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**

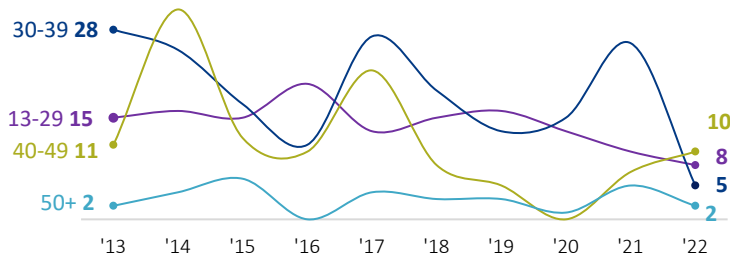


Since 2013, new HIV diagnosis rates have declined among all race/ethnicity groups.

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 Foothill.

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

New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **age group**

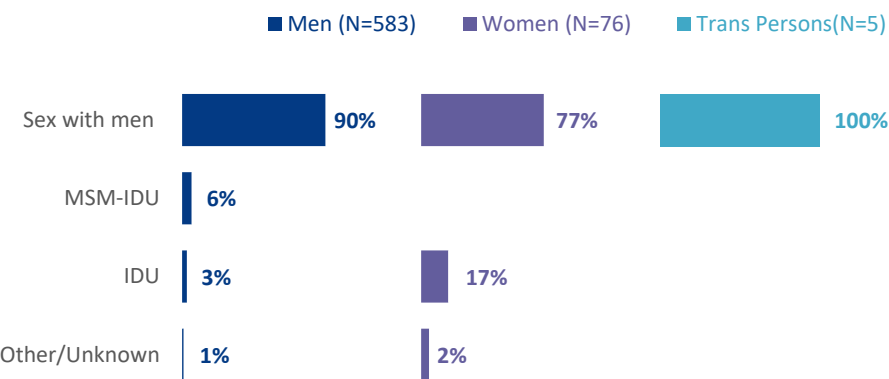


Since 2013, new HIV diagnosis rates for persons aged 50+ have largely been lower than rates for all other age groups.

¹ New HIV diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population
Due to small numbers, rates may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution

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Transmission Category among Persons Living with HIV by Gender

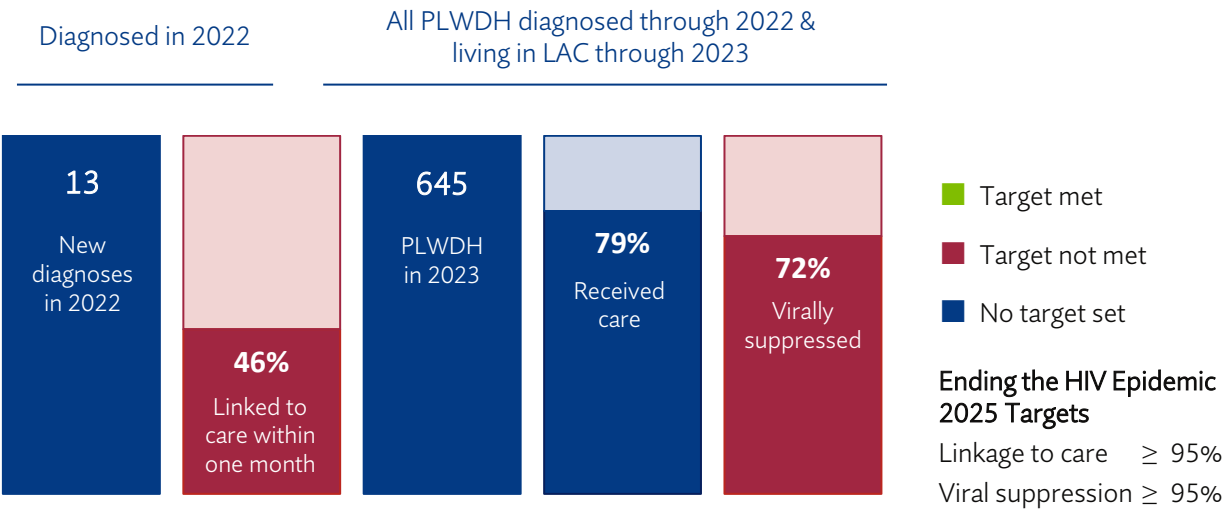


The primary transmission category for men, women, and trans persons is having sex with men.

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.

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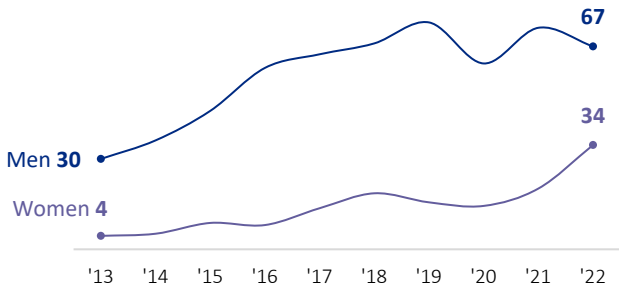
New Syphilis, Gonorrhea & Chlamydia Diagnoses and Rates: Foothill vs. LAC

In 2022, a total of 1,351 new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among Foothill Health District residents aged 13+ years. The rates of new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were lower than in LAC.

Syphilis in 2022	Gonorrhea in 2022	Chlamydia in 2022
137 new diagnoses in Foothill	305 new diagnoses in Foothill	909 new diagnoses in Foothill
1% of all LAC diagnoses	1% of all LAC diagnoses	2% of all LAC diagnoses
Rate of new diagnoses 51	Rate of new diagnoses 114	Rate of new diagnoses 341
LAC rate: 126	LAC rate: 332	LAC rate: 674

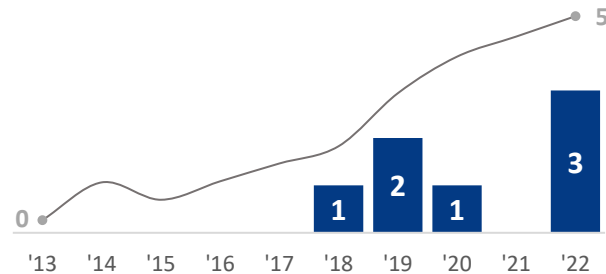
New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

New syphilis diagnosis rates¹ by gender



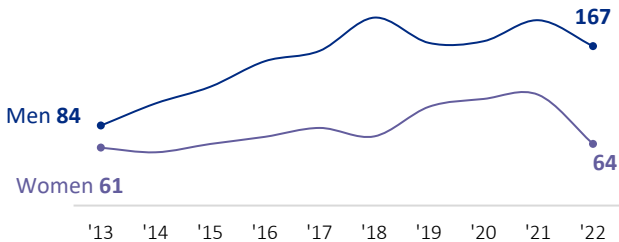
Since 2013, new syphilis diagnosis rates in Foothill have increased for men and women. In 2022, rates for men were about two times higher than rates for women.

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



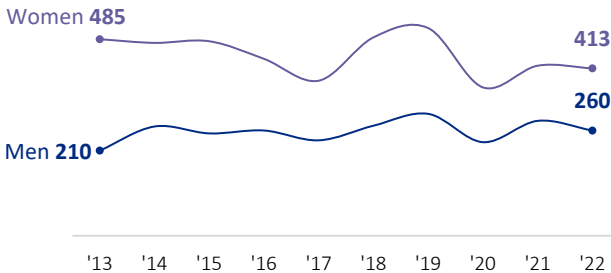
The number of new CS diagnoses in Foothill has remained between zero and three per year. In 2022, the number of CS diagnoses was lower than expected. Foothill has reported no new stillbirth diagnoses since 2013.

New gonorrhea diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New gonorrhea diagnosis rates in Foothill have increased among men while remaining stable among women since 2013. In 2022, the rate among men was over two times the rate among women.

New chlamydia diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New chlamydia diagnosis rates have declined slightly among women while increasing slightly among men since 2013.

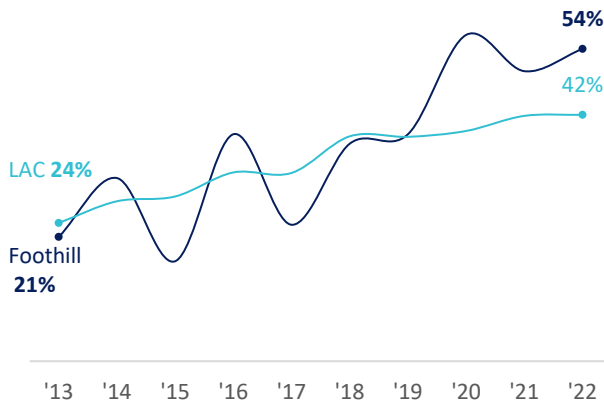
¹ New STD diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population
Due to small numbers, rates may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution

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Coinfection of HIV and STDs: Foothill vs. LAC

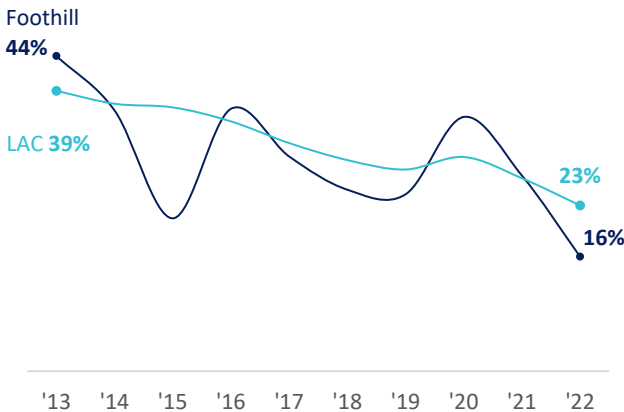
HIV and other STDs are syndemic in LAC. Persons with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia are at an increased risk of acquiring HIV due to biological and behavioral factors. STDs among PLWH can also increase HIV viral load and the risk of HIV transmission.

Percent of new HIV diagnoses coinfectd with one or more STDs



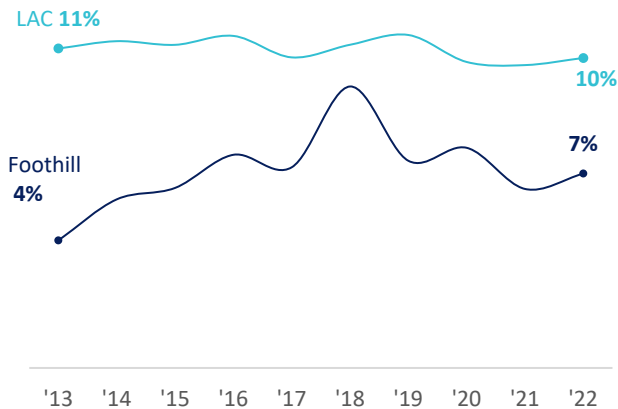
The percentage of new HIV diagnoses in Foothill with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia coinfection has increased from 21% in 2013 to 54% in 2022. This has tracked the trend in LAC.

Percent of new syphilis diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



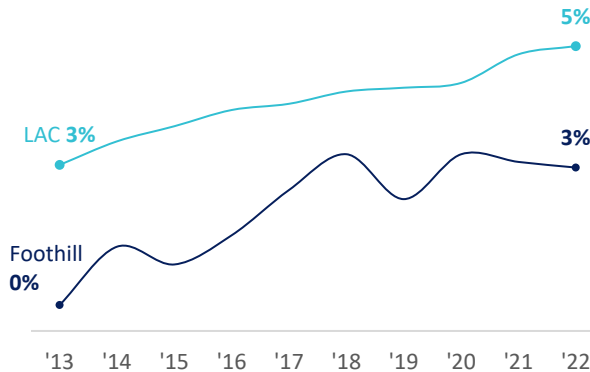
In 2022, 16% of new syphilis diagnoses in Foothill were coinfectd with HIV. This proportion has declined from 44% in 2013 and tracked the trend in LAC.

Percent of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in Foothill has increased from 4% in 2013 to 7% in 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 Foothill has increased from 0% in 2013 to 3% in 2022 and has remained consistently lower than LAC overall.