

Glendale Health District

HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2022

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

Glendale residents make up **4%** of the LAC population

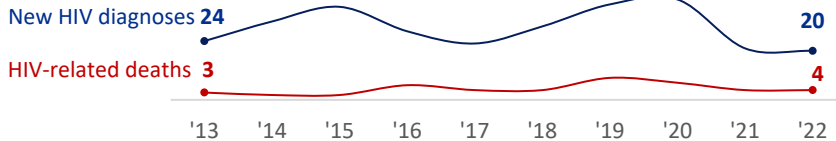


In 2022, Glendale residents made up **2%** of the total number of PLWDH in LAC



*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

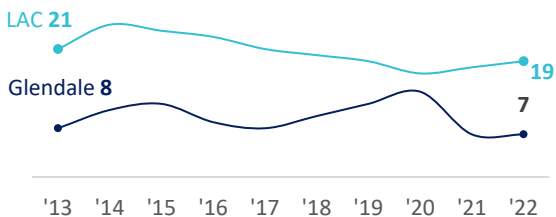
New Reported HIV Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths



New reported HIV diagnoses and HIV-related deaths among PLWDH in Glendale have remained stable 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: Glendale vs. LAC

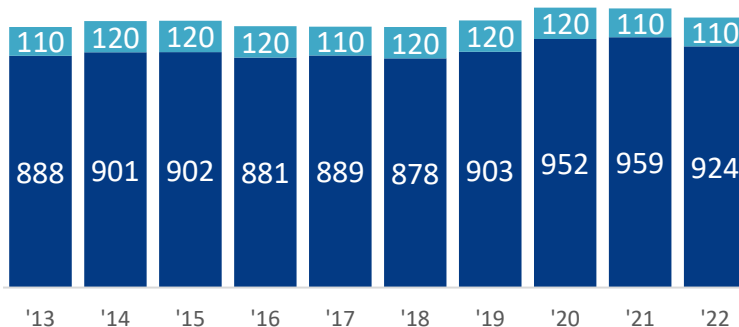


Between 2013 and 2022, HIV diagnoses rates in Glendale have been consistently lower than in LAC overall. Rates have fluctuated in Glendale while decreasing in LAC.

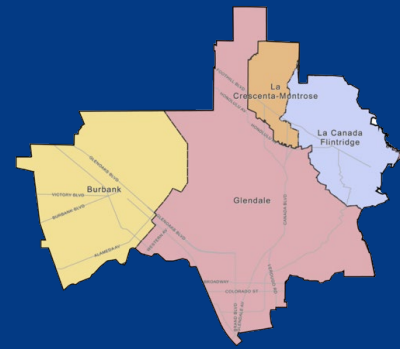
Number of Persons Living with Diagnosed & Undiagnosed HIV

Persons living with undiagnosed HIV*

PLWDH



* See technical notes for more information



297,846

Residents of Glendale Health District in 2022 aged ≥ 13 years

20

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

178

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2022

570

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2022

1,063

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2022

20%

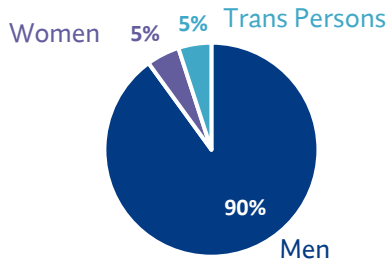
STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

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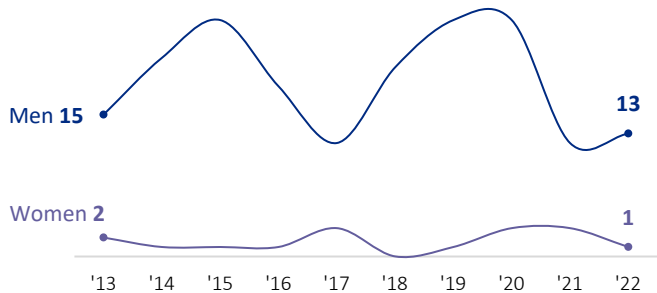
Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses – Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age

2022 new HIV diagnoses by **gender**

20 new diagnoses



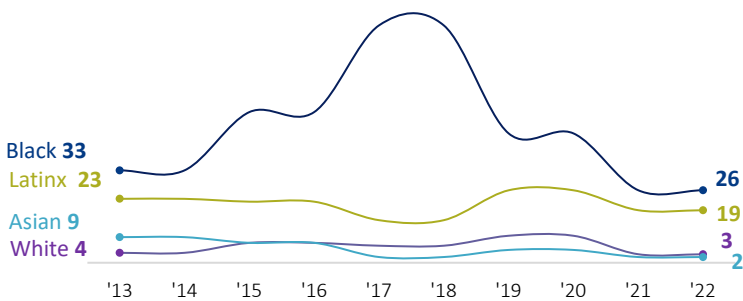
New HIV diagnosis rates ¹ by **gender**



New HIV diagnosis rates have remained higher among men than women. Rates among men have fluctuated since 2013. Rates among women have remained relatively stable

Note: Trans men and trans women are grouped into one category to maintain confidentiality due to small numbers.

New HIV diagnosis rates ¹ by **race/ethnicity**

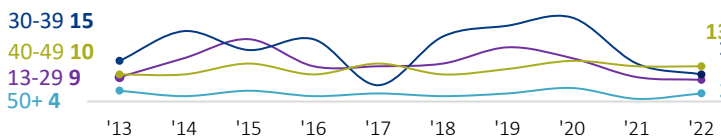


Between 2013 and 2022, new HIV diagnosis rates among Black persons have been consistently higher than other race/ethnicity groups

Note: Due to low diagnosis and population totals in Glendale, the rates for Black persons are represented by 2-year average values. 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 Glendale.

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

New HIV diagnosis rates ¹ by **age group**

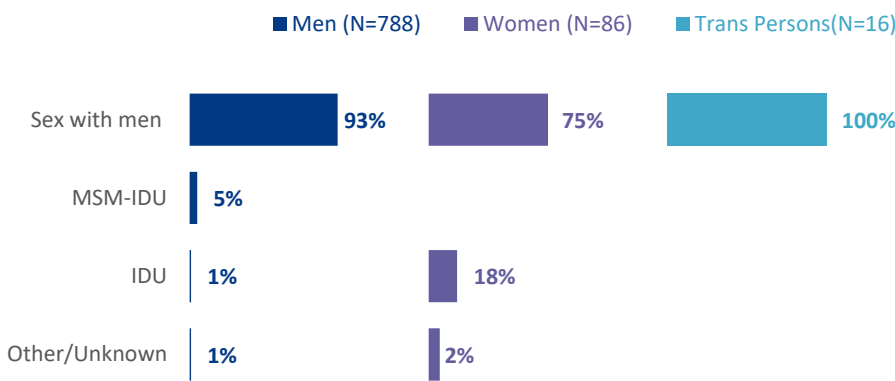


Since 2013, new HIV diagnosis rates have remained stable among persons aged 13-29, 40-49 and 50+. Rates among persons aged 30-39 have decreased.

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

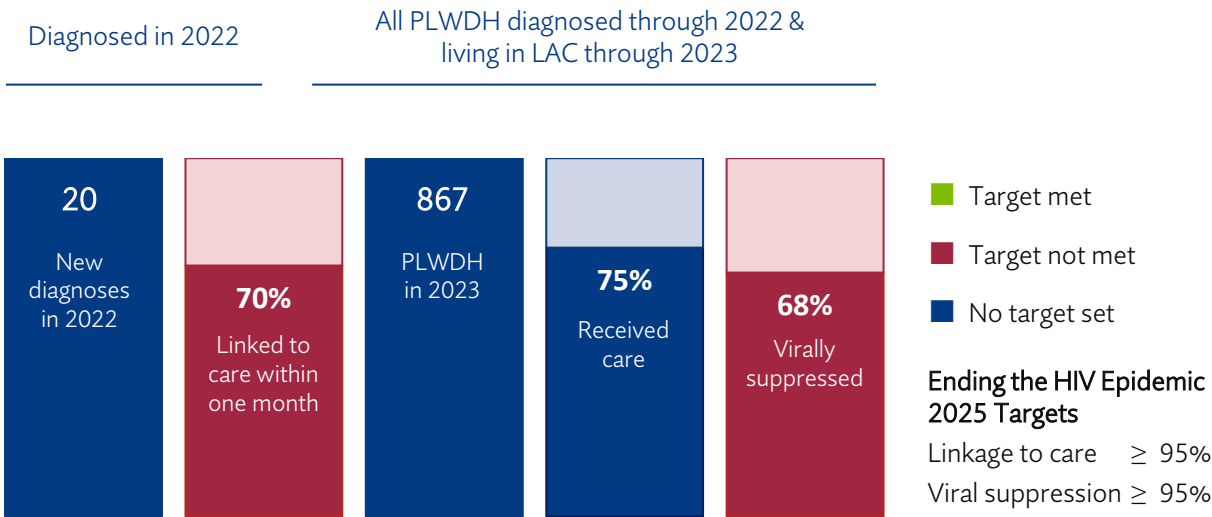


The primary transmission category for men, women, and trans persons is having sex with men.

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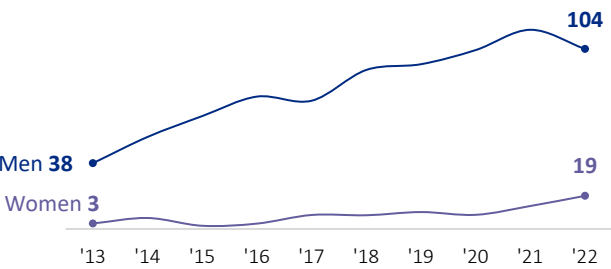
New Syphilis, Gonorrhea & Chlamydia Diagnoses and Rates: Glendale vs. LAC

In 2022, a total of 1,811 new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among Glendale 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
178 new diagnoses in Glendale	570 new diagnoses in Glendale	1,063 new diagnoses in Glendale
2% of all LAC diagnoses	2% of all LAC diagnoses	2% of all LAC diagnoses
Rate of new diagnoses 60	Rate of new diagnoses 191	Rate of new diagnoses 357
LAC rate: 126	LAC rate: 332	LAC rate: 674

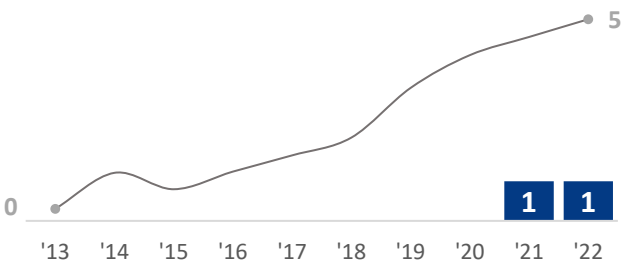
New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

New syphilis diagnosis rates¹ by gender



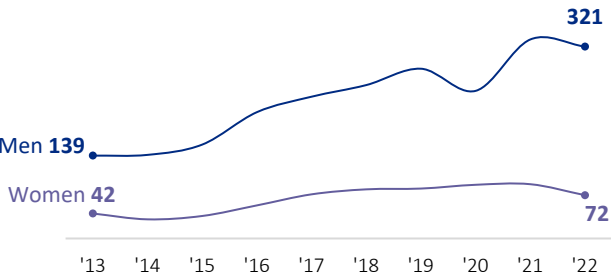
Since 2013, new syphilis diagnosis rates in Glendale have increased for men and women. In 2022, rates for men were about five times higher than women.

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



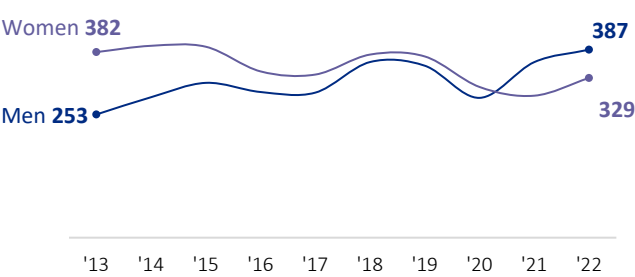
Glendale has reported two new CS diagnosis since 2013. The number of CS diagnoses remains lower than expected. No stillbirth diagnoses have been reported during this time.

New gonorrhea diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New gonorrhea diagnosis rates in Glendale have increased for men and women since 2013. Rates for men in Glendale more than doubled between 2013 and 2022.

New chlamydia diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New chlamydia diagnosis rates in Glendale have increased for men and decreased for women since 2013. In 2020, the rates for men surpassed rates for women and have stayed higher since.

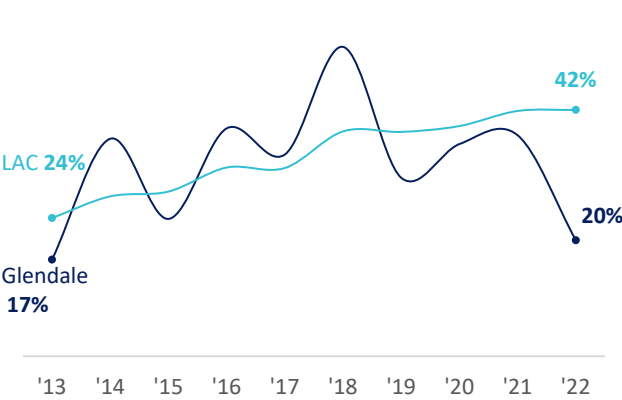
¹ New STD diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population
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Coinfection of HIV and STDs: Glendale vs. LAC

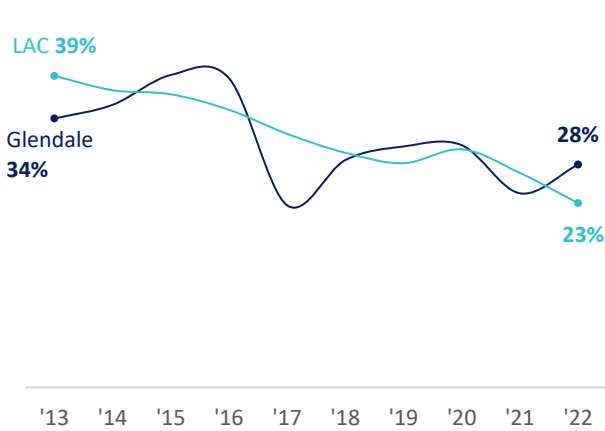
HIV and other STDs are syndemic in LAC. Persons with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia are at an increased risk of acquiring HIV due to biological and behavioral factors. STDs among PLWH can also increase HIV viral load and the risk of HIV transmission.

Percent of new HIV diagnoses coinfectd with one or more STDs



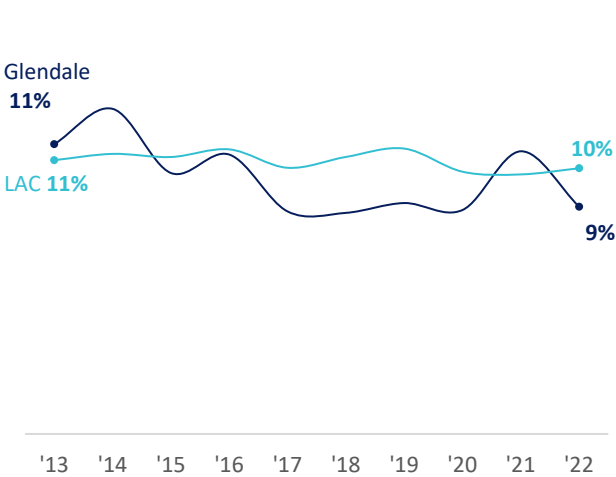
The percentage of new HIV diagnoses in Glendale with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia coinfection has increased from 17% in 2013 to 20% in 2022. This has tracked the trend in LAC overall but fluctuated widely.

Percent of new syphilis diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



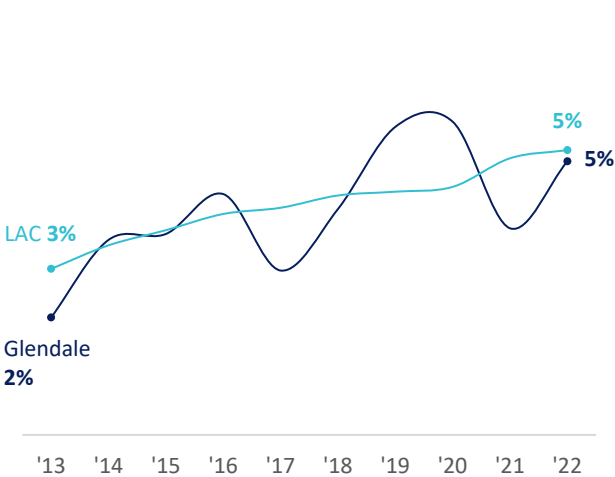
In 2022, 28% of new syphilis diagnoses in Glendale were coinfectd with HIV. This proportion has declined from 34% in 2013 and has tracked the trend in LAC overall.

Percent of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in Glendale has declined from 11% in 2013 to 9% in 2022.

Percent of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in Glendale has increased from 2% in 2013 to 5% in 2022. This has tracked the trend in LAC overall.