

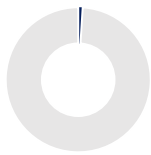
Pasadena Health District

HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2022

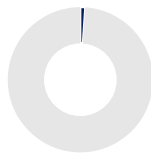
This epidemiologic profile provides updated information about HIV and STDs in the Pasadena Health District in Los Angeles County (LAC). **All data represent persons aged ≥ 13 years. All rates are per 100,000.** See technical notes for additional details. For more information, please visit www.cityofpasadena.net/public-health/data.

Percent of LAC PLWDH* Residing in Pasadena

Pasadena residents make up **1%** of the LAC population



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

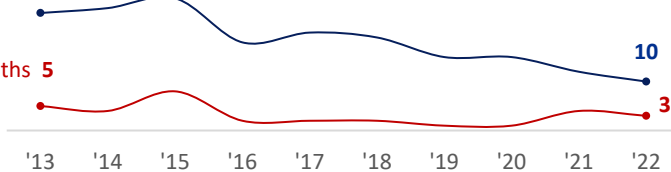


*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

New Reported HIV Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths

New HIV diagnoses **24**

HIV-related deaths **5**



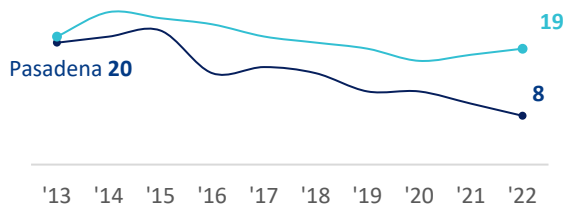
New reported HIV diagnoses and HIV-related deaths among PLWDH in Pasadena have been on a declining trend since 2013.

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: Pasadena vs. LAC

LAC **21**

Pasadena **20**

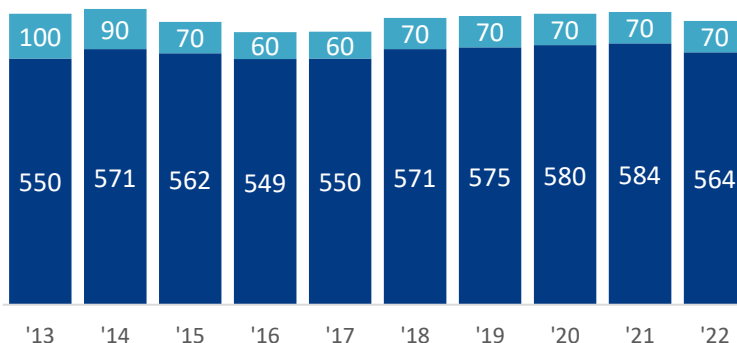


Between 2013 and 2022, HIV diagnosis rates in Pasadena have been consistently lower than in LAC overall. Rates have been decreasing in Pasadena and LAC.

Number of Persons Living with Diagnosed & Undiagnosed HIV

Persons living with undiagnosed HIV*

PLWDH



* See technical notes for more information



123,616

Residents of Pasadena Health District in 2022 aged ≥ 13 years

10

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

92

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2021

305

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2021

487

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2021

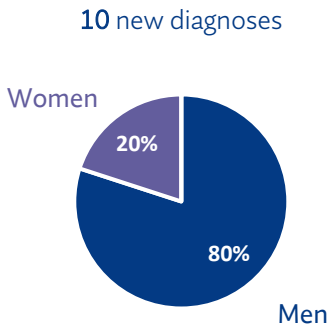
50%

STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2021

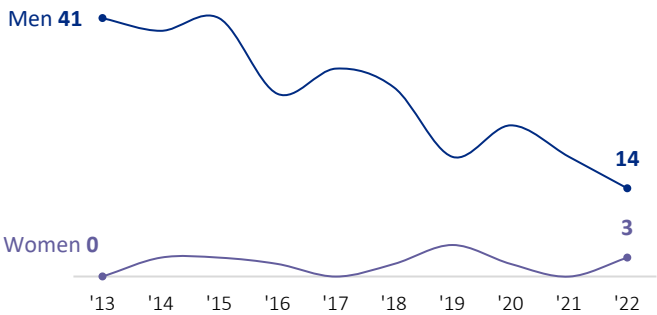
Pasadena Health District Epidemiologic Profile - 2022

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

2022 new HIV diagnoses by **gender**



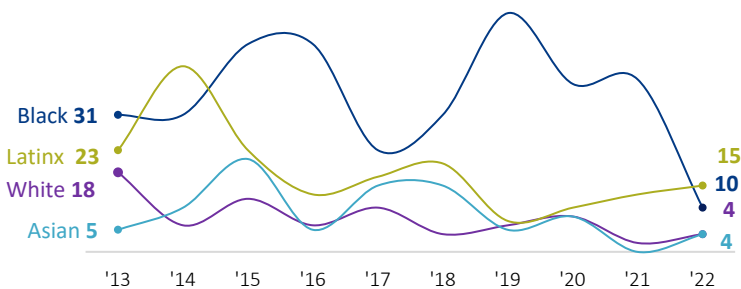
New HIV diagnosis rates ¹ by **gender**



New HIV diagnosis rates have remained substantially higher among men than women, but rates among men are on the decline. 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.

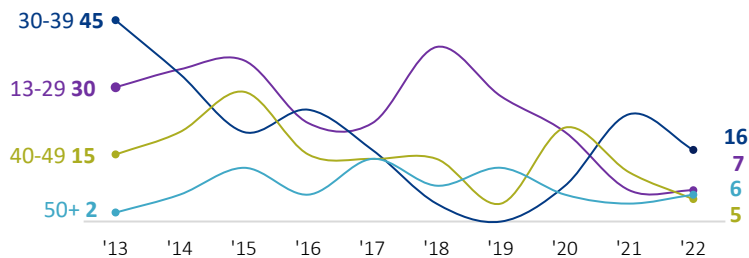
New HIV diagnosis rates ¹ by **race/ethnicity**



Between 2013 and 2022, new HIV diagnosis rates among Black persons have been higher than other race/ethnicity groups. New HIV diagnosis rates among all race/ethnicity groups have been on a declining trend in recent years.

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 Pasadena.

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

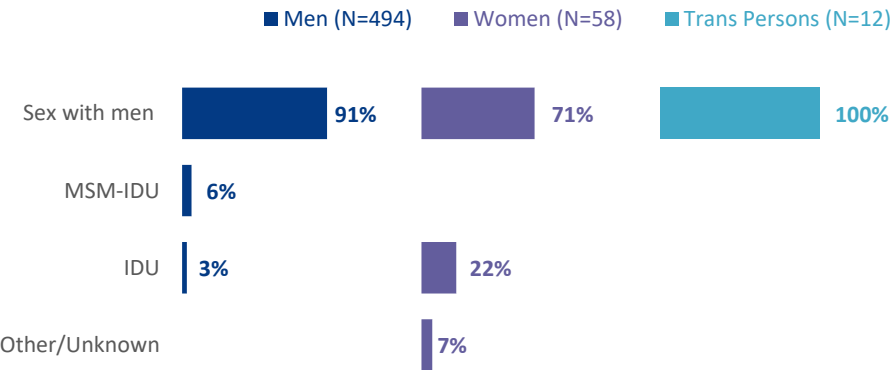


New HIV diagnosis rates among all age groups have been on a declining trend. Compared with the other age groups, rates have generally been lower among persons aged 50+.

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

Pasadena Health District Epidemiologic Profile - 2022

Transmission Category among Persons Living with HIV by Gender

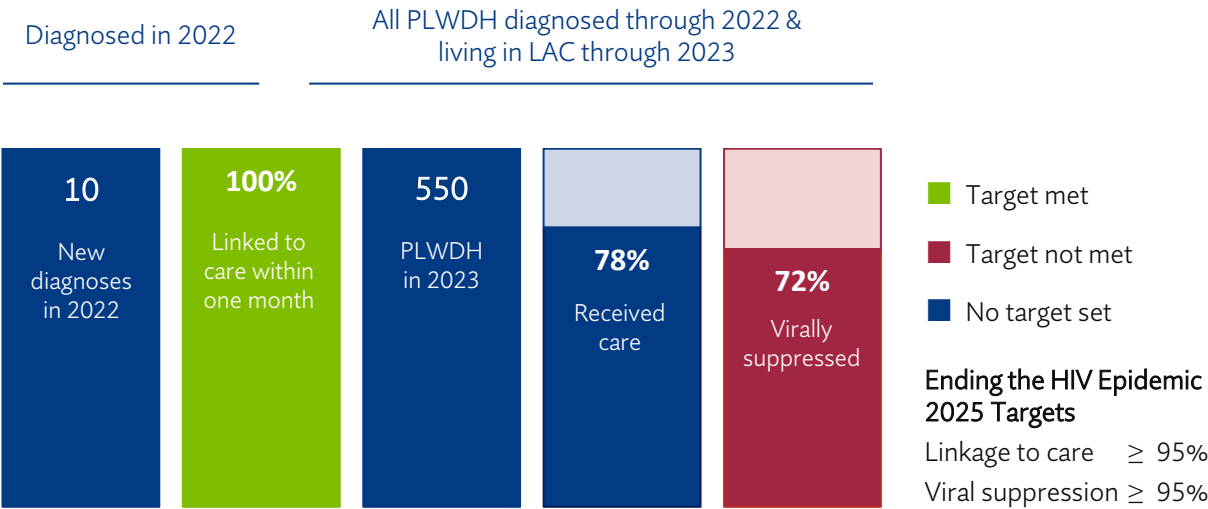


The primary transmission category for men, women, and trans persons is having sex with men.

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.



Pasadena met the linkage to care 2025 target set for the Ending the HIV Epidemic (EHE) Initiative but has not yet met the target for viral suppression.

Pasadena Health District Epidemiologic Profile - 2022

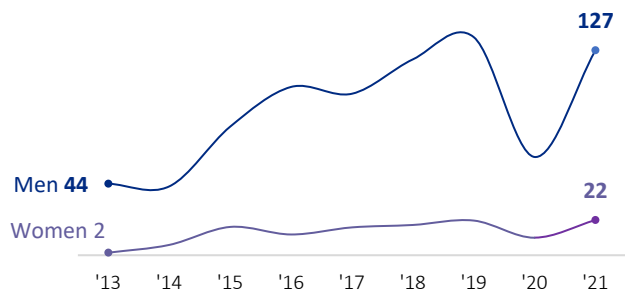
New Syphilis, Gonorrhea & Chlamydia Diagnoses and Rates: Pasadena vs. LAC

In 2021, a total of 874 new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among Pasadena Health District residents aged 13+ years. The rates of new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were lower than in LAC.

Syphilis in 2021	Gonorrhea in 2021	Chlamydia in 2021
92 new diagnoses in Pasadena	305 new diagnoses in Pasadena	487 new diagnoses in Pasadena
1% of all LAC diagnoses	1% of all LAC diagnoses	1% of all LAC diagnoses
Rate of new diagnoses 74	Rate of new diagnoses 247	Rate of new diagnoses 394
LAC rate: 118	LAC rate: 359	LAC rate: 662

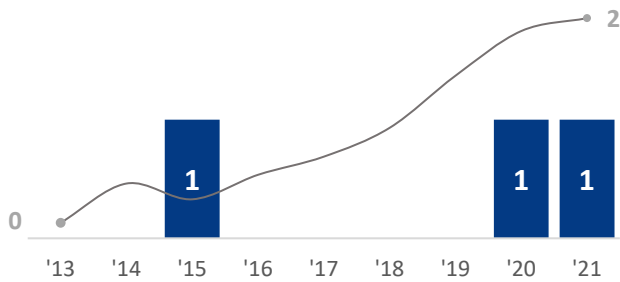
New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

New syphilis diagnosis rates¹ by gender



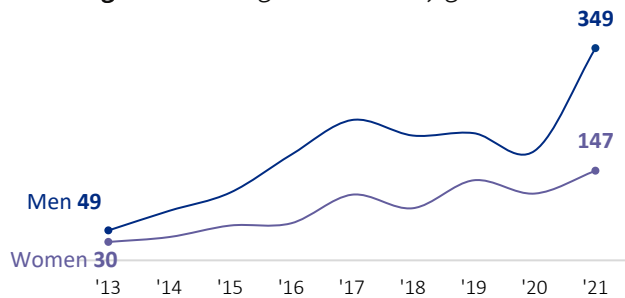
Since 2013, new syphilis diagnosis rates in Pasadena have increased for men and women. Rates among men in Pasadena have remained about six times higher than rates among women.

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



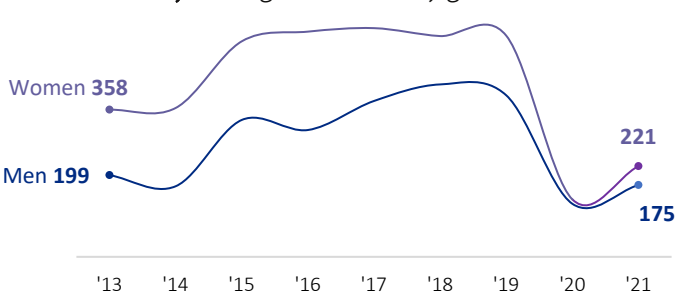
Three new CS diagnoses have been reported in Pasadena since 2013. In 2021, the number of CS diagnoses was lower than expected. Pasadena has reported no new stillbirth diagnoses during this time.

New gonorrhea diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New gonorrhea diagnosis rates in Pasadena have increased for men and women since 2013. From 2013 to 2021, rates for both men and women in Pasadena increased more than four-fold.

New chlamydia diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New chlamydia diagnosis rates in Pasadena have been decreasing among men and women in recent years. While rates among women have remained higher than rates among men, the gap has narrowed.

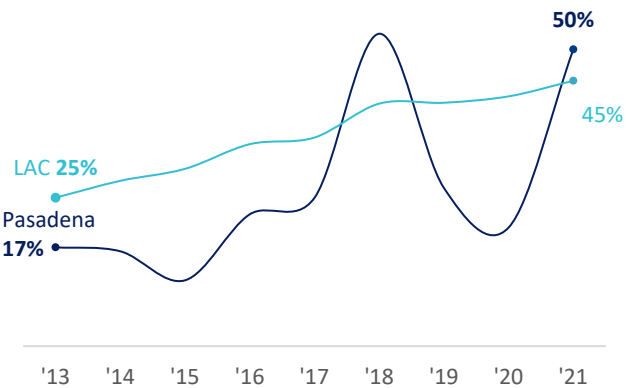
¹ New STD diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population
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Coinfection of HIV and STDs: Pasadena vs. LAC

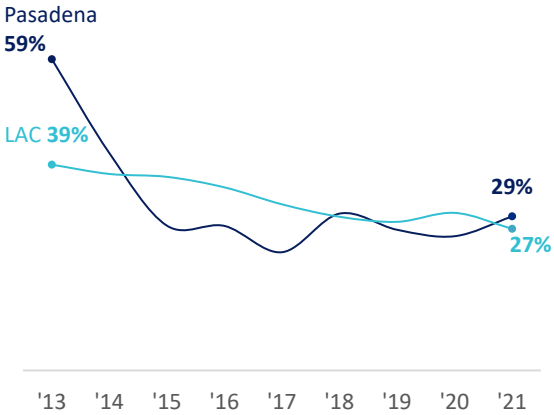
HIV and other STDs are syndemic in LAC. Persons with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia are at an increased risk of acquiring HIV due to biological and behavioral factors. STDs among PLWH can also increase HIV viral load and the risk of HIV transmission.

Percent of new HIV diagnoses coinfectd with one or more STDs



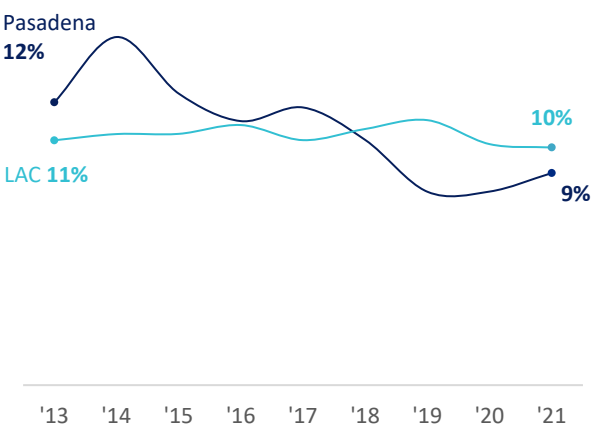
The percentage of new HIV diagnoses in Pasadena with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia coinfection has increased from 17% in 2013 to 50% in 2021. This has tracked the trend in LAC overall.

Percent of new syphilis diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



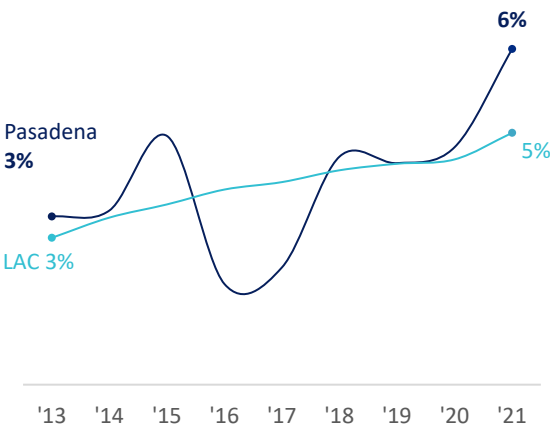
In 2021, 29% of new syphilis diagnoses in Pasadena were coinfectd with HIV. This proportion has declined from 59% in 2013 and has tracked the trend in LAC overall.

Percent of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in has declined from 12% in 2013 to 9% in 2021.

Percent of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in Pasadena has increased from 3% in 2013 to 6% in 2021.