

# South Health District

## HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2022

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

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

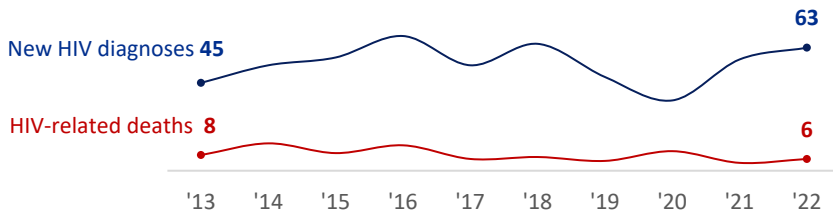


In 2022, South residents made up **1%** of the total number of PLWDH in LAC



\*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

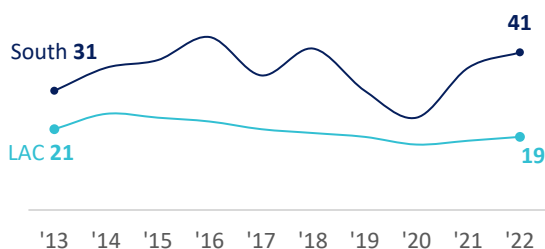
### New Reported HIV Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths



New reported HIV diagnoses in South have been on an increasing trend in recent years while HIV-related deaths among PLWDH have been declining.

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: South vs. LAC

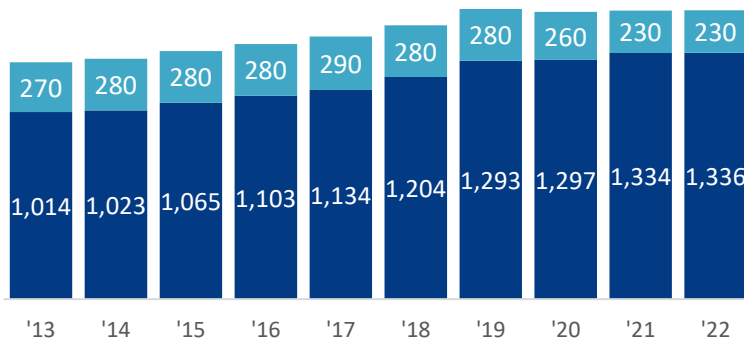


Between 2013 and 2022, HIV diagnosis rates in South have been consistently higher than in LAC overall. Rates have been increasing in South while decreasing in LAC.

### Number of Persons Living with Diagnosed & Undiagnosed HIV

Persons living with undiagnosed HIV\*

PLWDH



\* See technical notes for more information



# 152,702

Residents of South Health District in 2022 aged ≥ 13 years

# 63

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

# 368

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2022

# 878

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2022

# 2,087

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2022

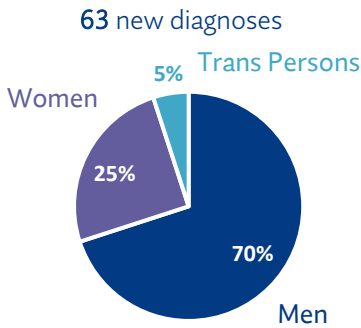
# 48%

STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

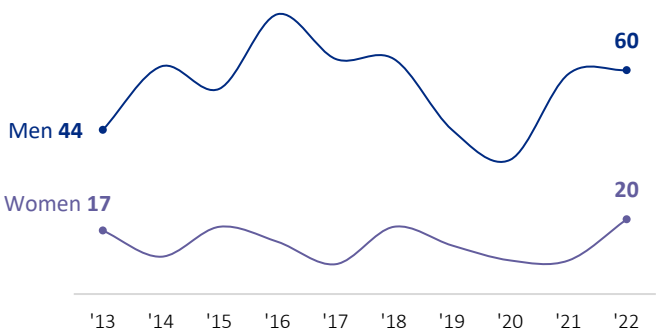
# South Health District Epidemiologic Profile - 2022

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

2022 new HIV diagnoses by gender



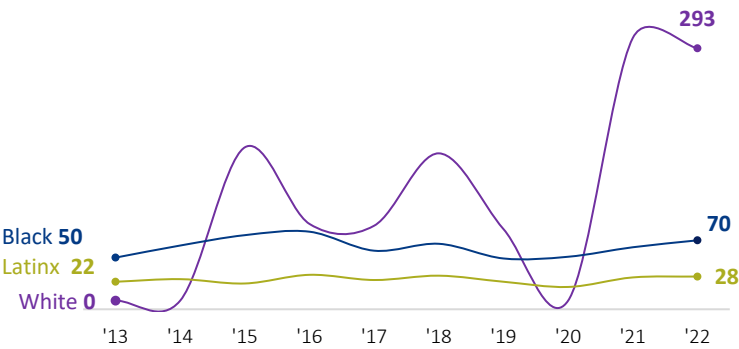
New HIV diagnosis rates<sup>1</sup> by gender



New HIV diagnosis rates have remained substantially higher among men than women. Recent years show an increase in rates among both men and women.

*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<sup>1</sup> by race/ethnicity

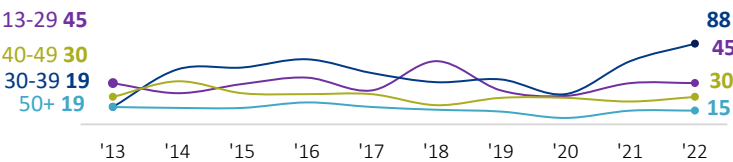


In South, new HIV diagnosis rates generally are higher among White persons compared with other race/ethnicity groups. Rates are increasing among all race/ethnicity groups.

*Note: Asian, 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 South Health District.*

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

New HIV diagnosis rates<sup>1</sup> by age group

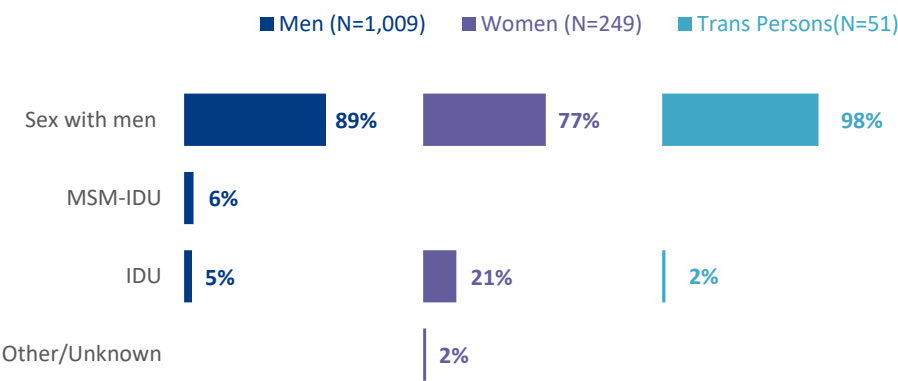


Since 2013, persons aged 30-39 generally have had higher HIV diagnosis rates compared with all other age groups.

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

# South Health District Epidemiologic Profile - 2022

## Transmission Category among Persons Living with HIV by Gender

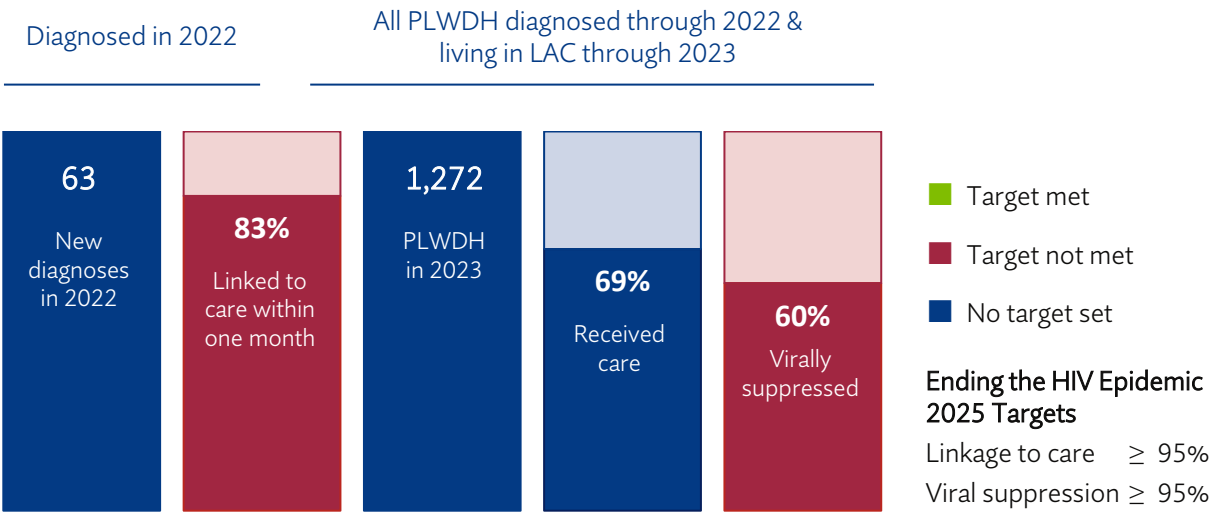


The primary transmission category for men, women, and trans persons is having sex with men.

*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.

# South Health District Epidemiologic Profile - 2022

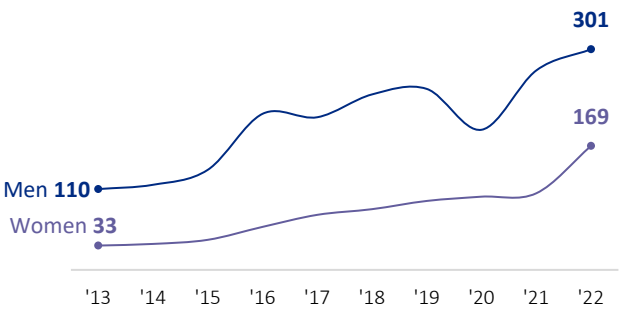
## New Syphilis, Gonorrhea & Chlamydia Diagnoses and Rates: South vs. LAC

In 2022, a total of 3,333 new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among South Health District residents aged 13+ years. The rates of new diagnoses of syphilis were lower than LAC. The rates for gonorrhea, and chlamydia were higher than in LAC.

Syphilis in 2022	Gonorrhea in 2022	Chlamydia in 2022
368 new diagnoses in South	878 new diagnoses in South	2,087 new diagnoses in South
4% of all LAC diagnoses	3% of all LAC diagnoses	4% of all LAC diagnoses
Rate of new diagnoses 241 LAC rate: 126	Rate of new diagnoses 575 LAC rate: 332	Rate of new diagnoses 1,367 LAC rate: 674

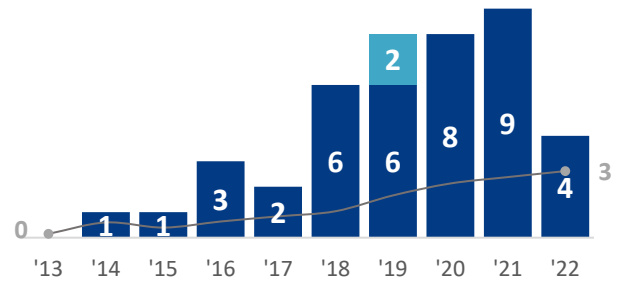
## New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

New syphilis diagnosis rates<sup>1</sup> by gender



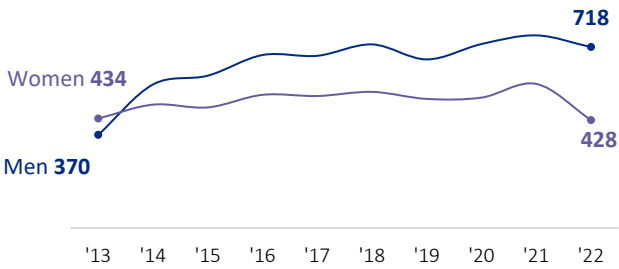
Since 2013, new syphilis diagnosis rates in South have increased for men and women. Rates among men in South have been higher than rates among women.

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



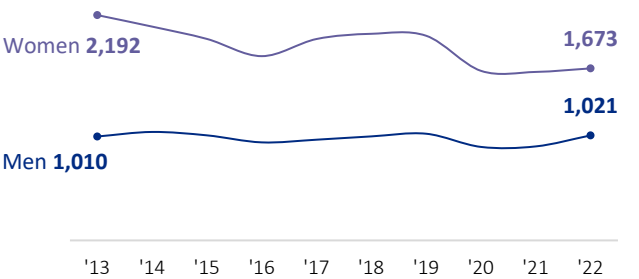
The number of new CS diagnoses in South has increased since 2013. Since 2016, the number of CS diagnoses were higher than expected. South has reported two new stillbirth diagnoses since 2013.

New gonorrhea diagnosis rates<sup>1</sup> by gender



Since 2013, new gonorrhea diagnosis rates in South have increased for men while remaining stable among women. Rates for men in South surpassed women in 2014 and have remained higher since.

New chlamydia diagnosis rates<sup>1</sup> by gender



New chlamydia diagnosis rates in South have declined for women since 2013. The rates among men in South have remained stable.

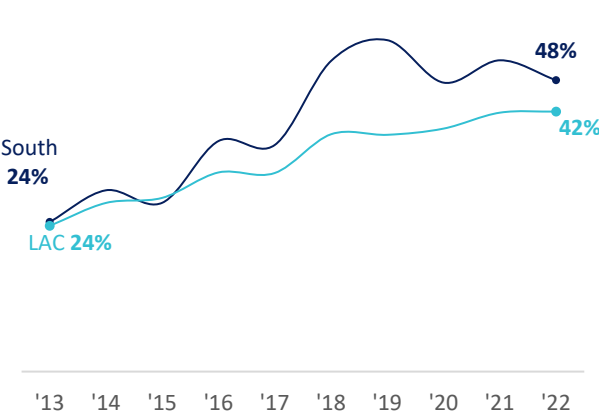
<sup>1</sup> New STD diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population  
Due to small numbers, rates may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution

# South Health District Epidemiologic Profile - 2022

## Coinfection of HIV and STDs: South vs. LAC

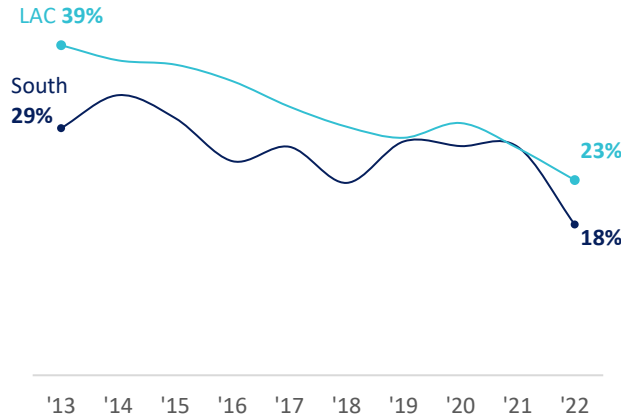
HIV and other STDs are syndemic in LAC. Persons with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia are at an increased risk of acquiring HIV due to biological and behavioral factors. STDs among PLWH can also increase HIV viral load and the risk of HIV transmission.

Percent of new HIV diagnoses coinfectd with one or more STDs



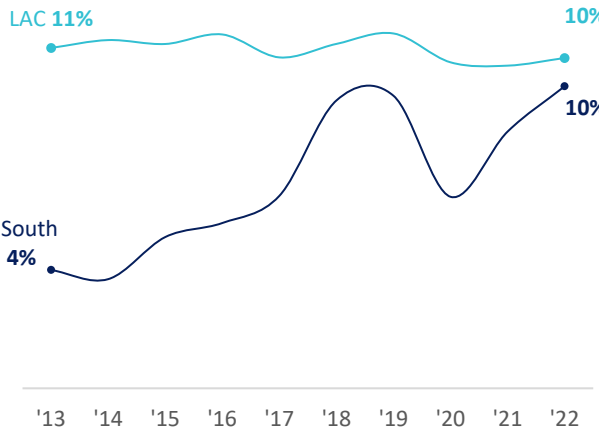
The percentage of new HIV diagnoses in South with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia coinfection has increased from 24% in 2013 to 48% in 2022.

Percent of new syphilis diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



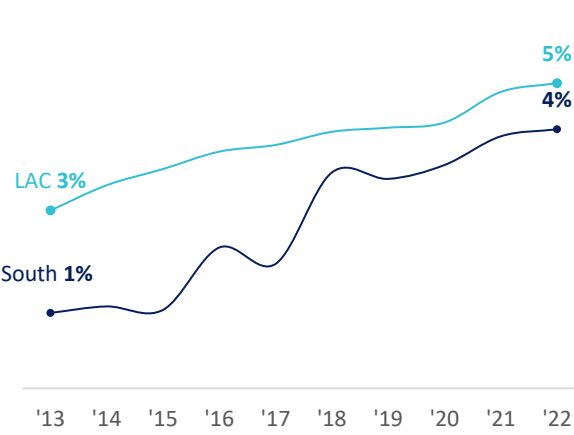
In 2022, 18% of new syphilis diagnoses in South were coinfectd with HIV. This proportion has declined from 29% in 2013.

Percent of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in has increased from 4% in 2013 to 10% 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 has increased from 1% in 2013 to 4% in 2022 and has remained consistently lower than LAC overall.