

Southeast Health District

HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2022

This epidemiologic profile provides updated information about HIV and STDs in Southeast 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 Southeast

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

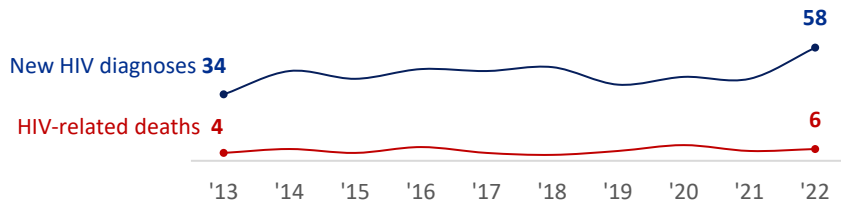


In 2022, Southeast residents made up **1%** of the total number of PLWDH in LAC



*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

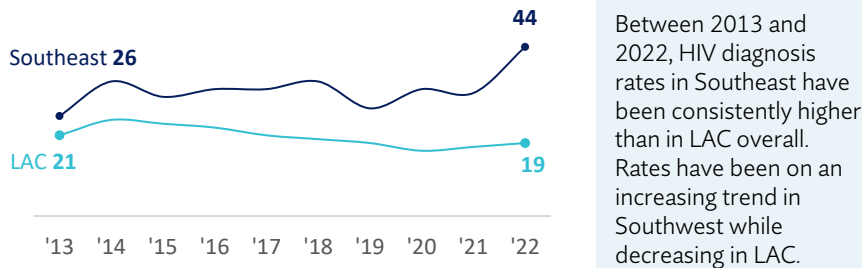
New Reported HIV Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths



New reported HIV diagnoses have increased since 2013 while HIV-related deaths among PLWDH in Southeast have remained relatively stable.

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

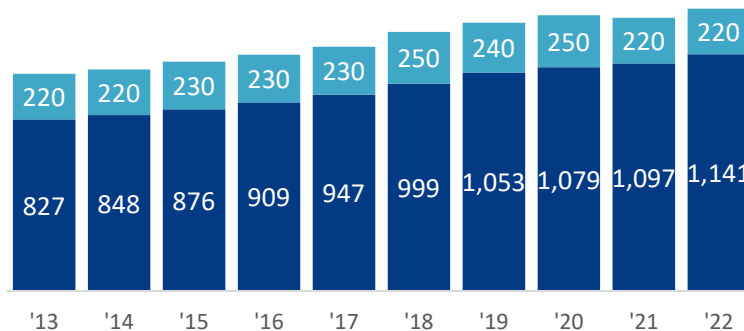
HIV Diagnosis Rates: Southeast vs. LAC



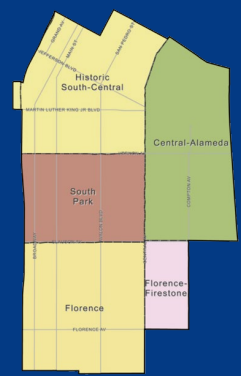
Number of Persons Living with Diagnosed & Undiagnosed HIV

Persons living with undiagnosed HIV*

PLWDH



* See technical notes for more information



131,274

Residents of Southeast Health District in 2022 aged ≥ 13 years

58

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

321

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2022

596

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2022

1,507

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2022

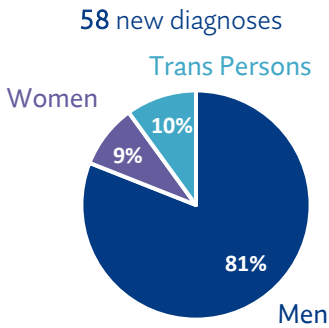
52%

STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

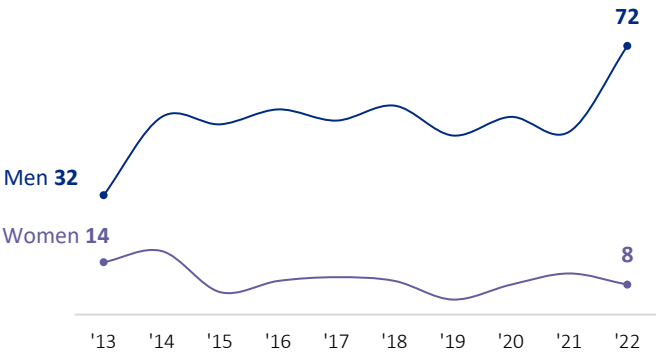
Southeast Health District Epidemiologic Profile - 2022

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

2022 new HIV diagnoses by gender



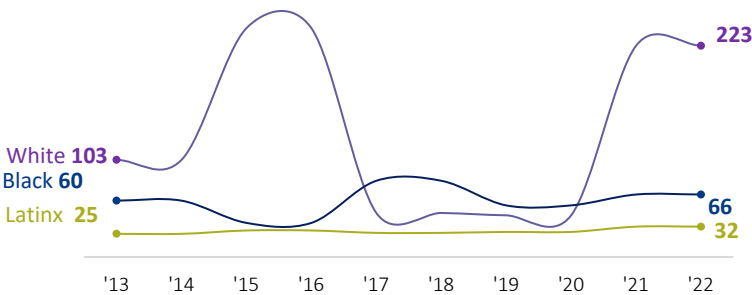
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New HIV diagnosis rates have remained substantially higher among men than women. Rates among men have been on an increasing trend in recent years while rates among women have declined 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

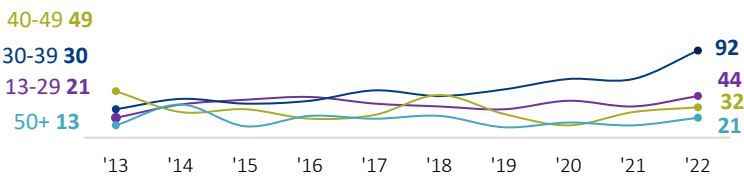


In Southeast, new HIV diagnosis rates among White persons generally have been higher than rates among all other race/ethnicity groups.

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

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

New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by age group

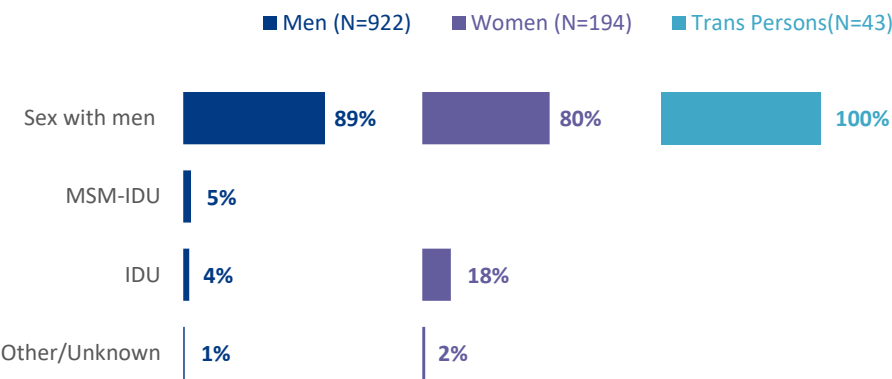


Since 2013, new HIV diagnosis rates have increased for persons aged 13-29, 30-39, and 50+. Rates for persons aged 40-49 have declined.

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

Southeast Health District Epidemiologic Profile - 2022

Transmission Category among Persons Living with HIV by Gender

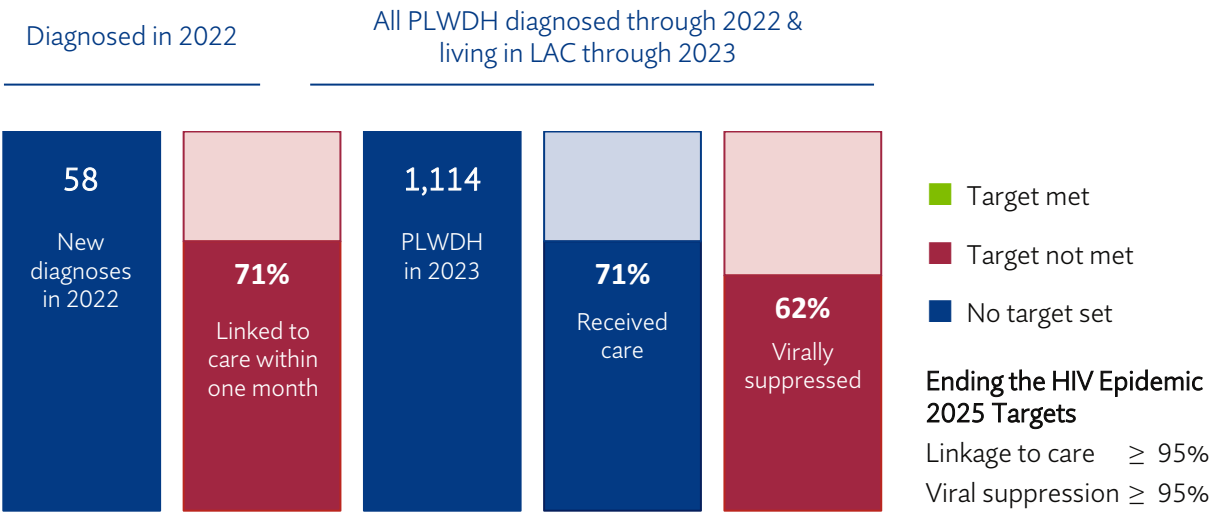


The primary transmission category for men, women, and trans persons is having sex with men.

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.

Southeast Health District Epidemiologic Profile - 2022

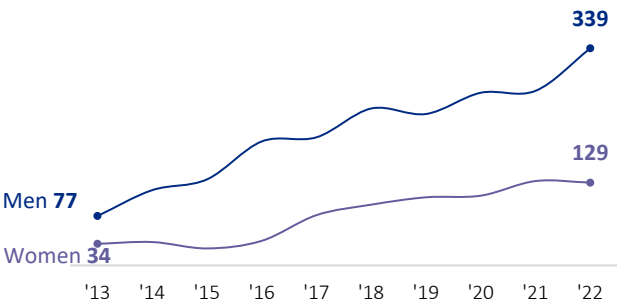
New Syphilis, Gonorrhea & Chlamydia Diagnoses and Rates: Southeast vs. LAC

In 2022, a total of 2,424 new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among Southeast Health District residents aged 13+ years. The rates of new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were higher than in LAC.

Syphilis in 2022	Gonorrhea in 2022	Chlamydia in 2022
321 new diagnoses in Southeast	596 new diagnoses in Southeast	1,507 new diagnoses in Southeast
3% of all LAC diagnoses	2% of all LAC diagnoses	3% of all LAC diagnoses
Rate of new diagnoses 245 LAC rate: 126	Rate of new diagnoses 454 LAC rate: 332	Rate of new diagnoses 1,148 LAC rate: 674

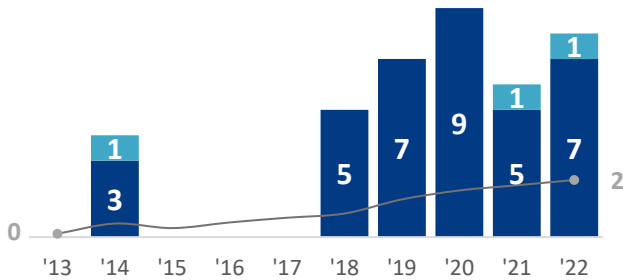
New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

New syphilis diagnosis rates¹ by gender



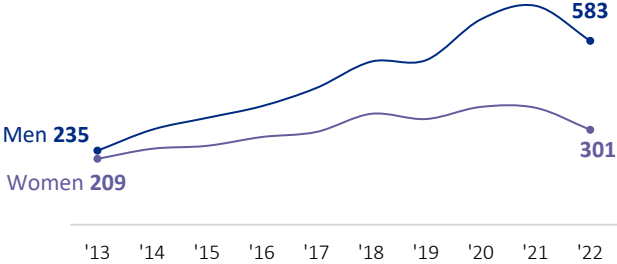
Since 2013, new syphilis diagnosis rates in Southeast have increased for men and women. In 2022, the rate for men in Southeast was more than double the rate for women.

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



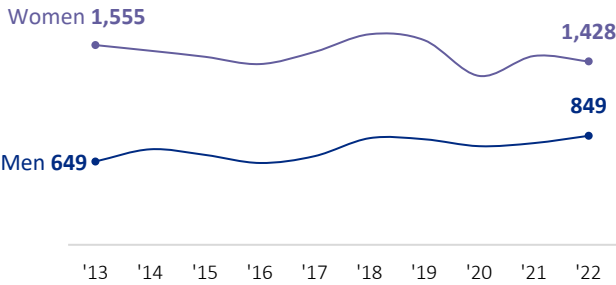
The number of new CS diagnoses in Southeast has increased since 2013. Since 2018, the number of CS diagnoses have been higher than expected. Southeast has reported three new stillbirth diagnoses since 2013.

New gonorrhea diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New gonorrhea diagnosis rates in Southeast have increased for men and women since 2013. Rates among men in Southeast have increased faster than rates among women.

New chlamydia diagnosis rates¹ by gender



Since 2013, new chlamydia diagnosis rates in Southeast have increased among men while decreasing modestly among women. Rates among women were consistently higher than rates among men.

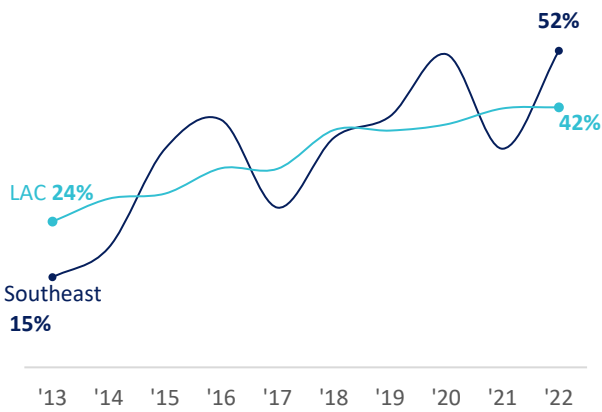
¹ New STD diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population
Due to small numbers, rates may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution

Southeast Health District Epidemiologic Profile - 2022

Coinfection of HIV and STDs: Southeast vs. LAC

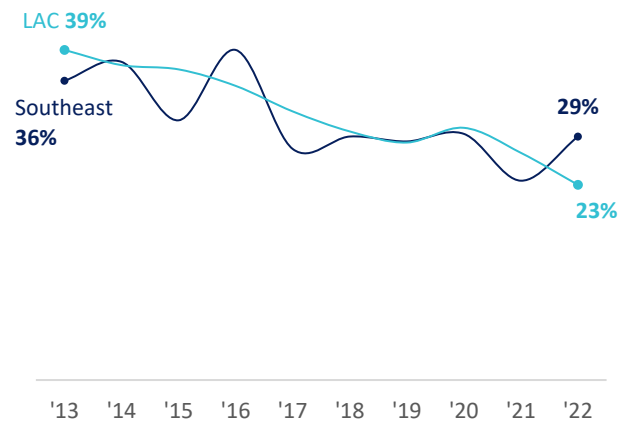
HIV and other STDs are syndemic in LAC. Persons with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia are at an increased risk of acquiring HIV due to biological and behavioral factors. STDs among PLWH can also increase HIV viral load and the risk of HIV transmission.

Percent of new HIV diagnoses coinfectd with one or more STDs



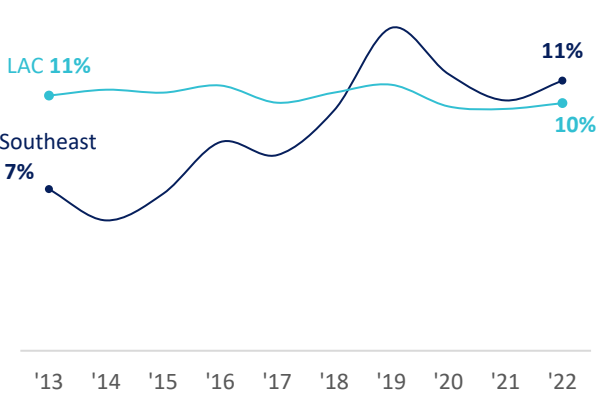
The percentage of new HIV diagnoses in Southeast with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia coinfection has increased from 15% in 2013 to 52% in 2022. This has tracked the trend in LAC overall.

Percent of new syphilis diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



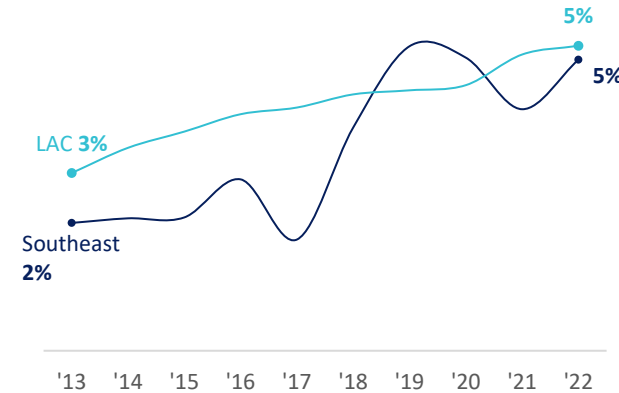
In 2022, 29% of new syphilis diagnoses in Southeast were coinfectd with HIV. This proportion has declined from 36% in 2013 and tracked the trend in LAC overall.

Percent of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in Southeast has increased from 7% in 2013 to 11% in 2022.

Percent of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in Southeast has increased from 2% in 2013 to 5% in 2022 and has generally remained lower than LAC overall.