

# Southwest Health District

## HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2022

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

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

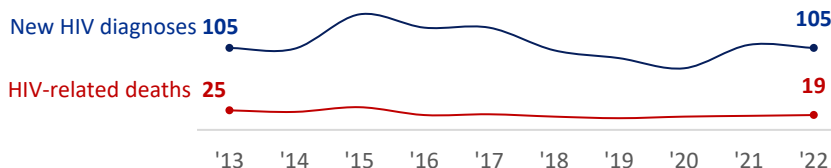


In 2022, Southwest residents made up **6%** of the total number of PLWDH in LAC



\*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

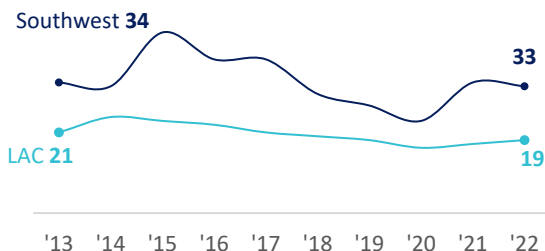
### New Reported HIV Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths



New reported HIV diagnoses have remained stable since 2013 while HIV-related deaths among PLWDH in Southwest have been on a declining trend.

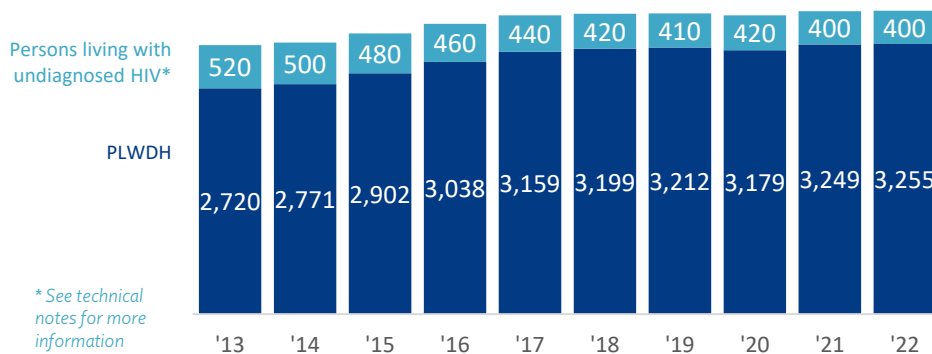
Note: It is recommended that 2014 and 2020 data be interpreted with caution due to situational factors. See technical notes for more information

### HIV Diagnosis Rates: Southwest vs. LAC

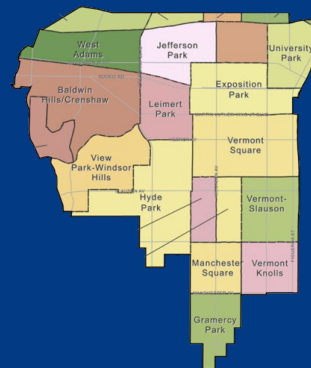


Between 2013 and 2022, HIV diagnosis rates in Southwest have been consistently higher than in LAC overall. Rates have been decreasing in Southwest and LAC.

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



\* See technical notes for more information



# 313,582

Residents of Southwest Health District in 2022 aged ≥ 13 years

# 105

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

# 631

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2022

# 1,881

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2022

# 3,672

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2022

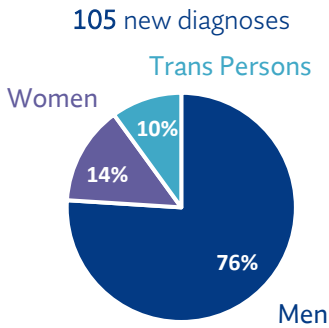
# 55%

STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

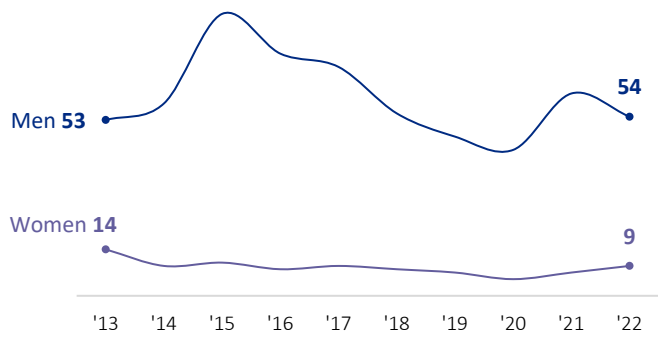
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## Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses – Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age

2022 new HIV diagnoses by gender



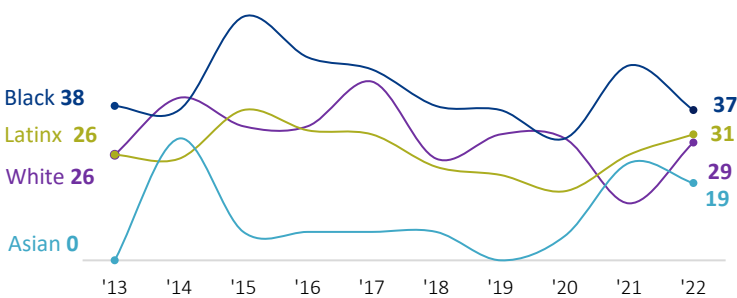
New HIV diagnosis rates<sup>1</sup> by gender



New HIV diagnosis rates have remained significantly higher among men than women. The rates for men have fluctuated while rates among women have declined.

*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

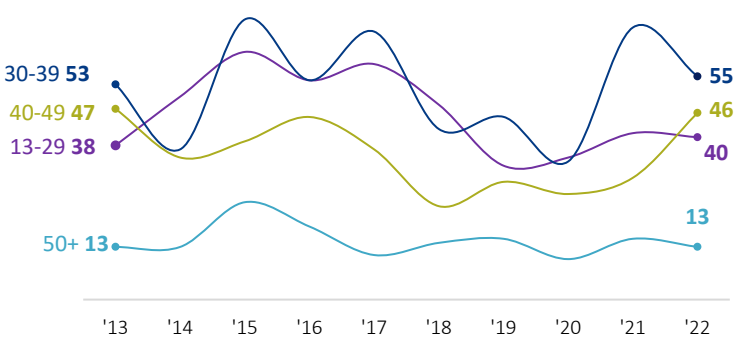


Between 2013 and 2022, new HIV diagnosis rates among Black persons generally have been higher than rates among all other race/ethnicity groups.

*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 Southwest.*

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

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

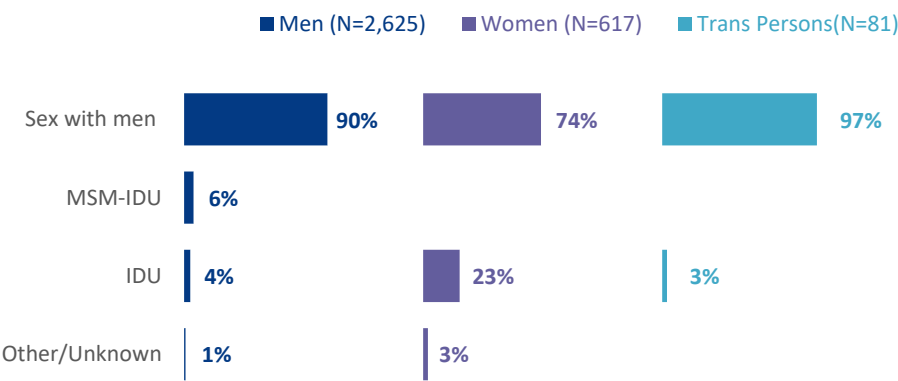


In Southwest, new HIV diagnosis rates have been highest among persons aged 30-39. Rates among all age groups have remained relatively stable.

<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

# Southwest Health District Epidemiologic Profile - 2022

## Transmission Category among Persons Living with HIV by Gender

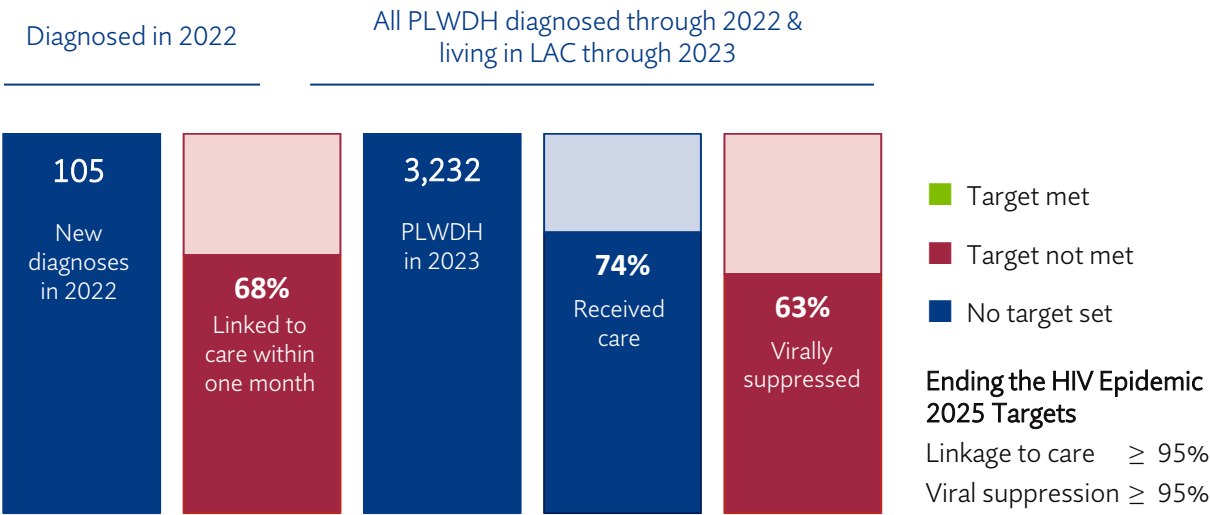


The primary transmission category for men, women, and trans persons is having sex with men.

*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.

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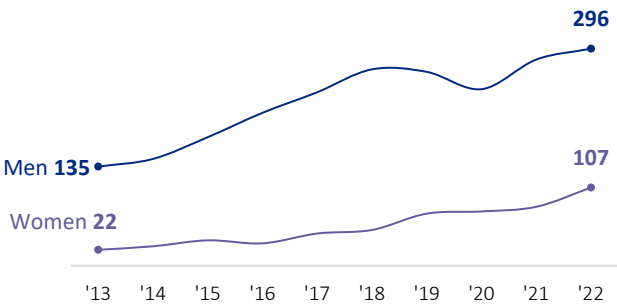
## New Syphilis, Gonorrhea & Chlamydia Diagnoses and Rates: Southwest vs. LAC

In 2022, a total of 6,184 new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among Southwest 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
631 new diagnoses in Southwest	1,881 new diagnoses in Southwest	3,672 new diagnoses in Southwest
6% of all LAC diagnoses	7% of all LAC diagnoses	7% of all LAC diagnoses
Rate of new diagnoses 201	Rate of new diagnoses 600	Rate of new diagnoses 1,171
LAC rate: 126	LAC rate: 332	LAC rate: 674

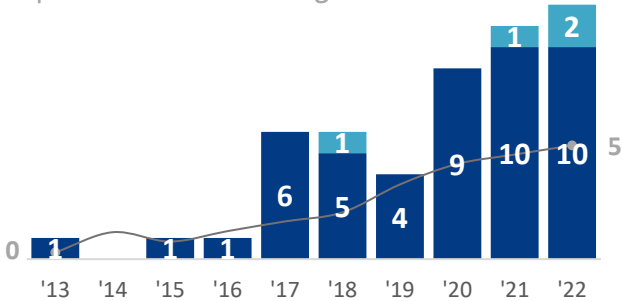
## New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

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



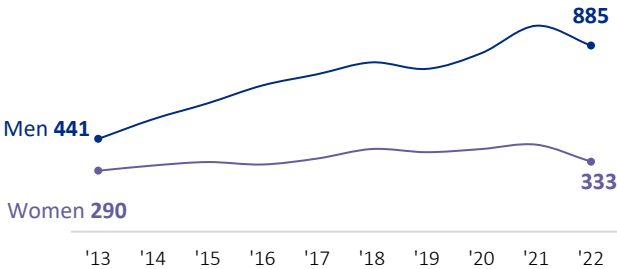
Since 2013, new syphilis diagnosis rates in Southwest have increased for men and women. In 2022, the rate for men was almost triple the rate for women.

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



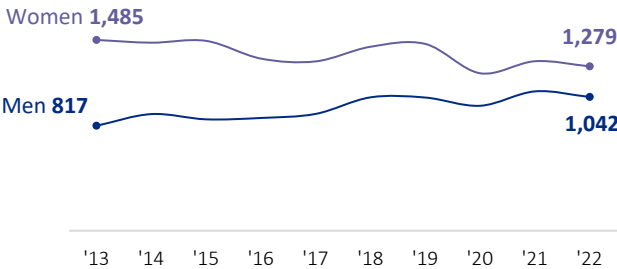
The number of new CS diagnoses in Southwest has increased since 2013. Since 2020, the number of CS diagnoses was higher than expected. Southwest has reported four new stillbirth diagnosis since 2011.

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



New gonorrhea diagnosis rates in Southwest have increased for men and women since 2013. From 2013 to 2022, rates among men in Southwest more than doubled.

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



New chlamydia diagnosis rates among women in Southwest have declined since 2013 while rates among men have increased.

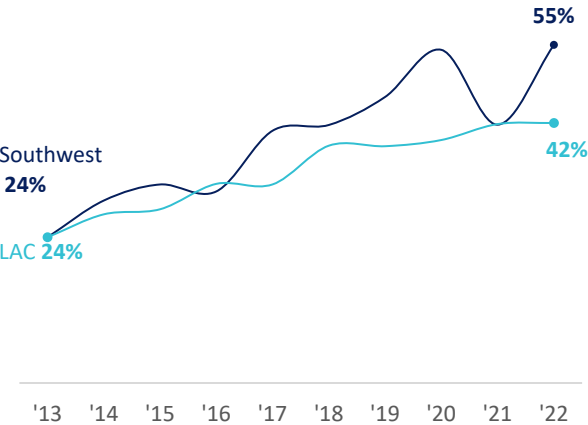
<sup>1</sup> New STD diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population  
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## Coinfection of HIV and STDs: Southwest vs. LAC

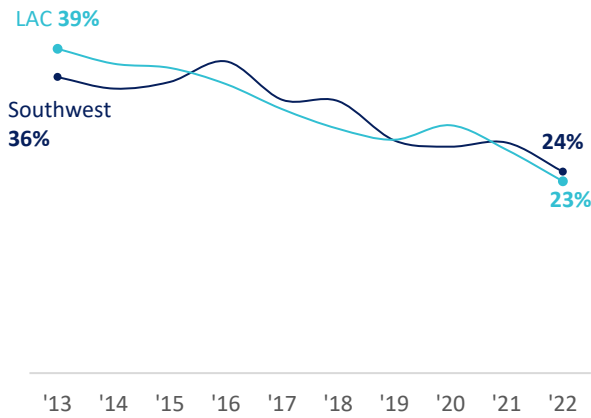
HIV and other STDs are syndemic in LAC. Persons with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia are at an increased risk of acquiring HIV due to biological and behavioral factors. STDs among PLWH can also increase HIV viral load and the risk of HIV transmission.

Percent of new HIV diagnoses coinfectd with one or more STDs



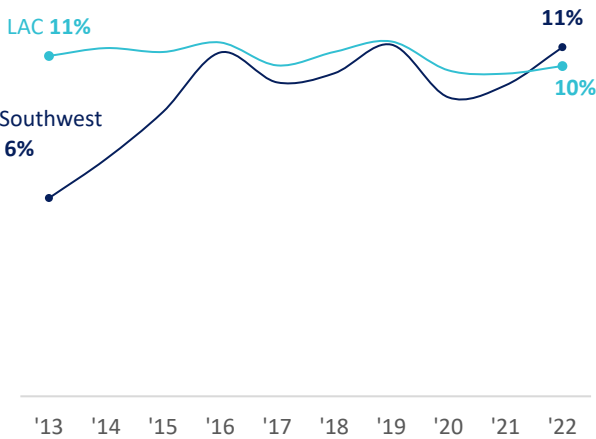
The percentage of new HIV diagnoses in Southwest with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia coinfection has increased from 24% in 2013 to 55% in 2022. This has tracked the trend in LAC overall.

Percent of new syphilis diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



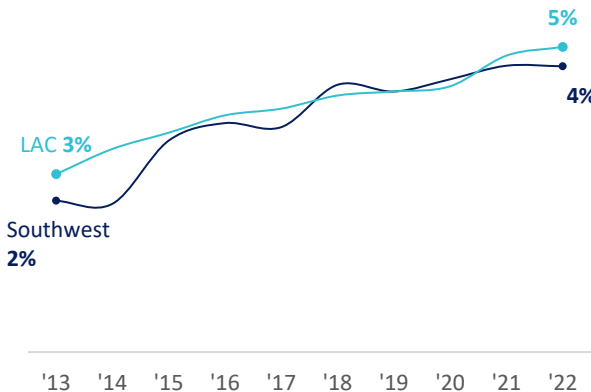
In 2022, 24% of new syphilis diagnoses Southwest were coinfectd with HIV. This proportion has declined from 36% in 2013 and has tracked the trend in LAC overall.

Percent of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in Southwest has increased from 6% in 2013 to 11% in 2022.

Percent of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in Southwest has increased from 2% in 2013 to 4% in 2022. This has tracked the trend in LAC overall.