

West Valley Health District

HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2022

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

West Valley residents make up **9%** of the LAC population

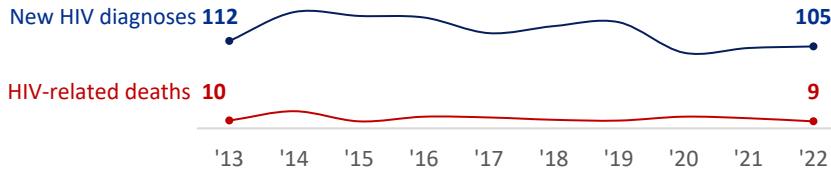


In 2022, West Valley residents made up **7%** of the total number of PLWDH in LAC



*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

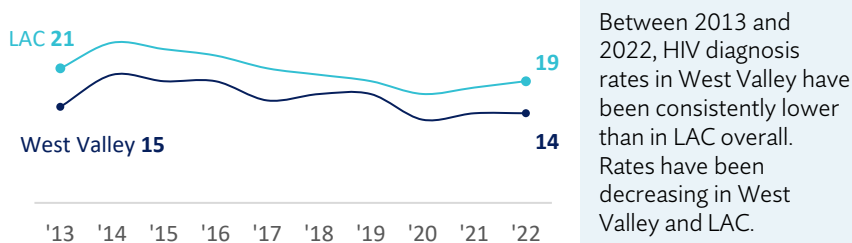
New Reported HIV Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths



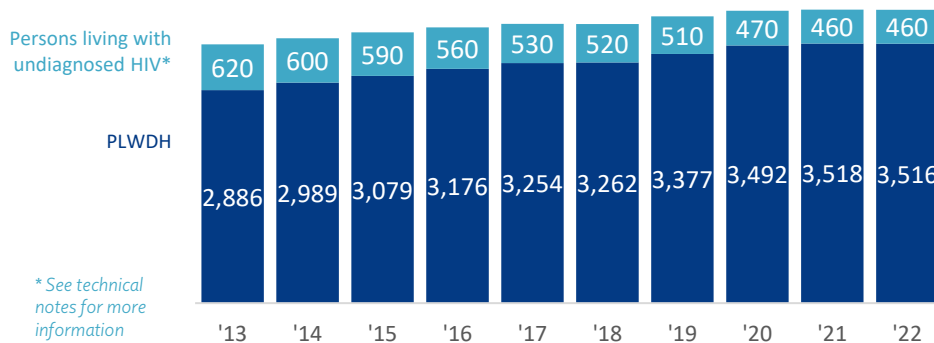
New reported HIV diagnoses in West Valley have declined modestly since 2013. HIV-related deaths among PLWDH have remained relatively stable.

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: West Valley vs. LAC



Number of Persons Living with Diagnosed & Undiagnosed HIV



748,196

Residents of West Valley Health District in 2022 aged ≥ 13 years

105

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

598

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2022

1,668

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2022

3,855

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2022

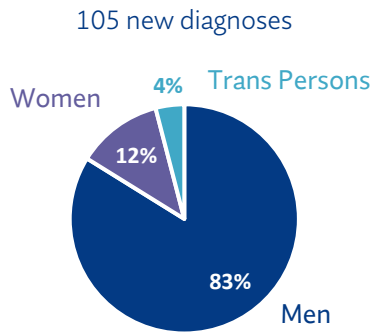
32%

STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

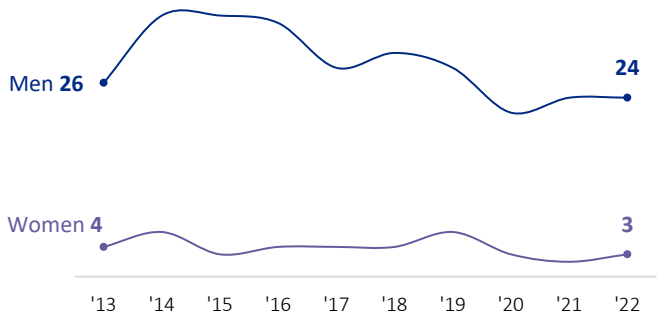
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Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses – Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age

2022 new HIV diagnoses by gender



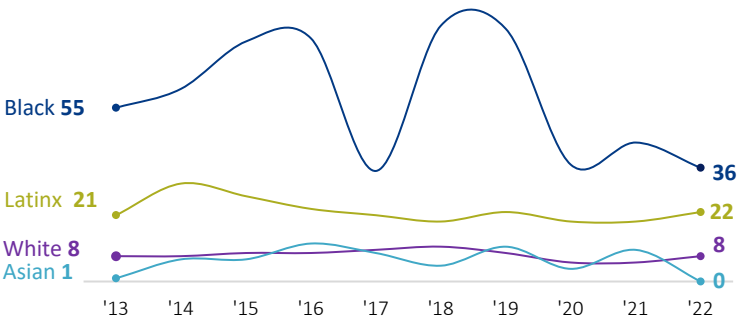
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New HIV diagnosis rates have remained substantially higher among men than women. Rates among men and women have declined modestly 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

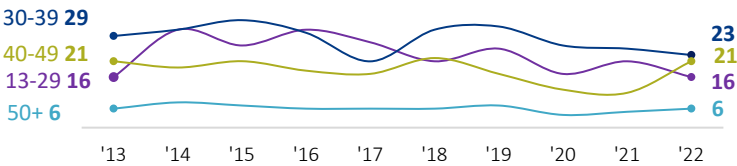


Between 2013 and 2022, new HIV diagnosis rates among Black persons have been consistently higher than other race/ethnicity groups. Rates among White, Latinx and Asian persons have remained stable.

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 West Valley.

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

New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by age group

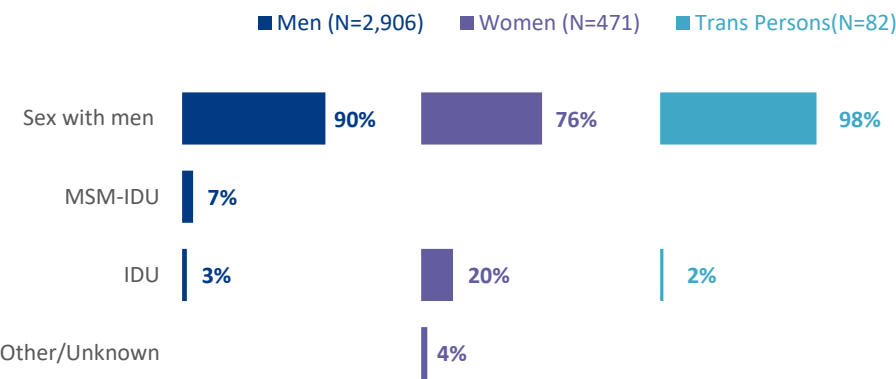


Since 2013, new HIV diagnosis rates have been on a declining trend among persons aged 30-39. For persons aged 13-29, 40-49, and 50+ rates have remained stable.

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

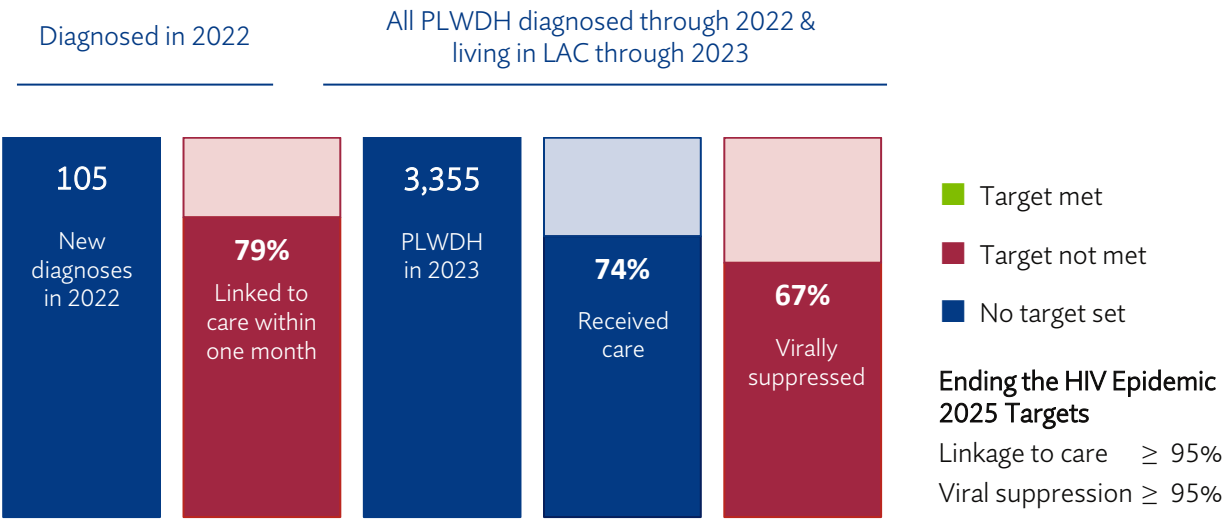


The primary transmission category for men, women, and trans persons is having sex with men.

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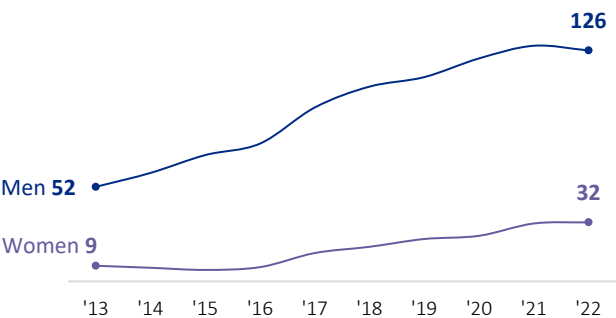
New Syphilis, Gonorrhea & Chlamydia Diagnoses and Rates: West Valley vs. LAC

In 2022, a total of 6,121 new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among West Valley 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
598 new diagnoses in West Valley	1,668 new diagnoses in West Valley	3,855 new diagnoses in West Valley
6% of all LAC diagnoses	6% of all LAC diagnoses	6% of all LAC diagnoses
Rate of new diagnoses 80	Rate of new diagnoses 223	Rate of new diagnoses 515
LAC rate: 126	LAC rate: 332	LAC rate: 674

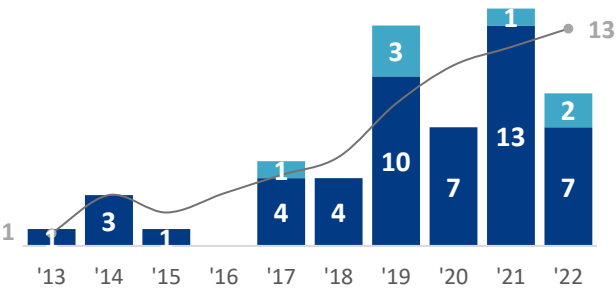
New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

New syphilis diagnosis rates¹ by gender



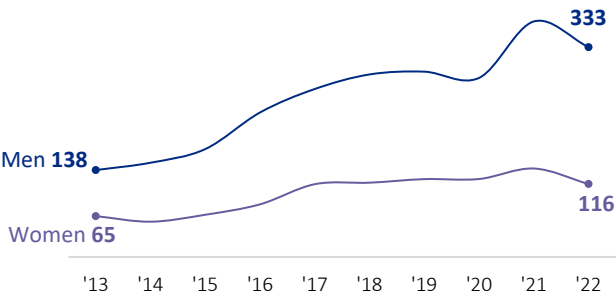
Since 2013, new syphilis diagnosis rates in West Valley have increased for men and women. Rates among men in West Valley have remained about four times higher than rates among women.

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



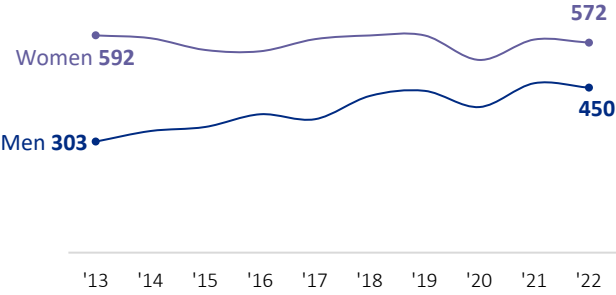
The number of new CS diagnoses in West Valley has increased since 2013. In 2022, the number of CS diagnoses was lower than expected. West Valley has reported seven new stillbirth diagnoses since 2013.

New gonorrhea diagnosis rates¹ by gender



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

New chlamydia diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New chlamydia diagnosis rates in West Valley have been increasing among men while remaining stable among women since 2013. Rates among women in West Valley have been consistently higher than rates among men.

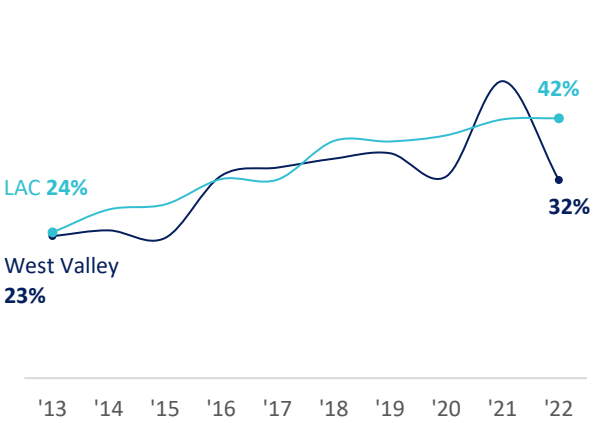
¹ New STD diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population
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Coinfection of HIV and STDs: West valley vs. LAC

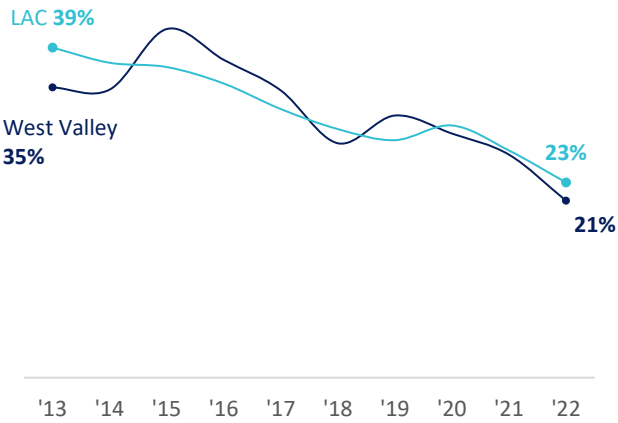
HIV and other STDs are syndemic in LAC. Persons with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia are at an increased risk of acquiring HIV due to biological and behavioral factors. STDs among PLWH can also increase HIV viral load and the risk of HIV transmission.

Percent of new HIV diagnoses coinfectd with one or more STDs



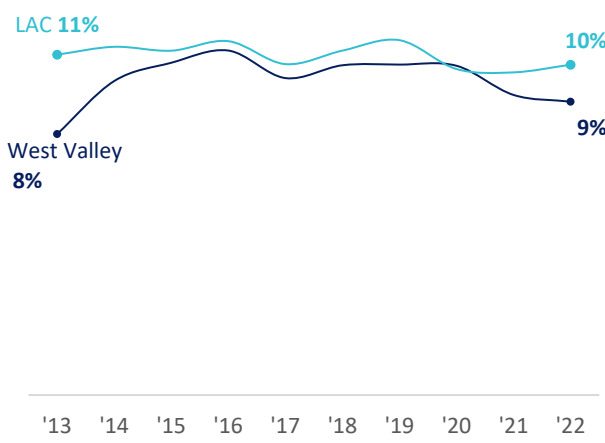
The percentage of new HIV diagnoses in West Valley with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia coinfection has increased from 23% in 2013 to 32% in 2022. This has tracked the trend in LAC overall.

Percent of new syphilis diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



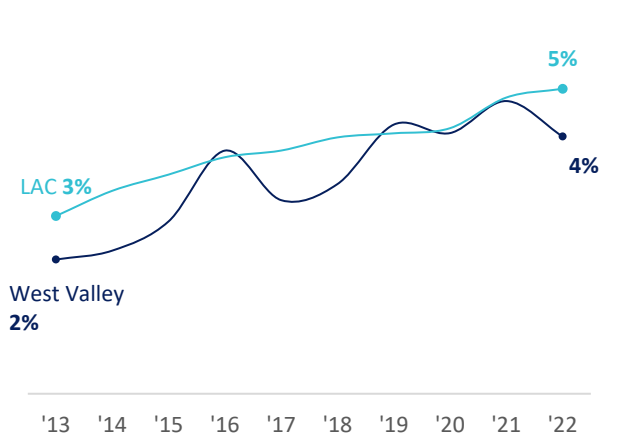
In 2022, 21% of new syphilis diagnoses in West Valley were coinfectd with HIV. This proportion has declined from 35% in 2013 and has tracked the trend in LAC overall.

Percent of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in West Valley has increased from 8% in 2013 to 9% in 2022.

Percent of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in West Valley has increased from 2% in 2013 to 4% in 2022.