

Central Health District

HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2022

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

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

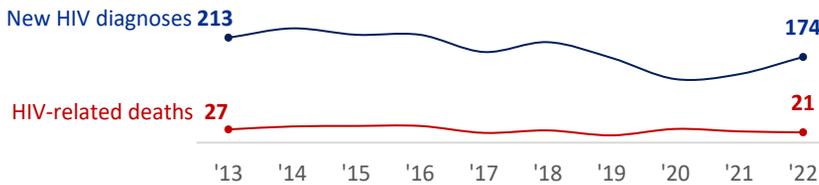


In 2022, Central residents made up **13%** of the total number of PLWDH in LAC



*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

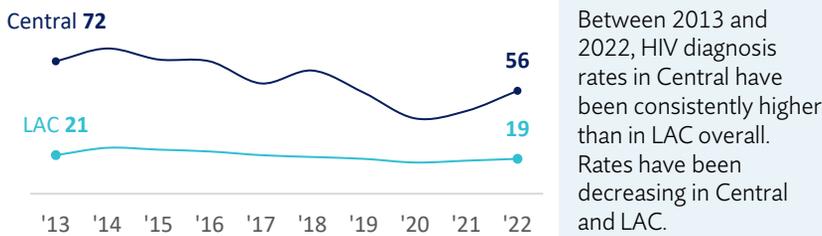
New Reported HIV Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths



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

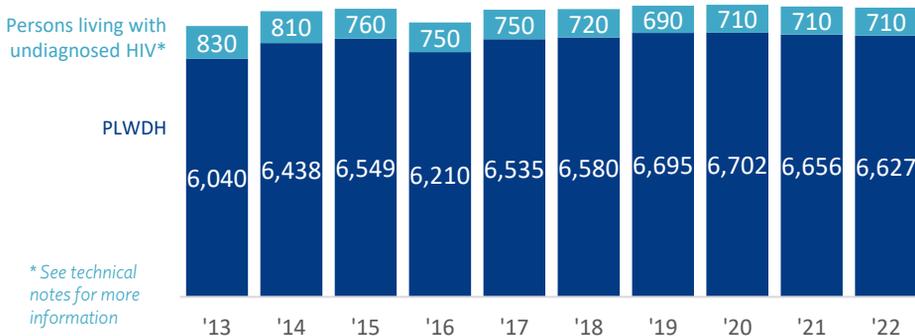
Note: It is recommended that 2014 and 2020 data be interpreted with caution due to situational factors. See technical notes for more information

HIV Diagnosis Rates: Central vs. LAC



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

Number of Persons Living with Diagnosed & Undiagnosed HIV



* See technical notes for more information

308,079

Residents of Central Health District in 2022 aged ≥ 13 years

174

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

1,299

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2022

3,195

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2022

4,563

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2022

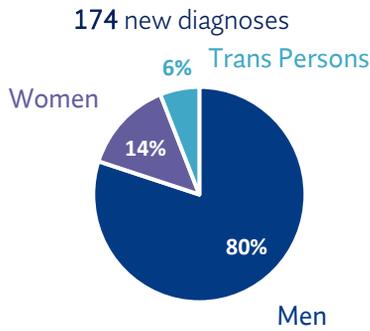
45%

STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

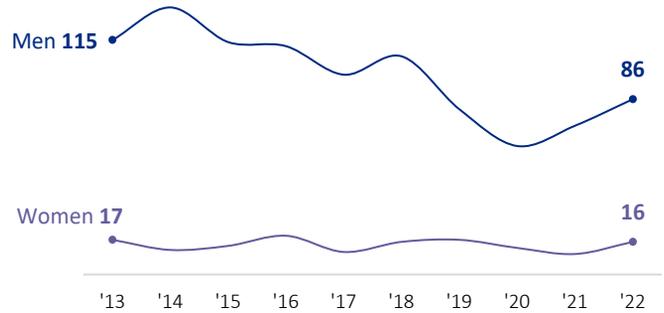
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Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses – Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age

2022 new HIV diagnoses by **gender**



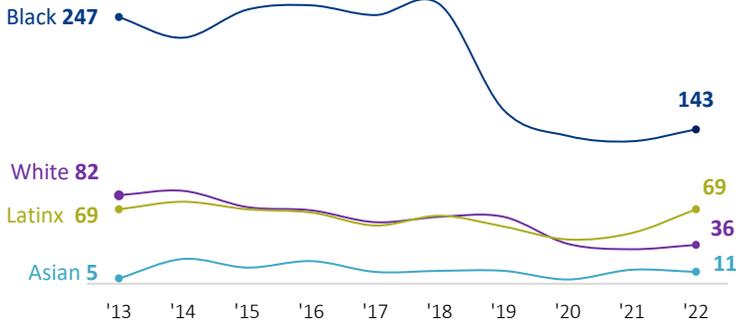
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **gender**



New HIV diagnosis rates have remained substantially higher among men than women, but rates among men are on the decline. Rates among women have remained relatively stable since 2013.

Note: Trans men and trans women are grouped into one category to maintain confidentiality due to small numbers.

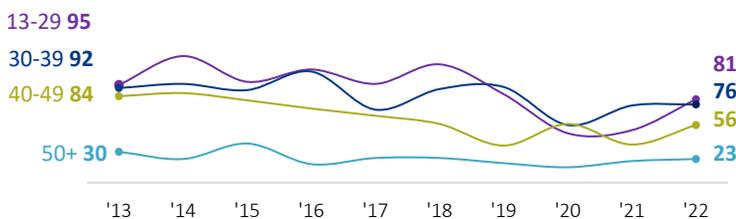
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **race/ethnicity**



Between 2013 and 2022, new HIV diagnosis rates among Black persons have been consistently higher than other race/ethnicity groups. Rates for White and Black persons have declined since 2013. Rates among Latinx persons have remained the same.

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 Central.

New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **age group**

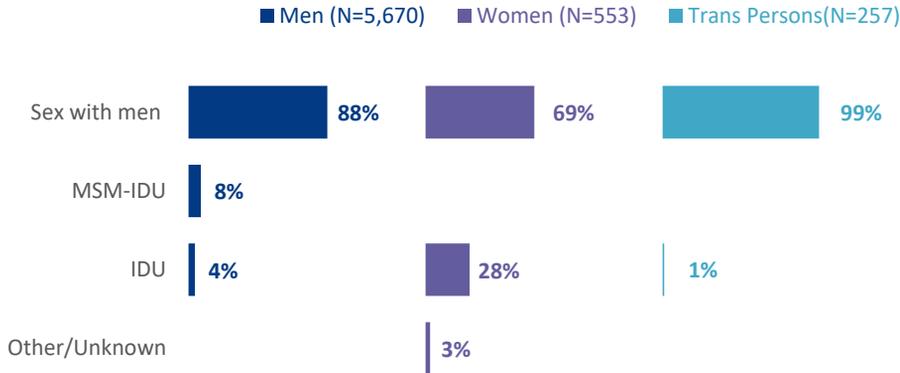


Since 2013, new HIV diagnosis rates have declined for all age groups.

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

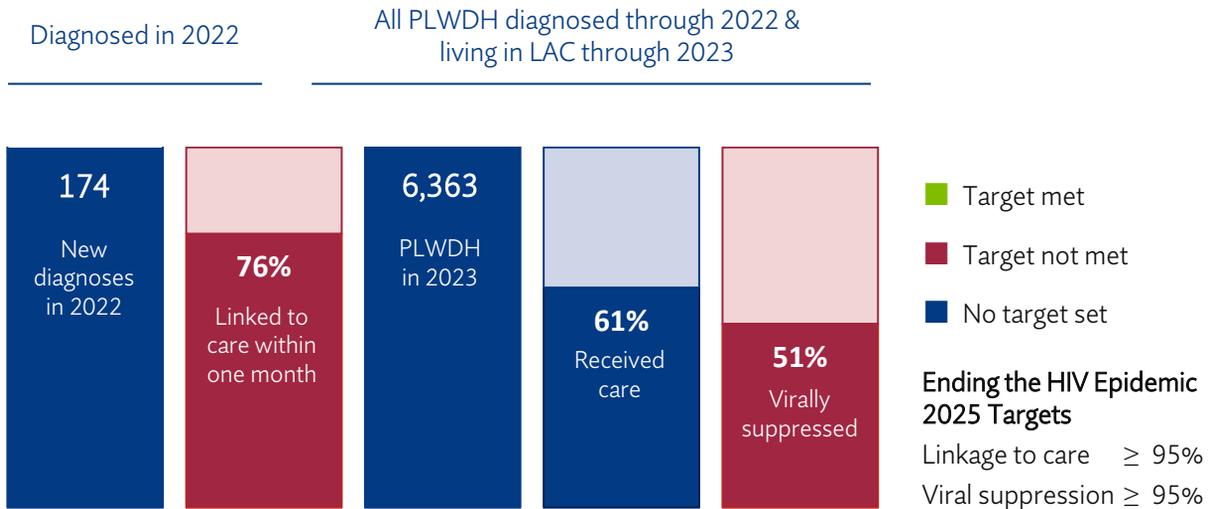


The primary transmission category among men, women, and trans persons is having sex with men.

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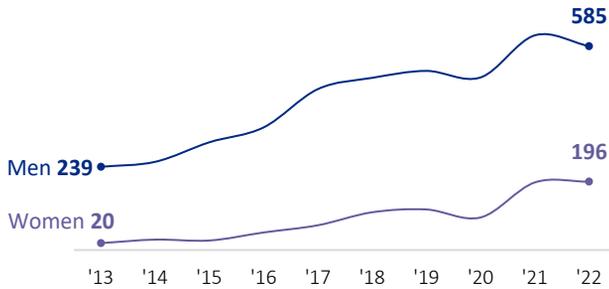
New Syphilis, Gonorrhea & Chlamydia Diagnoses and Rates: Central vs. LAC

In 2022, a total of 9,057 new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among Central 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
1,299 new diagnoses in Central	3,195 new diagnoses in Central	4,563 new diagnoses in Central
13% of all LAC diagnoses	12% of all LAC diagnoses	9% of all LAC diagnoses
Rate of new diagnoses 422	Rate of new diagnoses 1,037	Rate of new diagnoses 1,481
LAC rate: 126	LAC rate: 332	LAC rate: 674

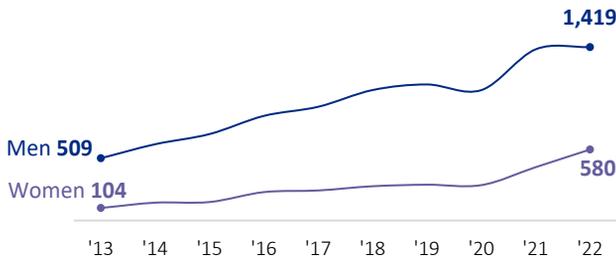
New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

New syphilis diagnosis rates¹ by gender



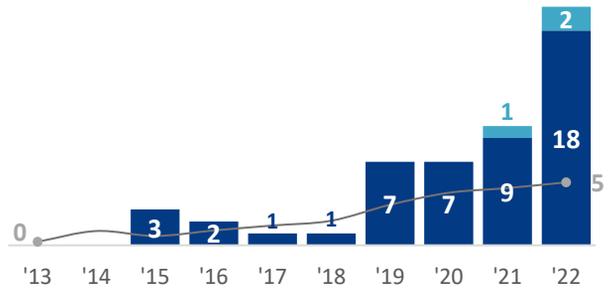
Since 2013, new syphilis diagnosis rates in Central have more than doubled among men increased nearly ten-fold among women. Between 2019 and 2020, rates for both groups declined, potentially due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on testing and diagnosis.

New gonorrhea diagnosis rates¹ by gender



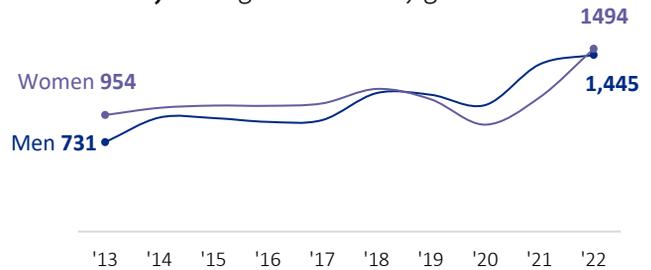
New gonorrhea diagnosis rates for men have nearly tripled while rates for women in Central have increased more than five times. Rates among men have remained higher than rates among women.

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 Central has increased in recent years. In 2022, the number of CS diagnoses was higher than expected at 18. Since 2013, three stillbirths have been reported.

New chlamydia diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New chlamydia diagnosis rates in Central have increased for both men and women. Rates among men surpassed the rate for women for a short period but fell below once again in 2022.

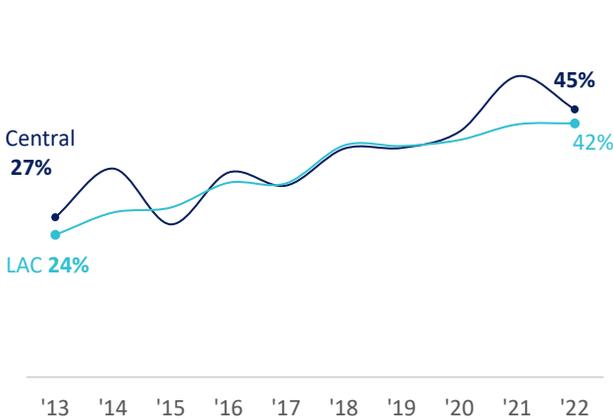
¹ New STD diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population. Due to small numbers, rates may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution.

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Coinfection of HIV and STDs: Central vs. LAC

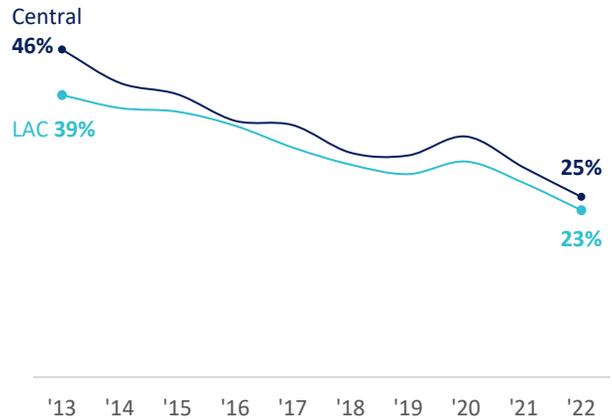
HIV and other STDs are syndemic in LAC. Persons with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia are at an increased risk of acquiring HIV due to biological and behavioral factors. STDs among PLWH can also increase HIV viral load and the risk of HIV transmission.

Percent of new HIV diagnoses coinfectd with one or more STDs



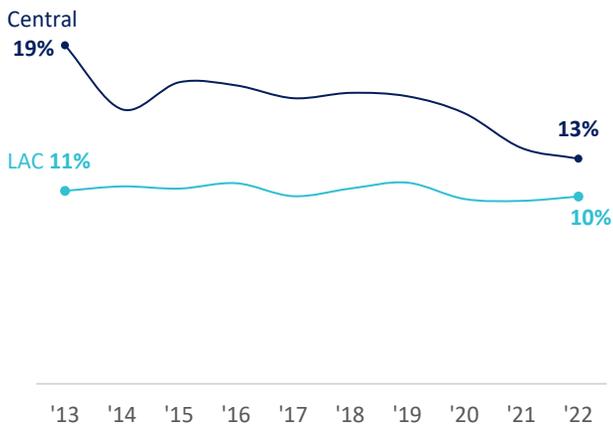
The percentage of new HIV diagnoses in Central with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia coinfection has increased from 27% in 2013 to 45% in 2022. This has tracked the trend in LAC overall and has surpassed LAC since 2020.

Percent of new syphilis diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



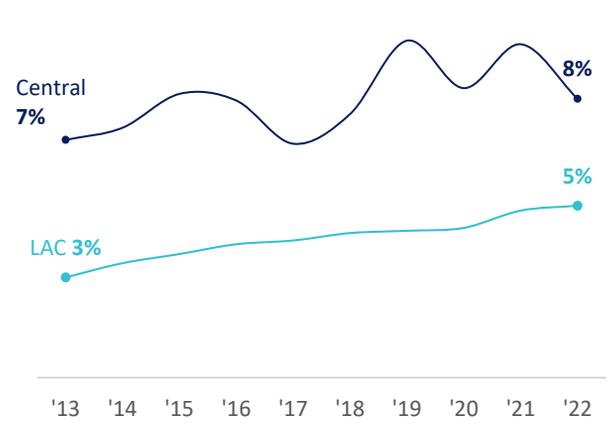
In 2022, a quarter of all new syphilis diagnoses in Central were coinfectd with HIV. This proportion has declined since 2011 but has remained consistently higher than LAC overall.

Percent of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in Central has declined from 19% in 2013 to 13% in 2022 but has remained consistently higher than LAC overall.

Percent of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in Central has stayed under 10% and has been consistently higher than LAC overall.