

Pomona Health District

HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2022

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

Pomona residents make up **6%** of the LAC population

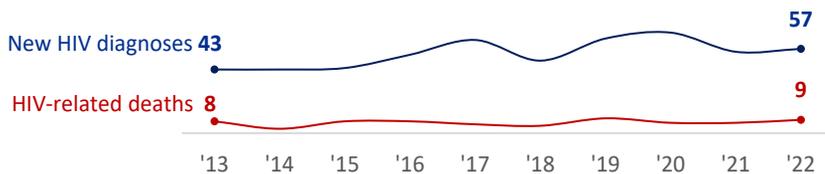


In 2022, Pomona residents made up **2%** of the total number of PLWDH in LAC



*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

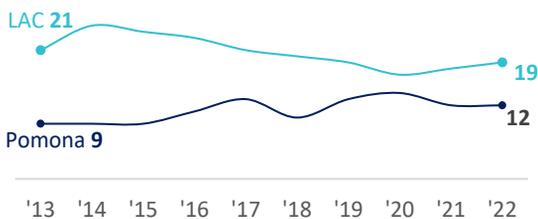
New Reported HIV Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths



New reported HIV diagnoses in Pomona have been on an increasing trend since 2013. HIV-related deaths among PLWDH have remained 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: Pomona vs. LAC

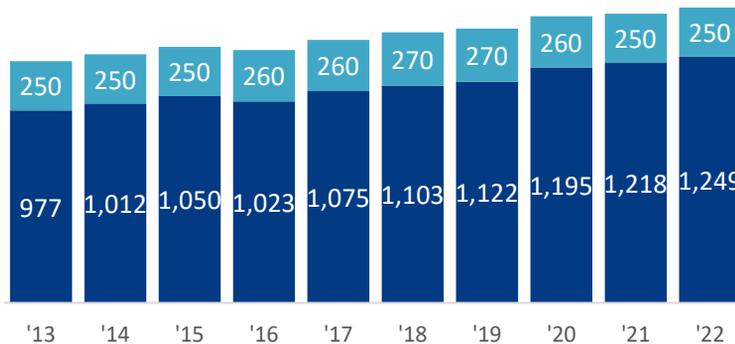


Between 2013 and 2022, HIV diagnosis rates in Pomona have been consistently lower than in LAC overall. However, rates have increased in Pomona while declining in LAC.

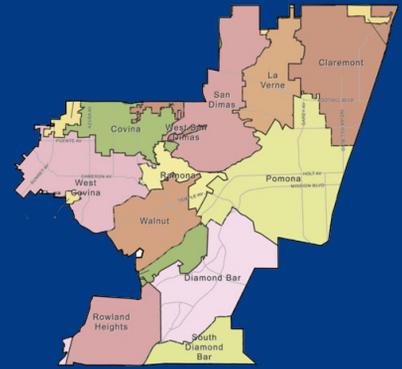
Number of Persons Living with Diagnosed & Undiagnosed HIV

Persons living with undiagnosed HIV*

PLWDH



* See technical notes for more information



468,346

Residents of Pomona Health District in 2022 aged ≥ 13 years

57

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

428

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2022

772

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2022

2,373

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2022

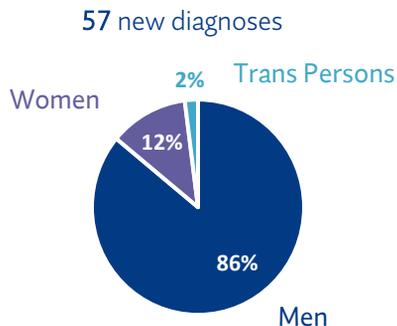
42%

STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

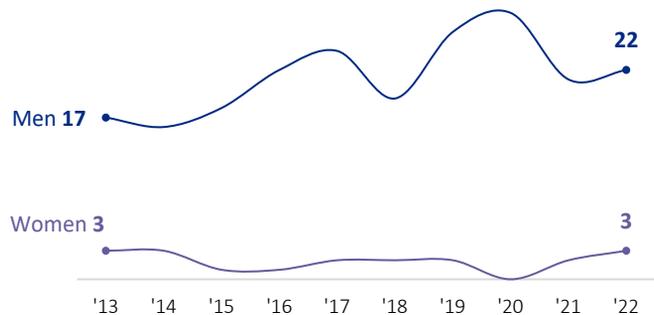
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Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses – Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age

2022 new HIV diagnoses by **gender**



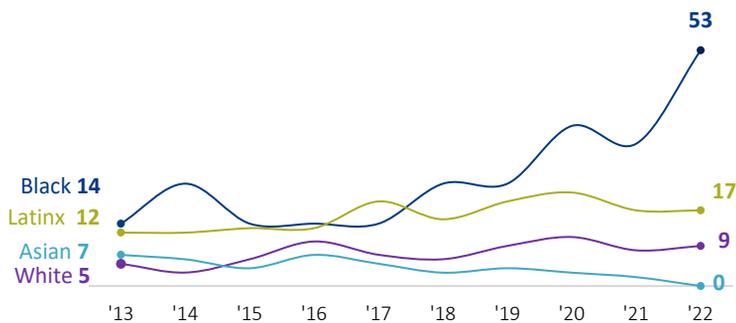
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **gender**



New HIV diagnosis rates have remained substantially higher among men than women. Rates among men have been on an increasing trend in recent years while 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 rates among trans persons are not presented due to the unavailability of reliable population size estimates in LAC.

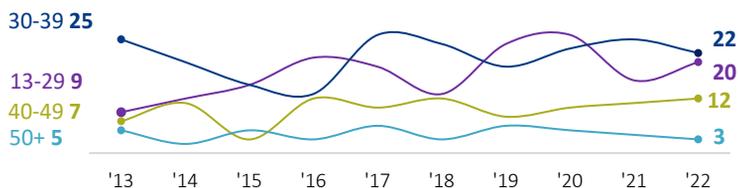
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **race/ethnicity**



New HIV diagnosis rates among Black persons generally have been higher than all other race/ethnicity groups. Rates among all race/ethnicity groups, except Asian persons, increased between 2013 and 2022.

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 Pomona.

New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **age group**

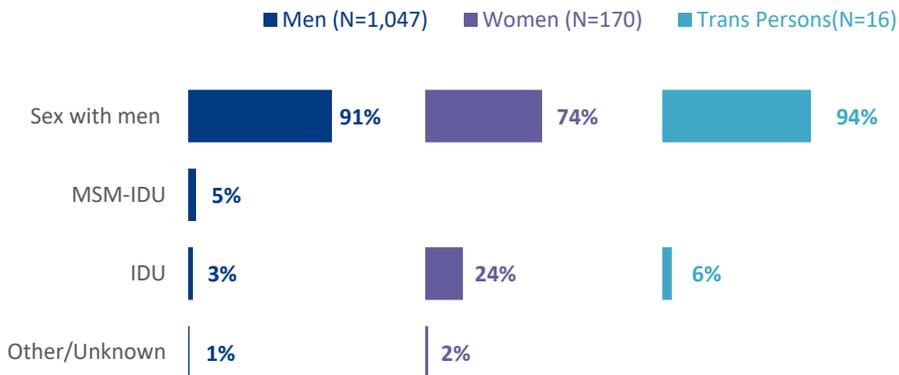


Since 2013, new HIV diagnosis rates among persons aged 30-39 generally have been higher compared with all other age groups. Rates among persons aged 13-29 have more than doubled in the past decade. Rates have remained relatively low and stable among persons aged 50+.

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

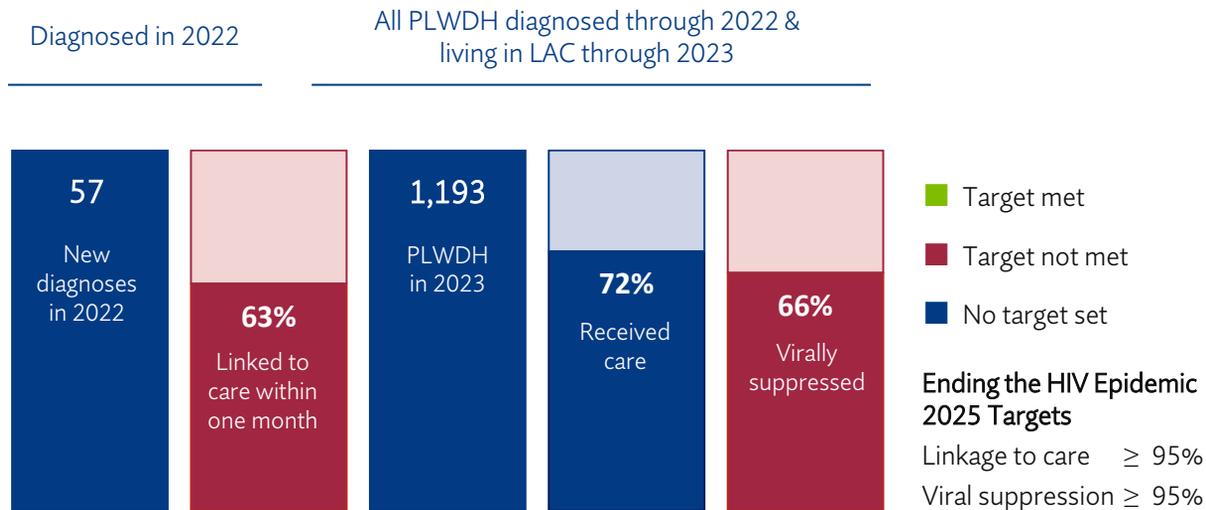


The primary transmission category for men, women and trans persons is having sex with men.

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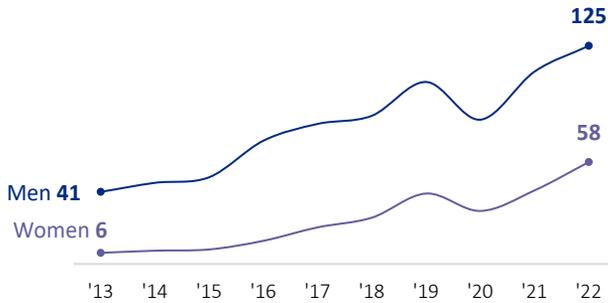
New Syphilis, Gonorrhea & Chlamydia Diagnoses and Rates: Pomona vs. LAC

In 2022, a total of 3,573 new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among Pomona 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
428 new diagnoses in Pomona	772 new diagnoses in Pomona	2,373 new diagnoses in Pomona
4% of all LAC diagnoses	3% of all LAC diagnoses	4% of all LAC diagnoses
Rate of new diagnoses 91	Rate of new diagnoses 164	Rate of new diagnoses 507
LAC rate: 126	LAC rate: 332	LAC rate: 674

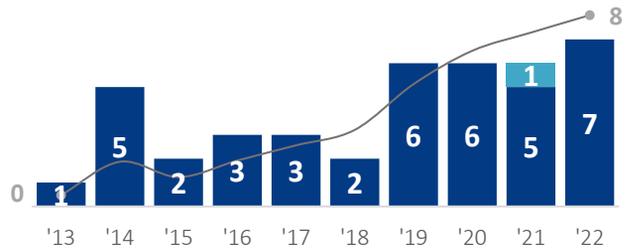
New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

New syphilis diagnosis rates¹ by gender



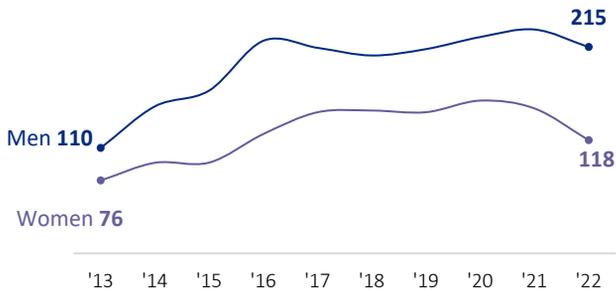
Since 2013, new syphilis diagnosis rates in Pomona have increased for men and women. Rates among men in Pomona have remained higher than women.

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



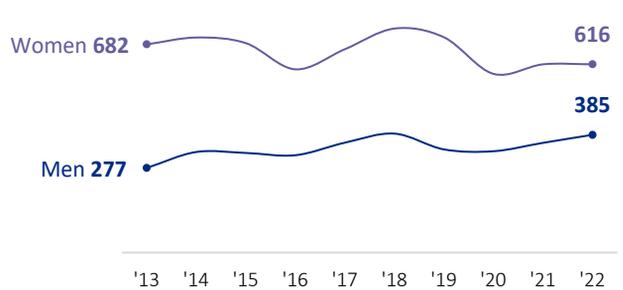
The number of new CS diagnoses in Pomona has increased since 2013 tracking LAC trends. In 2022, the number of CS diagnoses was lower than expected. Pomona has reported one new stillbirth diagnoses since 2013.

New gonorrhea diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New gonorrhea diagnosis rates in Pomona have increased for men and women since 2013. In 2022, the rates for men in Pomona were almost double those in 2013.

New chlamydia diagnosis rates¹ by gender



Since 2013, new chlamydia diagnosis rates in Pomona have decreased for women but increased for men. The rates for women in Pomona have remained consistently higher than rates for men.

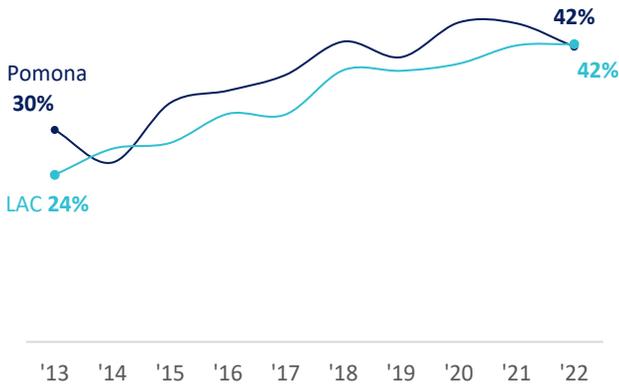
¹ New STD diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population. Due to small numbers, rates may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution.

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Coinfection of HIV and STDs: Pomona vs. LAC

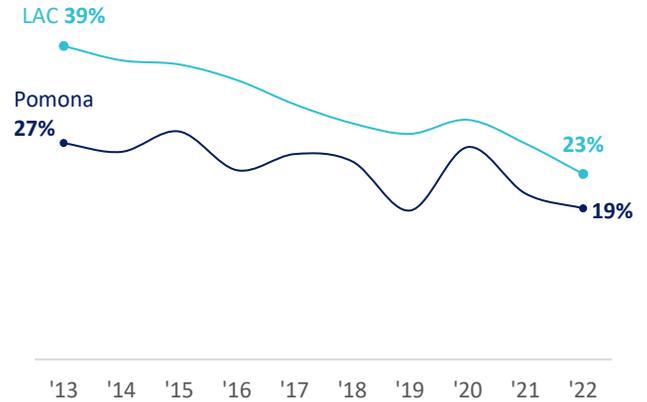
HIV and other STDs are syndemic in LAC. Persons with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia are at an increased risk of acquiring HIV due to biological and behavioral factors. STDs among PLWH can also increase HIV viral load and the risk of HIV transmission.

Percent of new HIV diagnoses coinfectd with one or more STDs



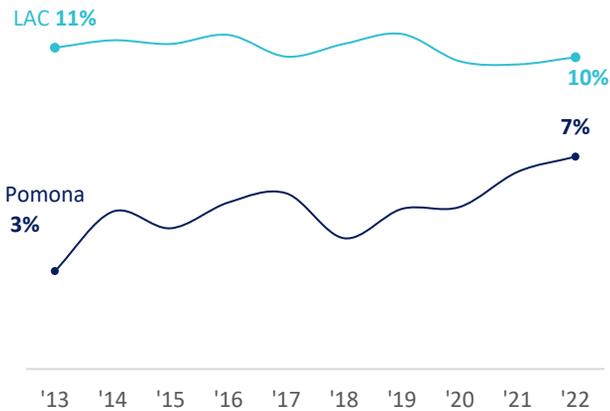
The percentage of new HIV diagnoses in Pomona with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia coinfection has increased from 30% in 2013 to 42% in 2022. This has tracked the trend in LAC overall.

Percent of new syphilis diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



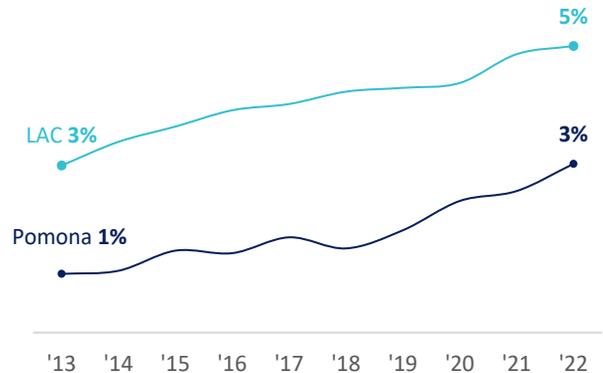
In 2022, 19% new syphilis diagnoses in Pomona were coinfectd with HIV. This proportion has declined from 27% in 2013 and has remained consistently lower than LAC overall.

Percent of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in Pomona has increased from 3% in 2013 to 7% 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 Pomona has increased from 1% in 2013 to 3% in 2022 and has remained consistently lower than LAC overall.