

San Antonio Health District

HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2022

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

San Antonio residents make up **4%** of the LAC population

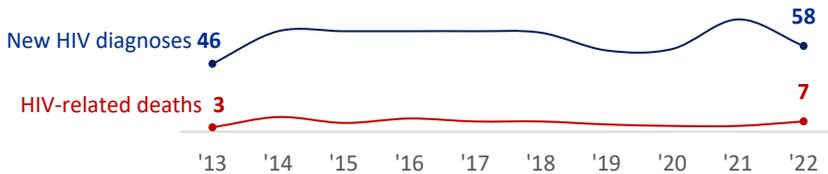


In 2022, San Antonio residents made up **1%** of the total number of PLWDH in LAC



*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

New Reported HIV Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths



New reported HIV diagnoses and HIV-related deaths among PLWDH in San Antonio have increased 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: San Antonio vs. LAC

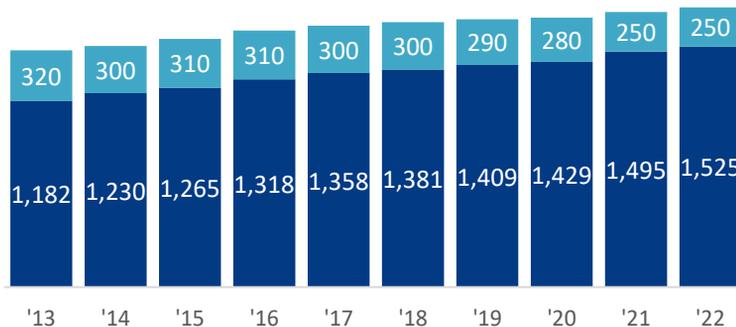


Between 2013 and 2022, HIV diagnosis rates in San Antonio have remained close to rates in LAC overall. Rates have increased in San Antonio while decreasing in LAC.

Number of Persons Living with Diagnosed & Undiagnosed HIV

Persons living with undiagnosed HIV*

PLWDH



* See technical notes for more information



336,996

Residents of San Antonio Health District in 2022 aged ≥ 13 years

58

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

417

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2022

815

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2022

2,267

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2022

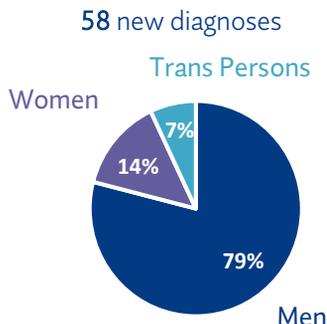
52%

STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

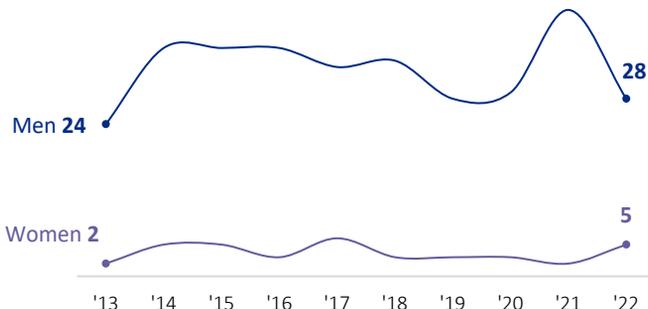
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Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses – Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age

2022 new HIV diagnoses by gender



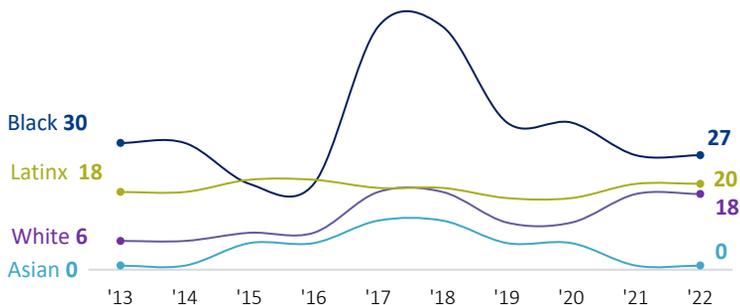
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New HIV diagnosis rates have remained substantially higher among men than women. Rates among men have fluctuated since 2013. Rates among women have increased.

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

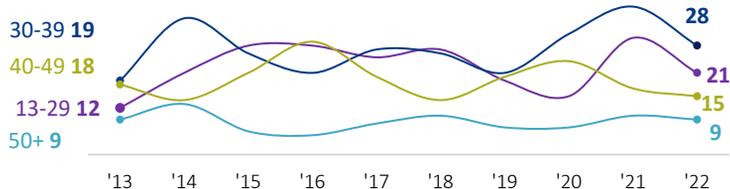


Between 2013 and 2022, new HIV diagnosis rates among Black persons have largely been higher than other race/ethnicity groups. Rates have increased among White persons.

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

New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by age group

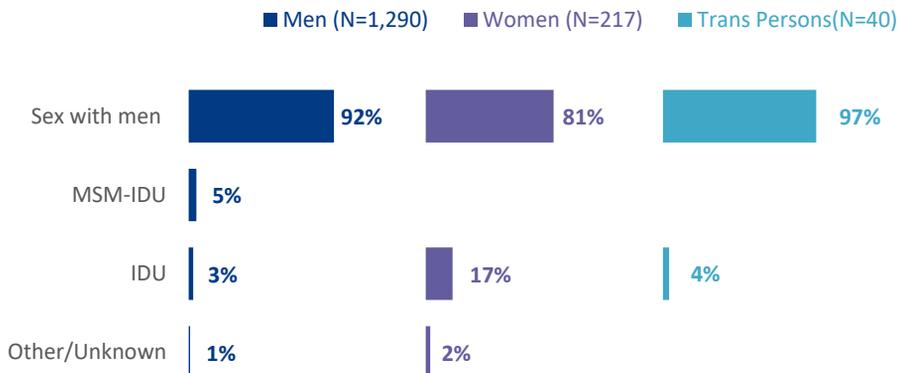


Since 2013, new HIV diagnosis rates among persons aged 13-29 and 30-39 have increased and are higher than other age groups.

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

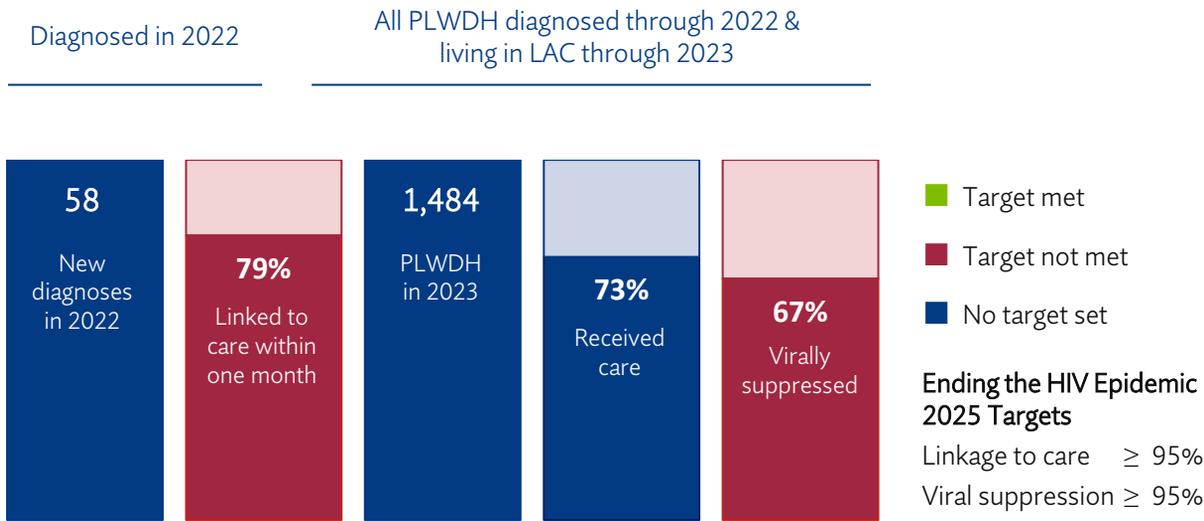


The primary transmission category for men, women, and trans persons is having sex with men.

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: San Antonio vs. LAC

In 2022, a total of 3,499 new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among San Antonio Health District residents aged 13+ years. The rates of new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were lower than in LAC.

Syphilis in 2022

417
new diagnoses in
San Antonio

4%
of all LAC diagnoses

Rate of new diagnoses
124

LAC rate: 126

Gonorrhea in 2022

815
new diagnoses in
San Antonio

3%
of all LAC diagnoses

Rate of new diagnoses
242

LAC rate: 332

Chlamydia in 2022

2,267
new diagnoses in
San Antonio

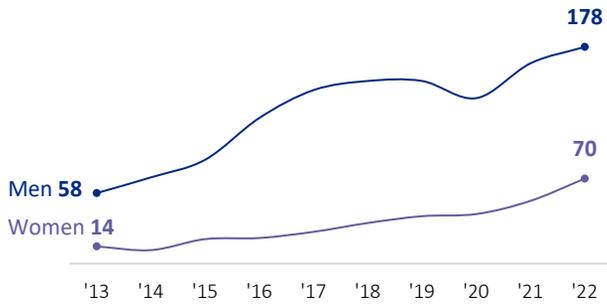
4%
of all LAC diagnoses

Rate of new diagnoses
673

LAC rate: 674

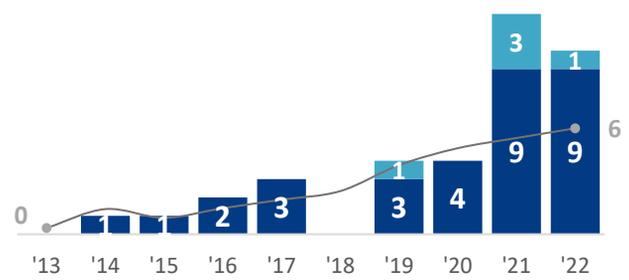
New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

New syphilis diagnosis rates¹ by gender



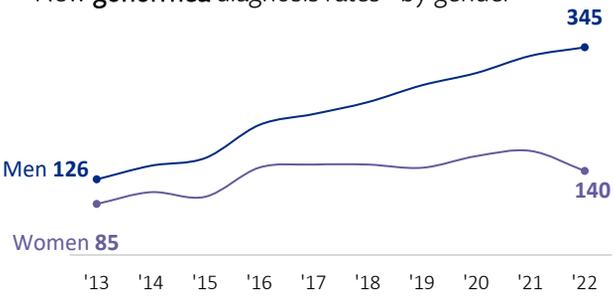
Since 2013, new syphilis diagnosis rates in San Antonio have increased for men and women. Rates for men have remained higher than rates for women.

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



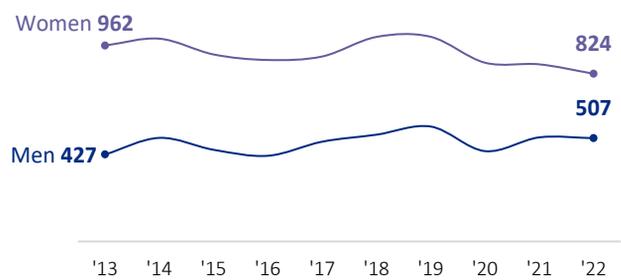
The number of new CS diagnoses in San Antonio has increased since 2013. In 2022, the number of CS diagnoses was higher than expected. San Antonio has reported five new stillbirth diagnoses since 2013.

New gonorrhea diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New gonorrhea diagnosis rates in San Antonio have increased for men and women since 2013. Rates among men in San Antonio have remained consistently higher than rates among women.

New chlamydia diagnosis rates¹ by gender



Since 2013, new chlamydia diagnosis rates in San Antonio have been decreasing among women while increasing among men. Rates among women in San Antonio have remained 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.

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Coinfection of HIV and STDs: San Antonio vs. LAC

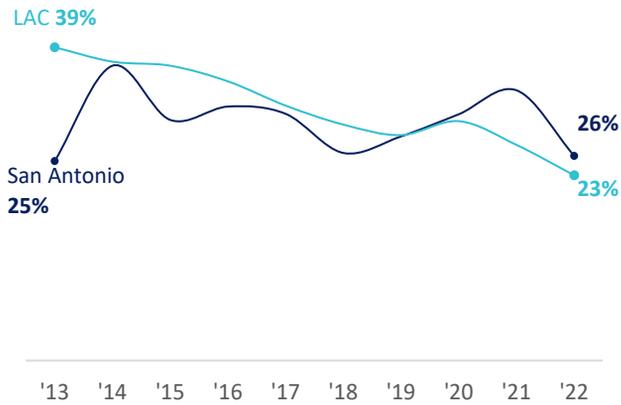
HIV and other STDs are syndemic in LAC. Persons with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia are at an increased risk of acquiring HIV due to biological and behavioral factors. STDs among PLWH can also increase HIV viral load and the risk of HIV transmission.

Percent of new HIV diagnoses coinfectd with one or more STDs



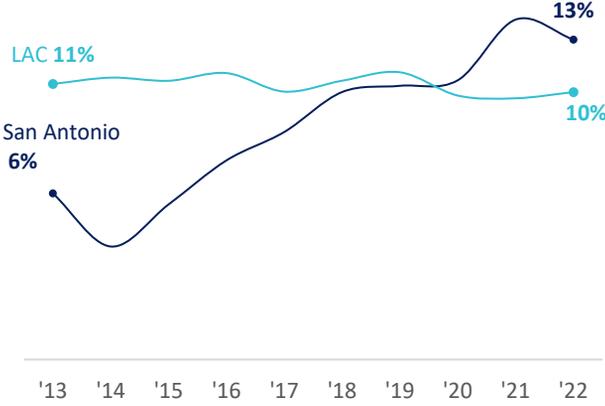
The percentage of new HIV diagnoses in San Antonio with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia coinfection has increased from 20% in 2013 to 52% in 2022. This has tracked the trend in LAC overall.

Percent of new syphilis diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



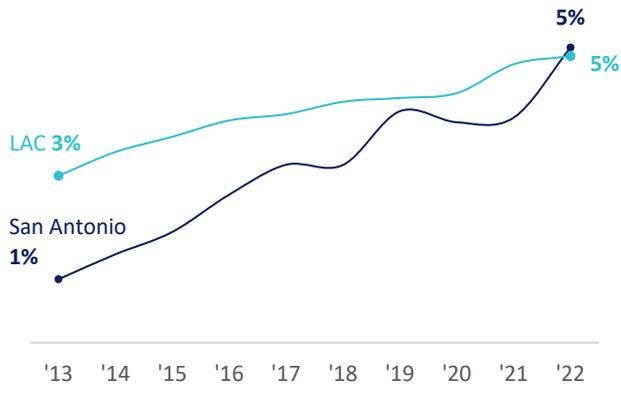
In 2022, 26% of new syphilis diagnoses in San Antonio were coinfectd with HIV. This proportion has increased from 25% in 2013.

Percent of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in San Antonio has increased from 6% in 2013 to 13% in 2022.

Percent of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in San Antonio has increased from 1% in 2013 to 5% in 2022.