

West Health District

HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2022

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

West residents make up **7%** of the LAC population

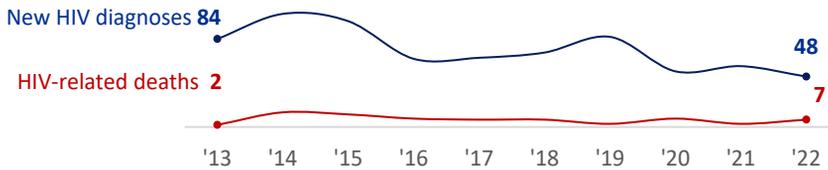


In 2022, West residents made up **5%** of the total number of PLWDH in LAC



*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

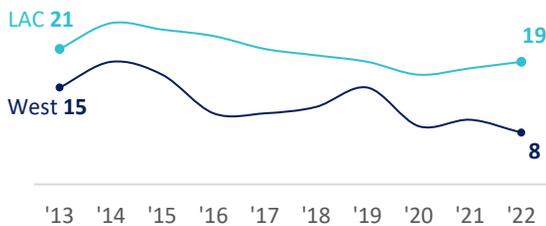
New Reported HIV Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths



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

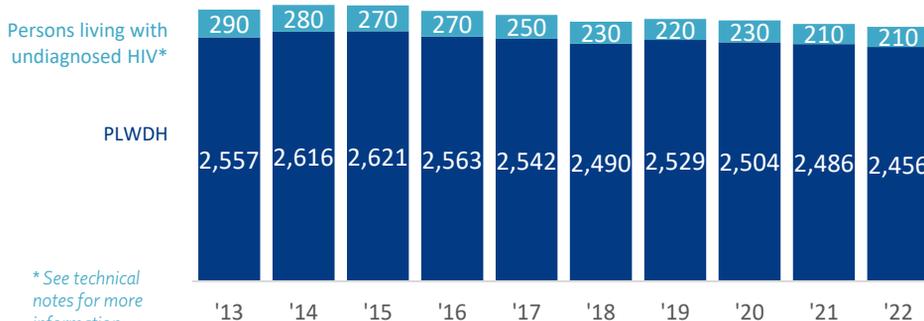
Note: It is recommended that 2014 and 2020 data be interpreted with caution due to situational factors. See technical notes for more information

HIV Diagnosis Rates: West vs. LAC



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

Number of Persons Living with Diagnosed & Undiagnosed HIV



* See technical notes for more information

578,441

Residents of West Health District in 2022 aged ≥ 13 years

48

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

382

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2022

1,636

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2022

2,864

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2022

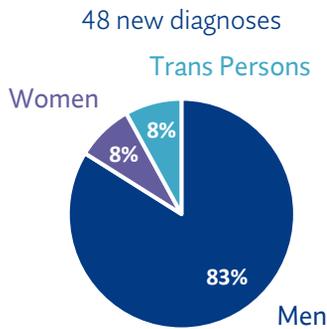
48%

STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

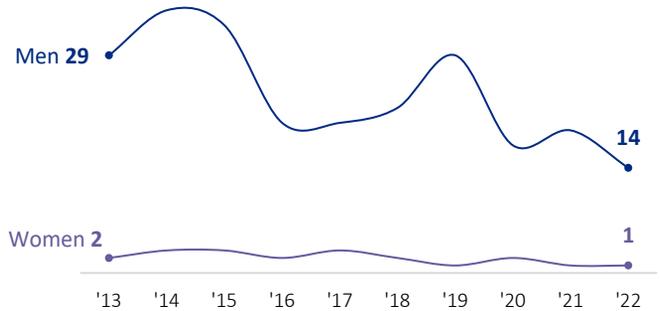
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Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses – Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age

2022 new HIV diagnoses by **gender**



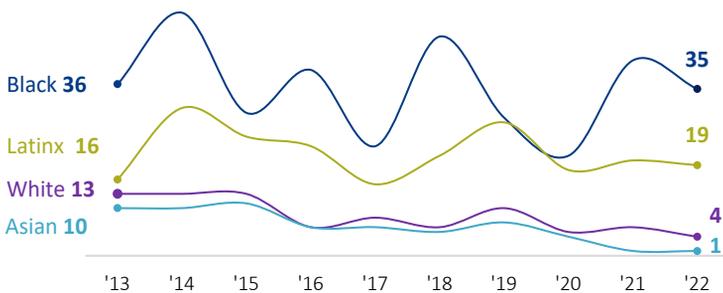
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **gender**



New HIV diagnosis rates have remained substantially higher among men compared with women. Rates among men have declined substantially while the decline in rates among women has been relatively modest.

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

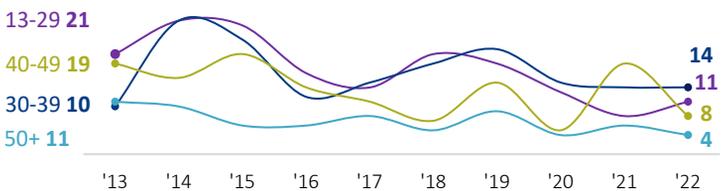
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **race/ethnicity**



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

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 Health District.

New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **age group**

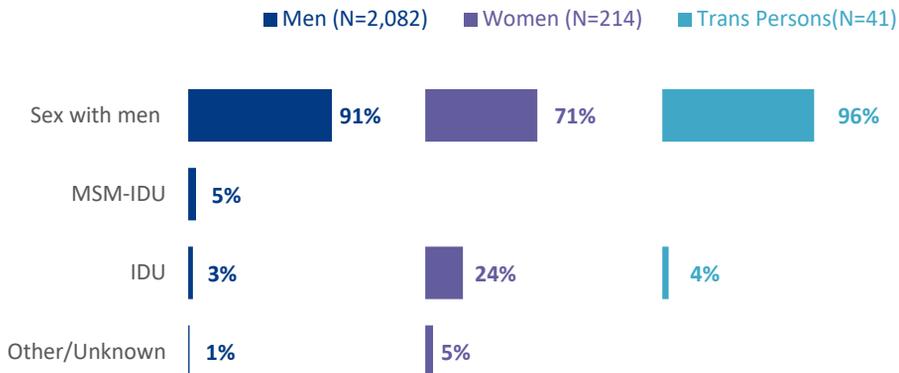


Since 2013, new HIV diagnosis rates have declined among persons aged 13-29, 40-49, and 50+. Rates among persons aged 30-39 have fluctuated while increasing overall.

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

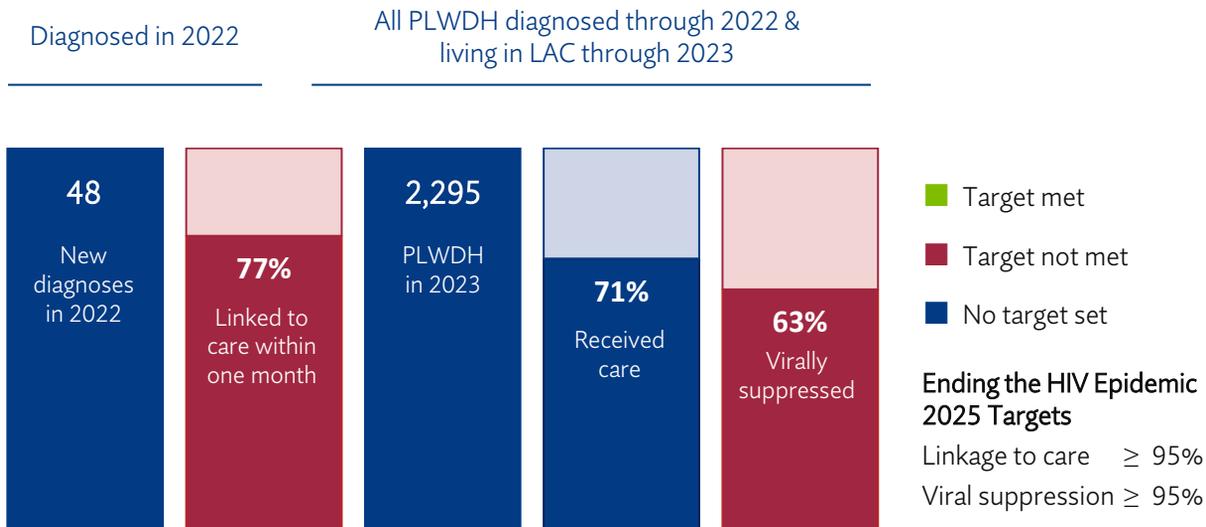


The primary transmission category for men, women, and trans persons is having sex with men.

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 vs. LAC

In 2022, a total of 4,882 new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among West Health District residents aged 13+ years. The rates of new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, were lower than in LAC. Rates for chlamydia in West were higher than LAC rates.

Syphilis in 2022

382
new diagnoses in West

4%
of all LAC diagnoses

Rate of new diagnoses
66

LAC rate: 126

Gonorrhea in 2022

1,636
new diagnoses in West

6%
of all LAC diagnoses

Rate of new diagnoses
283

LAC rate: 332

Chlamydia in 2022

2,864
new diagnoses in West

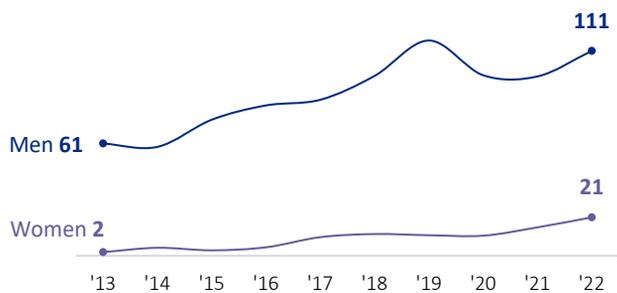
10%
of all LAC diagnoses

Rate of new diagnoses
1,323

LAC rate: 674

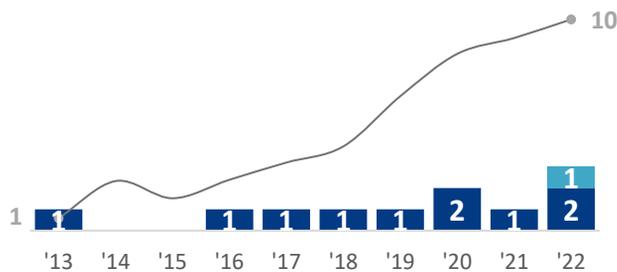
New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

New syphilis diagnosis rates¹ by gender



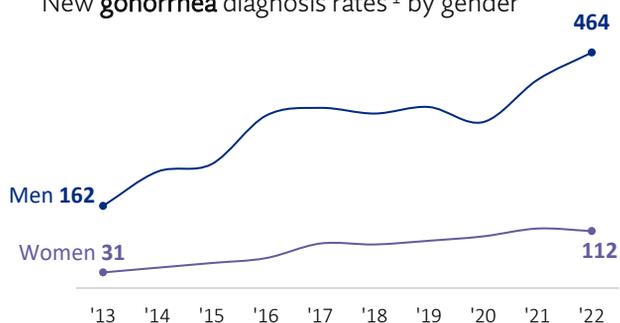
Since 2013, new syphilis diagnosis rates in West have increased for men and women. Rates for men have remained higher than rates for women.

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



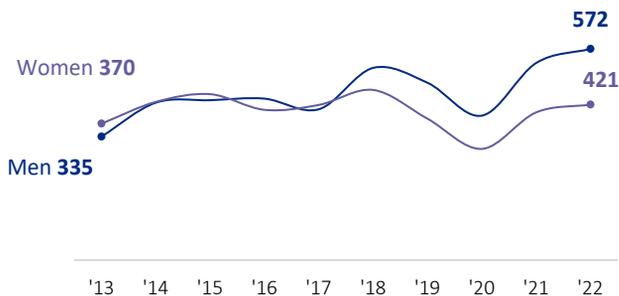
The number of new CS diagnoses in West has remained relatively stable since 2013. The number of CS diagnoses has consistently been lower than expected. West has reported one new stillbirth diagnosis since 2013.

New gonorrhea diagnosis rates¹ by gender



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

New chlamydia diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New chlamydia diagnosis rates in West have increased for men and women since 2013. While rates among women were initially higher, rates among men have surpassed rates among women in recent years.

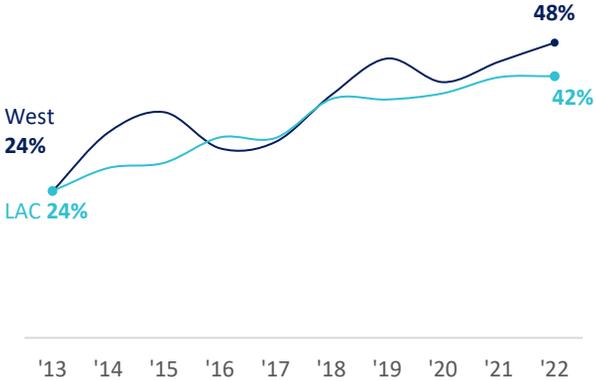
¹ New STD diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population. Due to small numbers, rates may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution.

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Coinfection of HIV and STDs: West vs. LAC

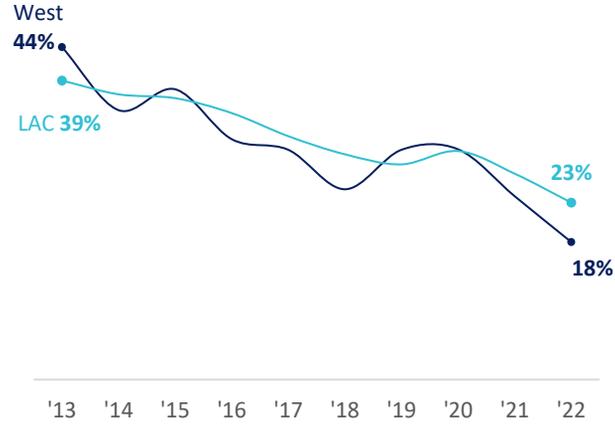
HIV and other STDs are syndemic in LAC. Persons with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia are at an increased risk of acquiring HIV due to biological and behavioral factors. STDs among PLWH can also increase HIV viral load and the risk of HIV transmission.

Percent of new HIV diagnoses coinfectd with one or more STDs



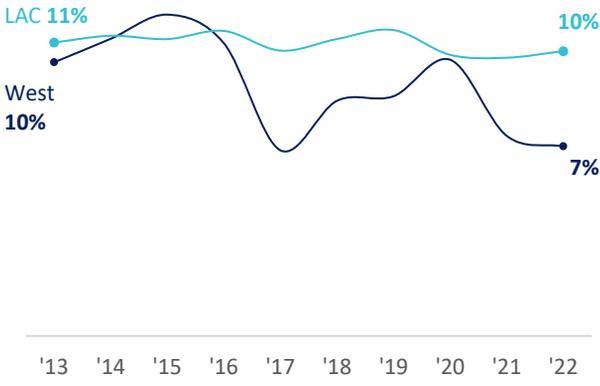
The percentage of new HIV diagnoses in West with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia coinfection has increased from 24% in 2013 to 48% in 2022. This has tracked the trend in LAC overall.

Percent of new syphilis diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



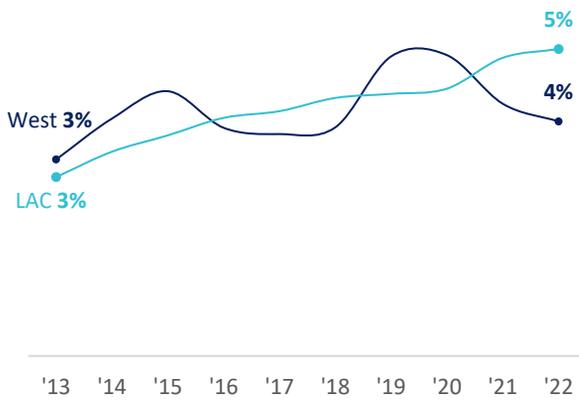
In 2022, 18% of new syphilis diagnoses in West were coinfectd with HIV. This proportion has declined from 44% in 2013 and has tracked the trend in LAC overall.

Percent of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in West have declined from 10% in 2013 to 7% in 2022.

Percent of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in West have increased from 3% in 2013 to 4% in 2022.