

# Northeast Health District

## HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2022

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

Northeast residents make up **3%** of the LAC population

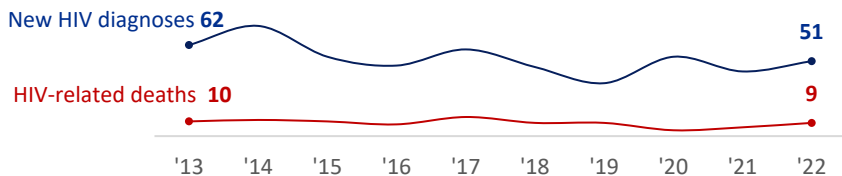


In 2022, Northeast residents made up **4%** of the total number of PLWDH in LAC



\*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

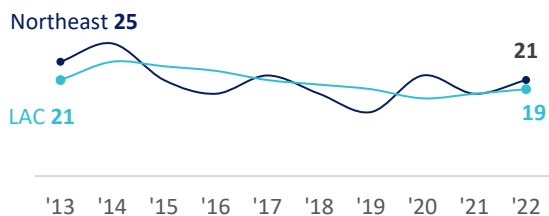
### New Reported HIV Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths



New reported HIV diagnoses and HIV-related deaths among PLWDH in Northeast 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: Northeast vs. LAC

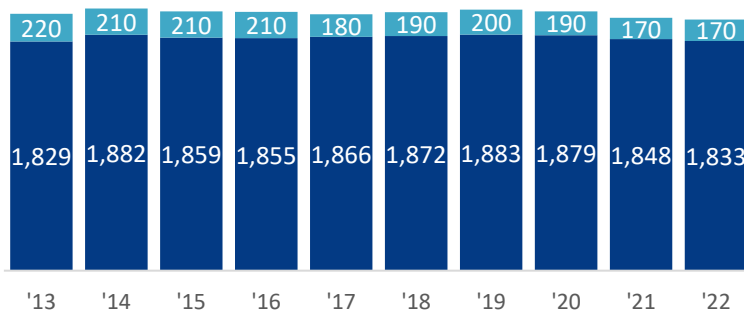


Between 2013 and 2022, HIV diagnosis rates in Northeast have remained close to rates in LAC overall. Rates have been decreasing in Northeast and LAC.

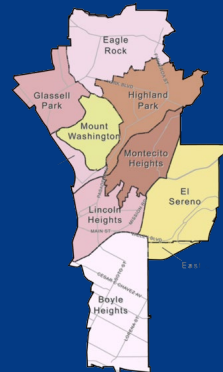
### Number of Persons Living with Diagnosed & Undiagnosed HIV

Persons living with undiagnosed HIV\*

PLWDH



\* See technical notes for more information



# 239,371

Residents of Northeast Health District in 2022 aged ≥ 13 years

# 51

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

# 397

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2022

# 817

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2022

# 1,681

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2022

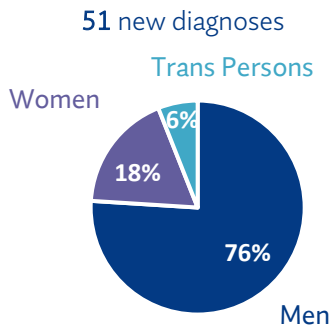
# 47%

STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

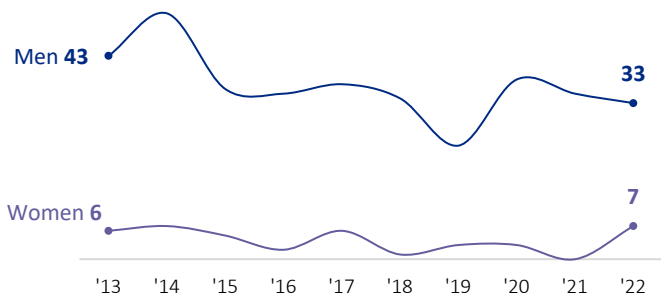
# Northeast Health District Epidemiologic Profile - 2022

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

2022 new HIV diagnoses by gender



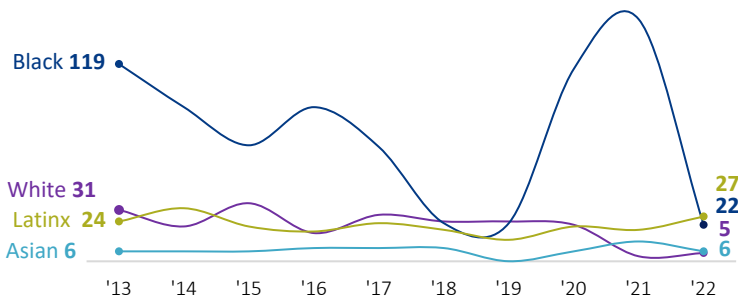
New HIV diagnosis rates<sup>1</sup> by gender



New HIV diagnosis rates have remained significantly higher among men than women between 2013 and 2022. Compared with women, however, rates among men have declined.

*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.*

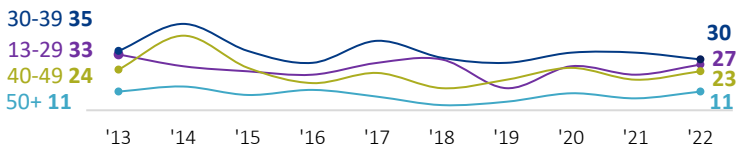
New HIV diagnosis rates<sup>1</sup> by race/ethnicity



Between 2013 and 2023, new HIV diagnosis rates among Black persons have largely been higher than other race/ethnicity groups. New HIV diagnosis rates have declined among White persons while increasing among Latinx persons.

*Note: Due to low diagnosis and population totals in Northeast, 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.*

New HIV diagnosis rates<sup>1</sup> by age group

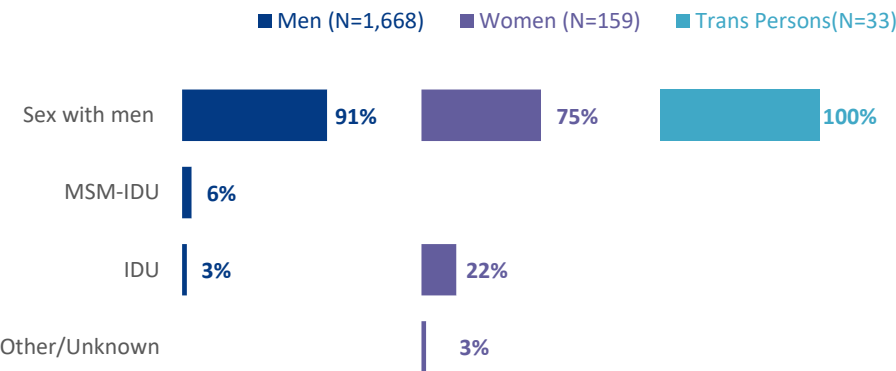


Since 2013, rates for persons aged 50+ have been consistently lower than all other age groups, while rates among persons aged 30-39 have remained consistently higher.

<sup>1</sup> New HIV diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population  
Due to small numbers, rates may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution

# Northeast Health District Epidemiologic Profile - 2022

## Transmission Category among Persons Living with HIV by Gender

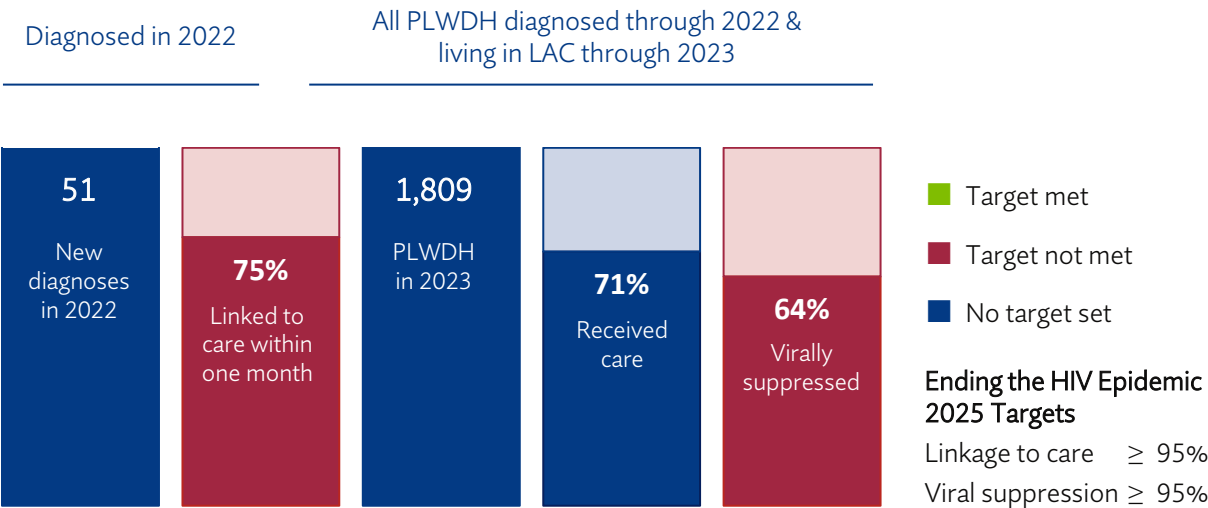


The primary transmission category for men, women, and trans persons is having sex with men.

*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.

# Northeast Health District Epidemiologic Profile - 2022

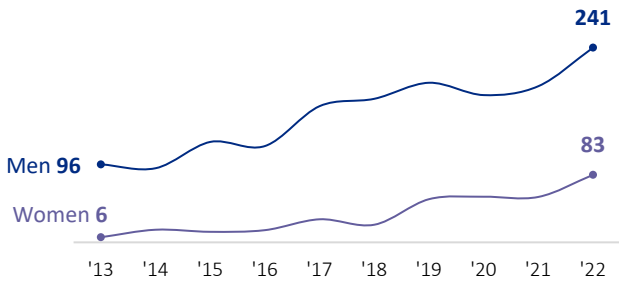
## New Syphilis, Gonorrhea & Chlamydia Diagnoses and Rates: Northeast vs. LAC

In 2022, a total of 2,895 new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among Northeast 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
397 new diagnoses in Northeast	817 new diagnoses in Northeast	1,681 new diagnoses in Northeast
4% of all LAC diagnoses	3% of all LAC diagnoses	3% of all LAC diagnoses
Rate of new diagnoses 166	Rate of new diagnoses 341	Rate of new diagnoses 702
LAC rate: 126	LAC rate: 332	LAC rate: 674

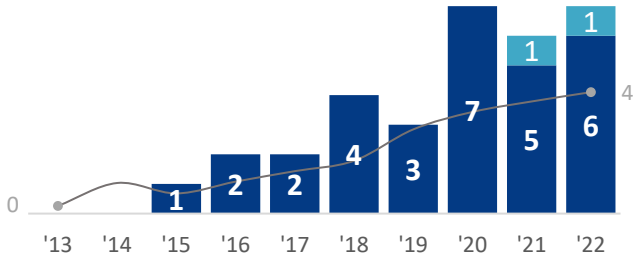
## New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

New syphilis diagnosis rates<sup>1</sup> by gender



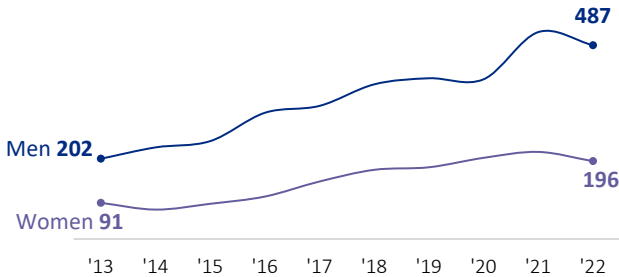
Since 2013, new syphilis diagnosis rates in Northeast have increased for men and women. Rates among men have remained consistently higher than rates among women.

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



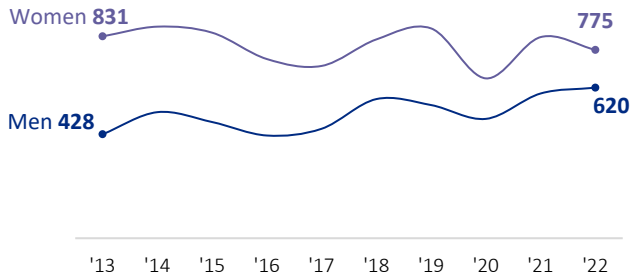
The number of new CS diagnoses in Northeast has increased since 2013. In 2022, the number of CS diagnoses was higher than expected. Northeast has reported two new stillbirth diagnoses since 2013.

New gonorrhea diagnosis rates<sup>1</sup> by gender



New gonorrhea diagnosis rates in Northeast for men and women have more than doubled since 2013. Rates for men have remained consistently higher than rates among women.

New chlamydia diagnosis rates<sup>1</sup> by gender



Since 2013, new chlamydia diagnosis rates in Northeast have declined among women while increasing among men. Rates among women in Northeast have remained consistently higher than rates among men.

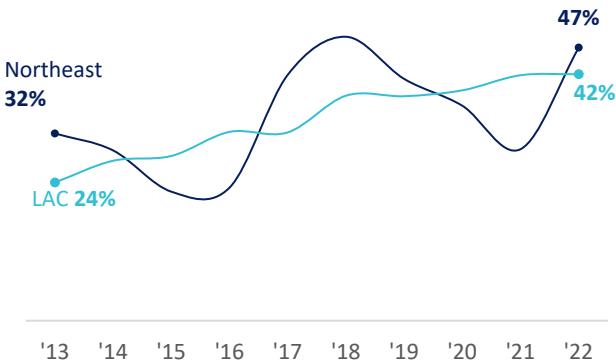
<sup>1</sup> New STD diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population  
Due to small numbers, rates may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution

# Northeast Health District Epidemiologic Profile - 2022

## Coinfection of HIV and STDs: Northeast vs. LAC

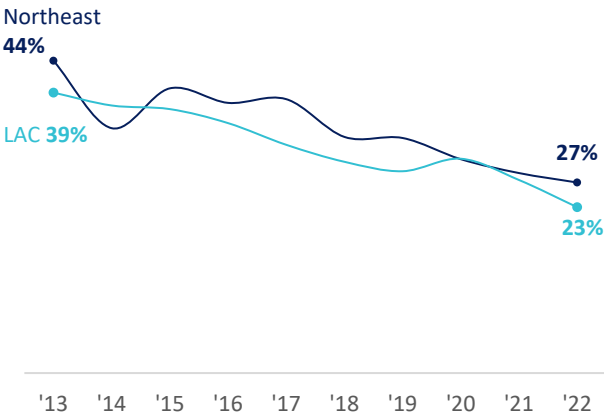
HIV and other STDs are syndemic in LAC. Persons with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia are at an increased risk of acquiring HIV due to biological and behavioral factors. STDs among PLWH can also increase HIV viral load and the risk of HIV transmission.

Percent of new HIV diagnoses coinfectd with one or more STDs



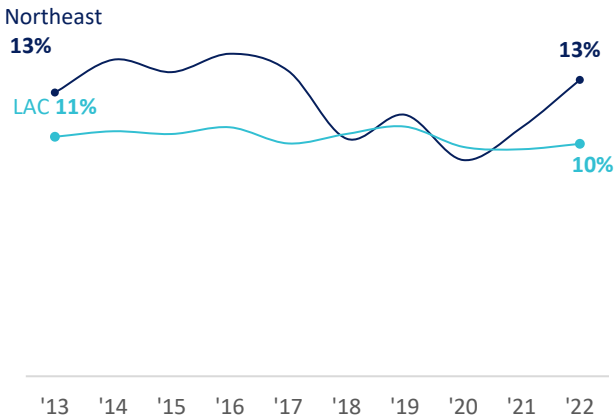
The percentage of new HIV diagnoses in Northeast with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia coinfection has increased from 32% in 2013 to 47% in 2022. This has tracked the trend in LAC overall.

Percent of new syphilis diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



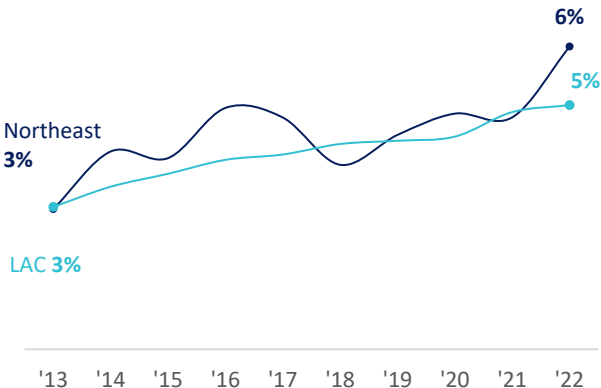
In 2022, 27% of new syphilis diagnoses in Northeast were coinfectd with HIV. This proportion has declined from 44% in 2013. This has tracked the trend in LAC overall.

Percent of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in Northeast has stayed consistent at 13% in 2013 and 2022. The percent in Northeast has been predominantly higher than in LAC.

Percent of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd were with HIV in Northeast has increased from 3% in 2013 to 6% in 2022. The percent in Northeast has been predominantly higher than in LAC.