

San Fernando Health District

HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2021

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

San Fernando residents make up **5%** of the LAC population

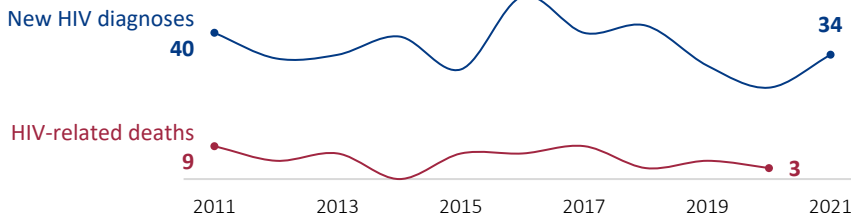


In 2021, San Fernando residents made up **2%** of the total number of PLWDH in LAC



*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

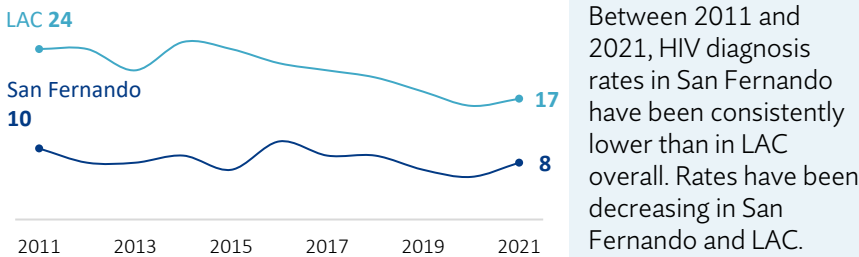
New Reported HIV Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths



New reported HIV diagnoses and HIV-related deaths among PLWDH in San Fernando have been on a declining trend since 2011.

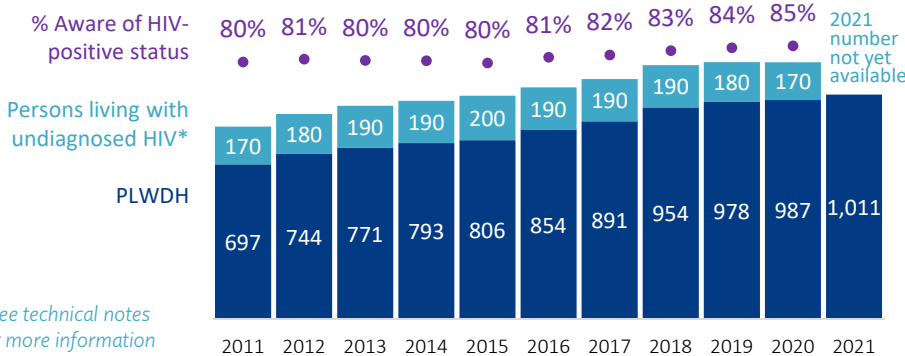
Note: It is recommended that 2014 and 2020 data be interpreted with caution due to situational factors. See technical notes for more information.

HIV Diagnosis Rates: San Fernando vs. LAC

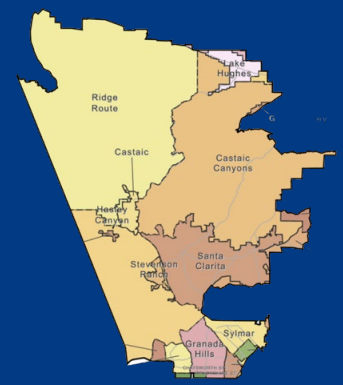


Between 2011 and 2021, HIV diagnosis rates in San Fernando have been consistently lower than in LAC overall. Rates have been decreasing in San Fernando and LAC.

Number of Persons Living with HIV & Percent Aware of HIV-Positive Status



* See technical notes for more information



448,791

Residents of San Fernando Health District in 2021 aged ≥ 13 years

34

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2021

167

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2020

506

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2020

1,503

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2020

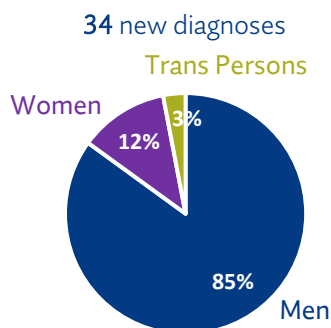
58%

STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2020

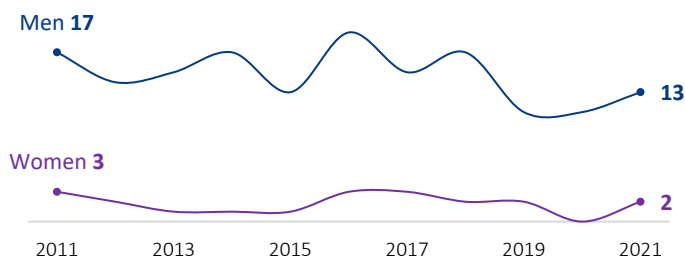
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Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses – Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age

2021 new HIV diagnoses by **gender**



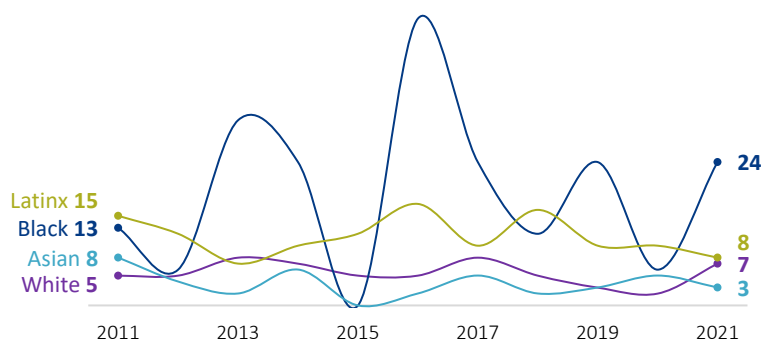
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **gender**



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 2011.

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**

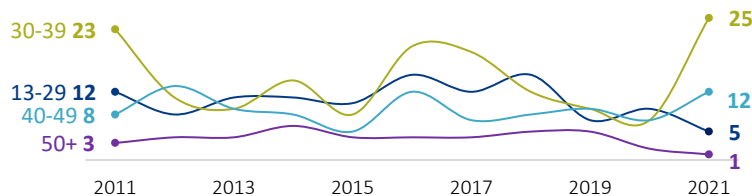


Between 2011 and 2021, new HIV diagnosis rates among Black persons have generally been higher than rates among all other race/ethnicity groups.

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 San Fernando.

The volatility in new diagnosis rates among race/ethnicity groups may be associated with small population sizes in San Fernando.

New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **age group**



New HIV diagnosis rates have declined among persons aged 13-29 since 2011. Rates remained stable for persons aged 40-49 and 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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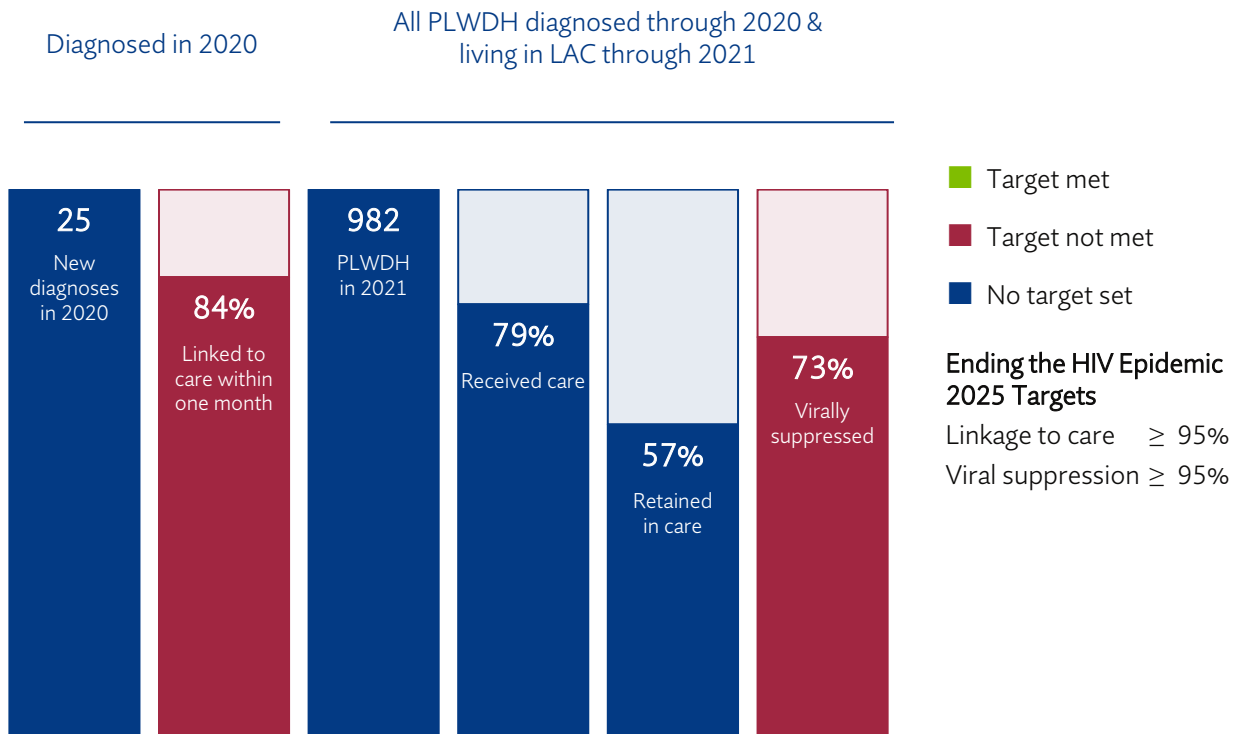
Transmission Category among Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV by Gender

In 2021, the primary HIV transmission category among men was having sex with other men (MSM). For women, the primary HIV transmission category was sex with men. For trans persons, the primary HIV transmission category was sexual contact.

To protect the privacy of persons with HIV, Los Angeles County applies data suppression rules when the total number in a stratum is less than 100. In accordance with those rules, a chart/table of transmission category among persons newly diagnosed with HIV by gender could not be presented for this health district.

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 2020 and were living in LAC as of year end 2021. 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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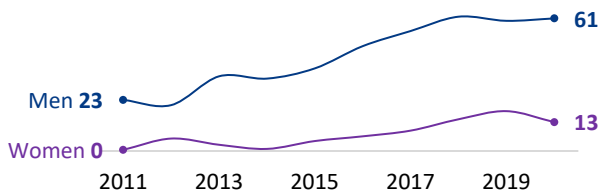
New Syphilis, Gonorrhea & Chlamydia Diagnoses and Rates: San Fernando vs. LAC

In 2020, a total of 2,176 new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among San Fernando Health District residents aged 13+ years. The rates of new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were lower than in LAC.

Syphilis in 2020	Gonorrhea in 2020	Chlamydia in 2020
167 new diagnoses in San Fernando	506 new diagnoses in San Fernando	1,503 new diagnoses in San Fernando
2% of all LAC diagnoses	2% of all LAC diagnoses	3% of all LAC diagnoses
Rate of new diagnoses 37	Rate of new diagnoses 113	Rate of new diagnoses 334
LAC rate: 98	LAC rate: 295	LAC rate: 605

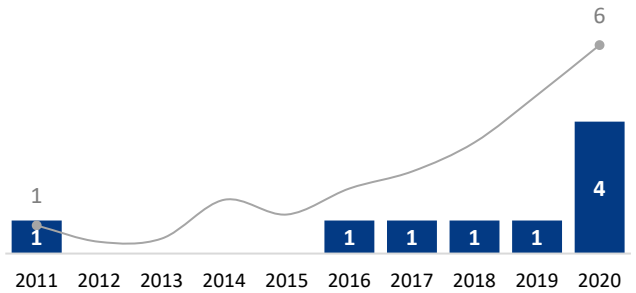
New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

New **syphilis** diagnosis rates¹ by gender



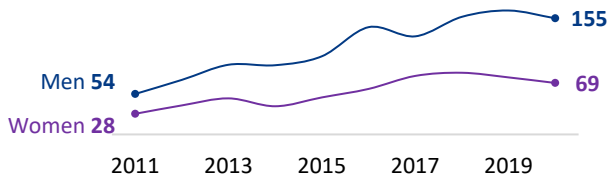
Since 2011, new syphilis diagnosis rates in San Fernando have increased for men and women. In 2020, rates for men were over four times higher than rates for women.

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



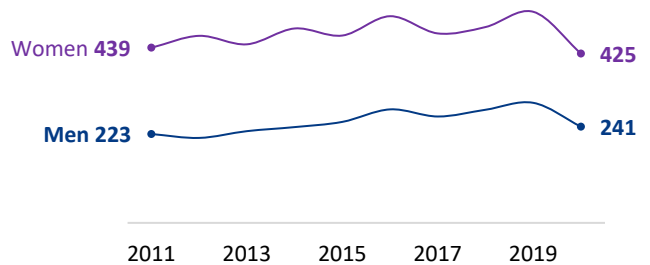
The number of new CS diagnoses in San Fernando has increased since 2011. In 2020, the number of CS diagnoses was lower than expected. San Fernando has reported no new stillbirth diagnoses since 2011.

New **gonorrhea** diagnosis rates¹ by gender



Since 2011, new gonorrhea diagnosis rates in San Fernando have increased for men and women. Between 2011 and 2020, gonorrhea rates for both men and women have more than doubled.

New **chlamydia** diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New chlamydia diagnosis rates in San Fernando have been increasing for men and women since 2011. Rates for women in San Fernando have been 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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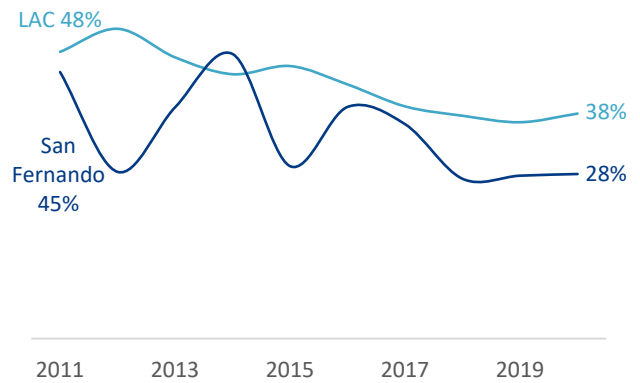
Coinfection of HIV and STDs: San Fernando vs. LAC

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 coinfecting with an STD



Percent of new syphilis diagnoses coinfecting with HIV



The percentage of new HIV diagnoses in San Fernando with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia has increased from 23% in 2011 to 58% in 2020. This surpassed LAC trends in 2017.

In 2020, 28% of all new syphilis diagnoses in San Fernando were coinfecting with HIV. This proportion has declined from 45% in 2011 and has remained consistently lower than LAC.

Coinfection with STDs among New HIV Diagnoses

Among persons newly diagnosed with HIV in 2019 & 2020, syphilis was the highest coinfection followed by gonorrhea and chlamydia, in the same year as their HIV diagnosis.

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